



KASAMBANDOLA WARD – KATETE DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN

(PLUP)



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

Date: 31st August, 2022

Preface

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

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

1. District and Local Level Planning, which supports Integrated District Development.
2. Local Planning, including land use and action planning through participatory processes.

The process for the creation of this PLUP was participatory in nature taking into account Social Biodiversity Impact Assessment (**SBIA**), and various stakeholders such as Her Royal Highness **Chieftainess Kawaza** of Kawaza Chiefdom, Katete District Multi-sectoral Team (**DMT**), Department of Physical Planning, Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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.

Council Secretary

Katete District Council

District Commissioner

Katete District

HRH Chieftainess Kawaza

Kawaza Chiefdom

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Table of Figures	viii
List of Tables	ix
Acknowledgements	x
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.3 Legal Context	2
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity	5
3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA	7
3.1 Location of Kasambandola Ward	7
3.2 Climatic Conditions	7
3.2.1 Temperature	8
3.2.2 Rainfall	9
3.2.3 Ecological Zone	9
3.2.4 Soil Types	10
3.3 Socio-Economic Environment	11
3.3.1 Population Projection	12
3.3.2 Social Facilities	12
3.4 Source of Livelihood	13

3.5 Livelihood Security	13
3.6 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation	14
3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities	15
3.8 Biodiversity Hotspots	16
3.8.1 Streams and Dams	16
3.8.2 Forests	16
3.9 Ecosystem Function	17
4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS	18
4.1 Overall Land Use	18
4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis	19
4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis	19
4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries	20
4.4 Current Land Uses	21
4.5 Land Use and Agriculture	22
4.6 Land Use and Forest	23
4.7 Land Use and Wildlife	24
4.8 Land Use and Mining	25
4.9 Land Use and Tourism	25
4.10 Land Use and Physical Development	25
5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	26
5.1 Community Engagement Process	26
5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management	29

5.3 Problem Identification	29
6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT	30
6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources	31
6.2 Soil Degradation	32
6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	32
6.4 Long Distances to Schools	33
6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities	34
6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities	35
7. LAND USE PLANNING – ZONING, VALIDATION AND GOVERNANCE RULES	37
7.1 Chimbundire Community Meeting	37
7.2 Kambila Community Meeting	39
8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	42
9. Implementation Strategy	46
9.1 Capital Investment Projects	50
10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	50
11. CONCLUSION	51
12. GLOSSARY	52
12.1 Natural Resources	52
12.1.1 Vegetation	52
12.1.2 Soils	52
12.1.3 Water	52
12.2 Climate	54

12.2.1 Rainfall	54
12.3 Land Use Planning	54
12.4 Participatory Land Use Planning	55
12.5 Livelihood	55
13. REFERENCES	56
ANNEXES	58
Annex 1: Kasambandola Ward By-Laws on Land Use and Natural Resource Management	58
GOVERNANCE RULES FOR KASAMBANDOLA WARD	58
Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers	60
First Village Meetings	60
Validation Meetings	75

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Kasambandola Ward Location Map	7
Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Kasambandola Ward	8
Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Kasambandola Ward	9
Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones	10
Figure 5: Kasambandola Soil Map	11
Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Kasambandola Ward	13
Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots	17
Figure 8: Kasambandola Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map	20
Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries	21
Figure 10: Current Land Uses	22
Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map	23
Figure 12: Land Use and Forest	24
Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development	26
Figure 14: Rapid Village Assessment Exercise	28
Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources	32
Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service	34
Figure 17: Health Facility Service Gap	35
Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Chimbundire Community Meeting	39
Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Kambila Community Meeting	41

List of Tables

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity	6
Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Kasambandola Ward	8
Table 3: Kasambandola Ward Population	12
Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities	16
Table 5: Land Use Reservation	19
Table 6: Problems Identified	30
Table 7: Attendance Statistics	37
Table 8: Land Reservations for Chimbundire Community Meeting	38
Table 9: Land Reservation for Kambila Community Meeting	40
Table 10: Environmental Management Plan	45
Table 11: PLUP Implementation Plan	49
Table 12: Capital Projects Identified	50
Table 13: Offences and Penalties	59

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDF – Constituency Development Fund

CSA – Climate Smart Agriculture

DMT - District Multi-Sectoral Team

EP - Eastern Province

EMP - Environmental Management Plans

FPIC - Free Prior Informed Consent

GPS - Global Positioning System

ICT – Information and Communications Technology

IDP – Integrated Development Plan

JICA - Japanese International Corporation Agency

JIDP – Joint Integrated Development Plan

LAP - Local Area Plan

LULC - Land Use Land Cover

LUP - Land Use Planning

NDP - National Development Plan

NRM - Natural Resource Management

OCC - Objection, Correction and Confirmation

ODK - Open Data Kit

PAD - Project Appraisal Document

PLUP - Participatory Land Use Planning

URP - Urban and Regional Planning

WDC - Ward Development Committee

ZIFLP - Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project

FRA - Food Reserve Agency

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

1.3 Legal Context

The Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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 Chieftainess Kawaza. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas,

Headpersons, Kasambandola 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 **two (2)** clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Kambila** and **Chimbundire**. **21** villages were represented at the clustered village meetings. Community members in the **two (2)** clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

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

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

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

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

2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid Village Assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	21 Villages were identified	All Villages in Kasambandola Ward	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 2 Village Clusters.	Community members in the 2 Village Clusters	241 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 100 men and 141 women
3	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	8 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Kasambandola Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Kasambandola Ward
4	Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola Ward.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done at the Palace and in the 2 village clusters	Shared Resource Map validated by the Chieftainess and community

						representatives in the ward.
5	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 Kasambandola Ward	Future Land Use Plan and By-Laws done
6	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	Kasambandola Ward PLUP	PLUP approved by the Chieftainess and Local Authority

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA

3.1 Location of Kasambandola Ward

Kasambandola Ward is in Katete District (Eastern Province), which has a total of **22** wards, namely: **Lukweta, Chimtende, Chilongamabwe, Kamiza, Matunga, Mkaika, Kazakaloba, Mphangwe, Chavuka, Kadula, Vulamkoko, Dole, Katiula, Kazala, Kasambandola, Yowoyani, Milanzi, Kafumbwe, Chindwale, Kapoche, Kapangulula** and **Kamphambe**. Katete District is a border town, sharing an international boundary with Mozambique in the South. It is characterised by mountainous topography and flat terrain. Kasambandola Ward shares boundaries with **4** wards, namely: **Kapangulula, Dole, Kazala** and **Milanzi**. The map below shows the location of Kasambandola Ward:

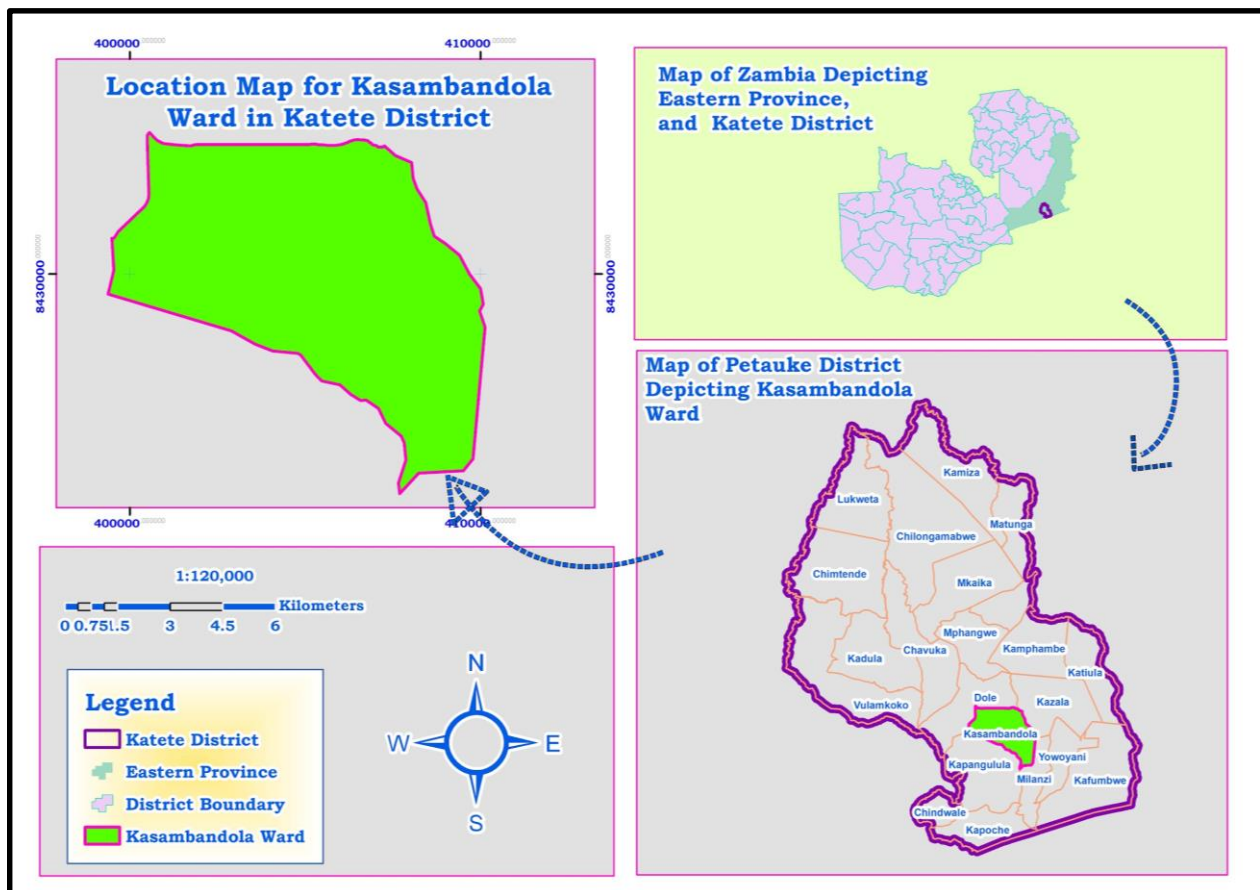


Figure 1: Kasambandola Ward Location Map

3.2 Climatic Conditions

Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola with an average annual temperature of **22.0 °C** and annual rainfall of **1,051 mm**.

3.2.1 Temperature

The temperatures are highest on average in October, at around **32.6°C** and lowest in July, with temperature recordings of around **12.3°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Kasambandola Ward:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave. Temp (°C)	22.1	22.0	20.8	20.7	19.8	18.6	18.5	21.4	24.3	26.3	25.9	23.8
Min. Temp (°C)	18.3	18.1	17.4	15.8	14.3	12.6	12.3	14.8	17.5	20.0	20.3	19.3
Max. Temp (°C)	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.3	24.5	24.6	28.0	31.1	32.6	31.5	28.3

Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Kasambandola Ward

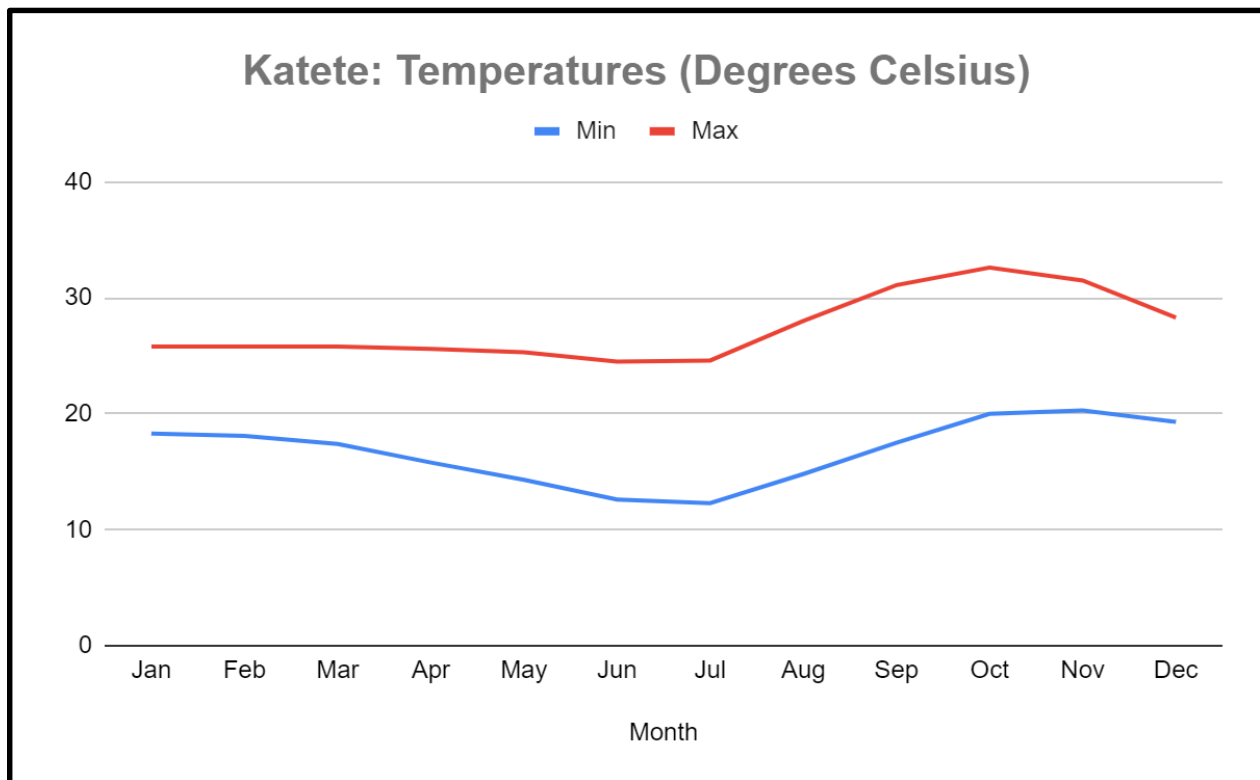


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Kasambandola Ward

(source: <https://www.worldweatheronline.com>)

