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**MWABVI WILDLIFE RESERVE  
CO-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT  
NEGOTIATIONS**

**INTERNAL REPORT 14  
FEBRUARY 2003**





Community  
Partnerships for  
Sustainable  
Resource  
Management in  
Malawi

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## MWABVI WILDLIFE RESERVE CO- MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS: The Communities' Position Paper

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## ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CADECOM	Catholic Development Committee
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCAP	Church of Central Africa: Presbyterian
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management
DC	District Commissioner
DMA	Development Management Associates
DNPW	Department of National Parks & Wildlife
ELDP	Evangelical Lutheran Development Programme
EU	European Union
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
GVH	Group Village Headman
IEF	International Eye Foundation
MASAF	Malawi Social Action Fund
MEET	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	The World Food Programme



## OVERVIEW

As human needs and numbers increase, so do land-use conflicts at the interface between communities and protected areas. Such conflicts are common and practical examples of successful conflict resolutions are rare. Realising that wildlife reserves and national parks can not be conserved in the long term without acceptance and support of the surrounding community, the government of Malawi introduced a new policy in 1998 to enable wildlife conservation and management to be more effective by involving all stake holders and providing the motivation for their participation and appreciation especially among the communities most affected. This policy has made approaches to conservation change from the past emphasis on strictly policed preservation to an emphasis on sustainable resource use, maintenance of ecological process and genetic diversity through collaborative management.

Co-management is a new approach to protected areas management that is being tried in Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve in the Lower Shire. Co-management is based on co-operation between different perspectives, and acknowledgement of the needs and constraints of different parties in order to achieve a holistic approach, which aims at legally empowering communities to use and protect the protected areas on a sustainable basis.

In co-management the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and the local communities jointly manage the protected areas. In turn both share the responsibilities and benefits. It stems from the fact that without the willing and active participation of the fringe communities they will have little incentive for participation unless they benefit directly and have sufficient authority to be effective.

Effective management of natural resources used by the people similarly depends as much on an understanding of the ecological principles as it does on the social, economic and cultural aspects of natural resource use. If this does not take place, neither local people nor the protected areas will benefit if there is over exploitation of valued and vulnerable natural resources regardless of well-intentioned application of co-management.



## INTRODUCTION

According to the Malawi Government policy for community-based management of wildlife resources, negotiated agreements are required between the community groups and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. Realising that preparations and negotiations could be extremely difficult for the local communities, COMPASS provided a facilitator to the community groups around Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, to prepare the community-based organisations for negotiating a co-management agreement with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

The three CBOs are:

- **Nkhangani Natural Resources Management Trust**
- **Misamvu Management Trust**
- **The Nang'ona Trust**

The facilitator started by reviewing the relevant project documents namely:

- Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve management plan.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife co-management guide.
- Wildlife policy.
- National Parks & Wildlife amendment bill, 2001.
- Local Government Act, 1998.
- COMPASS document 49.
- COMPASS document 29.
- COMPASS document 46.

Secondly, he had meetings with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife extension staff, and later made introductory visits to the targeted groups. Two DNPW staff and Chris Leach (a volunteer) accompanied him. During these introductory visits the facilitator was introduced to the community groups, and dates for a series of main eight-day discussion meetings for each community group were agreed. Then the facilitator was told not to proceed with the exercise by the Lengwe National Park Manager because the DNPW was not ready.

At a meeting which was held at COMPASS offices in Blantyre between Andrew Watson (COMPASS Chief of Party), Richard Hartley (Lower Shire World Bank Project Advisor) and McJustice Betha, the facilitator, on the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2002, it was agreed that since these three CBOs are legally instituted bodies and have power to negotiate co-management, and that in accordance with Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve management plan 17.1.2 they have the right to request and receive assistance from independent NGOs, the co-management discussions meetings be continued.

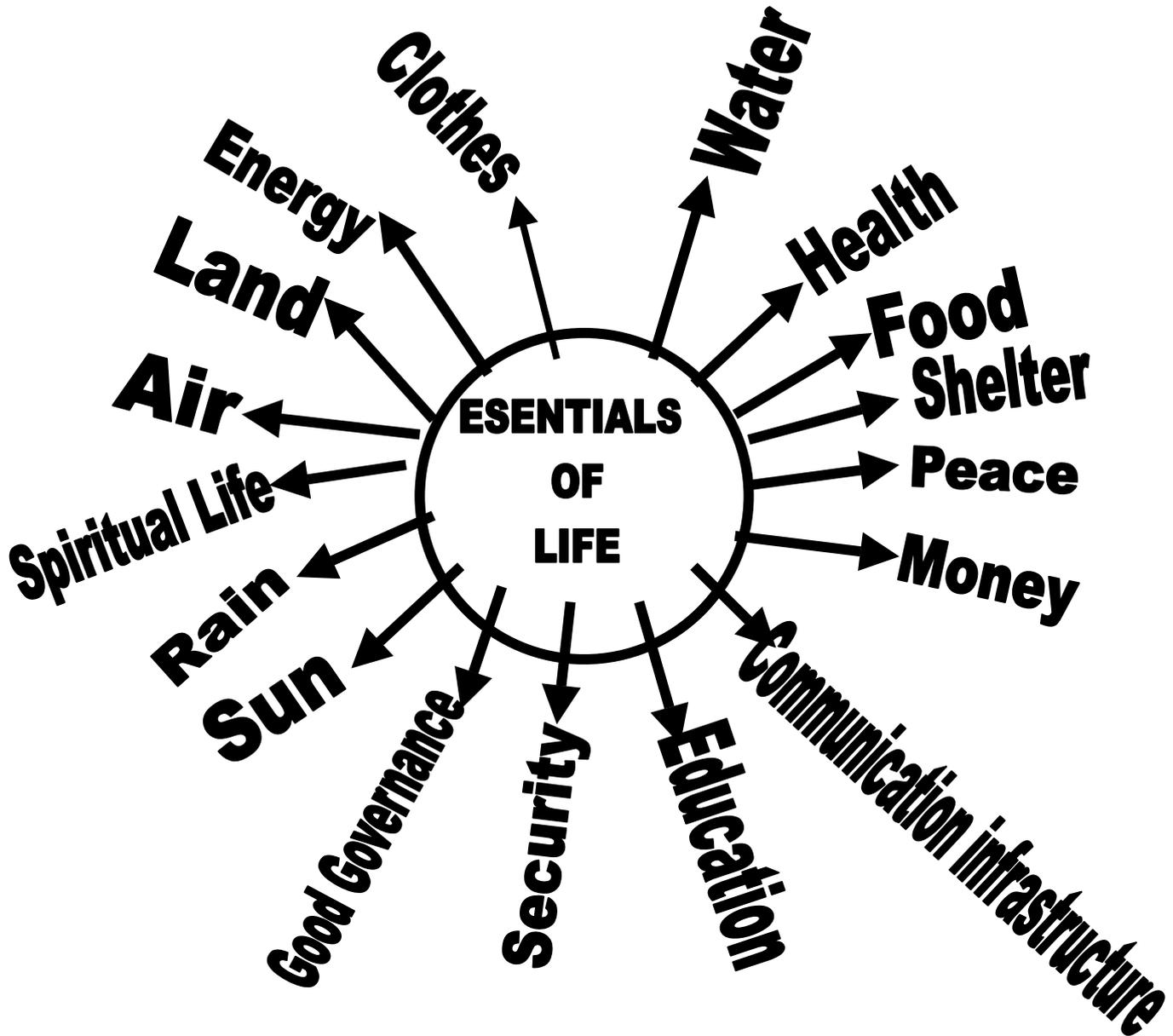
The facilitator went back to Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2002. On the same day he visited the District Commissioner's Office, Nsanje to inform him of the co-management discussions meetings. On the following day, 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2002, the facilitator visited Nkhangani Trust, Misamvu Trust and acting Chief Tengani. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2002, the facilitator went to Chief Chapananga to brief him in his capacity as chair for the Lower Shire Natural Resource Management Association and en route to Bangula visited Chief Ngabu and Mbenje.

