

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



May, 2013

This plan was produced by the community of G.V.H. Naungu of TA Sitola with assistance of Machinga District Forestry Office

It will be reviewed after an implementation period of 5 years.

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Summary

Naungu community of T/A Sitola in Machinga district is one of the beneficiary communities under the Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihood Programme (IFMSLP). The community comprises of eleven villages with a total number of 1058 households. The villages include Naungu, Mtawira, Mitumbu, Chipinda, Chiona, Amboma, Makata, Samuel, Anyama, Mponda, and Mtila. The villages are working collaboratively with the Department of Forestry on management and utilization of natural resources found in Naungu Forest Co-Management Block which is within Liwonde Forest Reserve.

Under the Co-management arrangement, Naungu 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 view of the above, the communities with technical assistance from the District Forestry Office have developed a Participatory Forest Co-management plan which encompasses ten (10) management practices that will guide the management and utilization of forest products in the block. In addition, management plans for each product, patrolling, harvesting activities and monitoring plans, thirteen (13) resource user rules and corresponding penalties to ensure regulated access of forest products by all forest user groups have been put in place.

The management plan also gives detailed annual cash flow and financial projections as shown in the section of annexes.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Participatory Forest Co-management plan for Naungu Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is between Naungu communities and Malawi government. The plan has been developed in line with the Liwonde Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP). The main objectives of Strategic Plan are as follows:-

- To rehabilitate and protect fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
- To increase forest cover, productivity and value, to ensure continuous provision of local and national services.
- To improve livelihoods of forest dependants through sustainable forest management and utilization.
- To improve governance of forest resources through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

Management of Naungu Forest Co-management block shall be done by an officially registered Block Management Committee known as Naungu Block Committee from G.V.H. Naungu in the area of Traditional Authority Sitola and the Department of Forestry through Machinga District Council. For more details on roles and responsibilities of the managing authority refer to the constitution in Annex 8.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Naungu Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located to the south east of Liwonde Township at a distance of 17 km along Liwonde-Ntaja road in Machinga District. The Block has a total area of 1208.28 hectares, with gentle to steep slopes. Msuluzi is the only perennial river while Kankhande is an annual stream flowing from the block.

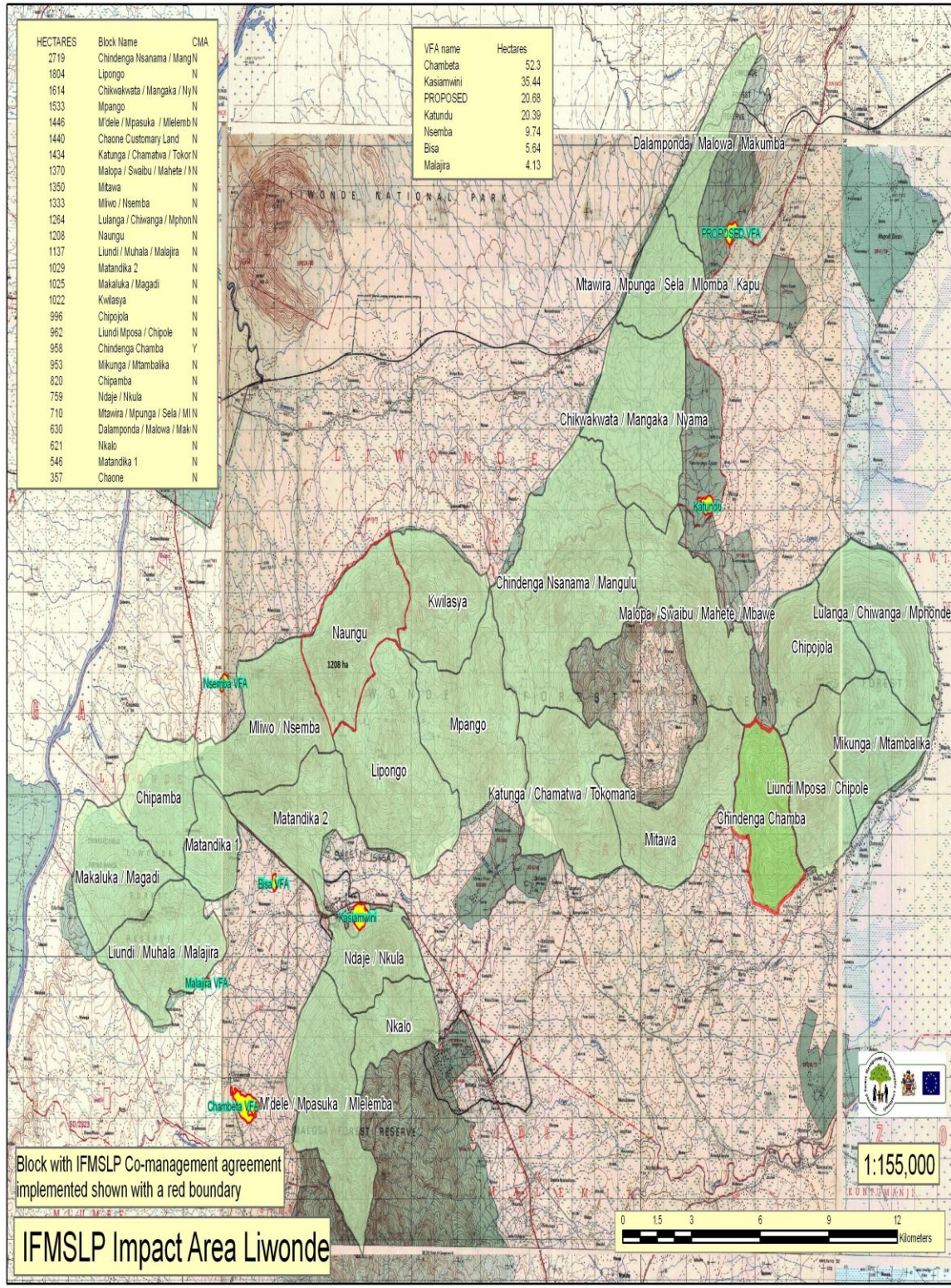
The Block is generally characterized by loamy and black soils. In terms of forest cover and stocking it can be described as good as it is dominated by Miombo woodland tree species as: Mombo, Nchenga, Chitimbe, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula. The bigger part of the block (about 70%) is on steep slopes and the rest is on gentle slope and some parts are with harvestable trees.