3.2.2 Rainfall

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

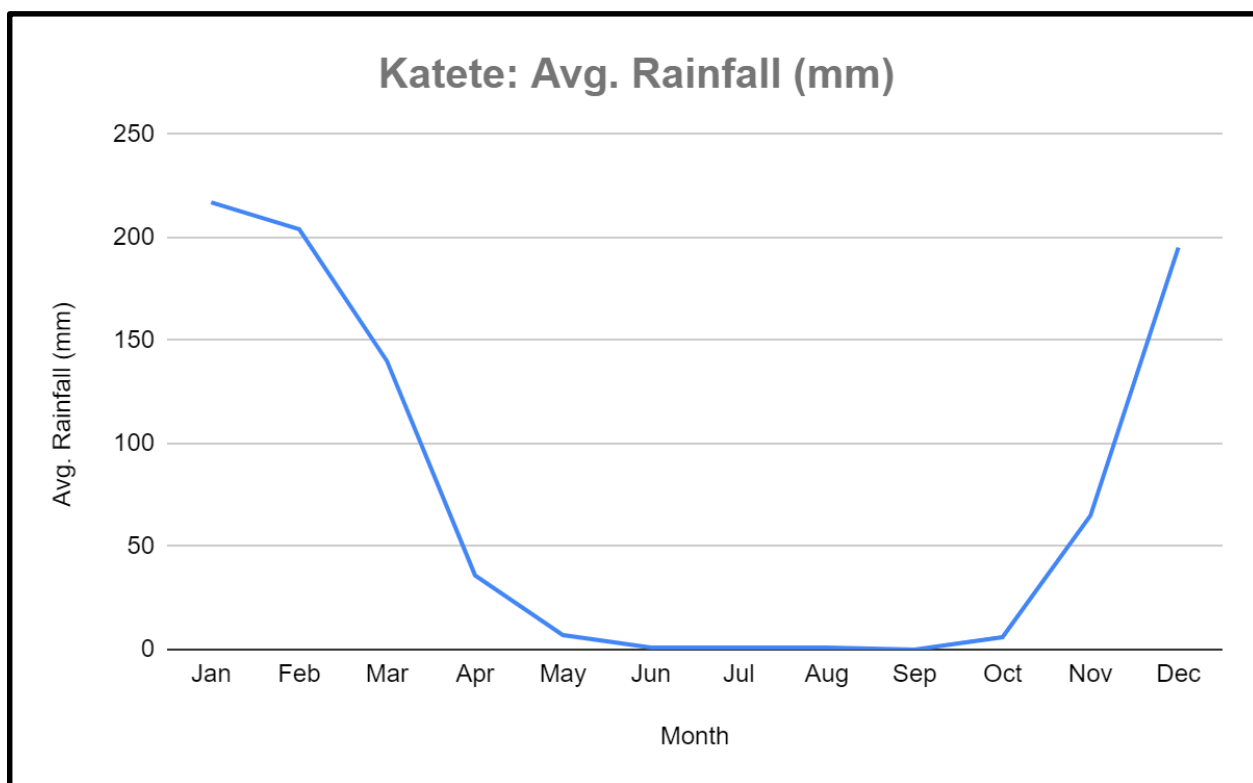


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Kasambandola Ward
(source: <https://www.worldweatheronline.com>)

3.2.3 Ecological Zone

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

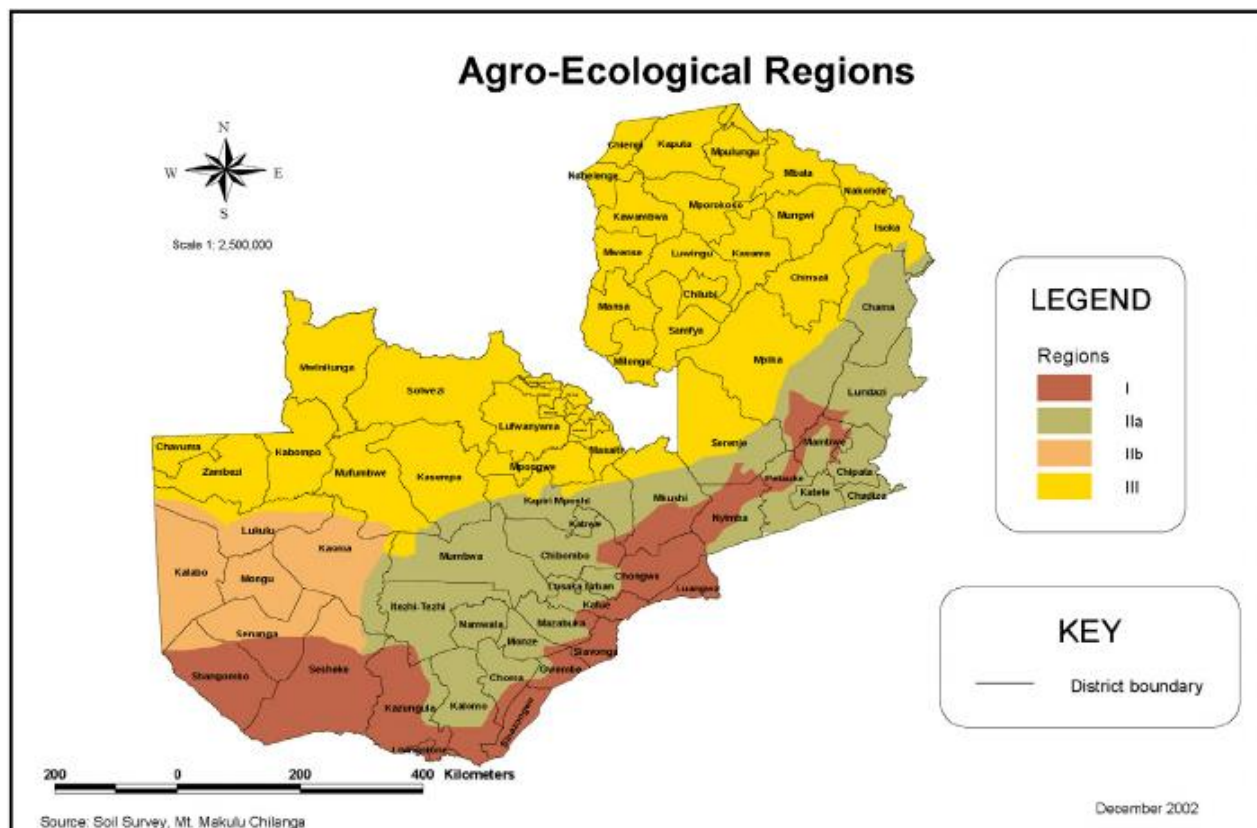


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

Katete District is dominated by **three (3)** soil zones i.e. **Acrisol, Lithosol** and **Luvisol Soil Zones**. Kasambandola Ward, being in Katete, is covered by **Acrisols**. Thus all agricultural activities in Kasambandola Ward are done in these Acrisols. The figure below shows a map of Kasambandola Soil Types:

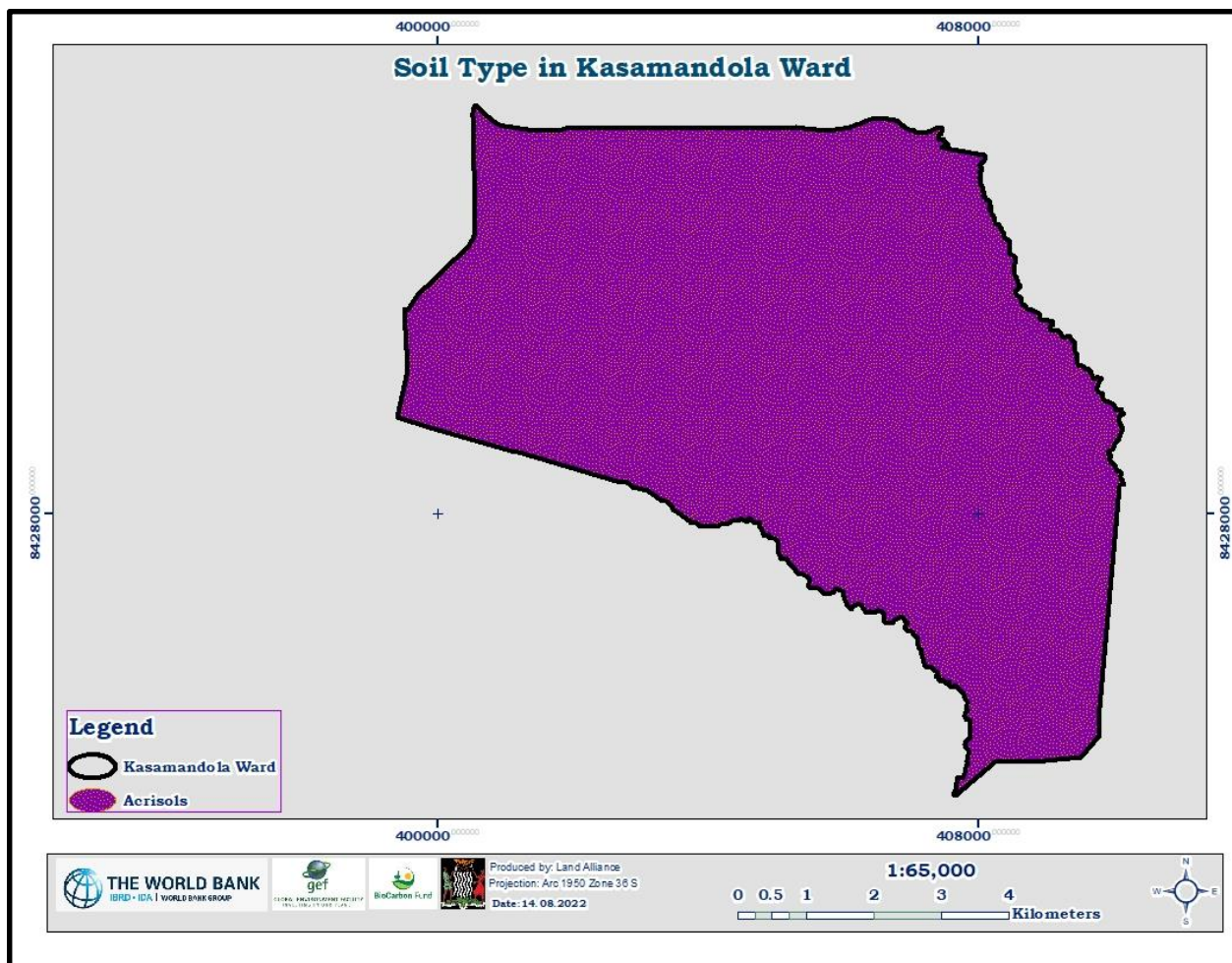


Figure 5: Kasambandola Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Kasambandola Ward covers a total area of **6,121.2** 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 (Katete IDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **21** villages, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Kasambandola Ward had an estimated total population of **2,200** as shown in the table below:

POPULATION			
KASAMBANDOLA	Male	Female	Total
	1,060	1,140	2,200
Source: Katete IDP, 2021			

Table 3: Kasambandola 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 Katete District at **2.8%** Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Kasambandola Ward was projected to increase to **2,457** and **3,150** in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Katete 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

Kasambandola Ward currently has **two (2)** schools, **both** of which are primary schools, namely: **Kambila** and **Chimbundire Primary Schools**.

The ward currently has **one (1)** health facility, namely: **Mindola Rural Health Post**.

Kasambandola Ward also has the following facilities: 17 boreholes, 3 hammermills, a market, 2 graveyards, 2 places of worship and a forest camp (Mindola).

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

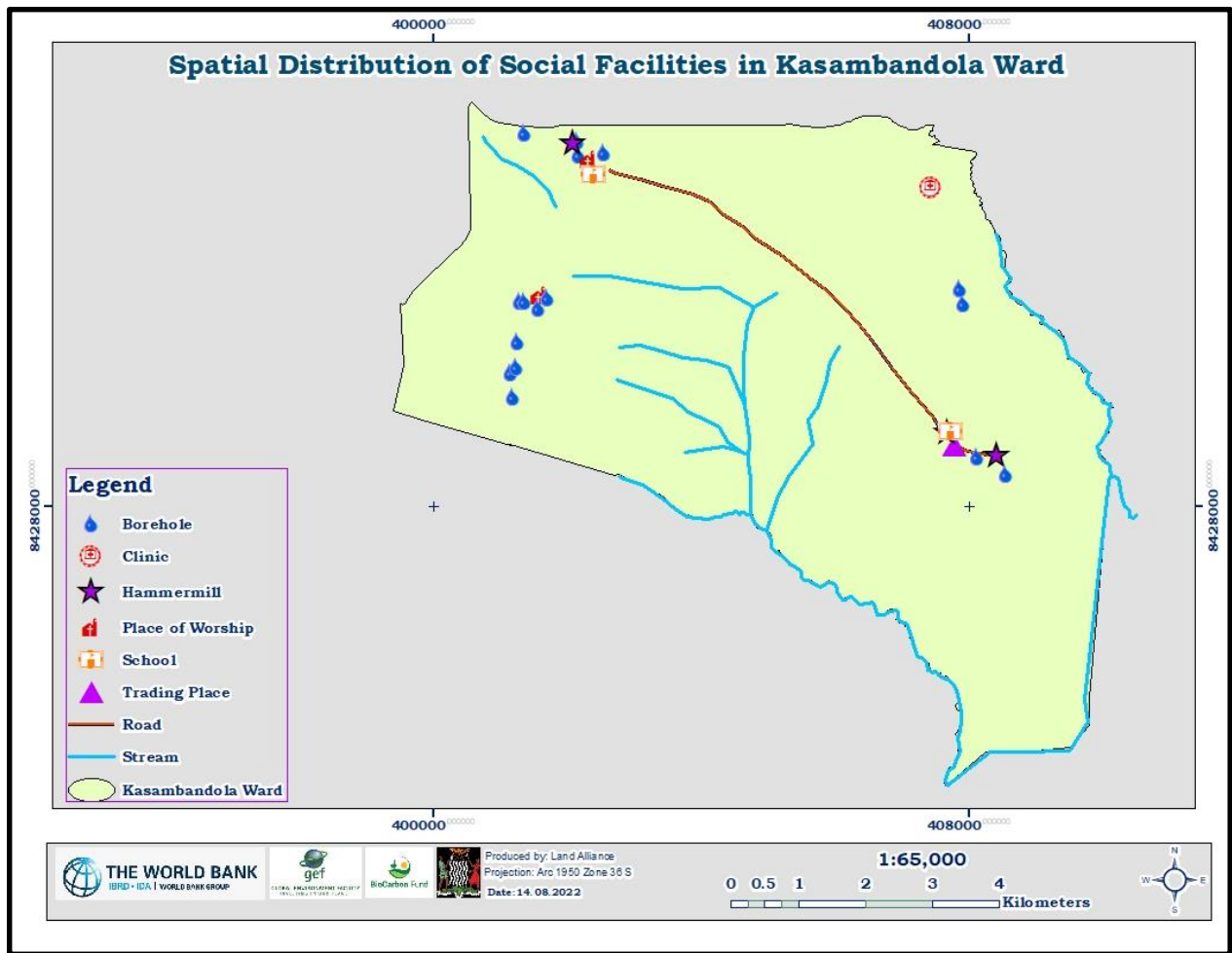


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Kasambandola Ward

3.4 Source of Livelihood

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

3.5 Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is the secure adequate access to resources as well as income generating activities to meet basic needs and it is shaped by the changing natural environment (Kassa, 2018). Securing the livelihoods of Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola Ward.