A series of eight-day co-management discussion meetings were held in each of the three community-based organisations from the 5<sup>th</sup> November to the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2002. The first day of each series started with a candle-lighting ceremony. The participants were given candles one to be lit by the facilitator in turn each candle was lit by using the other. This symbolised that all participants were as bright as lighted candles; they had wisdom and wise ideas. A candle loses nothing by lighting the other candle. And the participants being shining and bright candles should light their fellow candles (participants) by sharing their light (wisdom) and ideas and nothing will be lost from them.

## THE TOPICS FOR DAILY DISCUSSIONS

### DAY NUMBER 1: ESSENTIALS OF LIFE

During this session the participants brainstormed in groups on what they felt were essentials of life and then came together and agreed upon the following:



## DAY NUMBER 2

### ECOLOGY

On the second day of meetings with the communities, discussions were based on the study of natural systems and their interconnections. Humans are part of the ecosystems, which consists of groups of organisms, which interact with each other and the physical environment, and function together as a complex self-sustaining natural system. Being part of the ecosystem, humans must acknowledge their interrelationship with and interdependence upon them. Understanding of key concepts of ecology is very important so as to be able to:

- Preserve genetic diversity.
- Respect the right to life of all species.
- Use species and habitats sustainably, so that essential life sustaining process are maintained.

The day started with stories about animals. The participants were asked to tell others of a story they know about wild animals followed by ecology web exercise which needs what exercise and ended without the box exercise. Two of the stories narrated are:

One day the tortoise went on a hunt of food. After gathering a reasonable amount, the tortoise wrapped the food into a parcel and tied it to a string and started pulling it home. As the tortoise was going along, the monitor lizard appeared and shouted. "Oh what a lucky day! I have found lost food". The tortoise tried to reason with the monitor lizard that the food parcel was a lost one, it belonged to the tortoise but in vain. The monitor lizard cut the string and carried the food parcel away. Saying that it was not the tortoise's parcel because had it been the tortoise's it would have been carried on its head.

Then another day, the tortoise as usual went on a food hunt. As the tortoise was moving around the ant hill, it saw a tail of the monitor lizard outside the hole. The monitor lizard was eating termites so the whole body was inside the hole. The tortoise shouted with happiness "Oh how lucky I am today!! I have found the lost tail!. The monitor lizard answered from inside and said "tails are never lost, its mine my friend!" Had it been yours it would have been with you inside the hole" the tortoise protested and without wasting time the tortoise grabbed the tail and cut it off.

**LESSON LEARNT:** We should be considerate when treating others, Otherwise we could suffer more later.

- b) One day, the bush in which a Partridge and a snake were living, caught fire. Soon the whole bush was surrounded by fire. The snake could not manage to escape the fire. When the partridge was about to fly away, the snake arrived at the place and asked for assistance to be flown away. The Partridge refused, for fear of being bitten, since they had never been friends. As the fire was fast approaching the snake pleaded for a favour to be evacuated and promised to protect the partridge for the whole of its life from all its enemies. Having convinced that it has found much needed protection, the partridge offered to

evacuate the snake. The partridge advised its newly found body guard and friend to wrap itself around the legs and immediately flew to safety. Before landing, the snake bit the partridge on the head and that was the end of the partridge.

**LESSON LEARNT:** Not all will appreciate your good work and kindness, you must be careful!

In his concluding remarks for the day the facilitator emphasised that there are a lot to be learnt from nature. Apart from stories, we can still learn through observation of the characteristics of the natural resources. i. e. if you look at climbing plants you will see that they climb other plants for support in order to get energy from the sunlight. The other plants do not say no, they support the climbers, which in turn provide shade for the smaller plants.

**LESSON LEARNT:** In assisting each other, no man is an island. Secondly, when a little rain comes and no water flows off the land and sometimes there's not even a sign of moisture, you go to the maize field and you will see a lot of moisture at the bottom of the maize (planting station). This is because each leaf gathers water and brings it to the maize stem, from there it goes down to the roots, which absorb it. In this way we can learn to be independent other than depending for others for everything.

### **DAY NUMBER 3: FINANCE**

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> day's discussions the participants came up with a list of sources of income for their respective areas both present and potential. This session was intended to raise awareness of the need to relate ideas with financial sustainability. Although each community produced its own list of sources of income and expenditures, generalisation can be made as follows:

