

**CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MBAWE FOREST BLOCK
IN
LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE
MACHINGA DISTRICT**



February, 2014

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SUMMARY

Mbawe is a group village which is comprised of a numerous number of villages with a total of 878 Households. The villages include: Mbawe, Yakweyakwe, Lidi, Sabiti, Munyongololo, Mhango, Maluwanda, Dauda, Chiponga, Idana, Adam, Munyewe, Dulana, Nkochera, Nkopoti, Kasambwe and Maloya. Its population is 2001. All these villages are working in collaboration with the Department of Forestry in managing and utilization of forest resources in their block which is in Liwonde Forest Reserve.

Under this Co-management agreement, Mbawe village shall have a regulated access to forestry products (both woody & non-woody). Besides, environmental services shall be sustained through protection of the catchment and other fragile areas within the Co-management block.

In respect to these, the communities with technical assistance from the District Forestry Office have developed a Participatory Forest Co-management Plan which encompasses ten management practices which will guide the proper management and sustainable utilization of forest products in the block. In addition, management practices for each product, patrolling, harvesting, activities and monitoring plans, sixteen (16) resource user rules and corresponding penalties to ensure regulated access of forest resources by all forest user groups have been put in place.

This management plan also gives detailed projected annual cash flow and financial projections as shown in the annexes 2, 3 and 4.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Participatory Forest Co-management Plan for Mbawe Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is between Mbawe community and the Malawi Government through the Department of Forestry. Mbawe block covers **1005.23** ha and is located to the south of Liwonde Forest Reserve which is 24,351.87 ha.

The plan has been developed in line with the Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) for Liwonde Forest Reserve. The main objectives of the Strategic Forest Area Plan are as follows:-

1. To rehabilitate and protect fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
2. To increase forest cover, productivity and value of forest products, to ensure continuous provision of local and national services.
3. To improve livelihoods of forest dependent communities through sustainable forest management and utilization.
4. To improve governance of forest resources through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

The management plan shall be managed by a local Forest Organisation known as Mbawe block committee in the same group village head mane Mbawe traditional Authority Mlomba in collaboration with Forestry Department through Machinga District Forestry Office.

The responsibilities of each member have well explained in their constitution attached as annex.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Mbawe Block is in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located between Lulanga/Mphonde and Chipojola/Mahete/Swayibu block. Its area is 1005.23 hectares with gentle and steep slopes. It is characterized with black soil at the foot and a mixture of black and red soil in steep slopes. In terms of forest cover, it has a good cover mainly in steep slope however, also in small parts of gentle slopes. The species found are: *Miombo*, *Nchenga*, *Mtanga*, *Thombozi*, *Nchonya*, *Mchimji*, *Mtataseka*, *Naphini*, *Mlombwa*, *Ntwana*, *Nsolo* and *Lungwe* just to mention notable ones. Trees sizes are at harvestable more especially in steep area, a few are in gentle slopes.

3.2 Boundary

The block borders with Lulanga/Mphonde to the North separated by Chanyungo River and also borders with Chipojola/Mahete block to the South, separated by Zumulu River. Other rivers found in between are Mbati and Nanjoli rivers. Zumulu, Mbati and Chanyungo are perennial rivers, while Nanjoli is an annual river. To the West of the block there is a screefed boundary which separates it and customary land.

3.3 Tenure

Since 1924 when the reserve was gazzeted, the ownership is in the custody of Malawi Government; however the management authority shall be as per co-management agreement between the communities of GVH Mbawe and Forest Department (FD).

