KAPACHI WARD – CHADIZA DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN

(PLUP)

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

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Preface

This Participatory Land Use Plan (PLUP) for Kapachi 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 one: 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 Assessment (SBIA), and various stakeholders such as His Royal Highness Chief Zingalume of Zingalume Chiefdom, Chadiza District Multi-sectoral Teams (DMTs), Department of Physical Planning, Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward residents in implementing sustainable and environmentally friendly land use practices in their ward, and also help in addressing the key issues identified, which have so far led to the unsustainable resource usage. This PLUP will help residents find alternative livelihood sources which will make them refrain from unsustainable land use practices such as unsustainable agriculture expansion, unplanned human settlement, environmental degradation and deforestation. This will help in the realisation of ZIFLP vision, which is to improve rural livelihoods in Eastern Province by reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation using low emission pathways through local participation by 2030.

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

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Council Secretary District Commissioner

Chadiza Town Council Chadiza District

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HRH Chief Zingalume

Zingalume Chiefdom

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Acknowledgements

We the Consortium of Land Alliance comprising of Chipata District Land Alliance, Petauke District Land Alliance and Zambia Land Alliance Nyimba would like to express our gratitude to the Republic of Zambia for sourcing funding from the World Bank for the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP) through the Project Manager Dr Tasila Banda, Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Local Government through the Chadiza District Multi-Sectoral Teams (DMTs), His Royal Highness Chief Zingalume, Kapachi Ward Development Committee and the community of Kapachi Ward.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDF – Constituency Development Fund

CSA – Climate Smart Agriculture

DMT - District Multi-Sectoral Team

EP - Eastern Province

EMP - Environmental Management Plans

FPIC - Free Prior Informed Consent

GPS - Global Positioning System

ICT – Information and Communications Technology

IDP – Integrated Development Plan

JICA - Japanese International Corporation Agency

JIDP – Joint Integrated Development Plan

LAP - Local Area Plan

LULC - Land Use Land Cover

LUP - Land Use Planning

NDP - National Development Plan

NRM - Natural Resource Management

OCC - Objection, Correction and Confirmation

ODK - Open Data Kit

PAD - Project Appraisal Document

PLUP - Participatory Land Use Planning

URP - Urban and Regional Planning

WDC - Ward Development Committee

ZIFLP - Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

1.3 Legal Context

The Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 Zingalume. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Kapachi 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 three clustered focus group village meetings namely; Kapachi, Tadyela and Kalongwezi. 15 villages and 3 farms were represented at the clustered village meeting. Community members in all the three 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 points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	14 Villages and 4 farms were identified	All Villages within Kapachi 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	7 Indunas from Zingalume Chiefdom were sensitised.	All the Indunas in the Ward	Number of Indunas and Head Persons sensitised in the chiefdom of Zingalume.
3	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 3 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 3 Village Clusters	195 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 98 men and 97 women
4	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	5 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Kapachi Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Kapachi Ward
5	Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done at the Palace and in all the 3 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 Kapachi 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	Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward

Kapachi ward is one of the 15 wards in Chadiza District and is located in Zingalume Chiefdom. The other wards are Chadiza, Chamandala, Chanjowe, Chilenga, Kampini, Kandabwako, Mangwe, Maje, Naviluri, Nsadzu, Ambidzi, Khumba, Mwangazi, and Tafelansoni. It is a boundary ward between Chipata to the North, Vubwi to the East and Katete to the West. It is situated between latitudes 13.75° and 14.35° South and longitudes 32° and 33° East.

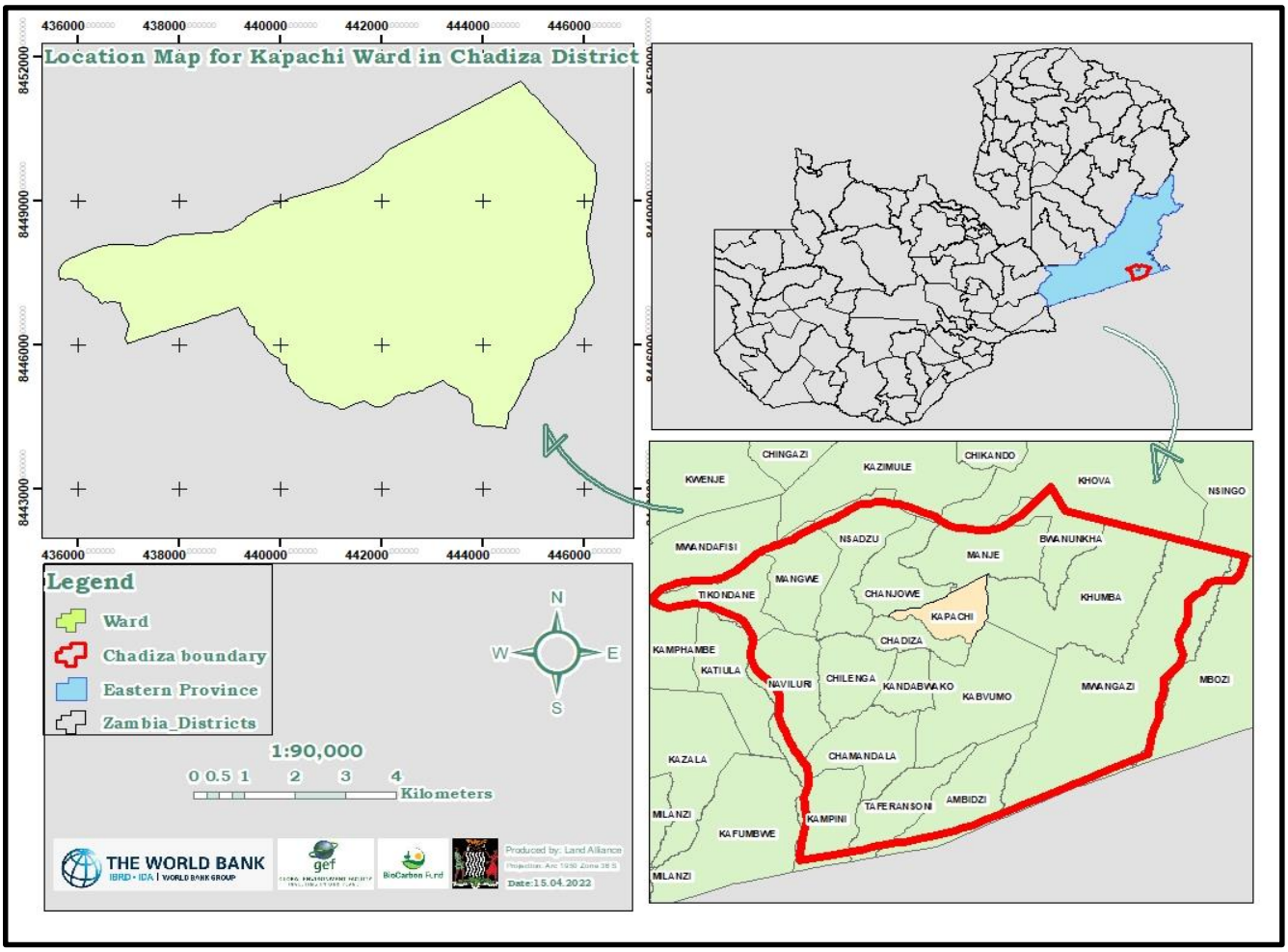


Figure 1: Kapachi Ward Location Map

3.2 Climatic Conditions

Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward

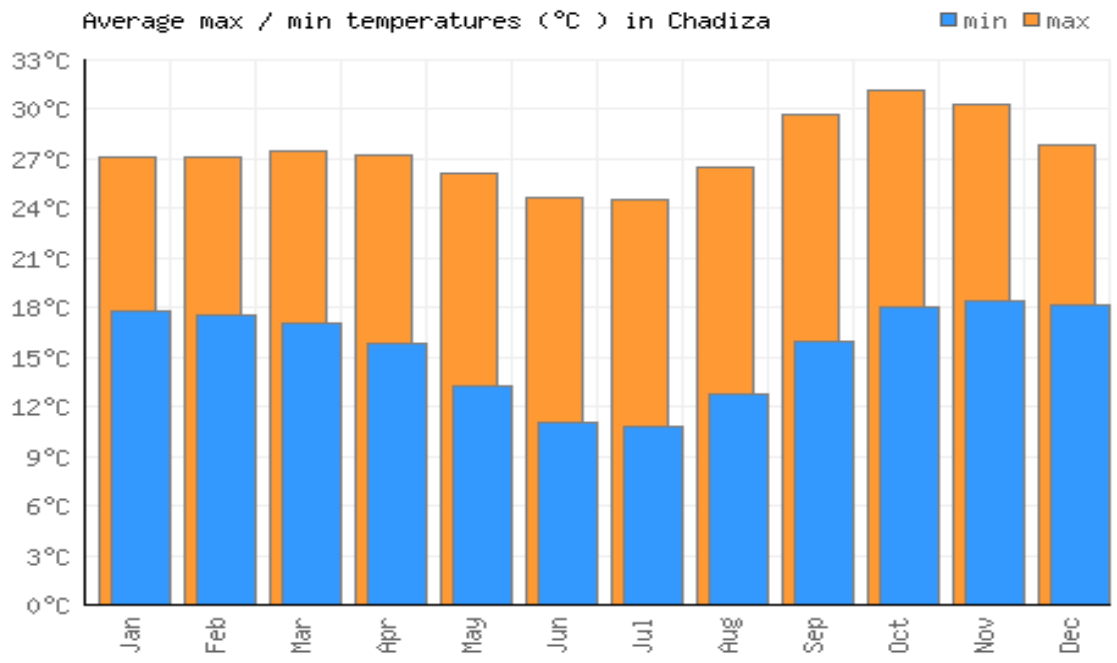


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Kapachi Ward

3.2.2 Rainfall

Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward:

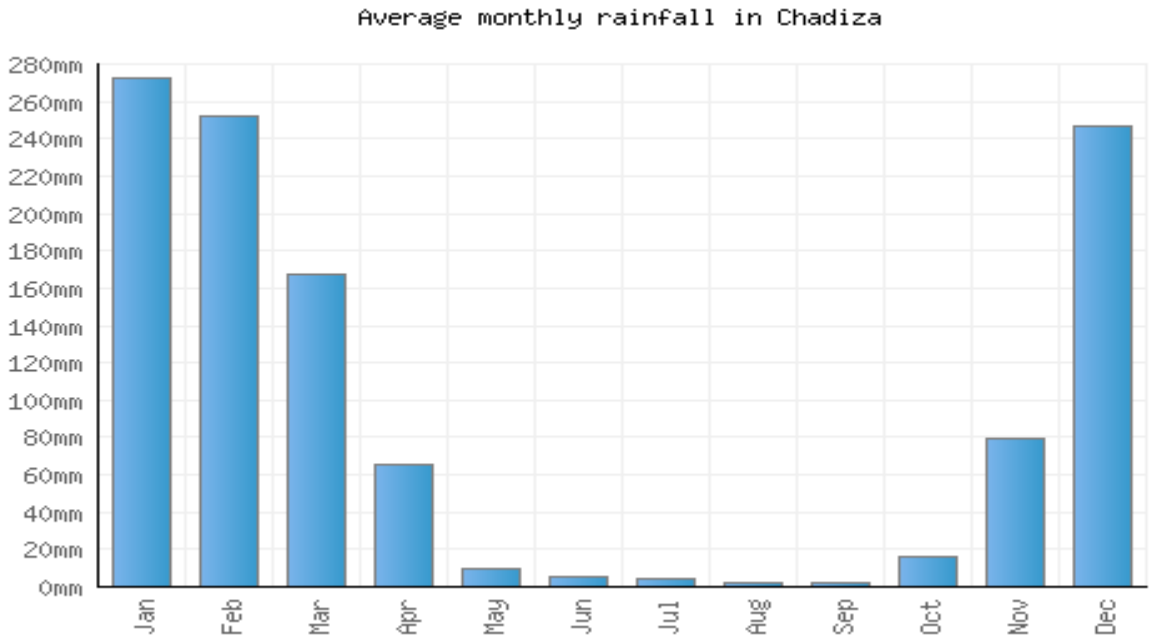


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Kapachi Ward

3.2.2 Ecological Zone

Zambia, as a country, is divided into three main Ecological Zones, which are: Zone I, Zone II and Zone III. Chadiza District is characterised by the IIa Ecological Zone. Kapachi Ward, being located in Chadiza District, therefore falls under the IIa 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:

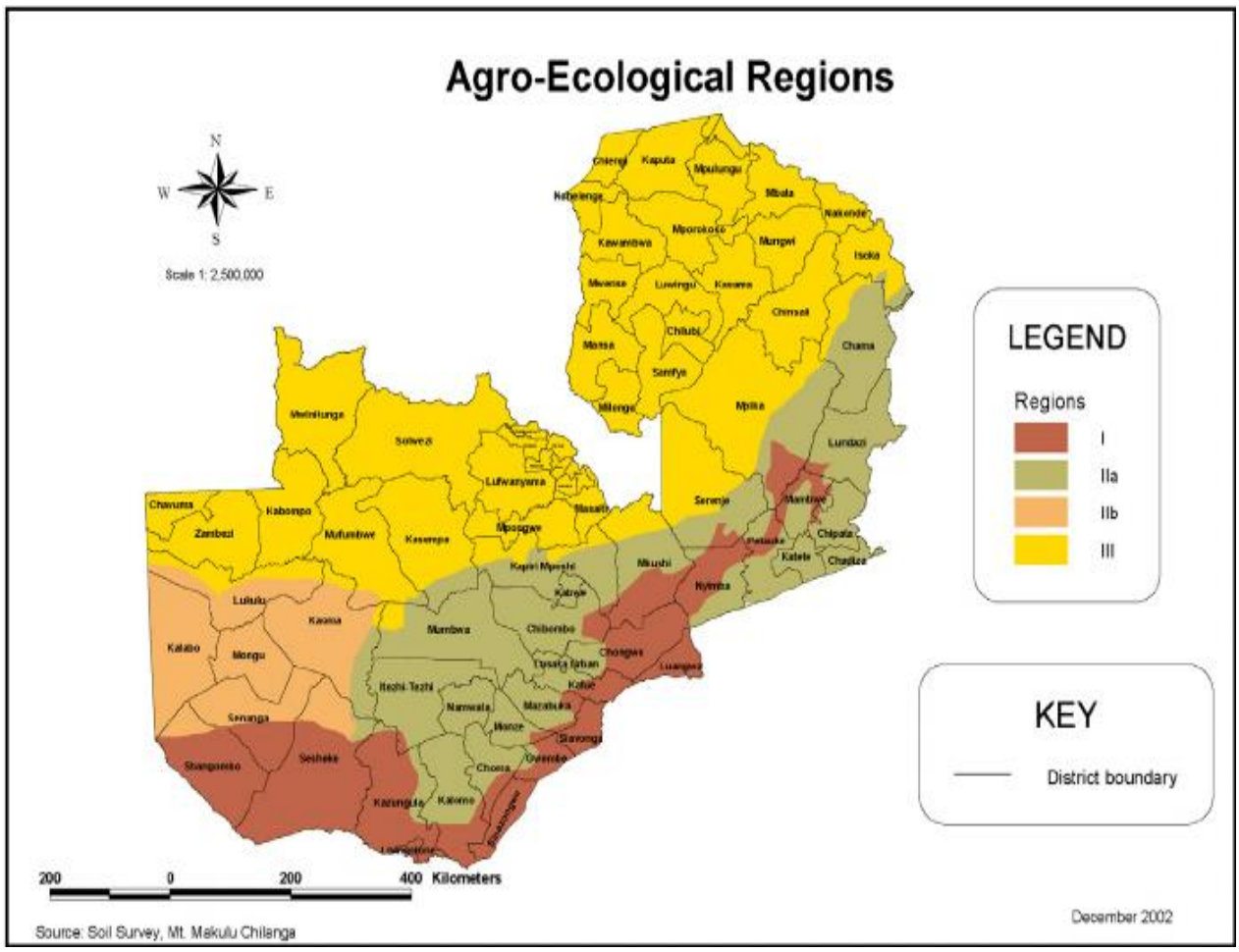


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.3 Soil Types

Kapachi Ward is dominated by Acrisol and Lithosol Soil Zones. The Lithosols Soil Zones are characterised by rocky sandy soils which are very shallow soils developed from various non-carbonated hard rocks and sandy soils which are well aerated but do not hold much water and they have poor nutrients, making them unfavourable for agricultural practices (Ersek, 2020). On the other hand, Acrisol Soil Zone is characterised by rich clay subsoil and is associated with humid tropic climate and often supports forested areas. Acrisols are characterised by low fertility and toxic amounts of aluminium, which make them unsuitable for agriculture (Peter Schad, 2006). The figure below shows a map of Kapachi's Soil Types:

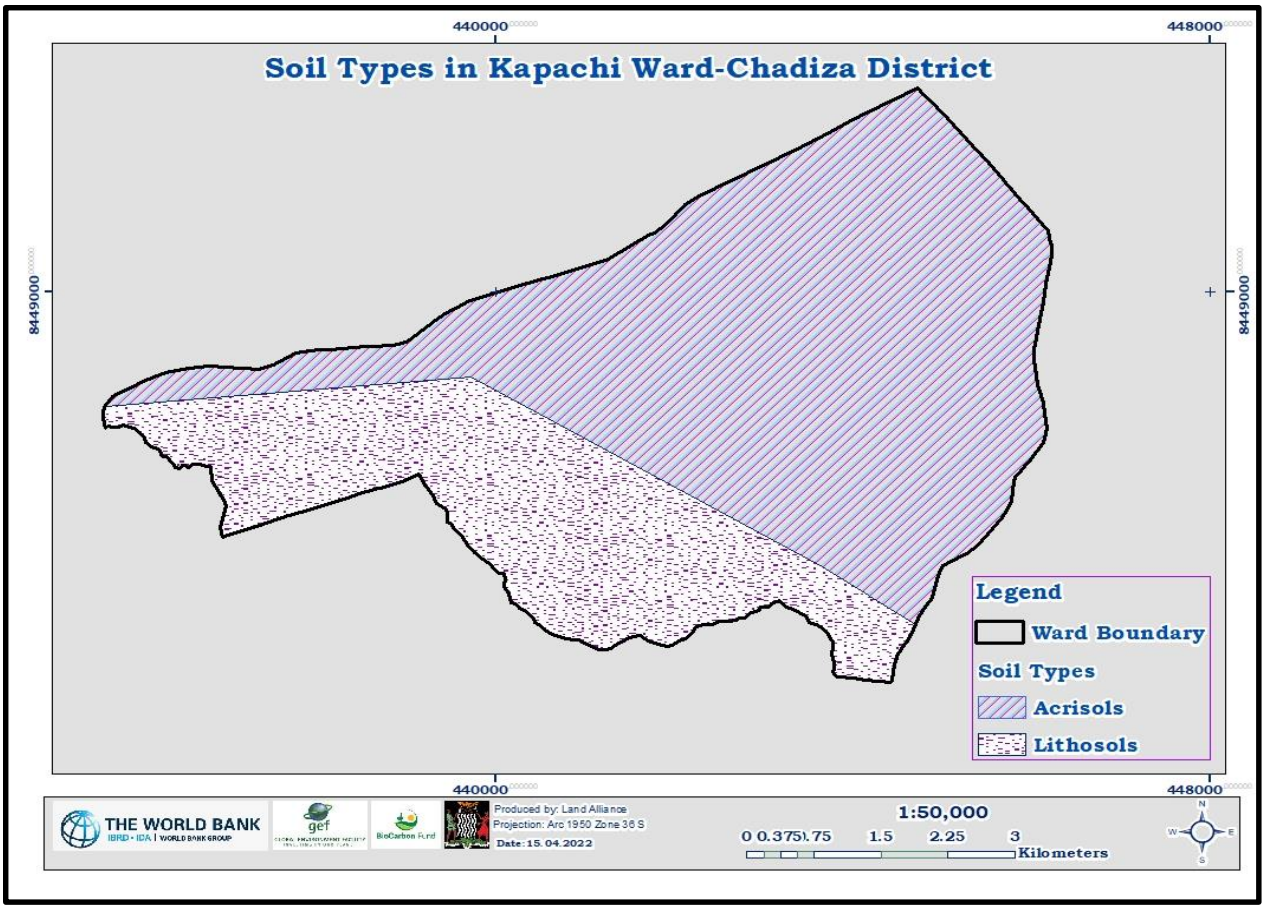


Figure 5: Kapachi Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Kapachi ward covers a total area of 3,912.3 hectares. Settlements in the ward are dispersed with poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, as the areas become inaccessible because streams flood and there are no bridges/culverts (Chadiza IDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of 14 villages and 4 farms, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Kapachi Ward has an estimated total population of 5,071 as shown in the table below:

Ward	**Population**		
Kapachi	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
	2,507	2,564	5,071
Source: Chadiza IDP, 2021			

Table 3: Kapachi 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 Chadiza District at 2.8% Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Kapachi Ward was projected to increase to 5,635 and 7,143 in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Chadiza IDP, 2021).