#### **(a) SOURCES OF INCOME FOR THE COMMUNITIES AROUND MWABVI**

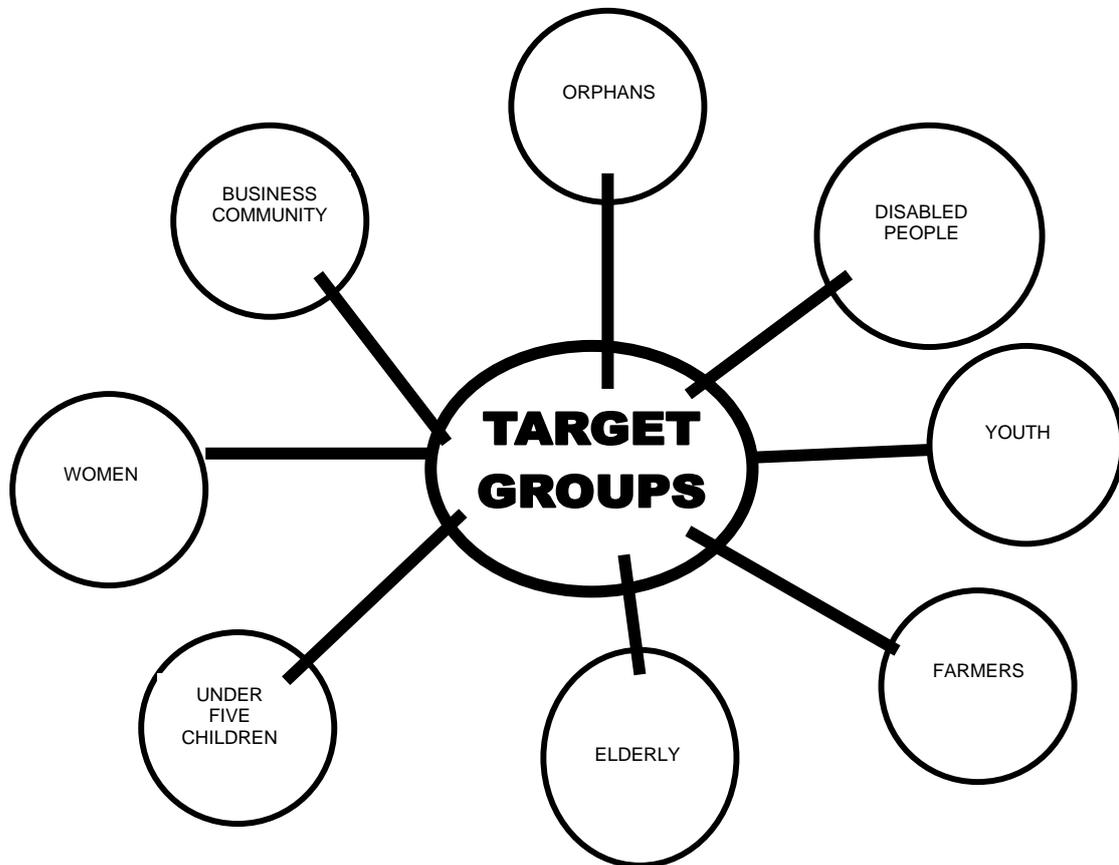
- Selling of clay pots
- Selling of timber
- Small businesses
- Selling mats
- Piece work
- Employment
- Brewing beer
- Selling of livestock
- Traditional medicine
- Choir festival
- Selling palm hat and brooms
- Tailoring
- Radio repairing
- Watch repairing
- Selling of firewood
- Creative writing
- Fish mongering
- Selling of baobab fruits
- Tin making
- Grass cutting
- By moulding bricks

#### **(b) POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INCOME**

- Hair dressing
- Tourist lodge
- Bakery
- Restaurant
- Tour guiding
- Mining
- Traditional dances
- Fish farming
- Wild fruit processing
- Vegetable production
- Fruit tree nurseries
- Bee keeping
- Medicinal plants production
- Hair cutting
- Maize milling
- Improved livestock breeds.

## DAY NUMBER 4: TARGET GROUPS

On the 4<sup>th</sup> day the community identified specific target groups for their respective CBOs and further discussed how these target groups would benefit from the CBOs programmes and their level of involvement. Generalisation of which is as follows:



**DAY # 4 EXTENSION****TARGET GROUP BENEFITS**

<b>ORPHANS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Education</li><li>- Food &amp; clothes</li><li>- Vocational training</li></ul>
<b>DISABLED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vocational training</li><li>- Loans</li><li>- Special care</li><li>-</li></ul>
<b>BUSINESS COMMUNITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Business training</li><li>- Loan</li></ul>
<b>FARMERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Access to appropriate technologies</li><li>- Access to markets</li></ul>
<b>YOUTH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vocational training</li><li>- Loans</li></ul>
<b>ELDERLY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Shelter</li><li>- Clothes</li><li>- Food</li></ul>
<b>WOMEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- IGAs</li><li>- Loans</li><li>- Home Economics</li></ul>
<b>UNDER FIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Reduce infant mortality</li></ul>

## DAY NUMBER 5: AVAILABLE SKILLS AND COMMUNAL ASSETS

On the 5<sup>th</sup> day, discussions were centred on the available skills and assets in the respective communities. They also discussed on the potential partner organisations and religious groups (churches).

NAME OF TRUST	AVAILABLE SKILLS	COMMUNAL ASSETS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS		
			GOVERNMENT	NGOS	CHURCHES
NKHANGANO	Clay pot making; Brick moulding and laying; Tailoring; Palm leaf mat making; Radio repairing; Shoe repairing; Beer brewing; Grainary weaving; Traditional healing; Animal hunting; Wood carving; Weaving baskets; Reed mat making; Bicycle repairing;	A healthy clinic; Bolehores; Primary Schools; Access roads; Religious Churches; Natural medicinal Trees; Precious Stones; Human resources; Rock graves; Livestock	Ministry of Health; Dept of National Parks & Wildlife; District Social Welfare Officer; District Community Development Officer; Dept of Forestry; Dept of Fisheries; District Youth Officer; Ministry of Education; Dept of Tourism;	MEET, COMPASS; World Vision; NICE; EU; MASAF; WFP; World Bank; UNICEF;	Seventh Day Adventist; African Evangelical; Apostolic Faith; Nazalene; Roman Catholic; Providence Industrial Mission;
MSAMVU	Art drawing; dancing; Carpentry: Timber sawing; Wood carving; Palm leaf mat making; Clay pot making; Radio repairing; Watch repairing; Leed mat making; Tailoring; Bicycle repairing	Good farming land; Special features; boreholes; Underfive clinics; Rivers; Natural forests; Primary Schools; Access roads; Misamvu hill	Dept of National Parks & Wildlife; Dept of Forestry	COMPASS MASAF MEET NICE ADRA USAID REDCROSS	Seventh Day Adventist; Seventh Day Baptist African Evangelical Apostolic Faith Mission Four Square Pentacostal Nazarene United Methodist Bethany Bible Church Jehovah Witnesses

NANG'ONA	Motor vehicle mechanic; Washing basket making; Hair cutting Clay pot making Tailoring Art Tinsmith Carpet making Craft making Timber sawing Boabao sauce making Hair dressing Beer brewing Fishing	MI Road Small access roads Parennial rivers Human resources Fertile land Palm trees Coal mine Boreholes Primary Schools Livestock	Dept of National Parks & Wildlife Dept of Forestry Dept of Fisheries Dept of Tourism	ELDP CADCOM FINCA Malawi Rural Finance	Roman Catholic Seventh Day Adventist CCAP African Evangelist New Covenant Assemblies of God AGAPE Islam Apostolic Faith Jehovah Witness
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### SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MBABVI WILDLIFE RESERVE

- Cave graves
- Mwabvi River
- Mwabvi Gorge (Ndipitakuti)
- Mwalawankhunda (Mgowamadede)
- Misamvu Hill
- Nkhangani Rock
- Namthokho Hill

## **COMMUNAL ASSETS**

- Coal mine
- Primary schools
- Palm trees
- Precious stones
- Fertile land
- Perennial rivers
- Access roads
- Boreholes
- Livestock
- Natural medicinal plants
- Health clinics
- Special features
- Rock graves
- Interesting Hills
- Wildlife reserve

## **POTENTIAL PARTNER GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

- Department of National Parks & Wildlife
- Department of Fisheries
- Department of Forestry
- Department of Tourism
- District Social Welfare Office (Nsanje)
- District Community Development Office (Nsanje)
- District Youth Office (Nsanje)
- Ministry of education Youth, Sports and Culture.
- Ministry of Health.
- COMPASS Project
- MEET
- USAID
- NICE
- ADRA
- World Vision
- WFP
- EU
- MASAF
- IEF and RED CROSS

## **POTENTIAL PARTNER CHURCH GROUPS**

- African Evangelical Church
- Seventh-day Adventist Church
- Apostolic Faith Mission
- Four Square Gospel Church
- Pentecostal Church
- Seventh Day Baptist

- Nazarene Church
- United Methodist Church
- Jehovah Witness
- Bethany Bible Church

## DAY NUMBER 6: PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

Why are there many unending problems?

