

CHISIYA WARD – VUBWI DISTRICT PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN (PLUP)



Prepared by: Land Alliance Consortium (TSP) in Collaboration with VUBWI DMT

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Preface

This Participatory Land Use Plan (PLUP) for Chisiya 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 Chief Pembamoyo of Pembamoyo Chiefdom, Vubwi District Multi-Sectoral Team (**DMT**), Department of Physical Planning, Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 and Land 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, leading to food insecurity and loss of livelihood. Thus, this PLUP is a way of balancing up competing and, in some cases, conflicting land uses.

Council Secretary
Vubwi Town Council

District Commissioner
Vubwi District

HRH Chief Pembamoyo
Pembamoyo 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
GMA – Game Management Area
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

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.

Generally, Chiefs have a high level of autonomy in terms of land management in their chiefdoms, but at the same time depend on the government to provide 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 Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 Chief Pembamoyo. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Chisiya 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 **four (4)** clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Chikoka, Nsole D94, Farm D 97A and Kalukwembe** were represented at the clustered village meeting. Community members in all the four (4) 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 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 village points	Physical Data Collection in all villages	12 Villages were identified	All Villages within Chisiya Ward boundary	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Sensitization to Indunas and Head Persons	Sensitise Indunas and Head Persons to fully accept PLUP	Indunas and Head Persons meeting	27 Indunas from Pembamoyo Chiefdom were sensitised.	All the Indunas in the Ward	Number of Indunas and Head Persons sensitised in the chiefdom of Pembamoyo
3	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the four (4) Village Clusters.	Community members in all the four (4) Village Clusters	288 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 126 men and 162 women
4	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	6 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Chisiya Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Chisiya Ward

5	Chisiya 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 Chisiya Ward.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done at the Palace and in all the 4 village clusters	Shared Resource Map validated by the Chief and community representatives in the ward.
6	Future land use planning and Formulation of By-Laws	Develop maps of how communities envisage to sustainably use their natural resources.	Community meetings	Future Land Use Plan developed and By-Laws formulated	The whole Chisiya Ward	Future Land Use Plan and By-Laws done
7	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	Chisiya 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 Chisiya Ward

Chisiya Ward is one of the **nine (9)** wards in Vubwi District namely: **Mbozi, Chimpanje, Chisiya, Vubwi, Mbande, Zozwe, Sindamisale, Mlawe and Matemba**. Vubwi is one of the 14 districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. It has a surface area of approximately 920 km² and lies between latitude **-14.001°** South and longitude **32.90°** East. It is approximately 620 km East of Zambia's capital city - Lusaka. It borders Malawi on the East, Chadiza District and Mozambique on the South and Chipata District on the West. It is situated about 34 km East of Chadiza District and about 68 km South of Chipata District. Chisiya Ward shares boundaries with Matemba Ward in the West/North-West, Mbande Ward in the South and Chimphanje Ward in the East. The North-Eastern boundary is an international boundary shared with the neighbouring country of Malawi. The map below shows the location of Chisiya Ward:

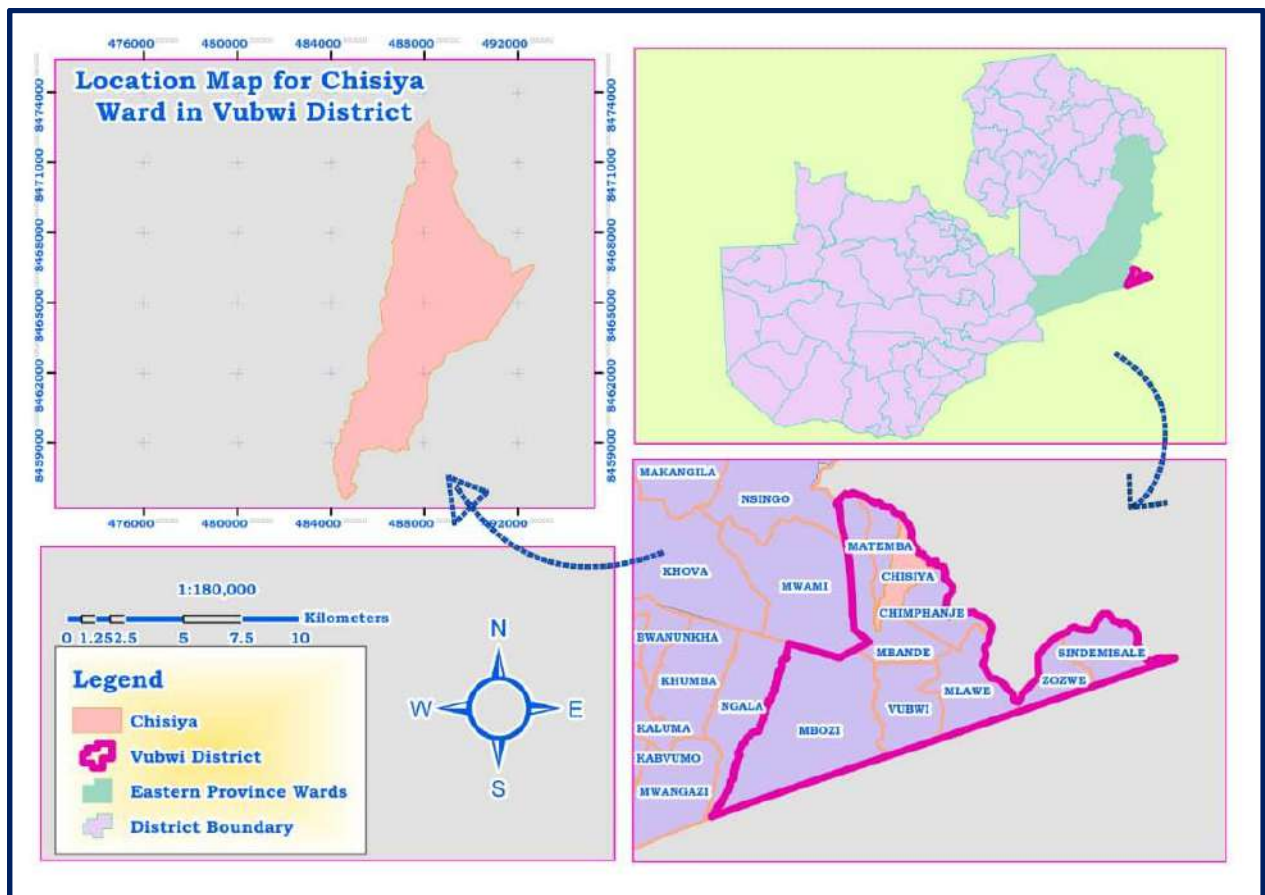


Figure 1: Chisiya Ward Location Map

3.2 Climatic Conditions

Chisiya 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 Chisiya with an average annual temperature of **21.6°C** and annual rainfall of **752 mm**.

3.2.1 Temperature

The temperatures are highest on average in October, at around **31.2°C** and lowest in July, with temperature recording of around **10.9°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Chisiya Ward:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave. Temp (°C)	22.5	22.3	22.3	21.5	19.7	17.8	17.8	19.7	22.9	24.7	24.5	23.0
Min. Temp (°C)	17.8	17.5	17.1	15.8	13.3	11	10.9	12.8	16	18.1	18.5	18.1
Max. Temp (°C)	27.1	27.1	27.5	27.2	26.1	24.6	24.6	26.5	29.7	31.2	30.4	27.9

Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Chisiya Ward

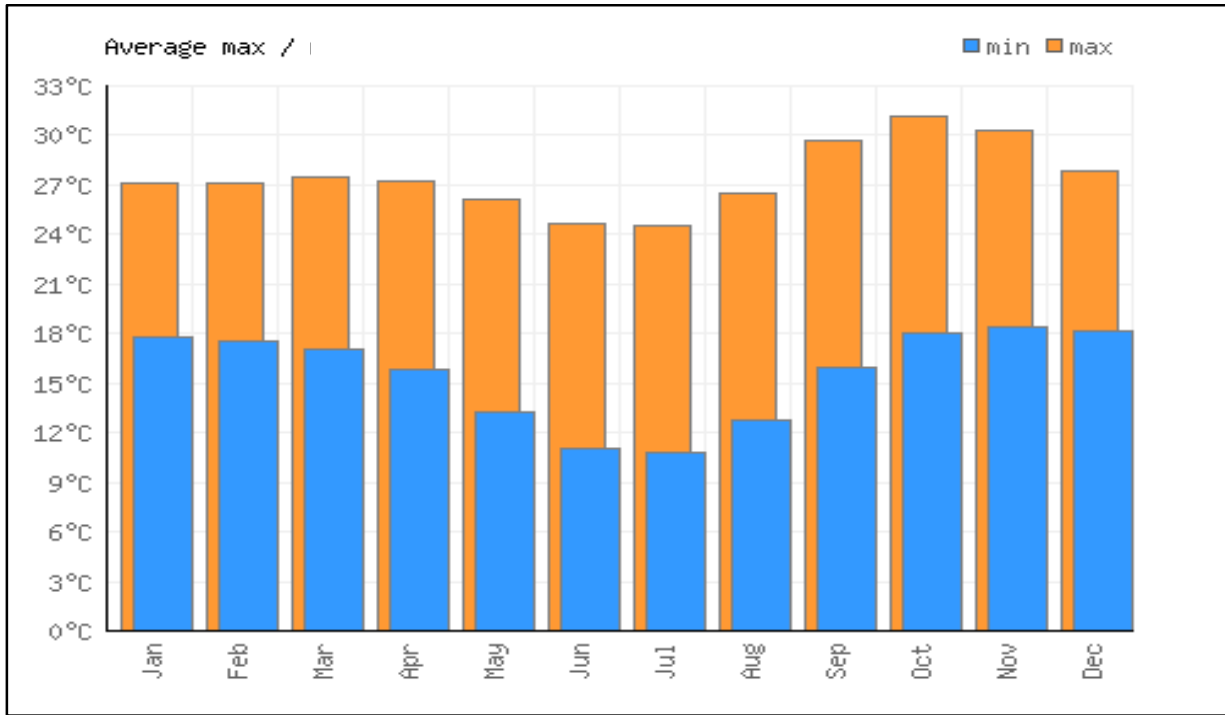


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Chisiya Ward

3.2.2 Rainfall

Chisiya Ward receives a total annual rainfall of about **752** mm. There is high rainfall recorded during the wet season from November to February with average rainfall between **80-255** mm. The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is **120** mm. Figure 3 below shows rainfall patterns for Chisiya Ward:

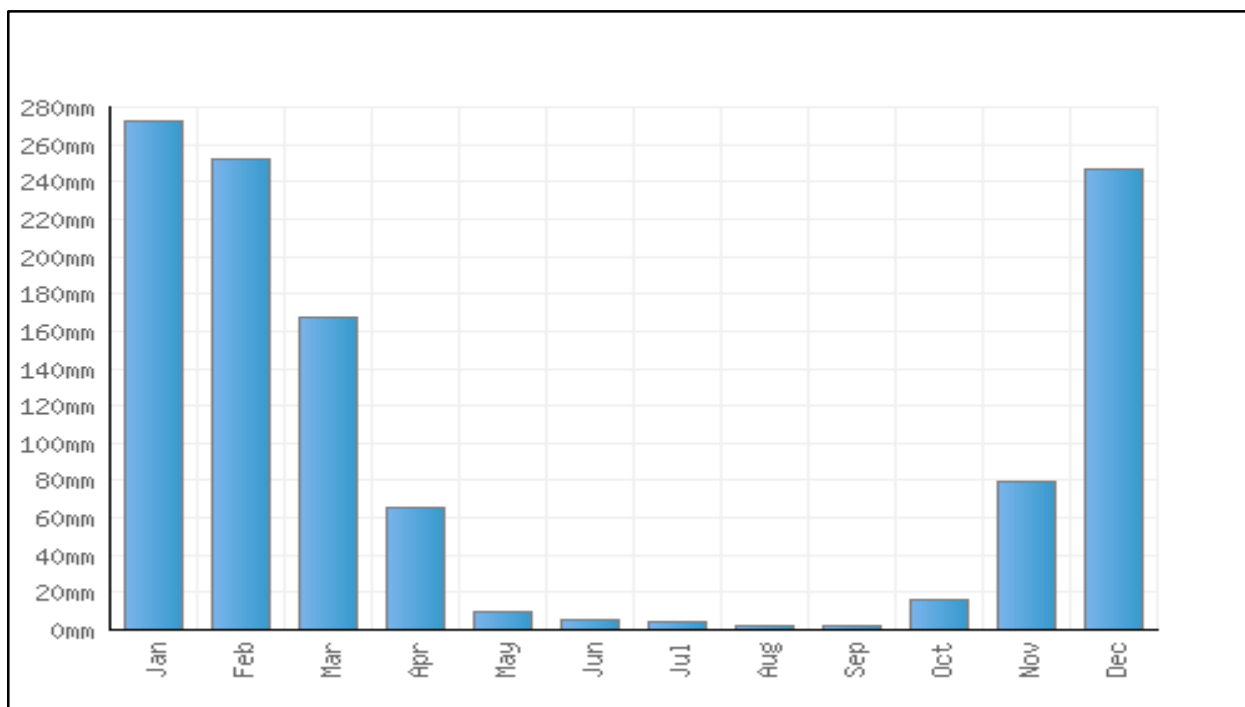


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Chisiya Ward

3.2.3 Ecological Zone

Zambia, as a country, is divided into three main Ecological Zones, which are: **Zone I**, **Zone II** and **Zone III**. Vubwi District is characterised by the **Ila** Ecological Zone. Chisiya Ward, being located in Vubwi District, 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 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:

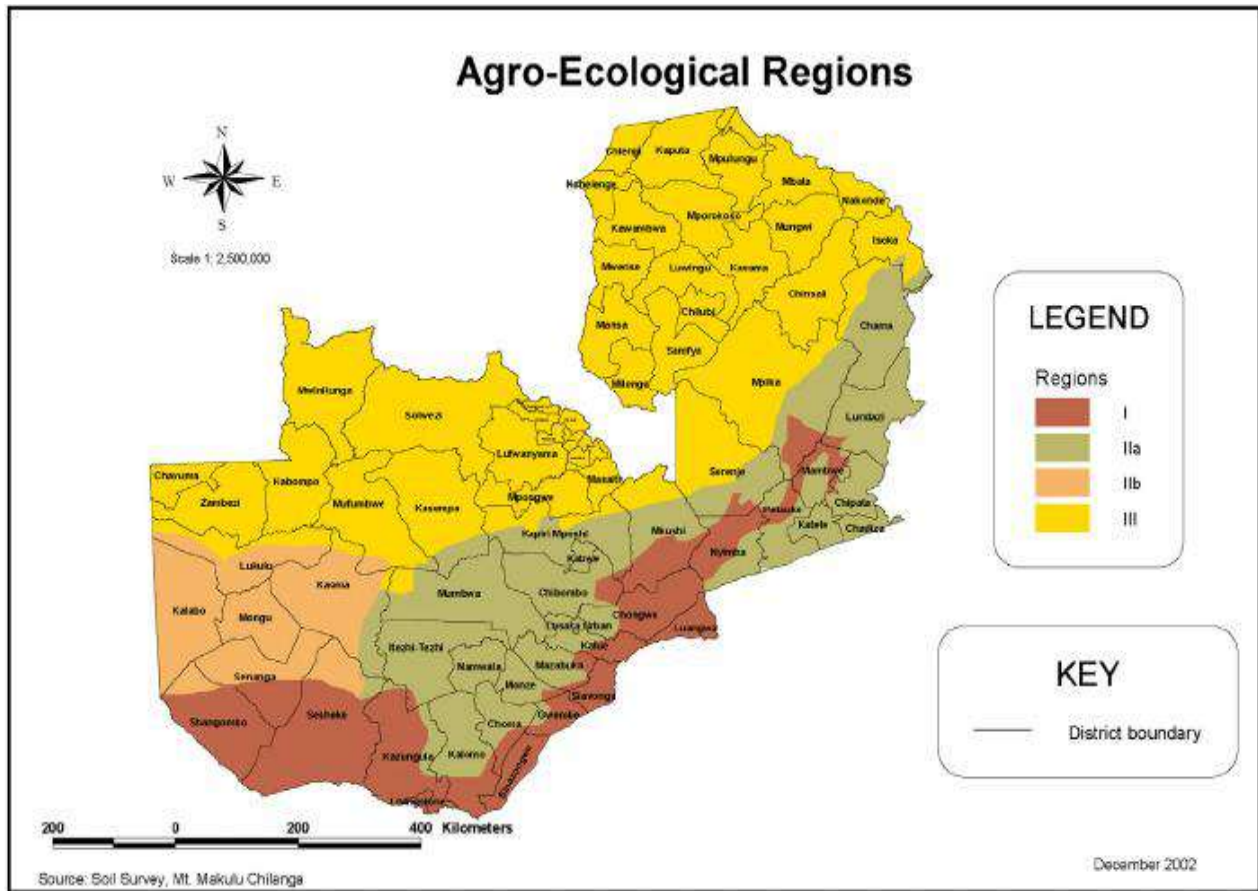


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

Vubwi District is covered by 2 Soil Zones, namely: **Acrisols** and **Lithosols**. Chisiya Ward is covered by Acrisols. Thus, all agricultural activities in Chisiya Ward are done in the Acrisol soils. The figure below shows a map of Chisiya Ward Soil Type:

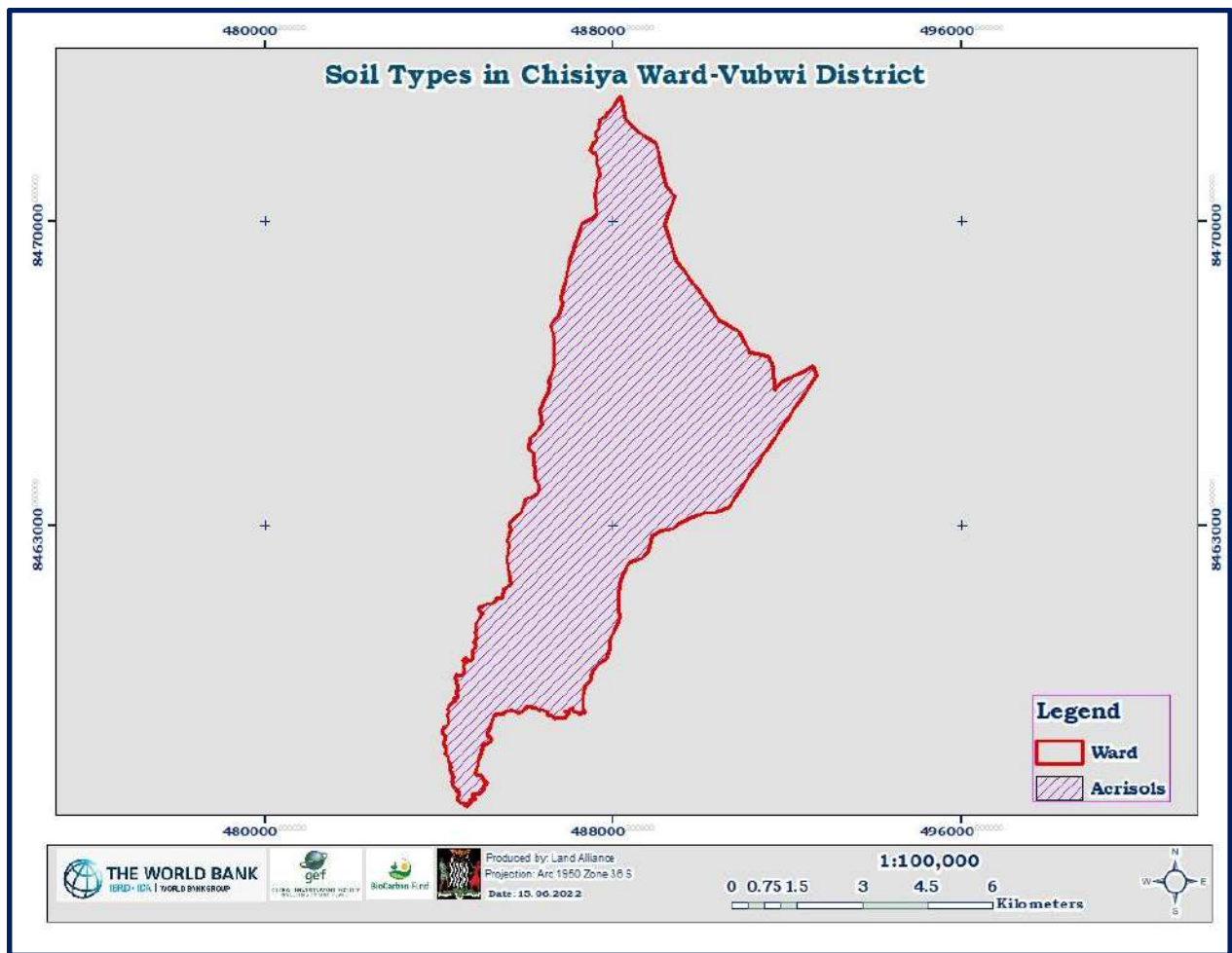


Figure 5: Chisiya Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Chisiya Ward covers a total area of **4,837.6** hectares. Settlements in the ward overlap with some villages in Malawi. 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 (Vubwi IDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **12** villages. Since Chisiya Ward was recently split into two wards, there is no current information on its population size. However, according to the 2017 Census of Population, Chisiya Ward, before being split, had an estimated total population of **2,872** as shown in the table below:

POPULATION			
CHISIYA	Male	Female	Total
	1,456	1,416	2,872
Source: Vubwi IDP, 2021			

Table 3: Chisiya 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 Vubwi District at 2.8% growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection. 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 and other economic purposes (such as artisanal mining), 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 and other economic activities (such as artisanal mining) on land can be managed through the promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, aimed at reducing agricultural land expansion while increasing crop yields. Other economic activities such as artisanal mining will have to be done using environmentally-friendly methods.