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

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Kapachi ward has a total of three (3) schools, all of which are primary schools. The ward has no health facilities. The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in the Kapachi Ward:

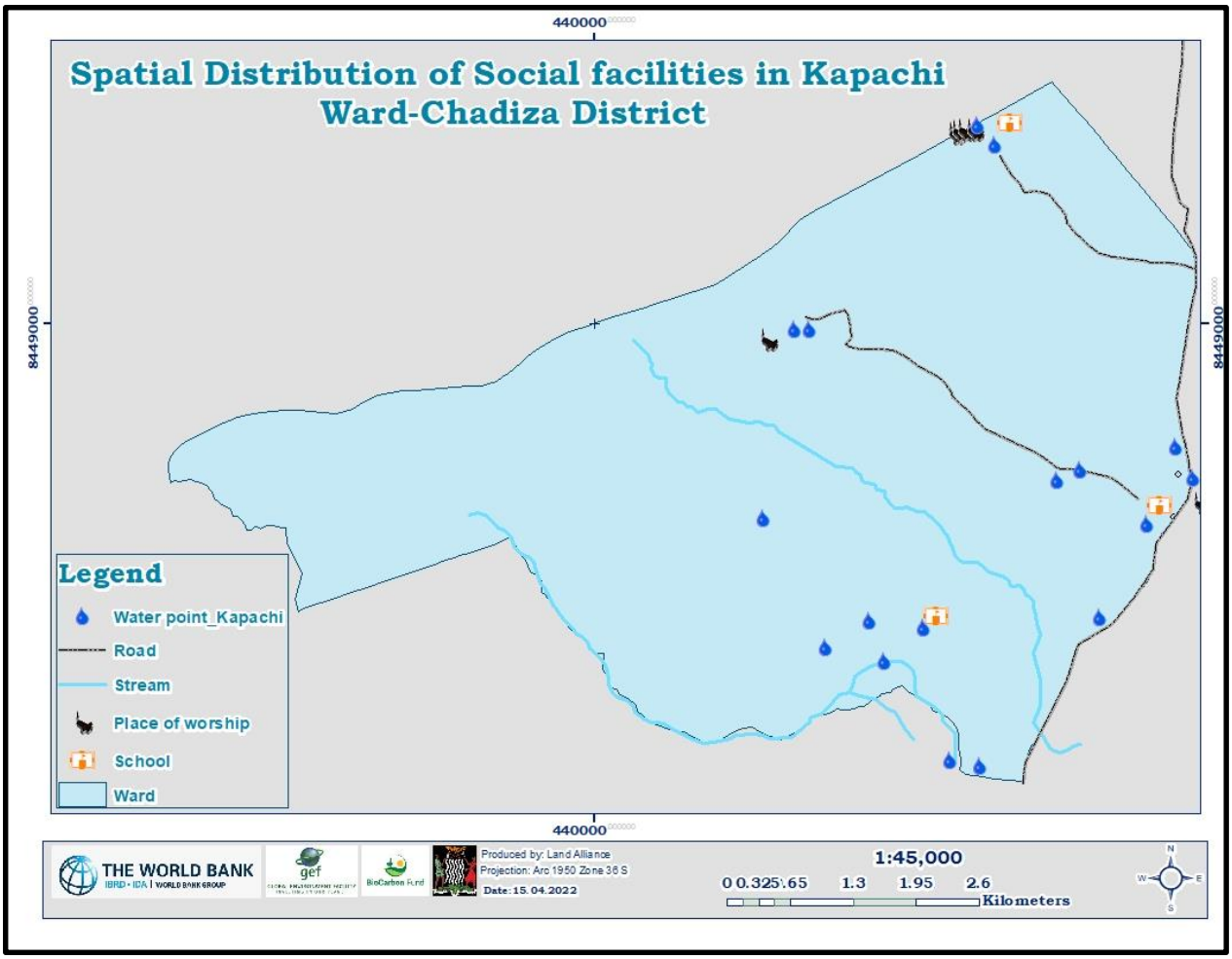


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Kapachi Ward

3.3 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Kapachi 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 Kapachi include cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, chickens, and ducks. The products are either sold to the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) or in urban centres of Chadiza or Chipata.

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 Kapachi Ward residents is closely associated with the limited

development of economic opportunities in the area because most, if not all, residents depend on undiversified sources of livelihood based on rain-fed agriculture.

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

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

Increase in population has equally contributed to unsustainable natural resource usage in that community members clear land for purposes of settlements and agriculture because their livelihood is entirely dependent upon farming. Thus, they either clear land for field expansions or to open up new fields. Additionally, the entire Kapachi 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 business. However, the clearing of trees has led to the disappearance of biodiversity in the area.

3.6 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

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

Constraints	Opportunities
-Low agricultural yields due to poor farming practices	-Switching to climate smart agriculture
-Lack of initial startup capital	-Venturing into value-addition activities
-Lack of alternative livelihood sources	-Establishment of market infrastructure
-Poor road network to access some villages	-Construction of feeder roads
-Lack of electricity	-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. Kapachi Ward has various biodiversity hotspots and the following hotspots were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

3.7.1 Streams and Dams

Kapachi ward has two (2) streams, which cover part of its boundary and has 1 dam. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

3.7.2 Forests

Kapachi has five (5) forests (Chamchenga East, Makwangwala, Kapachi, Tadyela and Kadyolo), more than 15 hills and 3 woodlots. These hills and forests are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. Chamchenga East Forest, the only national forest in Kapachi Ward, has been heavily encroached upon by the local residents creating fields and settlements inside the forest. Community forests like Tadyela and Kapachi are inside Chamchenga East National Forest. The open forests are normally 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 forests and hills in Kapachi Ward.

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

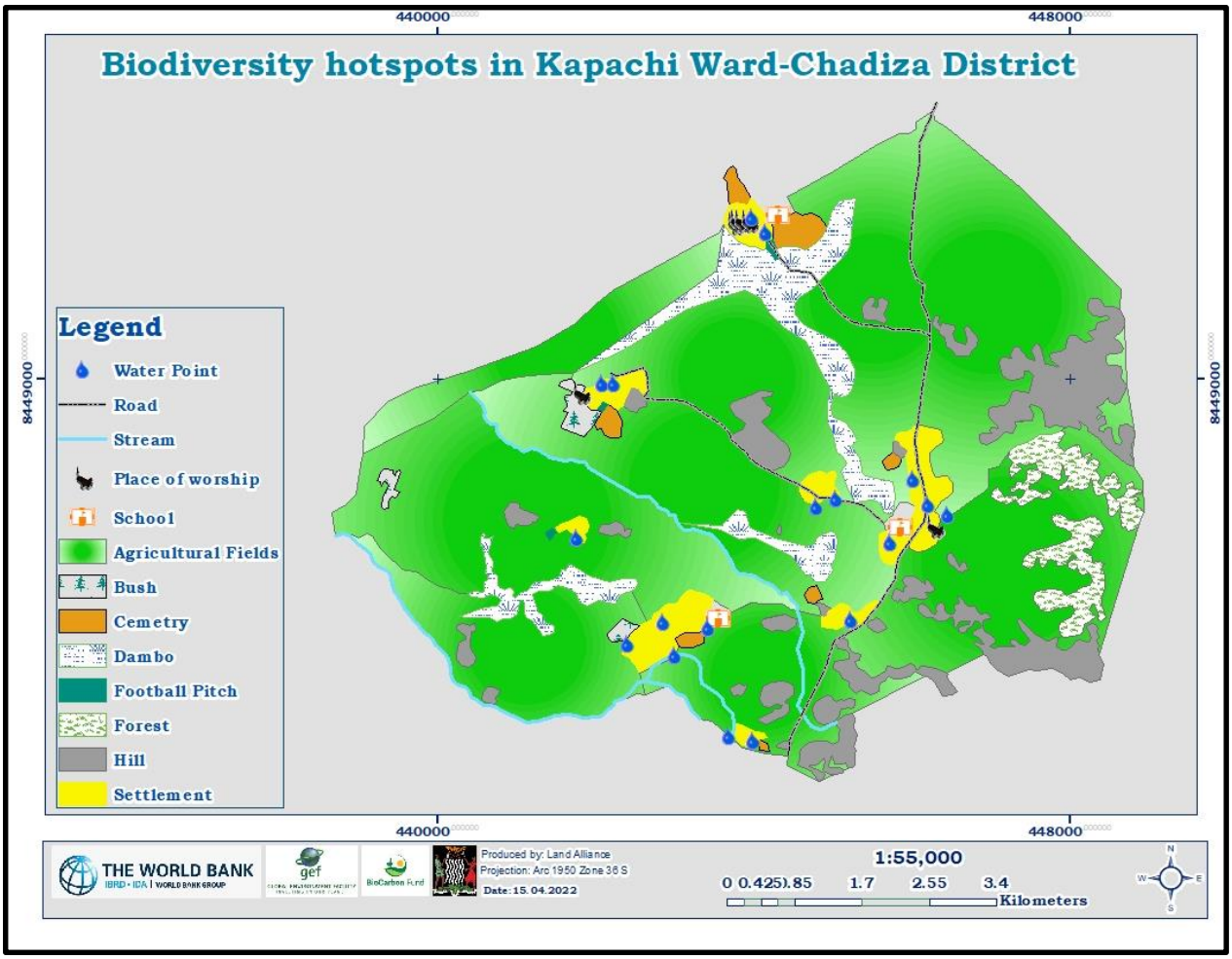


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

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 Kapachi 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. However, there are no settlements encroaching into the designated forest area of Lunga Hill, and it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity.

4. Current Land Use Patterns

4.1 Overall Land Use

Kapachi ward has an area size of 3,912.3 ha, which can be broken down into the following land uses: agriculture, forest, hills, dambos, settlements and bush. According to the data collected during the shared resource mapping exercise, these land uses can be broken down as follows:

- **Agriculture**: **4,091.602** ha (104.58% of the total ward area).
- **Forests**: **2329.519** ha (59.54% of the total ward area).
- **Hills**: **450.903** ha (11.53% of the total ward area).
- **Dambos**: **333.278** ha (8.53% of the ward area).
- **Settlements**: **314.992** ha (8.05% of the total ward area).
- **Bushes (Woodlots)**: **33.662** ha (0.86% of the total ward area).

As can be seen from the figures above, the agriculture land use area size is more than the size of the Ward. This is because the local residents and the Ward Councillor know the ward extent is different from what is officially gazetted as Kapachi Ward by the Electoral Commission of Zambia ward delimitation exercise. Thus, some resources that were mapped under Kapachi Ward, fall under the neighbouring Khumba, Kabvumo, Chadiza and Manje Wards. Therefore, of the areas mapped, the following area sizes fall within Kapachi Ward boundary:

- **Agriculture:** of the 4,091.602 ha mapped, 2,463.255 ha falls within Kapachi Ward. This makes up 76.52% of the total Ward area.
- **Forests:** of the 2329.519 ha mapped, 1867.189 ha falls within Kapachi Ward. This makes up 58% of the total Ward area.
- **Hills:** of the 450.903 ha mapped, 114.680 ha falls within Kapachi Ward. This makes up 3.56% of the total Ward area.
- **Dambos:** of the 333.278 ha mapped, 328.067 ha falls within Kapachi Ward. This makes up 8.39% of the total Ward area.
- **Settlements:** of the 314.993 ha mapped, 255.660 ha falls within Kapachi Ward. This makes up 6.53% of the total Ward area.

In addition to the Ward overlaps shown above, Kapachi has a lot of its land uses encroaching into Chamchenga National Forest. On its own, Chamchenga Forest covers about 1,867.189 ha, or 58% of the total Ward area of Kapachi. As a result, a lot of the land mapped for other land uses, in fact, falls under Chamchenga National Forest. These land use overlaps can be broken down as follows:

- **Agriculture: 1,311.219** ha of the agriculture land mapped falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **70.22%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.
- **Forest:** land mapped as Kapachi CF (45.590 ha) and Tadyela CF (15.446 ha), a combined total of **61.036** ha, falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **3.27%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.
- **Settlements: 143.481** ha of the settlement land mapped falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **7.68%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.
- **Hills: 26.12** ha of the land mapped as hills (not set aside as forests) falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **1.40%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.
- **Bushes (Woodlots): 17.723** ha of the land mapped as Bushes (Woodlots) falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **0.95%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.
- **Dambos: 103.166** ha of the land mapped as Dambos falls under Chamchenga Forest. This covers **5.53%** of the total area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi.

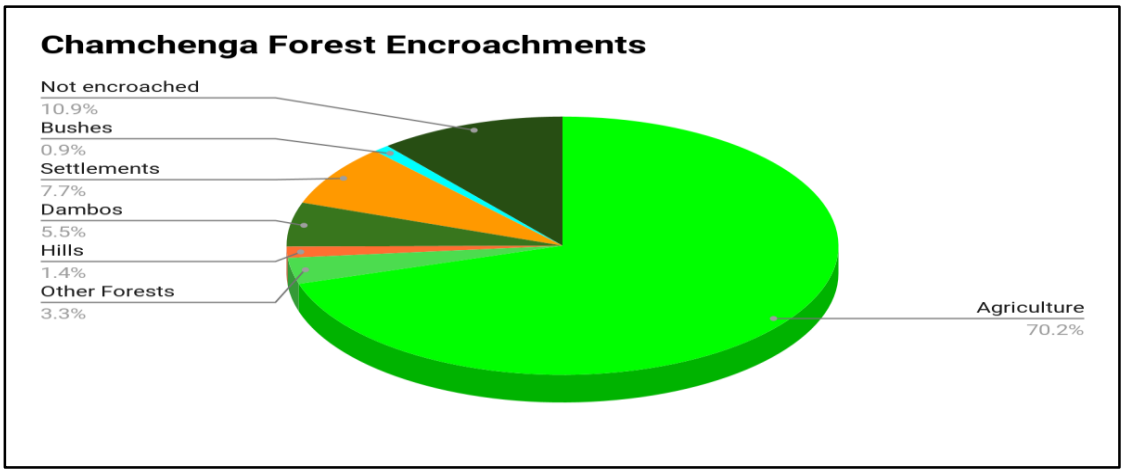


Figure 8: Chamchenga Forest Encroachments

As can be seen from above, **89.05%** of the area of Chamchenga Forest which falls under Kapachi Ward is used for other land uses. The pie chart below shows percentages of Chamchenga Forest area under Kapachi Ward used for other land uses:

The table below shows the different land uses, the area sizes and the percentages of the Ward covered by these land uses:

No.	Land Use	Hectares	% Coverage	Comments
1.	Total Ward Area (ha)	3,912.3		This is the total area of Kapachi Ward.
2.	Agriculture	4,091.602	104.58%	• This is land under cultivation, which spills over into other wards. • 2,463.255 ha is within Kapachi Ward Boundary. • 1,311.219 ha of this land falls under Chamchenga Forest.
3.	Forest	2329.519	59.54%	• Area size of all forests in Kapachi Ward. • 1,867.189 ha of the 2159.532 ha of Chamchenga Forest falls within Kapachi ward. • Kadyolo Forest (81.755 ha) falls outside the ward. • Makwangwala Forest (72.777 ha) falls outside the ward boundary. • Kapachi CF (45.590 ha) falls under Chamchenga Forest • Tadyela CF (15.446 ha) falls under Chamchenga Forest
4.	Settlements	314.993	8.05 %	• These include: Villages and other built up areas such as; Schools, Health Facilities, Cemetery, Football Pitches, Markets etc. • 255.660 ha of this falls under the ward. • 143.481 ha of this land falls within Chamchenga Forest.

5.	Hills	450.903	11.53%	• Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture. • 114.680 ha of this falls within the ward boundary. • 87.156 ha of this falls within Chamchenga Forest (includes the 61.036 ha classified as 2 community forests as listed above)
6.	Bush (Woodlot)	33.662	0.86%	• Land classified as community woodlots. • 17.723 ha of this falls under Chamchenga Forest.
7.	Dambos	333.278	8.52%	• Dambo areas. • 328.067 ha of this falls within the ward boundary. • 103.166 ha of this fall unders Chamchenga Forest.

Table 5: Land Use Reservation

4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

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

4.2.1 Soil Types

There are 2 Soil Zones within Chadiza District, namely: Acrisols and Lithosols. Kapachi Ward is covered by both Acrisols (Loamy) and Lithosols (Sandy-Clay). Sandy-Clay soils are more fertile than rocky soils because of the combination of two types of soils (Sandy and Clay). The clay particles in the Sandy-Clay soil improve moisture retention while the sand minimises compaction and improves drainage, making the soil suitable for agriculture. From the map below (figure 7), it is clearly shown that the South-West part of the Ward is covered by Loamy soils while the rest of the Ward (majority) is composed of Sandy-Clay soils. Much of the agricultural activities in Kapachi Ward are done in the Sandy-Clay soils

From the map below (figure 7), it is clearly shown that most of Kapachi Ward is covered by Sandy-Clay soils, and only a small part of it is covered by Loamy soils:

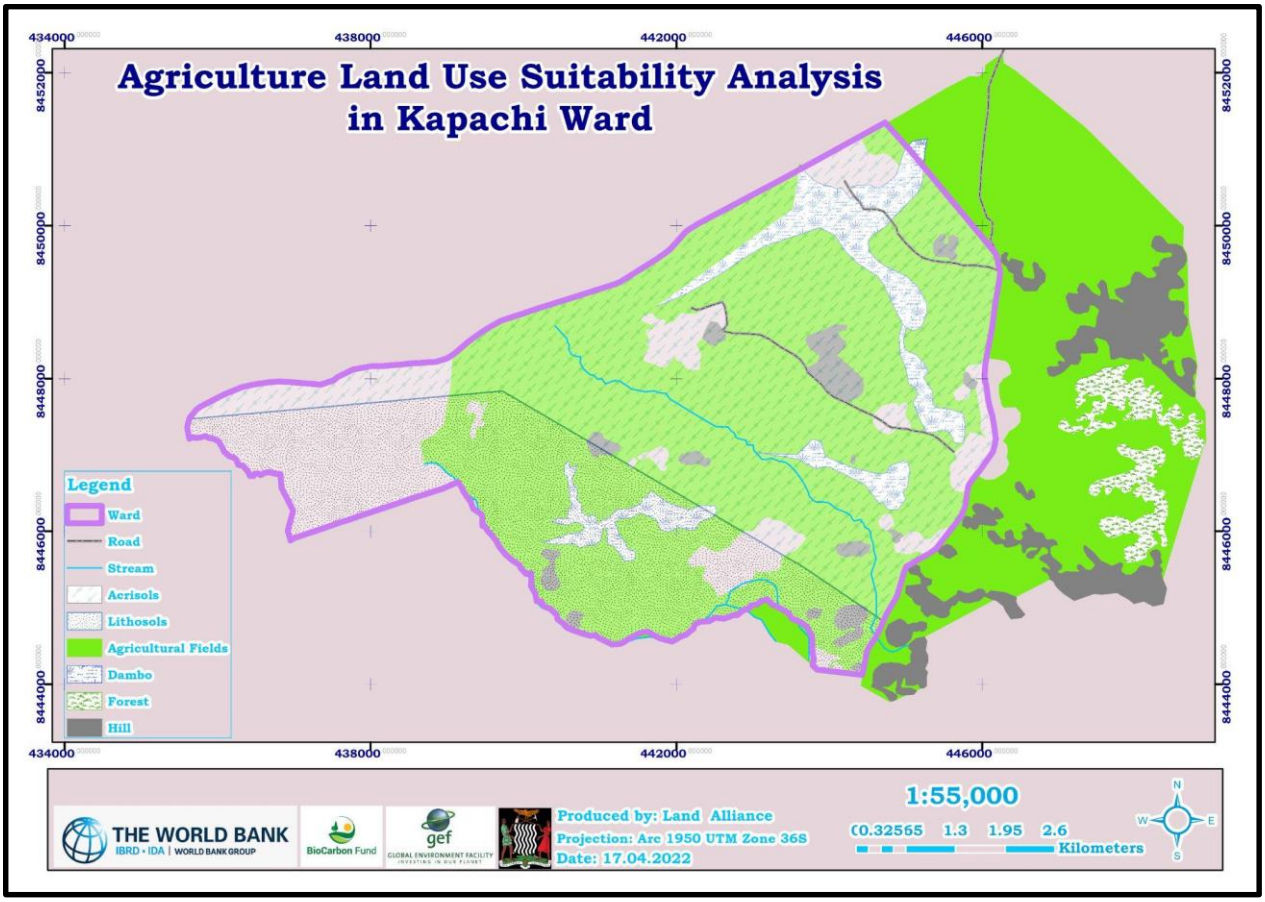


Figure 9: Kapachi Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

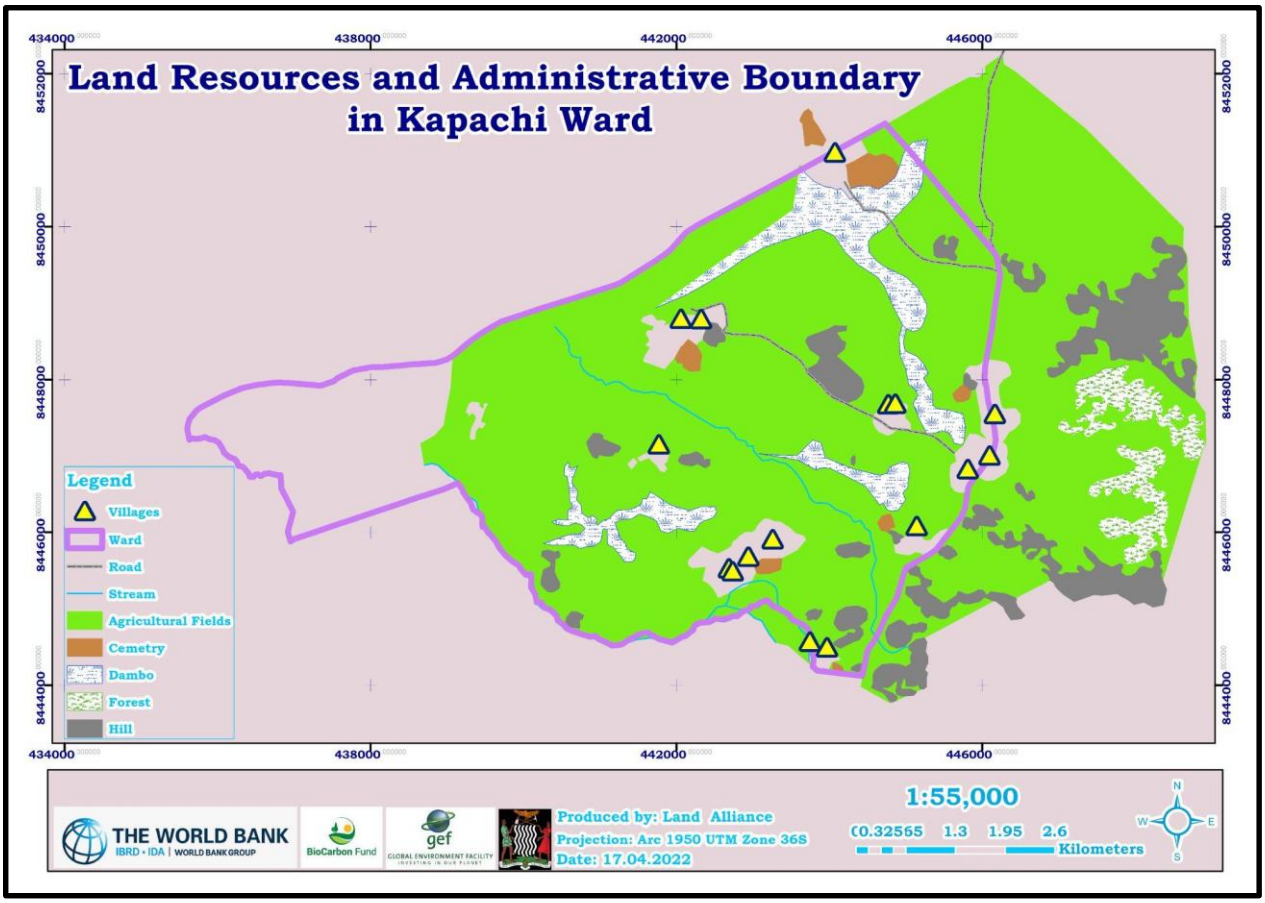


Figure 10: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land uses, Kapachi Ward is mainly covered with agricultural fields, hills, a gazetted forest - Chamchenga Forest (which has been encroached by agriculture, two (2) Community Forests and settlements), dambos, as well as areas for social services such as schools, places of worship and other communal services such as cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Kapachi Ward:

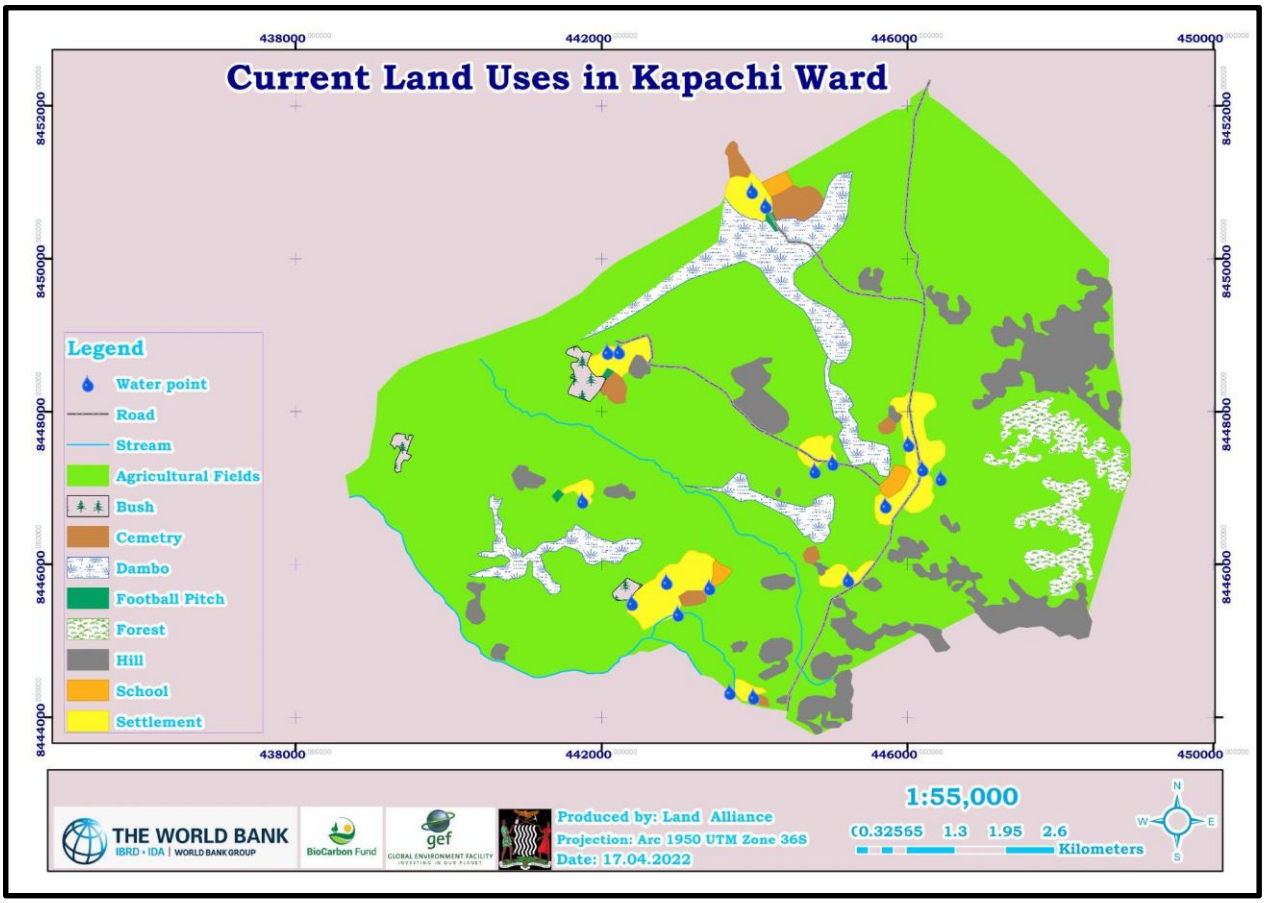


Figure 11: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

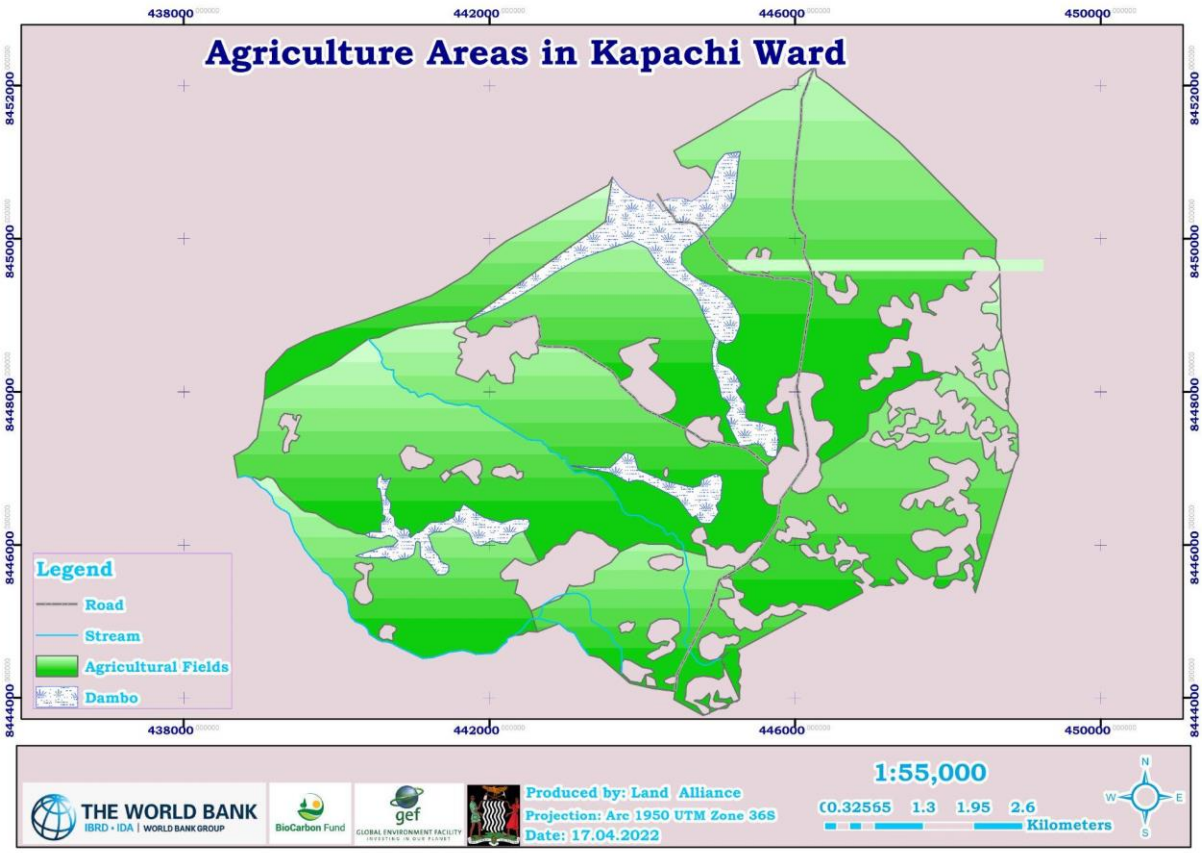


Figure 12: Land Use and Agriculture Map

4.6 Land Use and Forest

The purpose of protecting forests is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation, withering and maintaining the flow of rivers. Currently, the sustainable utilisation of forest land in Kapachi ward is the beekeeping that is being supported by ZIFLP through the Forest Department. Secondly, there are five forests (Chamchenga East-2,159.532 ha, Kadyolo-81.760 ha, Makwangwala-72.781 ha and two (2) community forests: Tadyela CF-15.446 ha and Kapachi CF-45.593 ha, both of which are inside Chamchenga East National Forest). Apart from the existing forest area, which is a combination of national and community forests, communities have set aside woodlots within the villages for conservation. These woodlots are where they get firewood, mushrooms and vinkubala (mopani worms).

In as much as areas for conservation are set aside by the community, there is need for awareness on the effects of rampant cutting down of trees along the water bodies where there is riverine vegetation. This will mitigate erosion and siltation in order to enable the water bodies in the area to restore and hold water for a long period even during the drier seasons. The trees in the river banks will also be conserved in order to prevent streams from drying up early and this will result in the rise of the water table. The map below shows the forest areas of Kapachi ward:

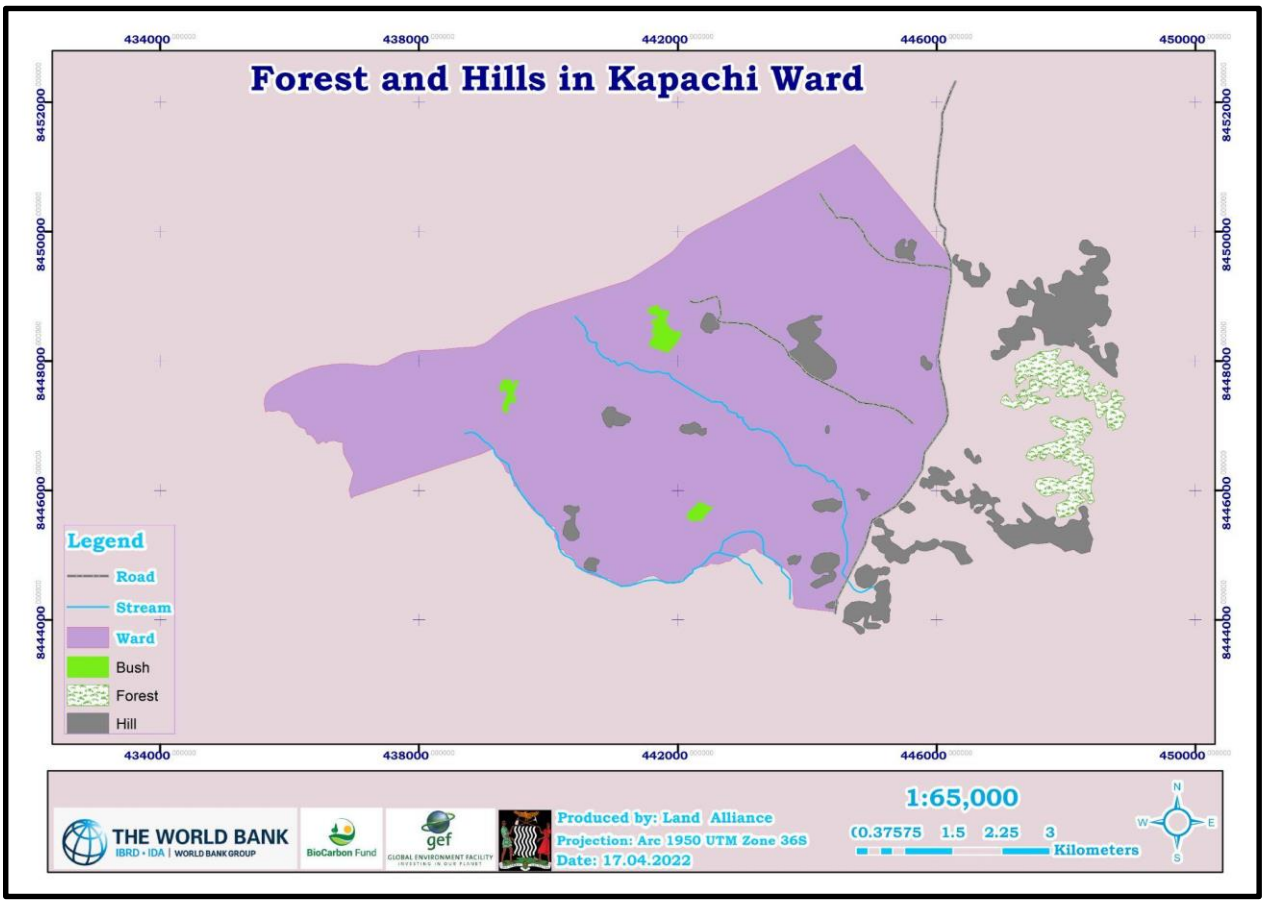


Figure 13: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

There is no potential for wildlife in Kapachi as much of the land is being utilised under agriculture, which can cause human-wildlife conflict if wildlife is to be promoted in the area. During the community engagement activity, communities suggested that the only way to restore some wildlife in the area is by enhancing forest conservation and engaging in sustainable agricultural practices.

4.8 Land Use and Mining

There are no mining activities in Kapachi ward.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

Although there are currently no tourist activities in Kapachi, the Ward is situated close to the Central Business District of Chadiza, some few kilometres away from Chadazi Hills, where there are ancestral paintings, which can attract local and international visitors.

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

Kapachi Ward is characterised by various physical developments ranging from schools, churches, settlements, and markets. Changes in land use for creation of new settlements or expansion of existing ones is an area of concern in Kapachi Ward because land used for settlements usually becomes a permanent feature, never to revert to the original (environmentally friendly) land use. This has also been evidenced by the mushrooming of unplanned settlements within protected forest areas.

The Ward has three (3) schools - all of which are primary schools, namely: Tadyela, Kapachi and Kalubhwezi Primary Schools. There are no health facilities in Kapachi Ward. The map below shows the physical developments of Kapachi Ward:

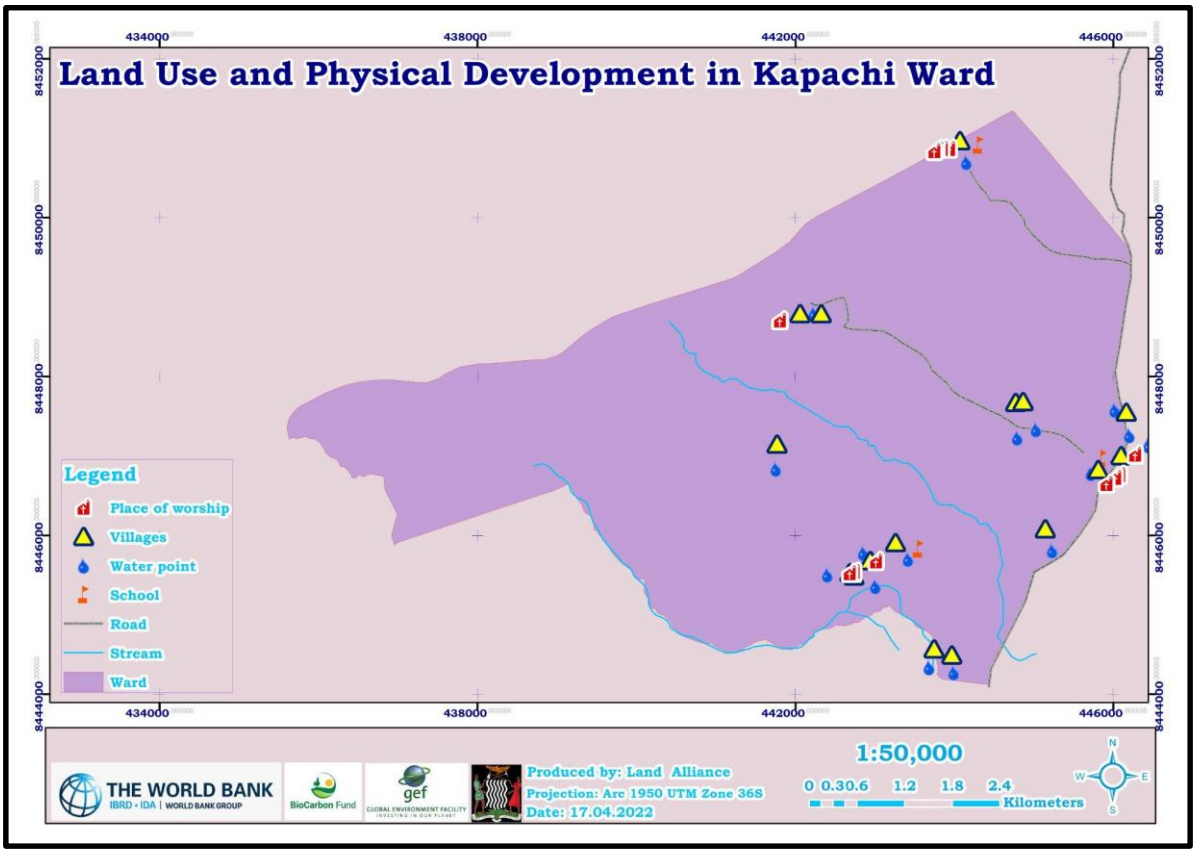


Figure 14: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Chadiza 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 Chadiza District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Chadiza, Chief Zingalume was identified to be the custodian of land in Kapachi Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for

implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in his Chiefdom, who expressed happiness and promised to offer support during the whole process of PLUP. He provided responsible Indunas to work with.

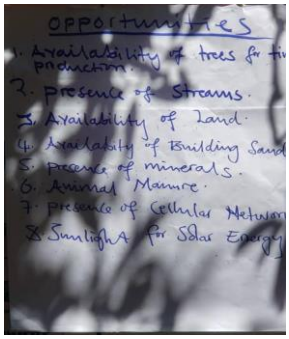
Community engagement and participation is cardinal to the success of every community project, as it inculcates project ownership and sustainability. PLUP in Kapachi Ward was embarked on through a series of community engagement meetings which involved meetings with the Chief, Indunas, Headpersons and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

Since Kapachi ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at three 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.