Immediate answers were:

- The solutions are imposed by outsiders.
- Over-dependence on outside expatriates.
- The solutions are meant for symptoms.
- Because of too much poverty.
- The rich keep on enriching themselves.
- The big gap between the rich and the poor.

In fact there were a lot of answers these are just some of them. After a long, heated debate, the participants were divided in pairs. Then the facilitator read the following story:

- “You have just returned from the church and see your house on fire. The entire roof is on fire and there is nothing you can do to save the house. You have just two minutes to take out five things that are most important to you. What would you take?”
- You have heard from the radio that cyclone is bringing severe winds and flooding will reach your area in one hour`s time. Think of your community and decide on what five actions you would take to save as much life and property as possible. Which would be the top priority?” There were a lot of suggestions and explanations why they thought that way. The facilitator explained to them that they made a priority list. They had prioritised the five most important things from their possessions. He also explained further on the need for prioritising problems in their areas. He also explained on the use of a problem tree tool for analysing problems and their root causes.

Problem trees are useful ways to analyse problems and their causes. They can help us to understand the root causes of problems and why a particular situation has arisen. This is most important because the project or activity that the community may later be involved in should not address the symptom of the problem but rather its cause.

- For example: Problem = Hunger

The symptoms of the problem are lack of enough food. By distributing free food, I can address this problem of food shortage, but it will not solve my problem. This is like cutting down the tree and later the stub will sprout, unless I uproot the whole tree.

Problem - Malaria

The symptoms of my problem are high temperature and painful joints. By splashing cold water on my body, I can address one of these symptoms. This can help a little but it will not solve my problem which is malaria.

The immediate cause of my problem is malaria parasites. If I take Fansidar or Novidar tablets, this will solve my immediate problem. The root cause of my problem is too many mosquitoes causing malaria. This in turn is caused by stagnant water, lack of a bed net and long grass around my house. By tackling these I will be less likely to get malaria from now on. In this way, I can address the real cause of the problem not just the symptoms, which in the long run will not solve anything at all.

## **DAYS NUMBER 7 AND 8: COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DNPW**

- The game scouts carry guns to the villages for no apparent reasons.
- Stray animals enter and destroy crops in fields on communal land.
- The Department of National Parks and Wildlife demarcates the protected areas' boundaries without consulting the community.
- The Department of National Parks and Wildlife changes names of places without the consent of the local community.
- The communities have no power to arrest the DNPW officials engaged in illegal activities in the protected areas.
- The communities are not listened to when complaining to the protected area officials.
- Well to do people are illegally allowed to collect firewood and log timber inside the protected areas.
- The communities face unnecessary harassment when passing through the entrance gate at Migudu from and to Bangula.
- Unnecessary arrests.
- Non-involvement of the communities in the management of the protected areas.
- Refusal of utilisation of natural resources from the protected areas.
- Restricted freedom of movement.
- Denied opportunity to visit protected areas.
- Unnecessary searching.
- No passing through the Migudu entrance gate after 6:00 PM.
- Non-fulfilment of promises.

## **DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE EXTENSIONS STAFF'S COMMENTS ON THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE COMMUNITY**

- It's true that the communities have been threatened on personal issues.
- It's true that problem animals have been destroying fields on communal land because there are no resources at Mwabvi to deal with the issue and staff is disinterested.
- As regards demarcation of the boundaries of the protected areas consultation was done but not satisfactorily.
- As regards community's power to arrest DNPW staff observed breaking the law, they are unaware of provisions for civil arrest and even if they were aware, they are in fear because of point one above.
- It is true that the communities are not listened to, because there is no interest from senior staff at Lengwe, and staff at Mwabvi is powerless to act without consent from Lengwe.
- It is true that well to do people are allowed to illegally utilise natural resources in the protected areas; this is done through the officer in charge of Mwabvi or senior officers from elsewhere.
- As regards unnecessary harassment, spot checks for illegal items are carried out.
- As regards unnecessary arrests, they are not aware.
- It is true that the community is not involved in the management of Mwabvi protected area.
- As regards refusal of utilisation of the resources from the protected areas, limited resources collection is available.
- As regards restricted freedom of movement, it's necessary in game reserves for wildlife disturbance to be kept as low as possible.
- As regards the unnecessary searching, they are unaware of that.
- As regards the passing through Migudu after 6:00 PM, it's to keep disturbances low but the rules are ignored by the communities who pass through up to 10:00 PM.
- As regards the non-fulfilment of the promises, it is true. The communities have continually been let down.
- As for denied opportunity to visit protected areas, standard charges apply but it's too costly for an average citizen.

- It is true that names of places inside the protected areas are changed without the consent of the local community.

## **COMMUNITY PROPOSAL**

- Be secured from problem animals.
- All names of places which were changed be reinstated i.e.: Mwala wa nkunda to Mgonamadede, Chidambodambo to dambo ya ntchine and Office ya mumba.
- There be meaningful collaboration between the communities and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.
- The communities be empowered to arrest DNPW officials engaged in illegal activities.
- Job opportunities be offered to the communities whenever a vacancy exists.
- The communities have a share in the benefits from the protected areas.
- The demarcation of the protected areas boundaries be done jointly.
- The fence be erected along the boundaries.
- There should be no carrying of guns when entering the villages.
- When anything happens both parties should sit down and resolve the matter amicably.
- Be allowed to sustainably utilise the natural resources in the protected areas.
- Be informed of all revenues collected and all visitors camping in the protected areas.
- Be informed of all recruitment and transfers of staff taking place in the protected areas.
- All unnecessary delays and searching be stopped at the entrance gate.
- There should be a joint committee established comprising representatives of the three trusts, Group Village headmen, the DNPW officials and other special interest groups representatives, to monitor and evaluate the co-management issues.

## **CONSTRAINTS**

- Community's ignorance of their rights and responsibilities as regards the protected areas.
- Fear in believing that protected areas belong to the government.
- Non-collaborative behaviour of the protected area officials.
- Lack of ownership.
- Lack of co-operation within the community itself.
- Lack of respect and understanding between the DNPW and the community.
- Lack of mediators and regular meetings.
- Lack of decision-making power.
- Lack of intensified civic education.
- Inaccurate marking of the boundaries.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

- Intensification of civic education.
- The communities should not be arrested anyhow.
- Be allowed to graze their livestock in the protected areas.
- The access roads inside the park be rehabilitated.
- Be allowed to freely pass through the protected areas with dogs.
- Water reservoirs be constructed upper Dande and Nyamitalala rivers to attract animals.

## **THE COMMUNITIES' CONTRIBUTION**

- They will protect the wildlife against illegal use.
- They will assist in preventing any illegal settlement and cultivation in the protected areas.
- They will actively participate in the management and decision making of the Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve.