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Chisiya Ward currently has **one (1)** education facility and children have to walk long distances to access educational services in the neighbouring wards. The ward only has one (1) health facility which provides health services for the locals. The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in Chisiya Ward:

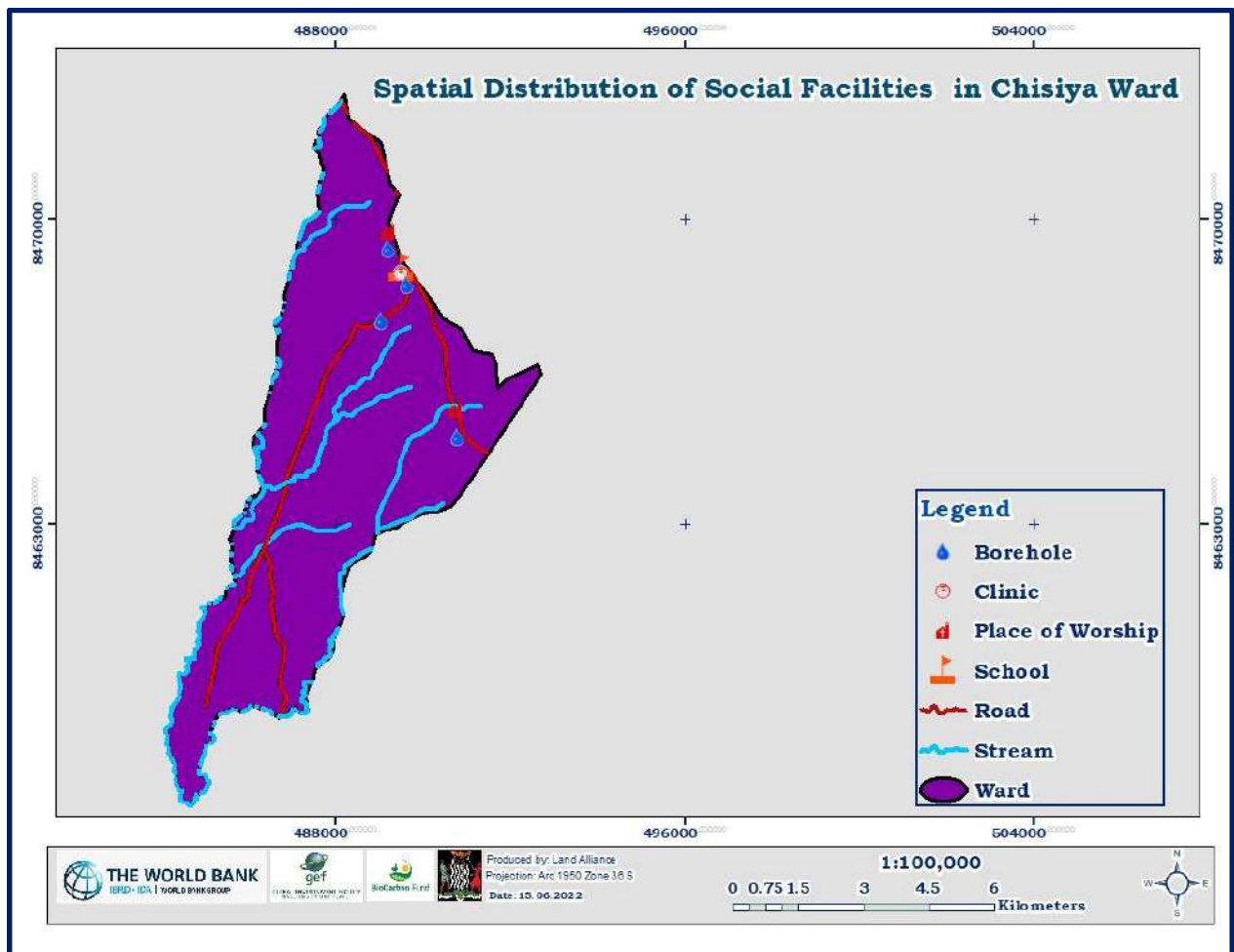


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Chisiya Ward

3.3 Sources of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Chisiya Ward, with soya beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sun flower, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts being the main crops grown. Animals reared by the local residents of Chisiya 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 Chipata. The communities in Chisiya Ward also survive on harvesting of non-wood forest products such as fruits, caterpillars, mushrooms and honey among others.

3.4 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 Chisiya Ward residents is closely related 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 the continued soil degradation. This is because local residents open up new fields by cutting down trees once soil fertility in their old agricultural fields is reduced due to unsustainable agricultural practices. These activities lead to massive deforestation, a contributing factor to soil degradation and climate change, which affects rainfall patterns. The changing rainfall patterns affect agricultural productivity, thereby endangering the food security of the local people of Chisiya Ward.

3.5 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 Chisiya Ward residents on agriculture has led to increased pressure on the natural resources, especially land being the means to production for agricultural-based sources of livelihood. This unsustainable natural resource utilisation for survival, such as cutting down of trees for field expansion leaves the lands bare, thereby resulting in soil degradation, which, in turn, affects productivity.

On the other hand, farming practices adopted by the locals contribute to soil degradation, forcing 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 clear land for field expansions. Additionally, Chisiya Ward has no access to electricity, hence local communities depend on wood fuel for their energy use. Thus, the high demand for firewood contributes to the rampant cutting down of trees. 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 way of generating extra income. However, the clearing of trees for settlements and agriculture has led to the disappearance of biodiversity in the area.

3.6 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

Agriculture is the major livelihood activity in Chisiya Ward. However, due to climate change, the area has been experiencing late onset of rains, occasional dry spells and floods which have affected yields, thereby affecting the livelihood and food security 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 projects such as 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 Chisiya Ward:

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

Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities

3.7 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. Chisiya Ward has various biodiversity hotspots and the following hotspots were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

3.7.1 Streams and Dams

Chisiya Ward has eight (8) seasonal streams, two (2) year-round streams and one (1) dam. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

3.7.2 Forests

Chisiya Ward has **one (1)** forest, more than **10** hills and no woodlots. These hills and the forest are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. The forest and hills are 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 hills and the forest in Chisiya Ward.

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

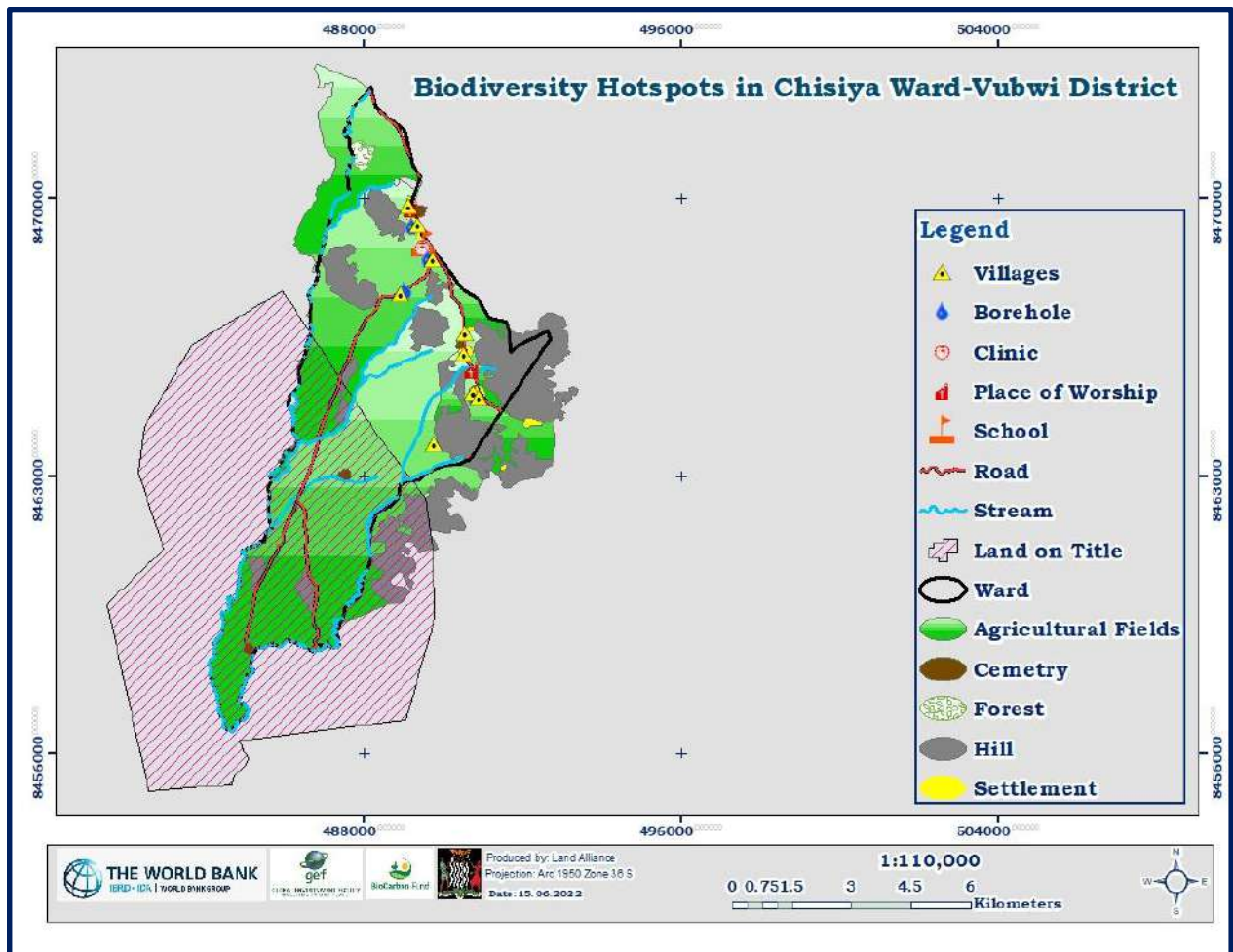


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

3.8 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 Chisiya Ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss),

unplanned settlements 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.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

Chisiya Ward has one (1) forest and 11 hills, and the main land uses are as shown in table 5 below, where agriculture is leading, followed by hills, settlements and forest (Matemba A). 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)	4,837.6		This is the total area of Chisiya Ward.
2.	Agriculture	3,950.0	81.65%	This is land under cultivation.
3.	Settlements	86.8	1.79 %	These include villages and other built-up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football pitches, markets etc.
4.	Hills	768.6	16.26%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture.
5.	Forest	32.5	0.67%	Land classified as forest (Matemba A).

Table 5: Land Use Reservation

4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

This is an analysis that was done to identify the suitability of Chisiya 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 Chisiya.

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are 2 Soil Zones within Vubwi District, namely: **Acrisols** and **Lithosols**. Chisiya Ward is covered by **Acrisols** (Loamy soils). 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). The entire Chisiya Ward is covered by Acrisols (Loamy soils). Agricultural activities in Chisiya Ward are, therefore, done in these Acrisols (Loamy soils). Figure 9 below shows areas of agriculture and soil types in Chisiya Ward:

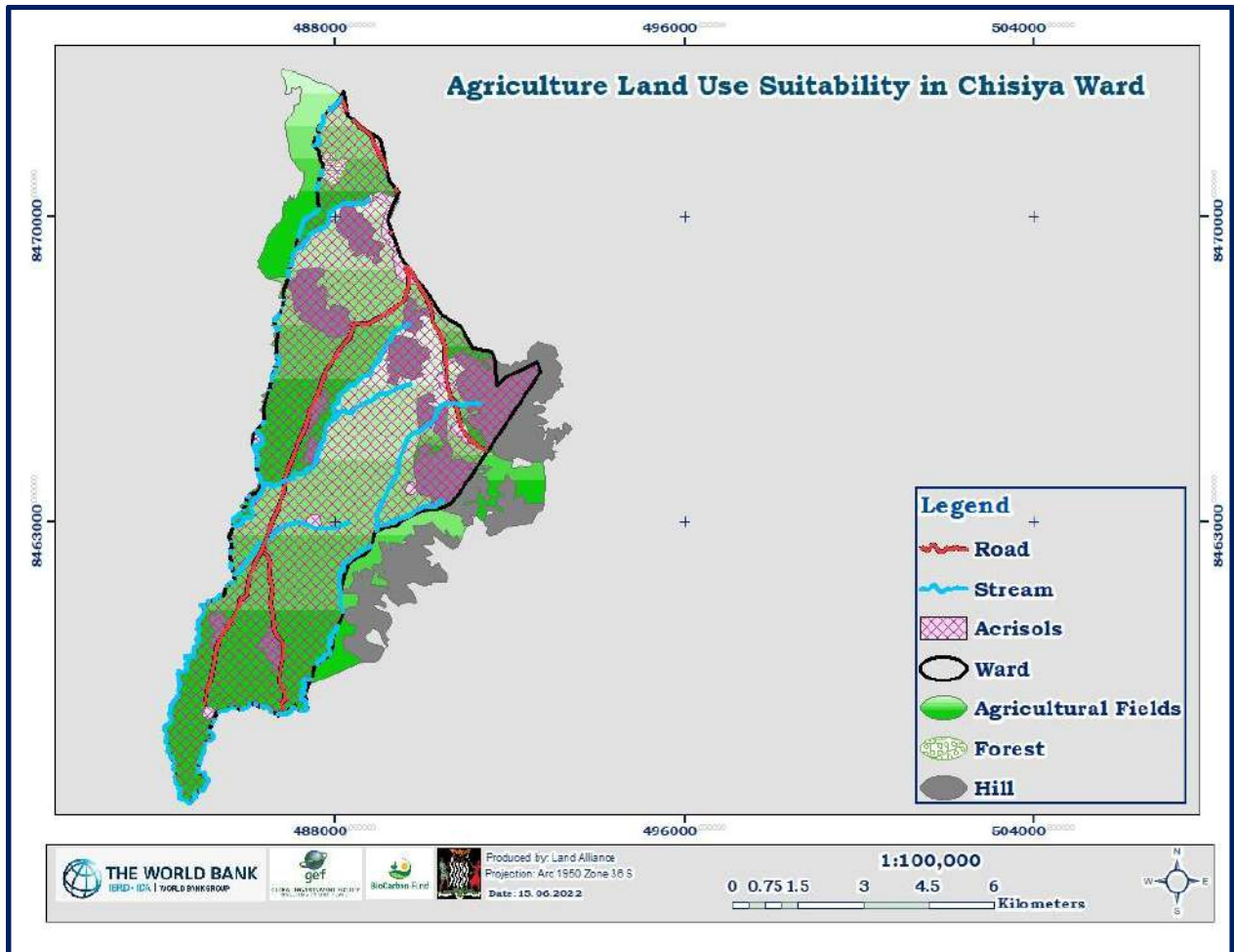


Figure 8: Chisiya Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

The land resources captured during the PLUP process under Chisiya Ward may spill over into other surrounding wards (such as Matemba and Chimphanje). However, despite the overlapping of these shared resources between wards, local people in areas around Chisiya acquire their services from Chisiya Ward. The map below shows the land resources in Chisiya:

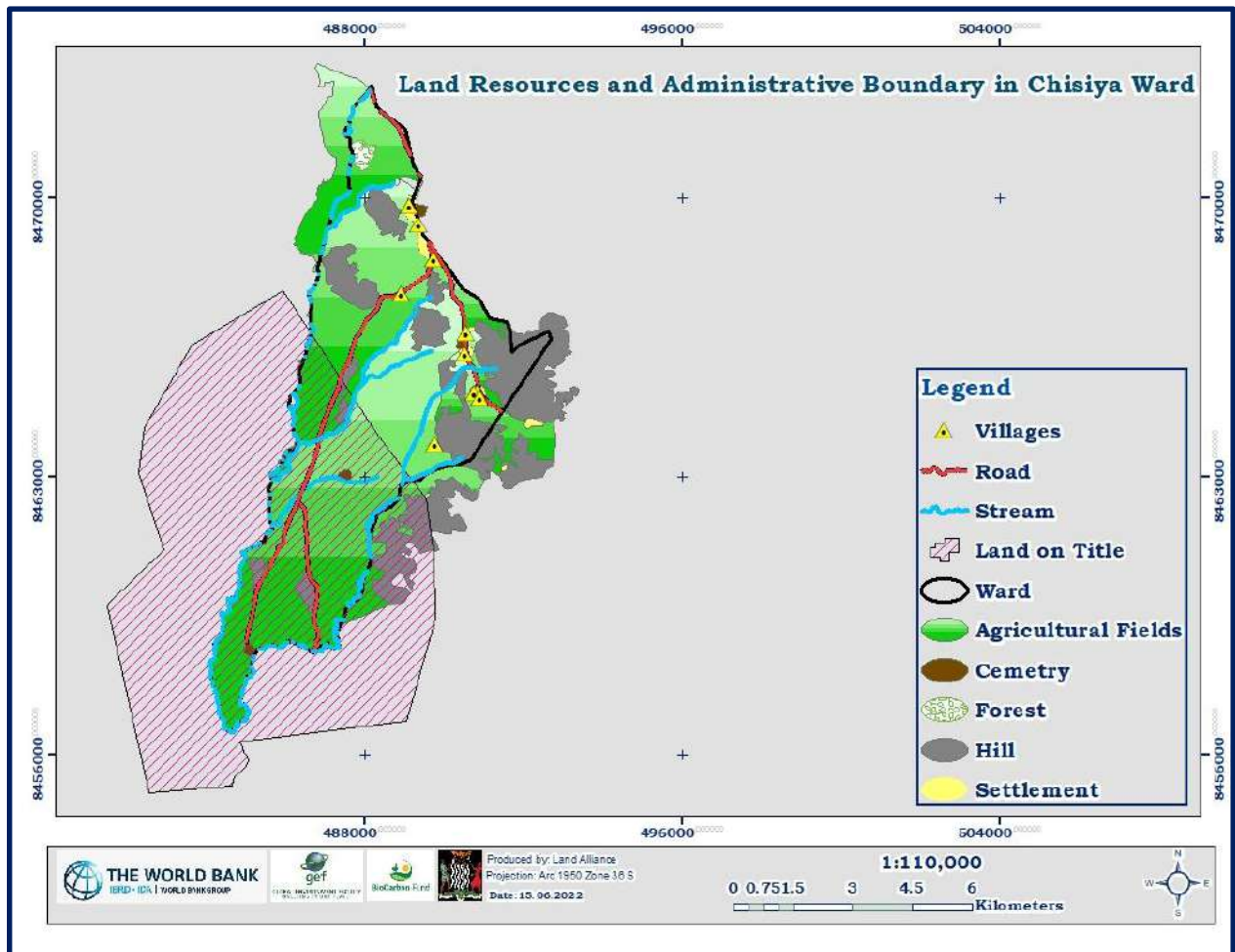


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land use activities, Chisiya Ward is mainly covered with settlements (villages) and agricultural fields and areas for social services such as schools, clinics, places of worship and other

communal services like cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Chisiya Ward:

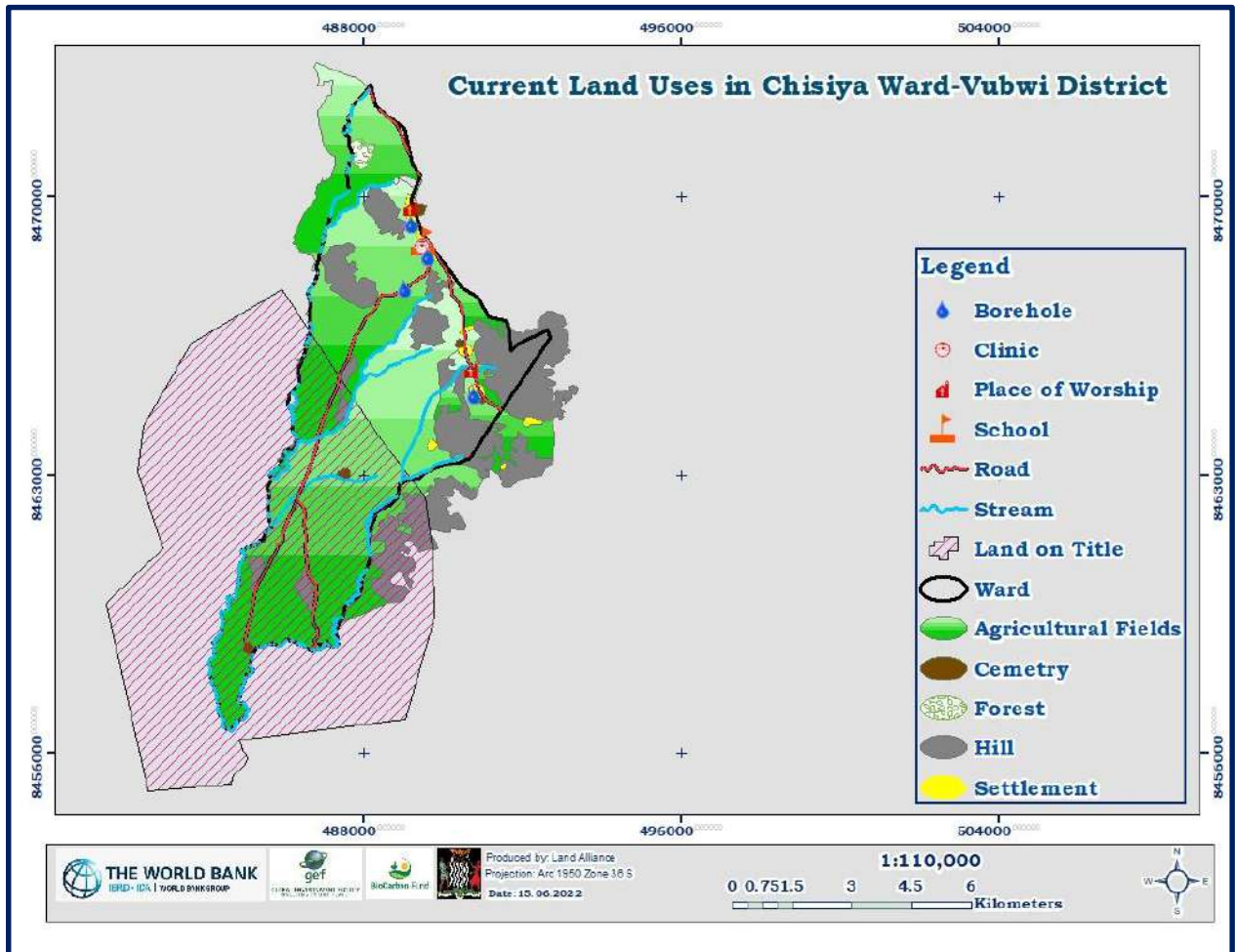


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

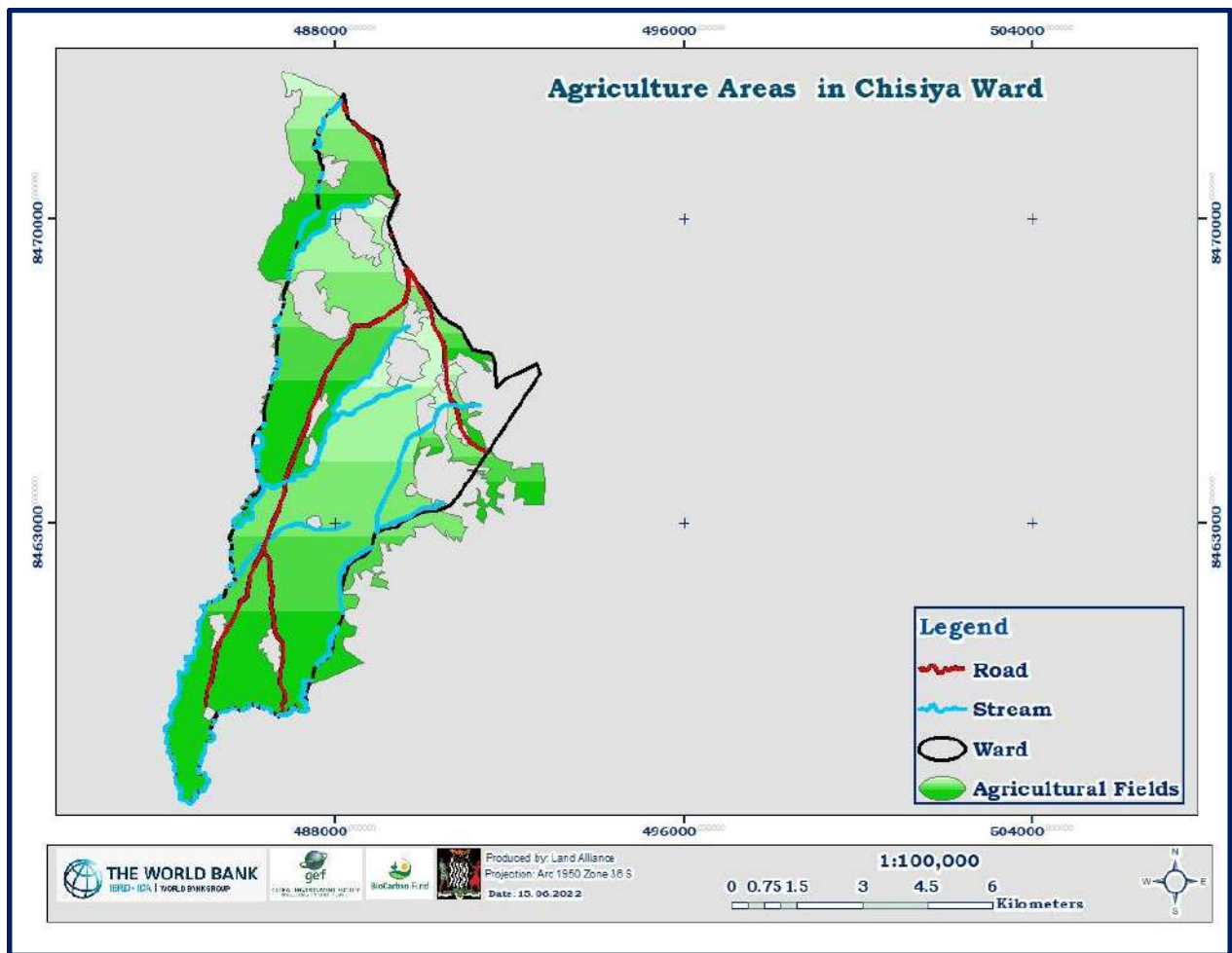


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

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.

During the community engagement exercise, the majority of community members proposed Matemba A and B Hills to be community forests, although Matemba A is an already established forest. Communal effort would be required to revamp these forests to ensure sustainability of conservation efforts.

In as much as areas for conservation are set aside by the community, there is need for awareness on the effects of indiscriminate cutting down of trees on the hills and 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 along 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 and hills of Chisiya ward:

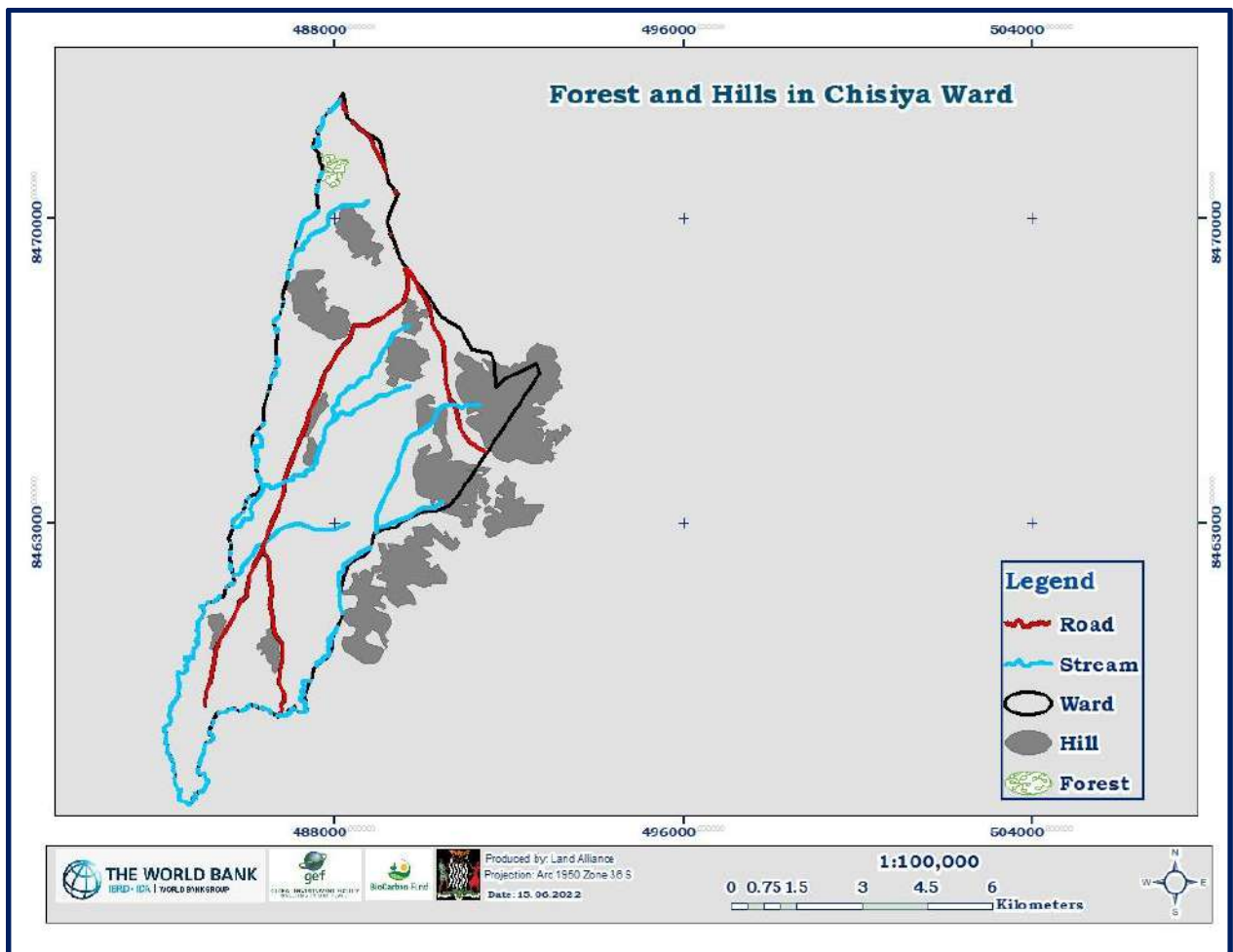


Figure 12: Chisiya Ward Forest and Hills

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

Historically, there were a lot of animal sightings and presence of wildlife in Chisiya 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 animals are rabbits. During the community engagement activity, it was suggested that one way to restore wildlife in the area is by enhancing forest conservation.

4.8 Land Use and Mining

Though it is silent, there are illegal mining activities happening in the area. These activities are happening in the name of exploration. The people in the area are so sensitive to mention of these developments for fear that once the government knows there are minerals in Vubwi, the chances are high that they can be displaced.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

Chisiya Ward is very behind in terms of physical developments. It is important to note that Vubwi was recently recognised as a district and has no CBD to date, which prevents the district from having several physical developments. Though there are no sound developments in the area, there are physical structures such as health facilities, churches and settlements.

Chisiya Ward has one (1) school and one (1) health facility (Chikoka Health Centre). The map below shows the physical developments of Chisiya Ward:

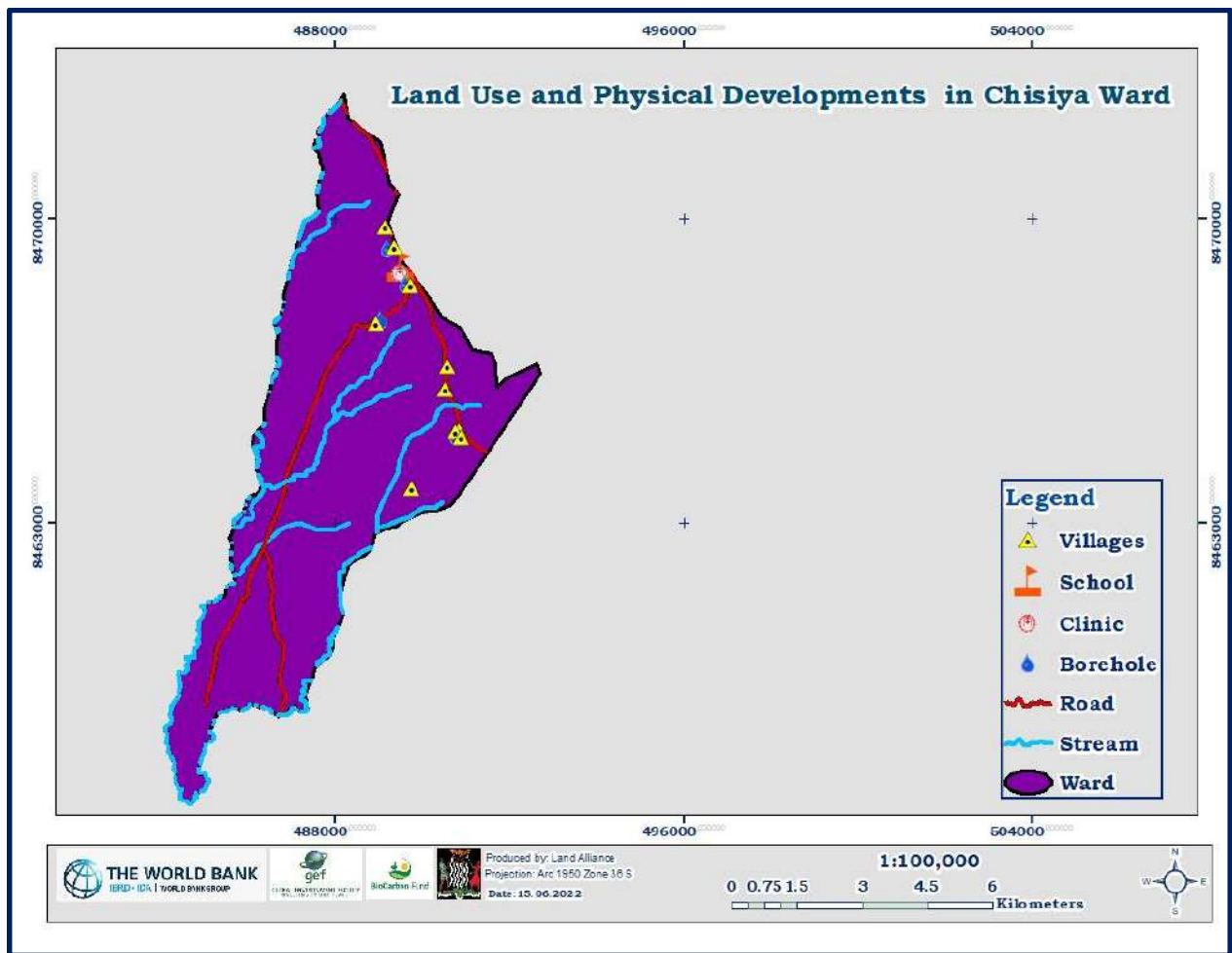


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Vubwi 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 Vubwi District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Chisiya, Chief Pembamoyo was identified to be the custodian of land in Chisiya 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 Chisiya Ward was embarked on through a series of community engagement meetings which involved meetings with the Chief, Indunas, Headpersons and eventually the community at large in sharing the PLUP concept so that Free Prior Informed Consent (**FPIC**) could be adhered to.