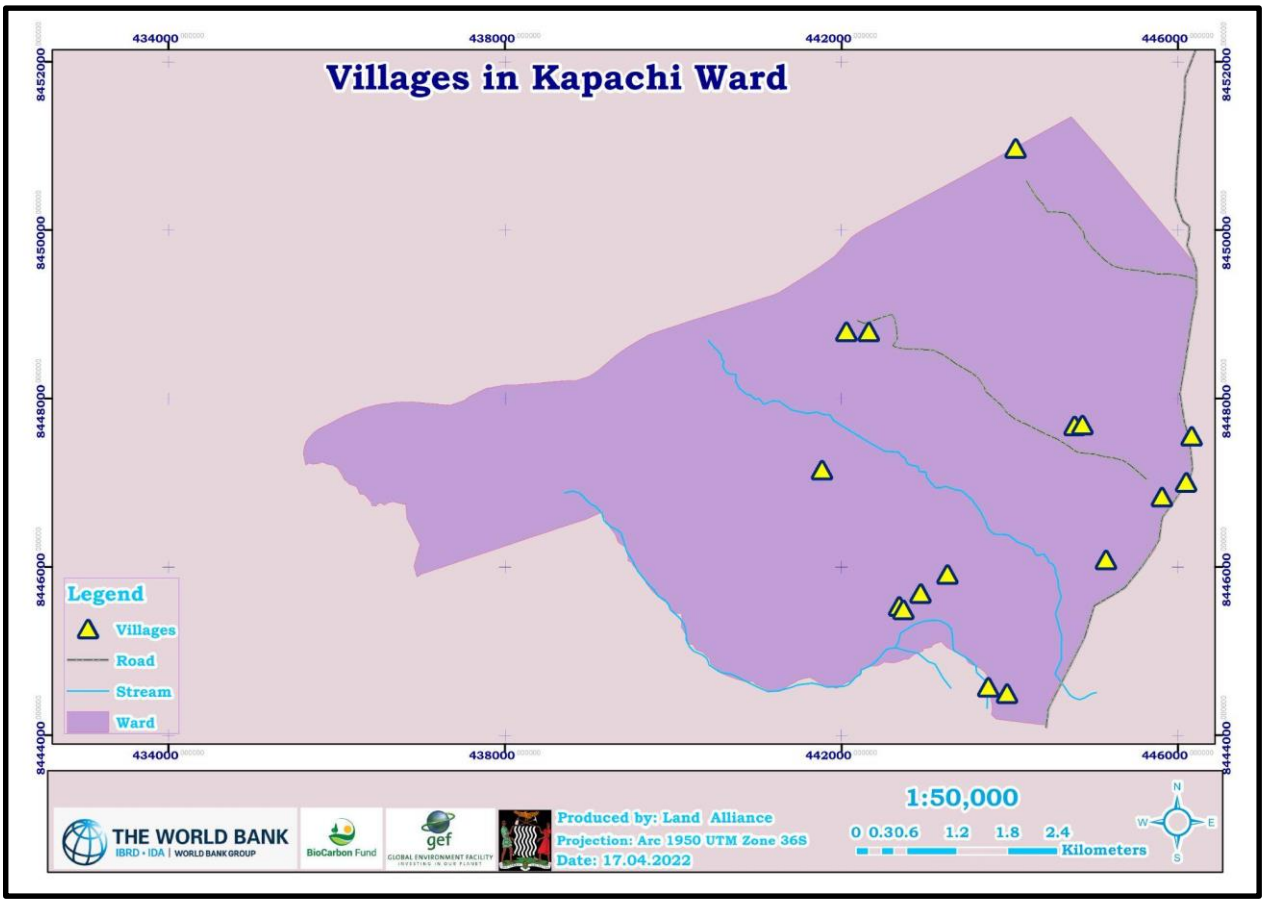
Community engagement meetings were held in three phases as follows:

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 three separate groups of youths, women and men. This allowed peer-to-peer interaction among participants during the exercise. After drawing the sketch maps one representative from each group was asked to present the maps before the meeting.

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



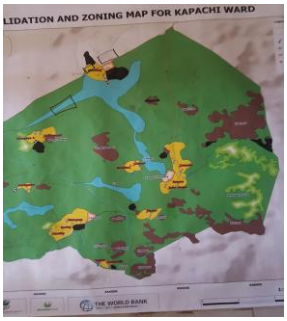
Second Phase consisted of rapid village assessments where village coordinate points were captured by the enumerators in the company of Indunas so that Shared Resource Maps can be digitised and produced. Below is a picture showing the product of this stage in the process:



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

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

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

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
• Inadequate safe water sources • Drying of streams • Delayed rains • Loss of soil fertility • Reduced crop yield • Shortage of land for agriculture • Poor roads • Deforestation • Inadequate communication facilities • Inadequate Dams	• Poverty • Ignorance • Seasonal streams and late onset of rains • Lack of alternative livelihood sources • Unsustainable agricultural practices • Land degradation • Lack of by-laws • Inadequate communication towers • Siltation	• Drilling of boreholes and Dam construction • Adopting conservation farming practices • Adopting climate smart agriculture practices • Rehabilitation/construction of roads and related infrastructure • Skills in mushroom conservation and bee keeping • Construction of Dams • Installation of Communication Towers.

Table 6: Problems Identified

6. Core Issues Affecting Land Use and the Environment

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources

Residents of Kapachi Ward mainly depend on boreholes and water wells for water, although most of the boreholes are limited to areas around schools and health facilities. As a result, those living far from such facilities have challenges in accessing water, especially that all the streams in the Ward are seasonal. The map below shows the distribution of water points in Kapachi:

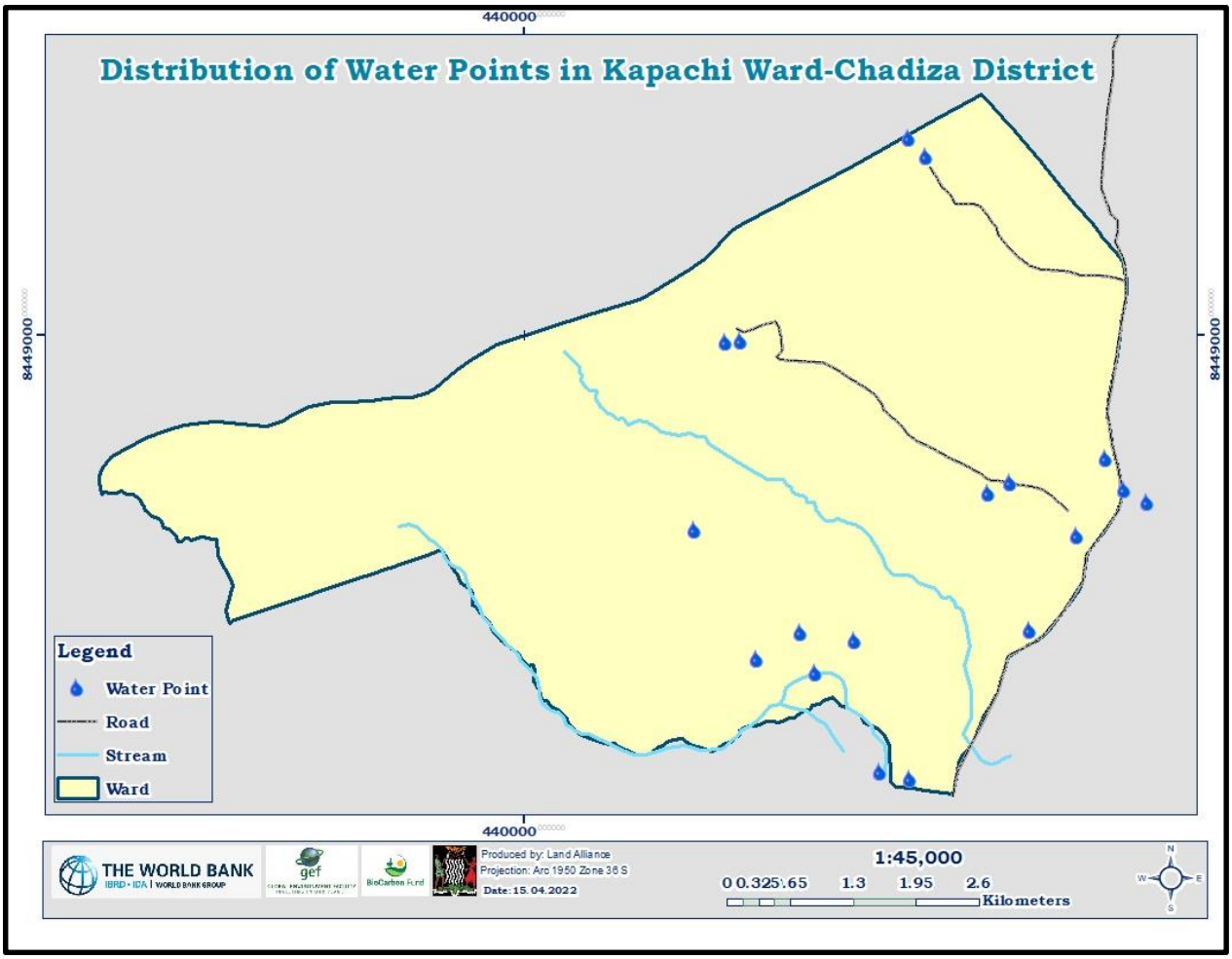


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

6.2 Soil Degradation

This problem is mainly as a result of encroachment into forest areas and protected areas, 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 Kapachi 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 inaccessible, especially during the rainy season. This makes access to essential services such as health facilities and schools very difficult for residents, especially those in far away places.

6.4 Long Distances to Schools

The entire Kapachi Ward has a total of three (3) schools, which are all primary schools, namely: Kapachi Primary School, Tadyela Primary School and Kalubhwezi Primary School. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the absence of a secondary school in the Ward means less access to secondary school education for the secondary school-going children of Kapachi ward.

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

- Although Kapachi has no secondary school, 4 villages in the Ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of a Secondary School (Chadiza Boarding Secondary School) in the neighbouring Ward.
- All villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of one or more of the 3 primary schools in Kapachi Ward.

That being the case, secondary education levels are generally low in Kapachi Ward. This is mainly attributed to the lack of secondary education facilities due to the Ward having no secondary schools. The figures below show the education facility service radius for primary education:

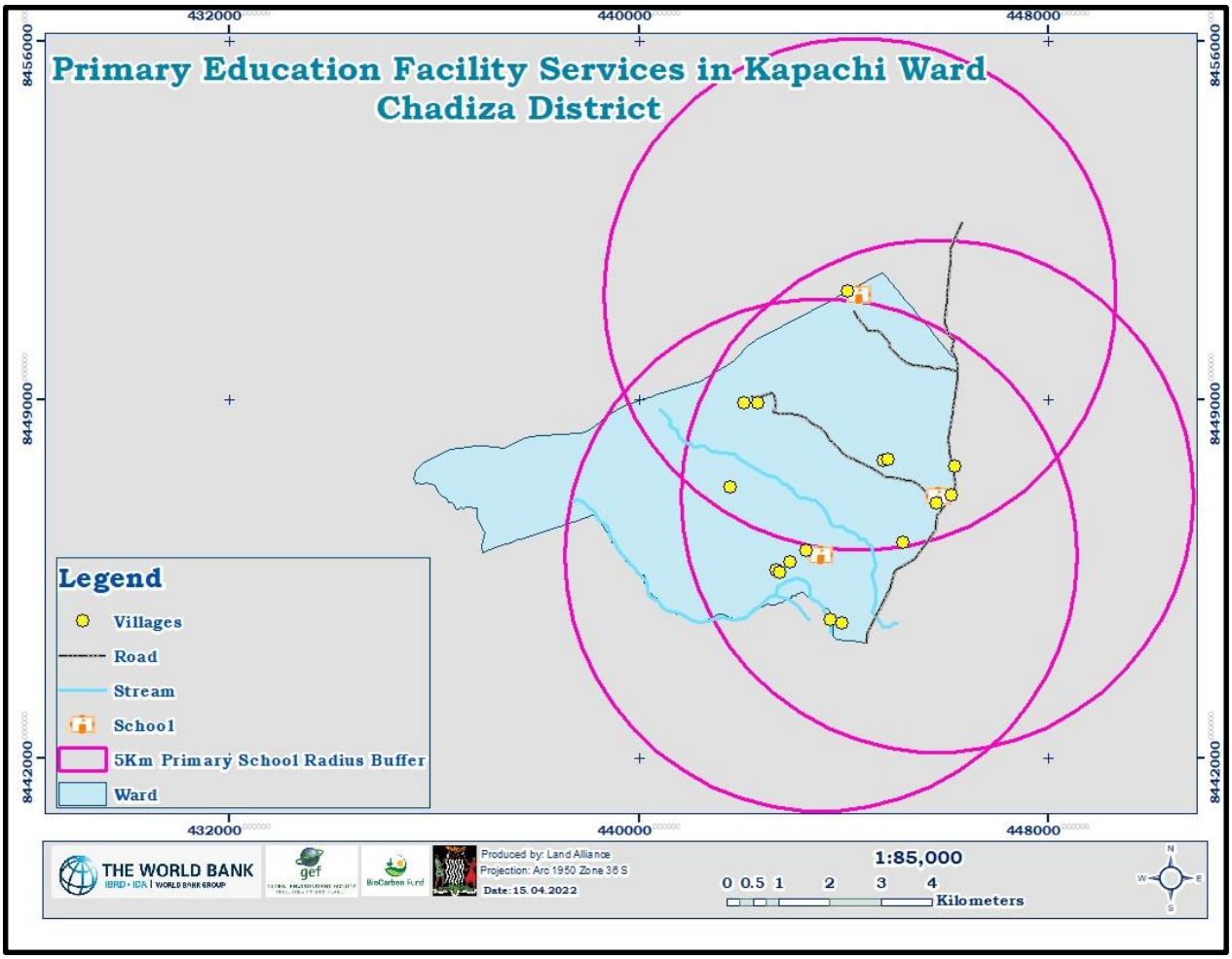


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There are no health facilities in Kapachi Ward servicing residents of Kapachi and other surrounding areas. It suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care which will increase in Kapachi ward and surrounding areas due to people migrating from other parts of the district. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the quality of health care. More health personnel will be required to ensure that the current high health worker to patient ratio is reduced. The map below shows the health facility service gap in Kapachi Ward:

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

The community in Kapachi 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. The telecommunication network tower installations facilitate the ease of access to diverse forms of information within the shortest possible time. Having telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Kapachi 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), AIRTEL and Liquid Telecom have established themselves in Chadiza district, through the installation of network towers which enable transmission of signals containing information from the sender to the recipient, and vice versa, and capturing of satellite signals.

The advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to the closure of all learning institutions in the country in 2020 and 2021, forced most institutions to conduct lessons using e-learning platforms, especially for students and pupils in examination classes. Kapachi 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 Kapachi Ward were affected by this. This highlights the need for adequate telecommunication facilities to be installed within the ward.

7. Land Use Planning – Zoning, Validation and Governance Rules

This activity was meant for communities to object, correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and propose areas to be protected. Communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. Three clustered meetings were held in Kapachi ward at Tadyela, Kapachi and Kalongwezi villages. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into three (3) areas with total attendance of 275 disaggregated as 118 male and 157 female as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Kapachi	**52**	**31**	**83**
Tadyela	**39**	**50**	**89**
Kalongwezi	**66**	**37**	**103**

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Kapachi Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in Kapachi villages within zone 2 with a representation of 8 villages namely Chipuzi, Kauma, Khulika 1, Chimate, John Chepa, Mpoto, Chagaya 1 and Chagaya 2. The total number of participants in this meeting was **83 (31 Male, 52 Female)**. The community proposed the upgrading of Kapachi Primary School into a Secondary School, upgrading the community Road that leads to Vubwi District and dam construction. The community already has a community forest Mkwangwala Forest.

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

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam Construction	3.3 ha
2.	Clinic	1.3 ha
2.	Upgrading of Kapachi Primary School into a Secondary School	12.8 ha

Table 8: Land Reservations for Kapachi Community Meeting

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

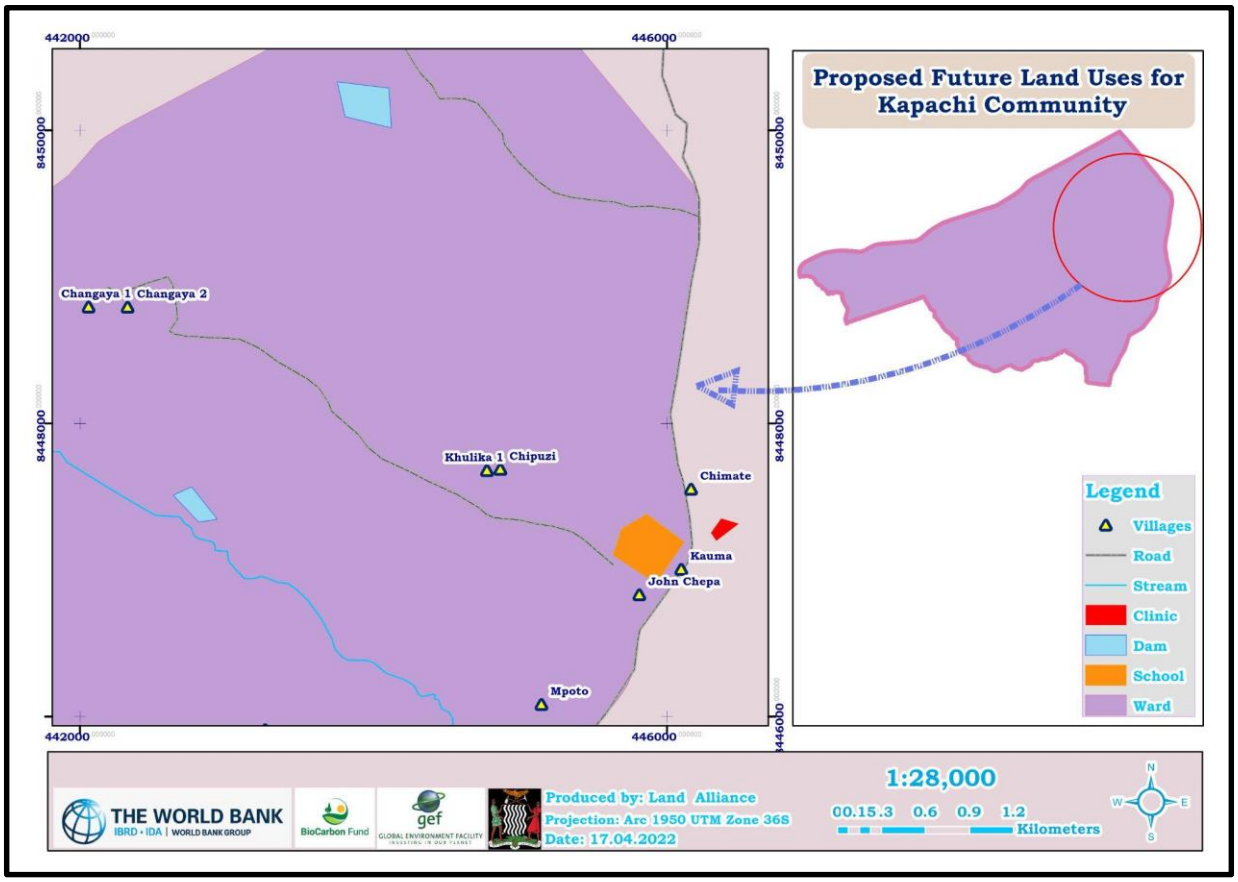


Figure 17: Future Land Use Map for Kapachi Community Meeting

7.2 Tadyela Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in Tadyela Area with the representation of 7 villages namely; Mbinga, Chazika, Mkanda, Kezias, Kachombo, Chagunda and Tafele. The total number of participants was **89** (50 Male, 39 Female). The community proposed a dam, clinic, teachers houses at the school and also the upgrading of Chadiza-Tadyela community road. Table 9 below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and figure 18 is the map showing the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam Rehabilitation (Kasongo 3)	2.5 ha
2.	Clinic	1.8 ha
3.	Trading Area	0.6 ha
4.	Community Road Upgrade (Chadiza/Tadyela)	-