- Uncontrolled movement inside the protected area will be stopped.
- Unnecessary felling of trees will be stopped.
- Will assist in controlling fires.
- Will not allow any member of the community to debark trees for beehives.
- Will assist in promoting sustainable ways of utilising natural resources.
- Will not allow collection of medicinal plants from the protected areas without permission.

### **SPECIAL REQUESTS**

- a) The present boundaries be maintained forever, and no part of the communal land be taken.
- b) All scouts from Matope, Mwabvi and Madziabango be brought into the surrounding villages to stay with the community so as to cast out doubts and mistrusts.
- c) Be assisted in lobbying for the establishment of the following facilities: Police Unit, maize mills, means of transport and grocery shops.

### **EXTENSION**

As a starting point, the CBOs Board members will consult with the District Commissioner of Nsanje and the Lower Shire Natural Resource Management Committee to arrange for a meeting with the Department of National Parks & Wildlife for negotiation of the collaborative management plan for the Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve. In a related development, the Secretary for the LSNRMA Chief Ngabu disclosed to me that they have planned meetings to be conducted very soon in all the three Trusts to discuss this issue.

Over 3,000 people from all three trusts attended the Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve co-management meetings. These include the elderly, youth, women and men. All that has been written in this report is from their contributions.

## **PROGRESS OF THE FACILITATION EXERCISE**

The facilitator started the co-management meetings with the Nkhangani trust in the area of the Group Village Headman Kanyimbi. The first introductory meeting to the area was made on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 2002 and the main co-management discussions meetings were held from 5<sup>th</sup> November to the 12<sup>th</sup> November 2002. These were held at two venues, the first four days at Million and the last four days at Kaloga School (Kanyimbi Village). The gathering was very good. The gatherings were comprised of youth, women and men.

The discussions meetings for Misamvu were started on the 15<sup>th</sup> and ended on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2002. For seven days the discussions were held at Bwangu School (Natchitchi Village) and a day at Kamberengende Village. At first it was agreed that these discussions would be held at four different venues. But due to the free food distribution exercise that was being carried at the school the programme changed. The first introductory meeting was made on the 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2002. In fact it was supposed to take place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2002 but were told not to go there due to maize distribution and registrations of starter packs, which were due on that day. On the following day when we were on our way to Misamvu, I received a letter ordering me not to proceed with the exercise from the Lengwe National Parks Manager.

The Nang'ona Trust discussions meetings were supposed to start on the 24<sup>th</sup> November 2002. But due to the sudden death of the facilitator's youngest son, he had to go home for the funeral. Instead the meetings started on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November and on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2002. The introductory meeting was done on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2002.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> December the facilitator went to Blantyre to prepare the three CBOs discussions documents. Then he went back to Lower Shire to facilitate the documents review by the CBO members as follows:

- On 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> December he was at Nkhangani.
- On 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> December he was at Misamvu.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> December he was at Nang'ona.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> December he went to Blantyre for finalising the CBOs discussions document and drafting of the position paper from 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> December 2002.
- On the 20<sup>th</sup> December 2002, the facilitator left Blantyre for the Lower Shire. He went to Chief Chapananga, unfortunately the chief had lost his wife just two days before. So the facilitator thought it not wise to discuss with him, the co-management negotiations issues. He will brief him later, maybe after Christmas. He proceeded to Bangula where he slept, and the following morning 21<sup>st</sup> December 2002 he went to the Nsanje DC's office. The District Commissioner was not there; he was in Blantyre where he went the previous day. The facilitator then talked to the Human Resources Officer, Mr Collins Mtalika. He was very friendly and co-operative; he appreciated the work done during co-management discussions meetings. He further asked for a copy of the communities' position

paper to be sent to his office when it is ready. He promises to brief the DC on everything as soon as he comes to the office. From the DC's office the facilitator passed through the Chief Tengani, he was not feeling well (Chief Tengani) he was suffering from toothache; all his face was swollen. He thanked that everything went well during the discussions meetings and asked God to be with the facilitator on his way back home. On the same day he proceeded to Misamvu, Nkhangani and later to Muona for refuelling of the vehicle. He ended the day by visiting Nang'ona for delivering the discussions papers to respective Trust Board members.

- On the 22<sup>nd</sup> December, the facilitator went to the chief Mbenje's residence, but returned at Nyangowo Village due to the road culvert being broken. He proceeded to chief Ngabu; he had just come from the church. Though there were other visitors waiting to pick him up, he spared a few minutes to discuss with the facilitator. Among others he said that some of the issues raised by the community have already been discussed between the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and the Lower Shire Natural Resources Management Association (an umbrella body of all CBOs in the Lower Shire) only that the communities haven't yet been told. He further said that plans are there to conduct meetings around Mwabvi with the communities. Because they should know the limit of their power and DNPW should not also have too much power. The Chief also said that in his capacity as secretary for the Lower Shire Natural Resources Management Association, he would discuss the matter with Mr. Bita (the Park Official) and Chief Chapananga (the chair). He also asked for copies of the negotiation position paper to be sent to the Parks Manager of Lengwe National Park and all concerned chiefs. He thanked COMPASS for all what it has been doing in terms of Natural Resources Management in the Lower Shire and asked it to continue with the good job. The facilitator proceeded to Blantyre. Over 3000 people from all the three areas participated in the meetings.

## **METHODS USED DURING CO-MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION MEETINGS**

A variety of tools were used including the following:

- Semi-structured interviews
- Bridge model
- Problem tree
- Case stories and parables
- Games

Constraints of the discussions meetings were:

- Weather was extremely hot.
- Agricultural activities were at their peak in readiness for the first rains.
- Free food and seed registrations and distributions were underway.
- Transport from village to village within the Trust area.
- Political rallies.
- Football games.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. In all three areas, the Trusts asked for further village-to-village civic education. Because there is still a fraction of the community which does not understand the aim behind co-management. They still have the mentality of that Department of National Parks and Wildlife would just want to grab their land and remove them as happened in the early seventies.
- ii. Changes in decision making are required. It would be good if the officer in charge for Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve and the joint management committee have power for making decisions, which are presently taken by the top officials.
- iii. In order to legally empower the communities to use and protect the protected areas, there is need for immediate signing of a co-management agreement to ensure that the terms of the negotiations are respected by both parties. One has to strike while the iron is hot. Action needs to be taken speedily before the communities' interest starts to flag. If action is delayed it may be too late, because the elasticity of the systems has its own limits. It is not enough to change a title in the hope that this will change the spirit of a project.
- iv. Start to learn from the communities instead of telling them what to do, and establish realistic, dependable and complete information on the issues on which conflicts are based.
- v. Independent Non-Governmental Organisations should further be encouraged to work as facilitators at the interface between local communities and the DNPW officials in the planning process in order to facilitate communication and negotiations and diffuse secular attitudes.
- vi. Co-management systems need to be developed locally, on the basis of local experiences and constraints not dictated by issues of political expediency that lead to over exploitation. Co-management systems are a complex mix of ecological, social, cultural and economic factors within a political framework. A process that succeeds in one place will not necessarily succeed in another.
- vii. Change of attitudes is required both from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife officials and from the communities who may still have feelings of mistrust. Face to face interactions between the two is very much recommended.

