

# **CHIOLA WARD – LUNDAZI DISTRICT**

## **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN**

### **(PLUP)**



**Prepared by: Land Alliance Consortium (TSP) in Collaboration with  
LUNDAZI/LUMEZI/CHASEFU DMT**

**Date: 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2022**



## Preface

This Participatory Land Use Plan (**PLUP**) for Chilola Ward is a document that has been developed with a view to managing and mitigating unsustainable natural resource use. The aim of this document is to help communities in making sound decisions pertaining to land uses. This PLUP process has been supported by the Zambia Integrated Forests and Landscape Project (**ZIFLP**), an initiative of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, with funding support from World Bank through the Bio-Carbon Fund, Global Environmental Facility (**GEF**) and International Development Association (**IDA**).

PLUP activity falls under component 1: **Enabling Environment**. This first component is meant to create conditions that will allow the livelihood investments of Component 2 (**Livelihood and Low-Carbon Investments**) to be successfully implemented and that will prepare Zambia for emission reduction purchases. This component includes support for two sub-components under which PLUP falls. These are:

- a. District and Local Level Planning, which supports Integrated District Development.
- b. Local Planning, including land use and action planning through participatory processes.

The process for the creation of this PLUP was participatory in nature taking into account Social Biodiversity Impact Assessment (**SBIA**), and various stakeholders such as His Royal Highness **Senior Chief Mwase** of Mwase Chiefdom, Lundazi District Multi-sectoral Team (**DMT**), Department of Physical Planning, Chilola Ward community members and ZIFLP team were consulted and engaged and were fully involved at every stage of the process. Thus, this PLUP will help guide Chilola Ward residents in implementing sustainable and environmentally friendly land use practices in their ward, and also help in addressing the key issues identified, which have so far led to the unsustainable resource usage. This PLUP will help residents find alternative livelihood sources which will make them refrain from unsustainable land use practices such as unsustainable agriculture expansion, unplanned human settlement, environmental degradation and deforestation. This will help in the realisation of ZIFLP vision, which is to improve rural livelihoods in Eastern Province by reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation using low emission pathways through local participation by 2030.

It is further hoped that the local people in the community will appreciate the benefits of having the Land Use Plan (**LUP**), bearing in mind that land is a scarce resource with competing uses which are mutually exclusive. Additionally, population growth, erosion, effects of climate change and other factors have contributed to the increasing scarcity of fertile land in rural areas despite people deriving their livelihoods from there. Thus, this PLUP is a way of balancing up competing and, in some cases, conflicting land uses.

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**Council Secretary**  
**Lundazi District Council**

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**District Commissioner**  
**Lundazi District**

**HRH Senior Chief Mwase**  
**Mwase Chiefdom**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDF – Constituency Development Fund  
CSA – Climate Smart Agriculture  
DMT - District Multi-Sectoral Team  
EP - Eastern Province  
EMP - Environmental Management Plans  
FPIC - Free Prior Informed Consent  
GPS - Global Positioning System  
ICT – Information and Communications Technology  
IDP – Integrated Development Plan  
JICA - Japanese International Corporation Agency  
JIDP – Joint Integrated Development Plan  
LAP - Local Area Plan  
LULC - Land Use Land Cover  
LUP - Land Use Planning  
NDP - National Development Plan  
NRM - Natural Resource Management  
OCC - Objection, Correction and Confirmation  
ODK - Open Data Kit  
PAD - Project Appraisal Document  
PLUP - Participatory Land Use Planning  
URP - Urban and Regional Planning  
WDC - Ward Development Committee  
ZIFLP - Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project  
FRA - Food Reserve Agency

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Participatory Land Use Planning (**PLUP**) is an interactive process in which local communities can discuss and determine how to manage the land and other natural resources in their locality. Land Use Planning (**LUP**) can be defined as a process in which land is allocated for different uses ranging from residential, commercial, agriculture, etc. (PLUP manual, 2019). PLUP is an important decision-making tool for Natural Resource Management because it helps in defining suitable land uses which best balance ecological, economic and social objectives, thereby preventing land use and social conflicts. Thus, PLUP is of great importance if natural resources are to be effectively managed.

Currently, rural areas in Zambia are faced with challenges ranging from food insecurity, land conflicts, biodiversity protection while initiating economic growth, adapting to climate change as well as protecting people from natural disasters (JICA, 2011). Hence, PLUP is envisioned to be a great tool capable of mitigating the above challenges by focusing on conducting discussions with relevant stakeholders on future land and resource use as well as management by allocating specific areas for different human activities.

Thus, land use allocation is important, owing to the fact that land is a scarce resource with a fixed supply despite demand increasing on a daily basis (thereby bringing about land-related conflicts). Therefore, this PLUP aims at guiding and helping in tackling land-related conflicts as well as other natural resource issues in their early stages by facilitating consensual negotiations and eventual regulations on land uses by all interested parties.

The rationale and overall objective of conducting Participatory Land Use Planning on customary land is to consolidate information on the current status of land uses and land information within an area. The information gathered will subsequently inform land use options that are sustainable, environmentally compatible, socially desirable and economically sound. Further, the exercise helps in bringing out social and environmental issues affecting the communities in the project areas so as to design appropriate interventions to mitigate those effects.

## 1.1 Background

The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (**ZIFLP**) embarked on supporting the implementation of Participatory Land Use Planning (**PLUP**) in districts of Eastern Province (**EP**), focusing on community land use mapping and planning. This was the basis for the identification of primary Sub-District level activities, including issues of identification, prioritisation and sub-project identification (PLUP Manual, 2019).

ZIFLP took into consideration and followed the present government direction on land use aimed at optimising the use of land, helping with resolution of conflicts which arise between competing land uses and needs of various interest groups, choosing sustainable options that best meet identified needs, rehabilitating and conserving natural resources, supporting the general development process and raising awareness concerning environmental problems among the populations and authorities (**ZIFLP-PAD**).

Additionally, this PLUP consolidated information on the current status of land use and land information within a project area, which provided information on land use options that are sustainable, socially and environmentally compatible, socially desirable and economically sound. The PLUP initiative is based on the current social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities facing Zambia's customary areas.

Besides, chiefs have a high level of autonomy in terms of land management in their chiefdoms, while at the same time depend on government for a range of services such as schools, clinics, etc. The PLUP development process recognizes the fact that Zambia's rural landscape is vast and viable for various investments. Thus, rural landscapes have the potential to provide multiple revenue sources ranging from small-scale farming, wildlife management and game ranching, forest timber extraction, tourism, and mining. It is important to note that there are a number of land uses competing with each other hence the need for a land use plan to serve as a guide for the use and management of land.

### 1.3 Legal Context

The Chilola Ward PLUP has been developed in accordance with the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning (**URP**) Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. The URP Act is the main legislation that guides planning and related activities in the country. The Act not only provides for the preparation of Integrated Development Plans (**IDPs**) for the development of each district but also provides for the preparation of Local Area Plans (**LAPs**) which are actually Land Use Plans for sections of a settlement, sub-areas, sub-districts or wards within a Local Authority's area. Areas under Traditional Authorities are governed by Section 25 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

Further, it provides guidance on the development of areas within land falling under customary tenure with the provision of developing planning agreements between traditional authority and relevant government authorities. However, there are other laws and policies that govern Land Use Planning in Zambia which were adhered to during the preparation of Chilola Ward PLUP such as the Mines and Minerals Act No. 11 of 2015, Villages Act of 1972, Chiefs Act, Cap. 287, Agriculture Act, National Decentralisation Policy (**NDP**) of 2013, Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 and Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015.

## 2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Participatory Land Use Planning in Chilola Ward adopted the USAID Land Use Planning approach, which is a combination of primary and secondary data collection. The secondary data collection method involved reviewing various documents on land use planning and land uses held by various government departments and other cooperating partners. The primary data was collected through village meetings and field activities, through the involvement of traditional leaders, community members and key informants across a range of government institutions and non-state actors. Facilitation of this PLUP was done in the local language in order to contextualise the PLUP to the locality. The whole process was participatory as it involved all stakeholders who were either affected or had interest in the landscape of the project site.

The participatory approach was used in the development of the Chilola Ward PLUP, where various relevant stakeholders were fully involved in the process. Planning was done with the community stakeholders together with their leaders (indunas and headpersons) in consultation with Senior Chief Mwase. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Chilola Ward Development Committee and community members in order to collect socio-economic and environmental data on livelihood sources and security. These PLUP sensitization meetings were held in **eight (8)** clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Chilola, Kamilenje, Kambanza, Chagona, Bokosi, Kahuji, Nyangwe and Gumbilwe**. **90** villages were represented at the clustered village meetings. Community members in all the **eight (8)** clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

The spatial and attribute data used were collected using mobile-based **Open Data Kit (ODK Collect)** application forms, Android tablets and **GLO Garmins** while **QGIS 3.8.1, Google Earth Engine** and **ArcGIS 10.5** were used for data analysis.

The data captured is uploaded to the cloud-based server using any wireless connectivity so that data can be uploaded anywhere without necessarily coming to the office, especially when the field teams are camping.

The tablets have stored MB tiles (orthophoto images) with base maps for each district and the Community Facilitators whilst in the field can map any village including all shared communal resources and using the ODK application they can gather data on number of attendees disaggregated as male and female of any village or ward. Any hand-drawn land use maps by the communities are captured and uploaded to the cloud server so that the GIS team at the office can digitise the maps and produce land use maps. Each tablet in order to accurately pick the polygon points is connected to a handheld Garmin Glo Geographical Positioning System (**GPS**). Each community facilitator ensures that the polygon points are repeatedly captured/deleted



until the point recorded is shown to be reasonably in the right location relative to the ortho-photo image.

Although there is capability to manually record the polygon points against the image, or to move captured GPS points, the GIS team may not do so until they meet the community facilitator who was in the field to clarify any captured polygon points issues.

## 2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid Village Assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	90 Villages were identified	All Villages in Chilola Ward	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 8 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 8 Village Clusters	315 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 208 men and 107 women
3	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	11 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Chilola Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Chilola Ward
4	Chilola ward resource Map validation	Show the current shared resources, land uses and have the communities confirm the boundaries	Community engagement meetings for validation purposes.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done for the shared resource map in Chilola Ward.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done at the Palace and in all the 8 village clusters	Shared Resource Map validated by the Chief and community representatives in the ward.
5	Future land use	Develop maps of how	Community meetings	Future Land Use Plan developed	The whole Chilola Ward	Future Land Use Plan

	planning and Formulation of By- Laws	communities envisage to sustainably use their natural resources.		and By-Laws formulated		and By-Laws done
<b>6</b>	PLUP approval	Have the plan approved by all relevant authorities in order to be implemented	Submit PLUP copies to both traditional and local authorities	PLUP approved	Chilola Ward PLUP	PLUP approved by the Chief and Local Authority

*Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity*

### 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA

#### 3.1 Location of Chilola Ward

Chilola Ward is in Lundazi District (Eastern Province), which has a total of **10** wards, namely: **Vuu, Mphamba, Mnyamazi, Ndonda, Chilola, Chimaliro, Lunevwa, Nthitimila, Mkomba** and **Msuzi**. Lundazi District is a border town, sharing an international boundary with Malawi in the North-East, East and South-East. It is characterised by mountainous topography and flat terrain. Chilola Ward shares boundaries with **2** wards, namely: **Ndonda** and **Chimaliro**. It also shares an international boundary with the Republic of Malawi in the North, East and South-East. The map below shows the location of Chilola Ward:

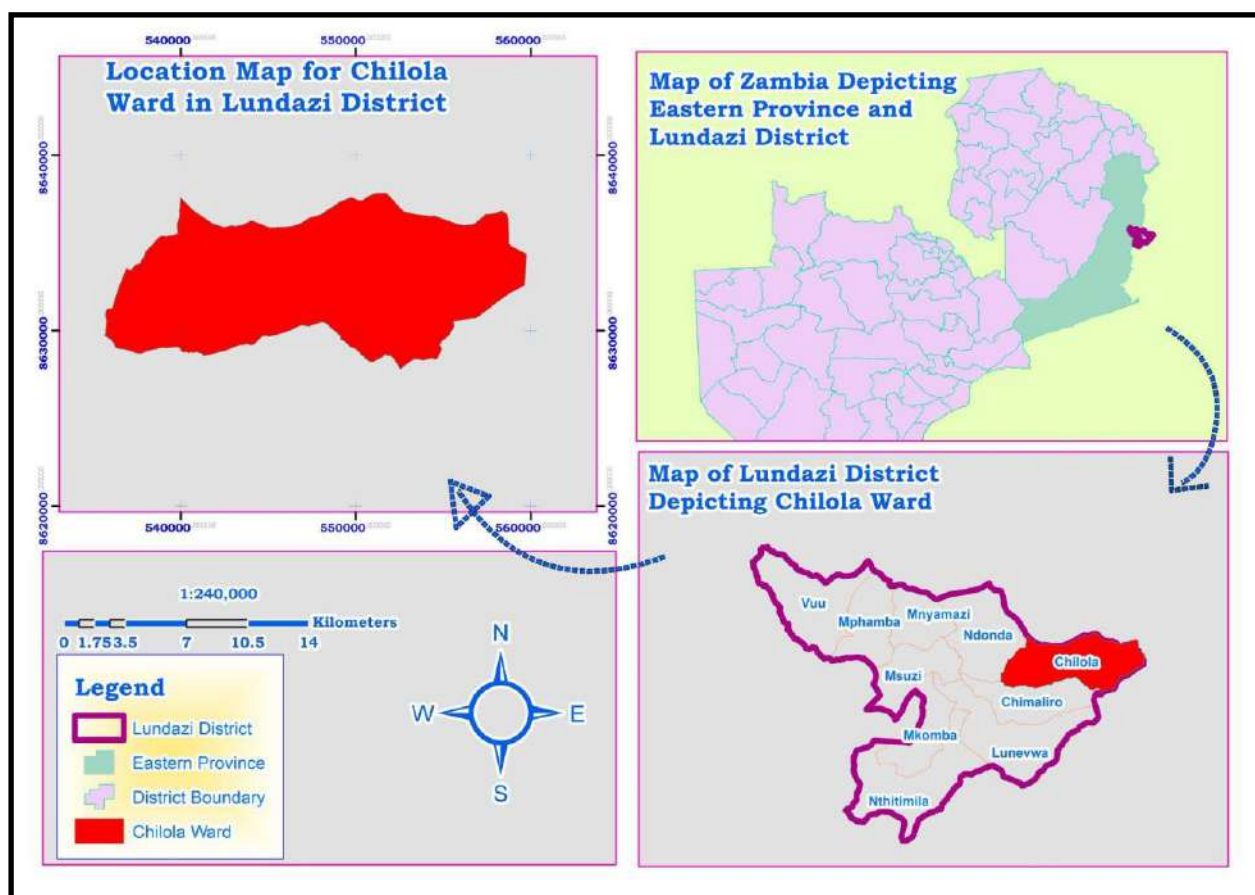


Figure 1: Chilola Ward Location Map

### 3.2 Climatic Conditions

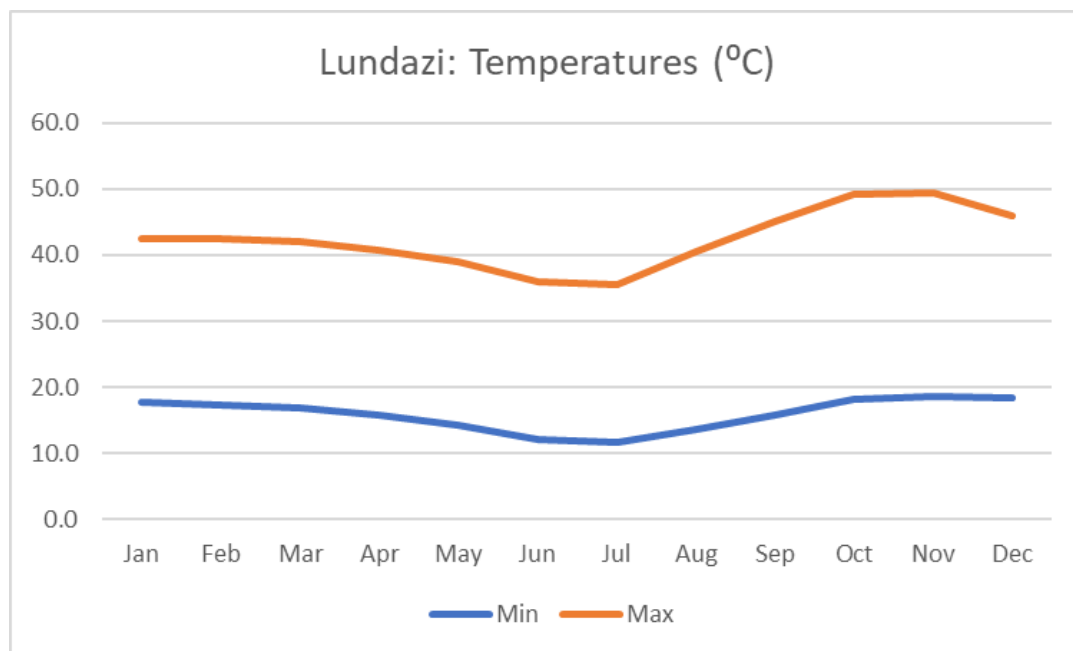
Chilola Ward is characterised by a **Tropical Savanna** climate which is associated with the tropical wet and dry climate. The summers are much rainier than the winters in Chilola with an average annual temperature of **21.1 °C** and annual rainfall of **1,051 mm**.

#### 3.2.1 Temperature

The temperatures are highest on average in October, at around **31.1°C** and lowest in July, with temperature recordings of around **11.7°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Chilola Ward:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave. Temp (°C)	20.5	21.2	21.0	20.4	19.5	18.0	17.8	20.3	22.5	24.6	24.7	23.0
Min. Temp (°C)	17.7	17.4	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.2	11.7	13.7	15.7	18.1	18.7	18.4
Max. Temp (°C)	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.9	24.7	23.8	23.8	26.8	29.3	31.1	30.6	27.6

*Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Chilola Ward*

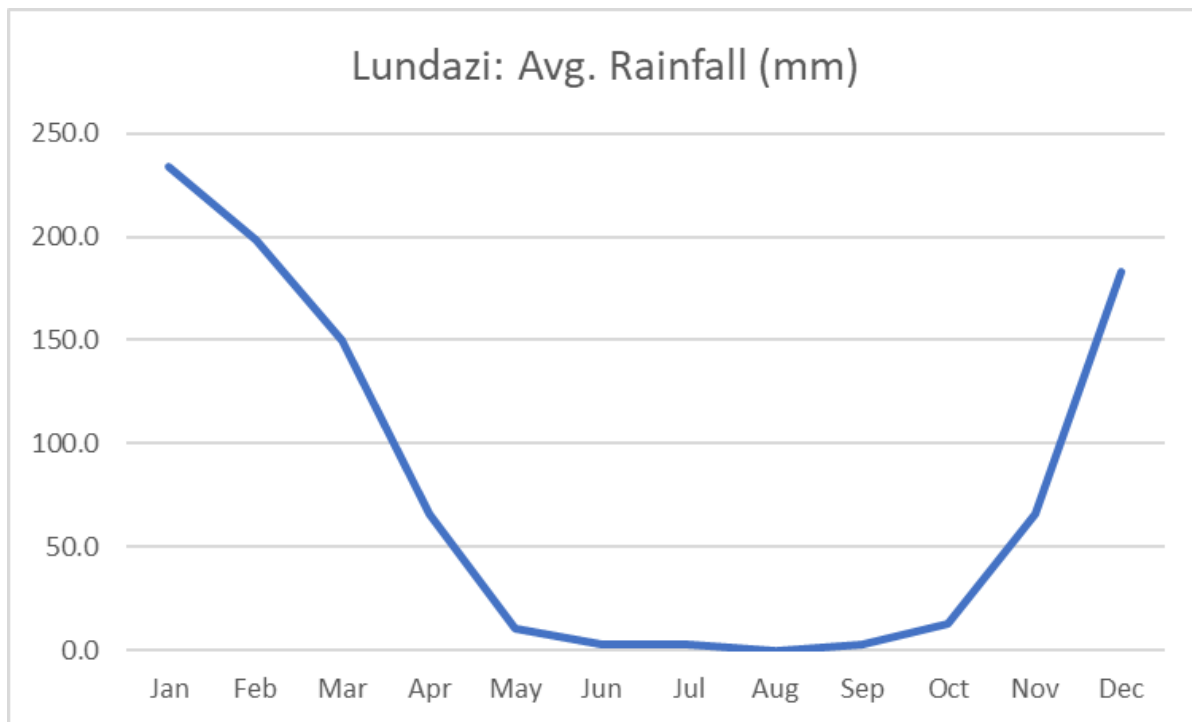


*Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Chilola Ward*

(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

### 3.2.2 Rainfall

Chilola Ward receives a total annual rainfall of about **1,051** mm. There is high rainfall recorded during the wet season from November to February with average rainfall between **91-298** mm. The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is **150** mm. Figure 3 below shows rainfall patterns for Chilola Ward:



*Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Chilola Ward*

(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

### 3.2.3 Ecological Zone

Zambia, as a country, is divided into **three (3)** main Ecological Zones, which are: **Zone I**, **Zone II** and **Zone III**. Lundazi District is characterised by Ecological Zones **I** and **Ila**. Chilola Ward, being located in Lundazi District, therefore falls under the **Ila** Ecological Zone, which is characterised by annual rainfall of between **800-1000** mm, and has a growing season of **100-140** days. This Ecological Zone supports the growth of medium and late-maturity crop varieties such as maize, soya beans, groundnuts and other leguminous plants. The figure below shows the different Ecological Zones of Zambia:

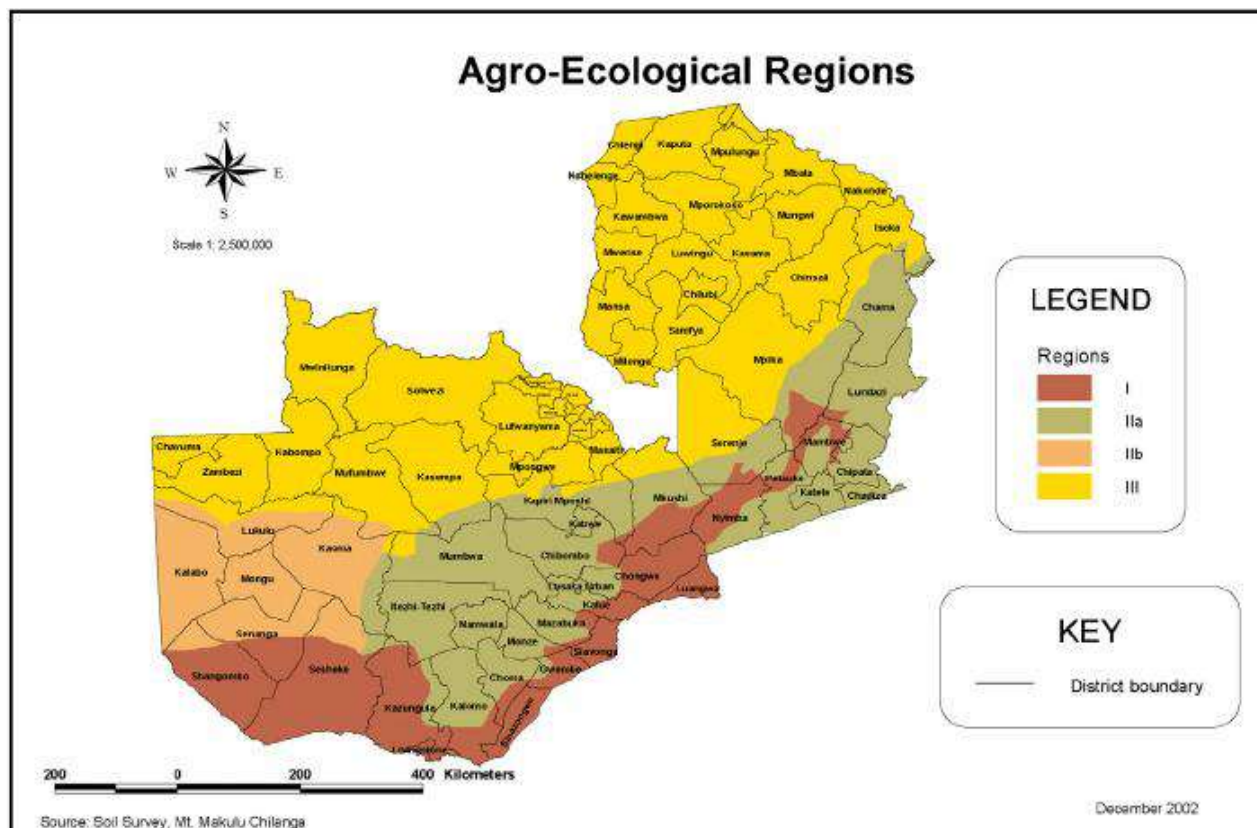
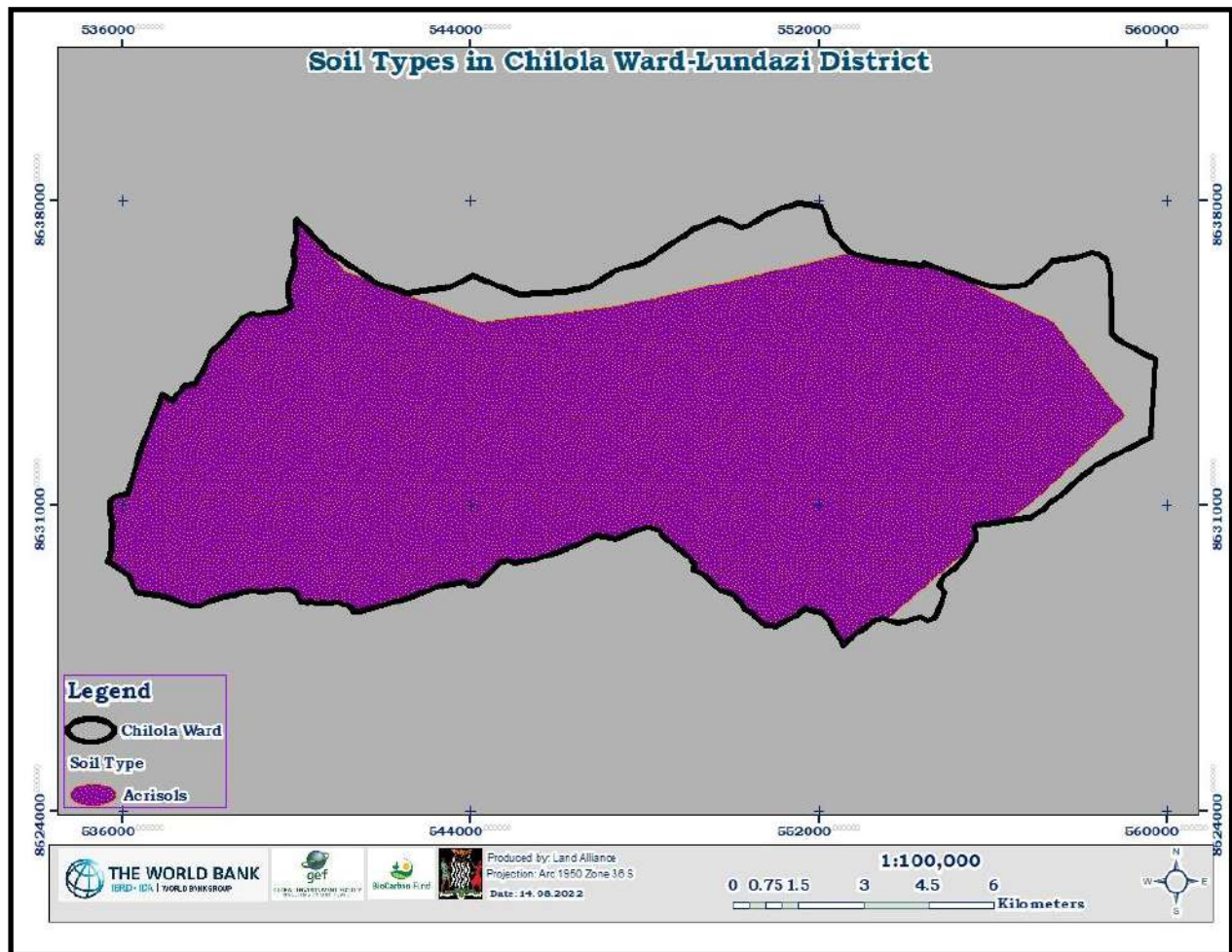


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

### 3.2.4 Soil Types

Lundazi District is dominated by **one (1)** soil zone i.e. **Acrisol Soil Zone**, although some parts of the district have no soil-type data. Chilola Ward, being in Lundazi, is mostly covered by **Acrisols**, but parts of it closer to Malawi lack data on the soil-type. Thus, most agricultural activities in Chilola Ward are done in these Acrisols. The figure below shows a map of Chilola Soil Types, with the blank parts indicating areas with no soil-type data:



*Figure 5: Chilola Soil Map*

### 3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Chilola Ward covers a total area of **15,729.3** hectares. Settlements in the ward are dispersed with poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, as the areas become inaccessible because streams flood and there are no bridges/culverts (Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **90** villages, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Chilola Ward had an estimated total population of **12,369** as shown in the table below:



POPULATION			
Chilola	Male	Female	Total
	6,032	6,337	12,369
Source: Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021			

*Table 3: Chilola Ward Population*

### 3.3.1 Population Projection

For the purposes of projecting future services and land use needs, the population forecast was based on the national population projections (adjusted to reflect the population of Lundazi District at **2.8%** Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Chilola Ward was projected to increase to **13,773** and **17,659** in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021).

This projected increase in population will not only require land for development of infrastructure and other services but will also increase pressure on ecologically sensitive areas such as forests and hills that serve as catchment areas as well as water recharge areas. This entails that more land will be opened up for agricultural purposes, which will potentially lead to forest degradation and loss of biodiversity, consequently contributing to severe climate change and its related effects. However, the impact of anticipated increase in agricultural activities on land can be managed through the promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (**CSA**) practices, aimed at reducing agriculture land expansion while increasing crop yields.

### 3.3.2 Social Facilities

Chilola Ward currently has **seven (7)** schools, **six (6)** of which are primary schools, namely: **Chilola, Kamilenje, Bokosi, Kahuji, Changona** and **Kambanza Primary Schools** and **one (1)** is a secondary school, **Nyangwe Day Secondary School**.

The ward currently has **two (2)** health facilities, namely: **Kamilenje Clinic** and **Nyangwe Clinic**.

Chilola Ward also has the following facilities: 29 boreholes, 6 hammermills, 15 football fields, 5 markets, 8 graveyards, 20 places of worship, 1 dam and 4 community agricultural sheds.

The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in Chilola Ward:

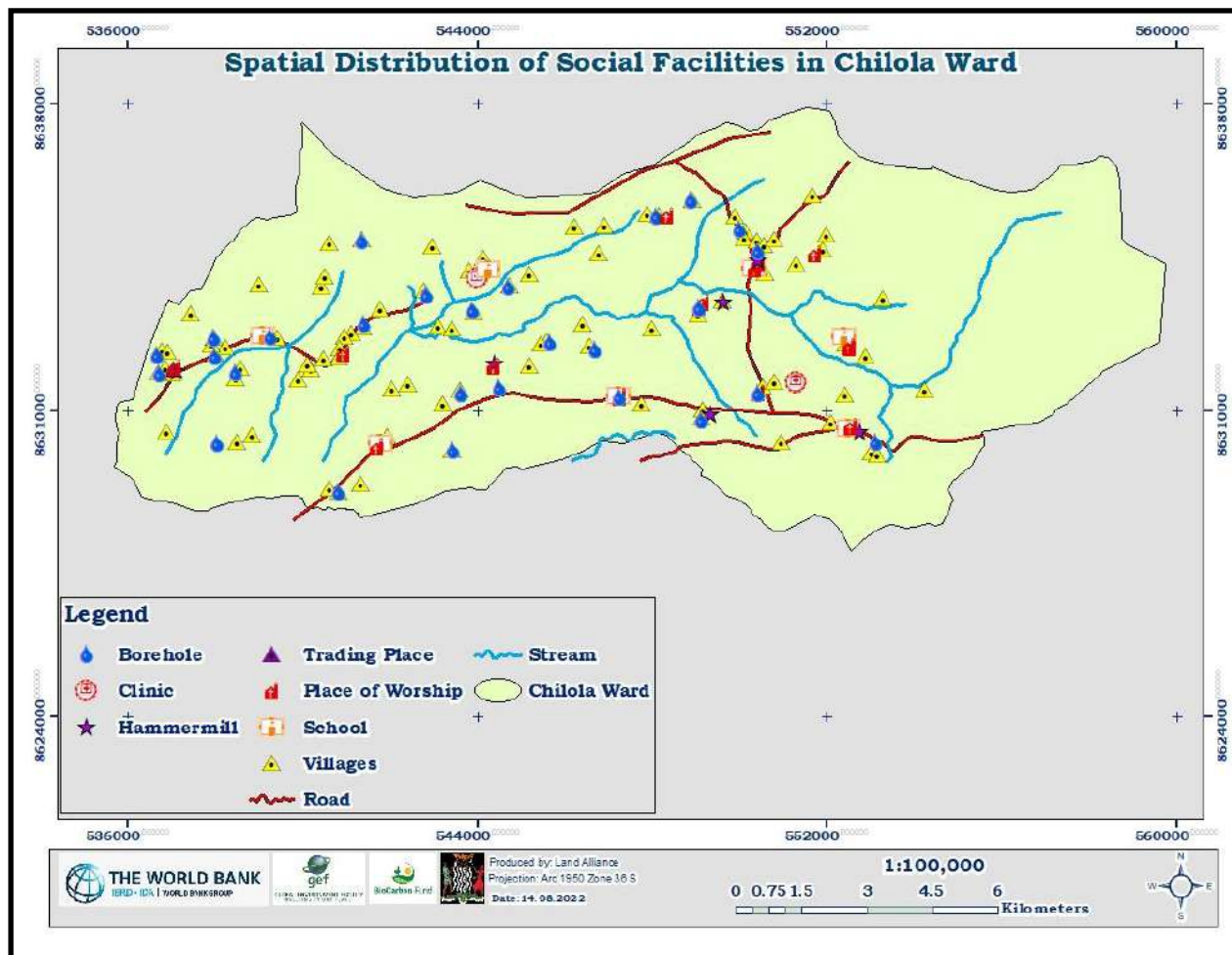


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Chilola Ward

### 3.4 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Chilola Ward, with beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sun flower, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts being the main crops grown. Animals reared by the local residents of Chilola Ward include cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, chickens, and ducks. The products are either sold to the Food Reserve Agency (**FRA**) or in urban centres of Lundazi. The communities in Chilola Ward also survive on non-wood products such as fruits, mopani worms, mushrooms and honey among others.

### **3.5 Livelihood Security**

Livelihood security is the secure adequate access to resources as well as income generating activities to meet basic needs and it is shaped by the changing natural environment (Kassa, 2018). Securing the livelihoods of Chilola Ward residents is closely associated with the limited development of economic opportunities in the area because most, if not all, residents depend on undiversified sources of livelihood based on rain-fed agriculture.

Livelihood security is often influenced by possibilities to diversify livelihood sources. If there are diversified livelihood sources, chances of attaining livelihood security are high. However, the over-dependence on agriculture as a livelihood source has contributed to soil degradation as the only option available is to open up new fields by cutting down trees, leading to deforestation, which has a negative effect on the climate. On the other hand, climate change affects rainfall patterns which further affect agricultural productivity thereby endangering the livelihoods of the local people of Chilola Ward.

### **3.6 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation**

Sustainable Livelihood refers to a livelihood that can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Ayantoye et al, 2017). The over-dependence of Chilola Ward residents on agriculture has led to increased pressure on the natural resources, especially land being the means of production for agricultural-based sources of livelihood. This unsustainable natural resource utilisation for survival, such as cutting down trees for field expansion has left most of the lands bare, resulting in soil degradation, which, in return, affects the production capacity of their fields.

On the other hand, farming practices adopted by the locals contribute to soil degradation, which forces them to abandon old fields and open up new ones with a view to increasing yields. Thus, adopting conservation farming is encouraged so that one field can be used over and over without affecting the yields. This, in turn, will reduce the rate at which new agricultural fields are being opened up, thereby conserving trees.

Increase in population has equally contributed to unsustainable natural resource usage in that community members clear land for purposes of settlements and agriculture because their livelihood is entirely dependent upon farming. Thus, they either clear land for field expansions or to open up new fields.

Trees (forest) serve as natural habitats for various wild animals, birds and insects which get affected when their habitat is cleared. These animals, birds, and bees have the capability to serve as alternative livelihood sources through careful management. For example, the locals can venture into beekeeping as a business. However, the excessive clearing of trees has led to the disappearance of biodiversity in the area.

### **3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities**

Agriculture and charcoal selling are the major livelihood activities in Chilola Ward but due to changing climate the area has been experiencing late onset of rains, occasional dry spells and floods which have affected yields, thereby affecting the livelihood of people. However, there are opportunities of improving the yields through practising climate smart agriculture which ZIFLP, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has been implementing in the ward. Additionally, communities can be encouraged to form cooperatives or groups which various stakeholders can support to venture into environmentally-friendly value addition projects to process raw products and sell them as finished products. In order to minimise the livelihood constraints in the ward, sustainable investment in agro-industries to enhance value addition and the establishment of market infrastructures are of great importance. These can, in turn, improve food security and aid in poverty reduction through exploration of alternative sources of livelihood. The table below summarises the constraints and opportunities in Chilola Ward:

Constraints	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agricultural yields due to poor farming practices</li> <li>• Lack of initial startup capital</li> <li>• Lack of alternative livelihood sources</li> <li>• Poor road network to access some villages</li> <li>• Lack of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switching to climate smart agriculture</li> <li>• Venturing into value-addition activities</li> <li>• Establishment of market infrastructure</li> <li>• Construction of feeder roads</li> <li>• Investment in green energy e.g. solar</li> </ul>

*Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities*

### 3.8 Biodiversity Hotspots

The sustainable use and protection of biodiversity is an integral component of successful Land Use Planning. There is a need to identify the existing biodiversity together with the local population. Any conflicts of interest must be brought out and resolved leading to greater social acceptance. LUP is one of the tools utilised in biodiversity protection as it helps in identifying existing biodiversity and also creates a broad consensus on the sustainable use of natural resources leading to the conservation of biodiversity. Chilola Ward has various biodiversity hotspots and the following hotspots were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

#### 3.8.1 Streams and Dams

Chilola Ward has **four (4)** seasonal streams and **two (2)** year-round streams and **1** dam. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

#### 3.8.2 Forests

Chilola Ward has Ching'oma Forest, part of **Chimaliro Forest** (which has been completely encroached upon) and **9** hills. These forests and hills are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. Currently, Chimaliro forest has been completely encroached upon by residents who have created settlements and opened up fields inside the designated forest area. These forests and hills are also frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and

October of every year as well as by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting these forests and hills in Chilola Ward.

The map below shows the biodiversity hotspots in Chilola Ward that were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

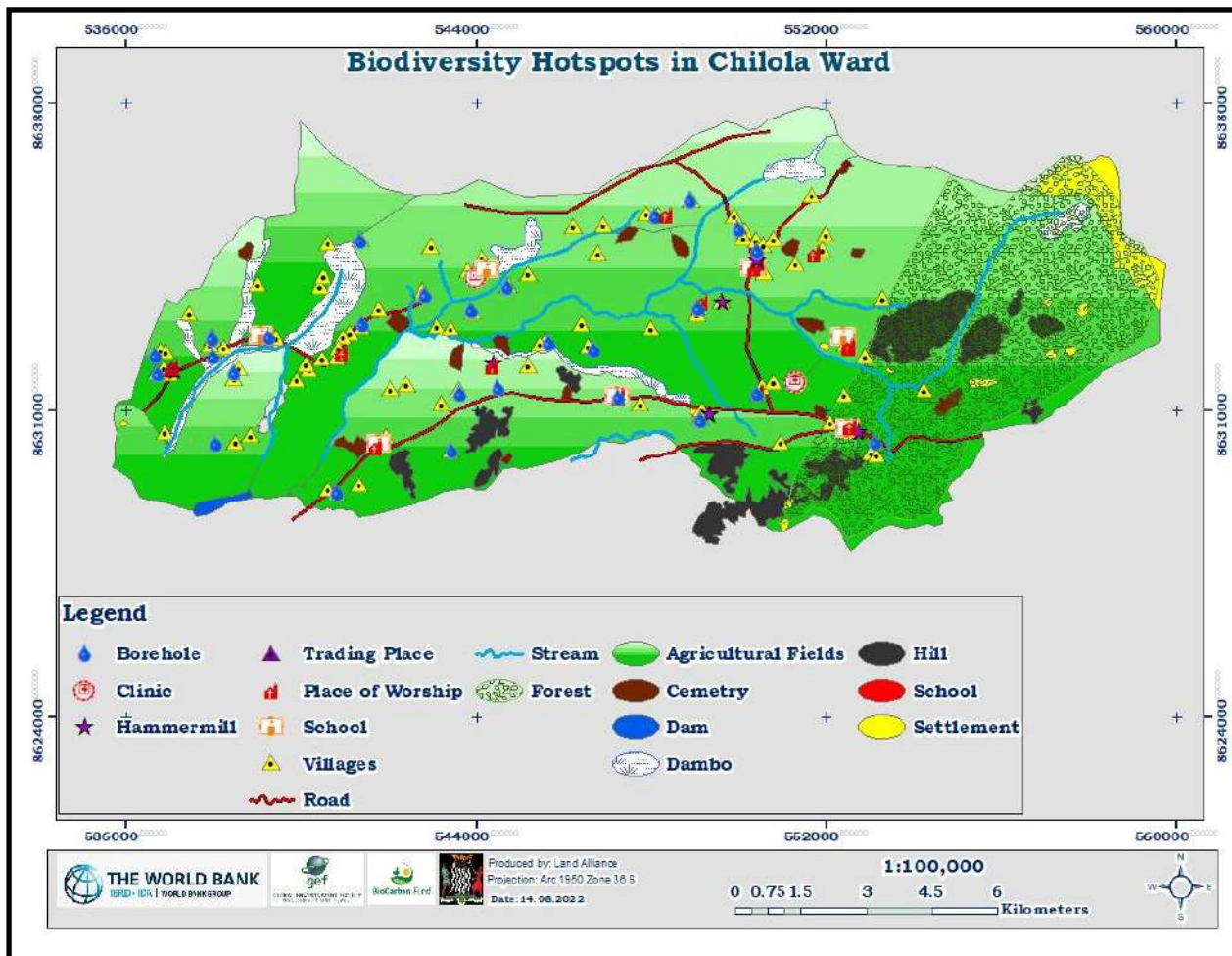


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

### 3.9 Ecosystem Function

Ecosystem function is the capacity of natural processes and components to provide goods and services that satisfy human needs, either directly or indirectly (de Groot et al 2002). Although unsustainable agricultural practices and charcoal production in Chilola ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss), unplanned settlements (especially in forest areas) and soil degradation have also

led to disturbance of the ecosystem. Further, poor livestock grazing area management has continued to cause a decline in the ecosystem. However, it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity.

## 4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

### 4.1 Overall Land Use

Chilola Ward has **Ching'oma Forest**, part of **Chimaliro Forest** and **9 hills**, and the main land uses are as shown in table 5 below. As can be seen, agricultural fields cover the biggest portion of the ward (65.93%), followed by Forests (17.67%), hills (3.85%), dambos (2.94%) and settlements (2.67%). However, it is worth noting that some shared resources overlap the ward boundaries, meaning that communities share these resources. Shared resources need to be considered in relation to existing key stakeholders who live adjacent to them. The table below shows the different land uses, the area sizes and the percentages of the whole ward:

No.	Land Use	Hectares	% Coverage	Comment
1.	Total Ward Area (ha)	20,909.7		This is the total area of Chilola Ward.
2.	Agriculture	13,786.2	65.93%	This is land under cultivation.  <b>3,664.4 ha (26.58%) of this falls under forest area (Chimaliro Forest)</b>
3.	Settlements	559.2	2.67%	These include villages and other built up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football fields, markets etc.
4.	Hills	805.7	3.85%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
5.	Dambos	614.1	2.94%	Dambo areas reserved for animal grazing
6.	Forest	3,693.8	17.67%	Areas mapped as forests.  <b>3,664.4 ha (99.20%) of this is also mapped as agricultural land used by the locals</b>

*Table 5: Land Use Reservation*

## 4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

This is an analysis that was done to identify the suitability of Chilola Ward for agriculture as a land use. The analysis focused on agriculture as a whole and not necessarily evaluating the individual crops grown in the Ward and it was based on the soil types found in Chilola.