3.4 Forest Users

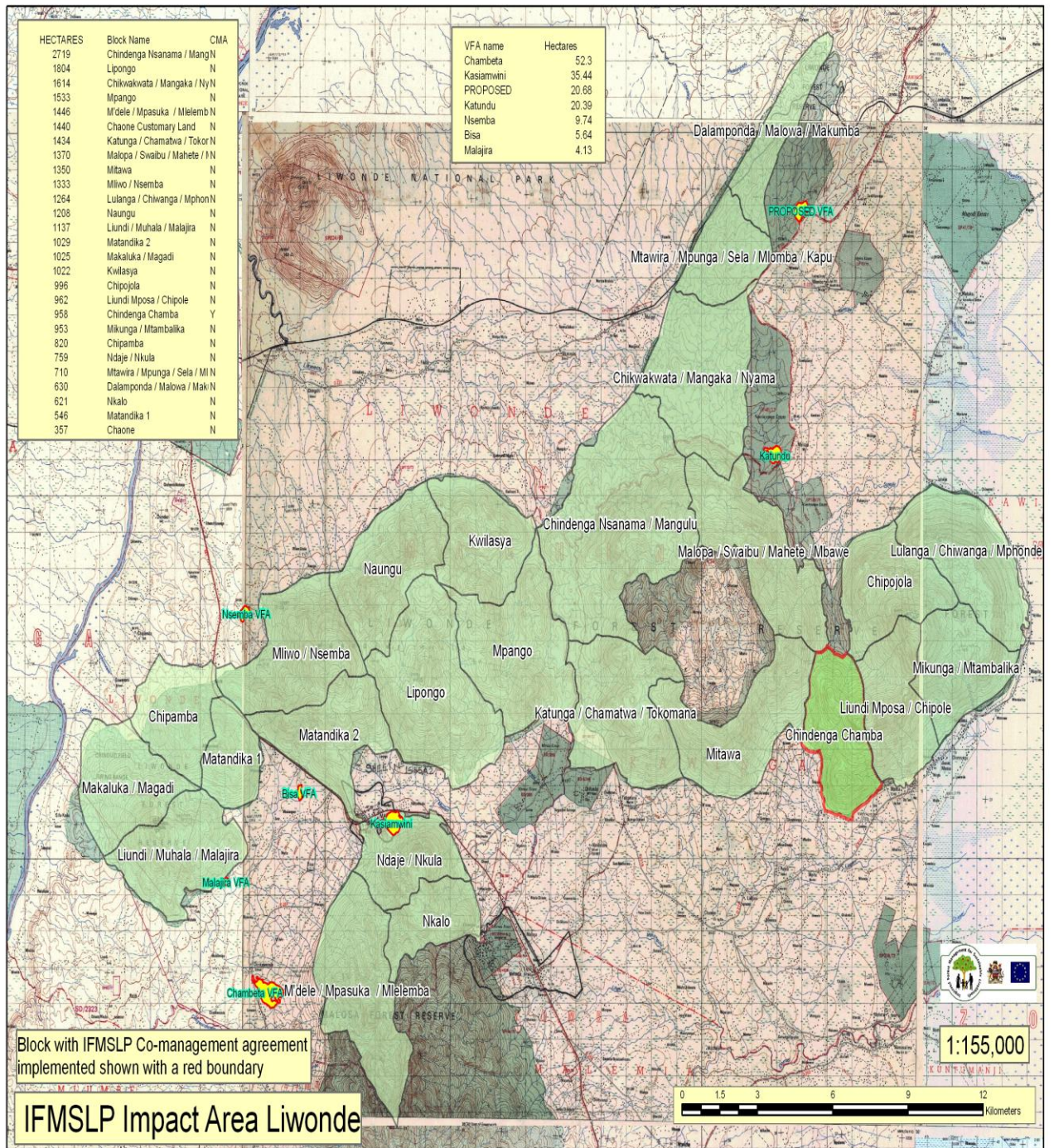
Most of the users of the block are the communities of GVH Mbawe, whose total households is 878 that benefit from this block. The forest user groups in this village are: Firewood, Fruits, Poles, Fibre, grass, Mushroom collectors and not forgetting Pit Sawyers and Canoe carvers. Other users as neighbouring communities shall have access after asking and obtaining permission from Mbatl block management committee.

The name of the block committee (Mbatl) originates from the river “MBATI” which is found in the Block.

3.5 Uses

Woody and non –woody are forest products which will be used as timber, firewood, poles, medicine, grass, canoes, fruits, mushroom, game meat and bamboos. Environmental services also by protecting catchments and fragile area. This implies that there are three major uses.

Map Showing Location and Boundary of Mbawe Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve



4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS (FMUs)

There are two management units in this block and are described below;

4.1 FMU 1

FMU 1 is located in gentle slope. It is characterized by black soil, full of regenerants with some parts encroached by the communities with their gardens. This Forest Management Unit needs to be fully managed in order to allow regenerants to get matured. It is comprised of *Nchenga, Mtanga, Thombozi, Nchonya, Mchimji* tree species. There few Harvestable trees in this FMU and it coverha.

4.2 FMU 2

Many of the harvestable trees are found in the FMU 2 although it is located on steeper slope than FMU 1. Some harvestable trees are also found in gentle slope. It is characterized by mixture of black and red soil. A good forest cover is found in this FMU. *Mtataseka, Naphini, Mlombwa, Ntwana, Nsolo and Lungwe* are the tree species found in this FMU and coversha.

The map overleaf shows the FMUs of Mbawe Forest Block.

Map Showing FMUs in Mbawe Forest Block

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General Objectives

The main objective is to improve the livelihoods of the community staying in GVH Mbawe through sustainable utilization and management of forest resources and service.

5.2 Specific Objectives

1. To sustainably provide fuel wood, timber poles for both domestic and commercial purposes.
2. To protect regenerants after harvesting as to improve forest cover.
3. To protect rivers and stream banks and other fragile areas.
4. To sustainably utilize Non-Timber forest products (NTFP) as, mushroom, medicine, fruits, thatch grass, game meat, soil, fibre and bamboos.

Note: Specific objective 1, 3 and 4 are applicable to FMU 2 and specific objective 2 is applicable to FMU 1.

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are the appropriate management practices that have been developed in order to guide the harvesting system and management in determined coupes according to type of uses.

PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
Protected Areas	All fragile areas in the block shall be protected from harvesting activities like stream banks, sources of streams and very steep slopes.
Fire protection	Fire protection shall be priority in the whole block to avoid damaging the regenerants.
Harvesting standards	A considerable number of trees to act as standards shall be left in each coupe in order to allow them grows into large sizes and support other uses e.g timber, medicine and fruits. 20 trees per hectare at spacing of 20m from each tree shall be left giving a maximum number of 200 trees, one tree every 7m with fully stocked large tree
Timber standards	Timber trees will be reserved for standards. These trees can be harvested in the next rotation.
Thinning	Thinning shall be done 7-10 years after harvesting or when the coupe becomes dense. Thinning shall be done after 3 years in the FMU 1 Tree density shall be reduced to about one third up to half. Thinning materials shall be used for different purposes e.g fibres small poles and fuel wood. Thinning records shall be kept for reference purposes.
Regeneration	Regeneration shall be coppicing, root shoots and planting
Cutting	Harvesting shall be done during the dry season, (May- September) Trees shall be cut close to the ground (15cm) to enhance coppicing.
Early burning	Early burning shall be done soon after rainy season to prevent fierce bush fires and stimulate regeneration.
Seed trees	The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation.
Fruit trees	Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products.

7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES

RULE	SPECIFICATION	PENALTY
FIREWOOD No one is allowed to cut fresh tree for firewood	Dry firewood only shall be collected after granted permission from BMC	Anyone found cutting fresh tree for firewood without permission shall pay a fine of K500
TIMBER Sawing of timber is not allowed	Timber shall be sawn up on granted a permission	Anyone found sawing timber with no permission is guilty of an offence and shall pay a fine of K10,000 per fallen tree
CHARCOAL Burning of charcoal is strictly prohibited		A fine of K25,000 shall be paid if anyone is found burning charcoal
BAMBOO No one is allowed to cut bamboo	Cutting of bamboo shall be done with a permission from BMC	If anyone is found illegally cutting bamboo shall pay a fine of K500 per bundle. And anyone cutting un mature bamboo shall pay a fine of K300 per bamboo.
GRASS No collection of thatch grass in the block	Grass shall be collected freely, only verbal permission to be granted	If anyone is found collecting grass with no permission shall pay a fine of K100 per bundle.
No one is allowed to hunt	Hunting shall be done with a permission from BMC	Anyone found hunting illegally shall pay a fine of K5,000
STONES Anyone is not allowed to collect stones	Collection of stones shall be done after granted permission by BMC	If anyone is collecting with a vehicle, shall pay a fine of K20,000 and K5,000 in pails
MEDICINE Collection of medicine is not allowed	Collection shall be done only with a permission from BMC	K2,000 shall be paid as a fine if anyone is found illegally digging medicine
SOIL No one should collect soil without permission	A collector should ask for a permission from BMC	A fine of K250.00 shall be paid per pail if anyone is found with this offence
Unlawful setting of fire is prohibited in the block	Fire will only be lit for early control burning from April to July	Anyone found setting illegal fire shall pay a fine of K15,000
Settlements are not allowed in the block		Anyone found erecting a hut or opening a garden shall be asked to vacate.
Grazing of tamed animals shall not be allowed	Grazing shall be done after granting a permission from BMC	A fine of K50.00 shall be paid per goat or sheep if grazing without a permission
CANOE No one shall be allowed to cut a tree for canoe	A permission will be granted to anyone wishing to shape a canoe	A fine of K20,000 per canoe shall be paid if done illegally
FIBRE No one is allowed to collect fibre	Fibre will be collected after granted a permission from BMC	Anyone found guilty shall pay a fine of K500 per wreath
MORTARS No one should cut a tree for shaping a mortar	BMC shall grant for a permission to anyone in need of shaping a mortar	A fine of K5, 000 per tree shall be paid if found illegal shaping a mortar.
HOE HANDLES Cutting of tree for making Hoe handles is prohibited	Hoe handles shall be shaped with a permission from BMC	A fine of K50 per hoe handle shall be paid.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of Product: Firewood

Key species: *Nchenga, Mbanga, Nsolo, Thombozi, Mchinji, Mlombwa, Ntatasika, Naphini*

Demand: Very high

Supply: High

Problems: Wanton cutting down of trees
Harmful bush fires

Management Practices:

- Avoid unwanted bush fires
- Avoid tamed animals from browsing on regenerants
- Collect dry wood only for firewood

Allowable quantity per year:

- 44720 head loads per year for domestic use and 10,400 head loads/HH/year for commercial purposes.
- 500m³ per HH/year for domestic use and 500m³ per HH /year for commercial purposes

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors

Fees/royalties

- K50 per head load and K1, 500 per m³ for indigenous firewood for domestic use
- K150 per head load and K3, 000 per m³ indigenous firewood for commercial purposes

Name of Product: Poles

Key species: *Thombozi, Nkhalango, Mbanga, Nchenga, Chinama, Mlombwa and Lungwe*

Demand: Very high

Supply: Medium

Problems: Wanton cutting down of trees
Bush fires

Management Practices:

- Cutting down trees accordingly
- Singling of regenerants and leave out strong straight ones