The Block has a good managed forest cover and a small portion of Eucalyptus, although there are minor human interferences like charcoal production.

3.2 Boundary

The block borders with Kwilasya block to the east and Kankhande River separate the two blocks. To the west it is bordered by Mliwo Block. To the north Eucalyptus plantation separates it from the customary land. The map below shows the location of the block in relation to other blocks as well as its boundaries.

Map Showing Blocks and Boundaries



3.3 Tenure

This block is in the custody of the government since Liwonde Forest Reserve was gazetted in 1924. However, the management authority shall be shared according to Co-management agreement between the community of G.V.H. Naungu and Forestry Department (FD).

3.4 Forest users

The users of this Block are the community of G.V.H. Naungu which has a total of 1058 households that benefit from the Block. The forest user groups include: Firewood, Mushroom, Fruits, Honey, Poles, Fibre and Grass collectors. Curio makers and also pit Sawyers inclusive. Other users include neighbouring communities, travellers, and people from urban centres who shall have access after obtaining permission from the Block Management Committee.

3.5 Uses

The block provides woody and non-wood forest products such as curios, timber, firewood, poles, cooking sticks, wooden spoons, mortars and pestles, medicine, grass, fruits, mushroom, bamboos, honey and game meat. It also offers environmental services like the protection of catchment and fragile areas.

4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

There are three Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below and depicted on the overleaf map.

4.1 FMU 1

This comprises of Eucalyptus tree species of *terectonis* and *camaldulensis* with a total area of 76.1 hectares. It is located beneath the Forest Block bordering the customary land. This was previously a Department of Forestry industrial plantation.

4.2 FMU 2

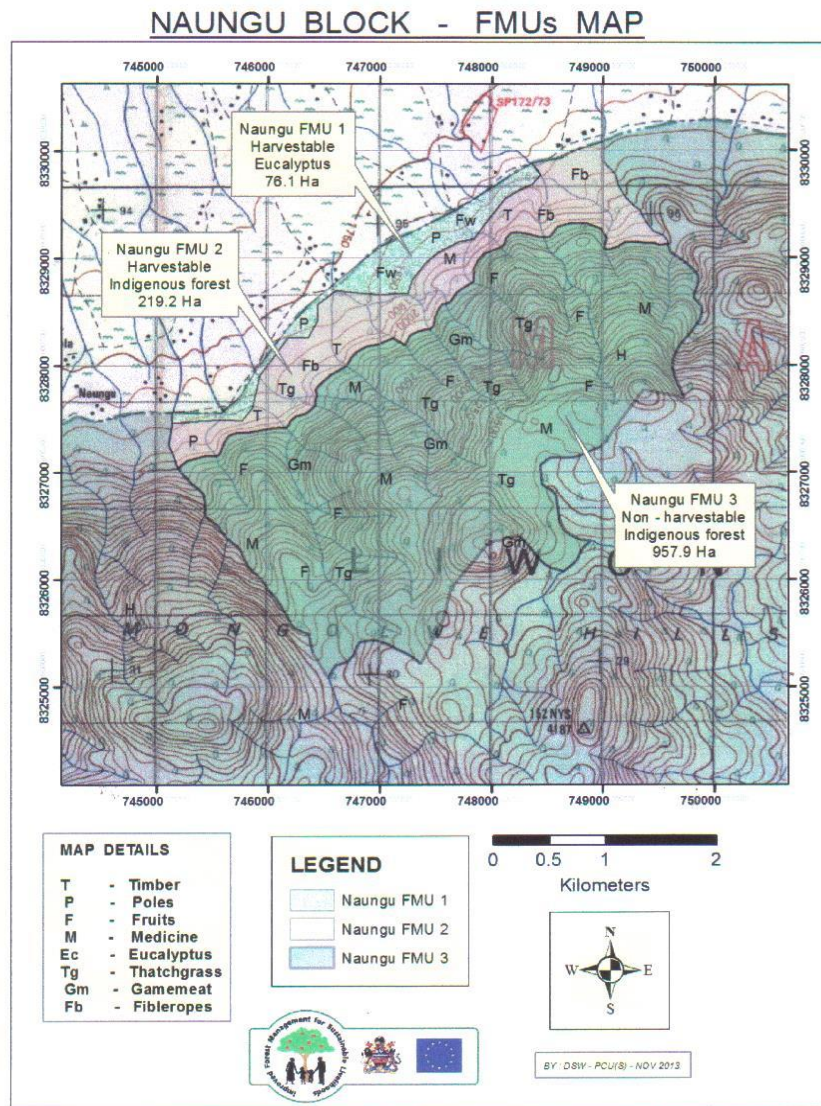
This is a harvestable area which is composed of harvestable indigenous tree species like Mombo, Nchenga, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula which can be used for both timber and firewood for commercial and domestic purposes and is 219.2 hectares.

4.3 FMU 3

This is a non harvestable area which comprises of fragile areas such as Msuluzi River and Kankhande stream, where Naungu water Gravity system get its water. It is steep and therefore timber harvesting is not allowed so as to protect water catchment areas. The area coverage is 937 0 hectares.

Map showing the Forest Management Units

Map showing the Forest Management Units



5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General Objective

It is “to improve the livelihoods of the community living in G.V.H. Naungu through sustainable management and utilization of forest resources and services.