### 4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There is **1** Soil Zone covering Lundazi District, **Acrisol Soil Zone**. The **Acrisol** Soil Zone is characterised by rich clay subsoil mostly associated with humid tropic climate and often supports forested areas. Acrisols are easy to till but are characterised by low fertility, low water holding capacity and more toxic amounts of aluminium, which make them unsuitable for agriculture (Peter Schad, 2006). Most agricultural activities in Chilola Ward are done in these Acrisols. The map below shows agricultural land use suitability of Chilola Ward based on the Soil types:



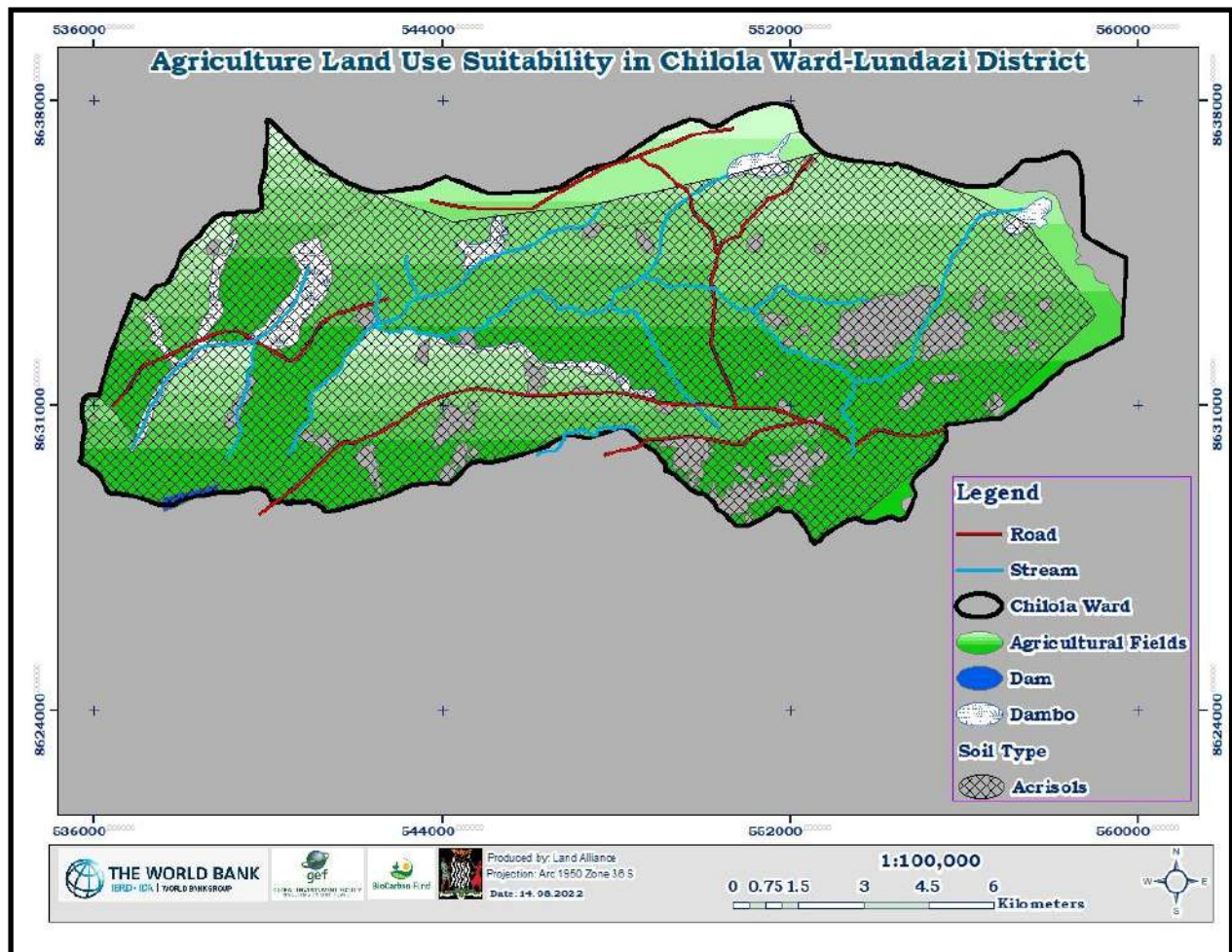


Figure 8: Chilola Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

#### 4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

The land resources captured during the PLUP process are under Chilola Ward and may spill over into other surrounding areas such as Chimaliro and Ndonda wards, and also into the neighbouring country of Malawi. However, despite the overlapping of these shared resources between wards, local people and Malawians in areas around Chilola acquire their services from Chilola Ward. The map below shows the land resources in Chilola Ward:

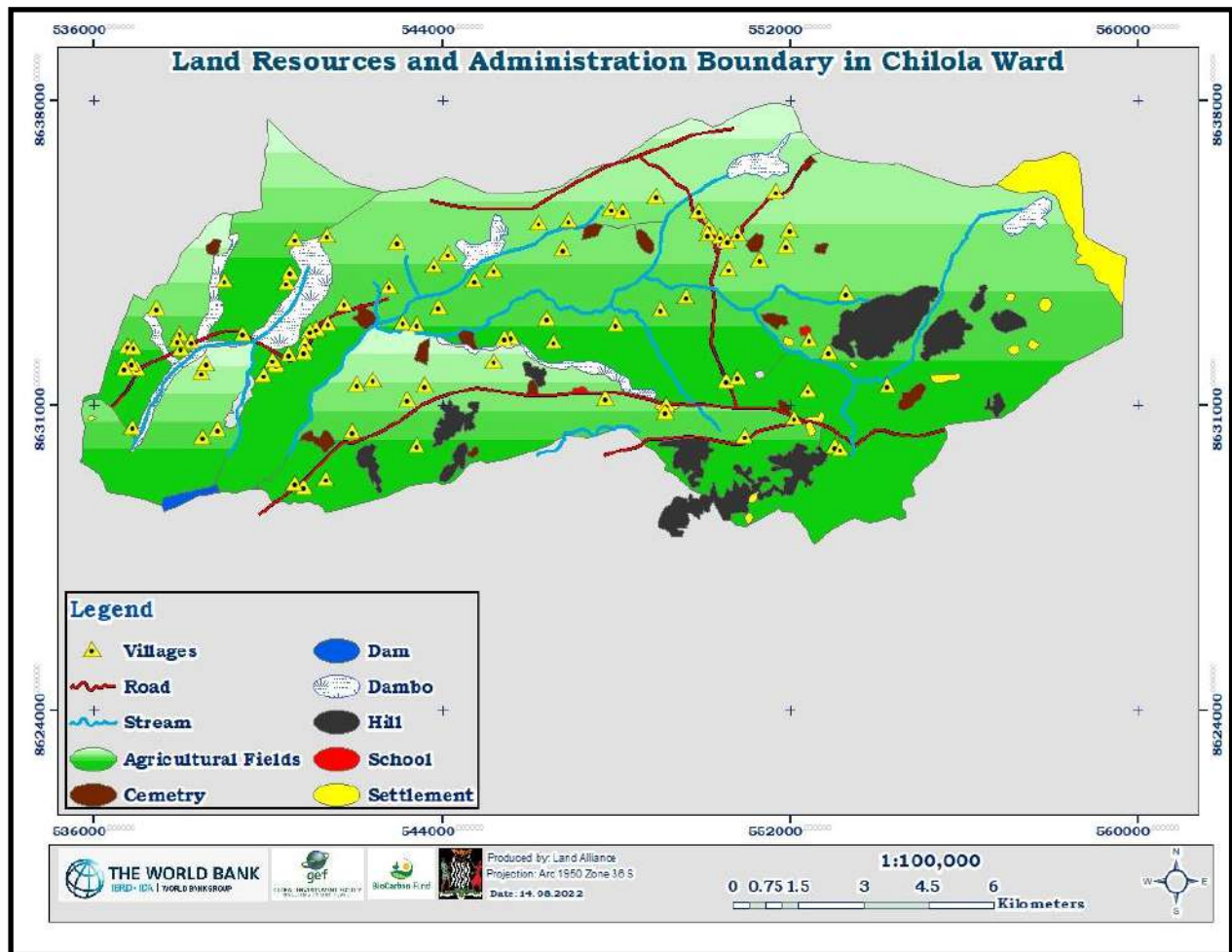


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

#### 4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land uses, Chilola Ward is mainly covered by agricultural fields, forests, hills, dambos, settlements and areas for social services such as schools, places of worship and other communal services like cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Chilola Ward:

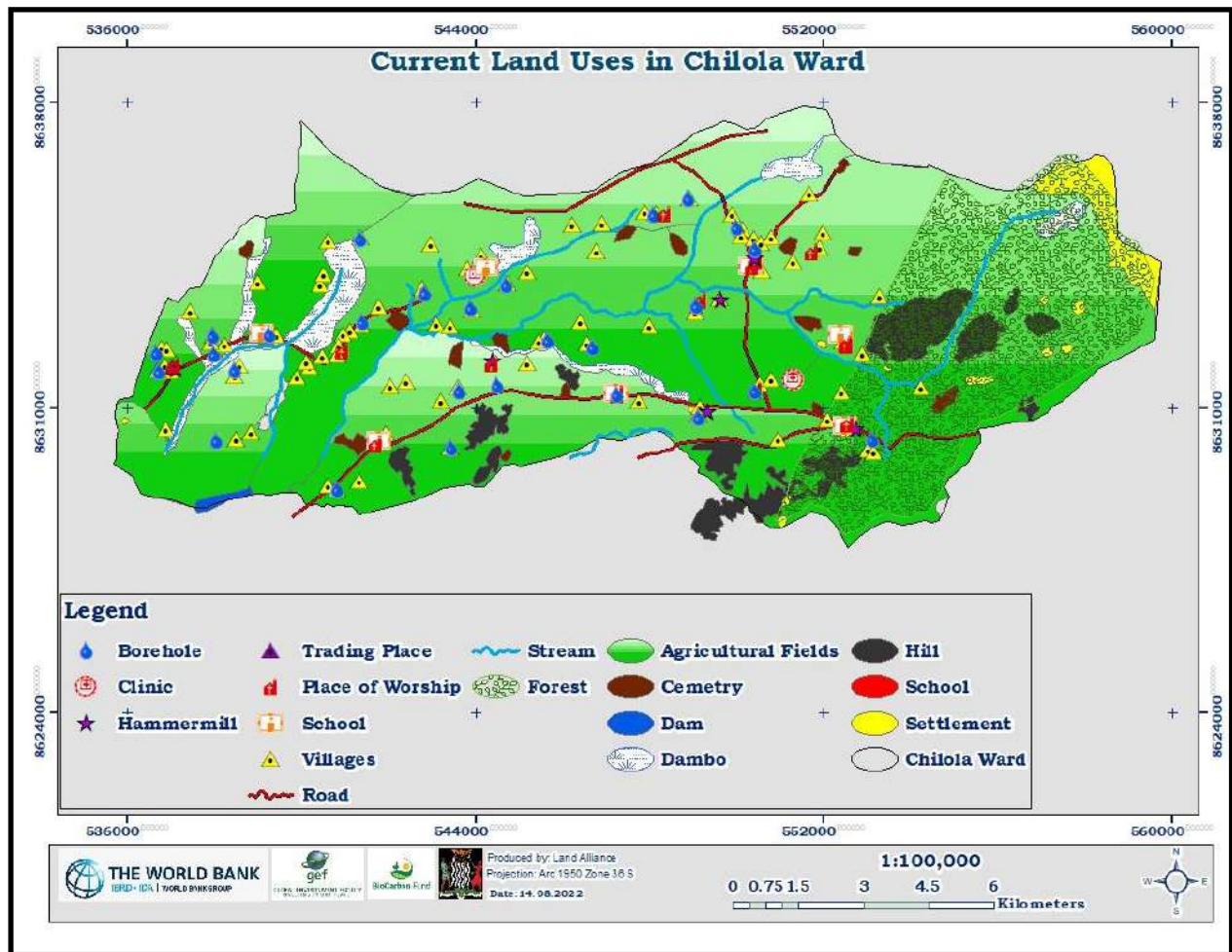


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

#### 4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

Agriculture is a common land use in Chilola Ward. Most of this land is under Climate Smart Agriculture supported by the Government. The map below shows areas of Chilola that are used for agriculture:



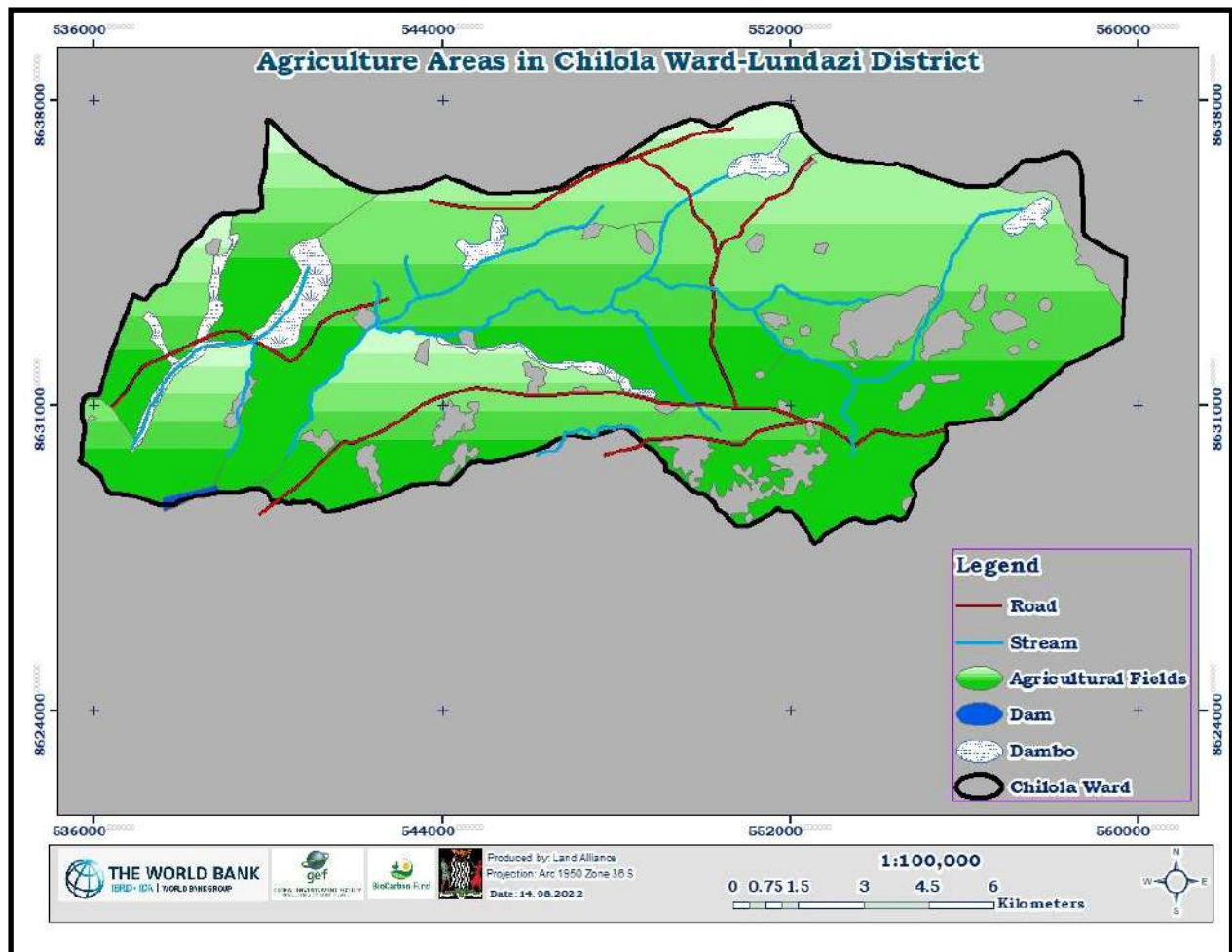


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

#### 4.6 Land Use and Forest

The purpose of protecting forests is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation, withering and maintaining the flow of rivers. Currently, the forests and hills are where the local residents get firewood, mushrooms and vinkubala (mopani worms). Apart from the forests and hills, communities can set aside woodlots for purposes of conservation.

In as much as areas for conservation can be set aside by the community, there is need for awareness on the effects of indiscriminate cutting down of trees along the water bodies where there is riverine vegetation. This will mitigate erosion and siltation in order to enable the water

bodies in the area to restore and hold water for a long period even during the drier seasons. The trees in the river banks will also be conserved in order to prevent streams from drying up early and this will result in the rise of the water table. The map below shows the forest areas of Chilola Ward:

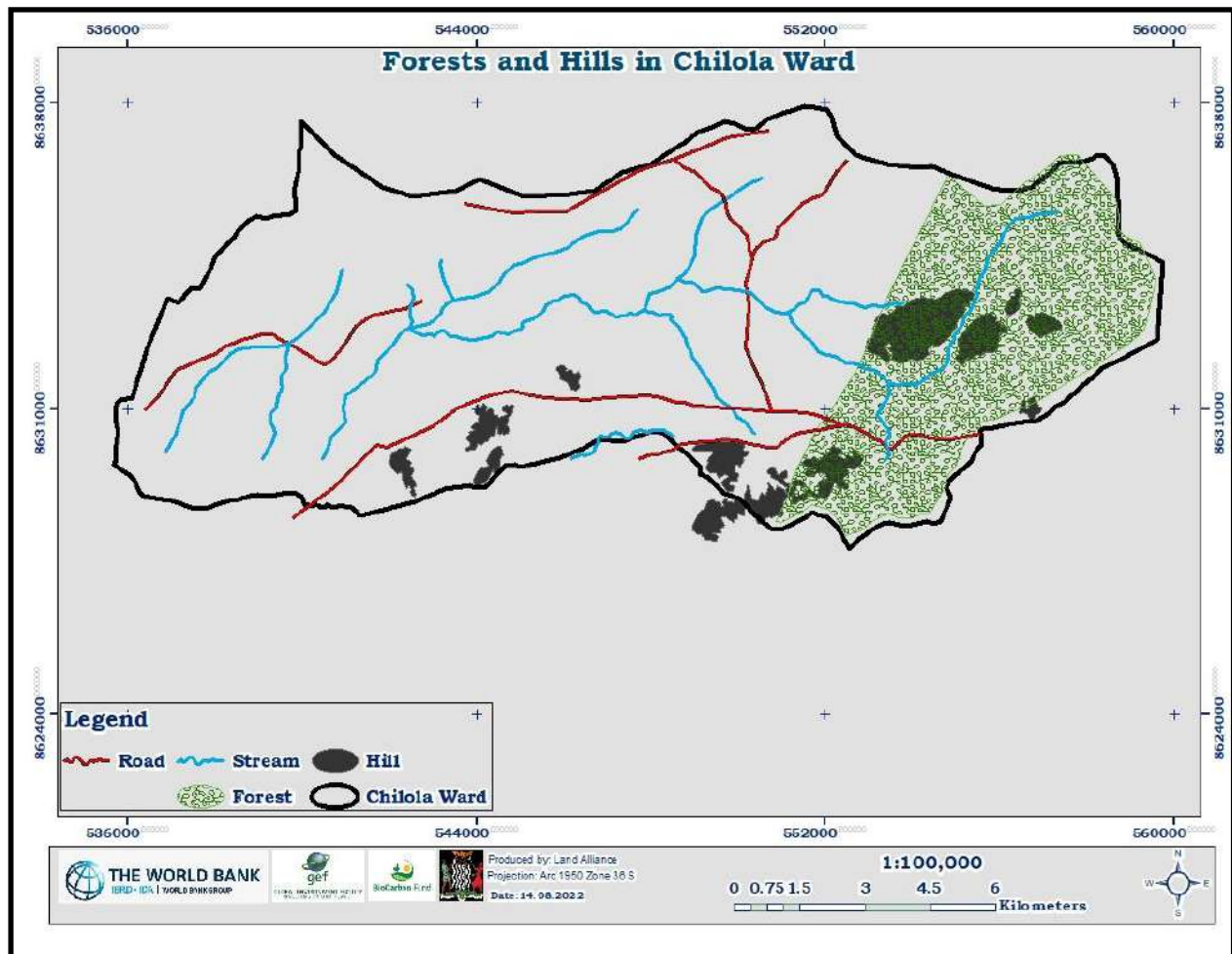


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

#### 4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

One of the objectives of PLUP in Chilola Ward is to create an enabling environment for conservation and development of wildlife with a view to increasing economic activities leading to improved livelihood in the area. Historically, there were a lot of animal sightings and presences of wildlife in Chilola Ward, this was attributed to an enabling vegetation cover, lower

human population, smaller agricultural fields and respect for nature by the local people through traditional authority.

Currently, large mammals are rarely sighted in the area. However, the commonly sighted small wild animals include rabbits and mice. During the community engagement activity, it was suggested that one way to restore wildlife in the area is by enhancing forest conservation, engaging in sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing conservation meetings on coexistence with wildlife, enhancing mitigation measures on human-wildlife conflict, and introducing exchange programs.

#### 4.8 Land Use and Mining

Chilola Ward has no legally established mines, although illegal mining activities of currently unidentified minerals have been reported in some areas. These activities are not just conducted by the locals, but also mostly Malawians and Mozambicans.

#### 4.9 Land Use and Tourism

There are currently no tourist attraction sites or activities in Chilola Ward.

#### 4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

Chilola Ward is characterised by various physical developments ranging from schools, churches, health facilities, settlements, and markets. Changes in land use for creation of new settlements or expansion of existing ones is an area of concern in Chilola Ward because land used for settlements usually becomes a permanent feature, never to revert to the original (environmentally friendly) land use.

The Ward has **seven (7)** schools, classified as follows:

- **Six (6)** Primary Schools, namely: **Chilola, Kamilenje, Bokosi, Kahuji, Changona** and **Kambanza Primary Schools**
- **One (1)** Secondary School, namely: **Nyangwe Day Secondary School.**

The ward also has **two (2)** health facilities, namely: **Kamilenje Clinic** and **Nyangwe Clinic.**

The map below shows the physical developments of Chilola Ward:

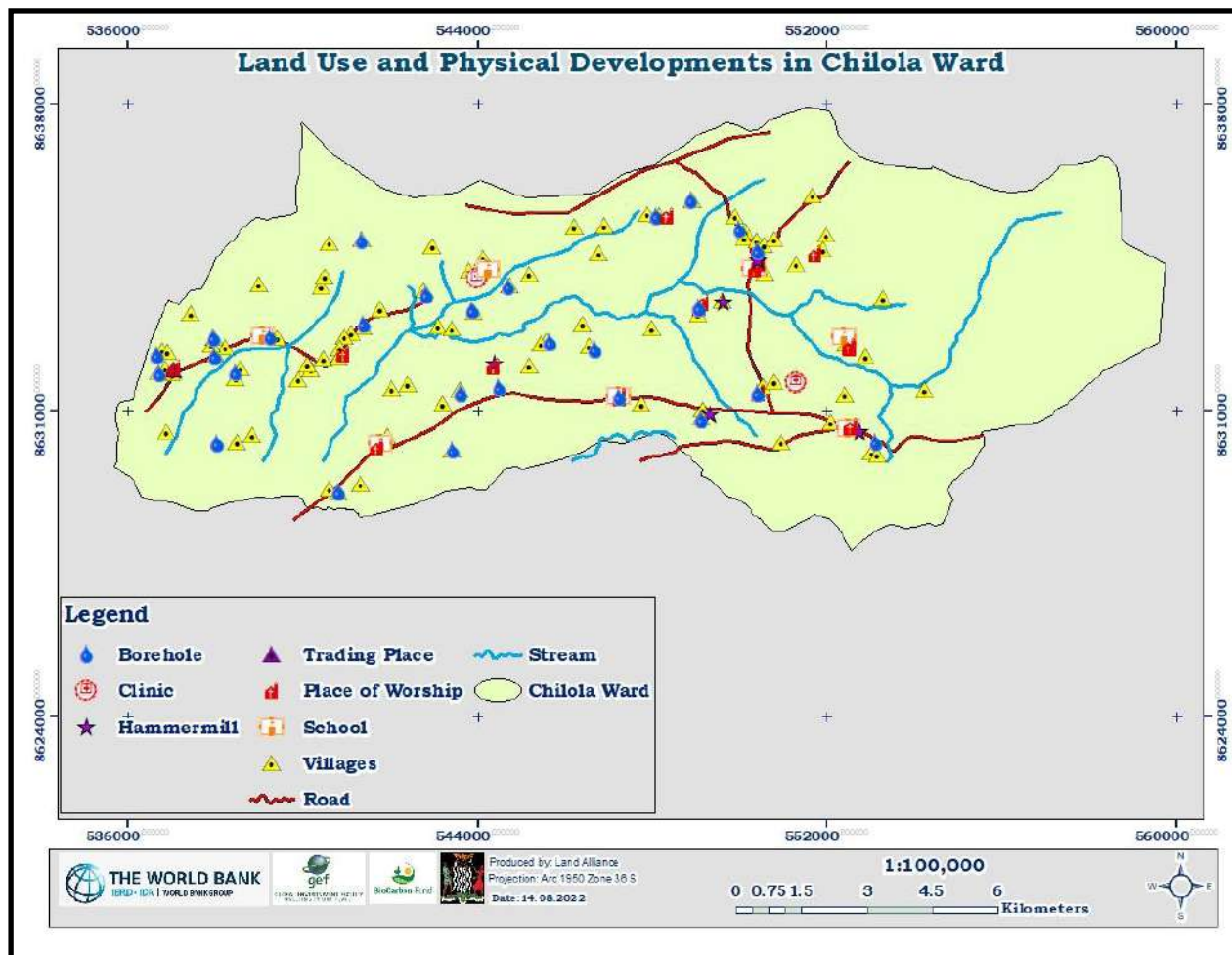


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

## 5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### 5.1 Community Engagement Process

Before the commencement of community engagement meetings, the DMTs were oriented in Participatory Land Use Planning with a lens of **SBIA**. The PLUP training workshop was conducted for five days, facilitated by officers from the Physical Planning Unit, Provincial Administration and officers from Land Alliance, a Technical Service Provider engaged to facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning in Eastern province. DMT staff from Lundazi were trained in facilitation of

PLUP. At the end of the training, the DMT was guided to prepare an action plan and budget to be used for facilitating PLUP activities in Lundazi District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Chilola, **Senior Chief Mwase** was identified to be the custodian of land in Chilola Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in his Chiefdom. He expressed happiness and promised to offer support during the whole process of PLUP. He provided responsible Indunas to work with.