Table 9: Land Reservation for Tadyela Community Meeting

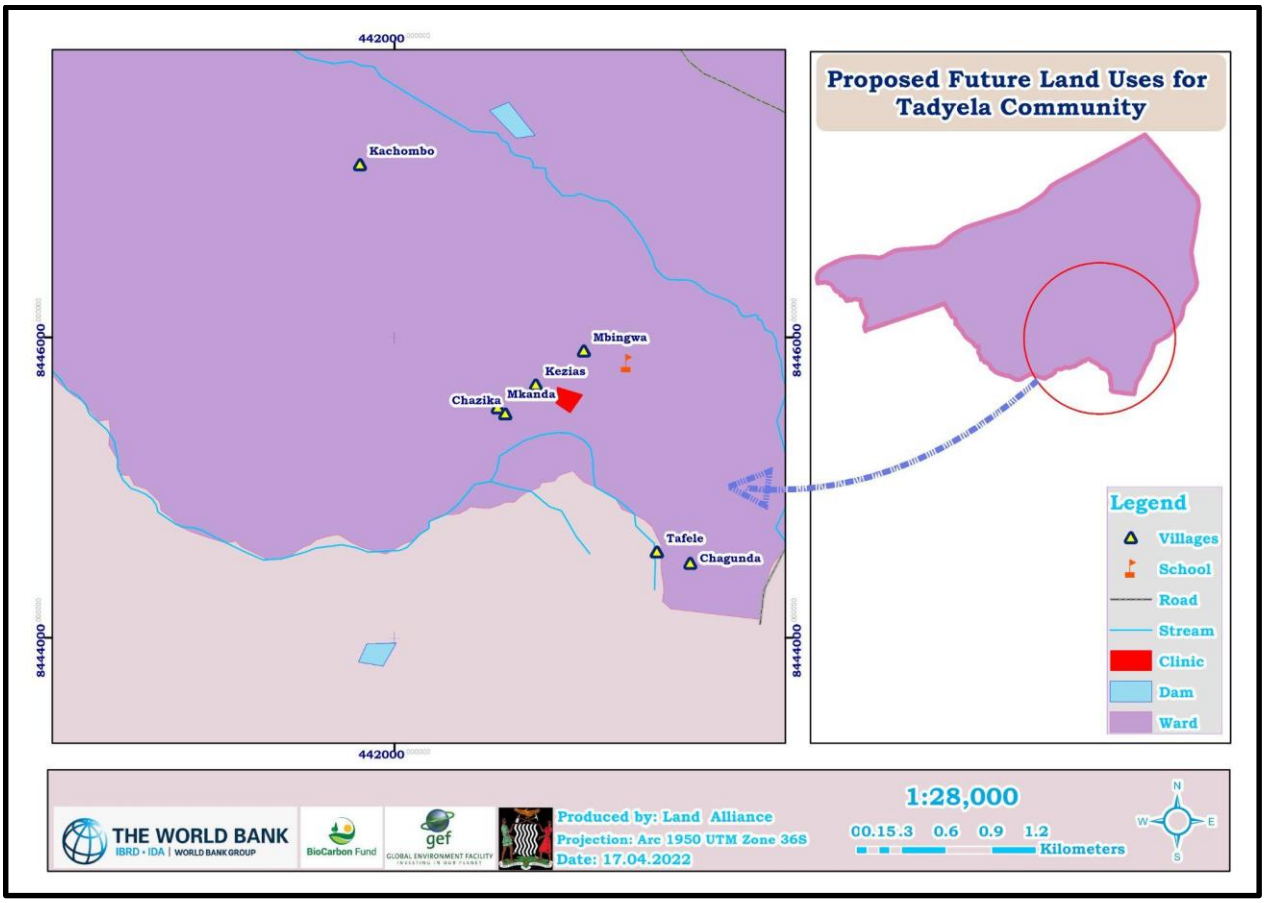


Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Tadyela Community Meeting

7.3 Khulika 2 Area Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at Khulika 2 village with the representation of only 1 village. The total number of participants was **103 (37 Male, 66 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 and a shed.

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Health centre	2.8 ha
2.	Dam	8.3 ha

Table 10: Land Reservation for Khulika 2 Community Meeting

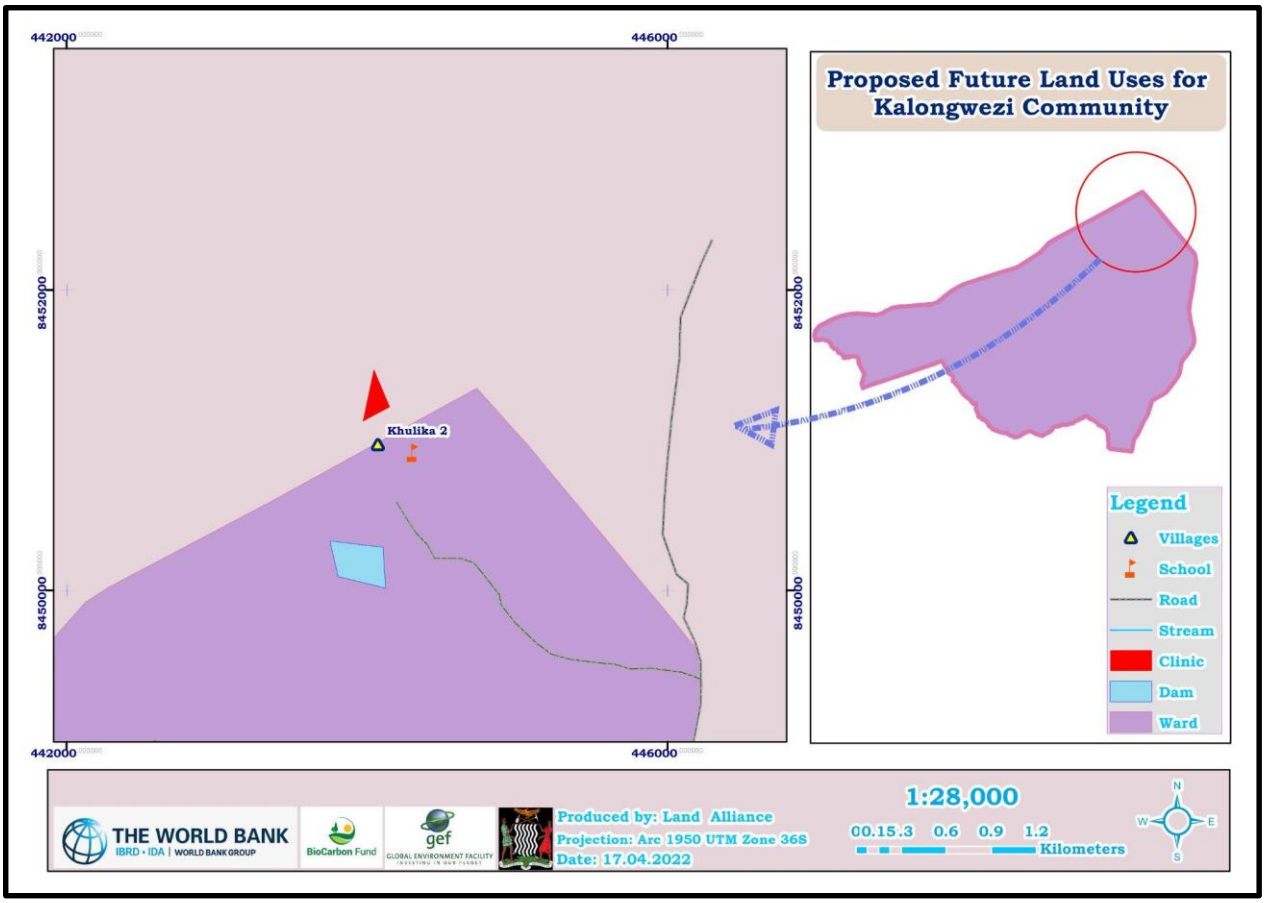


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Khulika 2 Community Meeting

8. Framework of the PLUP and Environmental Management Plan

The environmental assessment of Kapachi 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	Impact	Description	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	Loss of fertile soil due to exposure and land degradation due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for agriculture and construction of homesteads	Clearing of land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosion potential. Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	-Revegetate cleared and abandoned areas -Adoption of climate smart agriculture -Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather
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.	-Enhance community sensitization -Restrict activities in sensitive habitats -Avoid unnecessary exposure -Restrict cutting down of trees

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.	-Enhance community sensitization -Prohibit hunting -Restrict bush fires -Minimise cutting down of trees -Forest conservation -Restrict locations of dams
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions are likely to cause air pollution.	-Revegetate bare areas -Minimise vehicle movements and speed -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.	-Formulation of by-laws -PLUP development -Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.
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.	-Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders. -Communities must use Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)

Table 11: Environmental Management Plan

9. Implementation Strategy

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
Shortage of Water for Animals	To Improve Access to Water Supply for animals	Dam Construction in Kapachi, and Kalongwezi. Rehabilitation of existing dam at Tadyela	-At least 2 dams constructed. -At least 1 dam rehabilitated.	-Number of dams constructed. -Number of dams rehabilitated.
Inadequate Trading Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of market at Tadyela	At Least one (1) market constructed	Number of markets constructed
Inadequate Telecommunications 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 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

	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 workers 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	Construction of at least (3) health facilities (Tadyela, Kalongwezi and Kapachi)	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 3 staff houses per health facility	Number of staff houses constructed
Long Distances to secondary 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 blocks	Construct at least 10 classroom blocks in the ward (1 per school)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of secondary schools	Construct at least 1 school in Tadyela area	Number of schools constructed

Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least 1 skills centre established	Number of skills centres established
		Train farmers in fish farming, bee keeping and mushroom conservation Techniques	Train as many people as possible	Number of people trained
		Establishment of value addition plants	At Least 2 value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established

Table 12: 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 Post	3	500,000	1,500,000
Construction of a school	1	500,000	500,000
Construction of Staff Houses	10	200,000	2,000,000
Feeder Roads Rehabilitation	3	TBA	TBA
Construction of classroom blocks	10	450,000	4,500,000

Table 13: 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.

Kapachi Ward PLUP is envisaged to be implemented in line with the Chadiza 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 chiefdom level, the traditional authority with guidance from the DMT team will choose community representatives who will be overseeing and executing PLUP activities and will intermittently rehearse with both the DMT and the Chiefs on the implementation process.

The mandate to carry out minor (pilot) measures may in some cases need to be transferred to the civil society (i.e. self-help groups, cooperatives, farmers' organisations or local NGOs). It is also

possible that private sector companies or individual consultants take over this part so that the Government through DMT only concentrates on the supervision and monitoring of the process.

11. Conclusion

The PLUP for Kapachi 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 Chadiza DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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: Kapachi 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 Kapachi 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 KAPACHI 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. ● No illegal fishing on the dam. ● No disposition 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. ● No cutting down of trees around the dam. ● No farming activity to be done around the buffer zone of the dams and streams.	● Direct report to HRH Zingalume. ● Face the punishment.
Forest	● No cutting down of trees in forest area ● 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.	● Face punishment from HRH Zingalume.

Trading area	● No building of a house in the trading area ● Only the development committee recognised by the chief has the right to allocate plots. ● No farming activities are allowed in the trading area	● The land rights will be revoked by HRH Zingalume. ● Report to the chief.
Expansion of agricultural area	● Anyone wishing to expand the field should get consent from the chief.	● Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
Hunting	● No hunting is allowed in the chiefdom	● Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
Telecommunication Towers	● No vandalism of Telecommunication Towers. ● No farming within the radius of 20m of the Telecommunication Towers.	● Inform the chief and report to the police.

Table 14: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Proposed Future Land Use Map

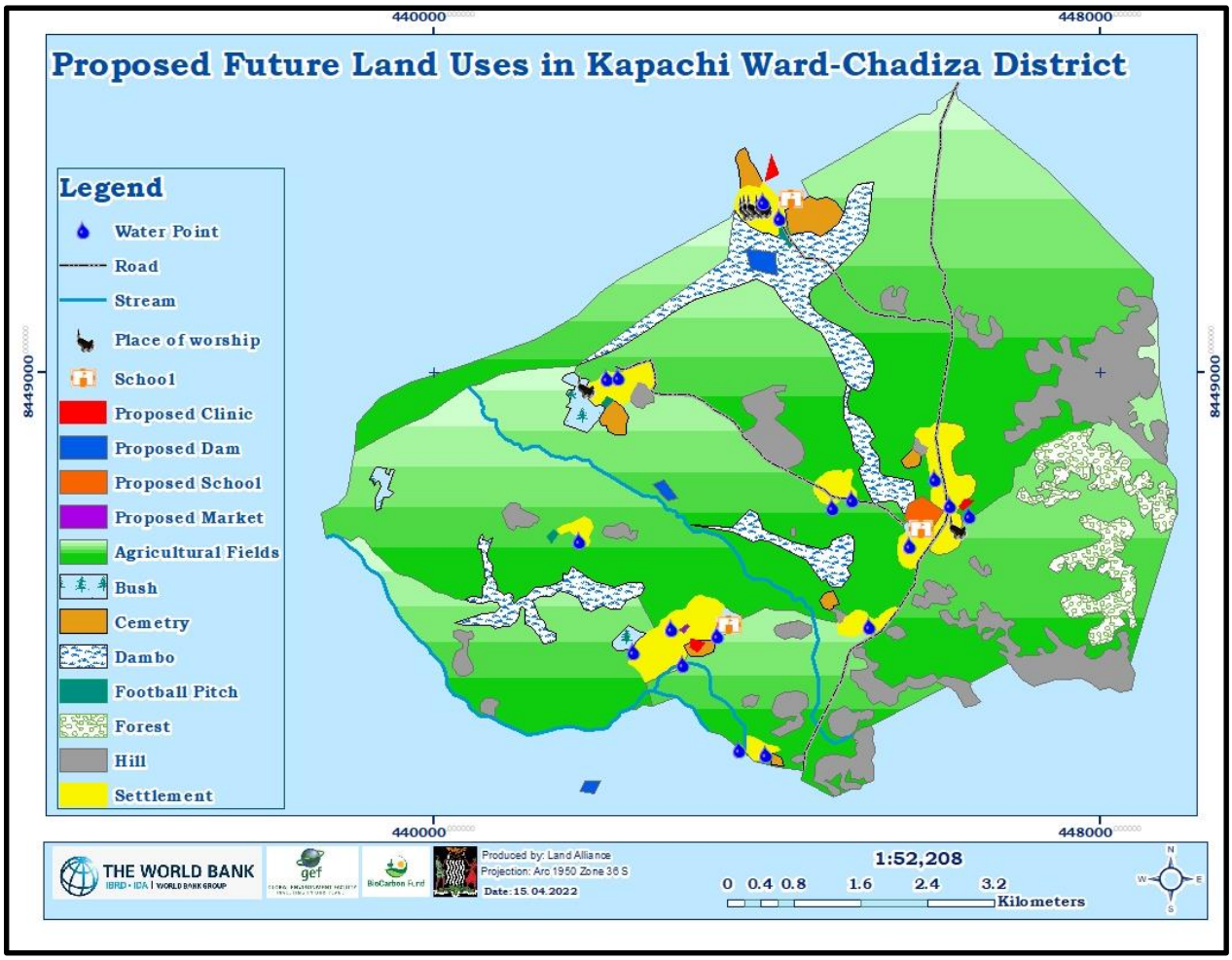
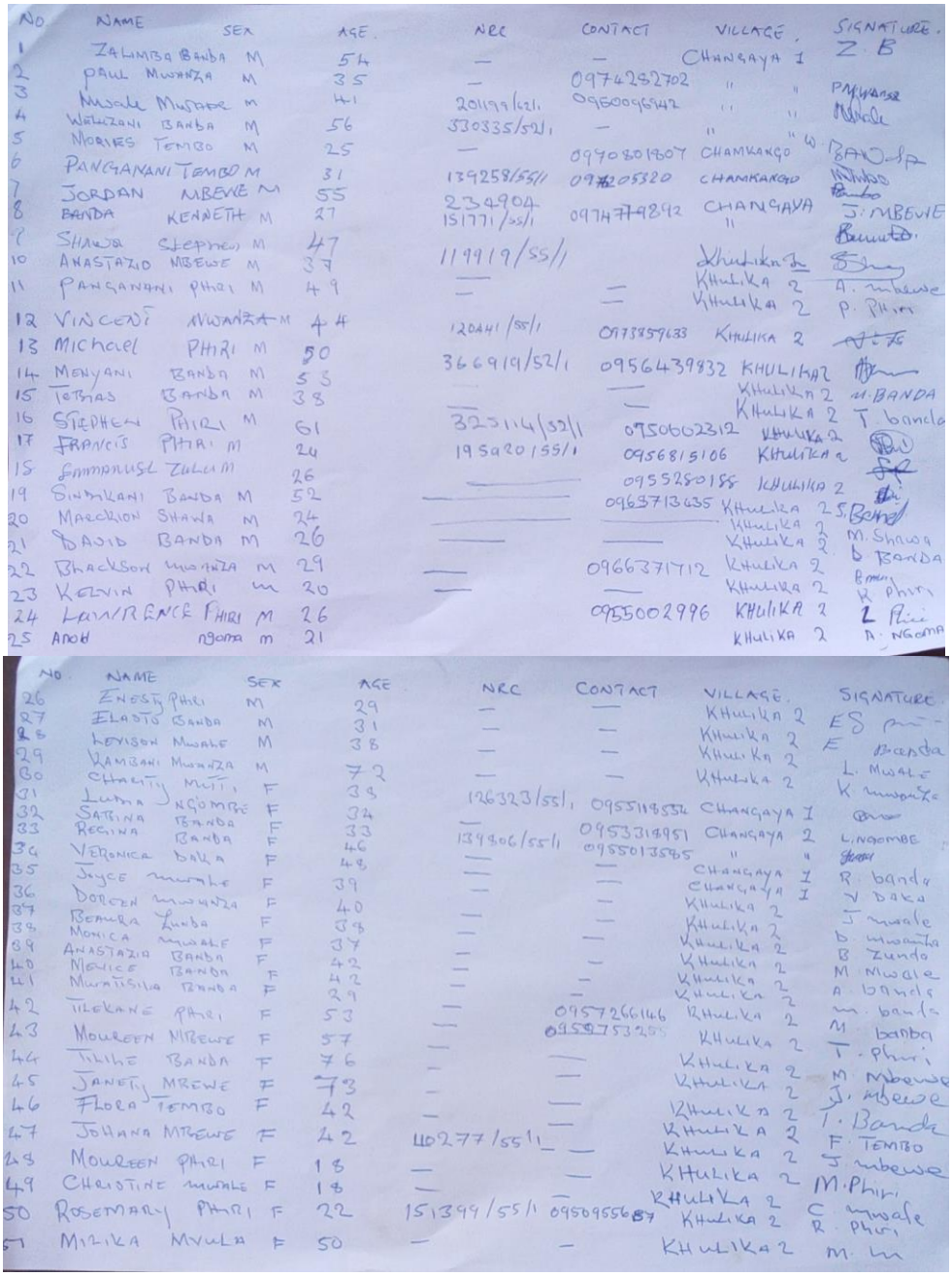


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Kapachi Ward

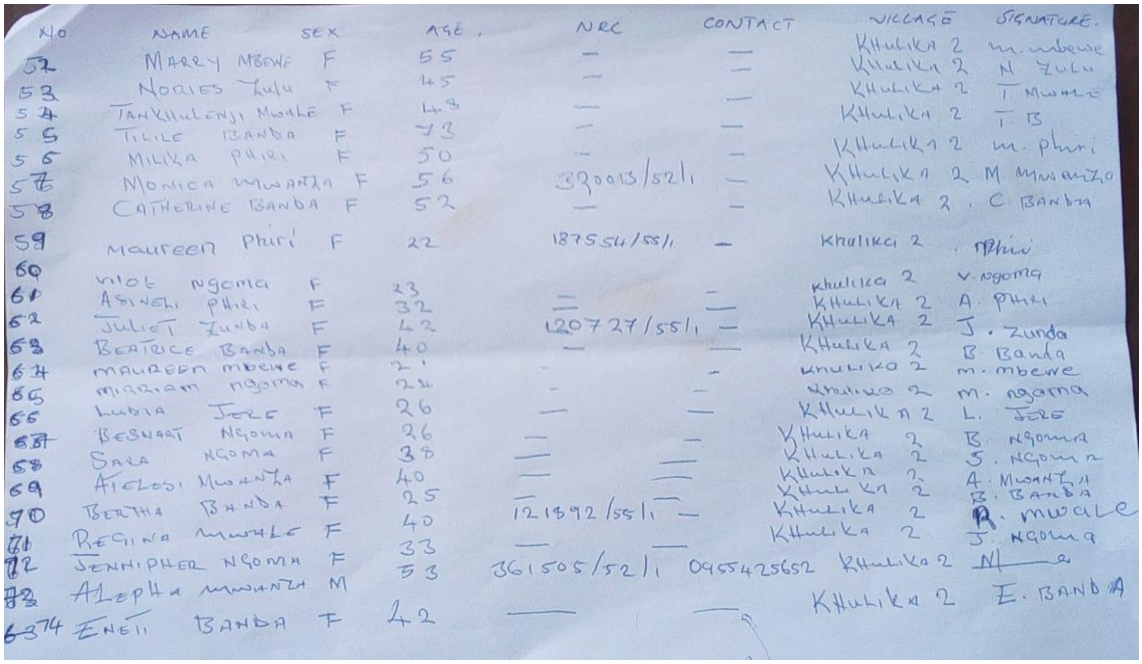
Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers

First Village Meeting



NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	NRC	CONTACT	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
1	ZALIMBA BANDA	M	54	—	—	CHANGAYA 1	Z. B
2	PAUL MWANZA	M	35	—	0974252702	"	
3	MUSAH MUSTAPHA	M	41	201199/62/1	0960096542	"	
4	WEZIZANI BANDA	M	56	530335/52/1	—	"	
5	MOSES TEMBO	M	25	—	0970801807	CHAMKANGO	
6	PANGANANI TEMBO	M	31	139258/55/1	0976205320	CHAMKANGO	
7	JORDAN MBEWE	M	55	234904			
8	BANDA KENNETH	M	27	151771/55/1	0974779842	CHANGAYA	
9	SHAWA STEPHEN	M	47			"	
10	ANASTAZIO MBEWE	M	37	119919/55/1		KHULIKA 2	
11	PANGANANI PHIRI	M	49	—	—	KHULIKA 2	A. MBEWE
12	VINCENT MWANZA	M	44	—	—	KHULIKA 2	P. PHIRI
13	MICHAEL PHIRI	M	50	120441/55/1	0973859633	KHULIKA 2	
14	MENYANI BANDA	M	53	366919/52/1	0956439832	KHULIKA 2	
15	TOBIAS BANDA	M	38	—	—	KHULIKA 2	M. BANDA
16	STEPHEN PHIRI	M	61	—	—	KHULIKA 2	T. banda
17	FRANCIS PHIRI	M	24	325114/52/1	0950602312	KHULIKA 2	
18	EMMANUEL ZULU	M	26	195920155/1	0956815106	KHULIKA 2	
19	SINDIKANI BANDA	M	52		0955250155	KHULIKA 2	
20	MARCHION SHAWA	M	24		0963713635	KHULIKA 2	S. Banda
21	DAVID BANDA	M	26		—	KHULIKA 2	M. Shawa
22	BLACKSON MWANZA	M	29		0966371712	KHULIKA 2	B. BANDA
23	KELVIN PHIRI	M	20		—	KHULIKA 2	K. Phiri
24	LAWRENCE PHIRI	M	26		0955002996	KHULIKA 2	L. Phiri
25	ANON NGOMA	m	21			KHULIKA 2	A. NGOMA

NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	NRC	CONTACT	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
26	ENOSY PHIRI	M	29	—	—	KHULIKA 2	ES
27	ELASTO BANDA	M	31	—	—	KHULIKA 2	E. Banda
28	KEVISON MWALE	M	38	—	—	KHULIKA 2	
29	KAMBANI MWANZA	M	72	—	—	KHULIKA 2	L. Mwale
30	CHARITY MUTI	F	33	126323/55/1	0955118552	CHANGAYA 1	K. mwanza
31	LUNA NGOMBE	F	34		0953318951	CHANGAYA 2	
32	SAFINA BANDA	F	33	139906/55/1	0955013585	"	L. NGOMBE
33	REGINA BANDA	F	46	—	—	CHANGAYA 1	
34	VERONICA BAKA	F	49	—	—	CHANGAYA 1	R. banda
35	JOYCE MWALE	F	39	—	—	KHULIKA 2	V. BAKA
36	DOREEN MWANZA	F	40	—	—	KHULIKA 2	J. mwale
37	BEMBA LUNA	F	38	—	—	KHULIKA 2	b. mwanza
38	MONICA MWALE	F	37	—	—	KHULIKA 2	B. Zunda
39	ANASTAZIA BANDA	F	42	—	—	KHULIKA 2	M. Mwale
40	MONICE BANDA	F	42	—	—	KHULIKA 2	A. banda
41	MUNTISILA BANDA	F	29	—	—	KHULIKA 2	m. banda
42	TILEKANE PHIRI	F	53	—	0957266146	KHULIKA 2	M. banda
43	MOUREEN MBEWE	F	57	—	0955753255	KHULIKA 2	T. phiri
44	TIKHE BANDA	F	76	—	—	KHULIKA 2	M. Mbewe
45	JANET MBEWE	F	73	—	—	KHULIKA 2	J. Mbewe
46	FLORA TEMBO	F	42	—	—	KHULIKA 2	I. Banda
47	JOHANA MBEWE	F	42	40277/55/1	—	KHULIKA 2	F. TEMBO
48	MOUREEN PHIRI	F	18	—	—	KHULIKA 2	J. mbewe
49	CHRISTINE MWALE	F	18	—	—	KHULIKA 2	M. Phiri
50	ROSEMARY PHIRI	F	22	151399/55/1	0950955687	KHULIKA 2	C. mwale
51	MIZIKA MVULA	F	50	—	—	KHULIKA 2	R. Phiri
							M.



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52	MARRY MBEWE	F	55	—	—	Khulika 2	m. mbewe
53	NORIES Zulu	F	45	—	—	Khulika 2	N. Zulu
54	TANKHULENJI MWALE	F	48	—	—	Khulika 2	T. Mwale
55	TILILE BANDA	F	43	—	—	Khulika 2	T. B
56	MILIKA PHIRI	F	50	—	—	Khulika 2	m. phiri
57	MONICA MWANZA	F	56	390013/52/1	—	Khulika 2	M Mwanza
58	CATHERINE BANDA	F	52	—	—	Khulika 2	C. Banda
59	MAUREEN Phiri	F	22	187554/55/1	—	Khulika 2	Phiri
60							
61	VIOLET NGOMA	F	23	—	—	Khulika 2	V. Ngoma
62	ASINELI PHIRI	F	32	—	—	Khulika 2	A. Phiri
63	JULIET ZUNDA	F	42	120727/55/1	—	Khulika 2	J. Zunda
64	BEATRICE BANDA	F	40	—	—	Khulika 2	B. Banda
65	MAUREEN MBEWE	F	21	—	—	Khulika 2	M. Mbewe
66	MIRIAM NGOMA	F	22	—	—	Khulika 2	M. Ngoma
67	LUBIA JERE	F	26	—	—	Khulika 2	L. Jere
68	BESNART NGOMA	F	26	—	—	Khulika 2	B. Ngoma
69	SARA NGOMA	F	38	—	—	Khulika 2	S. Ngoma
70	AICLOSI MWANZA	F	40	—	—	Khulika 2	A. Mwanza
71	BERTHA BANDA	F	25	—	—	Khulika 2	B. Banda
72	REGINA MWALE	F	40	121892/55/1	—	Khulika 2	R. Mwale
73	JENNIPHER NGOMA	F	33	—	—	Khulika 2	J. Ngoma
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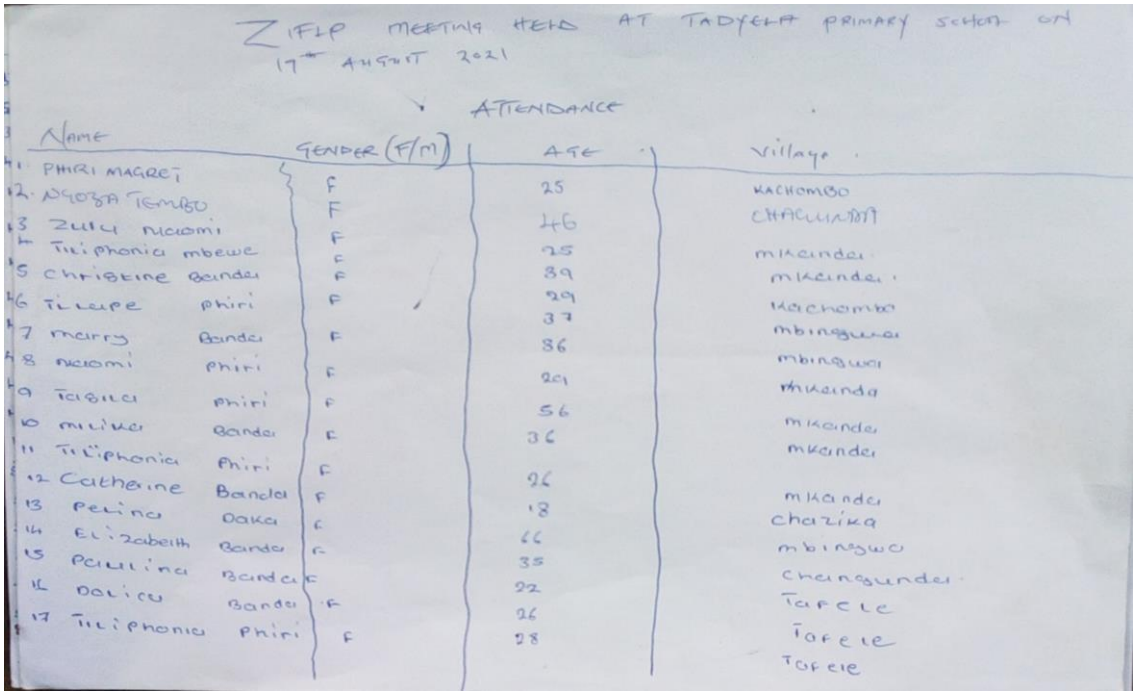

ZIFLP MEETING HELD AT TADYELA PRIMARY SCHOOL ON 17TH AUGUST 2021

ATTENDANCE

	Name	Gender (F/M)	Age	Village
1	PHIRI MAGRET	F	25	KACHOMBO
2	NGOMA TEMBO	F	46	CHACHACHATA
3	ZULU NKOMI	F	25	MKAINDE
4	TILIPHONICA MBEWE	F	39	MKAINDE
5	CHRISTINE BANDA	F	29	KACHOMBO
6	TILUPE PHIRI	F	37	MBINGWA
7	MARRY BANDA	F	36	MBINGWA
8	NKOMI PHIRI	F	20	MKAINDA
9	TABITA PHIRI	F	56	MKAINDE
10	MILIKA BANDA	F	36	MKAINDE
11	TILIPHONICA PHIRI	F	26	MKANDE
12	CATHERINE BANDA	F	18	CHAZIKA
13	PELINA DAKA	F	66	MBINGWA
14	ELIZABETH BANDA	F	35	CHANGUNDE
15	PELLINA BANDA	F	22	TAFELE
16	DALICA BANDA	F	26	TAFELE
17	TILIPHONICA PHIRI	F	28	TAFELE

ZIELP MEETING HELD AT TADYELA PRIMARY SCHOOL ON 16th AUGUST 2021

ATTENDANCE

	NAME		GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE
18	Meridel	Phiri	F	40	Chasgunda
19	Doreen	Maira	F	56	Mbingwa
20	Judith	Banda	F	51	Kezias
21	Bertha	Zulu	F	50	Mbingwa
22	mercy	Saiwalla	F	30	Chasgunda
23	mercy	Nyoma	F	40	Mkanda
24	Elida	Banda	F	48	Kachombo
25	marry	Banda	F	52	Tafele
26	Gibson	Zulu	m	54	Kezias
27	Misozi	Zulu	F	50	Chasgunda
28	Jabes	Phiri	m	56	Chasa Mkanda
29	Bault	Mbewe	m	21	Kachombo
30	Philip	Tembo	m	35	Kezias
31	Matias	Banda	m	45	Kezias
32	Georg	Phiri	m	26	Chasgunda
33	John	Mbewe	m	52	Mbingwa
34	Edward	Zulu	m	44	Mkanda
35	Matheus	Banda	m	32	Kachombo
36	Eliote	Banda	m	32	Tafele

	NAME		GENDER	AGE	VILLAGE
37	Kelvin	S.S Mbewe	m	17	Mpoto
38	Alefa	Tembo	m	51	Kachombo
39	James	Mwanza	m	37	Kachombo
40	Phiri	Tyson	m	50	Chasgunda
41	Boniface	Tembo	m	53	Chasgunda
42	Issack	Banda	m	19	Kachombo
43	Silvester	Banda	m	34	Mbingwa
44	Noah	Mwanza	m	30	Mbingwa
45	Laurent	Banda	m	38	Mbingwa
46	Boniface	Mwale	m	21	Kezias
47	Zelfy	Mwale	m	35	Kezias
48	Herbert	Daka	m	25	Mbingwa
49	Kwezekani	Phiri	m	38	Mkanda
50	Filimoni	Mbewe	m	54	Tafele
51	Lastone	Mbewe	m	63	Kezias
52	Valentine	Banda	m	51	Chasgunda
53	Paulina	Sakala	F	54	Chimate
54	Ezekiel	Banda	m	70	Kachombo
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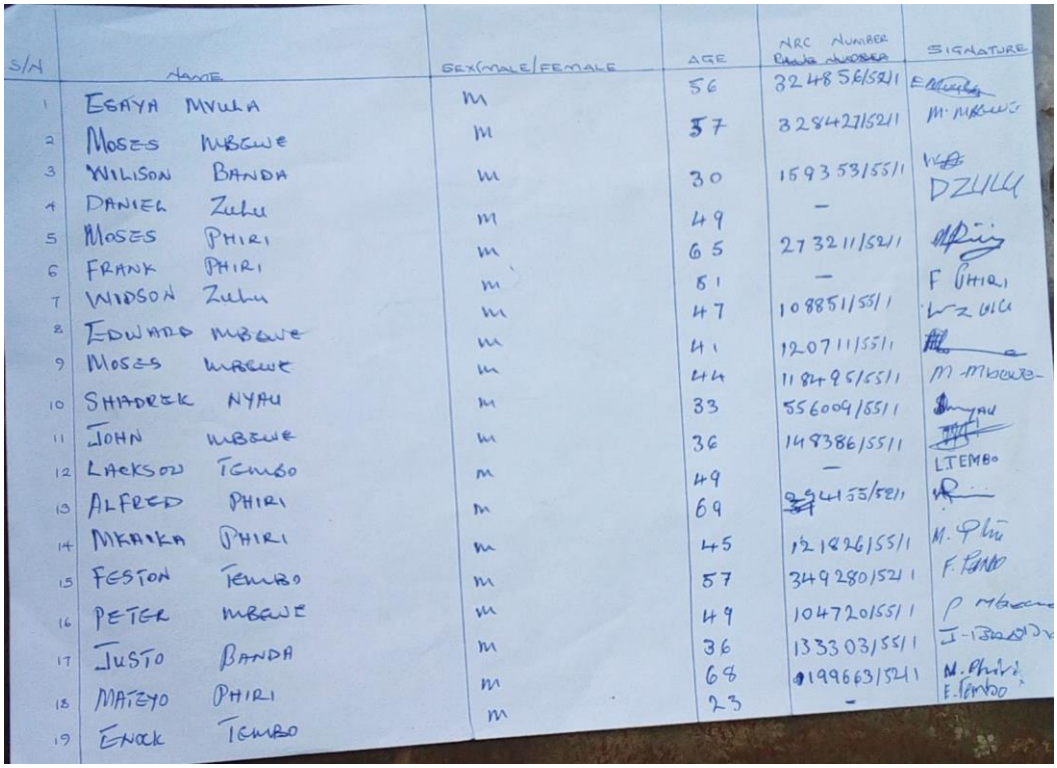
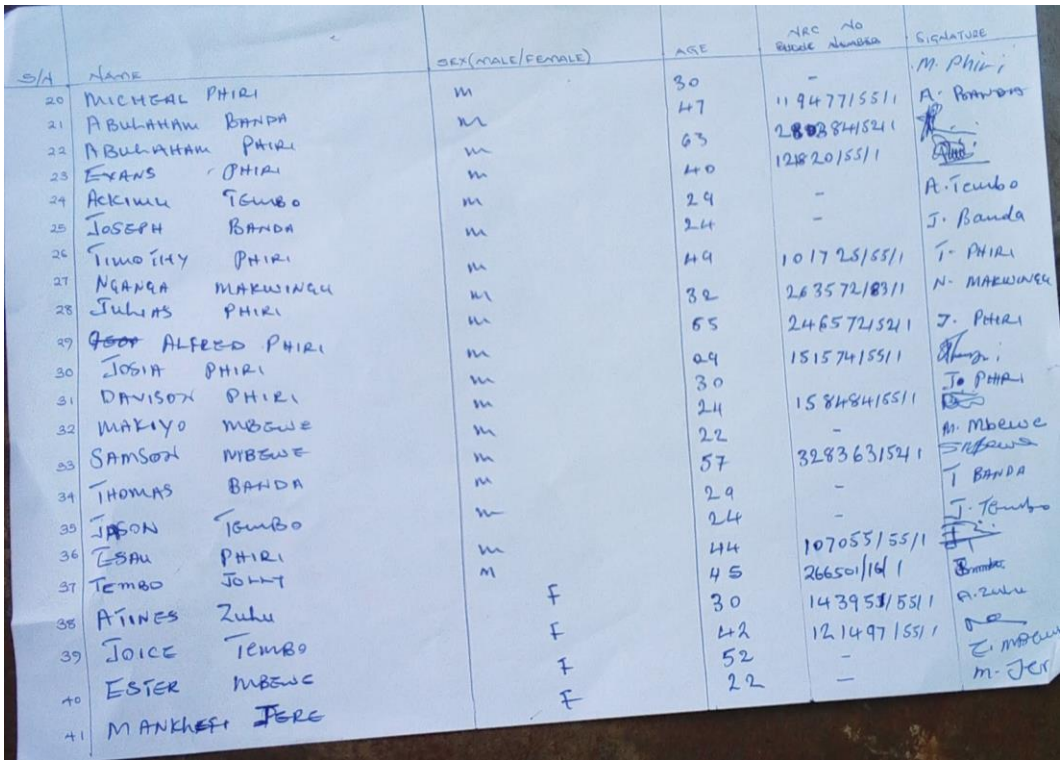
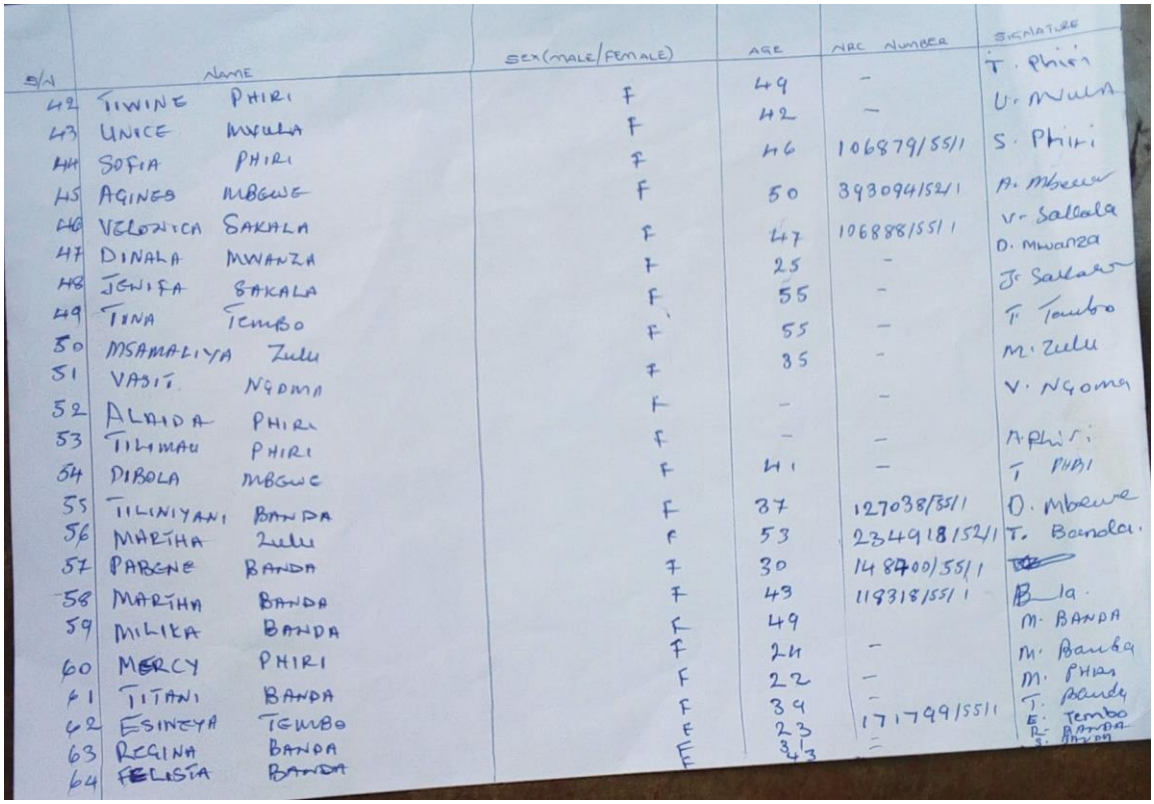
57	Peter	Mwanza	m	43	