## **Annex 1: CO - MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION PAPER FOR NKHANGANI TRUST**

The Nkhangani Natural Resources Management Trust is a community-based organisation operating in the area of Group Village Headman Kanyimbi in T/A Tengani in Nsanje District. The name of the trust is taken from Nkhangani (the Rock Protrusion). The symbol for the trust is Nkhangani Rock and its postal address is P O Box 17, Chiromo.

The main goal for the trust is to enhance the social and economic development of the area through the sustainable utilisation of the natural resources and to protect the physical or geographical boundary of the area. The trust has its constitution and registrations are in process under the Trusts and Corporations Act. The members of Nkhangani were trained in tourism and financial management.

Group Village Headman Kanyimbi's area is comprised of the following villages:

- Kanyimbi
- Alindamawo
- Butawo
- Joni
- Malipakhosi
- Kazembe
- Kawa
- Thomu
- Miliyoni I
- Miliyoni II
- Phaso
- Nyobvu
- Shuva

The Nkhangani Community identifies the following as their essentials of life:

Food  
Shelter  
Water  
Energy  
Money  
Health  
Clothes  
Education  
Security  
Communication infrastructure  
Good farming land  
Good governance

The Nkhangani Natural Resources Management Trust targets the following groups as its potential beneficiaries:

Farmers  
Business persons  
Under fives  
The elderly  
Women  
Orphans  
The Disabled

Though agriculture is the main income generating occupation in the Nkhangani area, the community recognizes the following activities as some of their sources of income:

- Vending
- Bricklaying
- Knitting
- Clay pot making
- Wild honey harvesting
- Tailoring
- Curio selling
- Molding bricks
- Beer selling
- Timber selling
- Piece working
- Employment
- Choir festival
- Herbal selling
- Livestock selling

The Nkhangani Community also takes the following as potential sources of income for the area:

- Mining
- Bakery
- Milling
- Vegetable production
- Wild fruit processing
- Fish farming
- Fruit tree nursery
- Medicinal plants production

The Nkhangani Community takes the following as their major problems:

- Lack of a maize mill
- Inadequate water supply
- Lack of Admarc market
- Lack of all-season roads
- Lack of telephone services
- Lack of dispensary (maternity Clinic)
- Lack of transport
- Lack of essential facilities i.e. groceries and produce market.

The following list contains the skills available among the Nkhangani Community:

- Clay pot making
- Brick molding
- Tailoring
- Radio repairing
- Watch repairing

Shoe repairing  
Beer brewing  
Weaving granaries  
Bicycle repairing  
Palm leaf mat weaving  
Traditional healing  
Animal hunting  
Wood carving  
Weaving baskets  
Reed mat making  
School teaching

The community also views the following as their communal assets:

Health clinic  
Boreholes  
Primary schools  
Access roads  
Religious churches  
Natural medicinal trees / plants  
Precious stones  
Human resources

Community's relationship with the Department of Parks and Wildlife: -

**(a) Problems:**

Threats: the game scouts carry guns to the surrounding villages for no apparent reason  
Problem animals destroy their crops in the fields.  
The DNPW demarcate the reserve boundaries without informing the community.  
The DNPW officials destroy natural resources inside the wildlife reserve and the community has no power to arrest them.  
The DNPW officials change names of places without the consent of the community.  
The community is not listened to when complaining.  
When the members of the community are arrested, they are not given the right to be heard, they are just sent to the police.  
Well-to-do people from Bangula are illegally allowed to log timber from the reserve.  
The community faces unnecessary harassment when passing through the reserve from and to Bangula.  
The community is not offered jobs in the protected area.

**(b) Proposed solutions:**

Security from problem animals.  
All names of places that were changed be replaced i.e. Mwala wa Nkhunda to be Mgonamadede, Chidambodambo to Dambo ya ntchine.  
There to be collaboration between the Department of Parks and Wildlife and the surrounding communities.  
There to be contact and dialogue when anything wrong happens.

The community to be empowered to arrest DNPW officials engaged in illegal activities.

DNPW officials to carry no guns when visiting the community.

Job opportunities to be offered to community when a vacancy exists.

The community to receive a share of the reserve's benefits.

The demarcation of the boundaries to be done jointly.

**(c) Constraints:**

Lack of cooperation

Ignorance of their rights and responsibilities as regards to the wildlife reserve.

Lack of respect and understanding.

Fear and lack of ownership.

**(d) Opportunities:**

Understanding each other.

Permission for the sustainable utilization of the natural resources.

Equal decision-making power.

Trusting each other (unnecessary searching be stopped)

The Nkhangani Community also requires the following contributions from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife:

Assistance in lobbying for the establishment of – Police Unit, maize mill, grocery and a means of transport.

Establishment of a joint committee to monitor and evaluate co-management issues.

Identify funding and train the community in fruit processing technology.

The community to be allowed to collect – honey, palm leaves, mushrooms, grass and to fish in the rivers inside the protected area.

The present boundary never to be changed.

All promises to be fulfilled.

A fence to be erected along the boundary.

There to be regular meetings with the community.

All scouts from Matope, Mwabvi and Madziabango to be brought into the surrounding villages to stay with the community so as to cast out doubt and suspicion.

**The Nkhangani community will contribute in kind by:**

Assisting in fire control.

Stopping all illegal poaching and timber logging.

Not allowing any member of the community to cultivate inside the protected area.

Not allowing illegal collection of herbs from the reserve.

Not allowing debarking of trees for beehives.

Assisting in promotion of sustainable utilization of all natural resources under permit.

The Nkhangani Trust recognizes the following church groups as its partners in development, Seventh Day Adventist, African Evangelical Church, Apostolic Faith Church, Nazarene Church, Roman Catholic and PIM.

The trust also views the following Government organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations as its Partners in development:

Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Education Sports & Culture  
Department of National parks and Wildlife  
Malawi Social action Fund (MASAF)  
Department of Forestry  
Department of Tourism  
District Youth Office  
District Social Welfare Office  
District Community Development Office  
ADRA  
World Vision  
NICE  
WFP  
COMPASS  
USAID  
MEET  
UNDP  
World Bank



## **Annex 2: CO-MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION PAPER FOR MISAMVU TRUST**

The Misamvu Management Trust is a Community-Based Organization operating in the area of G.V.H. Kamanga in T/A Tengani in Nsanje district. The name is taken from Misamvu Hill that is found in the area. The symbol for the Misamvu Management Trust is a Black Rhino and its postal address is P.O Box 10, Chiromo.

The main goal for the Trust is to develop the area and protect the natural resources in both communal and protected areas. The Trust has its constitution and registration is in process under the Trusts and Corporations Act. The members of the Misamvu Trust were trained in Tourism and Financial Management. The trust covers the following villages:

- Kamanga
- Masanche
- Kamberengende
- Chitenze
- Sabawo
- Ndadzadala
- Natchitchi
- Dinyero
- Rambiki
- Chale
- Babitoni
- Nandilimbe
- Macheka
- Kakozi
- Nzembera
- Magaleta

The Misamvu Community takes the following as their essentials of life:

- Health
- Clothes
- Money
- Roads
- Food
- Land
- Shelter
- Education
- Water
- Air.