3.6 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation

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

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

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

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

3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

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

Constraints		Opportunities	
1.	Low agricultural yields due to poor farming practices	6.	Switching to climate smart agriculture
2.	Lack of initial startup capital	7.	Venturing into value-addition activities
3.	Lack of alternative livelihood sources	8.	Establishment of market infrastructure
4.	Poor road network to access some villages	9.	Construction of feeder roads
5.	Lack of electricity	10.	Investment in green energy e.g. solar

Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities

3.8 Biodiversity Hotspots

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

3.8.1 Streams and Dams

Kasambandola Ward has **two (2)** seasonal streams and **three (3)** year-round streams, but has **no** dam. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

3.8.2 Forests

Kasambandola Ward has **Mindola Forest** and **Chimwa Hill**. This forest and the hill are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. These areas are also frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and October of every year as well as by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting the forest and the hill in Kasambandola Ward.

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

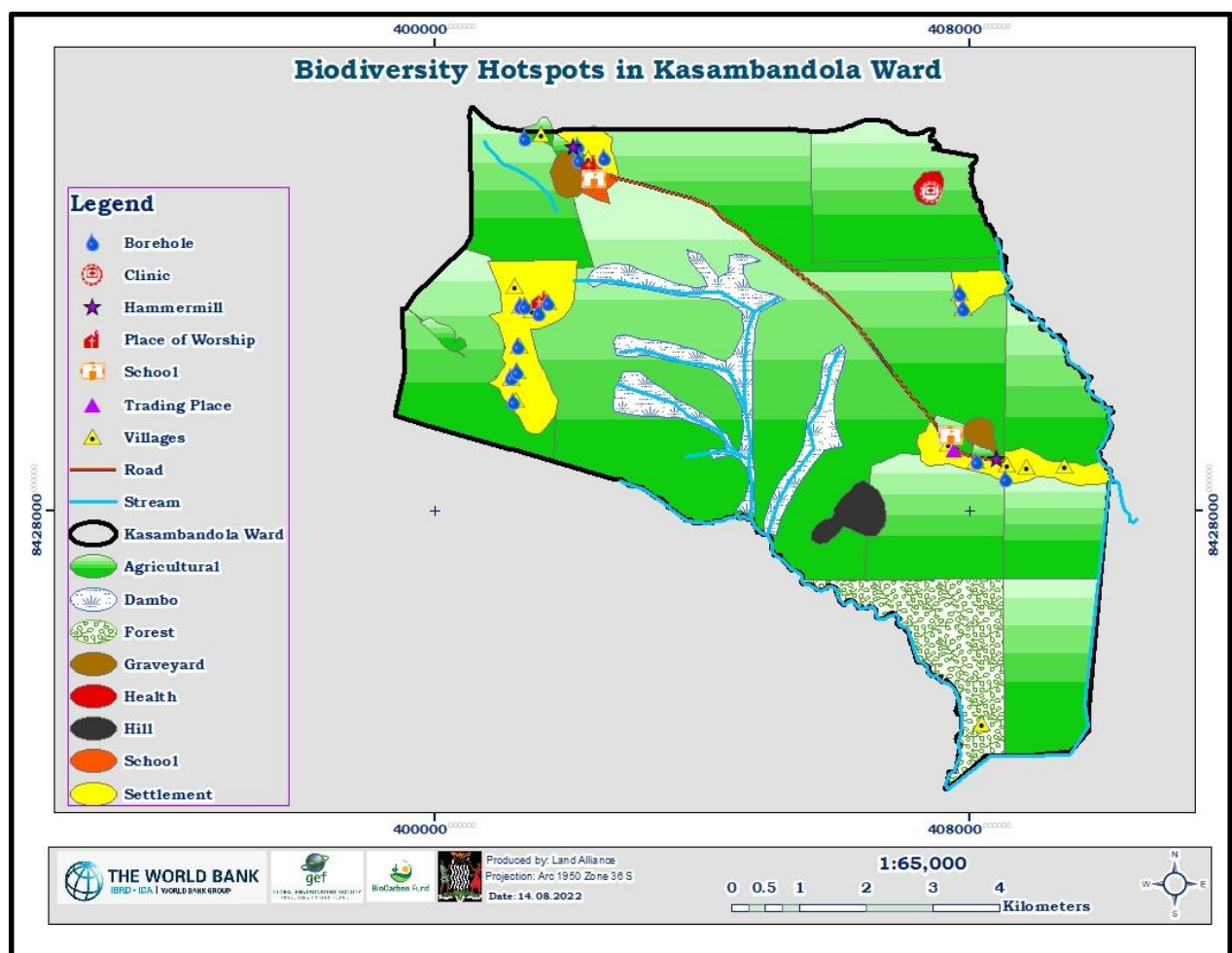


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

3.9 Ecosystem Function

Ecosystem function is the capacity of natural processes and components to provide goods and services that satisfy human needs, either directly or indirectly (de Groot et al 2002). Although unsustainable agricultural practices and charcoal production in Kasambandola ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss), unplanned settlements (especially in forest areas) and soil degradation have also led to disturbance of the ecosystem. Further, poor livestock grazing area management has continued to cause a decline in the ecosystem. However, it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

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

No.	Land Use	Hectares	% Coverage	Comment
1.	Total Ward Area 6,121.2 (ha)			This is the total area of Kasambandola Ward.
2.	Agriculture	3,207.7	52.40	This is land under cultivation.
3.	Settlements	460.2	7.52	These include villages and other built up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football fields, markets etc.
4.	Hills	58.5	0.96	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
5.	Dambos	358.2	5.85	Dambo areas reserved for animal grazing

6.	Forest	881.3	14.40	Areas mapped as forests.
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Table 5: Land Use Reservation

4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

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

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are **three (3)** Soil Zones covering Katete District, namely: **Acrisol**, **Luvisol** and **Lithosol Soil Zones**. The **Acrisol** Soil Zone is characterised by rich clay subsoil mostly associated with humid tropic climate and often supports forested areas. Acrisols are easy to till but are characterised by low fertility, low water holding capacity and more toxic amounts of aluminium, which make them unsuitable for agriculture (Peter Schad, 2006). The **Lithosol** 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). The **Luvisol** soils are characterised by red clays or red brown heavy loams which are difficult to till by hand, but rich in nutrients and have a good water holding capacity, hence favourable for farming activities. All agricultural activities in Kasambandola Ward are done in Acrisols. The map below shows agricultural land use suitability of Kasambandola Ward based on the Soil types:

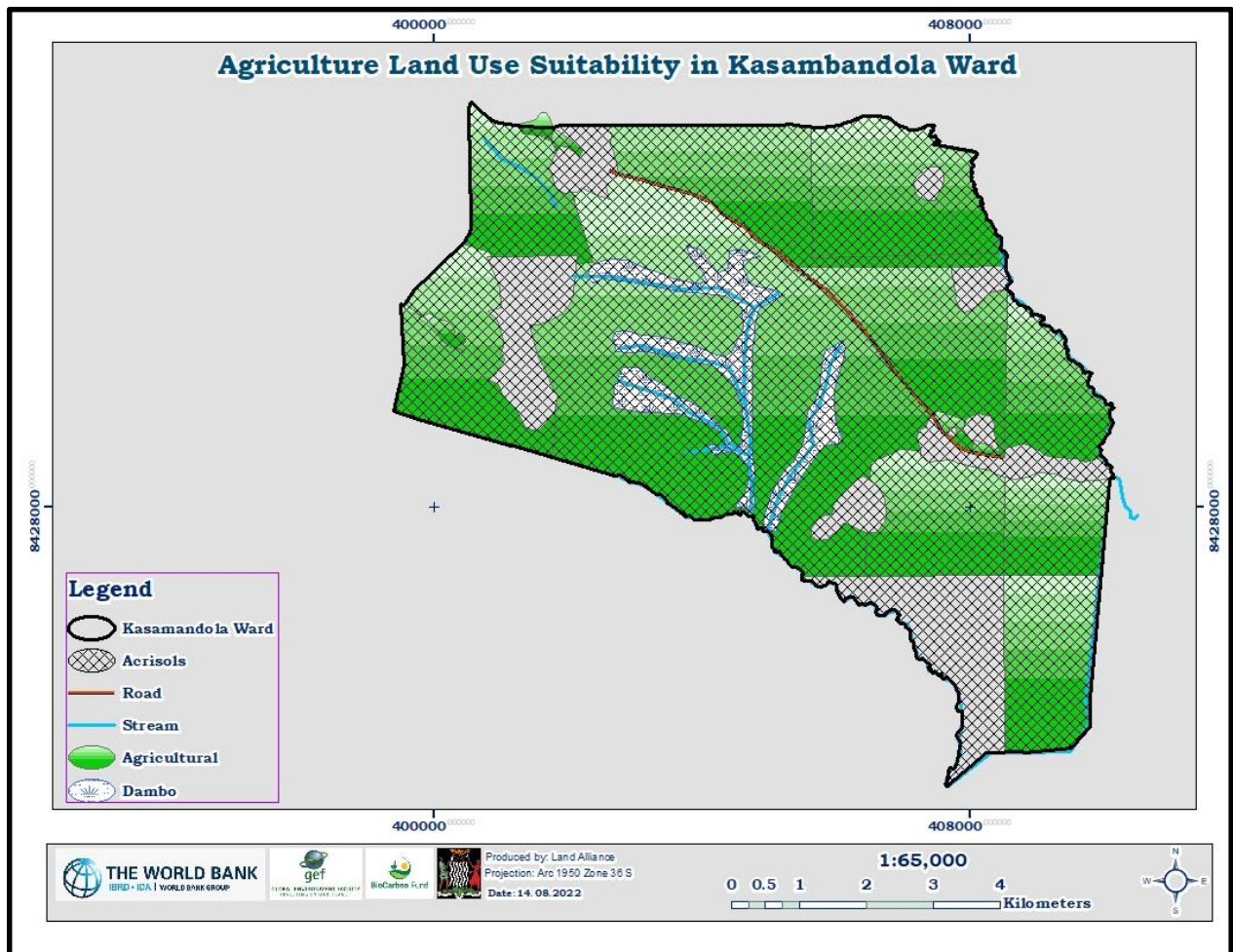


Figure 8: Kasambandola Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

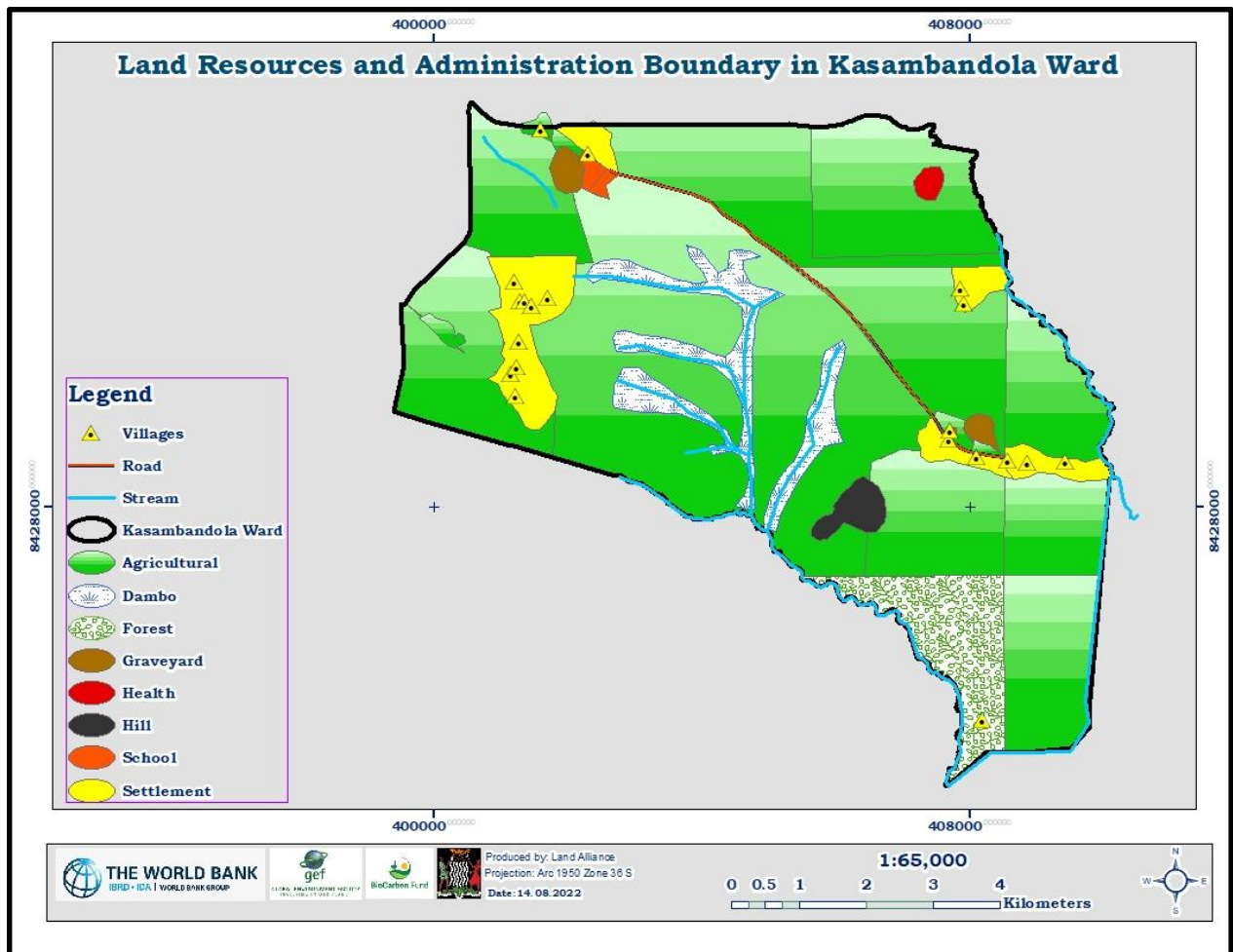


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

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

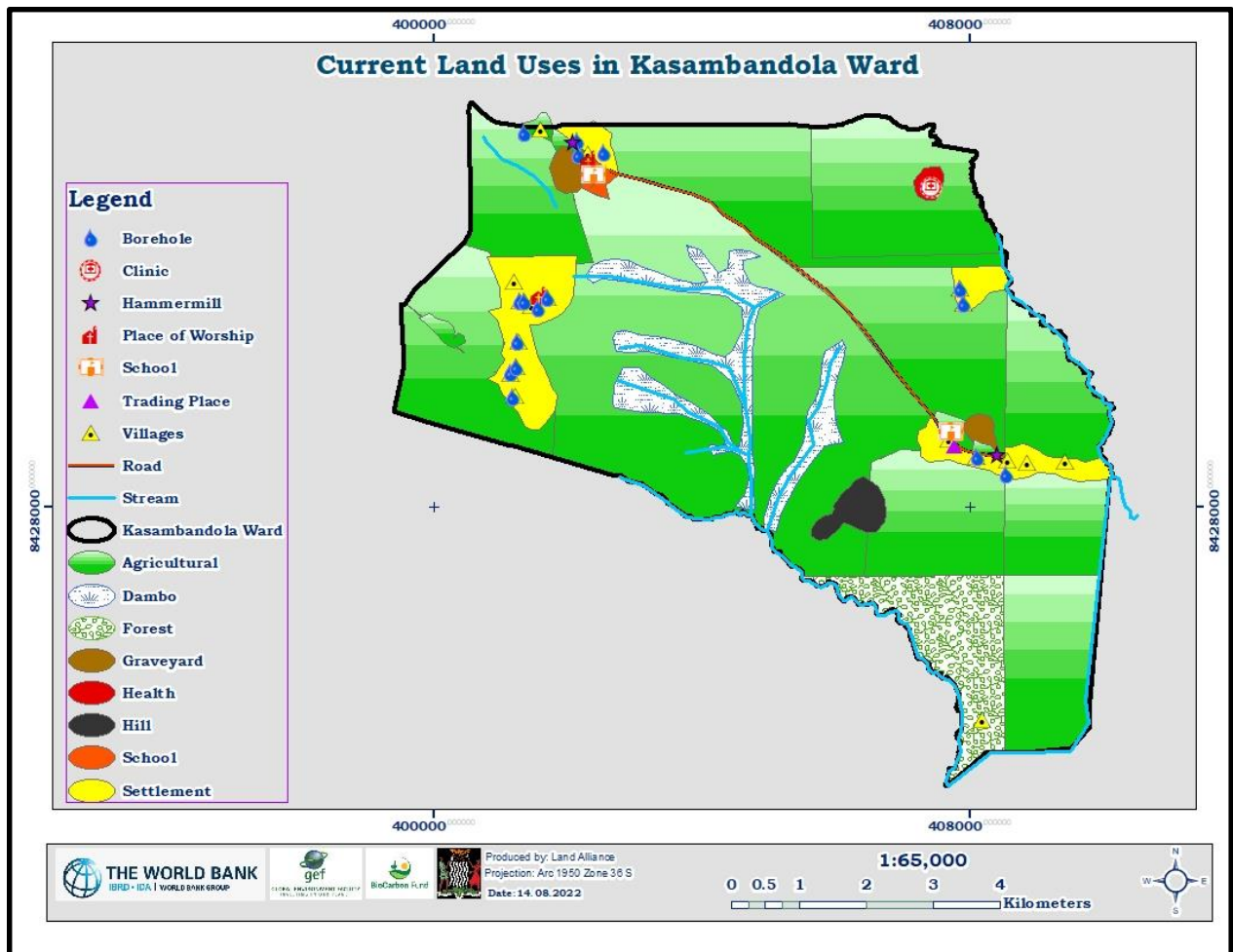


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

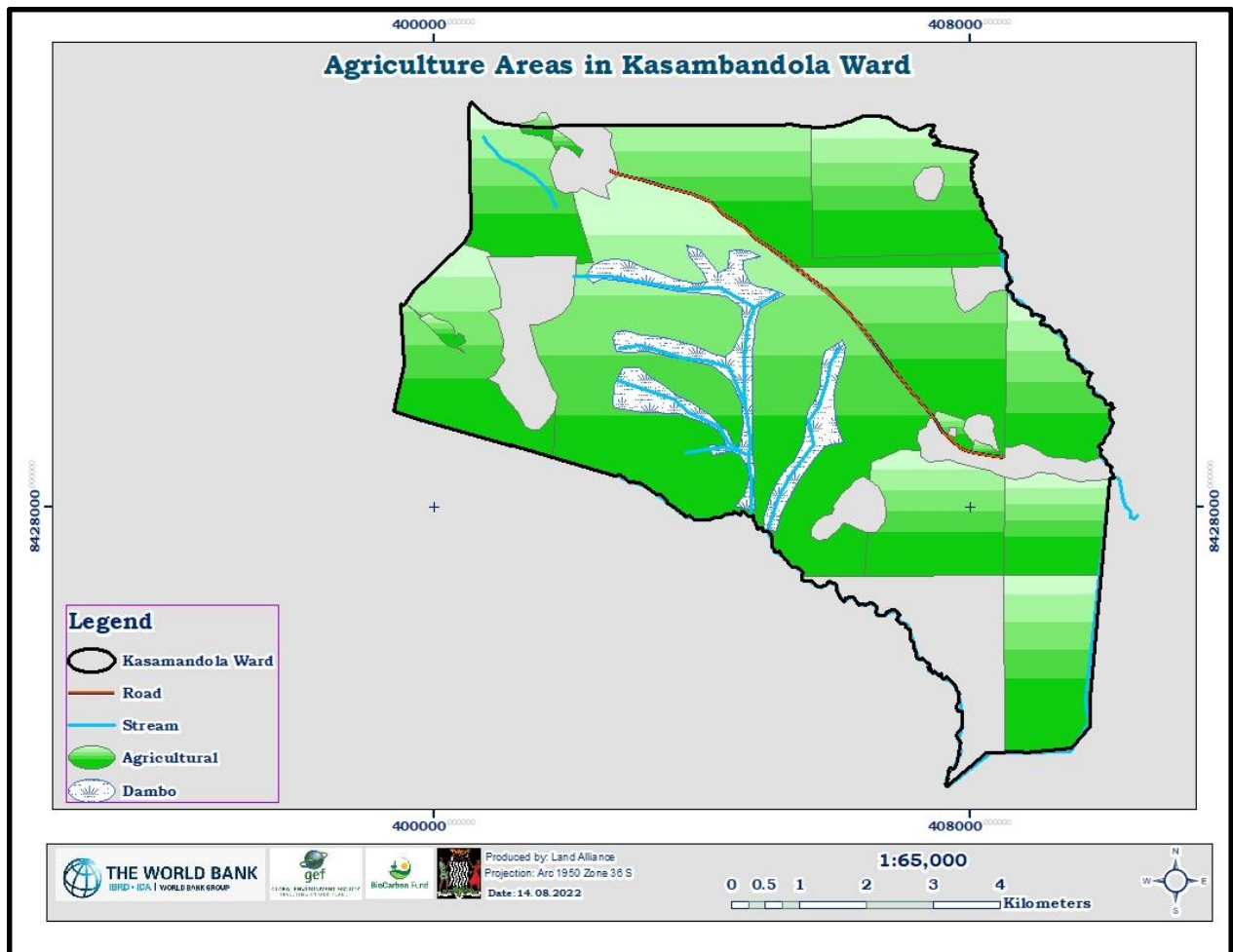


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

4.6 Land Use and Forest

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

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

and this will result in the rise of the water table. The map below shows the forest areas of Kasambandola Ward:

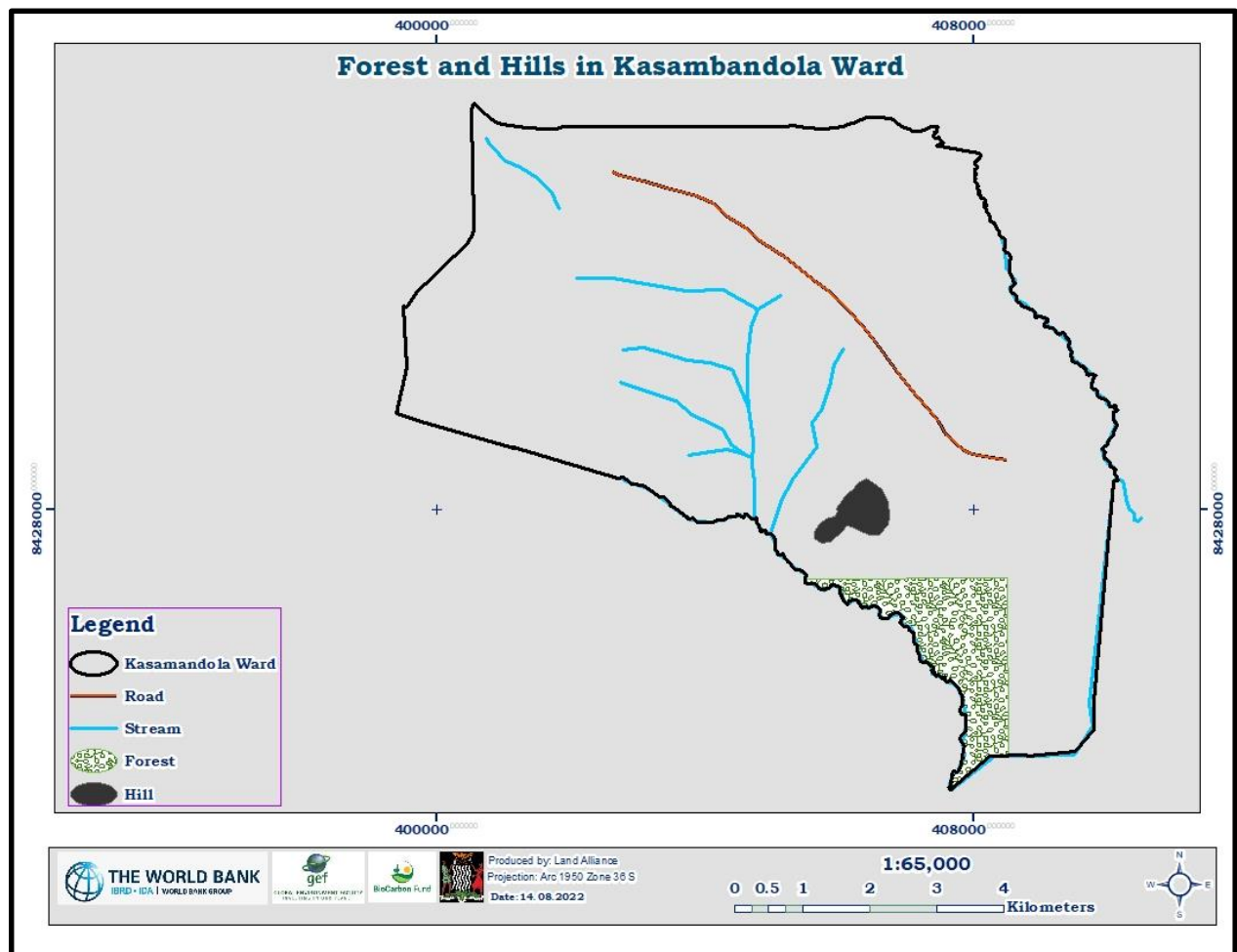


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

One of the objectives of PLUP in Kasambandola Ward is to create an enabling environment for conservation and development of wildlife with a view to increasing economic activities leading to improved livelihood in the area. Historically, there were a lot of animal sightings and presences of wildlife in Kasambandola Ward, which was attributed to an enabling vegetation cover, lower human population, smaller agricultural fields and respect for nature by the local people through traditional authority.

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

4.8 Land Use and Mining

Kasambandola Ward has no mining activities.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has **two (2)** schools, namely: **Chimbundire** and **Kambila Primary Schools**.

The ward also has **one (1)** health facility, namely: **Mindola Rural Health Post**.