Since Chisiya Ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at four (4) 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 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 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 Chisiya Ward. These resources included streams, hills, community forests, schools, churches, fields, graveyards, 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 coordinate points were captured by the enumerators in the company of Indunas so that Shared Resource Maps can be digitised and produced. Below is an image showing the village points collected:

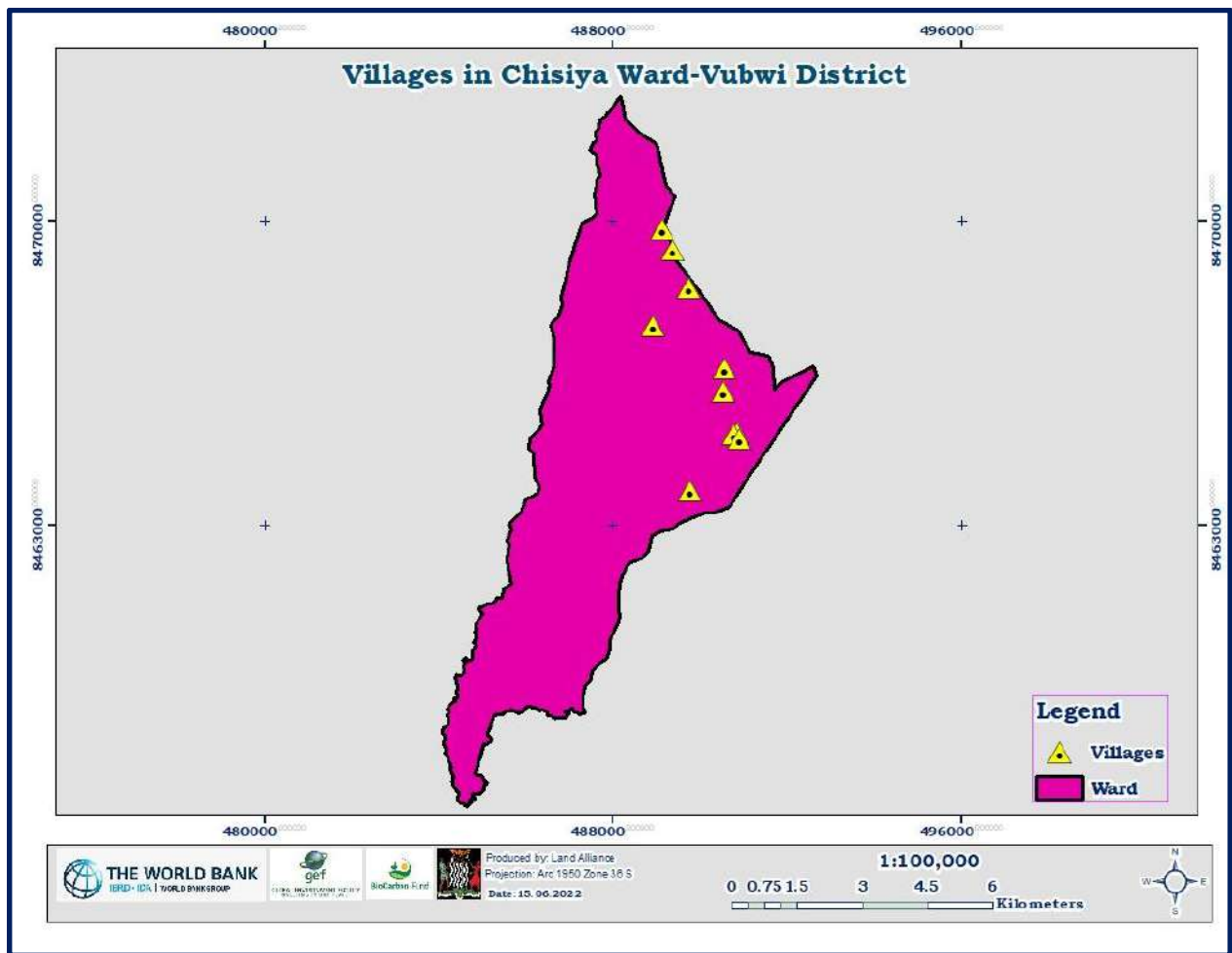


Figure 14: Map of Rapid Village Assessments Exercise

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 Chief Pembamoyo. 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 3.

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 upon local rules for land use and resource management. The formulated by-laws for Chisiya 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 Chisiya residents are no exception. The most prominent challenges are:

- Indiscriminate cutting down of trees due to unsustainable agriculture practices.
- Poor road network
- Inadequate water supply due to lack of sufficient dams and boreholes in the ward
- Persistent Droughts
- Lack of tenure security due to undocumented tenure rights.
- Some villages are on titled land belonging to the Roman Catholic Church
- Marginalisation of the vulnerable groups such as women and youths.

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

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate safe water sources • Drying of streams • Delayed rains • Loss of soil fertility • Reduced crop yield • Shortage of land for agriculture • Poor roads • Deforestation • Lack of connectivity from Zambian network • Inadequate school infrastructure • Shortage of hospital maternity wing facilities • Inadequate power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal streams and late onset of rains • Siltation • Changing climate • Land degradation • Unsustainable agricultural practices • Ignorance • Lack of investment in road construction • Lack of by-laws • Lack of alternative sources of livelihood • Inadequate communication towers • Lack of investment in school and hospital construction • Slow coverage in rural electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of boreholes and Dam construction • Adopting conservation farming practices • Adopting climate smart agriculture practices • Rehabilitation/construction of roads and related infrastructure • Skills training in mushroom conservation and bee keeping • Installation of Communication Towers. • Construction of maternity wing at health facility • Expansion of the rural electrification to most of the villages in Chisiya ward

Table 6: Problems Identified

6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

At the four (4) clustered community meetings held at **Kalukwembe, Nsole D 94, Farm D 97 A and Chikoka**, members across villages in Chisiya 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 (see table 6 above), as the others identified as problems were simply the results of the core problems.

The quest to increase crop production often leads to expansion of agricultural fields and consequently encroachment into gazetted 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 communal/shared resources is often misunderstood because the communities claim that trees in the wild in general do not belong to anyone. In addition, bush fires were identified as key drivers to deforestation and land degradation. There is a general belief held among communities that bush fires, being a long-term part of the community's forest and land management system and historical part of their culture, does not significantly affect bushes 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 Chisiya 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 most streams in the Ward are seasonal. The map below shows the distribution of water points in Chisiya:

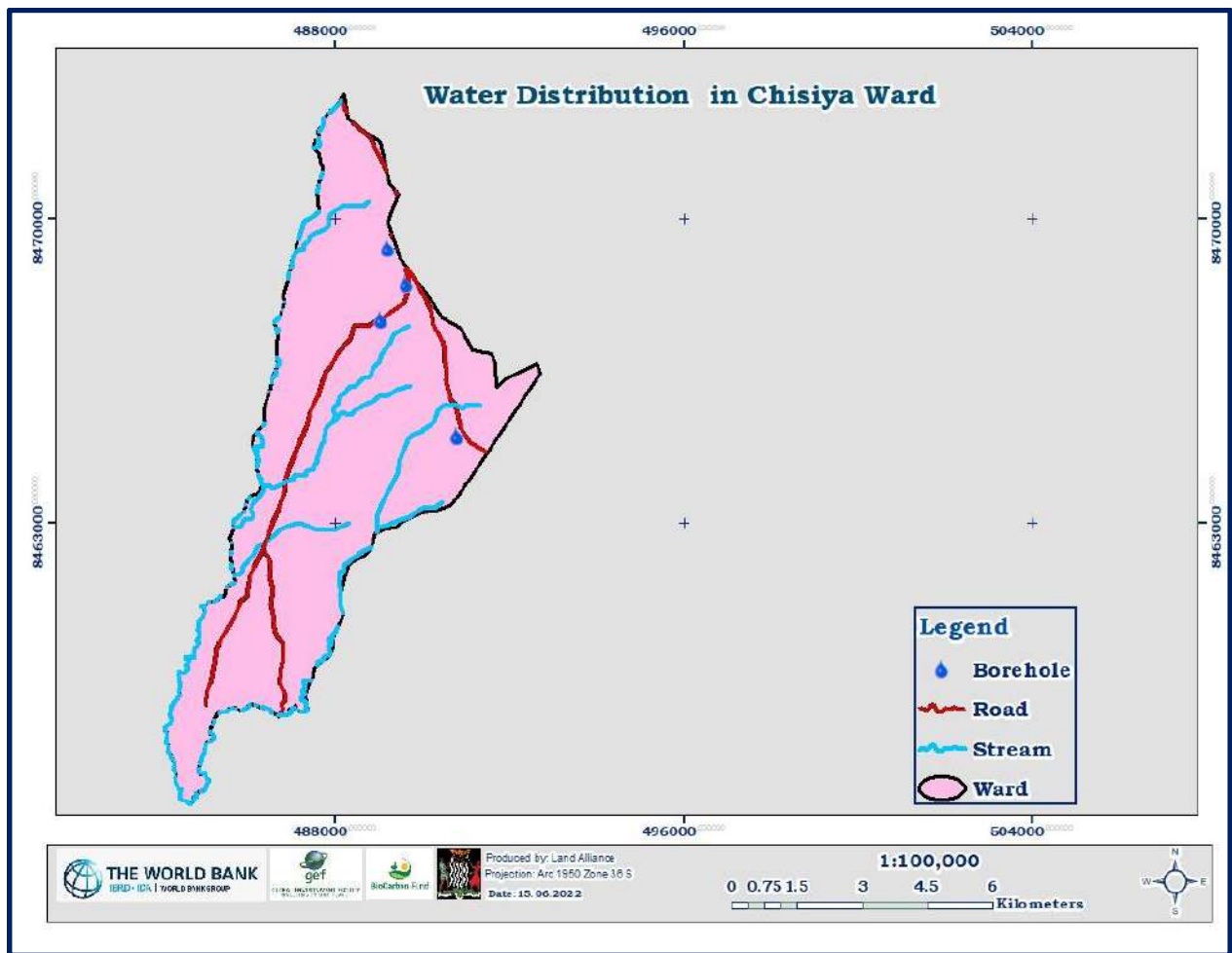


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

6.2 Soil Degradation

This problem is mainly as a result of unsustainable agricultural practices, bush fires and cutting down of trees for either charcoal production, field expansion or by animal grazing. This has, in turn, affected land productivity, leading to food insecurity and livelihood challenges. Thus, adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture and formulation of by-laws prohibiting unsustainable land resource use can help avert the problem of land degradation.

6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure

Inadequate transport system and lack of proper road network hampers development in Chisiya Ward because the movement of goods and services (required for such development) depends on transportation. The Ward also lacks other road-related infrastructure such as bridges/culverts, making certain areas in the ward inaccessible, especially during the rainy season. This makes access to essential services such as health facilities and schools very difficult for residents.

6.4 Long Distances to Schools

The entire Chisiya Ward has **one (1)** primary school (Chikoka Primary School) and **no** secondary schools. Due to the ward having only one school, some children in the ward have to cover long distances to access primary school education.

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

- **10** of the **12** villages in Chisiya Ward fall within the recommended 5km access radius of the primary school in the Ward.

That being the case, secondary education levels are generally low in Chisiya Ward. This is mainly attributed to insufficient primary school education facilities and the lack of secondary education facilities. The figure below shows the education facility service radius for primary education:

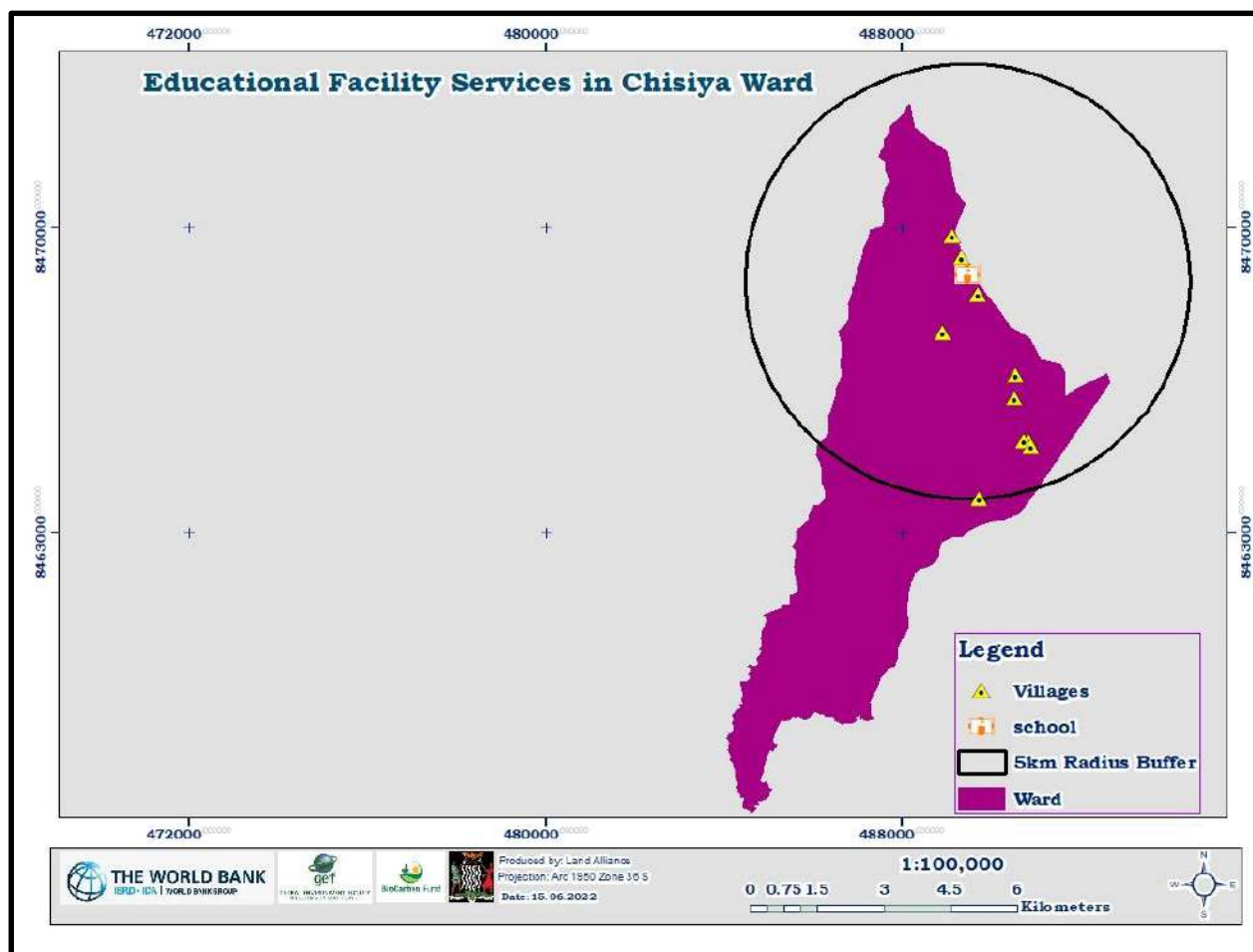


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There is only one (1) existing health facility in Chisiya Ward without any maternity wing annex, servicing residents of Chisiya and other surrounding areas. An analysis of the locations of this health service centre shows that:

- Only 7 of the 12 villages fall within the recommended 5 km access radius of the only health centre in Chisiya Ward (Chikoka Health Centre). The remaining 5 villages fall outside the recommended 5 km service radius.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care especially the maternity wing annex which will increase in Chisiya Ward and surrounding areas due to people migrating from other parts of the district and neighbouring Malawi. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the access and quality of health care available to the local residents. 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 Chisiya Ward:

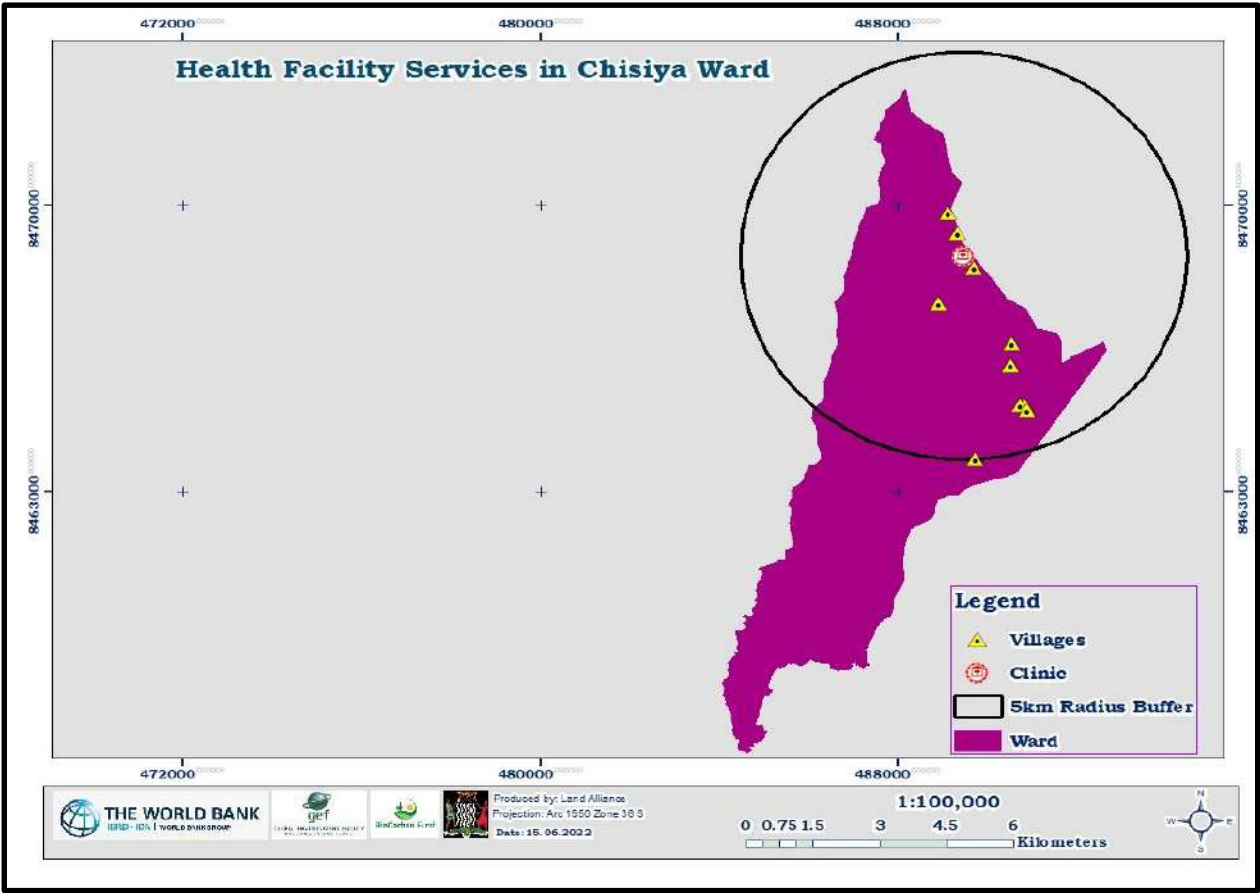


Figure 17: Health Facility Service Radius Map For Chisiya Ward

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunication Facilities

The community in Chisiya Ward identified telecommunication as a major challenge affecting the Ward. The data analysis in the area shows a deficiency of this service, with no network tower

installed in the Ward. 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 Chisiya 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 Vubwi 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 pupils in examination classes. Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and at the same time propose areas to be protected. By protection, communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. Four (4) clustered meetings were held in Chisiya ward at Chikoka, Kalukwembe, Nsole Primary School and Sando D97 during village meetings. 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 plan itself. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zone the areas and at the same time propose other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools, community forest areas and any other that will 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 four (4) areas and total attendance was **189** broken down as **121** males and **68** females as shown in the table below:

Community Area	Male	Female	Total No. of participants
Chikoka	24	27	51
Kalukwembe	24	43	67
Nsole Primary School	7	24	31
Sando D97	13	27	40

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Chikoka Primary School Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held at Chikoka Primary School with a representation of 6 villages, namely: **Chikoka1, Chikoka2, Kamaila, Zipala, Khungwa** and **Kabwazi**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **51** (24 Male, 27 Female). Initially the community chose Kambenji and Mzigawa hills for community forest management, however, the induna in charge of this area refused the proposal as he has fields in the hills. Therefore, this proposal by the community could not stand. The community then proposed the upgrading of Mzigawa Health Post, the upgrading of the community road which leads to Vubwi, Dip Tank Construction and helping in the completion of the Chikoka Police Post. The community already shares a forest called Matemba B. 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 as well as 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, the dependence on charcoal production as a means of survival would reduce. The forest would provide an opportunity for beekeeping and with the establishment of trading areas, investment would be attracted, which would result in the upgrading and servicing of roads. The table below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Upgrading of Mzigawa Health Post	1.13
2	Dip Tank Construction	0.93
3	Completion of Chikoka Police Post	0.63

Table 8: Land Reservations for Chikoka Primary School Community Meeting

The map below shows the proposed developments and future land uses for villages that were represented during the meeting held at Chikoka Primary School:

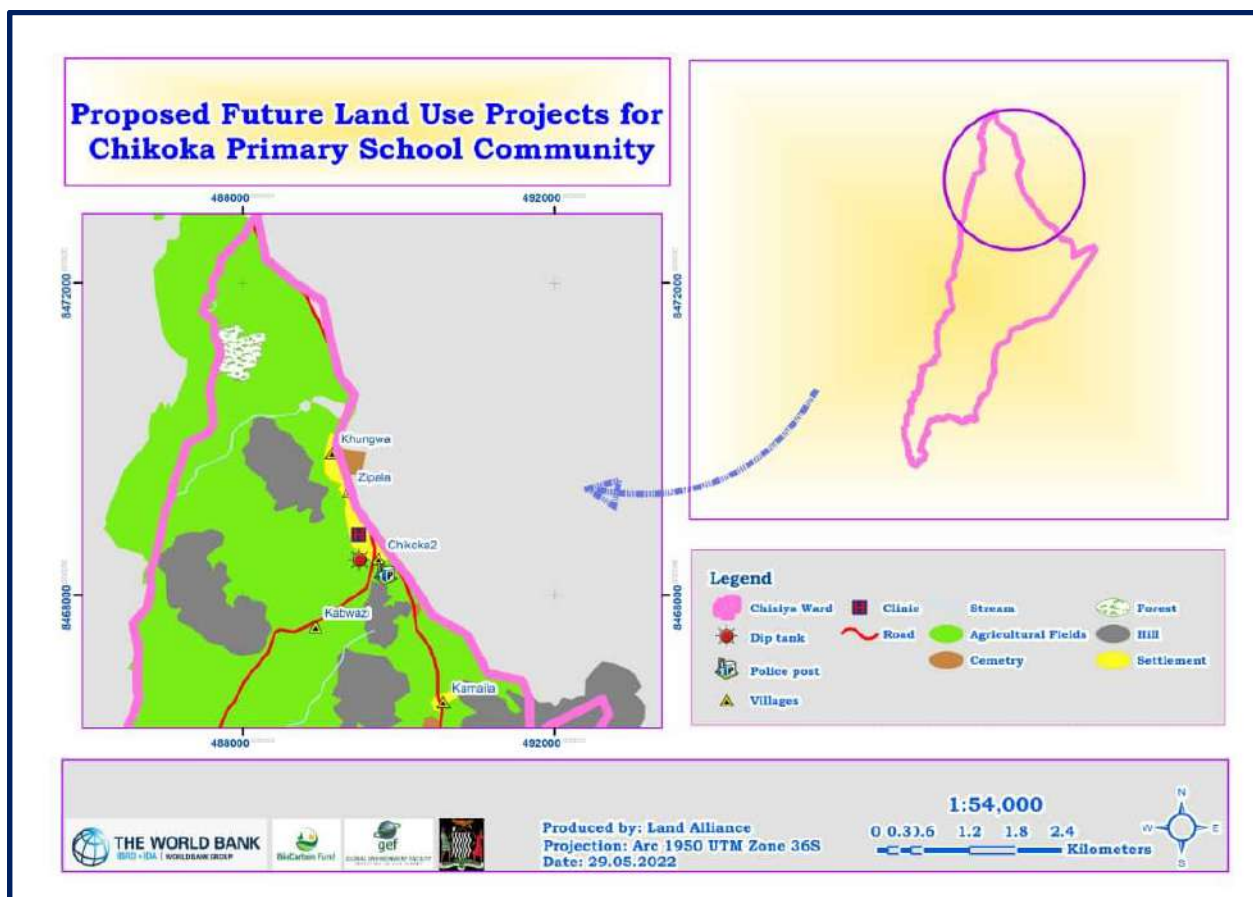


Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Chikoka Primary School Community Meeting

7.2 Kalukwembe Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held at Kalukwembe with a representation of 7 villages, namely: **Kalukwembe, Mchilikileni, Thom-gwaza, Kagwazina, Raifodi, Katunga and Amose**. The total number of participants was **67** (24 Male, 43 Female). The community proposed the construction of a dam, clinic and school. The community also proposed Chisiya Hill to be turned into a forest though this hill is shared with Malawi. Table 9 below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes of Kalukwembe community:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Dam Construction (Naomba)	0.56
2	Construction of a School	2.47
3	Construction of a Clinic	TBA

Table 9: Land Reservation for Kalukwembe Community Meeting

The map below shows the areas for proposed developments for Kalukwembe Community:

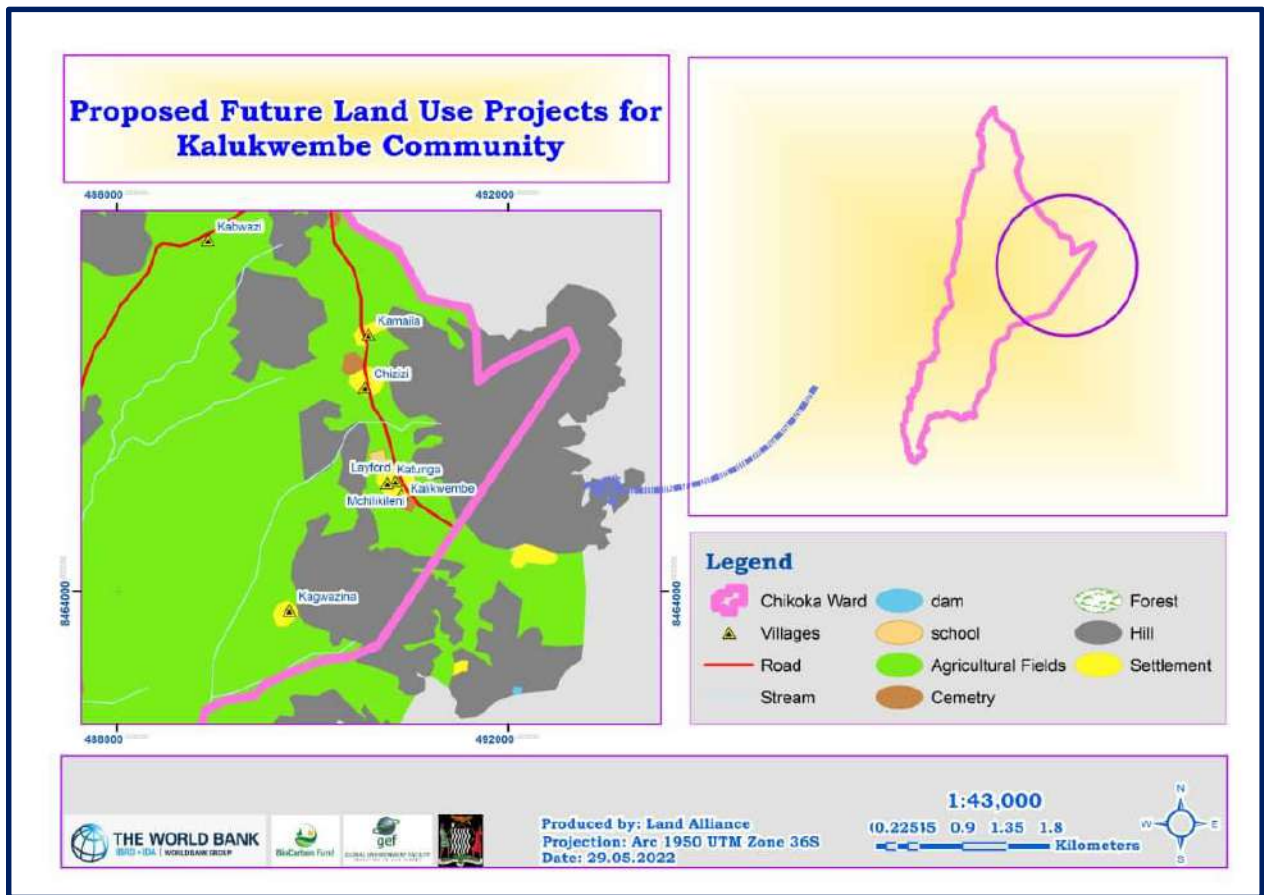


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Kalukwembe Community Meeting

7.3 Nsole Primary School Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at Nsole Primary School with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Kasapa** and **Zombe**. The total number of participants was **31** (24 Male, 7 Female). Arising from the problems that the community identified during the first village meeting in the area which were: inadequate water points, no water for animals during the dry season due to early drying of streams, poor road network, no higher learning facilities and inadequate health facilities, the community proposed a health facility and dam construction since they don't have a forest but they proposed part of Satwe Hill to be formed as a community forest. They said they don't have by-laws because they are yet to form a forest.

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Health Centre (Nsole)	3.04
2	Dam (Kasengele)	1.32

Table 10: Land Reservation for Nsole Primary School Community Meeting

The map below shows the areas for proposed developments for Nsole Community:

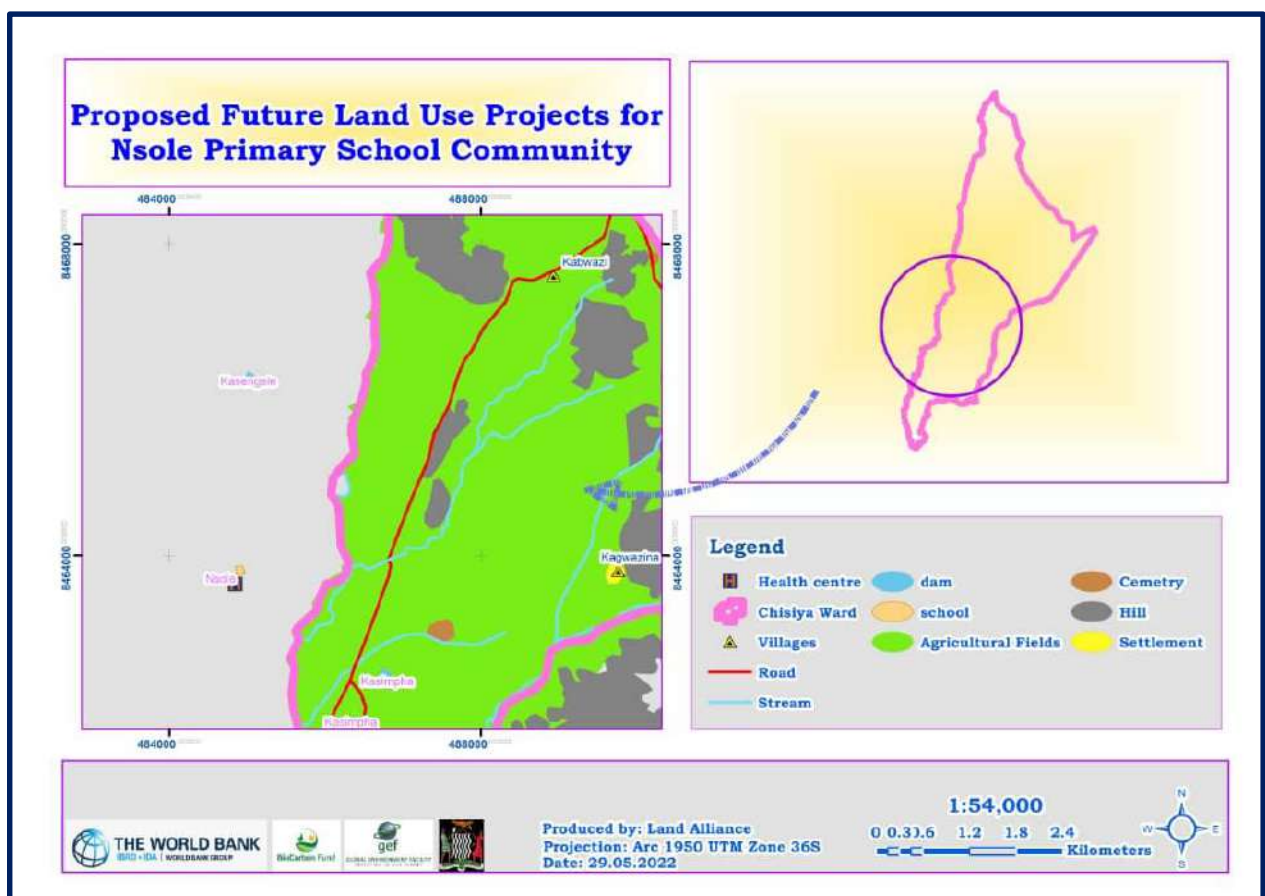


Figure 20: Proposed Future Land Use Map for Nsole Primary School Community

7.4 Sando D97 Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held at Sando D97 with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Chaoleka** and **Baroni**. The total number of participants was **40** (27 Male, 13 Female). Arising from the problems that the community identified during the first village meeting in the area which were: inadequate water points, no water for animals during the dry season due

to early drying of streams, poor road network, no higher learning facilities and inadequate health facilities, the community proposed a health facility, dam construction, a school and a shed.

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Dam Construction (Kasimpha)	3.29
2	Clinic (Sando)	0.47
3	School (Kasimpha)	4.46

Table 11: Land Reservation for Sando D97 Community Meeting

The map below shows the proposed areas for development for Sando D97 Community:

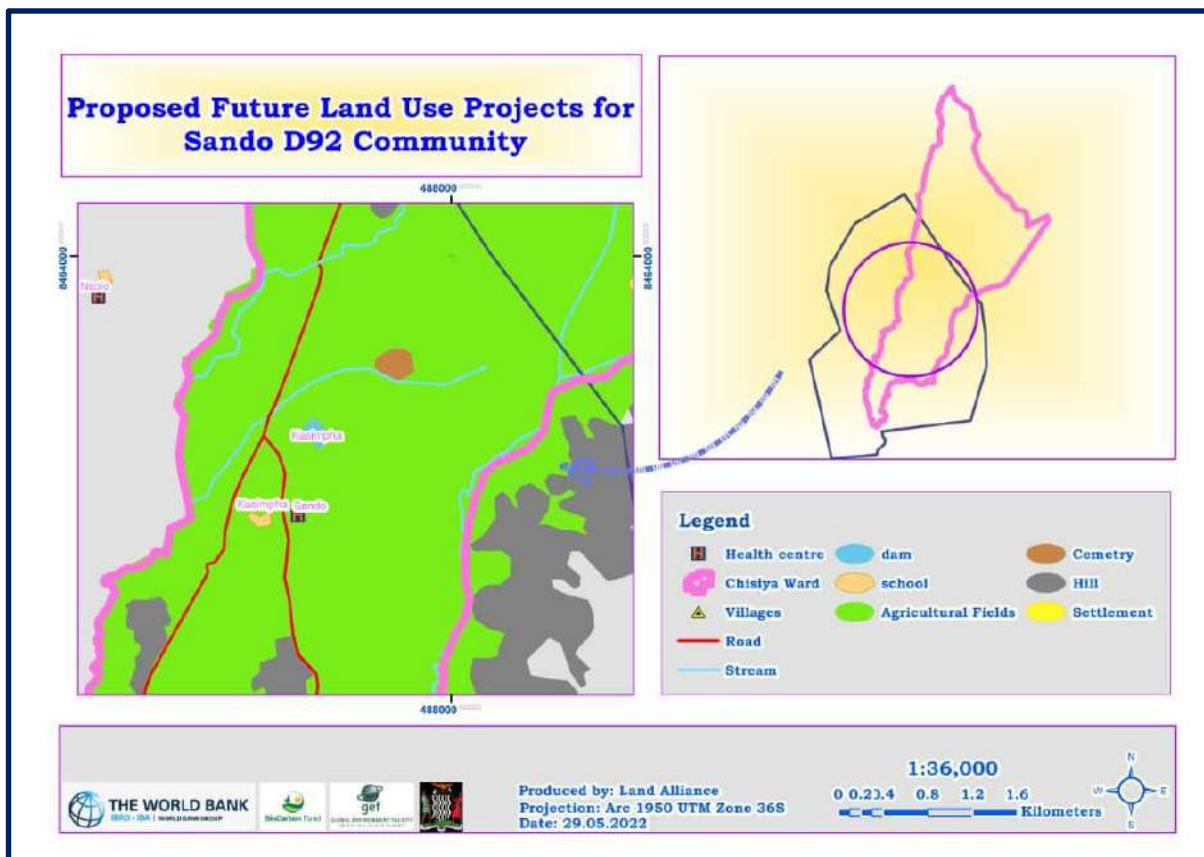


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Sando D97 Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental assessment of Chisiya 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.	<p>Clearing land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosion potential.</p> <p>Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.</p>	<p>Revegetate cleared and abandoned areas.</p> <p>Adoption of climate smart agriculture.</p> <p>Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.</p>

2	Habitat Destruction	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	Loss of Fauna	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> <hr/> <p>Minimise cutting down of trees.</p> <hr/> <p>Forest conservation.</p> <hr/> <p>Restrict locations of dams.</p>
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 are likely to cause air pollution.	<p>Revegetate bare areas.</p> <hr/> <p>Minimise vehicle movements and speed.</p>

				Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage to investments 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.	<p>Formulation of by-laws</p> <hr/> <p>Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.</p>
6	Loss of Land	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.	<p>Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders.</p> <hr/> <p>Communities must use Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).</p>

Table 12: Environmental Management Plan

9. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy:

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
Shortage of Water for Animals and Irrigation	To improve access to water supply for animals and for irrigation purposes	Dam Construction in Kasimpha, Kasengele and Naomba	At least 3 dams constructed	Number of dams constructed.
Inadequate Trading Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of market at an identified site	At least one (1) market constructed	Number of markets constructed
Inadequate Telecommunication Towers	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
Soil Degradation	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources	Tree planting exercise and promote natural vegetation growth	Plant at least 5,000 trees	Number of trees planted
		Community Forest establishment at Kambenji, Mzigawa, Chisiya and Satwe Hills	Establish at least four (4) Community Forests	Number of Community Forests established

Poor Agricultural Practices	To promote agricultural productivity.	Adoption of Climate smart Agriculture	At least 75% of local farmers adopt the CSA technique	Percentage adoption of CSA
		Deployment of extension workers	At least 1 extension worker deployed	Number of extension workers deployed
Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	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	Number of culverts and bridges constructed

Inadequate Health Facilities	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in Sando, Nsole and Kalukwembe	Construction of at least three (3) health facilities	Number of health facilities constructed
		Upgrading of Mzigawa Health Post	Upgrading of at least one (1) health facility	Number of health facilities upgraded
		Construction of health staff houses	At least ten (10) staff houses (3 for each of the proposed health facilities and 1 for the proposed upgrade)	Number of staff houses constructed
Long Distances to Schools	To attain a high quality education standard by increasing the number of schools and reducing the teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward	Construction of new classroom block at Chikoka Primary School	Construct at least one (1) classroom block	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of primary schools in Kasimpha and Kalukwembe	Construct at least two (2) primary schools	Number of primary schools constructed
		Construction of teachers/staff houses	At least ten (10) staff houses for the proposed primary schools	Number of teachers/staff houses constructed

Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least one (1) skills centre established	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 two (2) value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established
Lack of animal service centres	To ensure healthier animals	Construction of a dip tank in Chikoka	At least one (1) dip tank constructed	Number of dip tanks constructed
Lack of Police Post	To ensure better access to police services	Completion of construction of Chikoka Police Post	At least one (1) Police Post constructed	Number of Police Posts constructed
		Construction of police staff houses	At least two (2) police staff houses constructed	Number of police staff houses constructed

Table 13: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam construction	3	TBA	TBA
Construction of health posts	3	500,000	1,500,000
Construction of schools	2	1,000,000	2,000,000
Construction of a police post	1	250,000	250,000
Construction of staff houses	22	200,000	4,400,000
Roads Rehabilitation	TBA	TBA	TBA
Construction of classroom blocks	1	450,000	450,000
Construction of a dip tank	1	TBA	TBA

Table 14: 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.