Community engagement and participation is cardinal to the success of every community project, as it inculcates project ownership and sustainability. PLUP in Chilola Ward was embarked on through a series of community engagement meetings which involved meetings with the Chief, Indunas, Headpersons and the community at large in sharing the PLUP concept so that Free Prior Informed Consent (**FPIC**) could be adhered to.

Since Chilola ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at **eight (8)** designated villages. This was done to ensure that many members of each village community attended for the purpose of getting acquainted with the PLUP concept and getting first-hand information for better and uniform decision making processes in each respective community stretching across the whole Ward.

Community engagement meetings were held in **three (3)** phases as follows:

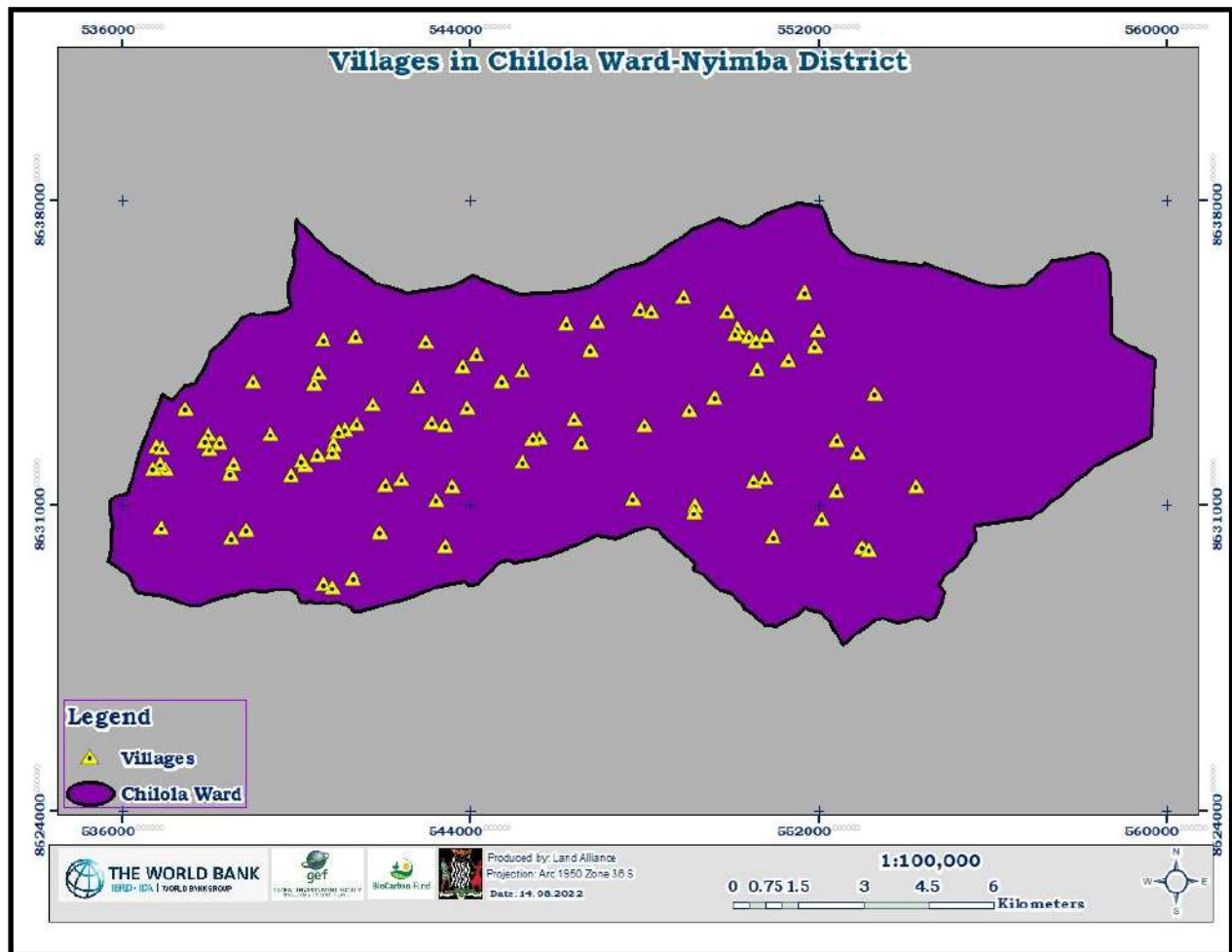
**First Phase:** Consisted of the first village meetings. During the first village meetings, community members were exposed to the concept of PLUP which involved community identification of shared resources, identification of problems affecting the management of resources, sketch mapping of these resources and other spatial features. Participants were guided in drawing sketch maps that depicted resources in their area. To enhance participation, participants were put in three separate groups of youths, women and men. This allowed peer-to-peer interaction among participants during the exercise. After drawing the sketch maps one representative from each group was asked to present the maps before the meeting.



The maps revealed a number of resources, natural and man-made, that were in Chilola Ward. These resources included streams, dams, forests, hills, dambos, fields, schools, health facilities, roads etc. After the exercise, facilitators captured images of the maps and original copies were left with the communities. The pictures below demonstrate the steps during this phase:



**Second Phase:** Consisted of rapid village assessments where village coordinates were captured by the enumerators in the company of Indunas so that Shared Resource Maps can be digitised and produced. Below is a picture showing the product of this stage in the process:



*Figure 14: Village Rapid Assessment Exercise*

**Third Phase:** In this phase community engagement meetings were also conducted for the verification of the digitised Shared Resource Maps in all the villages. This presented an opportunity for the community members to make objections, corrections and additions on the earlier submitted shared resource information. Community engagement meetings also involved zoning activities in all the village areas for future land uses. Members of the community were involved in the mapping of the proposed future land use areas. It was during the third phase of community engagement that Resource Governance Rules were also formulated for approval by HRH Senior Chief Mwase. Below are pictures showing communities validating the mapped resources and proposing areas of conservation:



The attendance registers for each meeting have been attached in Annex 2.

## 5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management

Prudent management of natural resources where the residents derive much of their livelihood in the rural communities is a daunting task in the absence of agreed local rules for land use and resource management. The formulated by-laws for Chilola Ward aimed at facilitating the prudent use of local resources are attached as Annex 1.

## 5.3 Problem Identification

There are several challenges that rural communities face and Chilola residents are no exception. The most prominent challenges are:

- Unsustainable agricultural practices.
- Lack of safe water resources.
- Lack of tenure security due to undocumented tenure rights.
- Marginalisation of the vulnerable groups such as women and youths.

Issues affecting land use in Chilola Ward were captured during the clustered community meetings which were conducted. The problems, causes and suggested solutions to the problems faced by residents of Chilola Ward are as outlined in the table below:

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate safe water sources</li> <li>• Drying of streams</li> <li>• Delayed rains</li> <li>• Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>• Reduced crop yield</li> <li>• Shortage of land for agriculture</li> <li>• Poor roads</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Inadequate communication facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate Dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Ignorance</li> <li>• Seasonal streams and late onset of rains</li> <li>• Lack of alternative livelihood sources</li> <li>• Unsustainable agricultural practices</li> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Lack of by-laws</li> <li>• Inadequate communication towers</li> <li>• Siltation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of boreholes and Dam construction</li> <li>• Adopting conservation farming practices</li> <li>• Adopting climate smart agriculture practices</li> <li>• Rehabilitation/construction of roads and related infrastructure</li> <li>• Skills in mushroom conservation and bee keeping</li> <li>• Construction of Dams</li> <li>• Installation of Communication Towers.</li> </ul>

*Table 6: Problems Identified*

## 6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

At the **eight (8)** clustered community meetings held at **Chilola, Kamilenje, Kambanza, Chagona, Bokosi, Kahuji, Nyangwe** and **Gumbilwe**, community members across villages in Chilola Ward identified various problems affecting them. During this session, participants were guided in how to prioritise the identified problems. This was done through pair-wise ranking, which involved participants comparing a particular problem against each of the other identified problems. This was done to help communities to identify and rank problems in order of importance and gravity so that core problems could be identified for intervention. This activity revealed the actual core problems to be addressed, as the others identified as problems were simply the results of the core problems. The main core problems identified at these meetings are listed in table 6 above.

The quest to increase crop production often leads to expansion of agricultural fields and consequently encroachment into forests.

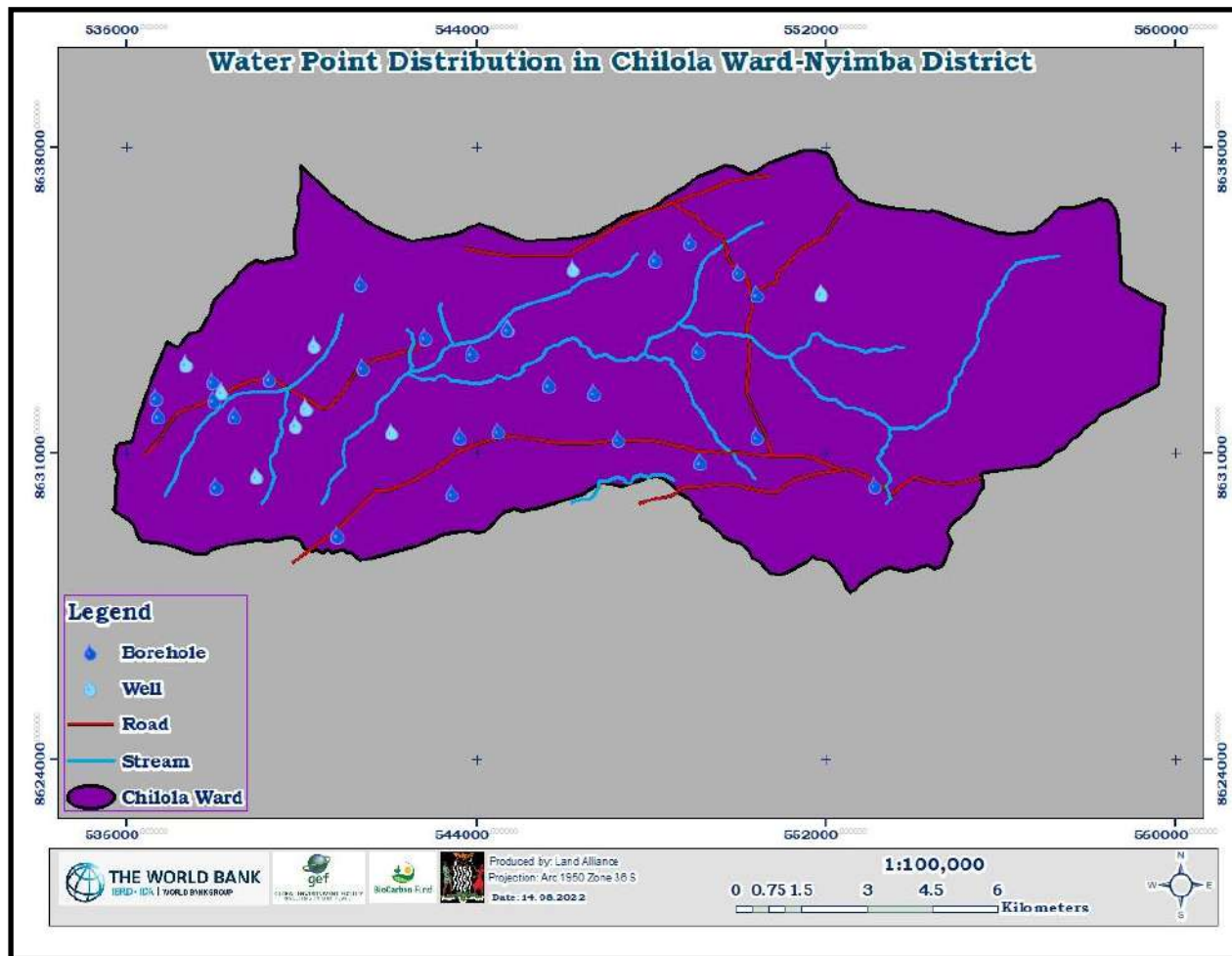
The high levels of poverty in the Ward make communities heavily dependent on fuelwood and charcoal. The identified alternative sources of energy such as gas stoves and cook stoves are unaffordable and extensively unavailable.

Land tenure regarding forests and other communal/shared resources is often misunderstood because the communities claim that forests and trees in the wild in general do not belong to anyone. In addition, forest fires were identified as a key driver to deforestation and forest degradation. There is a general belief held among communities that bush fires, being a long-term part of their forest forest and land management system and historical part of their culture, does not significantly affect forests in a negative way.

Participants were further guided to identify the causes of such problems. This was done to make them realise that there was a human activity element related to the problems. Facilitators summed up the activity by explaining that some of the problems identified, especially those related to the environment, were as a result of lack of Land Use Planning.

### **6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources**

Residents of Chilola Ward mainly depend on boreholes and water wells for water, although most of the boreholes are limited to areas around schools and health facilities. As a result, those living far from such facilities have challenges in accessing water, especially that all the streams in the Ward are seasonal. During one of the community engagement meetings, they suggested that if beekeeping as an enterprise is to thrive in the ward, boreholes need to be sunk right into the forests because bees depend on water to survive. The current scenario is that water points are located far away from forests. The map below shows the distribution of water points in Chilola:



on transportation. The Ward also lacks other road-related infrastructure such as bridges/culverts, making certain areas inaccessible, especially during the rainy season. This makes access to essential services such as health facilities and schools very difficult for residents, especially those in far away places.

#### 6.4 Long Distances to Schools

The entire Chilola Ward has a total of **seven (7)** schools, **6** of which are primary schools and **1** is a secondary school. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the presence of only one (1) secondary school in the Ward means children need to cover long distances to access secondary school education in the ward.

With reference to the Ministry of Education standards of population of having access to school facilities within 5 kilometres distance, the analysis on Chilola Ward shows that:

- **25** of the **90** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of the only secondary school in Chilola Ward. The remaining **65** villages fall outside the recommended 5 km radius.
- **All 90** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of **1** or more of the **6** primary schools in Chilola Ward.

That being the case, secondary education levels are generally low in Chilola Ward. This is mainly attributed to the lack of adequate secondary education facilities due to the Ward not having enough secondary schools. The figures below show the education facility service radius for primary and secondary education:



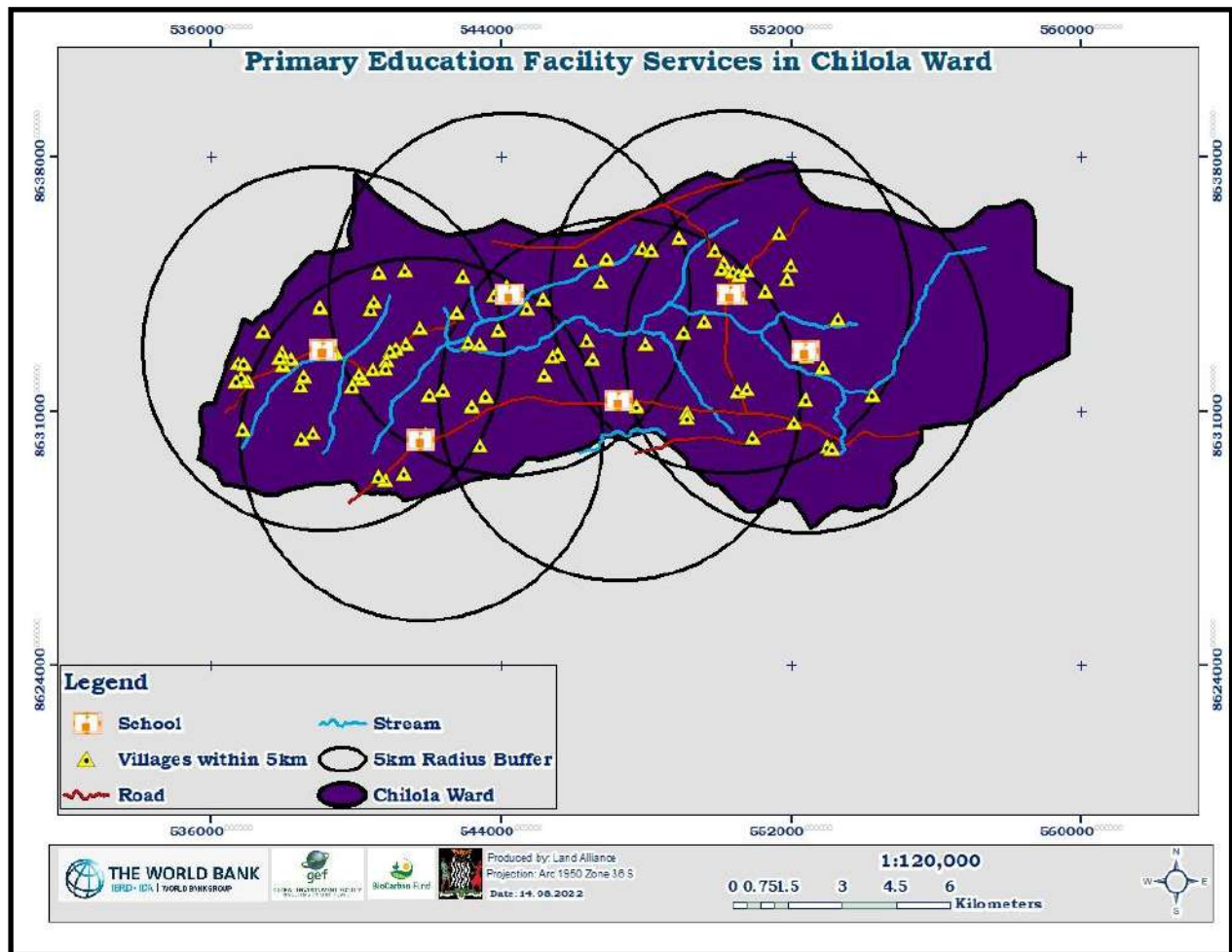


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service



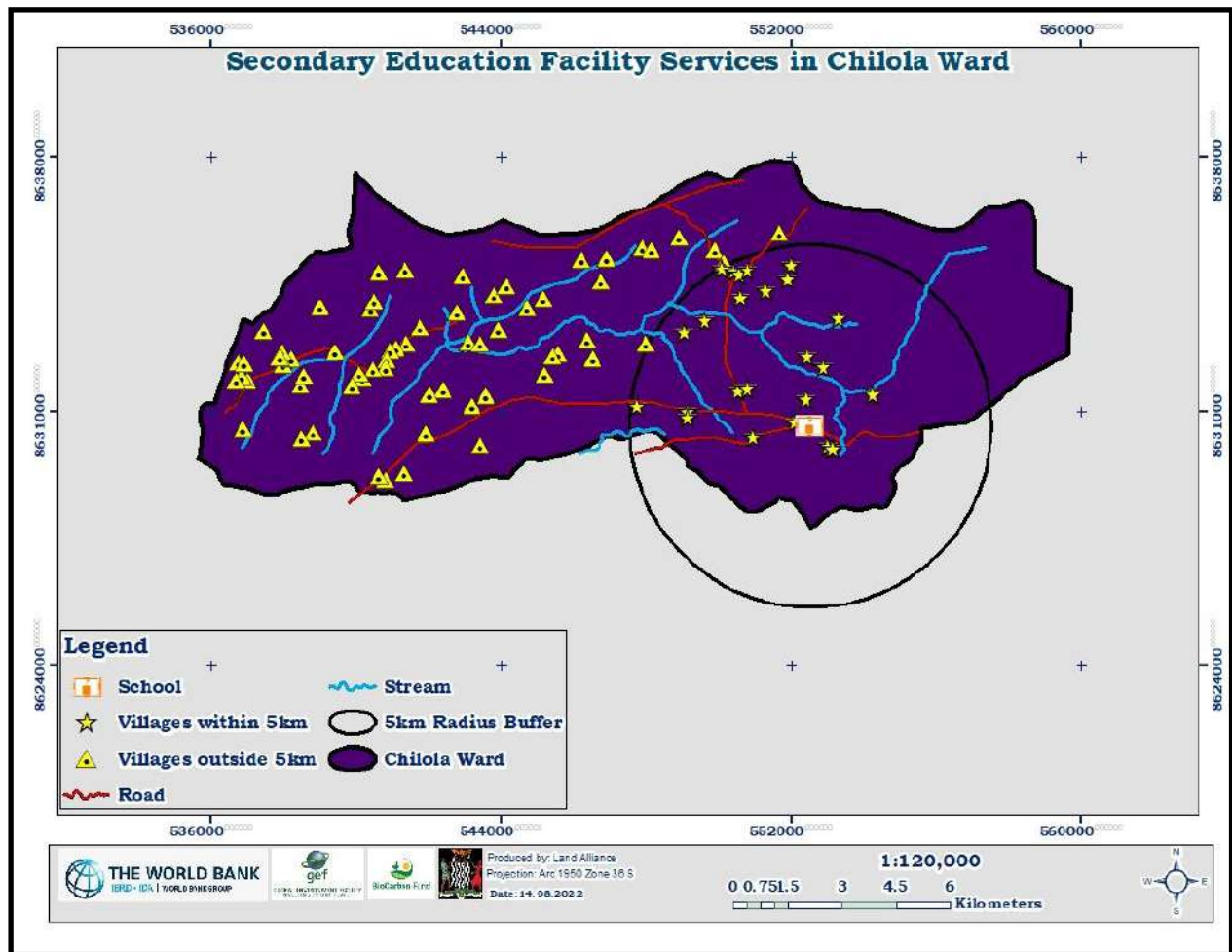


Figure 17: Secondary Education Facility Service

## 6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There are currently **two (2)** health facilities in Chilola Ward servicing residents of Chilola and other surrounding areas. Based on the standards of the population having access to health facilities within 5 kilometres distance, the analysis on Chilola Ward shows that:

- **70** of the **90** villages within Chilola Ward fall within the recommended 5km service radius of one or both of the **two (2)** health facilities in the ward. The remaining **20** villages fall outside this recommended distance.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care which will increase in Chilola Ward and surrounding areas due

to people migrating from other parts of the district. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the quality of health care. More health personnel will be required to ensure that the current high health worker to patient ratio is reduced. The map below shows the health facility service gap in Chilola Ward:

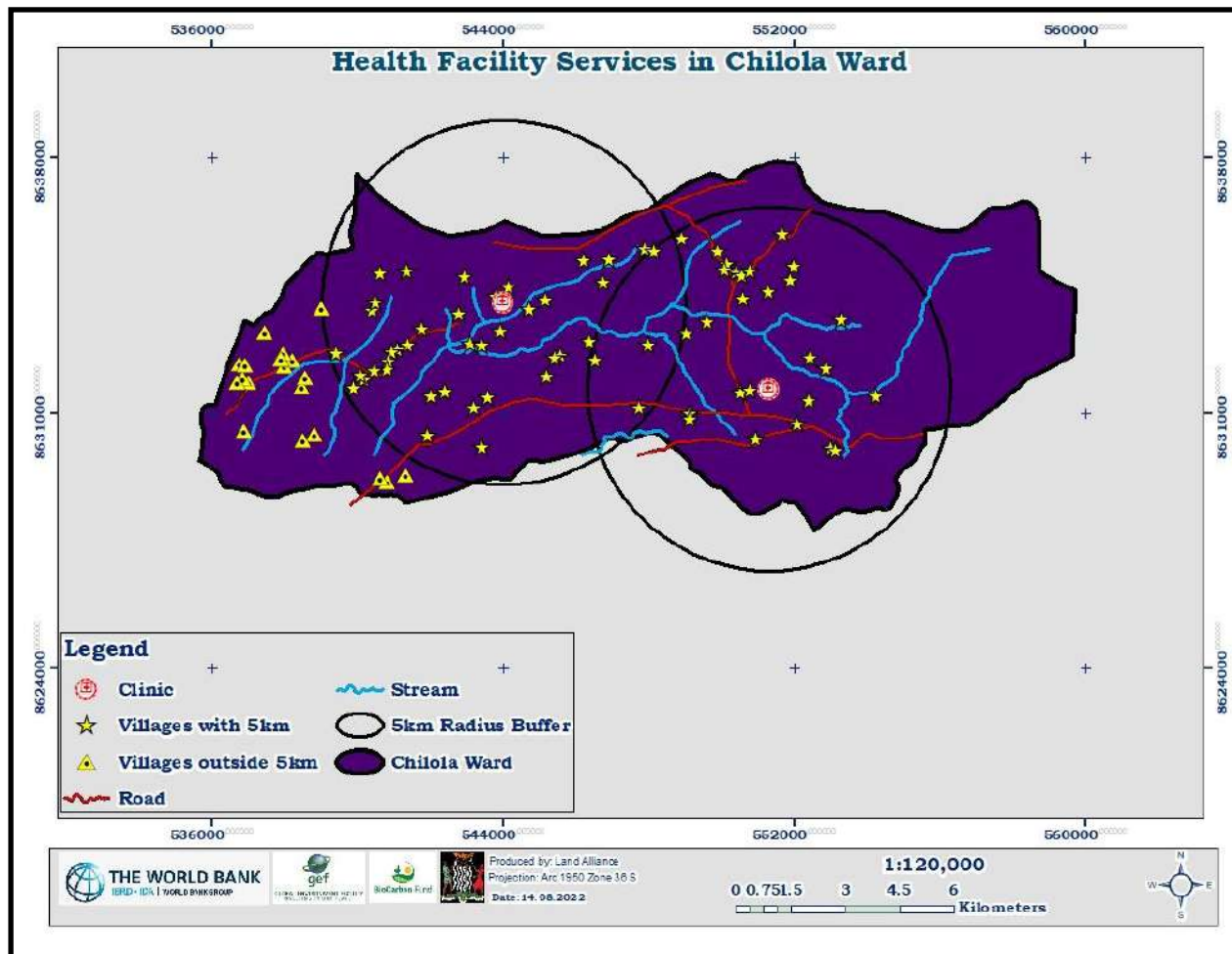


Figure 18: Health Facility Service Gap

## 6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

Chilola Ward currently has no telecommunication network towers. This has resulted in intermittent network connection in villages within the ward. The telecommunication network tower installations facilitate the ease of access to diverse forms of information within the shortest possible time. Having telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Chilola Ward and surrounding areas to interact through phone-calls, messaging,

internet etc. With the development of the 4G internet speed, citizens are able to surf the internet with less difficulty. Mobile money platforms have also made money transactions easier. In order to make this possible, several service providers ZAMTEL (Zambia Telecommunications Network), MTN (Mobile Telecommunications Network) and AIRTEL have established themselves in Lundazi district, through the installation of network towers which enable transmission of signals containing information from the sender to the recipient, and vice versa, and capturing of satellite signals.

The advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to the closure of all learning institutions in the country in 2020 and 2021, forced most institutions to conduct lessons using e-learning platforms, especially for students and pupils in examination classes. Chilola Ward was no exception to this, and the lack of telecommunication towers presented challenges in internet access for residents of the Ward and most pupils in Chilola Ward were affected by this. This highlights the need for adequate telecommunication facilities to be installed within the ward.

## 7. LAND USE PLANNING – ZONING, VALIDATION AND GOVERNANCE RULES

This activity was meant for communities to object, correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and propose areas to be protected. Communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. **Eight (8)** clustered meetings were held in Chilola ward at **Chilola, Kamilenje, Kambanza, Chagona, Bokosi, Kahuji, Nyangwe** and **Gumbilwe Zones**. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into **eight (8)** areas with a total attendance of **263** disaggregated as **141** males and **122** females as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Chilola	3	16	19
Kamilenje	7	15	22
Kambanza	5	26	31
Chagona	4	7	11
Bokosi	20	15	35
Kahuji	33	21	54
Nyangwe	9	13	22
Gumbilwe	41	28	69

*Table 7: Attendance Statistics*

### 7.1 Nyangwe Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in **Nyangwe Zone** at **Nyangwe Day Secondary School**, with a representation of **5** villages, namely: **Mgwantha, Mnthaka, Dumanayu, Kanyamba** and **Ndeleya**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **22** (**13** Males, **9** Females). The

community proposed the construction of a dam, upgrading of Nyangwe Day Secondary School to a boarding school, grading of Mwase road, rehabilitation of all bridges leading to Nyangwe Zone, skills training area, construction of 3 teachers' houses, installation of a communication tower and the establishment of a Community Forest at Katumbuleni (Nyangwe hills).

The rationale for the proposed developments was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a measure of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. For example, if a dam can be constructed, it would provide an opportunity for smallholder farmers to venture into fish farming and irrigation farming. Meanwhile, the same dam would provide water to their animals, and in the long run, their dependence on charcoal production as a means of survival would reduce. A forest would provide an opportunity for beekeeping and the establishment of trading areas would attract investments, which would result in upgrading and servicing of roads. The table below shows the proposed areas and their respective land coverages:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam (Nyangwe)	18.5
2.	Upgrading of Nyangwe Day Secondary School to Boarding School	17.9
3.	Grading of Mwase Road	N/A
4.	Rehabilitation of all culverts and bridges in Nyangwe Zone	N/A
5.	Skills Training Centre (Nyangwe)	TBA
6.	3 Teachers' Houses	TBA
7.	Network Tower	-
8.	Community Forest (Katumbuleni - Nyangwe Hills)	319.9

*Table 8: Land Reservations for Nyangwe Community Meeting*

The map below shows the proposed developments and future land uses for villages that were represented during the meeting held in Nyangwe Zone:

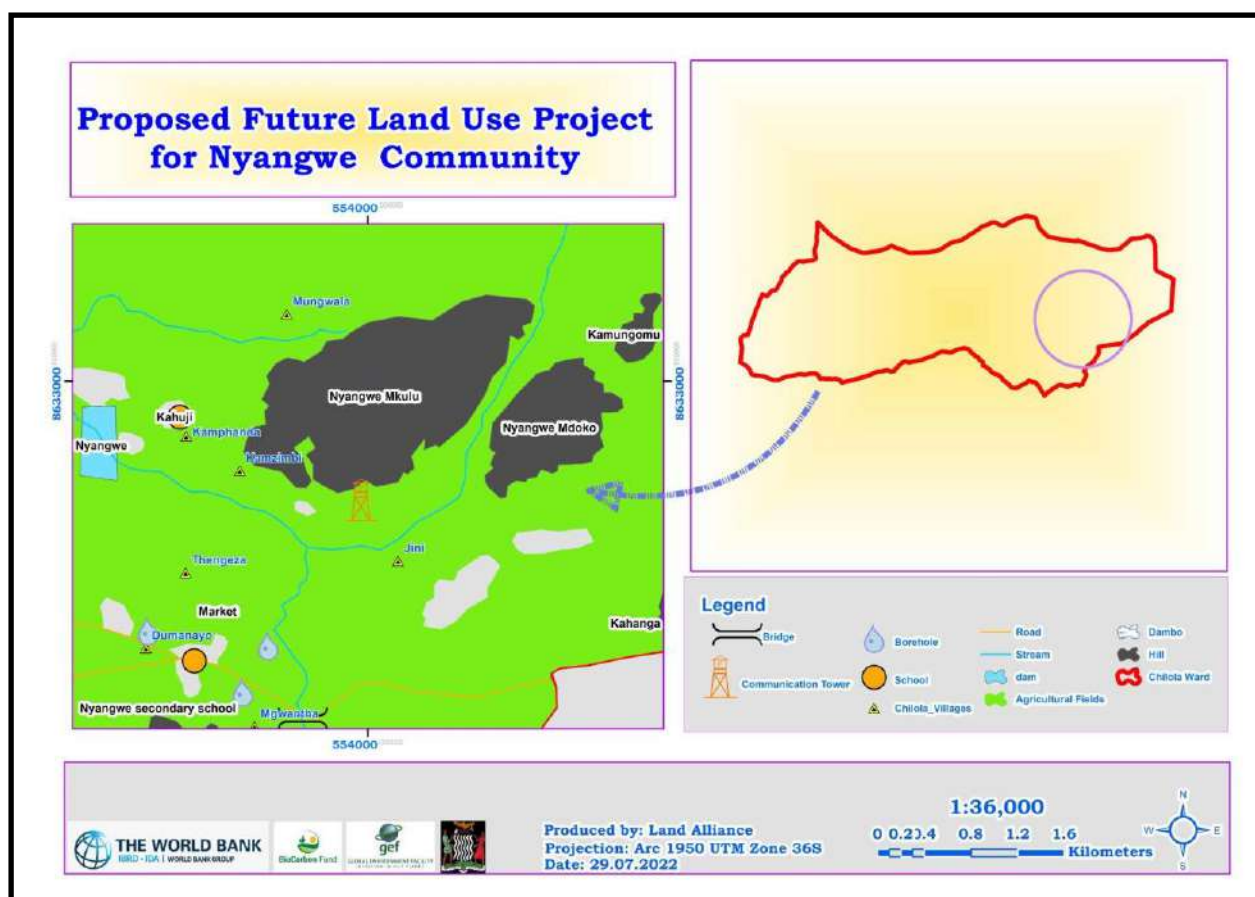


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Nyangwe Community Meeting

## 7.2 Chagona Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in **Chagona Zone** at **Chagona Primary School**, with a representation of **5** villages, namely: **Masavula, Doka, Yobe, Chimwala** and **Kasumba**. The total number of participants was **11** (**7** Males, **4** Females). The community proposed the construction of a 1x3 classroom block at Chagona primary school, 3 teachers' houses and the drilling of boreholes at Chibombo and Doka villages. The table below shows the proposed developments and their area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	1x3 Classroom block (Chagona Primary School)	TBA
2.	3 Teachers' Houses	TBA
3.	Boreholes (Chibombo and Doka)	-

Table 9: Land Reservation for Chagona Community Meeting

The map below shows the proposed developments and future land uses for villages that were represented during the meeting held in Chagona Zone.

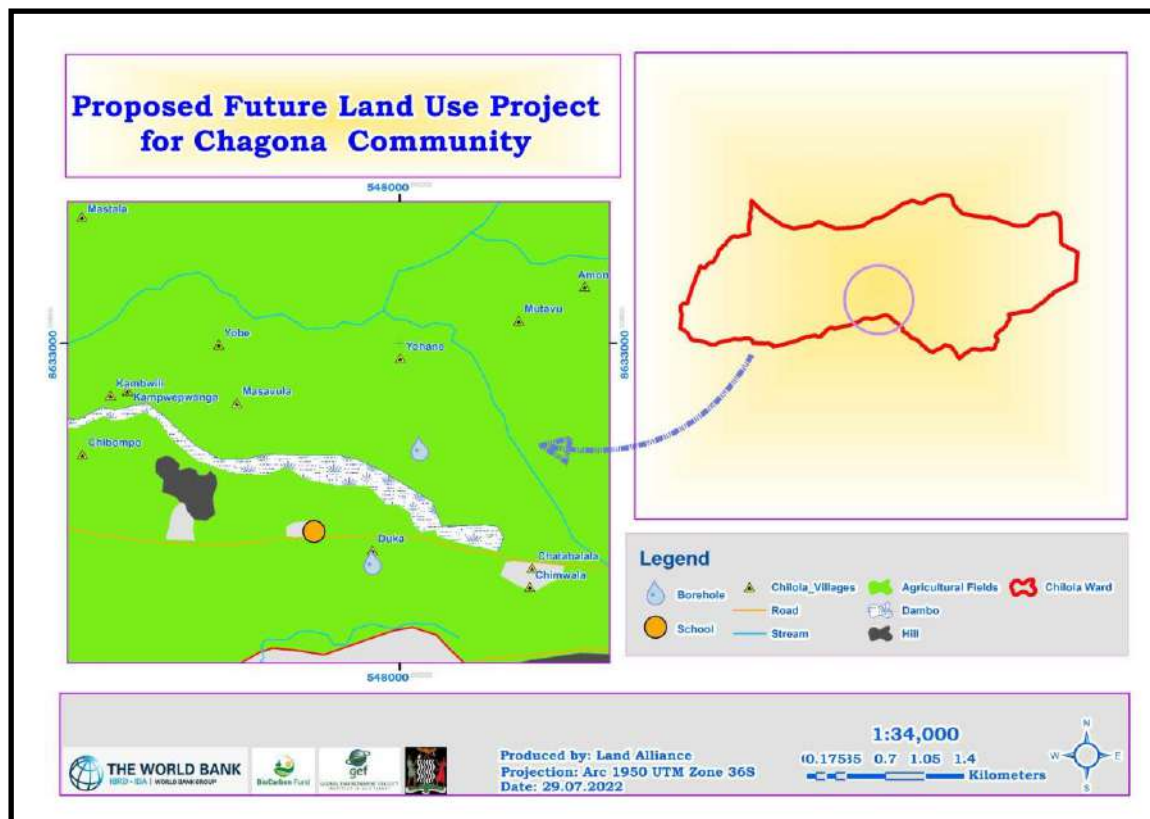


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Chagona Community Meeting



### 7.3 Gumbilwe Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held in **Gumbilwe Zone** at Gumbilwe Primary School, with a representation of **6** villages, namely: **Nthanda, Mgwantha, Kamthebezi, Timoth, Makonde and Y Note Trading**. The total number of participants was **69 (28 Males, 41 Females)**. The community proposed an area for the clinic which was not mapped due to a conflict that arose in the process, 4 boreholes, Upgrading of Gumbilwe primary school to a secondary school, construction of teachers' houses, grading of the road from Agenda to Lundazi, a trading area, a bridget to connect to Gin village across the Lundazi river, Community Forest (Nyangwe Hills), a network tower. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Clinic (Gumbilwe, location to be determined)	TBA
2.	4 Boreholes	-
3.	Upgrading of Gumbilwe Primary to Secondary School	4.0
4.	Teachers' Houses	TBA
5.	Grading of Agenda-Lundazi road	N/A
6.	Market (Gumbilwe)	0.18
7.	Bridge across Lundazi River (Gin)	-
8.	Community Forest (Nyangwe Hills)	319.9
9.	Network Tower	-

*Table 10: Land Reservation for Gumbilwe Community Meeting*



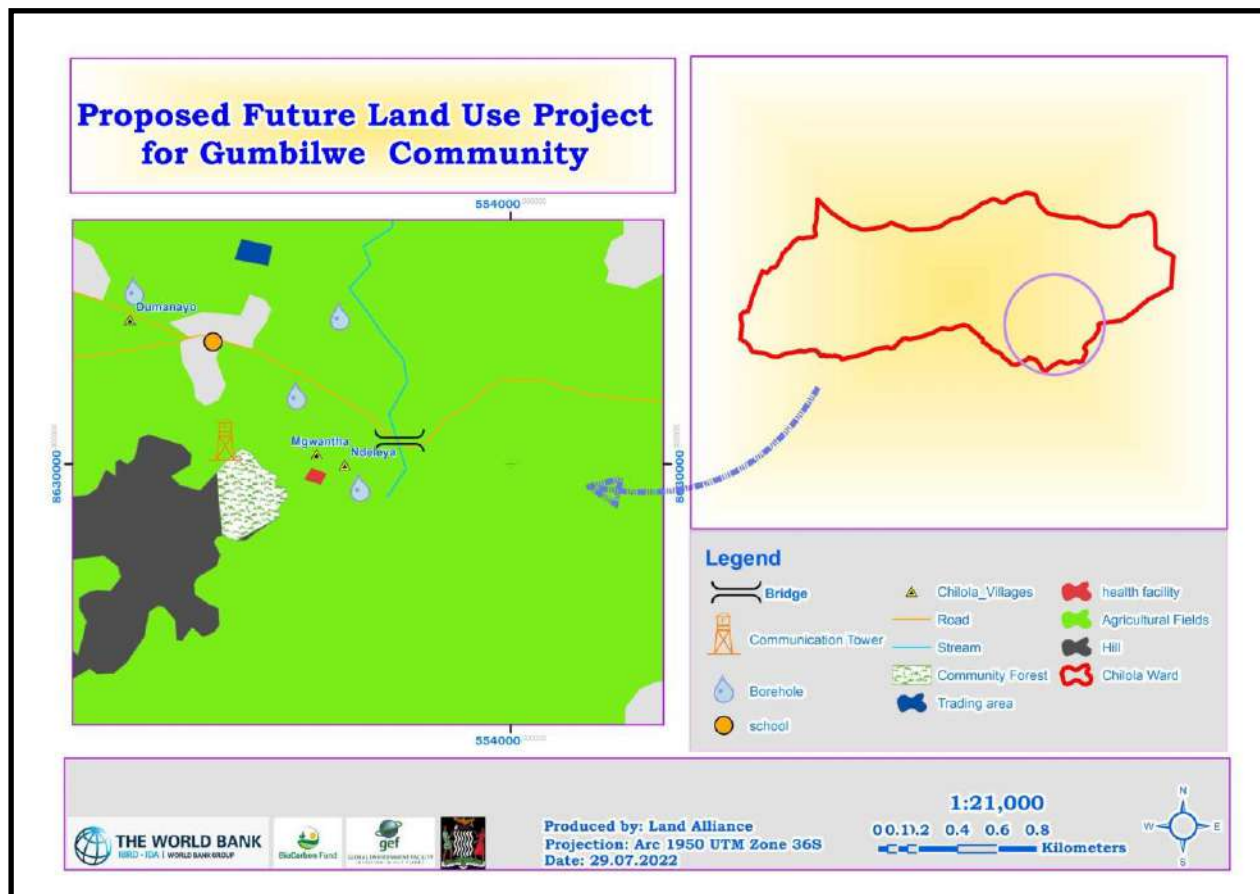


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Gumbilwe Community Meeting

#### 7.4 Bokosi Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Bokosi Zone** at **Bokosi Primary School**, with a representation of **15** villages, namely: **Bokosi, Kasambo, John, Muzuma, Ndende, Chiole, Paulosi, K, Majeseba, Majeseba C, Mtambalala, Mkachama, Mtavu, Amoni J and Mzoma**. The total number of participants was **35 (15 Males, 20 Females)**. The community proposed the upgrading of Bokosi primary school to a secondary school (the area already exists), a dam, a clinic, staff houses for health workers, market, communication tower, construction of a bridge across the Lundazi river. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Upgrading of Bokosi Primary School to secondary school	TBA
2.	Dam (Bokosi)	96.14
3.	Clinic (Bokosi)	2.37
4.	Health Workers' Houses	TBA
5.	Market (Bokosi)	1.06
6.	Communication Tower	-
7.	Bridge across Lundazi River (Bokosi)	-

Table 11: Land Reservation for Bokosi Community Meeting

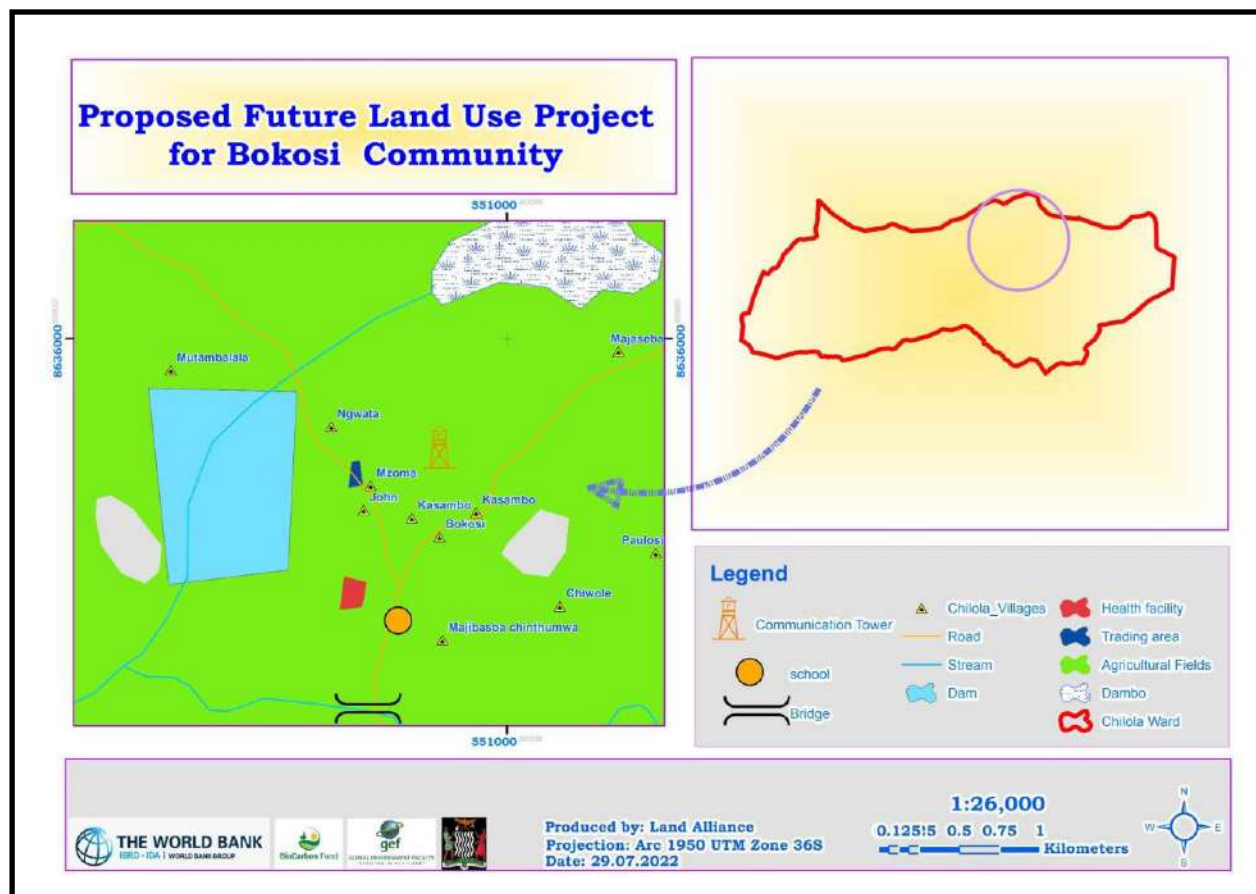


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Bokosi Community Meeting

## 7.5 Kamilenje Community Meeting

The fifth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Kamilenje Zone** at **Kamilenje Primary School**, with a representation of **8** villages, namely: **Jakapo, Mkanthama, Kabefu, Mkombe Kacholola, Kachilamaji, Kampwephwanga, Chipasula** and **Mwata**. The total number of participants was **38 (15 Males, 7 Females)**. The community proposed the construction of a dam, mothers' shelter, bridge (to connect Kamilenje School and Kamilenje Clinic) and drilling of

boreholes at Mwata, Jakapo, Kabefu and Mkanthama. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam (Kamilenje)	0.53
2.	Mothers' Shelter (Kamilenje Clinic)	TBA
3.	Bridge (Kamilenje School-Kamilenje Clinic)	-
4.	Boreholes (Mwata, Jakapo, Kabefu, Mkanthama)	-