The map below shows the physical developments of Kasambandola Ward:

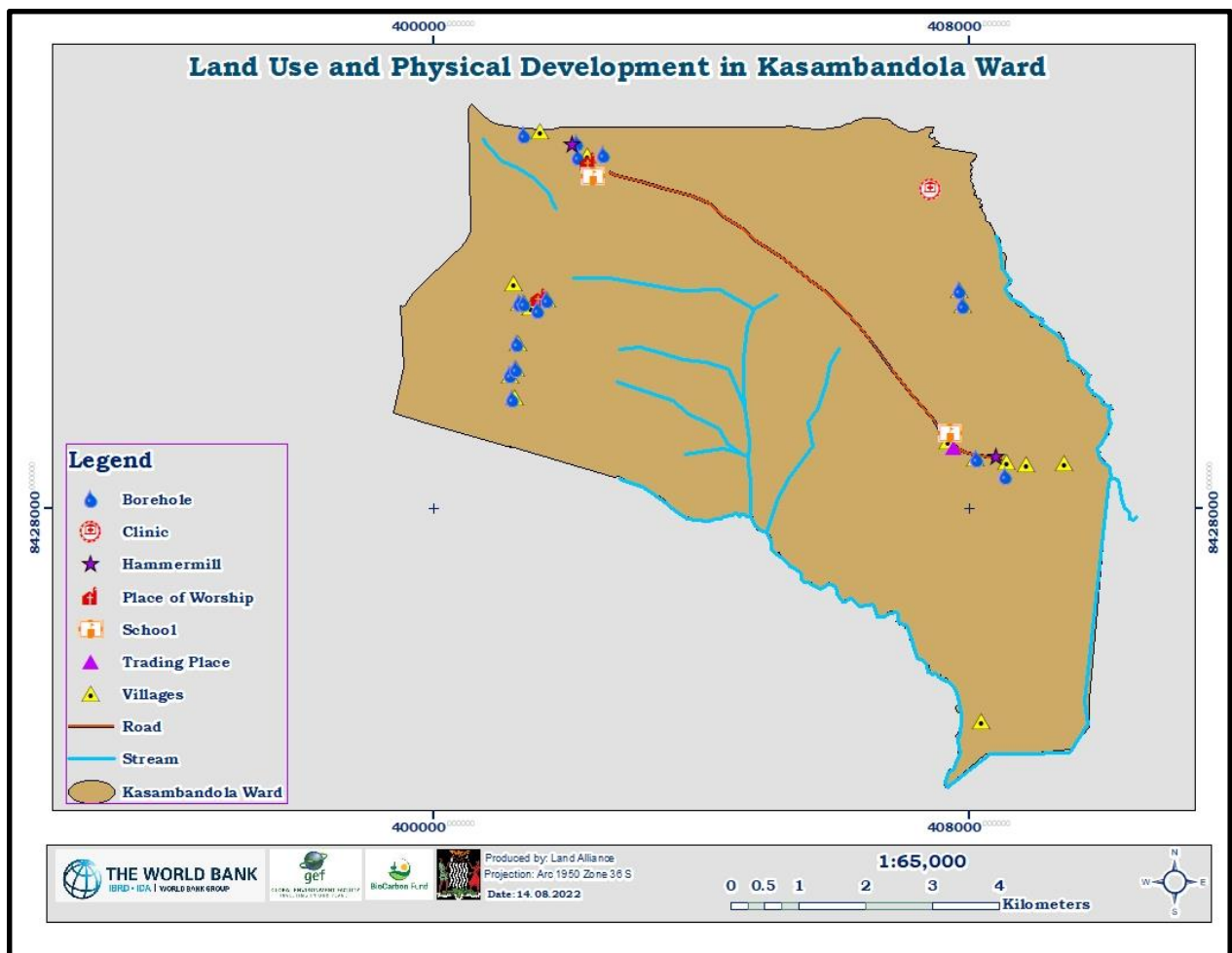


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

5.1 Community Engagement Process

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

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Kasambandola, **Chieftainess Kawaza** was identified to be the custodian of land in Kasambandola Ward. The team went to the Chieftainess to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in her Chieftdom. She expressed happiness and promised to offer support during the whole process of PLUP. She 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 Kasambandola Ward was embarked on through a series of community engagement meetings which involved meetings with the Chieftainess, Indunas, Headpersons and the community at large in sharing the PLUP concept so that Free Prior Informed Consent (**FPIC**) could be adhered to.

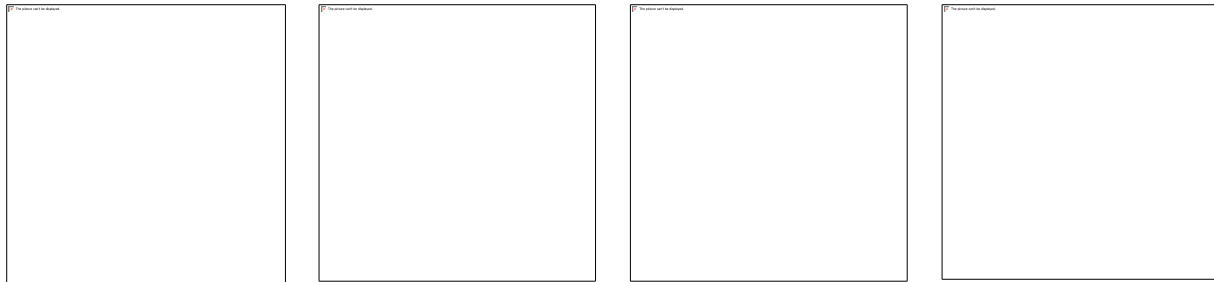
Since Kasambandola Ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at **two (2)** designated villages. This was done to ensure that many members of each village community attended for the purpose of getting acquainted with the PLUP concept and getting first-hand information for better and uniform decision making processes in each respective community stretching across the whole Ward.

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

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

The maps revealed a number of resources, natural and man-made, that were in Kasambandola Ward. These resources included streams, dams, forests, hills, dambos, fields, schools, health facilities, roads etc. After the exercise, facilitators captured images of the maps and original

copies were left with the communities. The pictures below demonstrate the steps during this phase:

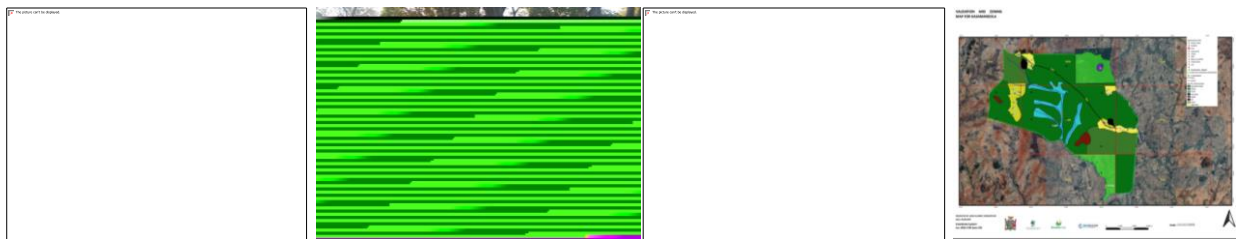


Second Phase: Consisted of rapid village assessments where village coordinates were captured by the enumerators in the company of Indunas so that Shared Resource Maps can be digitised and produced. Below is a picture showing the product of this stage in the process:



Figure 14: Rapid Village Assessment Exercise
28

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 Chieftainess Kawaza. Below are pictures showing communities validating the mapped resources and proposing areas of conservation:



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

5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management

Prudent management of natural resources where the residents derive much of their livelihood in the rural communities is a daunting task in the absence of agreed local rules for land use and resource management. The formulated by-laws for Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola residents are no exception. The most prominent challenges are:

1. Unsustainable agricultural practices.
2. Lack of safe water resources.
3. Lack of tenure security due to undocumented tenure rights.

4. Marginalisation of the vulnerable groups such as women and youths.

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

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

Table 6: Problems Identified

6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

At the **two (2)** clustered community meetings held at **Chimbundire Primary School** and **Kambila Primary School**, community members across villages in Kasambandola Ward identified various problems affecting them. During this session, participants were guided in how to prioritise the identified problems. This was done through pair-wise ranking, which involved participants comparing a particular problem against each of the other identified problems. This was done to help communities to identify and rank problems in order of importance and gravity so that core problems could be identified for intervention. This activity revealed the actual core problems to

be addressed, as the others identified as problems were simply the results of the core problems. The main core problems identified at these meetings are listed in table 6 above.

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

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

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

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

6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources

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

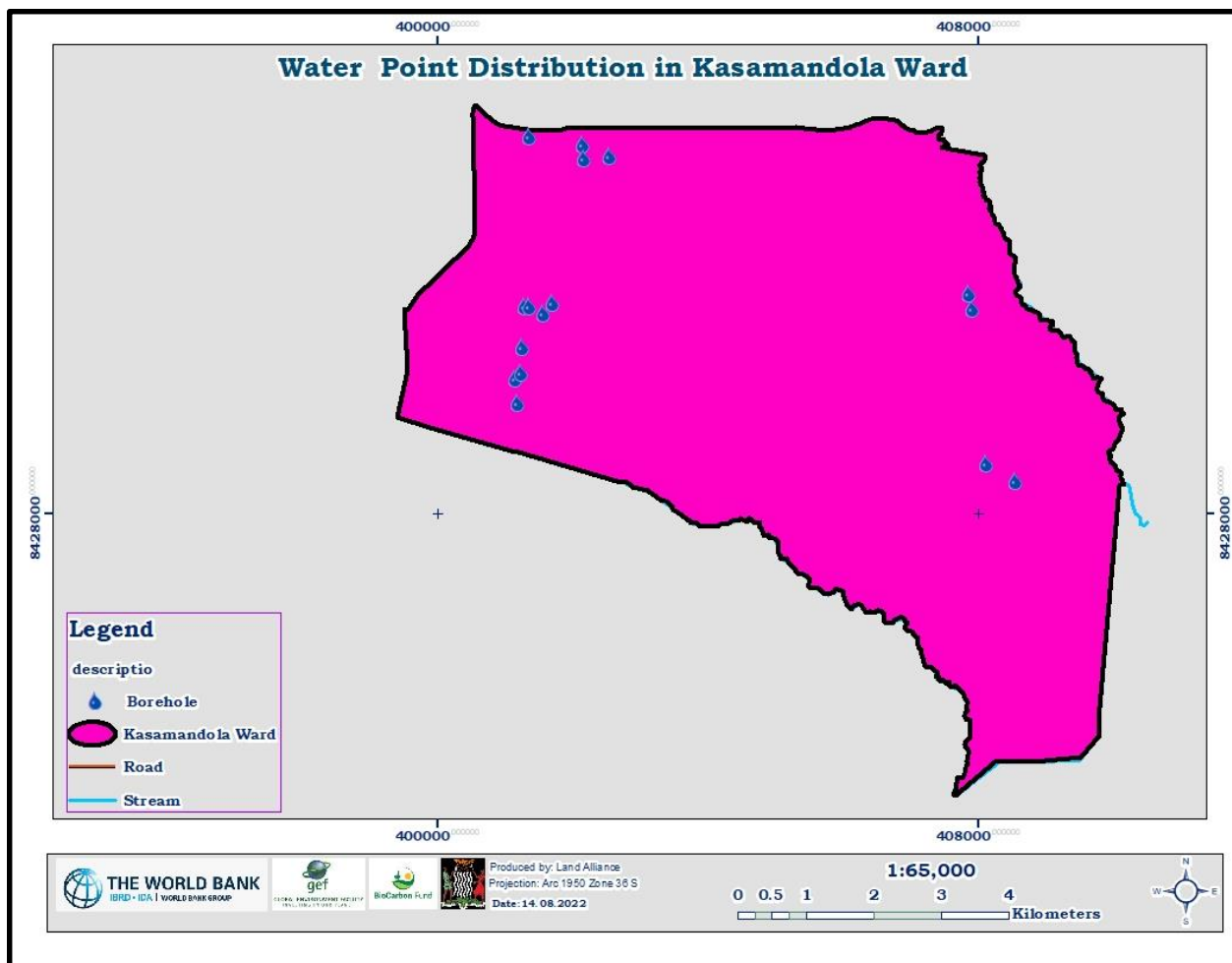


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

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 Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola Ward has a total of **two (2)** schools, **both** of which are primary schools. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the lack of presence of a secondary school in the Ward means children need to cover long distances to access secondary school education in the ward.

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

1. **All 21** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of at least **1** primary school in Kasambandola Ward.