Chisiya Ward PLUP is envisaged to be implemented in line with the Vubwi IDP 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 chieftdom 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 the DMT only concentrates on the supervision and monitoring of the process.

11. CONCLUSION

The PLUP for Chisiya 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 Vubwi DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Chisiya Ward, issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with 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 Chisiya 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: Chisiya 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 Chisiya 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 CHISIYA 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 Pembamoyo.
	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 Pembamoyo.
	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.	
Trading Area	No building of houses in the trading area.	The land rights will be revoked by HRH Pembamoyo.
	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	
Upgrading of School and Clinic	No encroachment in the area set aside for school and clinic expansion.	Report to the Chief
	No farming activities are allowed in the area set aside for the school and clinic.	
	No cutting down of trees around the school and clinic premises	
Expansion of Agricultural Area	Anyone wishing to expand their field must get consent from the chief.	Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
Hunting	No hunting is allowed in the chieftom	Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
Telecommunication Towers	No vandalism of Telecommunication Towers.	Inform the chief and report to the police.

Table 15: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Proposed Future Land Use Map

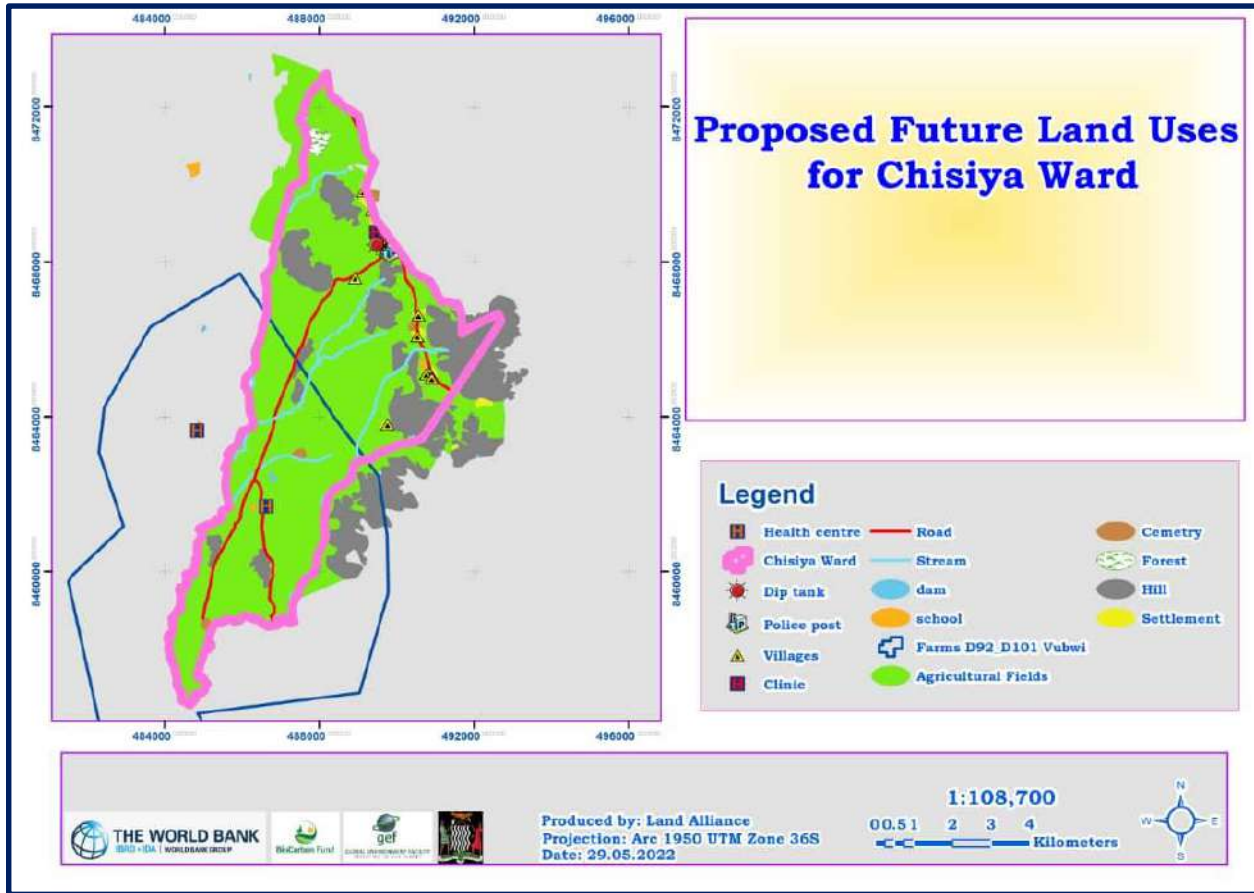


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Chisiya Ward

Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers

Indunas Meeting

Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

SN	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36 Above	Phone	NRC#	Signature
1	MIKE PHILI	M	CHAOTEKA	✓		0955229823	167876/05/11	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	PONTINO BANDA	M	BATHONI		✓			P. Banda
3	ROMANI CHILUMBU	M	CHAOTEKA	✓			167829/05/11	R. Chilumbu
4	LEONARDE MUSALE	M	CHAPORUBA		✓	0962310716	275145/02/11	L. MUSALE
5	Elizabeth Banda	F	SILIMA		✓			E. Banda
6	ESTERA BANDA	M	KASAKA		✓	0952064269	140227/05/11	L. Banda
7	ALIXANDRO ZULU	M	CHILUMBU		✓			A. Zulu
8	OMANI PHILI	M	LOLELO		✓			O. PHILI
9	LOJAS NDIOMBE	M	NDIOMBE	✓		0975202159	180903/05/11	L. Ndiombe
10	LAMON ISANDA	M	SILIMA		✓	0973859957	264185/05/11	L. Banda
11	TODAZIO SWANDE	M	CHITWANHYA		✓	0995179065	275267/05/11	T. Swande
12	EVANS MWANZA	M	MKAYIA		✓	0971672068	274175/11/11	E. Mwanza
13	Luciano Phiri	M	Zipala		✓		25325/05/11	L. Phiri
14	Elisao Phiri	M	Khungwa		✓		286784/05/11	E. Phiri
15	Paul Chilumbu	M	Chaoteka		✓	0971660114	385813/05/11	P. Chilumbu
16	Mahulo Mwila	M	Cisulo		✓			M. Mwila
17	Michael Banda	M	Cisulo?		✓		189256/05/11	M. Banda
18	Isidore Banda	M	Amose		✓		143550/05/11	I. Banda
19	Paul GAVAZIO	M	Kalou		✓	278142/11/11	273192/05/11	P. GAVAZIO
20	PATRICK TAMBWA	M	LOLELO	✓		0993674212	280165/05/11	P. Tambwa
21	WELU ZANI Tembo	M	NTHONDO		✓		317723/05/11	W. Tembo
22	Tobias Mbeve	M	D96		✓	0975327154	330124/05/11	T. Mbeve
23	CHONGANI BANDA	M	THOMOGWAZA		✓			C. Banda
24	FRANCIS PHIRI	M	KALOWA		✓	0977642310	146973/05/11	F. Phiri
25	GERALD PHIRI	M	D97		✓	0973268730	120888/05/11	G. Phiri
26	ELENA PHIRI	F	SHANGWANZI		✓			E. Phiri
27	TELEZIA MOTO	F	KATUNGA		✓		378788/05/11	T. Moto

First Village Meeting

KUNAWA
CHAALINA 12
ZIPALA
KAMWILA
KABWAZI

FIRST VILLAGE MEETING
16/05/22

Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

SN	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
1	JORDA MUKAZI	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
2	CHRISTINE BANDA	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓		1462151551	T. Mubwa
3	ALFONSO SABARA	F	KAMWILA	✓	✓			G. Banda
4	COBBIA PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			R. Souda
5	MALIN MUMBA	F	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓			
6	MACHISA PHILIP	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			M. N. Banda
7	MORRET PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
8	BARBARA MUKAZI	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
9	TERESA MUKAZI	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			
10	JESSICA PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
11	CESTRA MBELE	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			B. MBELE
12	MARTINA MBELE	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			
13	TERESA PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓		14629858/25345454	M. Souda T. PA.
14	ALISA MBELE	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
15	BATH MBELE	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
16	BATH MUKAZI	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
17	STELLA PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓			S. PHILIP
18	ESTHER BANDA	F	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓			P. Banda
19	ESTHER PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
20	CESTRA BANDA	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
21	ESTER PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
22	CESTRA PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
23	MARCO TAMB	F	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓			
24	ALISSA PHILIP	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			A. F. Banda M. Banda
25	MARICELINA MUKAZI	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			
26	VESTRA Zulu	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			
27	BARBARA MBELE	F	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓			
28	MORRIS BANDA	F	KHUSONGA	✓	✓			
29	LIVINESS BANDA	F	KAMWILA	✓	✓			
30	ELIAS MUKAZI	m	ZIPALA	✓	✓	097654853	106356141	
31	CESTRA MUMBA	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓	097652205		
32	ELIAS MUMBA	m	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓	0974662205	168717251	
33	LEONARD MBELE	m	KAMBWILA	✓	✓	0933300264	230687021	
34	WILLIAM PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓	097413537	125776501	
35	EDWARD PHILIP	m	KHUSONGA	✓	✓		286924101	
36	MOSES PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓	097461730	127544011	
37	CESTRA MBELE	m	KHUSONGA	✓	✓	0979824433	157470501	
38	JOSEPH MUKAZI	m	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓	097465544	115729601	
39	SERINA PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA	✓	✓		105151061	
40	CESTRA PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓			
41	CHAMBERA MUKAZI	m	KAMWILA	✓	✓	098504857		
42	CESTRA PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓		150136101	
43	MORRIS PHILIP	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓	0973300274	157459101	
44	BARBARA BANDA	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓		105991011	
45	BARBARA MUKAZI	m	CHIKOVA 2	✓	✓	197410771	197410771	
46	ROBERT MBELE	m	KHUSONGA	✓	✓	0972348296	107443101	
47	MORRIS MBELE	m	CHIKOVA 1	✓	✓	097433867	287433867	
48	MARTHALEH CHRIST	m	CHIKOVA	✓	✓			
49	ELIZABETH PHILIP	F	CHIKOVA	✓	✓			

32	TAVUMI MULAMBO	F	CHIKOMA 1	✓	0973526262	1665826511	M. P. P.
33	Joyce SAUWA	F	KAMALI 2	✓	0973526262	1665826511	M. P. P.
34	BALWON PHILIP	F	ZIPATA	✓	0973526262	1665826511	M. P. P.
35	CHRISTINA MASHAMBA	F	CHIKOMA 2	✓	0973526262	1665826511	M. P. P.
36	MUSLATA PHILIP	F	CHIKOMA 1	✓	0973526262	1665826511	M. P. P.
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Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
1	PHEMBA BANDA	M	CHISAKA 2	✓		0770977627	591879511	P. P.
2	HELENY PHE	M	KIMWIKWA	✓		0978291944	1669915511	P. P.
3	Paul Phil	M	KADYABWEZE	✓		0974510839	2850011511	P. P.
4	MARGARET Phil	M	DQA	✓		0978845602	1976045511	P. P.
5	MUTALE Phil	M	KALWA	✓		0977263787	1642005511	P. P.
6	CHUKUMBUTO Phil	M	KALWA	✓	✓	0973267187	1691705511	P. P.
7	Mikel Phil	M	CHISAKA 2	✓	✓	0974704436	1292565511	P. P.
8	David Phil	M	KALWA	✓		0979704436	340847511	P. P.
9	Randiel Banda	M	TZIT	✓			1292565511	P. P.
10	Blackson Banda	M	KALWA	✓			1292565511	P. P.
11	Leziusi Banda	M	KALWA	✓			1292565511	P. P.
12	GEORGE BANDA	M	KALWA	✓		0973324294	6226351521	P. P.
13	Layani Phil	M	KALWA	✓		0973326888	1581565511	P. P.
14	Lamecia Phil	M	DQA	✓			1573505511	P. P.
15	Frances Phil	M	KALWA	✓	✓	0977742340	1647315511	P. P.
16	Kingson Banda	M	DQA	✓			320379511	P. P.
17	Yohanne Zulu	M	CHITULO 2	✓		095445504	1662531511	P. P.
18	Amadi Phil	M	DQA	✓		0973300767	1292565511	P. P.
19	Bosilom Phil	M	KADYABWEZE	✓			3172315511	P. P.
20	Tembo Mwanza	M	PHINDA	✓		0971669130	1642121511	P. P.
21	Mufasa Salaka	M	DQA B	✓			1642121511	P. P.
22	Bodrick Salaka	M	KALWA	✓			1642121511	P. P.
23	Mwale Mwele	M	CHITULO 2	✓			1642121511	P. P.
24	Jones Banda	M	KALWA	✓			1642121511	P. P.
25	Mwel Mwele	M	KALWA	✓			1642121511	P. P.
26	Charles Mubana	M	KALWA	✓		0971412176	1642121511	P. P.
27	Phisofo Phil	M	KALWA	✓		0971412176	1642121511	P. P.
28	Alfonson Mwale	M	DQA A	✓	✓	0973298677	1636795511	P. P.
29	Stephen Zulu	M	DQA B	✓		0975327459	1827245511	P. P.
30	Wachi Zulu	M	DQA B	✓			1827245511	P. P.
31	Pziwel Zulu	M	DQA B	✓	✓	0978173217		P. P.
32	Phumani Phil	M	KADYABWEZE	✓		0976818112		P. P.
33	Solan Banda	M	KALWA	✓			18417815511	P. P.
34	Patricia Tembo	M	PHINDA	✓	✓		340847511	P. P.
35	Christa Banda	F	KALWA	✓			340847511	P. P.
36	Judith Phil	F	DQA	✓	✓			P. P.
37	Joyce Salaka	F	KALWA	✓				P. P.
38	Elizabeth Banda	F	KALWA	✓			1642121511	P. P.
39	Odeta Phil	F	CHISAKA 2	✓		0976811351	30887715211	P. P.
40	Esther Banda	F	DQA A	✓				P. P.
41	Kristina Banda	F	KALWA	✓	✓	0974131976	1254631511	P. P.
42	Mwale Mwele	M	PHINDA	✓				P. P.
43	Mwale Mwele	F	KALWA	✓			588181511	P. P.
44	Anah Banda	F	KALWA	✓				P. P.
45	Ernest Phil	F	KALWA	✓				P. P.
46	Patricia Phil	F	KALWA	✓				P. P.
47	David Banda	F	DQA	✓				P. P.
48	Helen Phil	F	DQA	✓				P. P.
49	Margaret Mwale	F	DQA	✓				P. P.

28	Alfonson	Male	M	D9A	A		✓	0977296272	103679/5511	A - Muvale
29	Stephen	Zulu	M	D9H	B		✓	0975327459	182724/5511	Banda -
30	Watch	Zulu	M	D9H	B		✓			W - Zulu
31	Azwel	Zulu	M	D9H	B		✓	0978173217		A - Zulu
32	Mulimani	Pwani	M	Katya	Chibweze		✓	0776818112		P - Pwani
33	Solan	Banda	M	Kalawa			✓		181178/5511	S - Banda
34	Patricia	Tambo	M	Mhondo			✓		340848/5511	P - Tambo
35	Analisa	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓			E - Banda
36	Judith	Pwani	F	D9H			✓			S - Pwani
37	Jovness	Sakala	F	Kalawa			✓			J - Sakala
38	Elizabeth	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓		194007/5511	E - Banda
39	Esther	Pwani	F	Chisawa 2			✓	0776811351	308572/5211	O - Pwani
40	Esther	Banda	F	D9H	A		✓			E - Banda
41	Krasasia	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓	0974131976	105163/5511	A - Banda
42	Mwambi	Pwani	F	Mhondo			✓			M - Pwani
43	Macha	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓		388181/5511	M - Banda
44	Anah	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓			A - Banda
45	Onester	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓			O - Pwani
46	Dorica	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓			D - Pwani
47	Dorica	Banda	F	D9H			✓			S - Banda
48	Helen	Pwani	F	D9H			✓			H - Pwani
49	Magret	Muvale	F	D9H			✓			M - Muvale

28	Vaulate	Pwani	F	D9H	B		✓	0974121132	180119/5511	V - Pwani
29	Lynness	Muvale	F	Kalawa			✓			L - Muvale
30	Haramba	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓			H - Pwani
31	Kayder	Zulu	F	Chisawa 2			✓			K - Zulu
32	Ngela	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓	0777729472	205554/5511	N - Pwani
33	evony	Banda	F	D9H	B		✓			E - Banda
34	Dachuel	Pwani	F	Sungumuni			✓			D - Pwani
35	Chapshoe	Pwani	F	Mhondo			✓			C - Pwani
36	Patricia	Muvale	F	D9H			✓			P - Muvale
37	Prisca	Muvale	F	Mhondo			✓			P - Muvale
38	Katasha	Miti	F	Mhondo			✓	09783112482	182824/5511	K - Miti
39	Rumapha	Pwani	F	Mhondo 2			✓		181313/5211	R - Pwani
40	ALEX	Zulu	M	D9G			✓	0973281121	157271/5511	A - Zulu
41	Rodrick	Tambo	M	D9H			✓	0977777429	157280/5511	R - Tambo
42	Mhoni	Pwani	M	D9H	B		✓			M - Pwani
43	Sosphul	Pwani	M	D9H			✓		209003/5511	S - Pwani
44	Rodah	Miti	F	Kalawa			✓	0777918192		R - Miti
45	Precias	Miti	F	Kalawa			✓			P - Miti
46	Mtilder	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓			M - Pwani
47	Joyce	Banda	F	D9H			✓			J - Banda
48	eunice	Pwani	F	Kalawa			✓		157172/5511	E - Pwani
49	malita	Banda	F	Kalawa			✓		187118/5511	M - Banda

Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project - Attendance Register

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
1	ELIDAH MITI	F	D97	✓			194079/5511	E. MITI
2	MARI PHIRI	F	CHASAWA I	✓		0970-681295	147266/5511	M. PHIRI
3	VIGANIA SAKALA	F	D97A	✓		077-1863911	157327/5511	V. SAKALA
4	FINNLET TEMBO	F	D97B					F. TEMBO
5	EMELITA NKUNIA	F	D97A		✓			M. TEMBO
6	MADALENA TEMBO	F	D97A		✓			J. ZULU
7	JOYCE ZULU	F	D97B	✓				L. WANGA
8	LOVNESS KAPANGA	F	D97A	✓				A. SAKALA
9	ASINELI SAKALA	F	D97A	✓			105948/5511	S. SAKALA
10	SARAH SAKALA	F	D97A	✓			182662/5511	S. SAKALA
11	JOSEPH TEMBO	M	D97 East	✓		0974-270978	158149/5511	S. SAKALA
12	CHIKUMBUSO PHIRI	M	D97A	✓		0973-268611		S. SAKALA
13	TOBIAS MBERE	M	D96	✓		0975327154	330174/5511	S. SAKALA
14	JACOB PHIRI	M	D96	✓		0974013376	374719/5511	S. SAKALA
15	ELIAS MWIKI	M	D97A	✓		0950249776	180328/5511	S. SAKALA
16	ANSFORD MBERE	M	D96	✓		0975327683	158481/5511	S. SAKALA
17	HENRY TEMBO	M	D97A	✓		09753285	147302/5511	S. SAKALA
18	MURIELI Banda	M	D96	✓		0972169360	578782/5511	S. SAKALA
19	Kleelas Phiri	M	D97E	✓		0975726720	224330/5511	S. SAKALA
20	BANDA ROBERT	M	CHASAWA 2	✓		09327972		S. SAKALA
21	PHIRI BHAGUBS	M	D97A	✓				R. PHIRI
22	BANDA LINDIED	M	D97A	✓				R. PHIRI
23	BANDA SUBZULAN	M	D97A	✓				R. PHIRI
24	PHIRI RICHARD	M	D97A	✓		0976961049	223503/6411	R. PHIRI
25	PHIRI SIMON	M	D97A	✓		0972076506	266613/5511	R. PHIRI
26	TEMBO WILSON	M	D97A	✓		097	266613/5511	R. PHIRI
27	Zulu BENEFORD	M	D97A	✓		097	266613/5511	R. PHIRI

28	Mbumba	MARTIN	M	D96						
29	PHIRI	RODRICK	M	D94	✓			0977764908	166957/501	(Signature)
30	PHIRI	LOBIAS	M	D94	✓			0972615183	15488/551	(Signature)
31	MWALE	JA MALA	F	D97A				096675552		T. Phiri
32	BANDA	ANASTAZIA	F	D97A		✓				T. MWALE
33	Moyo	TRISCAR	F	CHASABA 2		✓				A. Banda
34	Moyo	TRISCAR	F	D96		✓				P. Moyo
35	Banda	CHARITY	F	CHASABA 2		✓		0978003662	239981/521	C. Banda
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Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
1	ADIAS Zulu	M	Kasi Kwendu		✓			(Signature)
2	Tobiasa Phiri	F	mbhichikwen		✓	09754979725	32327/64	T. Phiri
3	TELEZIA moyo	F	Katungwa		✓		373255/64	T. moyo
4	Peter banda	M	mbwazina		✓		10372/64	P. banda
5	Lolensi Banda	M	Amase		✓		143550/54	L. Banda
6	Fogensio Mbumba	M	Chikwa	✓		0976330739	23541452	(Signature)
7	Mosau daka	M	mbhichikwen		✓			(Signature)
8	Changani banda	M	Thomogwata		✓		332495/64	E. banda
9	Dina Zulu	M	Mamba Viro		✓		276405/54	(Signature)
10	Maxwell Mwanzi	M	Katikwemba		✓		583772/64	(Signature)
11	JOSEPH BANDA	M	CHIZI	✓		0974253019	106377/64	J. BANDA
12	FENGELHO mbewe	M	haifed		✓		25531/64	F. mbewe
13	Pashan chikwa	M	mbhichikwen	✓				P. chikwa
14	ENGSTO CHIRWA	M	KATUNGA	✓				E. chikwa
15	yohane mwale	M	Thomogwata		✓			y. mwale
16	SERISA Mwanza	M	Katikwemba		✓		376193/64	S. Mwanza
17	Geoffrey Dania	M	Thomogwata	✓				G. Dania
18	Tobias Mwanza	M	Katungwa		✓			T. Mwanza
19	malika mbewe	M	Katungwa	✓				m. mbewe
20	LEVI mbewe	M	haifed	✓				l. mbewe
21	David Phiri	M	haifed	✓				d. Phiri
22	Paul Phiri	M	Katungwa	✓				P. Phiri
23	Mcnaul Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				m. Phiri
24	Mwale mbewe	F	haifed		✓			m. mbewe
25	Kosolata banda	F	amase	✓				k. banda
26	MARISA banda	F	amase	✓				m. banda
27	maria banda	F	mbhichikwen	✓				m. banda

Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
1	Agathe mbewe	F	haifod	✓				A. mbewe
2	Mary Phiri	F	Kalikwe	✓				M. Phiri
3	JENNY mwale	F	AMOSE	✓				J. mwale
4	Anastazia Zulu	F	nchirikilew		✓			A. Zulu
5	Ester zimba	F	haifod		✓			E. zimba
6	VERA mwanza	F	Kalikwembe		✓			V. mwanza
7	Abura mwanza	F	Kalikwembe		✓			A. mwanza
8	Faneli bento	F	Kalikwembe		✓	0973940771	05577/581	F. Bento
9	Christine Zulu	F	Kalikwembe		✓	0976093077		C. Zulu
10	Sostor mbewe	M	haifod	✓				S. mbewe
11	MOSES Mbeze	M	haifod	✓		0921203950		M. Mbeze
12	Joseph Tembo	M	Katunga	✓		0956179469	2588/581	J. Tembo
13	Nathan chilwa	M	Katunga	✓				N. chilwa
14	Abham banda	M	nchirikilew		✓			A. banda
15	Suzyo chilwa	M	Katunga		✓			S. chilwa
16	Mtshu chilwa	M	Katunga		✓			M. chilwa
17	Estiano mwanza	M	Kalikwembe	✓				E. mwanza
18	Matoa Phiri	M	AMOSE		✓			M. Phiri
19	Madaga Phiri	M	Mr. Lukwesi		✓			M. Phiri
20	hamack mbewe	M	haifod	✓			33023/581	H. mbewe
21	Isack Phiri	M	Katunga	✓				I. Phiri
22	maxwell banda	M	Kalikwembe	✓				M. banda
23	Mekias mbewe	M	haifod	✓				M. mbewe
24	FELIX Phiri	M	haifod	✓				F. Phiri
25	AYIBO mbanda	M	Kalikwembe	✓			17502/581	A. mbanda
26	PROSPER Mwanza	F	Kalikwembe	✓				P. Mwanza
27	edack Phiri	M	nchirikilew	✓				E. Phiri

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28	MARY mbewe	F	Kalikwembe		✓		09233/581	M. mbewe
29	Dobin Zulu	F	nchirikilew	✓				D. Zulu
30	Abise Zulu	F	nchirikilew	✓				A. Zulu
31	Ehiza Isak Zulu	F	nchirikilew	✓				E. Zulu
32	JOSEPHINE mwanza	F	Kalikwembe		✓	0976095852	121164/581	J. mwanza
33	JANE Phiri	F	Kalikwembe	✓				J. Phiri
34	Lukiza banda	F	Kalikwembe		✓			L. banda
35	EDINA mbewe	F	Kalikwembe	✓				E. mbewe
36	Emma Sakala	F	haifod	✓				E. Sakala
37	Fales banda	F	AMOSE	✓				F. banda
38	Idais mbewe	F	haifod	✓				I. mbewe
39	stelia Phiri	F	haifod	✓				S. Phiri
40	Heritina Zulu	F	nchirikilew		✓			H. Zulu
41	Dobin banda	F	Kalikwembe	✓				D. banda
42	Makulata mwanza	F	Kalikwembe		✓			M. mwanza
43	Lifansina Sakala	F	haifod	✓			18216/581	L. Sakala
44	Felisia mwanza	F	Kalikwembe	✓				F. mwanza
45	Lifansina Phiri	F	Katunga	✓				L. Phiri
46	Dobika Phiri	F	haifod	✓			166836/581	D. Phiri
47	Sulita Phiri	F	haifod	✓				S. Phiri
48	Nezia Phiri	F	Katunga	✓				N. Phiri
49	Dobin Phiri	F	nchirikilew	✓				D. Phiri

28	matu mbewe	M	haifod	✓				M. mbewe
29	Charles Sakala	M	Kalikwembe	✓				C. Sakala
30	Estiano banda	M	Kalikwembe	✓				E. banda
31	Edina banda	M	Kalikwembe	✓				E. banda
32	charis Phiri	M	Katunga	✓				C. Phiri
33	Elea Samu	M	Kalikwembe	✓				E. Samu
34	JANE mwanza	M	Kalikwembe	✓				J. mwanza
35	Mekias mbewe	M	Kalikwembe	✓				M. mbewe
36	Felix Sakala	M	Katunga		✓		166836/581	F. Sakala
37	Fales Zulu	M	Kalikwembe	✓				F. Zulu
38	Joseph Phiri	M	Kalikwembe	✓				J. Phiri
39	JOSS Phiri	F	haifod	✓				J. Phiri
40	JESTINA mwanza	F	Kalikwembe	✓				J. mwanza
41	EMMA Phiri	F	Katunga	✓			166836/581	E. Phiri
42	Makulata mwanza	F	Kalikwembe	✓				M. mwanza
43	Makulata mbewe	F	haifod	✓			166836/581	M. mbewe
44	Mable banda	F	Kalikwembe	✓				M. banda
45	blawisa Jere	F	Kalikwembe	✓				B. Jere
46	Felisia mwanza	F	Kalikwembe	✓				F. mwanza
47	Pinkelia mwanza	F	Katunga	✓				P. mwanza
48	Masautia mwanza	M	Katunga	✓				M. mwanza
49	Ruth Phiri	F	AMOSE	✓			166836/581	R. Phiri

Validation Meetings

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Nligita Banda	F	D94		✓			
2	Malita Banda	F	Kulobas		✓			
3	Ellena Pe	F	Shangarani		✓			
4	Olipah Chii	F	D94		✓			
5	Tidziwenji Banda	F	D94		✓			
6	Msonko Akkanged	M	D96	✓		0972317635	A30418/55/1	### M
7	Banda Jigson	M	D94		✓			
8	Phiri Francisco	M	Kalowa		✓		16975/55/1	F. Phiri
9	Tembo Newzani	M	Nthondo		✓		317723/55/1	M. Tembo
10	Phiri Larison	M	Shangarani		✓		180465/55/1	L. Phiri
11	Phiri Samson	M	Shangarani	✓				
12	Phiri Daniel	M	Nthondo		✓		181313/52/1	D. Phiri
13	Tembo Jackson	M	Kalowa		✓	0974908901	129281/55/1	J. Tembo
14	Banda Jenkelani	M	Katyaubwa		✓	097736818	11024/55/1	B. Banda
15	Banda Keliias	M	Kalowa		✓		11053/55/1	
16	Zulu Rodaniko	M	Chitsuro 2		✓	0956145504	320372/52/1	F. Zulu
17	Tembo Patricia	M	Nthondo		✓		340803/50/1	
18	Phiri Jackson	M	Shangarani		✓		100201/54/1	
19	Tembo Adamson	M	D96		✓	0973298677	163679/55/1	A. Tembo
20	Phiri Jepulani	M	Chitsuro 2		✓			
21	Mwale Paulenti	M	Katyaubwa		✓		192481/52/1	
22	Mwale Nisroti	M	Nthondo		✓			
23	Zulu Stephen	M	D94	✓		0975327459	182724/55/1	S. Zulu
24	Phiri Matiko	M	Chikoka 2		✓			

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
25	Phiri Mwanika	F	Nthondo	✓				
26	Konwe Idah	F	Nthondo	✓			169421/55/1	T. Konwe
27	Tembo Bernard	M	Nthondo		✓			
28	Zulu Ntachi	M	D94	✓		0972464104	158160/55/1	N. Zulu
29	Phiri Joel	M	D94	✓		0974579069	157645/55/1	
30	Mbewe Dennis	M	Kalowa		✓			
31	Phiri Spilino	M	Kalowa		✓			
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MAP VALIDATION

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Martin Mbeve	M	D96	✓		097264728	469571/11	M. Mbeve
2	Richard Phiri	M	D97		✓	097269244	3725036/11	R. Phiri
3	David Banda	M	Kadymbwa		✓	097837385	3945468/11	D. Banda
4	Richard Banda	M	Chisasa2	✓		-	157374/5/11	R. Banda
5	Charles Banda	M	D98E		✓	0971561688	10563615/11	C. Banda
6	Samson Phiri	M	D96		✓	0972663945	1290896/11	S. Phiri
7	John Mwaale	M	D98E		✓	0973904928	325258/5/11	J. Mwaale
8	Phumane Banda	M	D98E	✓		0975560592	57397/5/11	P. Banda
9	Sagdeck Mwaale	M	D97	✓		097376074	-	S. Mwaale
10	Paul Phiri	M	D98W	✓		0973356787	146801/5/11	P. Phiri
11	Rafino Phiri	M	D98W		✓	0972614982	142537/5/11	R. Phiri
12	Kastam Phiri	M	Kadymbwa		✓	27464332	421366/5/11	K. Phiri
13	Martin Banda	M	D97		✓	-	-	M. Banda
14	Cleophas Phiri	M	D98W		✓	0975326320	534330/5/11	C. Phiri
15	Patrick Kasaka	M	D98W	✓		0976381457	157375/5/11	P. Kasaka
16	Joseph Phiri	M	D98		✓	-	-	J. Phiri
17	Joseph Tembo	M	D98W	✓		09734220928	158149/5/11	J. Tembo
18	George Banda	M	Kadymbwa	✓		097332074	622655/5/11	G. Banda
19	Michael Banda	M	Chisasa2		✓	-	124256/5/11	M. Banda
20	Ellis Mwaale	M	D97A	✓		09749770	180323/5/11	E. Mwaale
21	Dumotina Daka	F	D98		✓	097520082	112622/5/11	D. Daka
22	Tobias Mbeve	M	D96		✓	097532257	330174/5/11	T. Mbeve
23	Kalengo Tembo	M	D96		✓	0979293117	236895/5/11	K. Tembo
24	Andelis Tembo	M	D97		✓	-	349543/5/11	A. Tembo
25	Patricia Banda	F	Kadymbwa	✓		0970517158	653530/5/11	P. Banda
26	Ruth Sakala	F	Kadymbwa	✓		097209964	-	R. Sakala
27	Flora Phiri	F	D97		✓	-	3399120/11	F. Phiri
28	Prisca Mwaale	F	D96		✓	0976603642	339981/5/11	P. Mwaale
29	ESNART Banda	F	Chisasa2		✓	-	143338/5/11	E. Banda
30	Mazumba Tembo	F	D97		✓	-	-	M. Tembo
31	Dorah Phiri	F	D94		✓	-	-	D. Phiri
32	Saramo Banda	F	Chisasa2		✓	0973329802	105140/5/11	S. Banda
33	Bejatta Banda	F	D96		✓	097257255	-	B. Banda
34	Jaya Mwaale	F	D96	✓		-	-	J. Mwaale
35	Stella Phiri	F	D96		✓	-	-	S. Phiri
36	Zioni Banda	F	D96	✓		-	-	Z. Banda
37	Miriam Mbeve	F	D96	✓		-	-	M. Mbeve
38	Chikumbuze Phiri	M	D97	✓		097326561	84	C. Phiri
39	Almas Sakala	M	D97		✓	0973316256	330272/5/11	A. Sakala
40	Gerold Phiri	M	D97		✓	0973262950	120888/5/11	G. Phiri
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55	Lanckw	mbawo	FM	Roy				
56	LAVI	mbawo	m	Roy				
57	Gravaziu	Phiri	m	Katungwa				
58	George Nyitenda		m	Katungwa			167526/59	L. mbawo
59	Jusipani	Chitanga	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
60	Paul	mbawo	m	Roy			167520/59	ca. D.
61	machigonyo	Mwamba	m	Roy				ca. D.
62	machigonyo	Mwamba	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
63	J. Nest	Phiri	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
64	Alfajidi	Phiri	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
65	Maobalid	Mwamba	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
66	ARISI	Mwamba	m	Roy				L. mbawo
67	Fumu	Chitanga	m	Katungwa				L. mbawo
68								L. mbawo
69								L. mbawo
70								L. mbawo
71								L. mbawo
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73								L. mbawo
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80								L. mbawo
81								L. mbawo
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83								L. mbawo
84								L. mbawo

25	LUNZA	Banda	F	Katungwa				
26	ABILOFINA	MILANZI	F	Katungwa				
27	TABVA	PHIRI	F	Katungwa				
28	Theresa	BANDA	F	Katungwa		0975250818	256977/59	L. mbawo
29	CHRISTOPHER	BANDA	M	Katungwa			158466/59	T. Phiri
30	Lovness	PHIRI	F	Katungwa			119277/59	T. Banda
31	AURELIA	MBAWE	F	Katungwa			149588/59	C. Banda
32	DORGEN	BANDA	F	Katungwa				L. Phiri
33	SOPHIA	MILANZI	F	Katungwa			142222/59	A. mbawo
34	FATIMA	MILANZI	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
35	FLORINA	JERO	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
36	VEDINA	MWANDA	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
37	ANAMIA	CHAWA	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
38	FELICIA	MWANDA	F	Katungwa			149611/59	L. Banda
39	JUSTINA	MWANDA	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
40	MATRONA	MWANDA	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
41	VERONICA	SHAWA	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
42	Chungwa	Banda	M	Katungwa				L. Banda
43	Joseph	Mwamba	M	Katungwa			232485/59	L. Banda
44	MABELIS	Banda	M	Katungwa			140211/59	L. Banda
45	Kalindu	Phiri	M	Katungwa				L. Banda
46	ESTHER	Zimba	F	Katungwa				L. Banda
47	Lilpa	Sakala	M	Katungwa			146603/59	L. Banda
48	Paul	Sakala	M	Katungwa			146603/59	L. Banda
49	Thomas	Mwamba	M	Katungwa				L. Banda
50	Makwe	Phiri	F	Katungwa			195550/59	L. Banda
51	AMIA	Phiri	F	Katungwa			375151/59	L. Banda
52	GRACE	Phiri	F	Katungwa			166841/59	L. Banda
53	Diana	Phiri	F	Katungwa			195513/59	L. Banda
54	ZIENO	Mwamba	M	Katungwa			180249/59	L. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Fandly Tembo	F	Machirori		✓			
2	Julius PHIRI	F	Katungwa		✓			F. PHIRI
3	MELANIKA MALO	F	Katungwa		✓			F. PHIRI
4	MENALI PHIRI	F	Katungwa		✓			V. MALO
5	Adeta Mbeuze	F	Katungwa	✓				M. PHIRI
6	JeanPH Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				G. Mbeuze
7	Lifassipa Sakala	F	Katungwa	✓				J. Phiri
8	Zipre Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				J. Phiri
9	Dorothy Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				L. Phiri
10	Maria Zimba	F	Katungwa	✓				Z. Phiri
11	Patricia Banda	F	Katungwa	✓				O. Phiri
12	Emilia Sakala	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Zimba
13	Maria Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				P. Banda
14	Sibira Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				E. Sakala
15	Maria Banda	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Phiri
16	Makwato Mbeuze	F	Katungwa	✓				S. Phiri
17	Thokwe Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Banda
18	Rapi Mbeuze	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Mbeuze
19	Erina Mbeuze	F	Katungwa	✓				T. Phiri
20	Akonisa Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Mbeuze
21	Tanzila Zulu	F	Katungwa	✓				E. Mbeuze
22	Palosi Mwanza	F	Katungwa	✓				L. Phiri
23	Josephine Mwanza	F	Katungwa	✓				T. Zulu
24	Lecho PHIRI	F	Katungwa	✓				P. Mbeuze