5.2 Specific Objectives

1. To sustainably provide fuel wood, timber and poles for both domestic and commercial purposes.
2. To protect regenerants after harvesting so 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) such as mushroom, honey, medicine, fruits thatch grass, game meat, soil, fibre and bamboos

N/B: The specific objective 1 is applicable to **FMU 2**; objective 2 is applicable to **FMU 1 and 2** while objective 3 is applicable to FMU3 and objective 4 is applicable to all FMUs.

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.

PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●All fragile areas in the block shall be protected from harvesting activities like stream banks, sources of streams and very steep slopes.
Fire protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Fire protection shall be a priority in the freshly felled coupes for the first 3-5 years to avoid damaging the regenerates.
Harvesting Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●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 standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Timber trees will be reserved for standards and included in the management practices. ●These trees can be harvested in the next rotation
Thinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Thinning records shall be kept for reference purposes.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Regeneration shall be by coppicing, root shoots and planting.
Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Harvesting shall be done during the dry season, (May – September) ●Trees shall be cut close to the ground (15cm) to enhance coppicing
Early burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Early burning shall be done soon after rainy season to prevent fierce bush fires and stimulate regeneration
Seed trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation
Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products.

7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES FOR EACH PRODUCT

No.	Resource rules	Specification	Penalty
1	No cutting of trees is allowed along the stream banks	Cutting will only be done 50 m away from the stream bank on both sides.	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees along the stream banks shall pay a fine of K8, 000 for each felled tree. The tools and felled tree shall be confiscated.
2	No one is allowed to open a garden or settle in the block	Settling or opening a garden shall not be done	Anyone found guilty shall pay a fine of K8, 000 for each felled tree The crops and structures shall be destroyed.
3	(a)- No setting of bush fires shall be allowed in the block (reserve)	Setting of fire in the block shall be carried out by BMC during controlled early burning.	Anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K4, 000. If she/he fails to pay shall be given a piece of work to do in the block or being taken to court for trials.
	(b)- Everyone shall participate in fire fighting in the block	Fire fighting is compulsory to every member except under valid reasons	Every person found guilty of refusing to participate in fire fighting in the block shall be taken to the traditional court which will give a fine of K300.00
4	No one shall produce charcoal in the block	Charcoal production shall take place with permission from the Director of Forestry	Any person found guilty of such an offence shall pay a fine of K10, 000 for each felled tree. Charcoal and tools shall be confiscated and the suspect be taken to court if she/he fails to pay the fine.
5	No unauthorised pit-sawing shall be allowed in the block	Pit sawing shall only take place in demarcated coupes under permission from the Block Committee	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay fine of K12, 000 per felled tree. The plunks and tools shall be confiscated. If she/he fails to pay the stipulated fine, they shall be dragged to court for trials.

6	No unauthorised collection of firewood shall be allowed	Firewood collection shall be allowed upon getting a permission/permit from the Block Committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K100/head load, K200/ per bicycle. The firewood shall be confiscated and sold.
7	No one shall be allowed to cut trees or t regenerants.	Cutting of trees for any purpose shall be done in demarcated coupes only upon getting permission from the Block Committee. A 15 cm stump height shall be accepted when felling trees in the coupes.	If anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K8, 000 per tree and for each regenerant.
8	No unauthorised collection of thatch grass shall be done in the block.	- Collection of thatch grass shall be done upon getting permission from the BMC.	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K1000/bundle.
9	No unauthorised hunting shall be allowed	Hunting shall be allowed upon obtaining permission from the block committee.	Anyone found hunting shall pay a fine of K5, 000 and tools shall be confiscated.
10	No unauthorised collection of stones and soil shall be allowed from the block	Collection of stones and soil shall only take place with permission from the block management committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K20,000 per tonne of stones 1 tonne of soil shall cost K10,000 if done without permission.
11	No unauthorised cutting of bamboos shall be allowed in the block.	Cutting of bamboos shall be regulated by the block management committee	Anyone found cutting bamboos without permission shall be fined K50 per bamboo.
12	No unauthorised disposal of pollutants of any kind in the block shall be allowed.	The block management committee needs to be consulted before disposing any kind of pollutants in the block	Any found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K2, 000.00. Failure to pay the fine shall lead the culprit to be dragged to court for trials.
13	No unauthorised grazing of animals shall be allowed in the block.	Grazing shall only be done in areas set aside by the BMC upon getting permission from it.	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K100 per animal.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of product:	Firewood
Key species:	<i>Mchenga, Mtwana Chipisyawago, Phingo, Lungwe, Mombo and Muwanga</i>
Demand:	High
Supply:	High
Problems/Issues:	Illegal harvesting Bush fires Charcoal burning/ Brick burning

Management practices:

- Harvesting of firewood for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes. The leftovers from other products such as timber, poles and curios shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of firewood in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed when cutting trees.
- Controlled fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regenerants.
- Firewood shall be either stacked in mendles or collected as head loads at a fee stipulated under fees and royalties.
- All dry wood shall be collected as firewood in both harvestable and non-harvestable areas.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 143,000 Head loads of indigenous fuel wood per house hold per year for domestic purpose and 6,240 head loads per household per year for commercial purposes.
- 120 Cubic metres of indigenous per year from the block and 120 cubic metres of blue gum for domestic purpose per year.
- 240 cubic metres of Blue gum and 240 cubic metres of indigenous per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial Use: K150 per head load and K2500 per cubic metre for indigenous tree species whilst for exotic tree species the permit shall be K70 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre
- Domestic Use: The permit shall be K100 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre for indigenous and K30 per head load and k 500 per cubic metre for exotic tree species.