Allowable quantity per year:

- 12,000 small poles for domestic use and 750 small poles for Commercial purposes.
- 1,200 indigenous big poles for domestic use and 60 indigenous big poles for commercial purposes

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors

Fees/royalties

- K20 indigenous small poles for domestic and K50 indigenous small poles for commercial purposes
- K100 indigenous big poles for domestic and K200 indigenous big poles for commercial purposes

Name of Product: Timber

Key species: *Mlombwa, Nchonya, Nkalati, Mbawa and Thombozi*

Demand: Very high

Supply: Low

Problems:

- Uncontrolled timber trees harvesting.
- Uncontrolled bush fires

Management practices:

- Control the cutting of trees for timber

Allowable quantity per year: 30 trees per year for domestic use and 150 trees per year for Commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to pit sawyers within and outside the community

Fees/royalties

K8, 000 per tree for domestic use and K10, 000 per tree for commercial purposes

Name of Product: Canoes

Key species: *Nchonya, Mwabvi, Mbawa, Mpembu and Nsangu*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems: Careless cutting of trees

Management Practices: Control the cutting of trees for canoe

Allowable quantity per year:

- 60 trees per year for domestic use and 25 trees year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to canoe makers both for domestic and commercial.

Fees/royalties

K15, 000 per tree for domestic and K18, 000 per tree for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Mortars
Key species: *Nchenga, Mtwana, Mtonongoli*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems:

- Careless cutting of trees
- Un controlled bush fires

Management Practices:

- Control the cutting of trees for motors

Allowable quantity per year: 5 trees per year for domestic use and 30 trees year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to those who are making motors.

Fees/royalties

- K5, 000 per tree for domestic and K7, 000 per tree for commercial purpose

8.2 *Non Woody Products*

Name of Product: Medicine

Key species: *Mwanamphepo, Thombozi, Chanlima, Mwabvi, Chisoni, Mtutumuko, Chipambere, Nchalamira, Mgombauti, (Mpolooni) Mpoza, Mlombwa, M'nunkhamanyi, Mdimba, Msiye-apite, Chitimbe and Palibekanthu.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems: Up-rooting tree species

Management Practices:

- Use mature leaves ,
- Do not uproot the tree,
- Fill the dug pits.

Allowable quantity per year:

- 40 bags (50 kgs) per year for domestic and 10 bags (50kgs) per year for commercial purpose.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to herbalists and those collecting medicine.

Fees/royalties

K1, 500 per 50 Kg bag for domestic and K2, 000 per 50 Kg bag for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Bamboo
Key species: Unknown
Demand: High
Supply: Low
Problem: Bush fires

Management Practice:

- Controlled bush fires
- Harvest mature bamboos

Allowable quantity per year:

- 750 bundles per year for domestic use and 700 bundles year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors

Fees/royalties

K300 per bundle for domestic and K500 per bundle for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Thatch grass

Key species: *Likhayawaya, Tikina, Phwauphwau, Kamphe, and Nsanu*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems

- Bush fires

Management Practices:

- Early burning.

Allowable quantity per year:

- 16,250 bundles per year for domestic use and 1,000 bundles per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to grass collectors both for communities and neighbouring communities

Fees/royalties

Free for domestic and K50 per bundle for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Fruits
Key species: *Masuku, Nthema, Mphinji, Mpoza, Makholopade, Bimbinyolo, Kasukuwale, Nkombe, Mpembu, Mtonongoli and Nankajamba*
Demand: High
Supply: Medium
Problems: Collecting un mature fruits

Management Practices:

- Collect ripen fruits
- Avoid cutting of trees and branches.

Allowable quantity per year:

- Free for domestic use and 1,000 pails year for commercial Purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to neighbouring communities

Fees/royalties

- Free for domestic and K100 per pail for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Stones
Key species: *Nagaga*
Demand: Low
Supply: Very high
Problems: None

Management Practices:

- Don't collect along river banks
- Don't collect on steep slopes

Allowable quantity per year:-500 tonnes for domestic use and 1000 tonnes for commercial purposes per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to neighbouring communities or outsiders

Fees/royalties

Free for domestic and K10, 000 per tonne for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Mushroom
Key species: *Ntchache, Nakanchombo, Kambalame*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems:

- Encroachment
- Low germination.

Management Practices:

- Avoid bush fires

Allowable quantity per year:

- Free for domestic use and 200 basins per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to all mushroom collectors

Fees/royalties

Free for domestic and K50 per basin for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Soil

Key species: *Katondo, Nchenga, Ulongo*

Demand: Low

Supply: High

Problems: Soil erosion

Management Practices: Early burning to avoid bush fires.

Allowable quantity per year:

- 100 tonnes for domestic use and 150 tonnes for commercial purposes per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to soil collectors for both within and outsiders

Fees/royalties

- Free for domestic and K3, 000 per tonne for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Fibre

Key species: *Nchenga, Chanlima, Mchinji,(mombo), Gonji, Chilambe, Chiumbu*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems:

- Collecting fibre by cutting down the whole tree
- Burning of regenerants

Management practices:

- Use branches only
- Control bush fires.