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

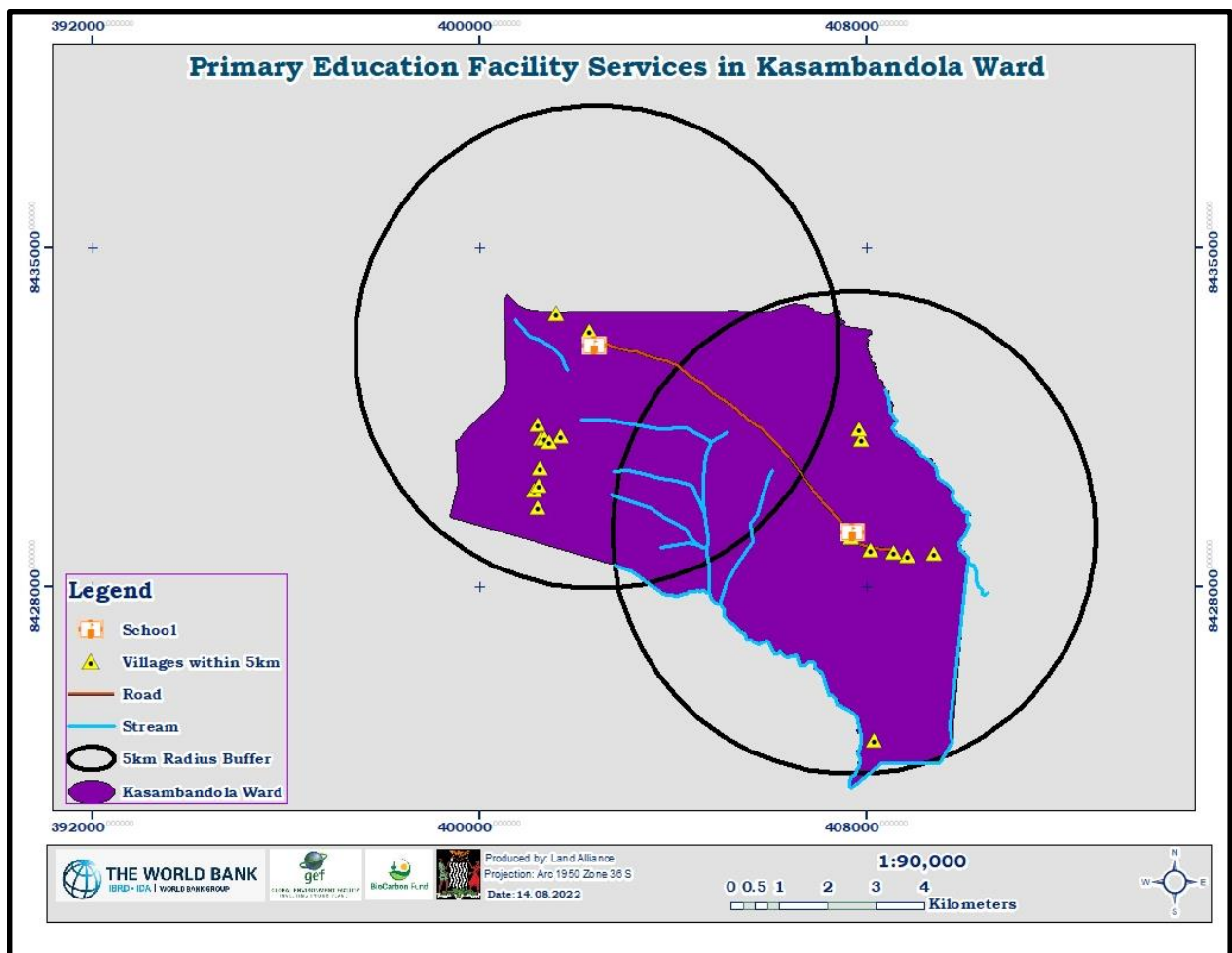


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There is currently only **one (1)** health facility in Kasambandola Ward servicing residents of Kasambandola and other surrounding areas. Based on the standards of the population having access to health facilities within 5 kilometres distance, the analysis on Kasambandola Ward shows that:

1. **8** of the **21** villages within Kasambandola Ward fall within the recommended 5km service radius of the only health facility in the ward. The remaining **13** villages fall outside this recommended distance.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care which will increase in Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola Ward:

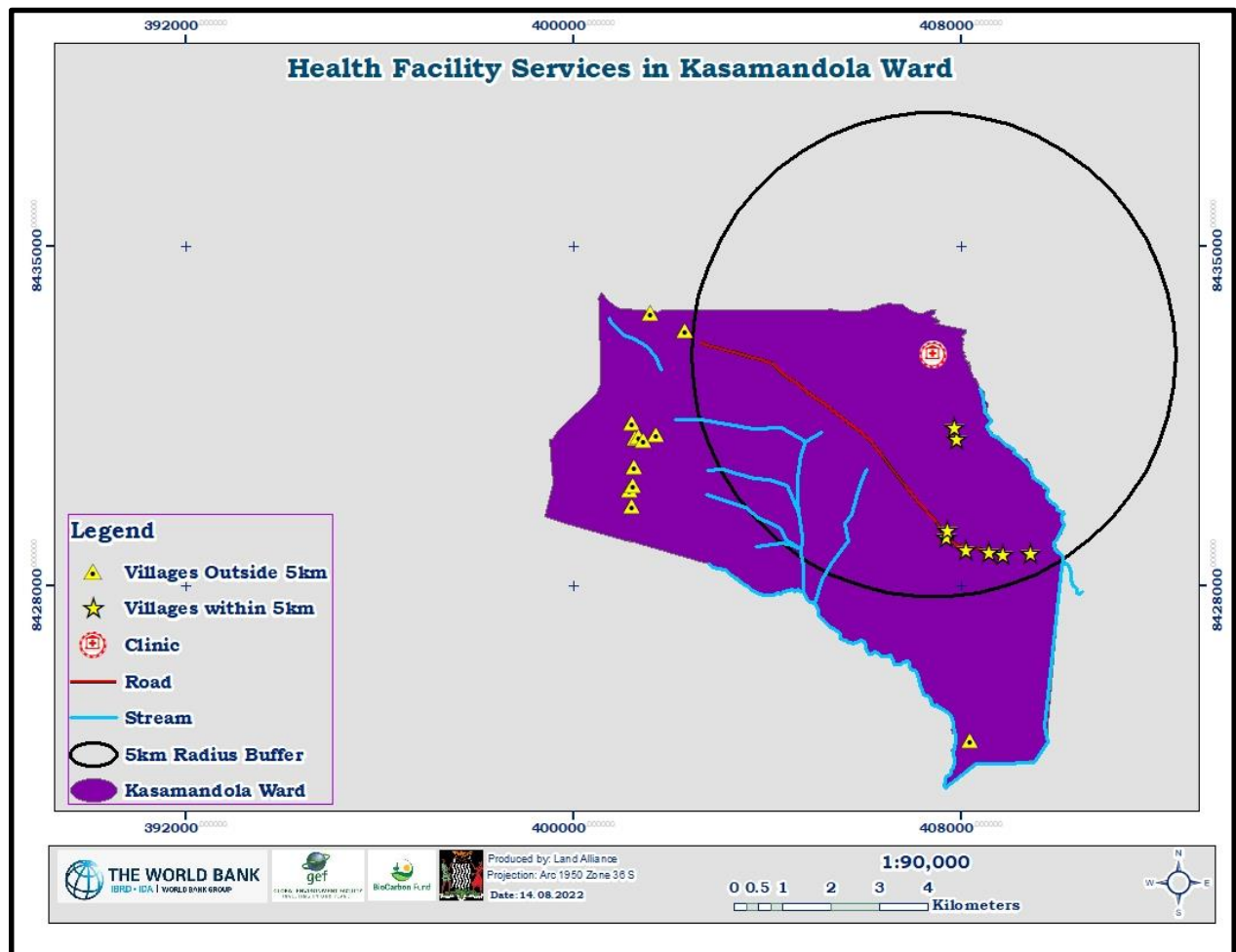


Figure 17: Health Facility Service Gap

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

Kasambandola Ward currently has no telecommunication network towers. This has resulted in intermittent network connection in villages within the ward. The telecommunication network tower installations facilitate the ease of access to diverse forms of information within the

shortest possible time. Having telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Kasambandola Ward and surrounding areas to interact through phone-calls, messaging, internet etc. With the development of the 4G internet speed, citizens are able to surf the internet with less difficulty. Mobile money platforms have also made money transactions easier. In order to make this possible, several service providers ZAMTEL (Zambia Telecommunications Network), MTN (Mobile Telecommunications Network) and AIRTEL have established themselves in Katete 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. Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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. **Two (2)** clustered meetings were held in Kasambandola Ward at **Chimbundire** and **Kambila Zones**. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into **two (2)** areas with a total attendance of **140** disaggregated as **65** males and **75** females as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Chimbundire	50	43	93
Kambila	25	22	47

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Chimbundire Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in **Chimbundire Zone** at **Chimbundire Primary School**, with a representation of **14** villages, namely: **Chandiwo, Chibawo, Kamphoja, Mngwangwa 1, Mngwangwa 2, Msiti, Kabinda, Chagwa, Mjandi, Guma, Lelani, Chilembwe, Kholowa, Mtoniya** and **Muwanje**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **93 (43 Males, 50 Females)**. The community proposed Chimwa Hill as a Community Forest, a Community Forest near Chimbundire School and graveyard, Kamphoja Village Forest near Kamkodzo Stream, construction of a Pre-School at Chagwa village, construction of a Clinic adjacent to Chimbundire

Primary School, upgrading of Chimbundire Primary School to a Day Secondary School, dam construction at Waliranji Stream near Samara Farm, fish ponds at Kasambandola Stream near Chilembwe Village, Water Schemes in selected villages.

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

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam (Waliranji)	5.32
2.	Fish Ponds (Kasambandola Stream)	10.0
3.	Community Forest (Chimwa Hill)	41.43
4.	Community Forest (Chimbundire and Kamphoza)	9.56
5.	Pre-School (Chagwa)	0.24
6.	Clinic (Chimbundire)	TBA
7.	Upgrading of Primary School to Day Secondary School (Chimbundire)	TBA
8.	Water Schemes (selected villages)	-

Table 8: Land Reservations for Chimbundire Community Meeting

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

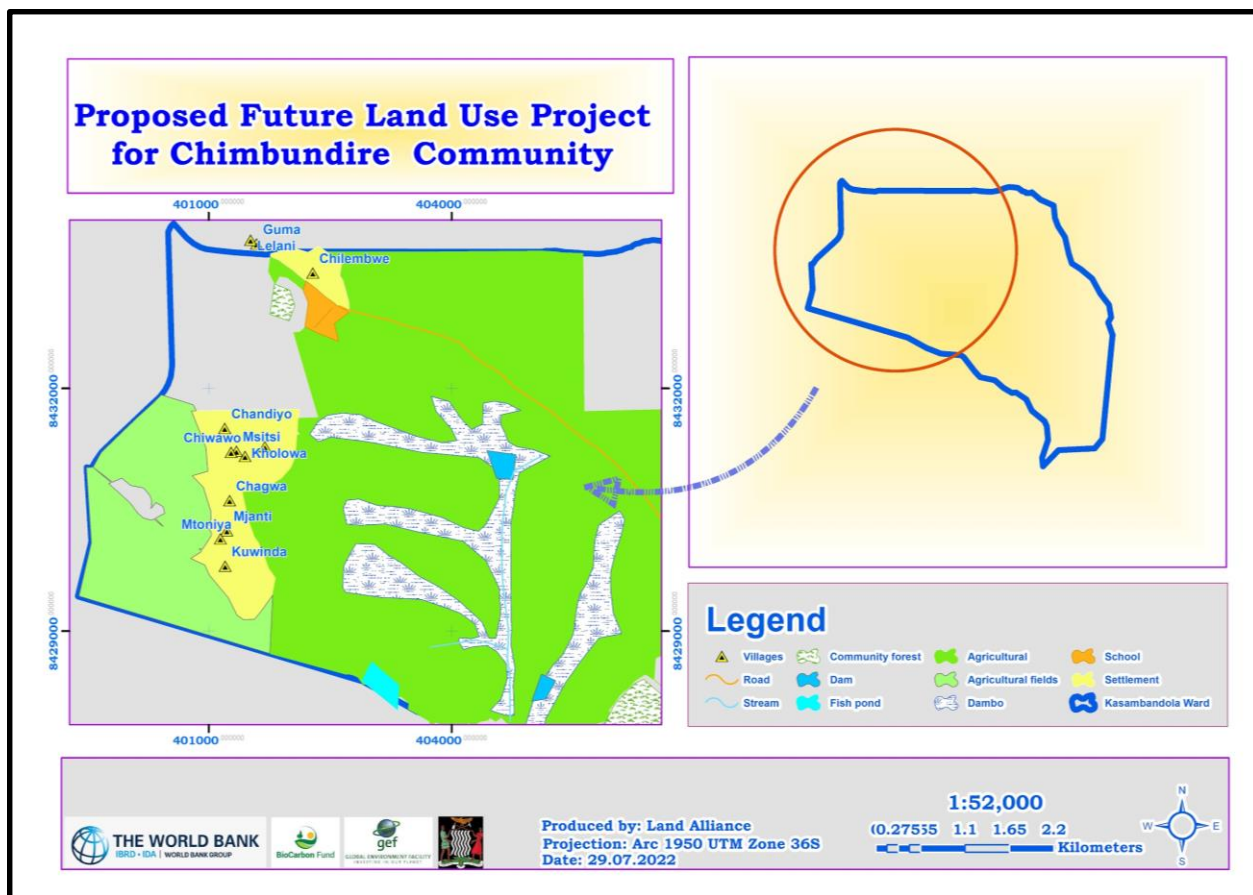


Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Chimbundire Community Meeting

7.2 Kambila Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in **Kambila Zone**, with a representation of **7** villages, namely: **Bisalomo, Nyanthalo, Zoole, Chinjiri, Chikuni, Kapala** and **Mkomba**. The total number of participants was **47 (22 Males, 25 Females)**. The community proposed Bisalomo, Zoole, Chinjiri, Kapala and Mkomba for Community Forests, the construction of a dam at Waliranji Stream near Kholowa/Chilembwe villages and Samara Farm, fish ponds at Kapala village on Katete River and at Mtete Dambo at Chikuni village, construction of classroom blocks at Kambila Primary School, and a Clinic adjacent to Kambila Primary School. The community proposed grazing areas on Waliranji Dambo near Chinjiri, Zoole, Mkoma and Chikuni villages. Grazing areas were also proposed along Kazimule Dambo near Kapala, Nyanthalo and Bisalomo villages. The table below shows the proposed developments and their area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Community Forest (Bisalomo, Zoole, Chinjiri, Kapala and Mkomba villages)	12.20
2.	Dam (Waliranji)	9.12
3.	Fish Ponds (Kapala and Mtete)	TBA
4.	Classroom Blocks (Kambila Primary School)	TBA
5.	Clinic (Kambila)	0.20
6.	Grazing Areas (Waliranji and Kazimule Dambos)	270.14