Name of product: Poles (Big or Small)

Key species: *Mtwana Thombozi, Lungwe Mchenga Msolo and Eucalyptus*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fire
- Poor harvesting practices,
- Illegal harvesting.

Management practices:

- Harvesting of blue gum shall follow the rotational period of 10 years while for indigenous 30 years.
- Harvesting of poles for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from poles shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of poles in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC. Otherwise,
- Penalties shall follow those doing illegal harvesting.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regeneration.
- Dead, diseased, deformed trees and those not suitable for poles shall be used as firewood in order to provide growing space to small trees.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 140 indigenous big poles shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 300 big poles for commercial per year.
- 5 exotic big poles for domestic per household per year and 1000 big poles for commercial per year.
- 4000 indigenous small poles shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 2000 small poles for commercial per year.
- 4000 exotic small poles for domestic per household per year and 2000 small poles for commercial per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors

Fees/royalties:

Commercial users shall pay K1000 per big pole of indigenous and K500 for exotic.

Domestic users shall pay K500 per big pole for indigenous and K250 for exotic.

Commercial users shall pay K100 per small pole of indigenous and K80 for exotic.

Domestic users shall pay K50 per small indigenous pole and K30 for exotic pole.

Name of product: Timber

Key species: *Mbawa, Mlombwa, Masuku, Mtwana, Mkalati, Mkweranyani.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Burning of charcoal which has led to decrease of large trees
- Unlawful harvesting which hampered the growth of regenerants.
- Bush fires which has also hampered the growth of regenerants.
- Illegal harvesting.

Management practices:

- Harvesting of timber for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only after 30 years period of rotation. The leftovers from timber shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of timber in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly recommended when cutting timber trees above the ground level in the harvestable coupes.
- Only trees whose diameter at breast height of more than 20 cm shall be harvested in the coupes.
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in patches in-order to promote regeneration.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 trees shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 8 trees per year for commercial from demarcated coupes only.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to Pit-sawyers from within and outside the community.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K8, 000 per tree.
- Domestic users shall pay K4000 per tree as a buying price.

8.2 Non Woody Products

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: *Utenga, Utale, Kungolokwaititi, Nakasache, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe and Usinda.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues: Poor harvesting practices
Bush fires

Management practices:

- Harvesting of mushroom shall be done in all places where it is available in the block through authorization from the BMC.
- Monitoring of mushroom harvesting shall be done by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 250 baskets per household per season for domestic and 200 baskets for commercial uses

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to mushroom collectors from within and outsiders.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial mushroom collectors shall pay a fee of K100 permit while domestic users will collect mushroom for free.

Name of product: Stones

Key types: *Nagaga, quarry stone, Lumbwe.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues: Increased soil erosion
Unregulated collection of stones

Management practices:

- Stones shall be collected in gentle slope areas.
- Collection of such products shall be monitored by the BMC

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 200 tonnes per year shall be allowed for commercial use while 50 tonnes for domestic.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to stone collectors for domestic and commercial purposes.

Fees/royalties:

- A fee of K2500 and K1500 per tonne for both commercial and domestic respectively..

Name of product: Fruits

Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, Ndawa, Mtonongoli, Msecherawe Mpinjipinji, Nthementheme, Matonga and Mangulungulu*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

Bush fires
Poor harvesting practices
Poor Soil
Illegal harvesting

Management practices:

- Only matured and ripen fruits shall be harvested.
- Fruit tree growing areas shall be protected from fires.
- Harvesting of fruits shall be done using recommended harvesting methods (collection of fallen fruits, climbing up the tree and using long hooked sticks).
- Collection of fruits in the block shall be monitored by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- Collection of fruits shall be based on how the season is.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- For free for both domestic and commercial use

Name of product: Fibres
Key species: *Mombo, Mchenga, Mpandula and Mchinji*
Demand: High
Supply: High
Problems/Issues: Bush fires
Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Fibres shall be collected from big tree branches.
- Bush fires shall be controlled and regulated in areas where regenerants are growing.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 1000 bundles of Fibres shall be allowed per household per year for domestic and 50 bundles per household for commercial use per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fibre collectors from within and outsiders on an agreed fee by the block committee.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial fibre collectors shall pay a fee of K100 per bundle while domestic users shall pay K50 per bundle.

Name of product: Thatch grass

Key species: *Kamphe (tsekera), Nsenjere and ,Gowoche*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues: Bush fires

Management practices:

- Thatch grass collection shall be done between April and June.
- Only matured grass shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where thatch grasses grow in the block.
- Awareness meeting shall be intensified to the communities adjacent to the block before controlled early burning operation starts.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 41, 250 and 1000 bundles of thatch grass for domestic and commercial uses shall be allowed per year respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to thatch grass collectors for domestic and commercial uses.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay a fee of K100 per bundle while domestic users shall collect thatch grass for free

Name of product: Bamboos

Key species: Local Species

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Careless cutting of trees
- Poor harvesting practices.
- Bush fires

Management practices:

- Only matured bamboos shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where there are bamboos in the block.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 500 and 1000 bamboos per year shall be allowed for domestic and commercial uses respectively.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bamboo collectors shall pay a fee of K200 per bamboo while domestic users shall collect bamboos for free.

Name of product: Game animals / Birds

Key species: Game animals – *Kalulu, Gwape, Pusi, Nguluwe Nyani* and *Fish*
Birds- *Nkhwali, Kadzidzi, Kam'tema Nkhanga* and *Njiwa*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Illegal hunting
- Bad hunting practices

Management practices:

- Hunting of animals shall be regulated by the BMC.
- Controlled early burning shall be encouraged to prevent bush fires
- Nets shall not be allowed when hunting birds.
- Natural regeneration shall be promoted in-order to increase forest cover.
- Use of pollutants for fishing shall be prohibited and is punishable.
- Use of un-recommended tools for hunting shall be prohibited

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 10 permits shall be issued per year for domestic and commercial game hunters respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to hunters

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial hunters shall pay a fee of K1000 as a permit while domestic hunters shall obtain a permit of K200.
- Domestic birds' hunters shall pay a fee of K50 per permit and K200 for commercial hunters.