*Table 12: Land Reservation for Kamilenje Community Meeting*

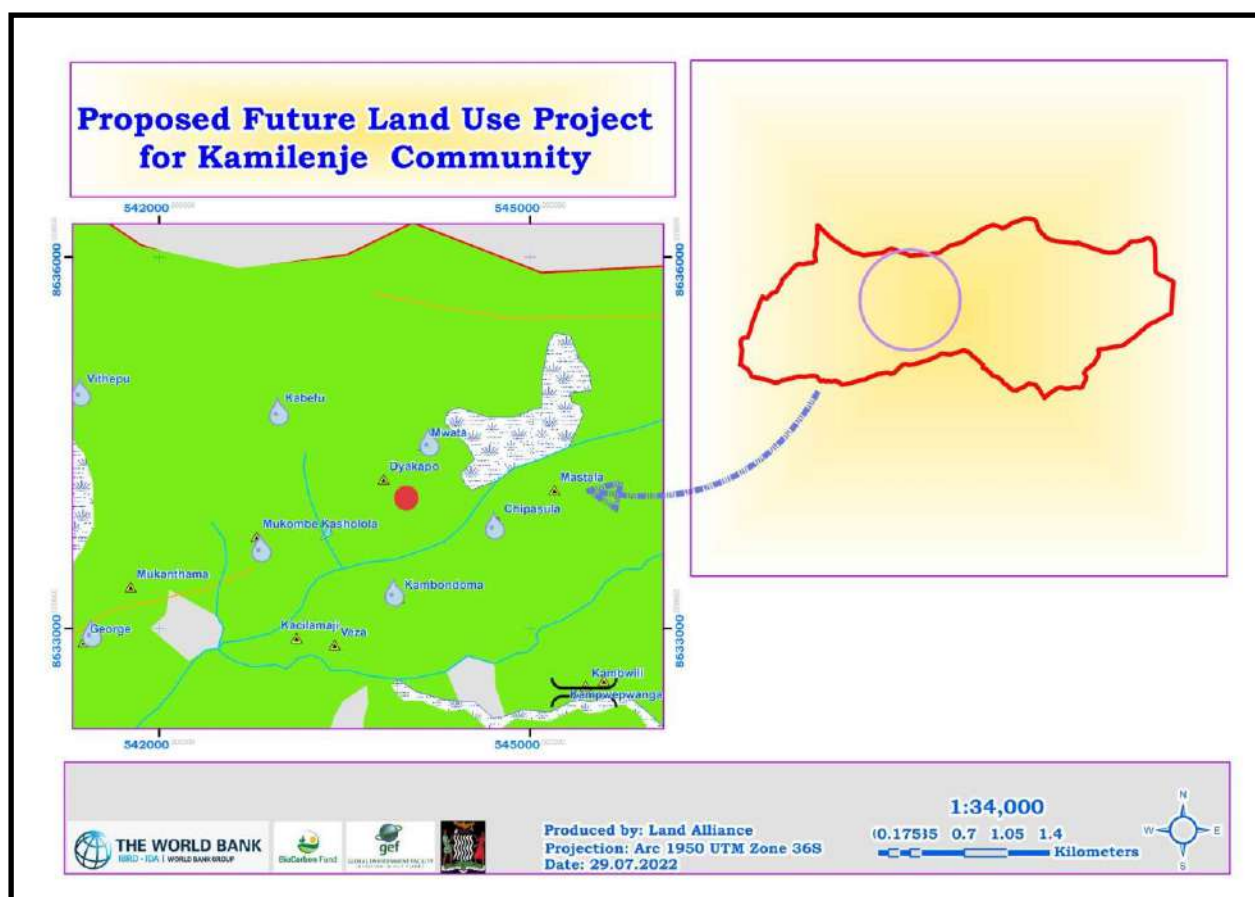


Figure 23: Future Land Use Map for Kamilenje Community Meeting

## 7.6 Chilola Community Meeting

The sixth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Chilola Zone** at **Chilola Primary School**, with a representation of **15** villages, namely: **Chilola, Matondo, Safali, Gontha, Kabaza, Thomas, Kamamphina, Jimu, Chibambo, Kawe, Chingoma, Kamatira, Chikoya, ChimoloK Apumbulu, Joji and KaKayawizga**. The total number of participants was **19** (**16** Males, **3** Females). The community proposed the construction of a clinic (which could not be mapped due to conflict) and a dam. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Clinic (location to be determined)	TBA
2.	Dam (Chilola)	3.48

Table 13: Land Reservation for Chilola Community Meeting

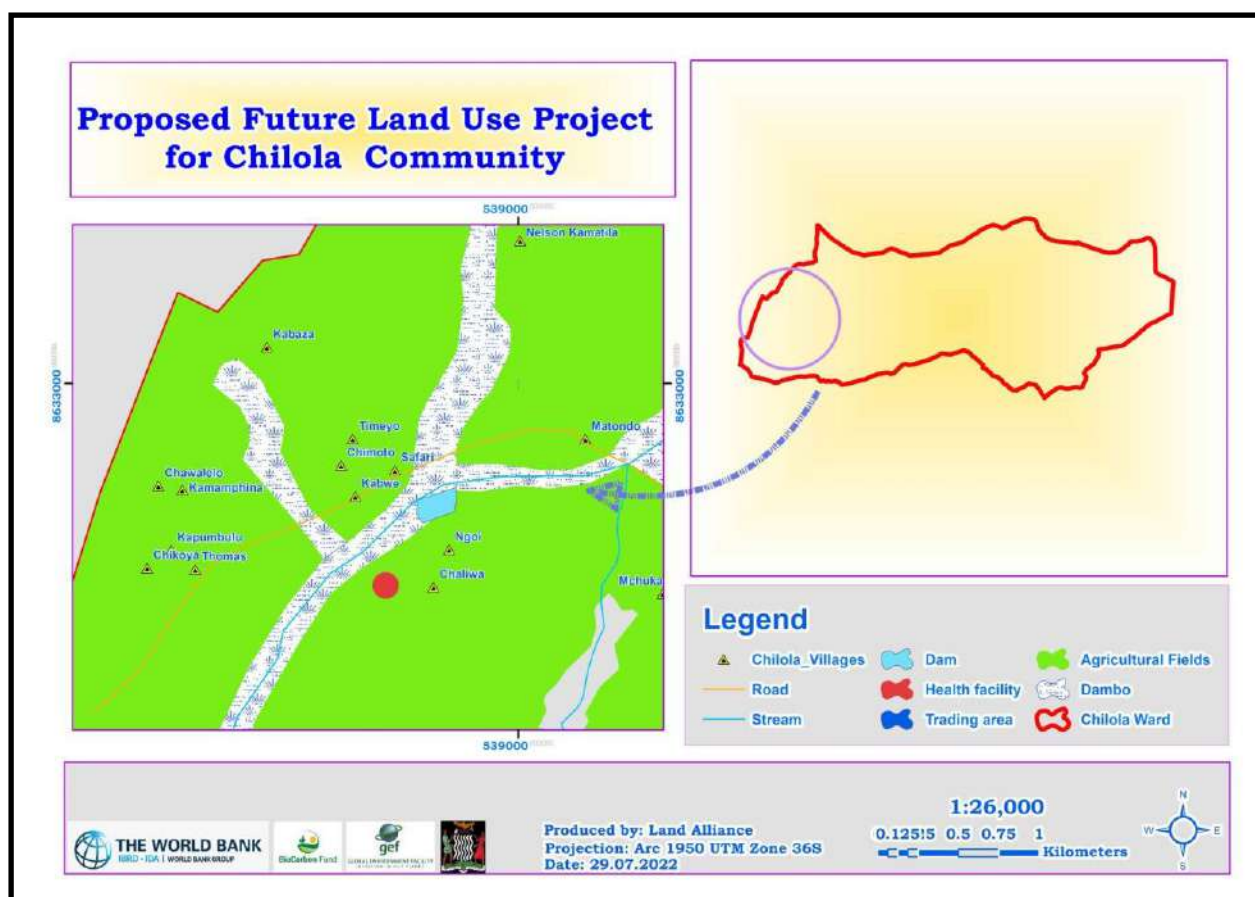


Figure 24: Future Land Use Map for Chilola Community Meeting

## 7.7 Kahuji Community Meeting

The seventh validation and zoning meeting was held in **Kahuji Zone** at **Kahuji Primary School**, with a representation of **5** villages, namely: **Kenani, Kamuzimbi, Kamphande, Thengezi** and **Mngwala**. The total number of participants was **54** (**21** Males, **33** Females). The community proposed the construction of a dam and a trading area/market. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam (Kahuji)	3.35
2.	Market (Kahuji)	1.70

Table 14: Land Reservation for Kahuji Community Meeting

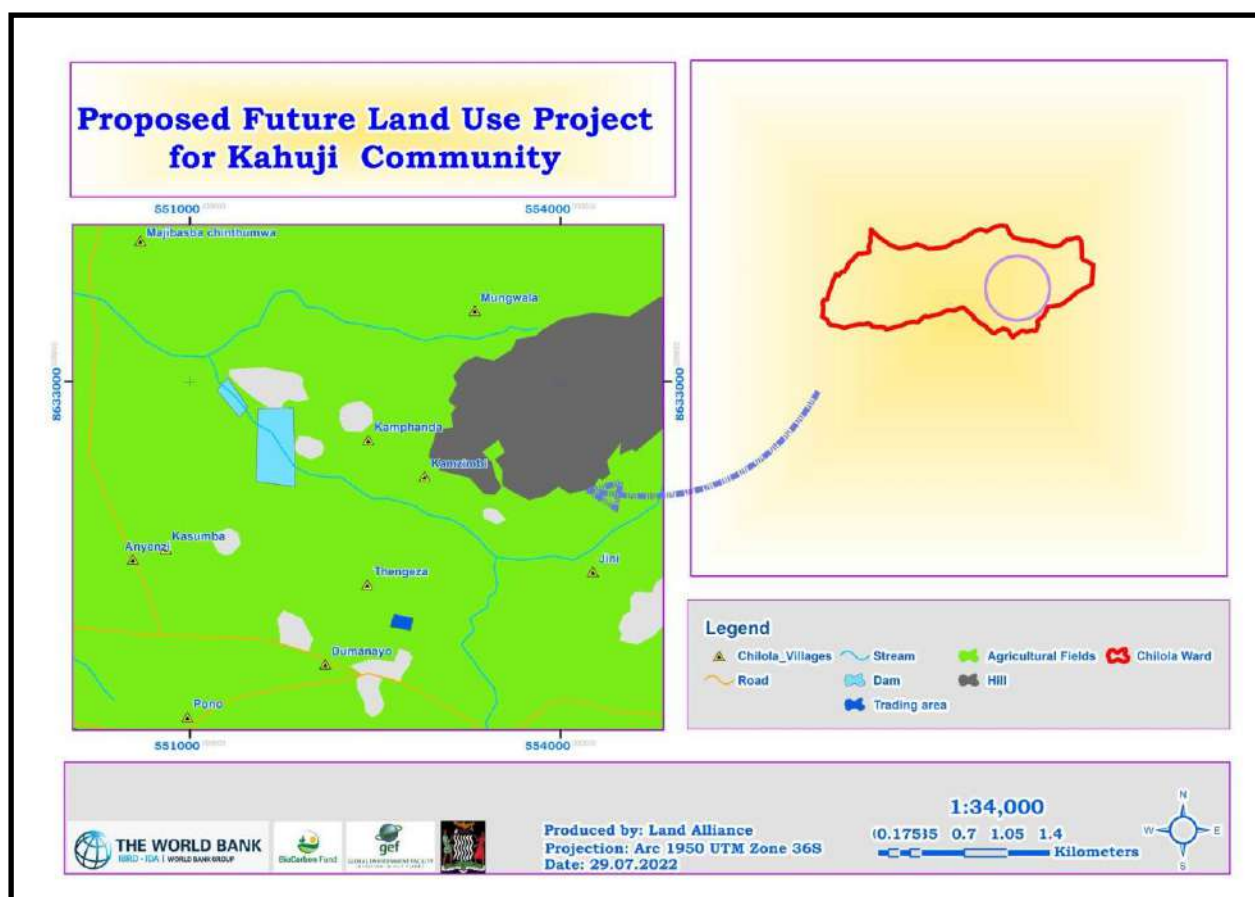


Figure 25: Future Land Use Map for Kahuji Community Meeting

## 7.8 Kambanza Community Meeting

The eighth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Kambanza Zone** at **Kambanza Primary School**, with a representation of **17** villages, namely: **Chiyekwete, Matumba, Doroba, Kamutolo, Mahlalele, Jekeseni, Baleni, Madacha, Moffat, Paulosi, Philipo, Simoni, Chionga, Chifeyeya, Zinyoni, Abel** and **Ndabambe**. The total number of participants was **31** (**26** Males, **5** Females). The community proposed the construction of a health post and a trading area/market. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Clinic (Kambanza)	0.53
2.	Market (Kambanza)	1.67

Table 15: Land Reservation for Kambanza Community Meeting





## 8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental assessment of Chilola Ward highlighted the immediate development trends and environmental requirements of the area. Based on that, the PLUP Environmental Management Framework was compiled with the aim of guiding future developmental planning and decision-making processes. However, the potential environmental and social impacts of the PLUP activity are numerous, but mainly positive. Much of the negative impacts may be experienced during implementation of the identified sub-projects (based on the identified core issues within the ward) aiming to provide alternative livelihood sources and helping in mitigating unsustainable natural resource use and management. The specific impacts will be evaluated and distinguished during the preparation of the specific Environmental Management Plans (EMP) based on the identified sub-project investments. Therefore, this PLUP Environmental Management Plan was made with guidance originating from the current land uses and the proposed future land use analysis.

S/N	Aspect	Description	Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	Loss of fertile soil due to exposure and land degradation due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for agriculture and construction of homesteads.	Clearing of land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosive potential.	Revegetate cleared and abandoned areas. Introduction of cook stoves and solar energy. Engage communities to understand the impact and possibly help to come up with mitigation measures.
			Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	Adoption of climate smart agriculture.



				Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.
2	<b>Habitat Destruction</b>	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	<p>Enhance community sensitization.</p> <hr/> <p>Restrict activities in sensitive habitats.</p> <hr/> <p>Avoid unnecessary exposure.</p> <hr/> <p>Restrict cutting down of trees.</p>
3	<b>Loss of Fauna</b>	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers	Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.	<p>Enhance community sensitization.</p> <hr/> <p>Prohibit hunting.</p> <hr/> <p>Restrict bush fires.</p>

				Minimise cutting down of trees.
				Forest conservation.
				Restrict locations of dams.
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions is likely to cause air pollution. Bush fire has potential for air pollution.	Revegetate bare areas.  Minimise vehicle movements and speed. Reduce or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use. Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials.  Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage of investment and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	Formulation of by-laws.  PLUP development.

				Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.
<b>6</b>	<b>Loss of Land</b>	Displacement of communities or households and reduced grazing land which can cause conflict	There may be loss of farm and grazing land among others by the local communities owning land to investments projects and forest conservation.	Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders.  Communities must use Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).
<b>7</b>	<b>Water Pollution</b>	Pollution is an unfavourable alteration in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of water and that may adversely affect human life, industrial life, industrial progress, living conditions and cultural assets.	Polluted water is harmful to human beings and may cause diseases such as Cholera, dysentery e.t.c.  Polluted water may also cause diseases to animals and crops.	Communities should be sensitized on the danger of disposing off toxic chemicals, pour fat and grease down the river banks. Especially those who do gardening along the Lundazi river.  Government departments such as agriculture and fisheries should increase awareness on dangers of water pollution to the people of Chilola ward and Lundazi in general.

*Table 16: Environmental Management Plan*

## 9. Implementation Strategy

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
<b>Shortage of Water for Human Consumption, Animals and Irrigation</b>	To improve access to water supply for animals and for irrigation purposes	Dam Construction at identified sites	At least <b>5</b> dams constructed at <b>Nyangwe, Bokosi, Kamilenje, Chilola and Kahuji</b>	Number of dams constructed
		Borehole Drilling at identified sites	At least <b>10</b> boreholes drilled at <b>Chibombo, Doka, Mwata, Jakapo, Kabefu, Mkanthama</b> and other sites to be identified	Number of boreholes drilled
<b>Inadequate Trading Areas</b>	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of markets at identified sites	At least <b>4</b> markets constructed in <b>Kambanza, Kahuji, Bokosi and Gumbilwe</b>	Number of markets constructed
<b>Inadequate Telecommunication Towers</b>	To create connectivity between the rural and urban communities for easy dissemination of information such as COVID prevention and other pandemics	Installation of communication towers by Telecommunication Companies	At least each Telecommunication Company should put up a tower (Zamtel, MTN and Airtel)	Number of communication towers installed
<b>Soil Degradation</b>	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources	Tree planting exercise and promote natural vegetation growth	Plant at least <b>10,000</b> trees	Number of trees planted
		Community Forest	Establish at least <b>1</b> Community	Number of Community Forests

		establishment in identified areas	Forest at <b>Nyangwe Hills</b>	established
<b>Poor Agricultural Practices</b>	To promote agricultural productivity.	Adoption of Climate smart Agriculture	At least <b>75%</b> of local farmers adopt the CSA technique	Percentage adoption of CSA
		Deployment of extension workers	At least <b>1</b> extension worker deployed	Number of extension workers deployed
<b>Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure</b>	To promote spatial growth and improve transport system	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitate all roads	Number and length (km) of roads rehabilitated
		Construction of culverts and bridges	Construct culverts and bridges across all streams and across Lundazi River	Number of culverts and bridges constructed
<b>Inadequate Health Facilities</b>	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in proposed areas	Construction of at least <b>3</b> health facilities in <b>Gumbilwe, Bokosi, Chilola and Kambanza</b>	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of Mothers' Shelter	Construction of at least <b>1</b> Mothers' Shelter at <b>Kamilenje Clinic</b>	
		Construction of health staff houses	At least <b>12</b> staff houses for both existing (6) and proposed health facilities (3 per health facility)	Number of staff houses constructed
<b>Long Distances to Schools</b>	To attain a high-quality education standard by increasing the number of	Construction of new classroom blocks for existing schools	Construct at least <b>7</b> classroom blocks in the ward (1 per primary school (6) and 1 for	Number of classroom blocks constructed

	schools and reducing the teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward		the secondary school)	
		Upgrading of Day Secondary Schools to Boarding Secondary Schools in identified areas	Upgrade at least <b>1</b> Day Secondary School to Boarding Secondary School ( <b>Nyangwe Day Secondary School</b> )	Number of Day Secondary Schools upgraded to Boarding Secondary Schools.
		Upgrading of primary schools to secondary schools in identified areas	Upgrade at least <b>2</b> Primary Schools to Secondary Schools ( <b>Gumbilwe and Bokosi Primary Schools</b> )	Number of Primary Schools upgraded into Secondary Schools
		Construction of teachers/staff houses	At least <b>27</b> teachers/staff houses (3 per school and 6 for the proposed Primary to Secondary School upgrades)	Number of teachers/staff houses constructed
<b>Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources</b>	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least <b>1</b> skills centre established at <b>Nyangwe</b>	Number of skills centres established
		Train farmers in fish farming, beekeeping and mushroom conservation techniques	Train as many people as possible	Number of people trained
		Establishment of value addition plants	At least <b>2</b> value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established

*Table 17: PLUP Implementation Plan*

## 9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	5		
Drilling of Boreholes	10		
Upgrading of Day School to Boarding School	1		
Upgrading of Primary School to Secondary School	2		
Construction of classroom blocks for existing schools	7		
Construction of teacher staff houses (at schools)	27		
Construction of health posts	3		
Construction of health staff houses (at health facilities)	12		
Construction of Skills Training Centre	1		
Construction of Market	4		
Rehabilitation of roads	all		
Planting of trees	10,000		
Construction of value addition plants	2		
Farmer Training (mushroom drying, beekeeping, etc)	-		
Installation of Telecommunication Towers	-		

*Table 18: Capital Projects Identified*

## **10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The Local Authorities will play a critical role in supporting the implementation of PLUP in line with the guidelines and provisions of the URP Act No.3 of 2015. The Forestry Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife and Ministry of Agriculture will be the main implementers of the PLUP while the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and other line ministries will be monitoring adherence to the zoning of the land use plan with regards to schools, health facilities and other developmental and social land reserves.

Chilola Ward PLUP is envisaged to be implemented in line with the Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP which is running for a period of 10-years from 2021-2030. Being a local plan, the Traditional Authority will work hand in hand with the DMT team in the implementation process since the plan is part of the Integrated Development Planning framework. The plan also provides an opportunity for the traditional leaders to lobby for support from the government through local authorities e.g. from the Constituency Development Funds (CDF).

At chiefdom level, the traditional authority with guidance from the DMT team will choose community representatives who will be overseeing and executing PLUP activities and will intermittently rehearse with both the DMT and the Chiefs on the implementation process.

The mandate to carry out minor (pilot) measures may in some cases need to be transferred to the civil society (i.e. self-help groups, cooperatives, farmers' organisations or local NGOs). It is also possible that private sector companies or individual consultants take over this part so that the Government, through DMT, only concentrates on the supervision and monitoring of the process.

## **11. CONCLUSION**

The PLUP for Chilola Ward was developed through a consultative and participatory process, and technically analysed by the Land Alliance Consortium - the TSP hired by ZIFL Project - in consultation with the Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Chilola Ward and issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with a lack of alternative sources of livelihood being one of the key drivers of unsustainable



natural resources management. At the same time there has been haphazard and unsustainable use of land and other natural resources by residents of Chilola Ward and those residing in surrounding areas largely due to lack of documented rules and regulations governing the use of resources. Therefore, it is hoped that this PLUP will be used for the purpose for which it was developed.