Allowable quantity per year:

- 1250 per year for domestic use and 450 year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to all fibre collectors

Fees/royalties

K20 per bundle for domestic and K50 per bundle for commercial purpose

Name of Product: Animals

Key species: *Kalulu, Mbira, Gwape, Nguluwe, Bwampini*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems:

- Deforestation is threatening animals, pushing animals very far
- Animal habitats destroyed

Management Practices:

- Keep forest canopy and regenerants
- Conduct early control burning
- Control unlawful hunting

Allowable quantity per year:

- 10 game animals for domestic use and 6 game animal per year for Commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to all hunters.

Fees/royalties

K2, 000 per game for domestic and K2, 500 per game for commercial purpose

9.0 ACTIVITY PLAN

ACTIVITY	WHO WILL DO	WHEN	REQUIREMENTS
Patrols	Selected committee members and community	Once per month	Panga knives and baton sticks
Early controlled burning	Committee members	May to July	Matches, Hoes, Panga knives, and slashers
Boundary Screefing	Committee members and the community	May to June	Matches, Hoes, Panga knives, and slashers
Nursery Establishment	Committee and community members	March to October	Hoes, polythene tubes, Watering canes, Seeds, Wheelbarrows, Slashers and Panga knives
Ground preparation	Committee community and Extension workers	November	Hoes, rope, polythene tubes, Watering canes, Seeds, Wheelbarrows, Slashers and Panga knives
Planting	Committee	December to February in the following year	Hoes
Weeding	Committee and the whole community	March to June	Hoes

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

1. Block management committee shall conduct patrols twice a month
2. Selected members of the block committee shall conduct patrols twice a week
3. Joint patrols between the BMC and FD staff shall be done quarterly
4. All confiscates will be disposed off by the BMC

N.B. All confiscated materials during patrols shall be managed according to the resource user rules and constitution,

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Assessment of all the activities to be implemented, communities have come with the following plan

ACTIVITY	WHO WILL DO THE MONITORING	TIME FRAME	METHOD	INDICATORS
Patrols	Committee and selected community members	Once per month	Visiting the area and reports	-Un availability of fallen trees -Reduced cases of malpractice
Boundary maintenance	Committee and the whole community	April to June	Site visit	Distance screefed
Early control burning	Committee and community members	May to June	Site visit and reports	Area burnt
Nursery establishment	Committee and Extension workers	April to August	Visiting nursery sites	Nursery fences constructed and reports
Ground preparation	Committee and Extension workers	November to December	Site visit	Screefed area and holes dug
Planting	Committee and the GVH	January to February	Supervision	Seedlings planted and reports
Weeding	Committee and village heads	June to July	Site visit	Area screefed
Meeting	Committee and Extension workers	Every month end	Verify written minutes	Availability of written minutes

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Households and Population Data

NO	Village	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1	Mbawe	70	80	50	60
2	Chiponga	29	26	24	25
3	Mkango	30	46	44	40
4	George	20	11	13	9
5	Munyongololo	15	19	26	11
6	Munyewe	23	30	26	34
7	Idana	10	10	14	13
8	Maliwanda	22	26	23	28
9	Sabiti	12	14	14	18
10	Yakweyakwe	27	35	40	48
11	Maloya	14	15	12	22
12	Dauda	21	22	29	29
13	Chimenya	26	21	23	24
14	Adamu	10	11	14	12
15	Nkochera	21	23	16	24
16	Kasambwe	13	18	10	20
17	Mkopoti	30	42	25	37
18	Lidi	30	48	29	50
19	Tewa	17	20	13	19
20	Dalama	17	20	11	15
		457	537	469	538

Annex 2: Estimated Annual Cash Flow

All money collected from domestic permits shall be deposited 100% into Block Forest Management Committee Account. But benefit sharing will be based on calculations on commercial permits as indicated below:

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (MK)	PERCENTAGE %
Income		
a) Domestic permits	4,491,000.00	
b) Commercial permits	5,719,000.00	
Grass income	10,210,000.00	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from commercial permit	1,021,000.00	10
Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from commercial permits	3,630,00.00	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account from commercial permits	6,126,000.00	60
Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic and 60% of commercial permits)	10,617,000.00	
Money to be used for the management of the block	34,000.00	
Average income per house hold	12,092.26	
Estimated Management costs	34,000.00	

Annex 3: Estimated Management Costs

ACTIVITY	NO OF PEOPLE	AREA / HA	WAGE	AMOUNT
Land preparation	10	1 Ha	K20.00/pit	K20,000.00
Boundary screefing	20	10 x 4m	K200/40M ²	K10,000.00
Weeding	10	1 Ha	K200/50 trees	K4,000.00
TOTAL				K34,000.00