S/N	NAME	SEX(MALE/FEMALE)	AGE	NRC NUMBER / BANDA NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	EGAYA MVULA	M	56	324856/52/1	E Mvula
2	MOSES MBEWE	M	57	328427/52/1	M. Mbewe
3	WILISON BANDA	M	30	159353/55/1	DZULU
4	DANIEL Zulu	M	49	-	
5	MOSES PHIRI	M	65	273211/52/1	
6	FRANK PHIRI	M	51	-	F PHIRI
7	WIDSON Zulu	M	47	108851/55/1	
8	EDWARD MBEWE	M	41	120711/55/1	
9	MOSES MBEWE	M	44	118495/55/1	M Mbewe
10	SHADRECK NYAU	M	33	556009/55/1	
11	JOHN MBEWE	M	36	148386/55/1	
12	LACKSON TEMBO	M	49	-	LTEMBO
13	ALFRED PHIRI	M	69	99[illegible]55/52/1	
14	MKANKA PHIRI	M	45	121826/55/1	M. Phiri
15	FESTON TEMBO	M	57	349280/52/1	F. Tembo
16	PETER MBEWE	M	49	104720/55/1	P Mbewe
17	JUSTO BANDA	M	36	133303/55/1	J-Banda
18	MATEYO PHIRI	M	68	199663/52/1	M. Phiri
19	ENOCK TEMBO	M	23	-	E. Tembo

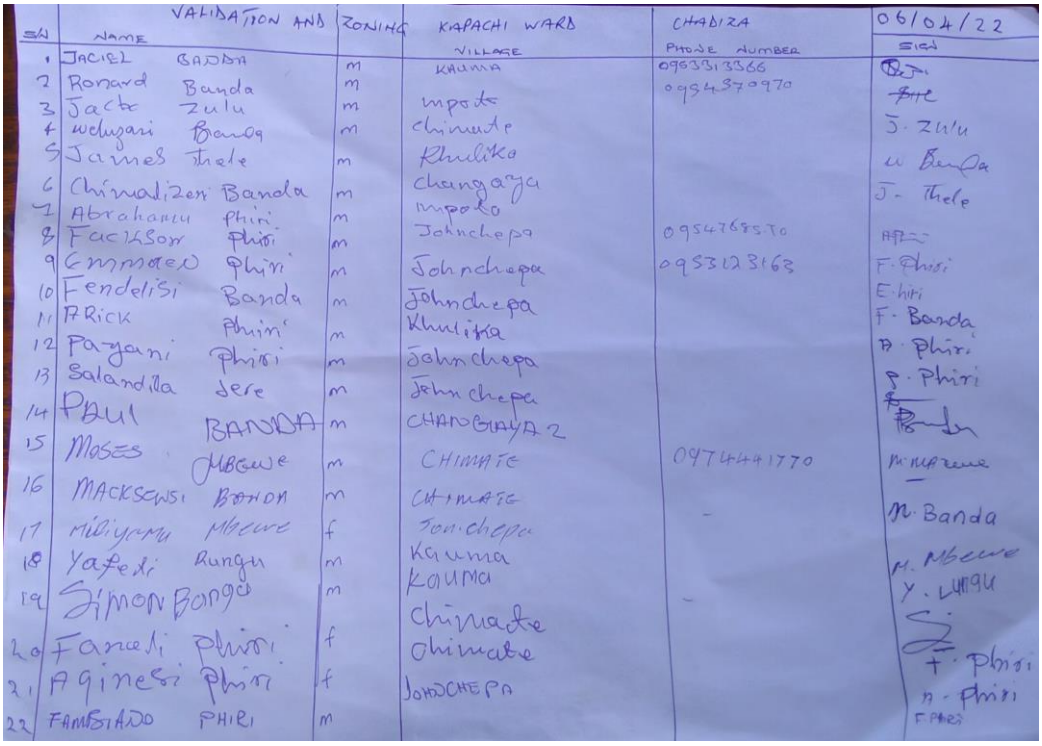


S/N	NAME	SEX(MALE/FEMALE)	AGE	NRC NO / BANDA NUMBER	SIGNATURE
20	MICHEAL PHIRI	M	30	-	M. Phiri
21	ABULAHAM BANDA	M	47	119477/55/1	A. Banda
22	ABULAHAM PHIRI	M	63	288284/52/1	
23	EVANS PHIRI	M	40	128201/55/1	
24	ACKIMIA TEMBO	M	29	-	A. Tembo
25	JOSEPH BANDA	M	24	-	J. Banda
26	TIMOTHY PHIRI	M	49	101725/55/1	T. PHIRI
27	NGANGA MAKWINGA	M	32	263572/83/1	N. MAKWINGA
28	JULIAS PHIRI	M	55	246572/52/1	J. PHIRI
29	~~OSOF~~ ALFRED PHIRI	M	29	151574/55/1	
30	JOSIA PHIRI	M	30		Jo PHIRI
31	DAVISON PHIRI	M	24	158484/65/1	
32	MAKIYO MBEWE	M	22	-	M. Mbewe
33	SAMSON MBEWE	M	57	328363/52/1	
34	THOMAS BANDA	M	29	-	T BANDA
35	JASON TEMBO	M	24	-	J. Tembo
36	ESAU PHIRI	M	44	107055/55/1	
37	TEMBO JOHN	M	45	266501/16/1	
38	AGNES Zulu	F	30	143953/55/1	A. Zulu
39	JOICE TEMBO	F	42	121497/55/1	
40	ESTER MBEWE	F	52	-	E. Mbewe
41	MANKHEFI JERE	F	22	-	M. Jere



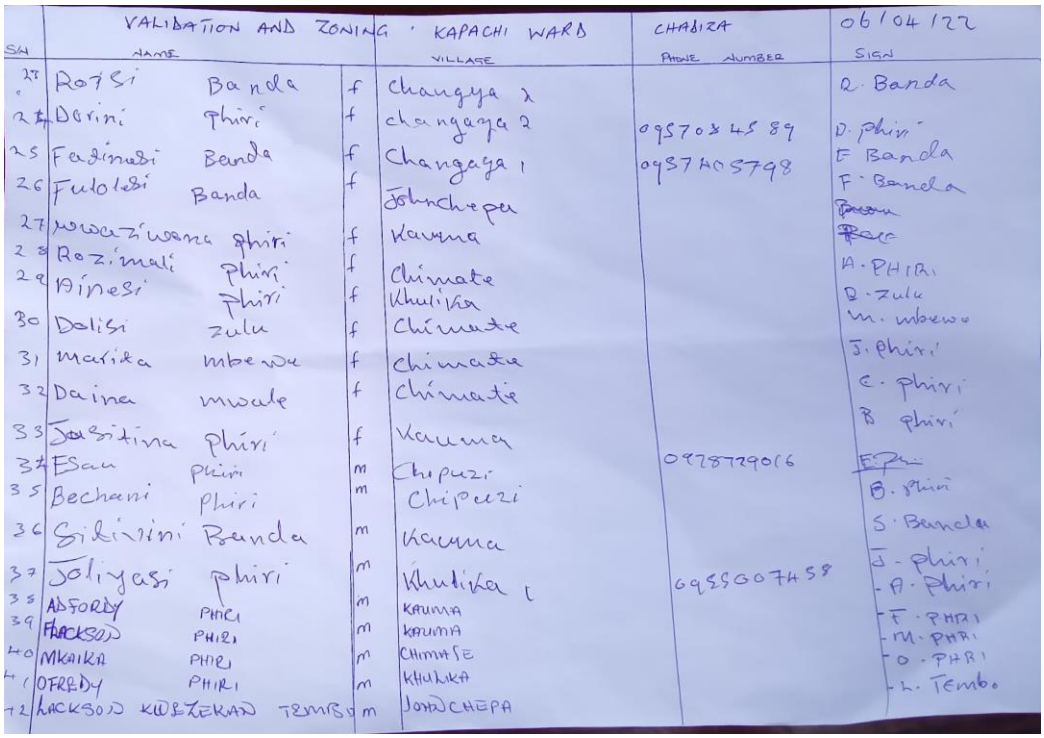
S/N	NAME	SEX (MALE/FEMALE)	AGE	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
42	TIWINE PHIRI	F	49	–	T. Phiri
43	UNICE MWULA	F	42	–	U. Mwula
44	SOFIA PHIRI	F	46	106879/55/1	S. Phiri
45	AGNES MBEWE	F	50	393094152/1	A. Mbewe
46	VERONICA SAKALA	F	47	106888/55/1	V. Sakala
47	DINALA MWANZA	F	25	–	D. Mwanza
48	JENIFA SAKALA	F	55	–	J. Sakala
49	TINA TEMBO	F	55	–	T. Tembo
50	MSAMALIYA Zulu	F	35	–	M. Zulu
51	VASTI NGOMA	F	–	–	V. Ngoma
52	ALAIDA PHIRI	F	–	–	A. Phiri
53	TILIMAU PHIRI	F	41	–	T. Phiri
54	DIBOLA MBEWE	F	37	127038/35/1	D. Mbewe
55	TILINIYANI BANDA	F	53	234918/52/1	T. Banda
56	MARTHA Zulu	F	30	148700/55/1	[illegible]
57	PABENE BANDA	F	43	118318/55/1	B. la.
58	MARTHA BANDA	F	49		M. BANDA
59	MILIKA BANDA	F	24	–	M. Banda
60	MERCY PHIRI	F	22	–	M. Phiri
61	TITANI BANDA	F	34	–	T. Banda
62	ESINETA TEMBO	F	23	171799/55/1	E. Tembo
63	REGINA BANDA	F	31	–	R. Banda
64	FELISTA BANDA	F	43	–	F. Banda

Validation Meetings



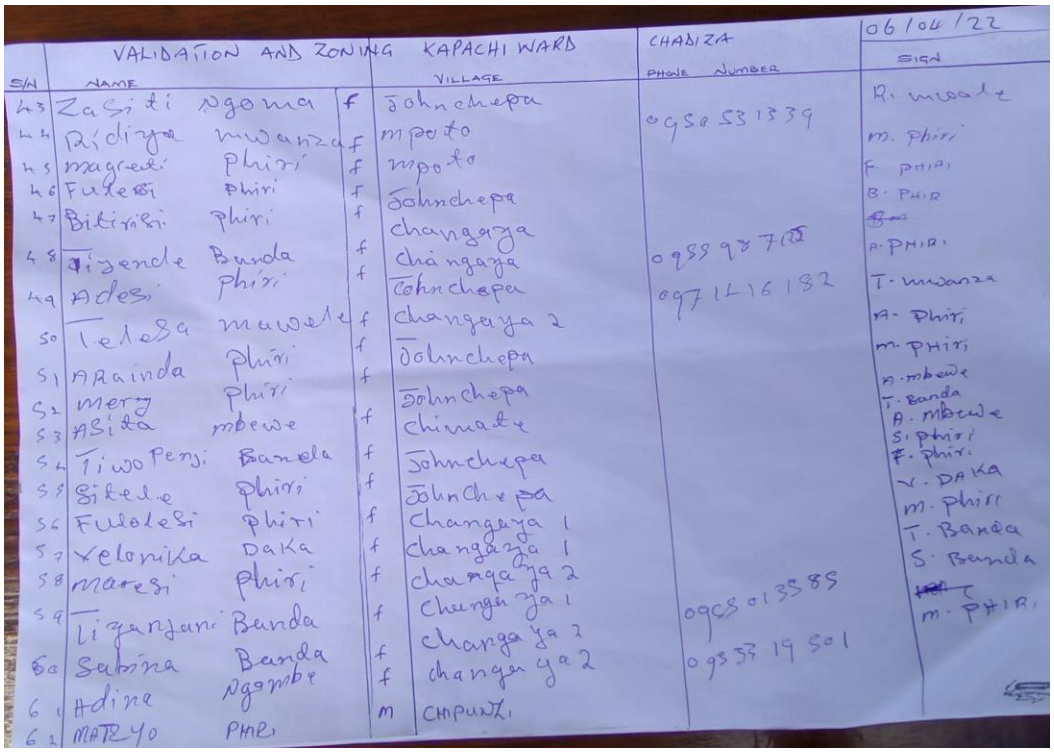
VALIDATION AND ZONING — KAPACHI WARD — CHADIZA — 06/04/22

SN	NAME		ZONING	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	JACIEL	BANDA	m	KAUMA	0963313366	
2	Ronard	Banda	m		0954370970	
3	Jacte	Zulu	m	Impoto		
4	wedigani	Banda	m	Chimate		J. Zulu
5	James	Thele	m	Khulika		
6	Chimalizen	Banda	m	Changaya		J. Thele
7	Abraham	Phiri	m	Impoto		
8	Facksom	Phiri	m	Johnchepa	0954768570	
9	Emmaen	Phiri	m	Johnchepa	0953123163	F. Phiri
10	Fendelisi	Banda	m	Johnchepa		E. hiri
11	ARick	Phiri	m	Khulika		F. Banda
12	Payani	Phiri	m	Johnchepa		P. Phiri
13	Salandila	Jere	m	Johnchepa		P. Phiri
14	PAUL	BANDA	m	CHANGAYA 2		
15	Moses	Mbewe	m	CHIMATE	0974444770	M. Mbewe
16	MACKSONSI	BONDA	m	CHIMATE		
17	Miriyamu	Mbewe	f	Johnchepa		M. Banda
18	Yafesi	Rungu	m	Kauma		M. Mbewe
19	Simon	Bonga	m	KAUMA		Y. Lungu
20	Faneli	Phiri	f	Chimate		
21	Agnesi	Phiri	f	JOHNCHEPA		T. Phiri
22	FANSIANO	PHIRI	m			P. Phiri



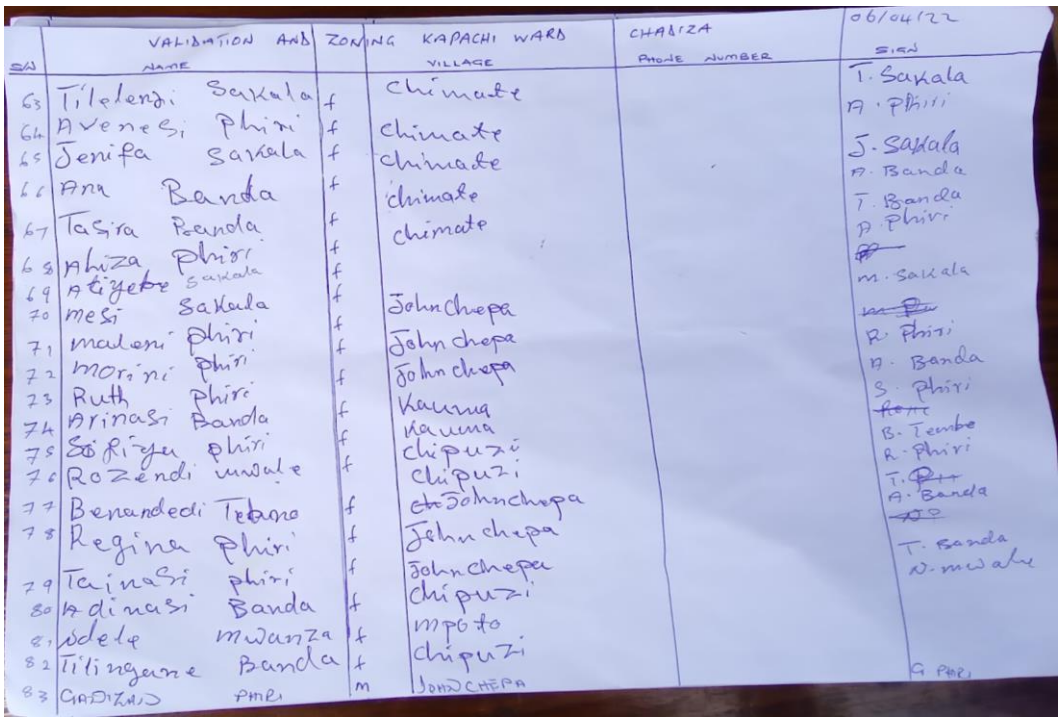
VALIDATION AND ZONING — KAPACHI WARD — CHADIZA — 06/04/22

SN	NAME			VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
23	Rotsi	Banda	f	Changya 1		R. Banda
24	Dorini	Phiri	f	changaya 2	0957045489	D. Phiri
25	Ferdinesi	Banda	f	Changaya 1	0957405798	F Banda
26	Fulolesi	Banda	f	Johnchepa		F. Banda
27	Rosaziwana	Phiri	f	Kauma		
28	Rozimali	Phiri	f	Chimate		A. PHIRI
29	Binesi	Phiri	f	Khulika		R. Zulu
30	Dalisi	Zulu	f	Chimate		M. Mbewe
31	Marika	Mbewe	f	chimate		J. Phiri
32	Daina	Mwale	f	Chimate		C. Phiri
33	Jositina	Phiri	f	Kauma		B Phiri
34	Esau	Phiri	m	Chipuzi	0978729016	
35	Bechani	Phiri	m	Chipuzi		B. Phiri
36	Silivini	Banda	m	Kauma		S. Banda
37	Joliyasi	Phiri	m	Khulika	0955907458	J - Phiri
38	ADFORDY	PHIRI	m	KAUMA		A. Phiri
39	FRACKSON	PHIRI	m	KAUMA		F. PHIRI
40	MKAIKA	PHIRI	m	CHIMATE		M. PHIRI
41	OFRADY	PHIRI	m	KHUKA		O. PHIRI
42	MACKSON	KUBEKANI TEMBO	m	JOHNCHEPA		L. Tembo



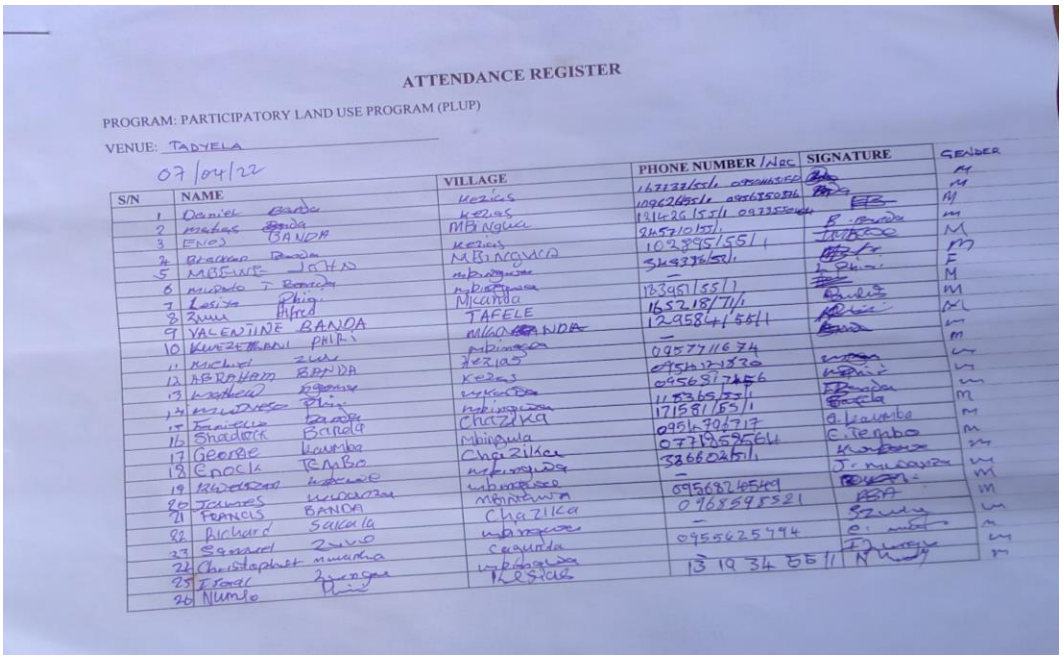
VALIDATION AND ZONING KAPACHI WARDS — CHADIZA — 06/04/22

S/N	NAME			VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
43	Zasiti	Ngoma	f	Johnchepa	0950 53 1339	R. mwale
44	Ridinya	mwanza	f	mpoto		m. phiri
45	magreti	phiri	f	mpoto		F. PHIRI
46	Fuleesi	Phiri	f	Johnchepa		B. PHIRI
47	Bitiniesi	phiri	f	changaya		[illegible]
48	Tizende	Banda	f	changaya	0959 98 7155	A. PHIRI
49	Adesi	Phiri	f	Johnchepa	0971 41 61 82	T. mwanza
50	Teresa	mawale	f	changaya 2		A. Phiri
51	Arainda	phiri	f	Johnchepa		m. PHIRI
52	mercy	phiri	f	Johnchepa		A. mbewe
53	Asita	mbewe	f	chimate		T. Banda
54	Tiwo Penji	Banda	f	Johnchepa		A. MBEWE
55	Sitele	phiri	f	Johnchepa		S. phiri
56	Fulolesi	phiri	f	Changaya 1		F. phiri
57	Veronika	Daka	f	changaya 1		V. DAKA
58	maresi	phiri	f	changaya 2		m. phiri
59	Lizanjani	Banda	f	Changaya 1	0965 01 3585	T. Banda
60	Sabina	Banda	f	changaya 2	0953 19 501	S. Banda
61	Adina	Ngambe	f	changaya 2		[illegible] T
62	MATEYO	PHIRI	m	CHIPUZI		m. PHIRI