Table 9: Land Reservation for Kambila Community Meeting

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

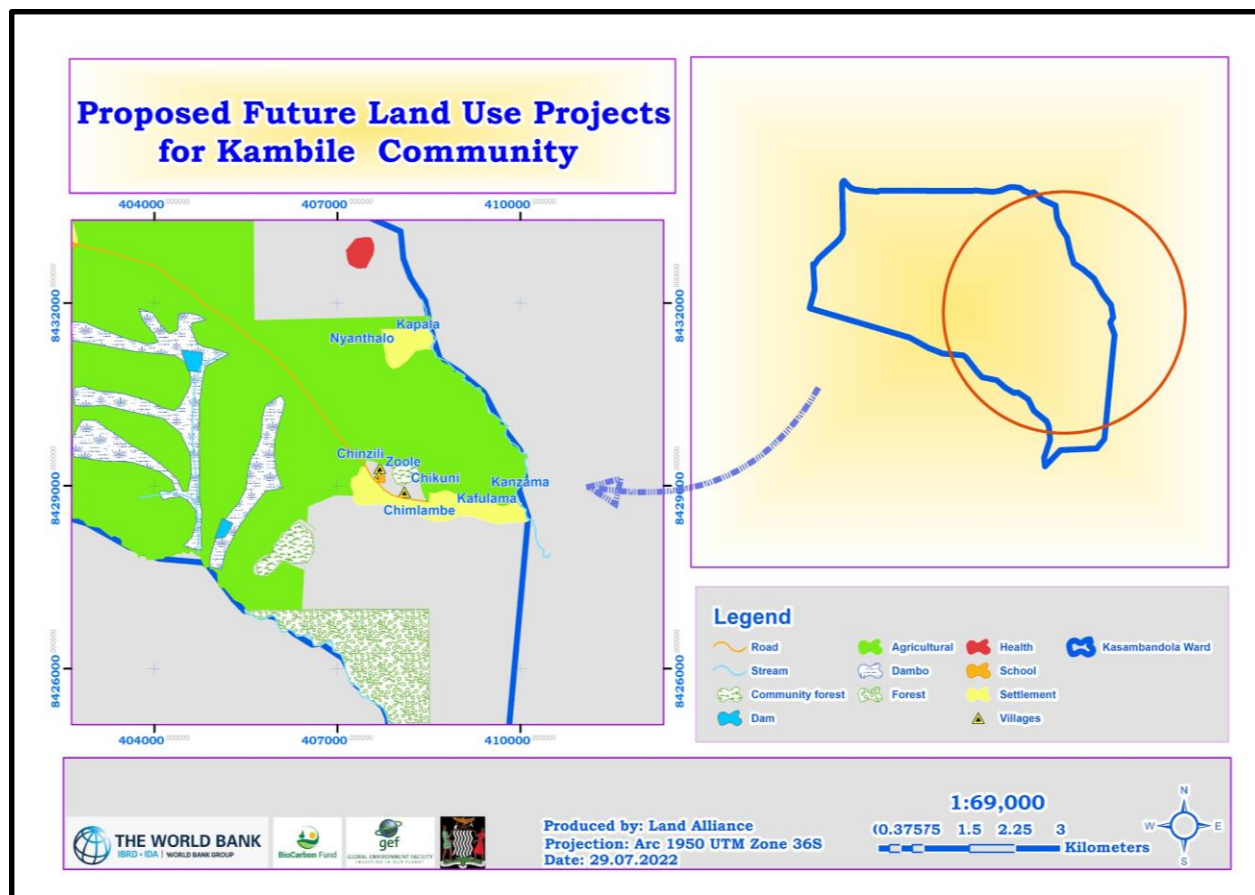


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Kambila Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental assessment of Kasambandola 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. Environmental protection of the natural resources in the IDP area plays a critical point in as far as sustainable development is concerned. The rise in human population poses a threat to the natural environment to such an extent that it creates a negative impact on the environment. Some of these which result from human activities include poor farming practices, industrialization, and construction of road network, overgrazing, deforestation, charcoal, cropping on hillsides, cutting of logs to fence their gardens or homestead, bush fires and other related activities. This state of affairs demands that measures are taken to enhance environment protection. However, the potential environmental and social impacts of the PLUP activity are numerous, but mainly positive. Much of the negative impacts may be experienced during implementation of the identified sub-projects (based on the identified core issues within the ward) aiming to provide alternative livelihood sources and helping in mitigating unsustainable natural resource use and management. The specific impacts will be evaluated and distinguished during the preparation of the specific Environmental Management Plans (EMP) based on the identified sub-project investments. Therefore, this PLUP Environmental Management Plan was made with guidance originating from the current land uses and the proposed future land use analysis.

S/N	Aspect	Description	Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	People of Kasambandola are dependent on crops and wood fuel which is expected to increase drastically. That will mean more pollution and more carbon for the	Life support system - source of wild fruits, mushroom, fuel wood, medicine, honey and other forest products will be diminished.	Strengthen local community participation and commitments, and private sector involvement at both communal and individual farmer level.

	forests to deal with, and by 2030 these forests being currently cut down will no longer be there to process the carbon dioxide.	<p>Loss of livelihood (income opportunities and generate carbon benefits will be lost.</p> <p>Encroachment on the forests which result in reduction on the hectarage of forests.</p> <p>Increased rate of deforestation.</p> <p>High demand for opening of land for settlements and agriculture purposes arising to increase in population.</p>	<p>Adopting and investments in green energy such as the use of energy saving stoves, utilization of solar and wind energy, biogas production from the locally available materials.</p> <p>Controlled bush fires, use of natural pesticides.</p> <p>Making live fences to their gardens or homestead.</p> <p>Find alternative sources of energy other than wood particularly for urban population.</p> <p>Planting of trees both indigenous and exotic trees (planting of indigenous trees will help conserve the germ-plasm which is currently being lost as a result of indiscriminate cutting down of trees).</p> <p>Training of community members on how to raise tree nurseries and establishment of community woodlots.</p>
2	Habitat Destruction	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	<p>Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.</p> <p>Support tree planting around hills and discourage cultivation along river banks</p> <p>Avoid unnecessary exposure.</p>

				<p>Restrict indiscriminate cutting down of trees.</p> <p>Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.</p>
3	Loss of Fauna	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers	Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.	<p>Enhance community sensitization aimed at discouraging communities from cultivating along river banks.</p> <p>Regulate cutting down of trees especially along river banks.</p> <p>Undertake forest conservation activities such as community forest management.</p> <p>Encourage communities to come up with water schemes.</p>
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions is likely to cause air pollution.	<p>Plant trees in bare areas to increase soil cover.</p> <p>Regulate vehicle movements and speed.</p> <p>Monitor and enforce environment management mitigation measures.</p>

5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage of investment and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	Enforcement of by-laws regulating various investments.
				Identify and manage range lands.
				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 10: Environmental Management Plan

9. Implementation Strategy

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
Shortage of Water for Human Consumption, Animals and Irrigation	To improve access to water supply for animals and for irrigation purposes	Dam Construction at identified sites	At least 2 dams constructed at Waliranji (2 dams).	Number of dams constructed
		Water Schemes at identified sites	Water Schemes established at sites to be identified	Number of boreholes drilled
Inadequate Telecommunication Towers	To create connectivity between the rural and urban communities for easy dissemination of information such as COVID prevention and other pandemics	Installation of communication towers by Telecommunication Companies	At least each Telecommunication Company should put up a tower (Zamtel, MTN and Airtel)	Number of communication towers installed
Soil Degradation	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources	Tree planting exercise and promote natural vegetation growth	Plant at least 10,000 trees	Number of trees planted

		Community Forest establishment in identified areas	Establish at least 3 Community Forests at Chimwa Hill, (Chimbundire and Kamphonza) and (Bisalomo, Zoole, Chinjiri, Kapala and Mkomba villages)	Number of Community Forests established
Poor Agricultural Practices	To promote agricultural productivity.	Adoption of Climate smart Agriculture	At least 75% of local farmers adopt the CSA technique	Percentage adoption of CSA
		Deployment of extension workers	At least 1 extension worker deployed	Number of extension workers deployed
Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	To promote spatial growth and improve transport system	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitate all roads	Number and length (km) of roads rehabilitated
		Construction of culverts and bridges	Construct culverts and bridges across all streams.	Number of culverts and bridges constructed
Inadequate Health Facilities	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in proposed areas	Construction of at least 2 health facilities in Kambila and Chimbundire.	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 9 staff houses for both existing (3) and proposed	Number of staff houses constructed

			health facilities (3 per health facility)	
Long Distances to Schools	To attain a high quality education standard by increasing the number of schools and reducing the teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward	Construction of new classroom blocks for existing schools	Construct at least 2 classroom blocks in the ward (1 per school)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Upgrading of primary schools to Secondary Schools in identified areas	Upgrade at least 1 Primary School to Day Secondary School (Chimbundire Primary School)	Number of Primary Schools upgraded to Day Secondary Schools.
		Construction of teachers/staff houses	At least 18 teachers/staff houses (3 per school and 6 for the proposed Primary to Day Secondary School upgrade)	Number of teachers/staff houses constructed
Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least 1 skills centre established	Number of skills centres established
		Train farmers in fish farming, beekeeping and mushroom conservation techniques	Train as many people as possible	Number of people trained

Establishment of value addition plants	At least 2 value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established
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Table 11: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	2		
Establishment of Water Schemes	TBA		
Upgrading of Primary School to Day Secondary School	1		
Construction of classroom blocks for existing schools	2		
Construction of teacher staff houses (at schools)	18		
Construction of health posts	2		
Construction of health staff houses (at health facilities)	9		
Construction of Skills Training Centre	1		
Rehabilitation of roads	all		
Planting of trees	10, 000		
Construction of value addition plants	2		
Farmer Training (mushroom drying, beekeeping, etc)	-		
Installation of Telecommunication Towers	-		

Table 12: 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.

Kasambandola Ward PLUP is envisaged to be implemented in line with the Katete 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 Kasambandola 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 Katete DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Kasambandola Ward and issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with a lack of alternative sources of livelihood being one of the key drivers of unsustainable natural resources management. At the same time there has been haphazard and unsustainable use of land and other natural resources by residents of Kasambandola 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: Kasambandola 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 Kasambandola 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 chieftainess as she is the custodian of natural resources in the chiefdom.

GOVERNANCE RULES FOR KASAMBANDOLA WARD

Resource/Development	Rules	Penalty To Offenders
Water Resources	No farming activities around the dam and other water bodies, the buffer zone of 50m shall be applied.	Direct report to HRH Chieftainess Kawaza
	No illegal fishing on the dam.	
	No depositing of poisonous chemicals in the dam.	
	All gardening activities to be done on one side of the dam to allow animals to have access to water.	Face appropriate punishment
	No cutting down of trees around the dam.	
	No farming activity to be done around the buffer zone of the dams and streams.	
	No cutting down of trees in forest area	
	No charcoal burning in the forest	
	No cattle grazing in the forest	

Forest	No farming activities in the forest area	Face punishment from HRH Chieftainess Kawaza
	No fire burning in the forest	
	No fetching of firewood without permission in the forest.	
Trading Area	Only the development committee recognised by the chieftainess has the right to allocate plots.	Report to the chieftainess.
	No farming activities are allowed in the trading area	
Upgrading of School and Clinic	No encroachment in the area set aside for school and clinic expansion	Report to the Chieftainess
	No cutting down of trees around the school and clinic premises	
	No farming activities are allowed	
Expansion of Agricultural Area	Anyone wishing to expand the field must get consent from the chieftainess.	Any offender shall be reported to the chieftainess for further action
Hunting	No hunting is allowed in the chieftaindom	Any offender shall be reported to the chieftainess for further action
Telecommunication Towers	No vandalism of Telecommunication Towers.	Inform the chieftainess and report to the police.

Table 13: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers

First Village Meetings

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

1st Village Meeting
Kasambandola Ward

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE...22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
1	TRIFENIA BANDA	F		0954771155	KAFULAMA	T. BANDA
2	PRISCA NKUNDWE	F	-	-	CHIMULAMBE	P. Mwandawale
3	TIPILIKI BANDA	F	-	-	CHIMULAMBE	T. BANDA
4	PRISCA BANDA	F	-	-	CHIMULAMBE	P. BANDA
5	TISAWI PHIRI	F	-	-	MUKOMBA	T. Phiri
6	SELINA BANDA	F	361226/52/1	0968333145	CHIZILI	S. Banda
7	ANNA BANDA	F	-	-	MUKOMBA	A. Banda
8	MWAELEKA NGULUBE	F	-	-	MUKOMBA	M. Ngulube
9	ALICE BANDA	F	224772/54/1	0779754326	CHIZILI	A. Banda
10	TILISANIE BANDA	F	8 -	-	MUKOMBA	T. BANDA
11	SILVIA BANDA	F	-	0968257581	KAZAMA	G. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME..... PLMFDATE..... 22/07/2022

Kasambandula Ward
1st Village Meeting

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	PHIC	CELLPHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
34	AGLAS BANDA	F	-	-	CHIMUNDA	A. BANDA
35	ELIDAH PHIRI	F	1203761541	0977675096	CHIKUNI	E. PHIRI
36	MARTHA PHIRI	F	-	-	KAZAMA	M. PHIRI
37	MAUREEN BANDA	F	-	-	KAZAMA	M. Banda
38	MISQU PHIRI	F	-	-	KAMPALA	M. PHIRI
39	EYELESS BANDA	F	-	-	KAFULAMA	E. BANDA
40	JILI PHIRI	F	-	-	KAFULAMA	J. PHIRI
41	MAJESE PHIRI	F	-	-	KAFULAMA	M. PHIRI
42	GLIZABETH BANDA	F	-	-	KAZAMA	E. BANDA
43	ESNELI MWALE	F	2248181541	-	CHILAMBE	E. MWALE
44	VERONICA BANDA	F	-	-	KAFULAMA	V. BANDA

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandula Ward
1st Village meeting