9.0 ACTIVITY PLAN FOR THE NAUNGU BLOCK

Activity	When	Who will do it	Requirement
Patrolling	January –December (twice a week)	Committee members and all communities	Panga knives, exercise books, pens
Fire break screefing	April - May	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers and panga knives
Controlled early burning	April - June	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Box of matches
Thinning(Singling)	April - August	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Panga knives
Ground preparation (in Eucs plantation)	October - November	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, picks, axes, panga knives and ropes
Tree planting	December - March	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers, pangas and planting trowels
Weeding	As soon as the weeds appear	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, slashers and pangas knives
Seed collection	July - September	Committee members and all communities	Sacks
Committee meetings	Twice a month	Committee members	Exercise books, pens
General meetings	Once in every two months	Committee members and all communities	Exercise books, pens
Issuing of permits	January to December	Committee	Permits, pens and exercise books

NB. All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee to decide the number of individuals to be involved in every activity

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

- Block management committee shall conduct patrols twice a month
- Selected members of the block committee shall conduct patrols twice a week
- Joint patrols between the BMC and FD staff shall be done quarterly

NB: All confiscated materials during patrols shall be managed according to the resource user rules and constitution

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This shall be done in order to assess the progress on all the activities being implemented.

What will be monitored	Who will do the monitoring	What will be the indicators	What are the methods	When will the monitoring be conducted
Patrolling	Committee and community members	Reduced number of malpractices	Written progress reports (records)	Throughout the year
Firebreak maintenance	Committee and community members	Area/Distance screefed	Site visits and reports	April- May
Controlled early burning	Committee and community members	Number of hectares burnt	Site visit and reports	April- June
Thinning (Singling)	Committee and community members	Number of hectares thinned	Site visit and reports	April - August
Ground preparation	Committee and community members	Area prepared (hectares)	Site visit, reports and supervision	October - November
Tree planting	Committee and community members	Number of trees planted Hectares planted	Field visit, reports and supervision	December - March
Weeding	Committee and community members	Hectares weeded	Site visit and reports	April- May
Seed collection	Committee members	Amount of seed collected/Species	Supervision and records.	July - September
Committee meetings	Committee	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Every – three months
General meetings	Committee and community members	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Once every two months

NB. All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee to decide the number of individuals to be involved in every activity

12.0 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

12.1 Annual Cash Flow

In accordance with the data collected, estimated annual cash flow for Naungu Block is tabulated below. Under the Co-Management model, it is proposed that 60% of the gross income accrued from commercial permit fees and domestic permits fees will go to the communities. 10 % will be transferred to the Local Forest Management Board account while 30% will be deposited in the Forest Development Fund account held at national level through Machinga District Forestry Office.

Refer to annex 1 and 2 for the estimated annual cash flow and financial projections on activity

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Estimated Annual Cash Flow

Benefit sharing will be based on calculations on all total income realised from commercial permits as well as domestic permits. The proportions of sharing are tabulated below:

Estimated Annual Cash Flow For Kwilasya Block		
ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (Mk)	PERCENTAGE (%)
INCOME		
(a) Domestic permits	K2,915,750	
(b) Commercial permits	K11,920,500	
Gross Income (a +b)	K14,836,250	100
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account	K1,483,625	10
Money into Forest Development Fund Account	K4,450,875	30
Money into Block Committee Account	K8, 901,750	60
Money to be used for the management of the block	K 3,962,057	
Average income per household (1058hhs)	K1728	

Annex 2: Estimated Management Cost

No	Activity	No of people involved	Number/ area	Daily wage/ rate	Total Amount Required
1	Boundary screefing	20	4,000m	K150/40m ² 25m/man/day	K300,000
2	Controlled Early burning		281 ha	K 150/ha	K42150
3	Patrolling	10	1333.37 ha	K150/dy/person	K36000
2	Re -afforestation	45	2 ha	K150/dy/50 planted trees	K54000
	TOTAL	87			K432,150

NB; The estimates are in line with specific conditions where communities may not be coming forward to undertake certain activities; a condition which will leave the committee with no option but to employ casual workers.

Annex 3: Estimates of Available Forest Resources

Based on three sample plots data

Product Name	Use	Total/0.04 ha	Total/ha	Available in 2 ha	Available in 16 Coupes
Firewood	For fuel wood	42	1050	2100	33600
Timber	For construction	2	50	100	1600
Rafters	For roofing	15	375	750	12000
Ridge pole	For roofing	4	100	200	3200
Curios	For decoration	2	50	100	1600
Mortars	For pounding	1	25	50	800
Pestles	For pounding	3	75	150	2400
Wooden spoons	For sharing food	6	150	300	4800
Cooking sticks	For cooking	8	200	400	6400
Fruits	For eating	5	125	250	4000
Medicine	For curing diseases	9	225	450	7200

Notes: Estimates based on three 20m x 20m sample plots inside the block. A 2 ha coupe is the suggested annual harvesting area. Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products. Main fruit tree species is Masuku (Uapaca kirkiana)

Annex 4: Requirements for Forest Product for Domestic Use

The total number of households in GVH Naungu is 1058. Therefore, the table below calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these households