The people of Misamvu view the following as their sources of income:

- Clay pot making
- Livestock sales
- Timber selling
- Brick laying and moulding

Vending  
Fruit selling  
Mat making  
Traditional healing  
Piece working  
Curio sales  
Farm-produce sales  
Fish mongering

Their potential sources of income include:

Bicycle hiring  
Maize milling  
Honey harvesting  
Vegetable production  
Rest house  
Dances

The Misamvu Management Trust has targeted the following groups of people as its potential beneficiaries:

Orphans  
Women  
Disabled  
Youth and  
Elderly  
Farmers in general.

General problems of Misamvu area include:

Inadequate boreholes.  
Inadequate school facilities.  
Lack of produce market.  
Hunger  
Poverty  
Lack of dispensaries.

The following list contains skills available among the people of Misamvu.

Mat making	Tailoring	Palm leaf making
Radio repairing	Carpentry	Bicycle repairing
Watch repairing	Dancing	Art drawing
Clay pot making	Woodcarving	Timber sawing

The Misamvu Community view the following as its valuable assets:

Good farm land  
Special features i.e. Nanthokho Rock & Rock graves  
Misamvu hill  
Bore holes

Under-five clinics  
Rivers  
Natural forest  
Primary schools  
Access roads.

The Misamvu Community's relationship with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

### Problems

Unnecessary arrests by the Park Officials.  
Refusal to allow utilization of natural resources from the protected areas.  
Unnecessary delays at the entrance gate.  
Non-involvement in the management of the Mwabvi protected area.  
Harassment of people in the villages by the officials.

### Proposed Solutions

The community to be involved in the management of the protected area.  
When anything happens both parties should sit down and discuss.  
To be allowed to collect fruits from protected areas.  
The reserve boundary to be accurately marked.  
To be informed of all revenues realized in the reserve.  
To be informed of all visitors camping in the reserve.  
To have a share from the reserve's benefits.  
All unnecessary delays at the entrance gate to be stopped.  
There to be a joint committee.

### Constraints

Ignorance of their rights and responsibilities.  
Fear in believing that the reserve belongs to the government.  
Non-collaborative behaviour of the park officials.  
Lack of ownership.

### Opportunities

Respect and understanding of each other.  
Contact and dialogue to be practiced.  
Job opportunities to be offered to the community when available.

The Misamvu Management Trust promises that under co-management, the community will see to it that:

Illegal poaching is stopped once and for all.  
Timber is not harvested inside the protected area.  
All uncontrolled movement inside the reserve has stopped.  
Assist in fire control.  
Unnecessary felling of trees to be stopped.

The following church groups operate in the area and are viewed as potential partners in development by the Misamvu Trust.

Seventh Day Adventist Church  
African Evangelical Church  
Apostolic faith Mission  
Four square Church  
Pentecost Church

Seventh Day Baptist  
Nazalene  
United Methodist Church  
Bethan Bible Church  
Jehovah Witness

The Trust also views the following Government agencies and NGOs as its potential partners in development:

Department of National Parks & Wildlife  
COMPASS Project  
MASAF  
MEET  
NICE  
ADRA  
EU  
USAID  
RED CROSS

### **Annex 3: CO-MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION PAPER FOR NANG’ONA TRUST**

The Nang’ona Trust is a Community-Based Organization operating in the area of G.V.H Nguluwe in T.A. Mbenje in Nsanje District. The symbol for the Nang’ona Trust is a crocodile with a fish in its mouth and its postal address is P.O Box 107, Chiromo. The Trust has its constitution and registrations are in process under the Trusts and Corporations Act. The Nang’ona Trust members have not received any training.

The main goal for the Trust is to protect the natural resources in both communal and protected areas in collaboration with the department of National Parks and Wildlife. The operational area of the Trust includes the following villages:

Nguluwe  
Semba  
Januwale  
Mbobo  
Mkotamo  
Fulukiya  
Dinyero  
Bande  
Makina  
Melo  
Kalavina  
Mgwiriza  
Mdzondola  
Nyamthana  
Laitoni  
Moses  
Nyamjidu  
Butawo  
Desha  
Chithumba.

The Nang’ona community identifies the following as their essentials of life:

Shelter  
Money  
Sun  
Wood  
Spiritual life  
Water  
Health  
Livestock  
Air  
Clothes  
Peace  
Medicine  
Garden

Food  
Education  
Rain

The Nang`ona Trust targets the following groups of people as its beneficiaries:

Orphans  
Disabled  
Elderly  
The poorest  
Business communities

The sources of income for the Nang'ona area include:

Farming  
Brick moulding and laying  
Clay pots making  
Wood carvings  
Creative writing  
Fish mongering  
Carpentry  
Piece working  
Car hiring and matola  
Shoe repairing  
Radio repairing  
Watch repairing  
Wholesales and Retail shops  
Baobab fruits sales  
Wild honey  
Palm leaf hat making  
Firewood selling  
Beer brewing.

The Nang'ona community view the following activities as potential sources of income for the area:

Tourist lodge  
Hair cutting  
Organic bee keeping  
Restaurants  
Bakery  
Vegetable production  
Improved livestock rearing.

The skills available in the Nang'ona community include:

Clay pot making  
Carpentry and joinery  
Wood carving

Tailoring  
Motor vehicle mechanic  
Art  
Tinsmith  
Carpet making  
Craft making  
Timber sawing  
Washing-basket making  
Creative writing.  
Beer Brewing  
Hairdressing  
Hair Cutting  
Baobab juice making

The Nang'ona community owns the following assets:

Primary Schools  
M1 Road  
Borehole  
Perennial Rivers  
Coal Mine  
Human Resources  
Palm Trees  
Fertile Land

The general problems of the Nang'ona area include:

Poverty  
Lack of decent clothing  
Poor Rainfall  
Lack of Dispensaries  
Hunger  
Lack of proper housing  
Shortage of farm land

The Nang'ona community relationship with the Department of National Parks & Wildlife

### Problems

Unnecessary arrests and beatings by the park officials, restricted freedom of movement on the roads crossing the reserve.  
Not allowed to utilise the natural resources  
No opportunity to visit the protected areas  
No passing through the entrance gate after 6 PM  
No permission to hunt and fish in the protected areas

### Proposed Solutions

There to be collaboration in managing the reserve

There to be offering of jobs to the surrounding communities  
Regular meetings to be conducted

### Constraints

Lack of co-operation  
Lack of ownership of the Protected Areas  
Lack of mediators  
Ignorance of rights and responsibilities  
Fear

### Opportunities

Civic education to be intensified  
People should not be arrested without reason  
The community to have a share in the benefit from the protected area.  
To be allowed to use resources in the reserve  
To be allowed to pass through the reserve freely with dogs  
To be allowed to collect firewood, honey and timber from dead trees  
To be allowed to graze livestock in the reserve other suggestions include  
A joint committee to be established  
The Roads inside the reserve to be rehabilitated  
Dams (water reservoirs) to be constructed at the upper Nyamitalala and Dande rivers  
to attract animals  
The boundaries to be accurately marked  
To be assisted in identifying potential donors