## **12. GLOSSARY**

### **12.1 Natural Resources**

One of the essential and prerequisite activities when embarking on participatory land use planning is understanding the quality and quantity of the land resources. Besides, participatory land use planning forms a basis for obtaining optimum level of production and also helps in introducing appropriate land management practices for better and/or improved livelihoods (Schwedes and Werne, 2010). Therefore, natural resources must be understood as conditions and elements of the land that can be exploited, developed or managed without causing negative impacts that risk the fragile environmental relationships (Negash. 2012). The following are some of the natural resources:

#### **12.1.1 Vegetation**

In the context of PLUP, vegetation refers to all plant species that are unsustainably managed and used by communities for any of their land uses. The vegetation is used to mainly fulfil community needs such as gathering firewood, fruits, medicine, poles and also serves as habitats for wild animals. On the other hand, vegetation provides cover for the soil, allows the rainwater to percolate into the ground, and protects the soil from erosion.

#### **12.1.2 Soils**

This is one of the key elements across the globe that determines what land can be used for, taking into consideration the physical and chemical properties (FAO, 2006). The soils exert influence in determining the feasibility of land uses and composition of natural communities such as plants, animals, etc of an area. Thus, land use planning may demand a study on physical and chemical conditions, composition, and overall characteristics of soils (GIZ, 2012; Negash, 2012). This is due to the fact that knowing the soil characteristics helps in understanding the past and present land uses and helps in predicting future land use potentials.

### **12.1.3 Water**

This is an essential resource which is required for use by human beings and Wildlife. It is also used for irrigation and navigation by people and by plants to perpetuate, grow and produce (Mitchell et al, 2004). Besides, the quantity of available water determines the type of land use options and land utilisation types. Thus, the availability and accessibility of water resources in an area determine sustainability and the types of land uses that can be implemented (GIZ, 2012).

## **12.2 Climate**

Climate is one of the factors that affects land use as it is the major agent that determines water balance and dictates the nature and type of natural vegetation in a specific area (Malcolm et al, 2006). Interactions among climate, relief and soils are important in determining socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally sound land use types (FAO, 1993). The main climatic elements which directly govern land use types to be considered for a certain area are the rainfall amount and distribution and the air temperature level (Negash. 2012). Thus, data on these elements is so important for sustainable local level land use planning processes. The following climatic elements are important factors in determining the land use options of a certain locality or planning area.

### **12.2.1 Rainfall**

The term precipitation includes rainfall, snow and dew. The availability of water through precipitation or rather the lack of it is often the most limiting physical factor in crop and livestock production in areas where water is scarce for irrigation. It's of great importance to know the rainfall patterns of a given area when undertaking any level of land use planning. Besides, the seasonal distribution of rains governs the choice of major land uses, crops and the optimal planting time, harvesting and other farming operations such as land preparation, weeding and threshing (Negash. 2012).

## **12.3 Land Use Planning**

According to Liversage and Mangiafico (2014), land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in

order to select and adopt the best land-use options. It's a process of decision making on the use of the resources of a certain unit of land for options of more productivity, environmentally sound and sustainable economic uses (JICA, 2011). However, Negash (2012) argued that decisions on land use options are based on the analysis of potentials and constraints of the land resources as guided by the competing needs of the communities.

#### **12.4 Participatory Land Use Planning**

This is an interactive process in which local communities could discuss and determine how to manage the land and other natural resources in their locality (JICA, 2011). It is based on dialogue among all stakeholders with an aim of making sustainable land use decisions through negotiation (GIZ, 2012). The intention is to form comprehensive land use options based on the quality and quantity of the resources and the needs of the community (PLUP Manual, 2019). The land use plan aims at improving the livelihoods of the existing community and meeting the resource development and administration needs of the future generation (Negash. 2012).

#### **12.5 Livelihood**

This can be defined as means and ways of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life (Mutea et al, 2019). According to Kassa (2018) livelihood is said to be sustainable if it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.

Presently, natural resources are overexploited, exceeding the rate at which they are replenished due to the increase in the demands because of high population increase and unsustainable usage (Abu and Soom, 2016). Hence, land use planning is the tool that can well be utilised in order to improve and maximise the usage and management of resources in order to better improve the livelihoods of people. This is because LUP bases its processes on the quantity and quality of resources available that can improve livelihoods and the environment (GIZ, 2012). Thus, decisions are made based on the knowledge of resources by all stakeholders.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Chilola Ward By-Laws on Land Use and Natural Resource Management

#### Preamble

Having resources identified and zoned is not a guarantee that there will be proper management, hence establishing rules is key to sustainable management of all natural resources. The communities of Chilola ward did not want just to leave things at zoning level but they also formulated by-laws pertaining the natural resources that were identified in their community. Traditionally, no one is allowed to give a penalty to the offenders except the chief as he is the custodian of natural resources in the chiefdom.

#### GOVERNANCE RULES FOR CHILOLA WARD

Resource/Development	Rules	Penalty To Offenders
Water Resources	No farming activities around the dam and other water bodies, the buffer zone of 50m shall be applied.	Direct report to HRH Senior Chief Mwase
	No illegal fishing on the dam.	
	No depositing of poisonous chemicals in the dam.	
	All gardening activities to be done on one side of the dam to allow animals to have access to water.	Face appropriate punishment
	No cutting down of trees around the dam.	
	No farming activity to be done around the buffer zone of the dams and streams.	
Forest	No cutting down of trees in forest area	Face punishment from HRH Senior Chief Mwase
	No charcoal burning in the forest	
	No cattle grazing in the forest	
	No farming activities in the forest area	
	No fire burning in the forest	
	No fetching of firewood without permission in the forest.	

<b>Trading Area</b>	Only the development committee recognised by the chief has the right to allocate plots.	Report to the chief.
	No farming activities are allowed in the trading area	
<b>Upgrading of School and Clinic</b>	No encroachment in the area set aside for school and clinic expansion	Report to the Chief
	No cutting down of trees around the school and clinic premises	
	No farming activities are allowed	
<b>Expansion of Agricultural Area</b>	Anyone wishing to expand the field must get consent from the chief.	Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
<b>Hunting</b>	No hunting is allowed in the chiefdom	Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
<b>Telecommunication Towers</b>	No vandalism of Telecommunication Towers.	Inform the chief and report to the police.
	No farming within the radius of 20m of the Telecommunication Towers.	

*Table 19: Offences and Penalties*



## Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers

### First Village Meeting

**PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING

WARD: CHIKOLA

ZONE: NYANGWE

DATE: 10<sup>th</sup> JULY 2022

FACILITATORS: AUGUSTINE BANDA, JANUARY FEMBO, JOSEPH MWANZA, (HEISIN) ZUBI

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Nackson mkhalipi	m	Kachinda		N. mkhalipi
2	Alamu Banda	m	Pono		A. Banda
3	Lackson manda	m	Thengeza		L. Manda
4	Obvious chungu	m	mgwantha		O. chungu
5	wensly nyirenda	m	Kanyamba		W. nyirenda
6	John Kumwenda	m	mgwantha		J. Kumwenda
7	Saul Henry Chini	m	Muthaka		S. Chini
8	Isaac Bota	m	Kamphanda		I. Bota

				J. luthelo
9	J. luthelo	f	Dumanayo	M. Nyirenda
10	Misozi Nyirenda	f	Mugwantha	M. Nyirenda
11	Magret Nyirenda	f	Thengeza	M. Nyirenda
12	Dafuless Nyirenda	f	Thengeza	K. Nyirenda
13	Magret Nyirenda	f	Dumanayo	M. Nyirenda
14	Maliyeta Chunga	f	Mugwantha	N. Malale
15	W. Mula	m	N. Nyangwe	C. Nyirala
16	C. Ngwira	m	Nyangwe	

# **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: 1<sup>ST</sup> VILLAGE MEETING

WARD: Chilola

ZONE: Chilola

DATE: 10<sup>th</sup> July 2022

FACILITATORS: J. Tembo, Mr Banda (L.A), K. Chisheke, L. Moshote, C. Zulu, Mw Ngwenze

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	PRECIOUS ZIMBA	F	Chilola Stores	-	P. Zimba
02	JUDITH BANDA	F	Matondo Village	-	J. Banda
03	TIWINE NYIRONDO	F	Matondo Village	-	T. Nyirongo
04	TIMALEPO PHIRI	F	Sageli Village	-	T. PHIRI
05	Chidano Ngosi	M	GONTHA VILLAGE	0972781053	Chidano
06	Flyson Nyirinda	M	PTC Z/ma	0978669715	Flyson
07	<del>KABAZA</del> MIKE Mbandawire	M	Kabaza Village	0973753109	Mike
08	Sandson Chirwa	M	Thomas Village	0971519860	S. Chirwa

09	Sovester Phiri	M	Kamamphim Vtge	— 0971385599	S. Phiri
10	Mucha chirwa	M	Jimu Village	0975799133	M. chirwa
11	PRASON Tembo <del>chibambo</del>	M	chibambo Village	—	P. TEMBO
12	Ladwell Banda	M	Kawe Village	—	L. Banda
13	Mbiri Phiri	M	chingoma Village	0977461789	M. PHIRI
14	John Ngulube	M	Kamatira Village	—	J. ngulube
15	Gabriel Phiri	M	Safari Village	—	G. PHIRI
16	Ladwell Moyo	M	CHIKOTI Vtge	0979392225	L. Moyo
17	Tiza Banda	M	chimolo Vtge	—	F. Banda
18	Longston Mayagi	M	Kapumbulu Vtge	0978296044	L. Mayagi
19	Trywell Phiri	M	Jodi Village	—	T. Phiri
20	Renson Phiri	M	SAFALI	—	R. Phiri
21	HENRY Phiri	M	chingoma	0976171346	H. Phiri
22	Thompson Chuma	F	Kamatila	—	T. Chuma
23	Faless Nkhoma	F	Safali	—	F. Nkhoma





# **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: 1<sup>st</sup> VILLAGE MEETING

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: BOKOSI

DATE: 11<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022

FACILITATORS: A. Banda, K. Chabala Mwangi, F. Chibwa, K. Kakaawa, C. Zulu, L. Moshote

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	perBwayo Zgambu	Male	Paulos	0999277194	p. Zgambu
02	Elias Chipeta	Male	Mzouma	0997470450	E. Chipeta
03	Foster Nyrenda	Male	Q-Headman, Mhambalala	0993356012	F. NYIRENO
04	SEBASTIAN SAKALA	male	Mundende	0978291342	S. Sakala
05	Oman Njizongo	m	Mundende	0953810726	O. Njizongo
06	MANFRED Njizongo	m	"	0972162461	M. Njizongo
07	TONNY - BANDA	M	MAJIGITASESA	0979489439	T. Banda
08	Izyolechi Chiluni	Female	Bokosi	—	I. Chiluni

09	Mary Hguenyet	Female	Kasumbo	-	M. Hguenyet
10	Stella Hguonyo	Female	Chinkumba	-	S. Hguonyo
11	Sarah Chinkwi	Female	Hguanta	-	S. Chinkwi
12	Ketty Hguenda	Female	Maji Guseba	-	K. Hguenda
13	Anna Hguenda	Female	Bokosi	-	A. Hguenda
14	Patience Ngwenya	Female	Bokosi	-	P. Ngwenya
15	Doreen D. Gress Zgumbo	Female	Bokosi	-	D. Zgumbo
16	Ketty Hguenya	Female	Mtambalala	-	K. Hguenya
17	Memory Ngwenya	Female	Bokosi	-	M. Ngwenya
18	Oliver Chipeta	Female	Mzoma	-	O. Chipeta
19	Salome Chipeta	Female	Mzoma	-	S. Chipeta
20	Moses M. Hguenya	Male	Bokosi	0972801739	M. Hguenya
21	Sharon. S. Phiri	Female	Mundende	-	S. Phiri
22	Mary Chirwa	Female	Bokosi School	0978285956	M. Chirwa
23	Geisha Chipeta	Male	Mzoma	0979317266	G. Chipeta

24	BRAVON RADERI	M	John	0990137203	<del>P. M.</del>
25	Jacob Hgwenya	M	Bokosi	—	J. M. Ngwenya
26	Gloria Hgwenya	Female	John	0975302172	G. Ngwenya
27	MARIELA N. NGWENYA	M	JOHN	0975040846 0966268574	<del>John</del>
28	ISAAC NGWENYA	M	KASAMBO	—	I. Ngwenya
29	OLDSO MGALE	M	MTAVU	0972925276	<del>Ol.</del>
30	ZAMBO MATHEMA	M	CHWOLE	0973800324	M. Zambo
31	PHIRI S. WISEMAN	M	AMON	0955073890	<del>P. M.</del>
32	FRACK NYIRENDA	M	MTIMBALALA	0992532501	<del>Fr.</del>
33	LAYTIKELI NGWENYA	M	JOHN	—	L. N.
34	PROMISE MWHOMA	Female	PAULOSI. K	—	M. P.
35	WACKSON LONGWE	M	MAJIGHASE	—	K. L.
36	DAVIS KUMWENDA	M	BOKOS	—	D. K.
37	MZONDI ZAMBO	M	MWENDE	891038/1	<del>M. Z.</del>
38	JOHN NYIRONYO	M	MAJIGHASE	189222/1	J. N.



# **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: VILLAGE MEETING

WARD: CHIMOLA

ZONE: BOKOSI

DATE: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022

FACILITATORS: A. Banda, K. Chibala, J. Mwanza, E. Chibala, A. Kahalawe, C. Zulu, L. Mushiya

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
39	Savior Chilui	Male	Chimole	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
40 02	Tolani Njirenda	Male	Mukachama	097553313	<i>[Signature]</i>
41 03	Emmanuel Nyirenda	Male	Mukachama	097054630	<i>[Signature]</i>
42 04	Bishort Nyirenda	Male	Damaseka	097201811	<i>[Signature]</i>
43 05	Zibengi Nyirenda	Male	Johni	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
44 06	Ketase Phiri	Female	Chibole	0935296091 072596	<i>[Signature]</i>
45 07	Bridget Nyemera	Female	Kasambo	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

## **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: PLUP

WARD: CHIMOLA

ZONE: KAMBATA

DATE: 12/07/2022

FACILITATORS: \_\_\_\_\_

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Tobias Ziba	F	CHITREKE	—	T Ziba
2	Fasina Ziba	F	MARAKETA	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ada Maimbi	F	CHITREKE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Solomon Tere	M	MARAKETA	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Elosi Maraketa	F	MIFFA	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Frank-L Nkhoma	M	PAULOS	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Emeri Nyirenda	F	MATHELA	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Isatana Mwenya	F	KARITOLO	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

9	PAULINA KAMANDA	F	TERESONI	-	P. Kamanda
10	LUCY NYIRONGO	F	MABACHA	-	L. Nyirongo
11	TELEZA CHINDA	F	TERESONI	-	T. Chinda
12	MARY PHIRI	F	MATIALELA	-	M. Phiri
13	ELINA ITHEBU	F	MABACHA	-	E. Ithebu
14	MABULU NIHEMA	M	PAULOSI		M. Mabulu
15	BENNET NIHEMA	M	PAULOSI		B. Nkhoma
16	NACMI NYIRONGO	F	TERESONI		N. Nyirongo
17	CHANDIMBA ITHEBU	M	MATIALELA		C. Ithebu
18	ESANI NOKHOMU	M	MATIALELA		E. Nkhoma
19	SURGO PHIRI	M	MATIALELA		S. Phiri
20	BENNET NYIRONGO	M	TERESONI		B. Nyirongo
21	MALIKO PHIRI	M	MATIALELA		M. Phiri
22	R. LUYA NOKHOMU	M	MATIALELA		R. Nkhoma
23	PENIAS NYIRONGO	M	MATIALELA		P. Nyirongo

24	ABRAHAM NIHEMA	M	PAULOSI	0955145503	A. Nkhoma
25	MATHEMBE KAMANDA	M	CHIEVEYE	-	M. Kamanda
26	ABRAHAM ZIRA	M	MABACHA	-	A. Zira
27	JACK ITHEBU	M	MATIALELA	097309449	J. Ithebu
28	WILSON NYIRONGO	M	MATIALELA		W. Nyirongo
29	SUAH PHIRI	F	PAULOSI		S. Phiri
30	KINDSWEL NIHEMA	M	PAULOSI		K. Nkhoma
31	ABRAHAM BANJA	M	MIFAT		A. Banda
32	NORAH NYIRONGO	F	MATIALELA		N. Nyirongo
33	LOUENES KAMANDA	F	MATIALELA		L. Kamanda
34	MASOLE MIEDYA	F	SIMONI		M. Miedya
35	SEANI KANIBALE	M	ABEZ		S. Kanibale
36	GABRIEL ZIRA	M	MABACHA		G. Zira
37	ABEZI NOKHOMA	M	PAULOSI		A. Nkhoma
38	JUSINI NYIRONGO	M	TERESONI		J. Nyirongo

39	FLANNED ZIRA	M	MABACHA	F. Zira
40	JESON Jaka	M	CHITERWEJE	I. Jere
41	MATHA NYIRONGO	F	PAULOSI	M. Nyirong
42	BISANI NIKHOMA	M	MABACHA	B. Nkhoma
43	NELSON NYIRONGO	M	MATHALELA	M. Nyirongo
44	ANBARA BANDA	M	MATHALELA	A. Banda
45	BOYB NATHAN	M	MATHALELA	B. Nathan
46	MATHIAS ABATON	M	MATHALELA	D. Abaton
47	ZACK NYIRENDA	M	JERESEN	Z. Nyironda
48	GEORGE NYIRONGO	M	JERESEN	G. Nyirongo
49	BIGSI NYIRONGO	M	MATHALELA	B. Nyirongo
50	ZIMO NYIRENDA	M	BABBA	Z. Nyironda
51	ISAAC NATHAN	M	MATHALELA	I. Nathan
52	ABRAO KAMANDIA	M	MIFAI	A. Kamanga
53	KOMANI NIKHOMA	M	PAULOSI	K. Nkhoma

54	BESADI MAKAMIA	MATHALELA	M	B. Makamia
55	ESAMU BANDA	MATHALELA	M	E. Banda
56	NELSON JERE	BAREN	M	N. Jere
57	ATONY CHIRI	MABACHA	M	A. Chiri
58	LEWISI IHOLE	MABACHA	M	L. Ihole
59	GANIZANI BANDA	MATHALELA	M	G. Banda
60	SAILECE NYIRONGO	MATHALELA	M	S. Nyirongo
61	PENJANI NYIRONGO	MATHALELA	M	P. Nyirongo
62	BATIAN TEMBO	MATHALELA	M	B. Tembo
63	JOSEPH NATHAN	MATHALELA	M	J. Nathan
64	BENARD IHOLE	MATHALELA	M	B. Ihole
65	TEMWADI NYIRONGO	JERESEN	M	T. Nyirongo
66	TUBE KAMANDIA	PHILIP	M	T. Kamanga
67	IAYANI NYIRENDA	JERESEN	M	I. Nyironda
68	EMANUEL KAMANDIA	CHIRICETE	M	E. Kamanga





# **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**



PROGRAM: First Village meeting and shared resource mapping

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: CHACONA

DATE: 10/09/2022

FACILITATORS: Matthew Pank, Lucy, Patrick Chobesa, Chelie, Chibesa OPO, Mawana and Chirwa

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Tika Mawana	Fy	DOKA	0972542158	
2	ESNARI Mawana	F	DOKA	0935 670084	
3	BEATRICE Mawana	F	DOKA	0975863768	
4	Isabel Nyiranga	M	Magavula	0972522438	
5	Moffat NKhatu	M	Chimwala	-	
6	Felix Sam NKhatu	M	DOKA	0955399070	
7	Headman Doka (Obi Ludaka)	M	DOKA	-	
8	Phas Banda	M	YOBE	-	

9	Kelness Mshonga	Fy	Chimwala	-	
10	Giff Mwakabe	Fy	Chalaghalala	-	
11	Isabel Nyiranga	Fy	Chimwala	-	
12	Memory Ngulche	Fy	Chalaghalala	-	
13	Tomardah NKhatu	F	DOKA	-	
14	Margaret Ludaka	F	DOKA	-	
15	Christopher Nyiranga	M	Magavula	-	
16	Lockson Ludaka	M	DOKA	-	
17	Leonard NKhomu	M y	Chimwala	-	
18	Lyson Nyiranga	M	Mapili	-	
19	Philip NKhomu	M y	Chimwala	-	
20	John NKhatu	M y	DOKA	095539928	
21	Neibour NKhomu (Mawana)	M y	Mapili	0973799875	
22	Headman Chalaghalala (Isabel Nyiranga)	M	Chalaghalala	-	
23	Rayt Mawana	M	Mapili	0976408930	

24	MAJAY	Banda	M	MAPILI	0955566521	M. Banda
25	WILLSON	Nyirongo	M	MAPILI	-	W. Nyirongo
26	GAILOLA	Nyirongo	M	MASAVULA	S. P. M.	NYIRONGA
27	CHITAMBALA	CHITAMBALA	M	Yohani	-	T. B. M.
28	INKOSON	Bilima	M	CHALAGHATA	-	T. B. M.
29	MORRICE	CHITAMBALA	F	MAPILI	0956872190	M. M. G. G.
30	GRACE	J. J.	F	MAPILI	0932496750	J. J.
31	EDWARD	CHITAMBALA	M	Yohani	0777303606	E. J.
32	PETER	PHIRI	M	Yohani	0950734580	P. M.
33	Irene	CHITAMBALA	F	Yohani	-	I. J.
34	ROYAL	MULICA	F	Yohani	-	R. J.
35	QUEEN	WILSON	F	MAPILI	0972205500	Q. J.

## PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: Village Meeting

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: Kumbungu

DATE: 12/07/2022

FACILITATORS: A. Banda, K. Chabulu, C. Zulu, A. Khabalana, L. Mushota, Chibesa, V. Banda, J. Tembo

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	MULICA ELIJAH G	M	JAKAPO	0973239244 0763665373	[Signature]
2	MULICA BENZILIO	M	SATON	0772234565	B. Ngulube
3	MULICA HAZIWEH	M	SATON	0777379939	H. Ngulube
4	KAMANG GRADWEN	M	KABEZA	0973454655	K. Kamanga
5	PIKA, FRANCO	M	KAMPWEPWEN	-	F. PHIRI
6	CHIRWA BOJO	M	KAMWILI	0978693523	[Signature]
7	MSETIKA IXANDRO	M	MUGUBWEN	-	H. Msetika
8	FLYSON CHIRWA	M	KAMBWILI	-	S. CHIRWA

10	NKHOMA JONATHAN	M	JAKAPO	—	I. Nkhoma
11	BANDA ABRAHAM	M	MWATA		A. Banda
12	NKHOMA GERVAS	M	JAKAPO		G. Nkhoma
13	MWANDA JOSEPH	M	CHIPASULA	0970334535	J. Manda
14	KUMWENDA ISSAC	M	MOSTALA		I. Kumwenda
15	BANDA GERVAS	M	MGOWEMO	009	G. Banda
16	PITRI LOSWA	F	KOMPUPWASHA		P. Pitri
17	MWANDI PATRICIA	F	SATHA	0885573439	P. Mwandi
18	KAMANGA SYRA	F	KABE	0974955222	S. Kamanga
19	NKHOMA AGNES	F	MGOBAMONO	0975252860	A. Nkhoma
20	BANDA MODESTER	F	MOSTALA	0976510980	M. Banda
21	MWANDA MODESTER	F	CHIPASULA		M. Mwanda
22	MWANDA BUCKY	F	SATHA		B. Mwanda
23	JERE DOBIE	F	SATHA	D	D. Jere
24	KUMWENDA KEFLESS	F	KABE		K. Kumwenda



25	KAMANDA	ALICE	F	KABWIRI		A. Kaiman
26	BANDA	AMOSE	M	MATAM		A. Banda
27	KAMANDA	CHARLES	M	KABETU		C. Kamanda
28	CHIRIA	BEVERIDGE	M	MKOMBE K	0973001966	B. Chirua
29	MAMBA	LOSWAYO	M	CHIPASULA	0772302896	L. Mamba
30	BANDA	LOPCHERS	M	MJALIA		R. Banda
31	NGOMIA	YOLANDA	M	MATARA	0976505913	Y. Ngoma
32	NGOMIA	MOSES	M	MATARA	075405271	M. Ngoma
33	ZIMBA	ELISHA	M	MATARA	0949960939	Z.imba
34	MULURO	ANWEL	M	SHIRAZ	0978664865	A. Muluro
35	PHIRIA	FLORENCE	F	JAKAPO	0770983655	F. Phiri
36	ZIMBA	LOSWAYO	M	MGWICHU W.D.C	0977809913	Z.imba
37	MWALE	DAVID	M	HAMIAERDE	097435650	D. Mwale
38	MIRENDA	JOHN	M	JALANI	0976724344	J. Mirenda
39	MBOYE	FLORANCE	F	MKOMBUKICHELE		F. Mboye

**PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: FIRST VILLAGE MEETING & STREET RESURFACING

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: GUMBIRWE

DATE: 11/07/2022

FACILITATORS: MATHIAS (A) HOPE, CHLOE, NATALIA, LUCY & PATRICK

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Andrew Ndiranda	M	Kamukhacha	0979452003	A. Ndiranda
2	Humphrey Ndiranda	M	Ndiranda		H. Ndiranda
3	Luwiza Banda	F	Winyoti	0973795845	L. Banda
4	ELIVASE PHIRI	F	Ndiranda		E. Phiri
5	FRANCISSE PHIRI	F	Mgokombe	099336327	F. Phiri
6	Amos Kamanga	M	Tis. Kamanga	0977633202	A. Kamanga
7	Detno Chirwa	M	Ndiranda		D. Chirwa
8	Musa G. Ndiranda	M	Kityu		M. Ndiranda





# **PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: VILLAGE MEETING & SPATIAL RESOURCE MAPPING

WARD: CHIKOLA

ZONE: KATUJI

DATE: THU 11/07/22

FACILITATORS: JACK, ROSE, CHERRY, MATHIAS, ZOE, MATHIAS & PATRICK (LA)

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Abraham Zimba	M	Mungwala	0973054782 0954279293	
2	Pangyanani Bota	M	Kampanga	-	P. Bota
3	Mosuzo Bota	M	Kampanga	-	M. Bota
4	Mayhwa Zimba	M	Mungwala	-	M. Zimba
5	Evans Zimba	M	Mungwala	-	E. Zimba
6	Isaac Bota	M	Kampanga	-	I. Bota
7	Emmanuel Banda	M	Kenani	-	E. Banda
8	Redson Banda	M	Kenani	-	R. Banda

9	LOSWAJO ZIMBA	M	Mungwala	097509913	L. Zimba
10	Richard Chipwala	M	Kamwani	-	R. Chipwala
11	Thebanzi Bota	M	Kampanga	-	T. Bota
12	Tyson Banda	M	Kenani	097380671	T. Banda
13	Temwanani Chipwala	M	Hungwa	-	T. Chipwala
14	Anson Bota	M	Kampanga	-	A. Bota
15	CHIRWA RENDARD	M	Mungwala	077379869	C. Rendard
16	Daflece Nyirongo	F	Kenani	-	D. Nyirongo
17	George Chipwala	M	Kamwani	-	G. Chipwala
18	Isaac Zimba	M	Mungwala	097345795	I. Zimba
19	CHISI LOVE	F	Kenani	097278962	C. Love
20	AGNES PHIRI	F	Kamphanda	-	A. Phiri
21	Maitso Banda	F	"	-	M. Banda
22	Cathrine Nyirongo	F	Kenani	-	C. Nyirongo
23	Anna Chipwala	F	Mungwala	-	A. Chipwala

24	Vosi Tumbao	F	Mugwale	-	4-7-20
25	Lope Nguvya	F	"	-	L-N
26	Irene Banda	F	tenkwa	-	T. Banda
27	Irati Banda	F	Mugwale	-	C. Banda
28	Jessy Kalawe	F	Kempisi	-	J. K
29	Tibalepe Nlachavula	F	"	-	T. N
30	Singayi Sakala	F	Kamuzi	-	F. S
31	Fyco Kumbale	F	"	-	F. K
32	Robert Banda	M	Kenani	-	R. Banda
33	LYTON BANDA	MA	THEZIEZA	-	L. BANDA
34	Elness Bita	F	Mugwale	-	E. Bita
35	Bonface Ntenda	M	Kamuzi	0976200496	B
36	Simon Ntenda	M	"		
37	Peter Banda	M	Kenani	0972789612	P. Banda

## Validation Meetings

[illegible]



# PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALUATION & ZONING

WARD: CHLOLA

ZONE: NYATHAWE - GUMBULO

DATE: 31/07/2022

FACILITATORS: ADAM NGOMA, ALICE MUKA, JEFF MAFENGE, SHALLET MULENGA, TONGO JANUARY, LAND ALLIANCE.

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
37	PHIRI MACHONAND	M	Scit002	0974960682	
40	HARRY Maimenda	M	MUGWANTHA	0776359172	
41	CHIRWA IGNITIUS	M	NTHANDA	0972500826	
42	MIRIAM SANDA	F	NTHANDA	-	
43	AGNESS NYIKENGA	F	NTHANDA	-	
44	FACILITATOR PHIRI	F	Nthanda	-	F. Phiri
45	patricia Banda	F	Nthanda	0995286581	P. Banda
46	BINO BANDA	f	Nthanda	-	I. BANDA

47	Phiri Chukumbanda	M	Nthanda		Constance
48	Amiel Utika	M	Kamathwezi		Amiel
49	FELISTUS NGULUBE	F	Mugwantha		F. Ngulube
50	Idah Myikenda	F	Kamathwezi		I. Myikenda
51	Ireen Zimba	F	Mugwantha		I. Zimba
52	MARGRET NKHATA	F	Nthanda		M. NKHATA
53	LWIZA BANDA	F	WHY NOT	0973798845	L. Banda
54	ESTIE ZULU	F	NTHANDA		E. ZULU
55	MARIA CHIPETA	F	NTHANDA		M. chipeta
56	ANNA CHIRWA	F	Mugwantha		A. chirwa
57	Rhoda Zimba	F	Mugwantha		R. Zimba
58	memory batayi Phiri		Mugwantha		M. Phiri
59	JESSE Banda	F	NTHANDA		J. Banda
60	ALIGETI ngikenda	F	NTHANDA		A. ngikenda
61	Lelela ngikenda	F	NTHANDA		L. ngikenda

62	steinyass Ngulube	F	Nthanda		
63	Rose Nyirenda	F	mgwantha		
64	Ever mkhalipi	F	kantnewezi		
65	Justina zimba	F	nthanda		
66	Ema mwa <sup>se</sup>	F	mgwantha		
67	mackness tembo	F	nthanda		
68	Loveness MUKHLIPI	F	kantnewezi		
69	Bester Zimba	F	M'gwala	099670055	B. Zimba
70	Florence Zimba	F	M'gwala	026579086	9367
71	LINASS AYIKANDA	F	mgwantha		

### PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALUATION AND ZONING

WARD: CHLOLA

ZONE: NYANGWE - KUMBILLOE

DATE: 31/07/2022

FACILITATORS: ADAMS NKOMA, ALICE MWILA TEMBO, JANUARY, SHALLBT MULENGA, LATO ALUM  
JEFF MUSEMBE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	LINASS CHLOLA	F	NTHANDA	-	
2	WYJAMES NKHOMA	F	NTHANDA	-	
3	James NKHOMA	M	NTHANDA	-	W. Nkhoma
4	MASON NKHOMA	M	NTHANDA	-	
5	Nyirenda Denis George	M	Mgwantha	0972904944	M. Nkhoma
6	MATHEWS NKHOMA	M	NTHANDA	-	M. Nkhoma
7	Zimba Fomeli	M	NTHANDA	0979371701	F. Zimba
8	Joseph Banda	M	NTHANDA		J. Banda

9	PHIRI LUKA	M	NTHANDA	0979394776	<del>Phiri</del>
10	Geoffrey Nkhoma	M	Nthanda	0975404110	G. Nkhoma
11	Phiri Mabruto	M	NTHANDA	0976456775	M. Phiri
12	SANKHARADI Nkhoma	M	NTHANDA	0972989217	<del>Phiri</del>
13	VICTOR Nkhoma	M	Nthanda	099489960	V. Nkhoma
14	Chancy Nkhoma	M	Nthanda	0991110594	C. Nkhoma
15	MEWIN CHIMA	M	NTHANDA		M. Chimo
16	LT FORD G NJIRENDA	M	MGWANTHA		<del>Phiri</del>
17	SHEPARD CHIMA	M	NTHANDA	0976809070	S. Chimo
18	TUMBUKAMON NYIRENDA	M	KAMUNTHA UTEKA		T. Nyirenda
19	ALICE Manda	M	Nthanda		A. Manda
20	Florence NYIRENDA	F	NTHANDA		
21	Joyce NYIRENDA	F	NTHANDA		
22	Regina Phiri	F	Nthanda		
23	MAGIRET Nkhoma	F	Nthanda		R. Phiri M. Nkhoma

24	EMMY Zimba	F	nthanda		E. Zimba
25	Fatimess Chirwa	F	nthanda		F. Chirwa
26	Lostina ngwira	F	Nthanda		L. Ngwira
27	Lestar Mtonga	F	Nthanda		L. Mtonga
28	ETON Phiri	M	Nthanda		E. Phiri
29	Kondwani NG'oma	M	Mgwantsha		K. Ngoma
30	Dafless Nkhoma	F	Mgwantsha		D. Nkhoma
31	Tenson Nyirenda	M	Mgwantsha		T. Nyirenda
32	Robati SAKA	M	Mgwantsha		R. Saka
33	Kened Nsirenda	M	Mgwantsha		K. Nsirenda
34	Mats Zgozi	F	Nthanda		M. Zgozi
35	Tigowoyeki Banda	F	Nthanda		T. Banda
36	Uzi Phiri	F	Nthanda		U. Phiri
37	Chikomani v. Njirongo	M	Nthanda		C. Njirongo
38	Wynnes Phiri	F	Mgwantsha		W. Phiri



# PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALIDATION AND ZONING

WARD: CHIKOLA

ZONE: BOKOSI / KATHAMBI

DATE: 31/07/2022

FACILITATORS: ADAM NGOMA, AICE MUKA, JEFF MUDENGE, SHALET MULENGA, TEMBO JAMBERT  
LAND ALLIANCE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Foster Nyirenda	m	Mtambalela	0955114511	F. Nyirenda
2	Mathias Nyirenda	m	Mtambalela	-	Nyirenda
3	LATWELL NGWENJA	M	John	-	
4	Bisfor Nyirenda	m	Damagoke	09720911	B. Nyirenda
5	Saviour Chirwa	m	Chirwa	-	S. Chirwa
6	Frack Nyirenda	m	Mtambalala	-	Frack
7	Manfred Muzongo	m	Mundende	-	M. Muzongo
8	ZAMBO MATHAMBA	m	CHIKOLE	0973800324	Z. Mathamba

9	Heneliko Lungu	m	Chikole	0977981915	H. Lungu
10	John Nyirongo	m	Maghaseb C.	-	J. Nyirongo
11	Stephano Nyirongo	m	Maghaseb C.	-	S. Nyirongo
12	Jacob Ngwenya	m	BOKOSI	-	J. Ngwenya
13	WACKSON LONGBE	m	MAGHASEB C.	-	W. Longbe
14	SITUNGU NYIRONGO	F	"	-	S. Nyirongo
15	Phoma Promise	f	Paulosi H	0987	P. Phoma
16	Osman Nyirongo	m	MUDENGE	0953810724	O. Nyirongo
17	MASAU NGULUBE	m	MUDENGE	-	M. Ngulu
18	KETTY NYWENYA	f	Mtambalala	-	K. Nywenya
19	Lisinti Nyirenda	f	John	-	L. Nyirenda
20	CATHERINE NYIRONGO	f	MZOMA	-	C. Nyirongo
21	ELIZA NYIRONGO	f	MZOMA	-	E. Nyirongo
22	MARY NYIRONGO	f	KASAMBO	-	M. Nyirongo
23	Christin Kumbende	f	Kasambo	-	C. Kumbende



23	Wendress	Banda	F	mzoma	-	
24	Stepelo	Smwaka	F	Chiole	-	
25	Justin	Banda	F	Mdaude	-	
26	Kate	Ayirenda	F	Majiagheba	-	
27	Goodness	Kungu	F	Chiole	-	K. Nyenida
28	Beauty	Zimba	F	Chiole	-	
29	Tipness	Ayirenda	F	Batosi	-	
30	Gloria	Akwenga	F	John	-	
31	Faleri	Ngoma	F	John	-	
32	Trintas	Ayirenda	F	Chiole	-	
33	Zimbab	Ngwenya	F	John	-	T. Nyilongo
34	Tapika	Mbuga	F	John	-	
35					-	
36						
37						

**PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: VALIDATION AND JOINING

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: CHILOLA

DATE: 01/08/2022

FACILITATORS: ALAN, ALICE, MURIEL, JEFF, MURIEL, SPALLER, MURIEL, DANIEL, TOSCO, LAND ALLIANCE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	LIONTON MUDATI	M	KAFUMBU	097426044	L. MUYAJI
2	Sande CHILWA	M	Thomas	0974890094	S. CHIKWA
3	Jack Ngiranda	M	Kamatinga	0974390696	J. Ngiranda
4	Timbero PHEI	F	SAFARI	-	
5	Prianza ZIMISA	F	SAFARI	-	
6	WIMBIE MUKATI	F	CHILOLA	-	
7	Timoyo PHEI	M	Timoyo	0974530226	T. PHEI
8	Agusi Zebon S	M	Chindia Sulu	0928304588	T. PHEI

9	NEWENTIA VIKASTONE	M	KAMATIKA	0973274168	H. J.
10	BENSON NYIRENDA	M	CHALWA	-	<del>CHALWA</del>
11	JOEL NYIRENDA	M	CHAWALELO	0973342460	J. NYIRENDA
12	HARISON ZIMBA	M	JARAH	0974532291	H. ZIMBA
13	HARISON N. PHKI	M	CHING'OMA	-	G.M. PHKI
14	HENRY PHKI	M	CHING'OMA	096171346	H. PHKI
15	ACEIM KAMANGA	M	KAWA	0975440415	A. K.
16	PAPAT ZGHILA	M	BULASINGO	-	P. ZGHILA
17	CHARLES NGULUBE	M	KAMATIKA	0972608866	<del>CHALWA</del>
18	MAIKO MKANDAWILE	M	KABAZA	0973753109	M. MKANDAWILE
19	TEAM PHKI	M	TIMEYO	-	<del>CHALWA</del>
20	ELISON NYIRENDA	M	PTA	0978669775	E. NYIRENDA

#### PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALIDATION & ZONING

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: MUKWANA

DATE: 30/07/2022

FACILITATORS: ADAMS NDOMA, JEFF NYIRENDA, STANLEY MULENKA, JARAHIM TEMBO, LAND ALLIANCE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	MENDO K. CHUKWA	M	NBULEYA	0957375946	M. K.
2	MARY CHUKWA	F	MUGWANTHA	-	M. C.
3	IRECH CHUKWA	F	MUGWANTHA	-	I. C.
4	Chossan -c. Nkhoma	M	Munthaka	+2650995991909	C. Nkhoma
5	Benson Mtonga	M	KANYAMBA	-	B. Mtonga
6	MATIAS NYIRENDA	M	Mugwanta	-	M. Nyirenda
7	GROGAB PHKI	M	Bumanya	0976844944	G. PHKI
8	STEPHEN CHUKWA	M	MUGWANTHA	+2650990870650	S. CHUKWA





9	STAR KAMANGA	F	KABEPU	0974955222	S. Kamanaga
10	MONDESTER MPHANGE	F	CHIPASULA	-	M. m. Phande
11	SINYA NYIRENDA	M	MWATA	-	S. Nyirenda
12	FLORENCE MBEYE	F	MKombekacholola	-	
13	ACKNESS ZBAMBO	F	MKANIHAMA	0973295050	AZgambo
14	KETLESS KUMWENYA	F	KABEPU	-	
15	BANBA PATRICK	M	KAMILENDE P. SH	0973088853	Phanda
16	DAND MWALE	M	KAMILENDE PZ	0766299200	Phanda
17	ROYNAST PHICI	F	KAMWENYANGA	-	
18	LASKON KAMENGO	M	KABEPU	-	L. Kamenango
19	LOSENGO MANDA	M	CHIPASULA	0771302898	L. Manda
20	STANLEY NYIRENDA	M	MWATA	-	S. Nyirenda
21	FLORENCE PHIRI	F	JOKOPO	07709483655	F. Phiri
22	FLYSON CHIRWA	M	KAMBWILI	-	F. Chirwa

**PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: VALIDATION AND ZONING

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: KADISI

DATE: 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022

FACILITATORS: MATTHEW L.A., MR CHOCOA DPO, ANITA MEZUKU, LOMBWE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	CHISI LOVE	F	Kenani	0972789612	da
2	TRISON BANDA	M	Kenani		T Banda
3	MACKSON NJIRONGO	M	KAMPHANDA		M. Njirongo
4	JESSY KALOWE	F	KAMPHANDA		J. Kalowe
5	SIDENGE SAMULA	F	KANUZIMBI		S. Saka
6	TIBALENGE CHAVULA	F	KANUZIMBI		T. Chavula
7	TINAYANI NYIRENDA	F	KAMPHANDA		T. Nyirenda
8	ELIZABETH GOONE	F	THENGEZA		E. Goone

9	FLORENCE BOTA	f	THEUGIZA	f. bota
10	IREEN BANDA	f	THEUGIZA	J. banda
11	MAGREI NJIRANGA	f	KAMPANDA	m. njiranga
12	DAFU NJIRANGA	f	KEVANI	D. njiranga
13	MOREEN NJIRENDA	f	THEUGIZA	m. njiranga
14	MONICA NJIRANGA	f	KAMPANDA	m. njiranga
15	LEAH BOTA	f	KAMPANDA	L. bota
16	RACHEAL BANDA	f	KAMPANDA	R. banda
17	MIRIAM BANDA	f	KAMPANDA	m. banda
18	PATRICIA CHIRWA	f	KAMPANDA	P. chirwa
19	JOICE BANDA	f	KEVANI	J. banda
20	MERCY NJIRENDA	f	KAMPANDA	m. njiranga
21	ESEDI ZIMBA	f	KEVANI	E. zimba
22	GETRUDE PHIRI	f	KEVANI	G. phiri
23	ELIVASE LUNGU	f	KAMPANDA	E. lungu

24	ANGEL ZIMBA	m	MUNGWALA	ANGEL ZIMBA
25	ABRA BOTA	m	KAMPANDA	A. bota
26	ROBERT BANDA	m	KEVANI	R. banda
27	ELEN NJIRENDA	f	KAMUZIMBI	E. njiranga
28	FRJNESS NJIRANGA	f	KAMUZIMBI	F. njiranga
29	BRENDA ZIMBA	f	KAMUZIMBI	B. zimba
30	MARGRET UTEKA	f	SCHOOL compound	M. uteka
31	SEMMI BANDA	m	KEVANI	S. banda
32	MARIA CHIRWA	f	THEUGIZA	M. chirwa
33	LUCY NJIRENDA	f	KAMUZIMBI	L. njiranga
34	GRACE NJIRANGA	f	KAMUZIMBI	G. njiranga
35	JOSEPHINE NJIRANGA	f	KAMUZIMBI	J. njiranga
36	JORGE NJIRENDA	m	KAMUZIMBI	J. njiranga
37	BONIFACE NJIRANGA	f	THEUGIZA	B. njiranga
38	REFUTESO NJIRANGA	f	KEVANI	R. njiranga

39	TEDDIE NJIRENDA	M	KAMUZIMBI		
40	SOKA BANDA	M	KEVANI		
41	LYNESS BANDA	F	KEVANI		
42	M ZIMBO		Mugwala		
43	Pangani Bosa	M	Kamphanda		
44	Mewa Ntende	M	Kamukumbi		
45	BANDA ENDAWEL	M	KEVANI		
46	TERBAWI BOTA	M	KAMPHANDA		
47	NELSON BOTA	M	KAMPHANDA		
48	LYANISO BOTA	M	KAMPHANDA		
49	PETER BANDA	M	KEVANI		
50	Peter Rauld Ziba	M	Mugwala	097494496	
51	REZI Nyirenda	M	KAMUZIMBI	095501188	
52	Nyirenda Phillip	M	KAMUZIMBI		
53	PRECIOUS NJIRENDA	F	KEVANI		
54	PABWA NJIRENDA	M	KAMUZIMBI		

**PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST**

PROGRAM: ZONING & VALIDATION

WARD: CHILOLA

ZONE: KAMBANZA

DATE: 01/03/2022

FACILITATORS: MATTHEWS (LA) LOMBIWE (LA) CHIBESA DPO, ZULU C, ANETA

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	Nyirenda Bosa	M	Jakani (aneta)	097494344	
02	DAMATO & CHIBI	M	Makani (wbe)	0971431554	
03	CHRISTOPHER NCHLOVU	M	MAHLALALA	0912668077	
04	Tondeni Ziba	F	Chiyekwete		
05	ANA MATUPU	F	Chiyekwete		
06	Salome Thigie	F	Jekeseni		
07	Amata Ziba	M	Madacha		
08	flywed Ziba	M	Madacha		

9	TERRA chirwa	F	Jekaleni	T. Ching
10	ADRIANO BANDA	F	MOEWATI	A. B.
11	ISAAC KENDHLOU	M	Mahlalela	AKH
12	ENETA ZINBA	M	Kamondz-schal	077454628
13	DAYWELL SIRENDA	M	Doroba	095145508
14	AARON AS LKHOMA	M	MATUMBA	095145508
15	GABRIEL NYIRENDA	M	KAMITLO	097635593
16	Malaba Nyiranda	M	Doroba	097358960
17	Backson B. Nyiranda	M	Doroba	097793363
18	KABONELA NIKHOMA	M	MATUMBA	097522389
19	ANDREW KAMANGA	M	CHIKWAKWAKA	097522389
20	TERRA ZINBA	M	MAHLALELA	097522389
21	WATER NYIRENDA	M	MAHLALELA	097522389
22	ISAAC MAHLALELA	M	JEKESANI	097522389
23	JUSTIN NYIRANGA	M	JEKESANI	097522389

24	WOMAN NIKHOMA	M	MATUMBA	0770133457
25	SACK HALE	M	MAHLALELA	0973084759
26	NILSON JOE	M	MAHLALELA	0976473586
27	Solomon HALE	M	MAHLALELA	0975614570
28	HEISON TUMBA	M	MAHLALELA	0975614570
29	Chosani ZINBA	F	MAHLALELA	097522389
30	LAVINIA KAMANGA	F	MAHLALELA	097522389
31	MAY NYIRANGA	F	MAHLALELA	097522389