Product Name	Use	Per H/H/yr (Mean)	Annual requirements for the 1058 H/Hs
Firewood	For fuel wood	3 head loads/HH/week	61,620 head loads
Rafters	For roofing	50 head loads/HH/week	19,750
Ridge pole	For roofing	3 big poles/HH/year	600 big poles
Mortars	For pounding	seasonal	30 trees
Pestles	For pounding	seasonal	20 trees
Wooden spoons	Cooking		10 trees
Cooking sticks	Cooking		10 trees
Hoe handles	For farming		20 trees
Bamboos	For construction and craft making		800 bamboos
Fruits	For eating		20 baskets
Fibres	For construction		400 bundles
Thatch grass	For roofing and fencing		400 bundles
Mushroom	For relish		400 baskets
Game animal and birds	For relish		6 permits for game
Soil	Building houses		10 bags
Stones	For various activities		15 wheelbarrows

Annex 5: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

Product	Available in Harvestable Coupe/year (Block)	Domestic Demand for the whole community	Available in the village (VFA)	Total Products Available (Block + VFA)	Surplus Available for Commercial Harvesting
Firewood	53600 head loads	35496	2000	55600	+20104
Timber	1600	80	30	1630	+1550
Poles/rafters	12000	5000	200	12200	+7200
Ridge poles	3200	80	30	3230	+3150
Poles for Curios	1600	150	-	1600	+1450
Poles Mortars	800	85	10	810	+725
Poles Pestles	2400	120	-	2400	+2280
Poles for Wooden spoon	4800	200	40	4840	+4640
Poles for Cooking sticks	53600	35496	2000	55600	+20104

Note

The calculations for the harvesting plan were found basing on the following information:

Total number of households in Naungu is 1058

Total harvestable area in the block is 650.7 ha

Rotational period of 10 years

Annex 6: Revenue Projection from Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual Calculations	
	H/H	Permit	H/H	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Firewood	1375	K100/ head load	50	K150/ head load	2 head loads/hh/wk for domestic use and 4 head loads/hh/wk	104 head loads per H/H per year. 143,000 headloads (domestic)	K143,000.0	K1,170,000.00
					3 head loads per person (commercial)	156 head loads per year per customer 7800 headloads (commercial) per year		
		K1,000/ cubic metre indigenous	20	K 2,500/ cubic metre	1 cubic metre/hh/month for domestic use and 10 cubic metres /hh/month for commercial	120 cubic metres/yr (domestic) 240 cubic metres/yr (commercial)	K120,000.00	K6,000,000.00
	30	K30/head load exotic	20	K70/Head load exotic	4 head loads/hh/wk for domestic use and	208 head loads per year/HH 6240 head loads/yr (domestic)	K187,200.00	K28,000
	10			5 head loads/hh/wk for commercial use	260 head loads per year/customer 5200 head loads/yr (commercial)			

10		K500/cubic metre for exotic	20	K1000/cubic metre for exotic	1 cubic metre/hh/month 10 cubic metres/month	120 cubic metres/yr (domestic) 240 cubic metres/yr (commercial)	K60,000.00	K2, 400, 000.00
Poles-Indigenous (a)big poles	20	K500/big pole (indigenous)	20	K1000/big pole (indigenous)	2 big poles/hh/year for domestic and	40 big poles (indigenous)/year for domestic use	K20,000.00	K200,000
					10 big poles/ yr for commercial use	200 big poles (indigenous) for commercial use/ year		
Big poles (blue gum)	10	K250/big pole (exotic)	20	K500/big pole (exotic)	10 big poles/hh/year for domestic	100 big poles (exotic)/year for domestic use	K25,000.00	K50,000.00
					5 big poles/ yr for commercial use	100 big poles (exotic)/year for commercial		
(b)small poles (indigenous)	20	K50/small pole (indigenous)	20	K100/small pole (indigenous)	100 small poles /hh/year for domestic	2000 small poles/year for domestic use (indigenous)	K100,000.00	K100,000.00
					100 small poles for commercial use per year	1000 small poles/yr for commercial use (indigenous)		
Small poles (blue gum)	10	K30/ small pole (exotic)	20	K80/ small pole (exotic)	100 poles/hh/yr for domestic	2000 small poles for domestic use/yr	K60,000.00	K80,000.00
					50 poles commercial use	1,000 small poles for commercial/yr		

Timber	10	K4000/tree	4	K8000/tree	2/ tree/hh/yr for domestic use	20 trees for domestic use/year	K800,000.00	K256,000.00
					2 trees for commercial use	8 trees for commercial use/year		
Curios	-	-	4	K800/tree	4tree/hh/year for commercial use	16 trees/year	-	K128.000
Wooden spoons	1000	K500/ tree	5	K1000/ tree	2 trees/hh/yr for domestic use	2 trees/year for domestic use	K1,000.00	K5,000.00
					1tree for commercial use per year	5trees/year/customer		
Cooking sticks	1375	K50/ branch	5	K100/branch	1 tree /hh/ yr for domestic use	1375trees /year for domestic use	K68,750.00	K5,000.00
					10 trees for commercial use per year	50 trees for commercial use		
Mortars	4	K4000/tree	10	K8000/tree	2 tree/hh/yr for domestic use	8 trees for domestic use	K32,000.00	K480,000.00
					6 trees for commercial use per year	60 for commercial use		

Pestles	4	K100/tree	10	K150/tree	2 trees/hh/yr for domestic use	8 trees for domestic	K800,000.00	K15,000.00
					10 trees for commercial use per year	100 for commercial		
						TOTAL FOR WOODY PROUCTS	K2,4169,50.00	K10,917,000.00