Annex 4: Estimated Available Forest Resources

PRODUCT	USE	TOTAL/0.04 HA	TOTAL / HA	AVAILABLE IN 2 HA
Firewood	For fuel wood	39	975	1950
Timber	Roofing/furniture	9	225	450
Small poles	Roofing/construction	40	1000	2000
Big poles	Construction	28	700	1400
Canoes	For fishing	4	100	200
Motors	Pounding	2 trees	50 trees	100
Medicine	For curing	11	275	550
Fruits	For eating	5	125	250
Thatch grass	Roofing/fencing	8 bundles	200	400
Mushroom	For relish	1	25	50
Fibre	Construction	5 bundle	125	250
Bamboos	For construction	2 bundles	50	100

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Products for Domestic Use

Total number of HH of GVH Mbawe is 878, therefore annual forest products for Domestic required

PRODUCT NAME	USE	PER HH/YEAR(MEAN)	ANNUAL REQUIREMENT FOR 878 HOUSEHOLDS
Firewood	For fuel wood	2 head load/HH/week	91,312 headland
Timber	Roofing/furniture	5 trees /year	30 trees
Small poles	Roofing/construction	30 poles/year	12,000 poles
Bigger poles	Construction	3 poles/HH/year	1200 pole
Canoes	For fishing	1 tree/HH/year	60 trees
Motors	Pounding	5 trees/HH/year	5 trees
Firewood in m ³	Cooking	5m ³ /HH/year	500m ³
Medicine	For curing	2 bags/HH/year	40 bags
Fruits	For eating	500 baskets	1000 baskets
Thatch grass	Roofing/fencing	25 bundles/HH/year	16250 bundles
Stones	For building	100 tones	200 tonnes
Soil	Building	50 tonnes	100 tonnes
Game animal	For relish	10 /HH/year	150 games
Mushroom	For relish	10 basin	200 basins
Fibre	Construction	5 bundles/HH/year	1250
Bamboos	For construction	5 bundles/HH/year	750 bundles

Annex 6: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

PRODUCT	AVAILABLE IN HARVESTABLE COUPE/YEAR	DOMESTIC DEMAND	AVAILABLE IN VFAs	TOTAL FOR BLOCK + VFA	SURPLUS FOR COMMERCIAL
Firewood	48,870 head loads	44,720	1,050	49,920	+5,200
Timber	172 trees	30 trees	8	180	+ 150
Small poles	3,250 trees	6,000	3500	6,750	+ 750
Big poles	500 trees	600	160	660	+ 60

Annex 7: Income Projection for Woody Products

Product	Domestic		Commercial		Frequency	Quantity per year	Amount per year	
	hh	Permit	hh	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Firewood (HL)	878	K50 / head load	100	K150/head load	2 head load/HH/week 2 head load/H/week	44720 head load/year 5200 HL/HH/year	K2,236,000.00	K780,00.00
Firewood (M ³)	100	K 1,500/m ³	10	K 3,000/m ³	5m ³ /HH 30m ³ /HH	500m ³ /year 500m ³ /year	750,000.00	900,000.00
Timber	6	K8,000/tree	15	K10,000/tree	5/HH/year 10/HH/year	30 trees /year 150 trees/year	K240,000.00	K1,500,000.00
Poles (Small)	400	K20/pole	30	K50/pole	30 poles/HH 25poles/HH	6,000 poles 750 poles	K120,000.00	K37,000.00
Big poles	400	K100/pole	30	K200/pole	3 poles/HH 2 poles/HH	600 poles 60 poles	K60,000.00	K12,000.00

Annex 8: Income Projection from Non Woody Products

Product	Domestic		Commercial		Frequency	Quantity per year	Amount per year	
	hh	Permit	hh	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Medicine	20	K1,500.00	5	K2,000/bag	2 bags /HH 2 bags /HH	40 bags 10 bags	K60,000.00	K20,000.00
Fruits	250	Free	100	K100/basket	10 baskets/HH	1,000 baskets 500 baskets	-	K100,000.00
Thatch grass	650	Free	100	K50/bundle	25 bundles 10 bundles	16,250 bundles 1,000 bundles	-	K50,000.00.00
Stones	20	Free	10	K10,000/tonne	15 tonnes	100 tonnes 150 tonnes	-	K1,500,000.00
Soil	15	Free	30	K3,000/tonne	5 tonnes	50 tonnes 50 tonnes	-	K450,000.00.00
Game	15	K2000/game	10	K2,500/game	10 games 6 games	150 games 60 games	K300,000.00	K150,000.00.00
Mushroom	50	Free	20	K50/basin	10 basin	300 basin	-	K10,000.00.00
Fibre	250	K20.00	-----	-----	5 bundles 3 bundles	1250 450	K25,000.00	-----
Bamboos	150	300/bundle	75	K500/bundle	5 bundles 4 bundles	750 300	K225,000.00	K150,000.00.00
TOTAL							K610,000.00	K2,430,000.00