CHIKWA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Evan Mwanza	M	Zipala		✓			
2	HEKUS MBEUZE	M	Katungwa		✓			
3	GALEVERIA BANDA	M	ZIPALA		✓			
4	EVANS NKHATA	M	CHIKOKO 2		✓			
5	ELIAS PHIRI	M	NKHATA		✓			
6	COSMAS BANDA	M	CHIKOKO		✓			
7	Kennedy Mbeuze	M	Katungwa		✓			
8	Nathan Chin	M	Chikoko 1		✓			
9	Alibatic Phiri	M	Chikoko 2		✓			
10	Lucas Phiri	M	Zipala		✓			
11	Christina Phiri	M	Nkhata	✓				
12	James Mwanza	M	Nkhata		✓			
13	Fregensia Phiri	M	Nkhata	✓				
14	Emmanuel Banda	M	ZIPALA	✓				
15	Sylvester Phiri	M	Nkhata	✓				
16	Levison SAKALA	M	Nkhata	✓				
17	Solomon Nkhata	M	CHIKOKO 2	✓				
18	Phiri Richard	M	ZIPALA	✓				
19	Maceo NELSON	M	Nkhata	✓				
20	Phiri RODRICK	M	Nkhata	✓				
21	Abeta Phiri	M	Bamukwa		✓			
22	Violize Daka	F	Zipala	✓				
23	Royce Sakala	F	Zipala	✓				
24	Dorcasia Mbeuze	F	Zipala	✓				

25	MAGNET PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					m. phiri
26	ASHNESS MWALEWA	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					
27	SHAMBA MWALEWA	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
28	Jolina mwanza	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
29	GABINA PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓		0976055903	36/03/91		
30	MAUSUDA PHIRI	F	ZIPATA	✓					
31	KATHARINA SAKAYA	F	KAMALLA	✓					
32	ALINA MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					
33	ALANDA PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
34	CECILIA PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
35	TALISA PHIRI	F	KHUNGWA	✓					
36	RUH MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓		0977291958	25/05/82		
37	BETINA PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
38	JHELA PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
39	PRIZARA NGOMA	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓		5976896265	17/02/61		
40	MAYESA MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0925930506	17/2/87/55/1		
41	CATHERINE PHIRI	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
42	FREGESKA MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					
43	BANDA CHRISTOPHER	M	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
44	MWELWA NATHAN	M	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0976230239	25/01/54		
45	PHIRI LEWIS	M	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0977831915	58/01/11		
46	MIBEWE FROZA	M	KHUNGWA	✓		0976139017	16/09/55		
47	ROBERT KIWINDA	M	CHIKOKA 2	✓		0470219034			
48	JAWAHI M. BANDA	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					
49	ELYSABETH MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					
50	TRESCA MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0977520545	90/20/67/61		
51	MGNICA TEMBO	F	CHIKOKA 2	✓					
52			KHUNGWA	✓					
53									
54									

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Ejane Mwanza	M	Zipala		✓	0975554983	1053865511	<i>Ejane</i>
2	HARMS MUBWA	M	MUBWA		✓	0967938226	1456971527	<i>Harms</i>
3	GALEWAZIO BANDA	M	ZIPALA		✓		326546541	<i>Galewazio</i>
4	EVENIS NKHUNGU	M	CHIKOKA 2		✓	0974662205	105717571	<i>Evenis</i>
5	ELIAS PHIRI	M	NKHUNGU		✓		2869841521	<i>Elias</i>
6	COSMAS BANDA	M	CHIKOKA		✓			<i>Cosmas</i>
7	Kennedy Mbeze	M	KAMATA		✓	0976551309	129149551	<i>Kennedy</i>
8	Nathan chisi	M	chikoka 1		✓	0972257509	262829521	<i>Nathan</i>
9	MICHAEL Phiri	M	chikoka 2		✓	0950429405	1107685511	<i>Michael</i>
10	Luciano Phiri	M	Zipala		✓		253251521	<i>Luciano</i>
11	Christine Phiri	M	NKHUNGU	✓		0970794040	1584865511	<i>Christine</i>
12	James Mwanza	M	NKHUNGU		✓			<i>James</i>
13	Fregensia Phiri	M	NKHUNGU	✓		0974328330	1678255511	<i>Fregensia</i>
14	Emmanuel Banda	M	ZIPALA	✓				<i>Emmanuel</i>
15	Sylvester Phiri	M	NKHUNGU	✓			1158515511	<i>Sylvester</i>
16	LEVISON SAKATA	M	NKHUNGU	✓				<i>Levison</i>
17	Sotomon Mubwa	M	CHIKOKA 2	✓				<i>Sotomon</i>
18	Phiri RICHARD	M	ZIPALA	✓	✓	077617808	1727745511	<i>Richard</i>
19	Mbeze NELSON	M	NKHUNGU	✓		097524977	1584205511	<i>Mbeze</i>
20	Phiri RODRICK	M	NKHUNGU	✓		0017030778	1729165511	<i>Rodrick</i>
21	Adote Phiri	M	MUBWA		✓			<i>Adote</i>
22	VIOLET DAKA	F	Zipala	✓		0777989912		<i>Violet</i>
23	Royce Sakata	F	Zipala	✓				<i>Royce</i>
24	DANUSIA Mbeze	F	Zipala	✓		0974252531	1665135511	<i>Danusia</i>

25	Margret Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓					
26	AGNESS MWELEWA	F	chikoka 1	✓					
27	CHANDA MWELEWA	F	Chikoka 2	✓					
28	Jolina Mwelewa	F	Chikoka 2	✓					
29	Gabina Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓					m. Phiri
30	Mauweina Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓		0976055402	26/05/71		
31	Kephasina Mwelewa	F	Ziruba	✓					Emwanzi
32	Alina Mbeuwa	F	Kamaliza	✓					T. Mwelewa
33	Alaicha Phiri	F	chikoka 2	✓					D. Phiri
34	Cecilia Phiri	F	chikoka 2	✓					m. Phiri
35	Tauza Phiri	F	khungwa	✓					P. Sakala
36	Ruth Mbeuwa	F	Chikoka 2	✓		0977291999	25/05/51		A. Mbeuwa
37	Beta Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓					A. Phiri
38	Hella Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓					C. Phiri
39	Prisca ngoma	F	Chikoka 1	✓		0976896669	17/09/20/61		T. Phiri
40	Marysa Mbeuwa	F	Chikoka 1	✓		0975930566	13/27/07/55/1		R. Phiri
41	Ethiopia Phiri	F	Chikoka 2	✓					D. Phiri
42	Fredrick Mbeuwa	M	Chikoka 2	✓					S. Phiri
43	Banda Christopher	M	Chikoka 2	✓					P. ngoma
44	MWELWA NATHAN	M	Chikoka 2	✓					m. Mbeuwa
45	Chiki Lewis	M	CHIKOKA 2	✓		097630099	23/01/71		G. Phiri
46	Mbeuwa Freda	M	khungwa	✓		0977231915	5/02/01/11/11		Mbeuwa
47	ROBERT Mwelewa	M	Chikoka 2	✓		0976139017	16/05/55/1		A. Phiri
48	TAUZA I. M. Banda	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0970271903			R. Phiri
49	ELYABATH MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓					Mwelewa
50	TRESCA MBEWE	F	CHIKOKA 1	✓		0977521545	902067/11		R. Phiri
51	MONICA TEMBO	F	khungwa	✓			105798/55/1		F. Mbeuwa
52									T. Mbeuwa
53									M. Tembo
54									

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Family Tembo	F	Mchikwini		✓			
2	JULIA PHIRI	F	Katungwa		✓		10372/55/1	F. Tembo
3	VELONIKA MALO	F	Katungwa		✓			J. Phiri
4	MEMALI PHIRI	F	Katungwa		✓			V. Malo
5	ODELA MBEWE	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Phiri
6	BERNICE PHIRI	F	Katungwa	✓				G. Mbeuwa
7	Lifosipa Sulkala	F	Katungwa	✓				J. Phiri
8	ZIONE PHIRI	F	Katungwa	✓			192119/55/1	L. Sulkala
9	DORITA PHIRI	F	Katungwa	✓				J. Phiri
10	MARIA ZIMBA	F	Katungwa	✓			166886/55/1	D. Phiri
11	Esther Banda	F	Katungwa	✓				m. Zimba
12	Emma Sakala	F	Katungwa	✓				P. Banda
13	Maria Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				E. Sakala
14	Sithira Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				m. Phiri
15	Maria Banda	F	Katungwa	✓				S. Phiri
16	Marysa Mbeuwa	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Banda
17	Thokwe Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Mbeuwa
18	MPI MBEUWA	F	Katungwa	✓				T. Phiri
19	Edina Mbeuwa	F	Katungwa	✓				M. Mbeuwa
20	Lifosina Phiri	F	Katungwa	✓			191195/55/1	E. Mbeuwa
21	Tomasida Zulu	F	Katungwa	✓				L. Phiri
22	DALASI MALOZWA	F	Katungwa	✓				T. Zulu
23	JOSEPHINE MWOANZA	F	Katungwa	✓		0976295201	12/16/155/1	P. Malo
24	LECHO PHIRI	F	Katungwa	✓				T. Mwelewa

25	LUNZA BALU DEX	F	KALUKUMBE				
26	ADOLFINA MILANZI	F	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓			
27	TABAYA PHIRI	F	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓	0975258818	288972/521	L. Banda
28	Theresa BANDA	F	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓		158466/551	A. Milanzi
29	CHRISTOPHER BANDA	M	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓		112777/551	T. Phiri
30	LORENSS PHIRI	F	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓		149588/551	T. BANDA
31	AURELIA MBEWE	F	KATUNGA	✓			C. Banda
32	BORGEN BANDA	F	KATUNGA	✓			L. Phiri
33	SOPHOPHINE MILANZI	F	KALUKUMBE	✓		142222/551	A. MBEWE
34	FATIMA BANDA	F	KATUNGA	✓			M. Banda
35	BLANINA JEGE	F	KATUNGA	✓			S. Mwanza
36	VEDIYA MWANZA	F	KATUNGA	✓			F. Banda
37	ANANDA CHAWA	F	KATUNGA	✓			B. Banda
38	FELICIA MWANZA	F	KATUNGA	✓		149611/551	✓ Mwanza
39	JUSTINA MWANZA	F	KATUNGA	✓			M. Chawwa
40	MATRONA MWANZA	F	KALUKUMBE	✓			F. Mwanza
41	MATRONA MWANZA	F	KALUKUMBE	✓			S. Mwanza
42	Valentina BANDA	F	KATUNGA	✓			M. Mwanza
43	Chungu Banda	M	ITHOMOGWAZA	✓			✓ Mwanza
44	Joseph Mwanza	M	Rai	✓		272485/521	L. Banda
45	meleki Banda	M	Mchikwini	✓		140211/551	F. Mwanza
46	Daliso Phiri	M	Rai	✓			M. Banda
47	ESTHER Zimba	F	Rai	✓			D. Phiri
48	Filipo Sakala	M	Katungwa	✓		146605/521	✓ Zimba
49	James Mwanza	M	Katungwa	✓		146602/551	F. Sakala
50	HAKWE PHIRI	M	Rai	✓		195550/551	P. Sakala
51	ANA PHIRI	F	Rai	✓		375151/551	P. Mwanza
52	GRACE PHIRI	F	Rai	✓		166841/551	F. Phiri
53	Brian Phiri	M	Rai	✓		145513/551	A. Phiri
54	ZIENO Mwanza	M	Katungwa	✓		180244/551	D. Phiri
							E. Mwanza

55	LAVI mbewe	M	Rai	✓			
56	LAVI mbewe	M	Rai	✓			
57	Grevaizo Phiri	M	Katungwa	✓		157526/551	L. mbewe
58	George Nyanza	M	Katungwa	✓			L. mbewe
59	Lusigano Chinyere	M	Katungwa	✓			L. Phiri
60	Paul MBEWE	M	Rai	✓		167520/551	L. Mwanza
61	maklesimo Mwanza	M	Katungwa	✓			L. Chawwa
62	maklesimo Banda	M	Katungwa	✓			P. Mwanza
63	Jesse Phiri	M	Katungwa	✓			M. Mwanza
64	Abulidi Banda	M	Rai	✓			M. Banda
65	MOFATID Mwanza	M	Rai	✓			J. Phiri
66	ABESI Kanda	M	Katungwa	✓			D. Banda
67	Fuma Chinyere	M	Katungwa	✓			M. Mwanza
68				✓			A. Mwanza
69				✓			T. Chawwa
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MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTERGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Martin Mbeve	M	D96	✓		0972697200	469571521	M. Mbeve
2	Richard Phiri	M	D97		✓	0972697200	3735026/1	R. Phiri
3	David Banda	M	Kadymbwa		✓	0972697200	3945060/1	D. Banda
4	Richard Banda	M	Chisankwa 2	✓		-	157374/5/1	R. Banda
5	Charles Banda	M	D98E		✓	0971501458	105636/5/1	C. Banda
6	Samson Phiri	M	D97C		✓	0973608945	1290876/1	S. Phiri
7	John Mwaale	M	D98E		✓	0977904928	375258/5/1	J. Mwaale
8	Phumose Banda	M	D98E	✓		09775360992	157397/5/1	P. Banda
9	Shadrack Mwaale	M	D97	✓		0975765094	-	S. Mwaale
10	Bright Phiri	M	D98W	✓		0973260289	1468016/1	B. Phiri
11	Rejzoo Davis	M	D98W		✓	0973611988	142537/5/1	R. Davis
12	Kusalom Phiri	M	Kadymbwa		✓	274084322	421366/5/1	K. Phiri
13	Martin Banda	M	D97		✓	-	-	M. Banda
14	Elephas Phiri	M	D98W		✓	0975320320	324330/5/1	E. Phiri
15	Patrick Kasaka	M	D98W	✓		0976381657	157375/5/1	P. Kasaka
16	Boya Phiri	M	D98		✓	-	-	B. Phiri
17	Joseph Tembo	M	D98W	✓		0974220972	158149/5/1	J. Tembo
18	George Banda	M	Kalawa	✓		0973320794	022635/5/1	G. Banda
19	Michael Banda	M	Chisankwa 2		✓	-	129256/5/1	M. Banda
20	ELIAS MWALE	M	D97A	✓		097044770	180323/5/1	E. Mwaale
21	Dennis Mwaale	M	D98		✓	097320083	1102622/5/1	D. Mwaale
22	Tobias Mbeve	M	D96		✓	0975322057	330174/5/1	T. Mbeve
23	Kalunga Tembo	M	D96	✓		0979293117	236895/5/1	K. Tembo
24	Phidelis Tembo	M	D97		✓	-	349542/5/1	F. Tembo

25	Patricia Banda	F	Kalawa	✓		0970517158	633550/5/1	P. Banda
26	Ruth Sakala	F	Kalawa	✓		097279664	-	R. Sakala
27	Flora Phiri	F	D97		✓	-	339920/5/1	F. Phiri
28	Prisca Moya	F	D96		✓	09726603642	339981/5/1	P. Moya
29	Esther Banda	F	Chisankwa 2		✓	-	143338/5/1	E. Banda
30	Mazumba Tembo	F	D97		✓	-	-	M. Tembo
31	Dorah Phiri	F	D94		✓	-	-	D. Phiri
32	Sarame Banda	F	Chisankwa 2		✓	0972329822	105140/5/1	S. Banda
33	Gejato Banda	F	D96		✓	0972329822	-	G. Banda
34	Joyce Mwaale	F	D96	✓		0972329822	-	J. Mwaale
35	Stella Phiri	F	D96		✓	-	-	S. Phiri
36	Zion Banda	F	D96	✓		-	-	Z. Banda
37	Miriam Mbeve	F	D96	✓		-	-	M. Mbeve
38	Chirumbuze Phiri	M	D97	✓		097326326	84	C. Phiri
39	Atkins Sakala	M	D97		✓	0972316256	330272/5/1	A. Sakala
40	Gerald Phiri	M	D97		✓	0973260980	130888/5/1	G. Phiri
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MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT - ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Viligita Banda	F	D94		✓			
2	Melita Banda	F	Kulobas		✓			
3	Ellena Rie	F	Shangarani		✓			
4	Oliash Chisi	F	D94		✓			
5	Tidziwanji Banda	F	D94		✓			
6	Momoko Afikangel Banda	M	D96	✓		0972317635	A3044/55/1	### M
7	Phiri Jigson	M	D94		✓			
8	Phiri Francisco	M	Kalowa		✓		16975/55/1	F Phiri
9	Zembo Nkwazani	M	Nthondo		✓		317725/55/1	M. Zumbwa
10	Phiri Lovison	M	Shangarani	✓			180468/55/1	L Phiri
11	Phiri Samson	M	Shangarani	✓				
12	Phiri Daniel	M	Nthondo		✓		181313/52/1	J. Phiri
13	Zembo Jackson	M	Kalowa		✓	0974908901	129281/55/1	J. Zumbwa
14	Banda Chenelani	M	Kalyambaze		✓	097736818	11024/55/1	B. Banda
15	Banda Kozias	M	Kalowa		✓		15853/55/1	
16	Zulu Rodariko	M	Chitsuro		✓	0956145804	320372/52/1	E. Zulu
17	Zembo Fabricio	M	Nthondo		✓		348848/55/1	
18	Phiri Jackson	M	Shangarani		✓		100201/59/1	J. Phiri
19	Fanz Adamson	M	D96		✓	0973248677	163679/55/1	J. Fanz
20	Phiri Jepulani	M	Chitsuro 2		✓			
21	Mwale Daulenti	M	Kadyambaze		✓		19281/52/1	
22	Mwale Nisroti	M	Nthondo		✓			
23	Zulu Stephen	M	D94	✓		0975827459	182724/55/1	S. Zulu
24	Phiri Marika	M	Chikika 2		✓			

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
25	Phiri Mwanjila	F	Nthondo	✓				
26	Anguse Idah	F	Nthondo	✓			167421/55/1	I. Longwe
27	Zembo Bernard	M	Nthondo		✓			
28	Zulu Wachi	M	D94	✓		0972464104	158160/55/1	M. Zulu
29	Phiri Joel	M	D94	✓		0974579069	157045/55/1	
30	Mbewe Dennis	M	Kalowa		✓			
31	Phiri Spilino	M	Kalowa		✓			
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