The Nang'ona trust will in turn:

Protect the Wildlife against illegal use  
The part in the management of the reserve  
Assist in preventing illegal settlements and cultivation inside the protected areas

### COMPASS Publications

Document Number	Title	Author(s)	Date
Document 1	COMPASS Year 1 Work Plan	COMPASS	Jul-99
Document 2	COMPASS Small Grants Management Manual	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R., Watson, A.	Sep-99
Document 3	Year 2 Annual Work Plan	COMPASS	Dec-99
Document 4	July 1 - September 30, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-99
Document 5	Training Needs Assessment: Responsive Modules & Training Approach	Mwakanema, G.	Nov-99
Document 6	Guidelines and Tools for Community-Based Monitoring	Svensden, D.	Nov-99
Document 7	Policy Framework for CBNRM in Malawi: A Review of Laws, Policies and Practices	Trick, P.	Dec-99
Document 8	Performance Monitoring for COMPASS and for CBNRM in Malawi	Zador, M.	Feb-00
Document 9	October 1 - December 31, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-00
Document 10	Workshop on Principles and Approaches for CBNRM in Malawi: An assessment of needs for effective implementation of CBNRM	Watson, A.	Mar-00
Document 11	January 1 - March 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-00
Document 12	Thandizo la Ndalama za Kasamalidwe ka Zachilengedwe (Small Grants Manual in Chichewa)	Mphaka, P.	Apr-00
Document 13	Njira Zomwe Gulu Lingatsate Powunikira Limodzi Momwe Ntchito Ikuyendera (Guidelines and Tools for Community-based Monitoring in Chichewa)	Svensden, D. - Translated by Mphaka, P. and Umphawi, A.	May-00
Document 14	Grass-roots Advocacy for Policy Reform: The Institutional Mechanisms, Sectoral Issues and Key Agenda Items	Lowore, J. and Wilson, J.	Jun-00
Document 15	A Strategic Framework for CBNRM Media Campaigns in Malawi	Sneed, T.	Jul-00
Document 16	Training Activities for Community-based Monitoring	Svensden, D.	Jul-00
Document 17	April 1 - June 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-00
Document 18	Crocodile and Hippopotamus Management in the Lower Shire	Kalowekamo, F.	Sep-00
Document 19	Cost-Sharing Principles and Guidelines for CBNRM Activities	Moyo, N.	Sep-00
Document 20	Workplan: 2001	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 21	July 1 - September 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-00

Document 22	Opportunities for Sustainable Financing of CBNRM in Malawi: A Discussion	Watson, A.	Nov-00
Document 23	Framework for Strategic Planning for CBNRM in Malawi	Simons, G.	Nov-00
Document 24	Kabuku Kakwandula Ndongomeko ya Thumba Lapadera la Wupu wa COMPASS (Chitumbuka version of the COMPASS Small-grant Manual)	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R. & Watson, A. Translated by Chirwa, T.H. & Kapila, M.	Dec-00
Document 25	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 1999/2000	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 26	October 1 - December 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-01
Document 27	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report	Umphawi, A.	Mar-01
Document 28	January 1 - March 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-01
Document 29	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Study on the contribution of NRBEs to economic development and community-based natural resource management in Machinga District	Lowore, J.	Apr-01
Document 30	Proceedings of the First National Conference on CBNRM in Malawi	Kapila, M., Shaba, T., Chadza, W., Yassin, B. and Mikuwa, M.	Jun-01
Document 31	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Action Plans	Watson, A.	Jun-01
Document 32	Examples of CBNRM Best Practices in Malawi	Moyo, N. & Epulani, F.	Jun-01
Document 33	Media Training for CBNRM Public Awareness	Kapila, M.	Jun-01
Document 34	April 1 - June 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-01
Document 35	Strategic Plan for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Sep-01
Document 36	Workplan: 2002	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 37	July 1 - September 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 38	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 2000/2001	COMPASS	Dec-01
Document 39	Coordination of CBNRM in Malawi: Financing Options	Watson, A.	Jan-02
Document 40	Performance Monitoring for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Oct-02
Document 41	October 1 – December 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-02
Document 42	COMPASS Field Level Training Impact Evaluation	Moyo, N.	Feb-02
Document 43	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report: 2001	Umphawi, U.	Apr-02
Document 44	COMPASS Assessment: 2001	Sambo, E., Carr, S., Omambia, D. & Moore, T.	Apr-02
Document 45	January 1 - March 31, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-02

Document 46	Community Tourism and Enterprise Training Manual	Kacal, S.	Jun-02
Document 47	Charcoal, Chiefs and Chambo: Status of CBNRM Policies in Malawi	Trick, P. & Manning, L.	Jun-02
Document 48	April 1 - June 30, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-02
Document 49	Business Development Services for Natural Resource Based Enterprises	Magai, G. & Nthambi, T.	Sep-02
Document 50	July 1 – September 30, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-02
Document 51	Workplan: 2003	COMPASS	Dec-02
Document 52	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 2001/2002	COMPASS	Oct-02
Document 53	GIS for Natural Resources Managers	Craven, D.	Nov-02
Document 54	Proceedings of the Second National Conference on CBNRM in Malawi	Malembo, L., Chadza, W., Kamuloni, S. & Kanjedza, R.	Dec-02
Draft 55	Impact of HIV/AIDS on Natural Resource Management in Malawi	Page, S.	Dec-02
Document 56	October 1 – December 31, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-03
Document 57	The Role of the Private Sector in CBNRM in Malawi	Watson, A.	Jan-03
Internal Report 1	Building GIS Capabilities for the COMPASS Information System	Craven, D.	Nov-99
Internal Report 2	Reference Catalogue (2nd Edition)	COMPASS	Feb-01
Internal Report 3	Workshop on Strategic Planning for the Wildlife Society of Malawi	Quinlan, K.	Apr-00
Internal Report 4	Directory of CBNRM Organizations (2nd Edition)	COMPASS	Jan-01
Internal Report 5	Proceedings of Water Hyacinth Workshop for Mthunzi wa Malawi	Kapila, M. (editor)	Jun-00
Internal Report 6	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report	Umphawi, A.	Jun-00
Internal Report 7	Examples of CBNRM Best-Practices in Malawi	Moyo, N. and Epulani, F.	Jul-00
Internal Report 8	Software Application Training for COMPASS	Di Lorenzo, N.A.	Sep-00
Internal Report 9	Directory of COMPASS ListServ Members	Watson, A.	Jan-01
Internal Report 10	Introductory Training in Applications of Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing	Kapila, M.	Feb-01
Internal Report 11	COMPASS TAMIS Grants Manual	Exo, S.	Mar-01
Internal Report 12	Review of Recommendations of the Lake Chilwa and Mpoto Lagoon Fisheries By-Laws Review Meeting	Nyirenda, K.	May-01
Internal Report 13	End-of-Term Evaluation of the Co-Ordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE)	Sambo, E.Y.	Sep-01