Annex 9: Summary Table of Fees and Royalties

Block Name: Mbawe Machinga

Product	Unit	Fee Rate	
		Domestic	Commercial
		MK	MK
Fire wood	Head load	50	150
	Cubic metre	1500	3000
Poles small	Each	20	50
Poles big	Each	100	200
Timber	Per tree	8000	10000
Wild fruits	basket	free	100
Bamboo	bundle	300	500
Fibre	bundle	20	-
Thatch Grass	bundle	free	100
Mushroom	basket	free	50
Stones	Tons	free	10000
Soil	tons	free	3000
Game animal	permit	2000	2500
Bee keeping	Per hive	300	600
Medicine	bag	1500	2000

Annex 10: Constitution for Mbawe Block Management Committee

CONSTITUTION OF MBAWE BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF MBAWE BLOCK

1.0 **NAME OF COMMITTEE:** Mbawe Block Management Committee (BMC)

2.0 **ADDRESS:** C/O Zumulu Primary School, P.O. 58, Mwalasi

CONTACTS: Mr. Thomson- 0999118546

GVH Mbawe- 0995232791

3.0 **OBJECTIVES:**

- To co-manage the block with the government so that we shall sustainably use the forest to develop our Livelihood.
- The Block wisely in order to avoid soil erosion.

4.0 **AREA OF JURISDICTION:** The committee shall operate its forest activities in the block and in all the villages of GVH Mbawe.

5.0 MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

- Be a humble person
- Free from theft
- Be a sober person
- Free from back biting
- Be a citizen of GVH Mbawe

6.0 RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

RIGHTS- Right to be elected to be a member

- Free to participate the group
- Free to contribute during discussions
- Free to inquire the status of finance

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Be responsible to lead members
- Able to safe keep properties
- Able to protect natural resources

7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

a) Chairperson

- Planning activities for the committee
- Conduct meetings
- Resolve group conflicts
- Resolve general problems

b) Secretary

- Writing meeting minutes
- Mobilizing members for meeting
- Record keeping
- Reading previous minutes for the meeting
- Maintaining ledger

c) Treasurer

- Record keeping and safe keeping of property
- Safe keep finance
- Purchasing good and keep receipts
- Release properties /tools for use

d) Committee Members

- Agree or disagree facts during meeting discussions
- Remind to convene a meeting when there a long gap.
- Observe fair settlement of conflicts.

8.0 TERM OF OFFICE

There shall be a period of three (3) years

9.0 FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- Committees meetings will be conducted twice per month and once per month for general meetings.

QUORUM: Meeting is to get started when there is half of 15 members and above, which the total number of committee quorum

10.0 MEMBERSHIP TERMINATION

- When term of office is over
- When one has permanently migrated
- When one has died
- If one has failed to attend meetings for several times.
- If one misses properties.
- The replacement of a member shall be done democratically on presence to village heads.

11.0 POWER OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

- Anyone found cutting down fresh tree shall pay a fine of K5,000 per tree
- Late comers during meetings shall pay a fine of K100.00.
- Anyone neglecting meetings shall be dismissed.

12.0 REVIEW OF CONSTITUTION

- Shall be done after every three (3) years

13.0 SOURCES OF FINANCE

- Through fines
- Through piece works
- Contributing K50.00 per person per month
- Selling seedlings

SECURITY OF FINANCE

- A small amount shall be kept by the treasurer and huge amount into the bank account

SIGNATORIES

- Chairperson
- Secretary

- Treasurer

14.0 DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

60% = village development

20% = Forest management

5% = Committee meetings

15% = Orphans and aged

15.0 BENEFIT SHARING

60% for the community

30% for the Forest Development Fund

10% for Local Forest Management Board

16.0 A LIST OF MBATI BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Edward Malaya Chairperson
2. Malita Edwin Vice Chairperson
3. Bertha Yassin Secretary
4. Eliza Chibisa Vice Secretary
5. Julius Thomson Treasurer

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

6. Damiano Ntala
7. Earnest Chambo
8. Magret Wilfred
9. Chrissie Chiwaya
10. Luka Yassin
11. Macson Lymon
12. Ester Wyson
13. Agness Wylod
14. Esnart Winesi
15. Falida Gama
16. Mainess Ajasi
17. Simon Patel

Annex 11: Co- Management Agreement

CO-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

(Forestry Act, 1997 Section 25)

THIS AGREEMENT is made theday of.....

BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mines, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of Mbawe village(s) of Traditional Authority Mlomba and District Machinga represented by Mbawe Local Forest Organisation (herewith described as LFO) and known also as the block management committee.

The Government, hereby, wishes to make an agreement with the LFO to provide for co-management, in partnership with the Department of Forestry, of the forest resources of Mbawe block of Liwonde forest reserve, in order to promote sustainable forest management and the enhancement of the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. The Government shall upon being satisfied with transitional arrangements recognise the joint authority of the LFO to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource for the benefit of the local community of Mbawe village(s).
2. The LFO accepts and undertakes to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource in accordance with terms and conditions stipulated in this agreement and annexed block co-management plan.