VALIDATION AND ZONING KAPACHI WARDS — CHADIZA — 06/04/22

S/N	NAME			VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
63	Tilolenji	Sakala	f	Chimate		T. Sakala
64	Aveneesi	phiri	f	chimate		A. Phiri
65	Jenifa	Sakala	f	chimate		J. Sakala
66	Ana	Banda	f	chimate		A. Banda
67	Tasira	Banda	f	chimate		T. Banda
68	Phiza	phiri	f			A. Phiri
69	Atizebe	Sakala	f			[illegible]
70	mesi	Sakala	f	Johnchepa		m. Sakala
71	malesi	phiri	f	Johnchepa		[illegible]
72	morini	phiri	f	Johnchepa		R. Phiri
73	Ruth	phiri	f	kaunga		A. Banda
74	Arinasi	Banda	f	kaunga		S. Phiri
75	Siriya	phiri	f	chipuzi		[illegible]
76	Rozendi	mwale	f	chipuzi		B. Tembo
77	Benandedi	Tembo	f	Johnchepa		R. Phiri
78	Regina	phiri	f	Johnchepa		T. [illegible]
79	Tainasi	phiri	f	Johnchepa		A. Banda
80	Adinasi	Banda	f	chipuzi		[illegible]
81	Adela	mwanza	f	mpoto		T. Banda
82	Tilingane	Banda	f	chipuzi		N. mwale
83	CHADIZIWO	PHIRI	m	JOHNCHEPA		G PHIRI



ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: TADYELA

07/04/22

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER /NRC	SIGNATURE	GENDER
1	Daniel Banda	Kezias	167232/55/1		M
2	Mathias Banda	Kezias	109626551		M
3	ENOS BANDA	MBINGWA	196261551		M
4	Blessings Banda	Kezias	245710151		M
5	MBEWE JOHN	MBINGWA	102895/55/1		M
6	Mustafa T Banda	Mbingwa	345336/52/1		F
7	Lesia Phiri	Mbingwa	—		F
8	Zulu Alfred	Mkanda	183951/55/1		M
9	VALENTINE BANDA	TAFELE	165218/71/1		M
10	KUNZETHANI PHIRI	MKOMBANDA	129584/56/1		M
11	Michael Zulu	Mbingwa	—		M
12	ABRAHAM BANDA	Kezias	0957711674		M
13	Kondwani Kamanga	Kezias	0954121830		M
14	Mwawesa Phiri	Mbingwa	0956517456		M
15	Daniella Banda	Chazika	11536577/1		M
16	Shadreck Banda	Mbingwa	171581/65/1		M
17	George Kaumba	Chazika	0956707717		M
18	Enock RAMBO	Mbingwa	0771959564		M
19	Kondwani Mwanza	Mbingwa	538602451		M
20	James Mwanza	Mbingwa	—		M
21	FRANCIS BANDA	Mbingwa	0956824549		M
22	Richard Sakala	Chazika	0968598521		M
23	Samuel Zulu	Mbingwa	—		M
24	Christopher Mwacha	Chanjunda	0955625794		M
25	Isaac Zulu	Mbingwa	—		M
26	Numlo Phiri	Kezias	13 19 34 55/1		M

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: TADYELA

07/04/22

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE	GENDER
27	ADION BANDA MWAPE	Mbingwa	121432/55/1		M
28	CHARLES PHIRI	CHAZIKA	186309/55/1		M
29	MISHECK Mbewe	CHAZIKA	095731M10		M
30	BESNAT Phiri	CHAZIKA	—	B Phiri	F
31	MUSENGA banda	Chanjunda	0954765268		F
32	MATNESS BANDA	CHANJUNDA	0977655724		F
33	MACWEAK BANDA	CHANJUNDA	095581725		F
34	CAFFILIN BANDA	CHANJUNDA	150524/55/1		F
35	MONIKA BANDA	Kezias	—		F
36	SATHUDAY Phiri	Kezias	—		F
37	Tapiwa Phiri	Mbingwa	0955399559		F
38	SUZEN BANDA	CHAZIKA	150578/55/1		F
39	Patricia Mwanza	Mbingwa	162748/56/1		F
40	PHIRI MARET J.	KACHOMBO	0955603521		F
41	TEMBO BETCHIWE	CHAZIKA	0955159483		F
42	BANDA TISOAH J.	CHAGWINDA	0956202620		F
43	PHIRI TASILA	MKANDA	—		F
44	BANDA MARY	TAFELE	0955297180		F
45	BANDA ZILOSE	TAFELE	—		F
46	BANDA TIOMANE	TAFELE	—		F
47	PHIRI GRACE	TAFELE	—		F
48	BANDA MODESTER	MBINGWA	0974551129		F
49	PHIRI ELIZABETH	TAFELE			F
50	DUMA Phiri	MKANDA	097[illegible]		F
51	BANDA GIFT	KEZIAS			F
52	ESTHER BANDA	MKANDA	097[illegible]		F

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: Tadyela

07/04/22

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE	GENDER
53	HELLEN SHAWA	MWANDA	0955501986	H. SHAWA	F
54	VICTORIA BANDA	KEZIAS	—	V. Banda	F
55	ZELIPA BANDA	CHAZIKA	0952370625	Z Banda	F
56	ESNATH TEMBO	MBINGWA	—	E Tembo	F
57	DOREEN KAIRA	MBINGWA	0976277222	Dkaira	F
58	MONICA MBEWE	CHAZIKA	0953437314	M. Mbewe	F
59	ELIDA BANDA	KACHOMBO	0979073961	E Banda	F
60	Duness Banda	MBINGWA	—	D Banda	M
61	Trenford Banda	KEZIAS	—	T Banda	M
62	Eliot Banda	IMFEE	—	E Banda	M
63	MISHECK MBEWE	CHAZIKA	0955211910	Mbewe	M
64	Friday Mbewe	CHAZIKA	0979919073	Mbewe	M
65	Lawrence Mwanza	TAFELE	0966782202	L Mwanza	M
66	PETER Banda	KEZIAS	0760434562	P Banda	M
67	EDWARD Banda	KEZIAS	—	E Banda	M
68	MABVUTO SAKALA	CHANGWADA	—	M Sakala	M
69	SAUKANI BANDA	TAFELE	0957714457	S Banda	M
70	GODIN BANDA	CHANGWADA	0957603248	S Banda	M
71	Lawrent Banda	MBINGWA	1551HT55-1	L Banda	M
72	ZAITI Mwale	KEZIAS	1945566/1	Z Mwale	M
73	ESau Banda	MBINGWA	35467252/1	E Banda	M
74	REGINA NKUMANYA	TAFELE	0967944960	Rnkumanya	F
75	JOSEPH KAIRA	MBINGWA	0974666638	Kaira	M
76	EZEKIA Banda	MBINGWA	—	E Banda	M
77	Charlton Tembo	CHAZIKA	1991302/21	C Tembo	M
78	Paulin Sakala	KEZIAS	3946042/21	P Sakala	M

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: Tadyela

07/04/22

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE	GENDER
79	Lestina Phiri	MKANDA	—	L Phiri	F
80	ROSINA TEMBO	CHAZIKA	0979716537	R Tembo	F
81	ABIGAIL ZULU	CHAZIKA	2323231521	A Zulu	F
82	PELINA DAKA	Mbingwa	2983 34/59/1	P. Daka	F
83	John Mbewe	MKANDA	1732551/21	Mbewe	M
84	Amon Daka	MBINGWA	1110007551	A Daka	M
85	STANLEY Phiri	MKANDA	1272515511	S Phiri	M
86	Vestina Banda	KEZIAS	1557321551	V Banda	F
87	Jairosi Banda	Kezieve	—	J Banda	M
88	Aleka Tembo	KACHOMBO	—	A Tembo	M
89	Given BANDA	MBINGWA	0978585746	G BANDA	M

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: KALONGWEZI

DATE: 8TH APRIL, 2022

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER	SIGNATURE
1	WELENGANI BANDA	KHULIKA II	0950723323	M	W. BANDA
2	JAMISON BANDA	KHULIKA II		M	J. BANDA
3	SHADRECK BANDA	KHULIKA II		M	S. BANDA
4	CHIKHAZIKA MWANZA	KHULIKA II	0987064503 6	M	
5	ELASTO BANDA	KHULIKA II		M	E. B.
6	SAINETH MWANZA	KHULIKA II		M	S. MWANZA
7	MATOWA MWALE	KHULIKA II		M	
8	ZIYELESA PHIRI	KHULIKA II	0953482524	M	Z. PHIRI
9	LAWRENCE PHIRI	KHULIKA II		M	
10	ALLAN PHIRI	KHULIKA II	0953120664	M	
11	KELVIN PHIRI	KHULIKA II		M	
12	SOLOMON PHIRI	KHULIKA II		M	
13	GANIZANI NGOMA	KHULIKA II		M	
14	IBACK BANDA	KHULIKA II		M	I banda
15	GODFREY NGOMA	KHULIKA II		M	G. Ngoma
16	ISAAC PHIRI	KHULIKA II	0957490371	M	I. Phiri
17	STEPHEN NGOMA	KHULIKA II	0953348460	M	S. ngoma
18	SIMON MWANZA	KHULIKA II		M	S. mwanza
19	GASIANO MBEWE	KHULIKA II		M	G. MBEWE
20	AZAYAS MWANZA	KHULIKA II	0979386673	M	A. Mwanza
21	IBACK MWALE	KHULIKA II	0955621191	M	I. Mwale
22	LENALD PHIRI	KHULIKA II	0953949760	M	L. Phiri
23	LYSON BANDA	KHULIKA II	0777[illegible]831	M	
24	LIDIA JERE	KHULIKA II		F	L. Jere
25	TILILE BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	T. Banda
26	TANY[illegible] MWALE	KHULIKA II		F	T. mwale

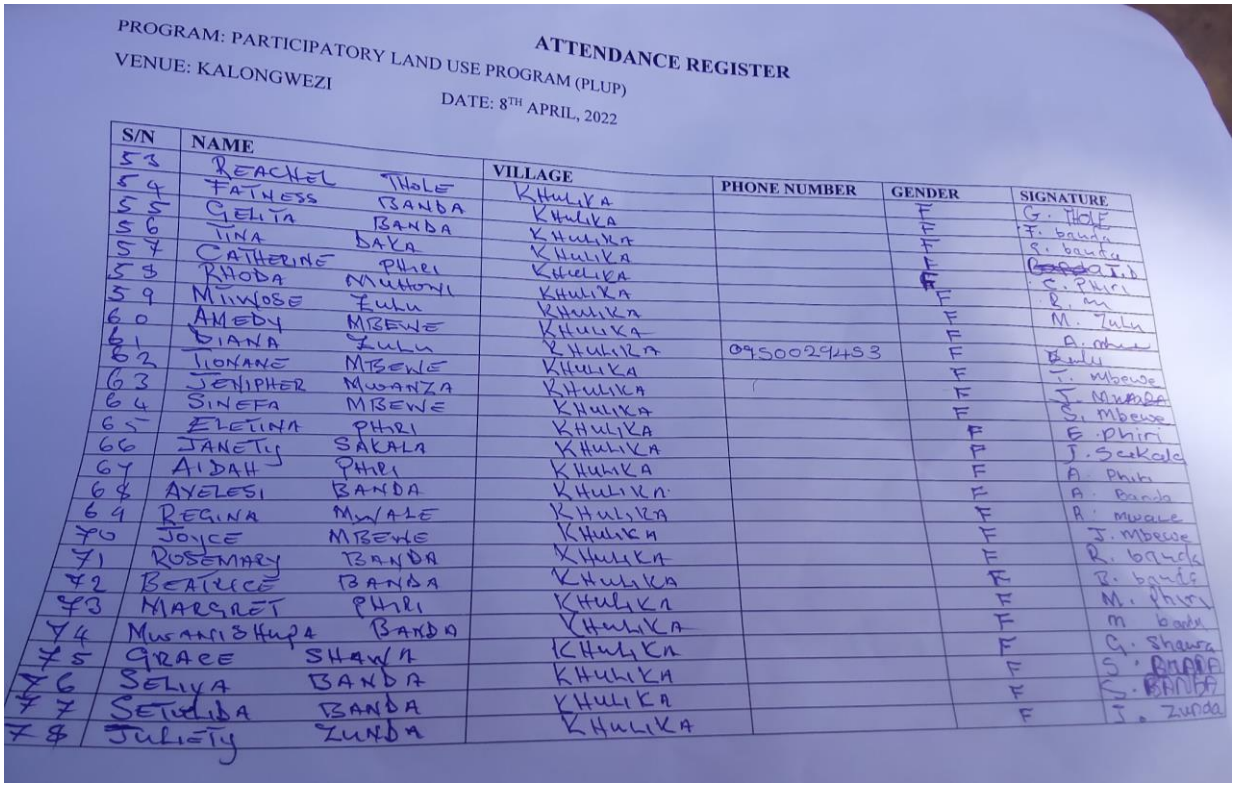
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: KALONGWEZI

DATE: 8TH APRIL, 2022

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER	SIGNATURE
27	ILILE BANDA	KHULIKA II	0777117311	F	I. Banda
28	MEVICE BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	M. Banda
29	MUSAISILA BANDA	KHULIKA II	0957266146	F	M. Banda
30	HALDA BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	H. BANDA
31	AYELESI MWANZA	KHULIKA II		F	A. mwanza
32	LOMANZI ZULU	KHULIKA II		F	L. zulu
33	BAINA MSHANGA	KHULIKA II		F	B. Mshanga
34	DOROTHY BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	D. banda
35	JOHANA MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	J. m
36	JANETH BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	J. banda
37	MILICA PHIRI	KHULIKA II		F	M. Phiri
38	JANETH MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	J. mbewe
39	LEILE MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	L. mbewe
40	GRACE MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	G. mbewe
41	JENNIPHER PHIRI	KHULIKA II		F	J. P
42	ELETI MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	E. Mbewe
43	MUIWALA PHIRI	KHULIKA II		F	M. Phiri
44	EFELITA MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	E. mbewe
45	ELESI CHIRWA	KHULIKA II		F	E. Chirwa
46	FELESIYA BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	F. banda
47	CATHERINE BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	C. banda
48	VICTORIA BANDA	KHULIKA II		F	V. b
49	LUMBIWE MBEWE	KHULIKA II		F	L. m
50	JENIPHER PHIRI	KHULIKA II		F	J Phiri
51	TILINGANE MWANZA	KHULIKA II		F	T. mwanza
52	VAILET SAKALA	KHULIKA II		F	V. Sakala



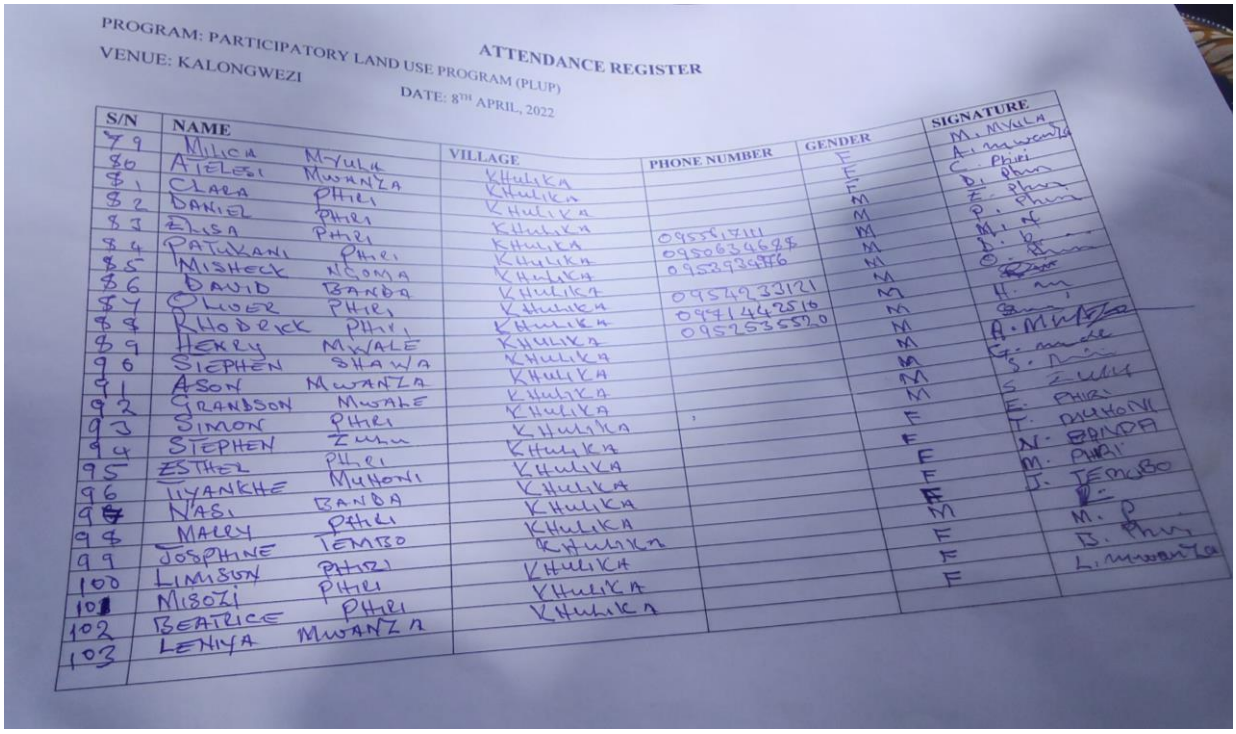
PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: KALONGWEZI

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 8TH APRIL, 2022

S/N	NAME		VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER	SIGNATURE
53	RACHEL	THOLE	KHULIKA		F	G. THOLE
54	FATNESS	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	F. banda
55	GELITA	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	G. banda
56	TINA	BAKA	KHULIKA		F	[illegible]
57	CATHERINE	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	C. Phiri
58	RHODA	MUTHONI	KHULIKA		F	R. m
59	MIWOSE	ZULU	KHULIKA		F	M. Zulu
60	AMEDY	MBEWE	KHULIKA		F	A. [illegible]
61	DIANA	ZULU	KHULIKA	0950029453	F	[illegible]
62	TIONANE	MBEWE	KHULIKA		F	T. Mbewe
63	JENIPHER	MWANZA	KHULIKA		F	J. [illegible]
64	SINEFA	MBEWE	KHULIKA		F	S. Mbewe
65	ELETINA	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	E. Phiri
66	JANETY	SAKALA	KHULIKA		F	J. Sakala
67	AIDAH	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	A. Phiri
68	AYELESI	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	A. Banda
69	REGINA	MWALE	KHULIKA		F	R. Mwale
70	JOYCE	MBEWE	KHULIKA		F	J. Mbewe
71	ROSEMARY	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	R. banda
72	BEATRICE	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	R. banda
73	MARGRET	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	M. phiri
74	MWANISHUPA	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	m banda
75	GRACE	SHAWA	KHULIKA		F	G. Shawa
76	SELIYA	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	S. [illegible]
77	SETUKIDA	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	S. [illegible]
78	JULIETY	ZUNDA	KHULIKA		F	J. Zunda



PROGRAM: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PROGRAM (PLUP)

VENUE: KALONGWEZI

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE: 8TH APRIL, 2022

S/N	NAME		VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER	SIGNATURE
79	MILICA	M'YULA	KHULIKA		F	M. MYULA
80	AYELESI	MWANZA	KHULIKA		F	A. mwanza
81	CLARA	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	C. Phiri
82	DANIEL	PHIRI	KHULIKA		M	D. Phiri
83	ELISA	PHIRI	KHULIKA	0955617111	M	E. phiri
84	PATUKANI	PHIRI	KHULIKA	0950634628	M	P. phiri
85	MISHECK	NGOMA	KHULIKA	0952936886	M	M. N
86	DAVID	BANDA	KHULIKA		M	D. B
87	OLIVER	PHIRI	KHULIKA	0955492331?1	M	O. [illegible]
88	RHODRICK	PHIRI	KHULIKA	0977144251?	M	[illegible]
89	HENRY	MWALE	KHULIKA	0952535590	M	H. m
90	STEPHEN	SHAWA	KHULIKA		M	[illegible]
91	ASON	MWANZA	KHULIKA		M	A. MWANZA
92	GRANDSON	MWALE	KHULIKA		M	G. mwale
93	SIMON	PHIRI	KHULIKA		M	S. [illegible]
94	STEPHEN	ZULU	KHULIKA		M	S. ZULU
95	ESTHER	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	E. PHIRI
96	LIYANKHE	MUTHONI	KHULIKA		F	T. MUTHONI
97	NASI	BANDA	KHULIKA		F	N. BANDA
98	MARY	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	M. PHIRI
99	JOSPHINE	TEMBO	KHULIKA		F	J. TEMBO
100	LIMISON	PHIRI	KHULIKA		M	[illegible]
101	MISOZI	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	M. P
102	BEATRICE	PHIRI	KHULIKA		F	B. Phiri
103	LENIYA	MWANZA			F	L. Mwanza