Annex 7: Revenue Projection from Non Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual calculations	
	H/Hs	Permit	H/Hs	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Mushroom	50	Free access	20	K100/basket	5 baskets /hh/season for domestic use	250 baskets/yr For domestic use	-----	K20,000.00
					10 baskets /hh/season for commercial use	200 baskets/ yr for commercial use		
Medicine	30	K50 permit	10	K 200 permit	4 permits per/HH/year	120 permits per/HH/year	K 6,000	K100,000
					5 permits per /HH/year	50 permits per /HH/year		
Fibres	500	K50/bundle	10	K100/bundle	2 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 5 bundles/hh/yr for commercial use	1000 bundles for domestic use per year and 50 for commercial	K50,000.00	K5,000.00
Fruits	50	Free	30	free	5 permits /hh/ season and commercial	250 baskets for domestic use and 150 baskets for commercial	-----	-----
Thatch grass	1375	Free	20	K100/bundle	30 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 50 bundles /hh/yr for commercial use	6200 bundles for domestic use and 1000 for commercial	-----	K100,000.00

Soil	50	free	10	K 750 per tonne	2 tonne per year/HH			K37,500.00
					5 tonne per year/HH/ commercial	50 tonne per year/HH/ Commercial		
Stones	5	K1500 per tonne	10	K2500/ tonne	10 tonnes per /yr/HH domestic and 20 tonnes/yr for commercial use	50 tonnes per year/HH and 200 tonnes for commercial use per year	K 75,000	K500,000.00
Game animals	5	K200/ permit	3	K1000/permit	2 permits per year for domestic use and 2 permits for commercial use per year	10 permits for domestic hunters and 10 for commercial	K2,000.00	K6,000.00
Birds	5	K50/ permit	5	K200/permit	10 permits for domestic users and 5 permits for commercial users	50 permits for domestic hunters 25for commercial	K2,500.00	K5,000.00
Bamboos	1000	K150/bambo o	20	K200/bamboo	5 head load of bamboos/hh/yr for domestic use and 50 head load of bamboos per year for commercial	500 head loads of bamboos for domestic use and 1000 head load for commercial	K750,000.00	K200,000.00
						TOTAL FOR NON WOODY PRODUCTS	K885,500.00	K973,500.00

Annex 8: Constitution of Naungu Block Committee

Name of LFO: Naungu Block Management Committee

Name of the Block: Naungu

Address: Naungu F.P. School,
P/Bag 9, Liwonde

Physical Address: Traditional Authority Sitola

Contact numbers: Cell: 0999 151 164

1.0 AREA OF JURISDICTION

Naungu Block Management Committee shall discharge their duties in Group Village Headman Naungu, and the following village headmen: Mtawira, Mitumbu, Chipinda, Chiona, Mboma, Makata, Samuel, Nyama, Mponda and Ntira.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

To protect and manage the block forest resources with the aim of sustainably uplifting the livelihoods of GVH Naungu communities through small scale Forest Based Enterprises i.e. Bee Keeping and Firewood Selling.

3.0 STRUCTURE

- There shall be an elected managing committee comprising office bearers (15 members) such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and vice and other nine members.
- These members shall be elected proportionately from all the villages within Group Village Headman Naungu as mentioned in 1.0.
- Community members from the affiliated villages shall be automatic members of Naungu Block committee. To this effect, elected members shall be representatives of different interested user groups of the Block from the above villages.
- All Village Heads in the stated villages and the Group Village Headman Naungu shall be ex-officio of the Block Management committee.

4.0 ELECTIONS

- Elections shall take place in a free and fair manner in consultation with the village headmen and the Group Village Headmen. Five (5) community members (representatives) from each of the five villages shall contest for executive membership of the Block Management Committee. Village heads shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.

- Elections shall take place according to section 5 of the constitution, every three years except when the whole committee is dissolved or some members are disqualified, dismissed or have resigned.
- Elected office bearers shall run a term of three years and will be eligible to stand for another one term basing on efficiency and effectiveness.
- The entire Block Management committee shall be dissolved after conniving and committing a serious crime or conducting business not in a transparent manner. Since Community members have a stake in the management of the Block, they have the right to summon the Block Committee to the Group Village Head as BMC advisor to clarify issues pertaining to management of their block.

5.0 ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS

Eligible members shall only be:-

- Citizens from Group Village Headman Naungu
- Committed & dedicated members in environmental management from the stated villages
- People with no record of conviction after committing an offence
- Person from 18 to 45 years old
- Person having respect for the public
- Corrupt free person
- A person not mentally challenged

5.1 Termination of Membership

Members shall be eliminated only if:-

- A member commits a serious crime such as theft, corruption, mismanagement of forest products
- If the term of office has expired
- A member has passed away
- A member goes mad
- A member has gone on transfer
- A member has broken organization and Forestry by- laws and rules

5.2 Disqualification/Dismissal of Members

A member shall be disqualified/ dismissed if:-

- A member commits a serious crime such as theft, corruption, mismanagement of forest products, misappropriation of BMC funds and equipment.

5.3 Substitution of Members

Substitution of a member shall take place using guidelines on section 5.0 of the constitution in the presence of the whole community.

5.4 Rights & Responsibilities of Members

All Block Committee members shall have the following rights & responsibilities/duties.

- a) Rights/Freedoms of Members
 - Right of Association
 - Freedom of Speech in giving suggestions at meetings of the Committee
 - Right to be elected to any position of the Block Management Committee
 - Right to contribute views during meetings
 - Right to benefits accrued from Block or any other sources
- b) Responsibilities/Duties
 - Participate in all Committee undertakings
 - Lead the Committee in different aspects
 - Taking care of Committee property
 - Protect and manage the block and the forest products

6.0 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 The Chairperson shall:

- Call meetings of management and preside over deliberations of such meetings.
- In consultation with local leaders call meetings for wider community.
- Be signatory of Institution's account

6.2 The Secretary shall:

- Record all minutes of meetings and events of the Block.
- Welcome guests during events
- Deal with all correspondences of the committee.
- Record fines, finances and penalties.
- Be signatory of Institution's account

6.3 The Treasurer shall

- Keep custody of the entire Block's equipment.
- Keep custody of all the Block's finances.
- Be signatory of Institution's account
- Issue licenses for forest products and operations

6.4. Committee members shall

- be delegated to represent any member of the executive in meetings
- participate in committee deliberations
- be chosen to be a signatory of the institution's account
- Manage conflicts of the committee

6.5. The Group Village Headman and village headmen shall:

- Mobilise their subjects on development activities of the Block.
- Assist to settle disputes which the Block Management committee has failed to settle.
- Advise the Block Management committee where necessary.