LFO OBLIGATIONS

3. In particular the Government gives authority to the LFO subject to the following conditions:
 - (a.) Forest resources shall be properly maintained and managed according to approved management techniques as set out in the annexed block Co-management Plan.
 - (b.) The LFO shall enforce the powers that have been devolved to them by the Government in the Forest Rules 2001, and in any subsequent rules, and as agreed in the LFO Registration Agreement.
 - (c.) The LFO shall protect, manage, control and utilize in a manner that maintains productivity, the forest resources within their jurisdiction and will issue permits and licences for forest produce primarily for the benefit of the local community and (in the event of surplus products becoming available) for their commercial sale under a license system, as set out in the annexed management plan.
 - (d.) To assist the District Forest Officer with the issuing of conveyance certificates, the local forest organisation may provide the necessary supporting documentation (ownership certificate) to verify source and ownership of wood products under its control. It may also assist local private individuals with wood products in their locality verify ownership for applying for a conveyance certificate from the District Forest Officer.
 - (e.) Benefits accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilized by the community in accordance with the benefit sharing arrangements set out in the annexed management plan and LFO constitution
 - (f.) Revenue accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilized by the community in accordance with the LFO Constitution and as per agreements reached at general assemblies of the LFO

- (g.) 10% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the account of the Local Forest Management Board of Liwonde Forest Reserve, with transfers being made on a quarterly basis
- (h.) 30% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the Forest Development Fund Account Number 1 with such transfers being made on a quarterly basis.
- (i.) It is expected that 60% of the funds available to the LFO after sharing the proportions specified in (g) and (h) will be utilised by the LFO for the purposes of forest development, management and operating costs. This includes utilisation of the funds inside and outside the area of the co-management block.
- (j.) The LFO shall make accessible records of accounts and licenses issued to the Director of Forestry or his/her representative, the District Commissioner or his/her representative upon receiving notification from the Director of Forestry or District Commissioner.
- (k.) The LFO shall represent and be accountable to the community and operate in accordance with the agreed constitution.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OBLIGATIONS

4. In particular the District Forestry Officer and his delegated representatives, shall;
 - (a.) Provide technical expertise to support the joint implementation with the LFO and the timely revision of the attached block co-management plan
 - (b.) Advise and assist with monitoring local accountability mechanisms including, conduct of meetings, elections, by-elections, record keeping, financial accounting, and reporting.
 - (c.) Provide a basic set of office resources for the LFO (on signature of this agreement) comprising cash books; minute books; duplicate license forms; headed paper and an official LFO stamp or unique mark, plus other necessary items in order to support the set-up of a transparent and well documented forest management and local licensing system. It is anticipated that the LFO will take over purchasing these items after collecting revenue.
 - (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LFO, traditional Leaders, local community policing forums, local police officers and the District Magistrate in accordance with annexed co-management plan.
 - (e.) With the LFO jointly monitor the block demarcated in the co-management plan to ensure management is in accordance with this Agreement and in accordance with Standards & Guidelines for Participatory Forestry in Malawi.
 - (f.) Jointly with the LFO countersign any permits and licenses being for the commercial utilisation and harvesting of forest products (non-domestic use) in accordance with block co-management plan
 - (g.) In line with licensing procedures issue conveyance certificates against verified documentation to ensure legal transportation of forest products.
 - (h.) Provide in collaboration with other partners, legal, organisational, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
 - (i.) Organise in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organisational, technical and management capacity of Local Forest Boards, LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.

- (j.) Recognise and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the FMB, LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest Act, 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organisation Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION

5. This Agreement shall come into effect when signed by the Director of Forestry, representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clauses 6 and 9 below.
6. The Director of Forestry shall have the right to terminate this agreement and revoke authority to protect, manage, control and utilise forest resources, in any of the following events;
 - Negligence or failure to protect, manage and control the co-management block.
 - If the LFO commits any serious breach of this agreement.
7. The powers stipulated in clause 6 above, shall not be exercised unless the Director of Forestry has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
8. In cautioning the local community the Director of Forestry shall cite the shortcomings and remedies giving the period within which they should be addressed.
9. The LFO may terminate this agreement at any time by giving notice of not less than 8 weeks, in any of the following events;
 - If there is serious breach of this agreement.
 - If for any reason the community finds itself unable or unwilling to continue with the activities of the designated co-management block.
10. In the event of notice of termination, LFO shall be under obligation to ensure that the forest area is protected until a Caretaker Committee or Government has assumed authority over the block.

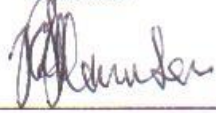
DEMARCATON AND BOUNDARY

11. Division or delineation of forest areas shall be as displayed on the sketch map forming part of the Management Plan annexed to this Co-management Agreement.

DISPUTES

12. In the event of any dispute arising under the Forestry Management Agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Minister Responsible. If any party is dissatisfied with the decision passed by the Minister he/she may apply for a judicial review to the High Court.

13 SIGNED:



DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Dated... 13-02-14

AND



CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION

Dated.....

WITNESSES:



VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN



TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated.....

Dated.....



Dated... 19/02/2014