6.6 The Forestry Department shall:

- Provide technical support on all activities of the Block Management Committee.
- Assist the Block committee in solving disputes that are beyond capacity of Group Village Level.
- Observe elections of office bearers of the Block Management Committee.
- Assist in resource use regulation and law enforcement.

6.7 General members shall:

- Be required to take part in tree planting, early burning, thinning, fire break maintenance of the Block and any other activity as may be determined by the managing committee.
- Elect their representatives into the Block committee.
- Call for dissolution of the committee or disqualification of an elected member in the case of corruption.

7.0 FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOCK COMMITTEE

- Managing Body (Block Management Committee) shall meet twice every month to discuss management issues.
- Managing body shall meet once a month with a wider committee for feedback or consensus.
- Quorum of management meeting shall be half the number of Block Committee members.
- Decision shall be reached by voting.
- Block Committee, GVH, VHs shall develop resource use rules, penalties and sanctions.
- Review of the constitution shall be made after two years.
- The block committee shall be registered at the DFO as a Local Forestry Organization.
- The managing committee shall steer all activities of the Block in collaboration with the Forestry Department and with consultations with all the five village heads and the group village headman.
- Block Management committee shall with consultations with Forestry Officers issue permits and licenses to people for the purpose of accessing products in the Block.
- The Block Management Committee shall upon thorough consultations with the wider community review the Block Management Plan after five years. The reviewed versions shall be presented to the local leadership, other interested stakeholders and the wider community.

8.0 BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FINANCES

8.1 Sources of Finances

Finances for the Block Management Committee shall come from the following main sources:-

- Licenses from Forest User groups/Clubs
- Loans from lending institutions such as SACCO, MARDEF, & MRFC
- Sales of Forest Products & services

9.0 SIGNATORIES ON FINANCES

Cheque books and other financial transactions for the Block Committee shall be made by the following:

- i. Chairperson
- ii. Secretary
- iii. Treasure

10.0 FINANCIAL YEAR

Financial issues for the Block Committee shall be transacted from 1st January to 30th December

11.0 BENEFIT SHARING

All money benefits accruing from domestic and commercial permits shall be shared as follows: 60% will go to Block Management Committee Account, 30% into Forestry Department Account and 10% into Local Forestry Management Board (LFMB) Account.

All the money accumulated into the Block Management Committee Account shall be used as follows:

- 1. Forestry management activities of the Block- 10 %.
- 2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-10%.
- 3. Micro-Credit scheme-20%.
- 4. Community Development (bridges, welfare, orphans etc.)-60%.

NOTE:

- **Forest Management activities** shall include Block boundary screefing, Slashing, Controlled early burning, Monitoring activity implementation, conduct forest patrols, Plot and coupes’ demarcation, licensing of forest produce, maintenance of road network adjacent to the block and others.
- **Micro-Credit scheme** shall provide soft loans to Naungu wider community to start small-scale businesses with an intention of increasing household income levels. The loan will attract an interest of 30% per return. There will be a sub-committee headed by the BMC treasurer to manage the loans. The loans will only be given to organized groups (10 members per group) to ease repayment.

12.0 Names of Naungu Block Management Committee Members

No.	Name	Title
1	Dyna Mkwaila	Chairperson
2	Amina Nkolokosa	Vice Chairperson
3	Sadia Jackson	Secretary
4	Chipiliro Jackson	Vice Secretary
5	Iweni Button	Treasurer
6	Mary John	Vice Treasurer
7	Magret Njirika	Committee member
8	Edina Ntaja	Committee member
9	Rose Ntengula	Committee member

10	Grace Garden	Committee member
11	John Matiki	Committee member
12	James Matikanya	Committee member
13	Esther Rajabu	Committee member
14	Magret Jela	Committee member
15	Esther James	Committee member
16	Stambuli Basa	Committee member
17	Esther Kamwendo	Committee member
18	Rabson Lemani	Committee member
19	Esime Nowa	Committee member
20	Patuma Bamusi	Committee member
21	Wisikesi Geofry	Committee member
22	Annie Gerald	Committee member
	Mbweni Elliotti	Committee member

Approved by-----

Date of Approval-----

Annex 9: Co-Management Agreement Template

FOREST 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 village(s) of Traditional Authority.....and District represented byas the Local Forest Organization (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 ofblock offorest 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 recognize the joint authority of the LFO to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource for the benefit of the local community ofvillage(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 organization 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 ofForest 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 account of the DFO ofDistrict for it's transfer by the DFO to the national level Forest Development Fund, 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 utilized by the LFO for the purposes of forest development and management. This includes utilization 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 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.

- (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LGO, 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 utilization 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, organizational, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
- (i.) Organize in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organizational, technical and management capacity of LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.
- (j.) Recognize and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest Act, 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organization Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION

- 5. This Agreement shall come into effect when signed by representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clauses 6 and 9 below.
- 6. The Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement and revoke authority to protect, manage, control and utilize 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 Government has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
- 8. In cautioning the local community the government 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.

DEMARCATIION 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 of Energy and Mines. 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:



Dr. Dennis Kayambazinthu
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Dated... 28th JUNE 2013

AND

MRSD M. Kwala
CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION

Dated... 4-9-13

WITNESSES:

GRUP NALANGU
VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN

Dated... 9.2.13

TA SiToka
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated... 19/2013

Dulongan
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Dated... 18/09/13