PROGRAMME.....PLN.P.....DATE 22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
23	FALAZIYA PHIRI	F	250612/52/1	-	ZOLE	F. PHIRI
24	MWANINDA BANDA	F	-	-	ZOLE	m. BANDA
25	MARY PHIRI	F	-	-	CHIZILI	M. Phiri
26	MANDA BANDA	F	-	-	CHIZILI	M. BANDA
27	MISIZI PHIRI	F	-	0955197205	CHIZILI	m. PHIRI
28	MEDELIA PHIRI	F	-	0955657261	ZOLE	M PHIRI
29	CHRISTINA PHIRI	F	-	-	CHIKUNI	C PHIRI
30	SHEBA BANDA	F	329564/52/1	-	CHIKUNI	S. BANDA
31	TIKAZENGI BANDA	F	-	09167875015	KAFILAMA	T. BANDA
32	YELENTINA BANDA	F	392689/52/1	09766044629	CHIKUNI	V. BANDA
33	IDAH PHIRI	F	-	0952781272	CHIKUNI	I. Phiri

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandula Ward
1st Village meeting

PROGRAMME.....PLWP.....DATE.....22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
12	MAWALJE Leta Bant BANDA	F	-	-	KAZAMA	m. BANDA
13	TOLASE BANDA	F	-	-	KAZAMA	T. BANDA
14	NECESS BANDA	F	377497/5211	-	MUKUMISA	A. BANDA
15	MUSALEPO BANDA	F	-	-	BISALOMO	m. BANDA
16	VIGENIA BANDA	F	-	-	BISALOMO	v. BANDA
17	RABECCA MBENGE	F	-	-	BISALOMO	R. MBENGE
18	MATILDAH KONGWA	F	-	-	CHIZILI	M. KONGWA
19	TILEKE SAKALA	F	-	0956148134	CHIKUMI	T. SAKALA
20	E-TELESS PHIRI	F	-	-	CHIZILI	A. PHIRI
21	DEVESS BANDA	F	-	-	ZOLE	D. BANDA
22	MWALITA PHIRI	F	-	-	ZOLE	m. PHIRI

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandula ward
1st village meeting

PROGRAMME.....P.L.N.P.....DATE.....22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
23	MACKSON BANDA	M	-	0777352995	Bisalomo	M Banda
24	Zulu A. Back	m	-	-	Chikunda	A. Zulu
25	BANDA Fairman	m	-	-	Mkombe	Fairman
26	BANDA YERISA	m	117096154/1	0926412423	nyamihalo	Yerisa
27	PHIRI Laitani	m	163579/51/1	0975271574	KAFULAMITIA	Laitani
28	BANDA Chikwenda	m	-	0770226936	CHINDIZILI	Chikwenda
29	PHIRI JORDAS	m	359629/52/1	0762557061	DZOOLE	J. Phiri
30	BANDA NOAH	M	332783/52/1	0974080818	DZOOLE	N. Banda
31	PHIRI Zimpikanda	m	-	-	CHINDIZILI	Z. Phiri
32	SAKALA PACHIKARI	m	-	0977325560	PAPALA	P. Sakala
33	BANDA BATZANI	m	-	-	chimnanku	B. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandola word
1st Village meetings

PROGRAMME..... PLW P..... DATE..... 22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
12	BANDA ACKERO	m	183809/54/1	0956392753	Chinzili	Banda
13	Phiri AZIYELE	m	183931/54/1	0767654145	Mkombo	A. Phiri
14	BANDA ISAIHA	m	161389/54/1	0974174140	CHIKUNI	A. Banda
15	Phiri ZEBROO	m	227174/54/1	0956142096	CHINZILI	Z. Phiri
16	SPHIA ENOKA	M	141938/54/1	0963712339	DZOOLE	ES
17	PHIRI MBIRI	m	185520/54/1	0979044348	CHINZILI	Phiri
18	BANDA THOKES	m	224801/54/1	0964711142	MKOMBO	BANDA
19	BANDA DAMIYANA	m	224803/54/1	0979096562	CHIKUNI	Dbanda
20	PHIRI MAXWEL	m		0956726357	KANZAMBA	Phiri
21	MWALE SAMET	m	723456/52/1		KAFULAMA	S. Mwale
22	MWALE JEMUS	m			DZOOLE	J. Mwale

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandola ward
1st village meeting

PROGRAMME.....P.L.N.F.....DATE.....22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NAC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
45	LUFINA SAKALA	F	-	-	CHIMULAMBE	L. SAKALA
46	VANALESI PHIRI	F	-	-	KAMPALA	V. PHIRI
47	EVENESS PHIRI	F	-	-	KAMPALA	E. PHIRI
48	TILELE SAKALA	F	-	-	KAMPALA	
49	TIKAZENJI BANDA	F	117532/5411	-	CHIMULAMBE	T. Banda
50	ANELI SAKALA	F	-	-	KAMPALA	A. SAKALA
51	CLEMENTINA PHIRI	F	121240/5411	-	CHIZANI	C. PHIRI
52	ALIBESS PHIRI	F	-	0955992753	NATATO	A. PHIRI
53	CHIKONDINGE SOKO	F	3214314/5211	0950764234	NATATO	C. SOKO
54	ZALIWE MWANZA	F	-	-	NATATO	Z. MWANZA
55	LASIWE BANDA	F	-	-	CHIMULAMBE	L. BANDA

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandola Ward
1st Village Meeting

PROGRAMME.....PLH P.....DATE.....22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
56	SARA PHIRI	F	-	-	CHIZANI	S-Phiri
57	TILELE BANDA	F	-	0956767234	KAPULAMA	T-Banda
58	DAVID BANDA	M	156967/54/1	0950285704	CHIKULAMA	D-Banda
59	ADILIANO Banda	M	-	0955241253	B Salomo/Hed	A-Banda
60	PATRICIA SAKALA	F	304224/52/1	0963836614	NHATALO	
61	EDITH SAKALA		-	-	Kamapala	
62	LYDIA PHIRI	F	277596/54/1	0967647055	KAPULAMA	
63	GRACE BANDA	F	108321/54/1	09646524309	NHATALO	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Kasambandula Ward
1st Village meeting

PROGRAMME... PLN P DATE... 22/07/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
1	SAKALA ALISON	m	406064/5211	0971500992	NYATUNGO	A. Sakala
2	BANDA Lemekani	m	-	0954849399	B. SALOMO	Banda
3	BANDA MOSES	m	-		chikuni	Banda
4	MBEWE DAVIDSON	m	-		chikuni	D. Mbeve
5	SAKALA WILSON	m	-	0957622119	KANZAMA	Wilson
6	PHIRI WILSON	m	101640/5411	0962411357	CHIZIZI	W. Phiri
7	BANDA MOZIKA	m		0962942603	MKEMBA	-
8	PHIRI ADRIANO	m	222901/5411	0953504373	B. SALOMO	-
9	ZULU ROYCE	F		0957664929	KAPALA	
10	SAKALA MATUNASE	F		0955102009	KAPALA	M. Sakala
11	SAKALA ESAU	m			DLOLE	E. Sakala


N ^o	NAME	SEX	VILLAGE	SRC/PHONE N ^o	SIGN
34	ABESS ABELESI PHIRI	F	MJANDI	0972591503	
34	BENDA MYULA	F	MSITI	-	
35	ELIZABETH PHIRI	F	NGWANAWA 2	114281/54/1	B. MYULA
36	SALOME BANDA	F	MJANDI	406373/52/1	
37	MALITWA PHIRI	F	CHAKOPIWA	-	S. Banda
38	ANANAMILES BANDA	F	KUWINDA	-	m. phiri
39	VICTORIA BANDA	F	KUWINDA	-	
40	MARIA MYULA	F	MJANDI	-	
41	ANATI BANDA	F	LELANI	141665/54/1	m. MYULA
42	FALES SAKALA	F	LELANI	-	A. BANDA
43	ELIZABETH PHIRI	F	GUMA	163376/54/1	F. SAKALA
44	FAITA BANDA	F	LELANI	-	E. PL
45	ELIZABETH SAKALA	F	MTONHA	133991/54/1	F. BANDA
46	EBETWA PHIRI	F	NGWANAWA 1	-	ESAKALA
47	ELIZABETH PHIRI	F	AKHOLWA	-	
48	ALISE BANDA	F	CHANGWA/HM	-	E. Phiri
49	DAMAZHO SAKALA	M	GUMA/HM	216562/52/1	
50	TELEZITA TEMBO	F	NGWANAWA 1	-	
51	DRAITA BANDA	M	MTONHA	0973336510	DBANDA
52	GRACE MHERENDA	F	MUWANJE	102993/54/1	G. MHERENDA
53	MICHEAL PHIRI	M	NGWANAWA 2	101021/54/1	
54	RICHARD NKITOMA	M	MJANDI	2821356/52/1	
55	MILULA ALISTINY	M	CHIWAO	300606/87/1	
56	EMULDAH LUKULI	F	MSITI	136502/54/1	E. LUKULI
57	JOSEPH S. SAKALA	M	NGWANAWA 1	0767179842	T. SAKALA
58	BEATRICE BANDA	F	MTONHA	284859/52/1	B. BANDA
59	IRETH SAKALA	F	NGWANAWA 2	350977/52/1	A. SAKALA
60	MICHEAL BANDA	M	CHANGWA	138281/54/1	
61	VENASIO BANDA	M	NKILWA	141685/54/1	V. BANDA
62	MAKONDOKA BANDA	M	MSITI	-	M. BANDA

NO	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	NRC / PHONE NO	SIGN
1	ALIPHAS DAKAHO	M	CHILEMBWE	0762944126	A. Daka
2	ENOCK MUVULA	M	CHILEMBWE	326189/5211	G. Banda
3	PHIRI LUCAS	M	AKHILAWA	229253/5211	Phiri
4	HILDAH PHIRI	F	CHILEMBWE	280440/5211	Phiri
5	PHIRO ROMANCE	F	CHILEMBWE	211239/5211	L. Phiri
6	ESNEIG PHIRI	F	CHILEMBWE	-	E. Phiri
7	MONICA BANDA	F	CHILEMBWE	-	M. Banda
8	TISHTANJI BANDA	F	CHIBAWO	-	T. Banda
9	GETRUBE DAKA	F	MWANGE	115214/5411	G. Daka
10	AGNESS PHIRI	F	CHILEMBWE	-	G. Banda
11	GRACE BANDA	F	MWANGE	174573/5411	J. Phiri
12	JULIA PHIRI	F	MWANGE	0971412202	R. Banda
13	VICTORIA MBEWE	F	NGWANGWA 1	248232/5211	Mwale
14	BANDA RITODA	F	NGWANGWA 1	-	F. Phiri
15	MARTHA MWALE	F	NGWANGWA 1	150293/5511	Zulu
16	FATIMA PHIRI	F	NGWANGWA 1	07775415	R. Phiri
17	TIFEZENJI ZULU	F	GUMA	095392414	Mwale
18	CEFRIDA BANDA	F	GUMA	127167/5411	F. Phiri
19	TIGWANDE PHIRI	F	CHIBAWO	0979929110	Zulu
20	REGH PHIRI	F	NGWANGWA 2	-	R. Phiri
21	MONICA MWALE	F	MPHODZA	125378/5411	M. Mwale
22	EVLEGN ZULU	F	LELANI	0965434959	E. Zulu
23	VERGINIA BANDA	F	MSITI	122532/5211	Banda
24	IDAH SOKO	F	GUMA	102202/5411	I. Soko
25	TILILE MYULA	F	CHANGWA	0976505109	J. Mbeve
26	ZENA MYULA	F	CHANGWA	-	A. Mbeve
27	JOSEPHINE MBEWE	F	CHANGWA	-	T. Banda
28	IMPHINGWE PHIRI	F	CHANGWA	125058/5411	G. Phiri
29	ELNICE BANDA	F	CHANGWA	-	A. Mbeve
30	KUBINA MBEWE	F	MTOLWA	-	T. Banda
31	TAMBAHE BANDA	F	KUWINDA	0977754742	G. Phiri
32	GENALOZA PHIRI	F	KUWINDA	135809/5411	A. Phiri
33	IDAH PHIRI	F	KUWINDA	170711/5411	

NO	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	NRC/PHONE NO	SIGN
40	Richard Phiri	m	m soti	141688/54/1	R.A.
41	Dabysm Lunge	m	Lelani	—	D. Lunge

N ^o	NAME	Gender	VILLAGE	NRE/PHONE NO	SIGN
1	Gindron phiri	m	Kubinda		
2	LEONARD BANDA	m	CHILEMBWE	0974-067252	G. phiri
3	James Banda	m	Ngandi	0972162158	James
4	Sylvester Sitaka	m	Ngandi	077-7754070	J Banda
5	Abison Zulu	m	CHILEMBWE	160398/54/1	S Sitaka
6	MISHECK PHIRI	m	CHILEMBWE	0964-09159	A. Zulu
7	John phiri	m	Ngwangwa	0761633067	John
8	Owen phiri	m	Kampoz	0976402146	Owen
9	Manguni phiri	m	Kolowa	-	O phiri
10	Packer phiri	m	Kolowa	-	m phiri
11	Yonas Banda	m	Kolowa	180774/54/1	Yonas
12	Alian Daka	m	Kuwinda		
13	Isikulandya Daka	m	MSITI		
14	Abulawa Daka	m	Ngwangwa	0962995588	A Daka
15	Joseph phiri	m	CHILEMBWE	320786/54/1	phiri
16	Batiza phiri	m	Duka	30025752/1	A Daka
17	Landilani Banda	m	Kampoz	0967384763	J phiri
18	Steven Kabuka	m	Kolowa	-	B. phiri
19	Dungo Munda	m	Kampodza	141705754/1	L Banda
20	MANGILE BANDA	m	CHIWAWO	209713/54/1	Kabuka
21	MUNGELE PHIRI	m	KAMPHOTZA	101474/54/1	Munga
22	Kaseze Zulu	m	KAMPHOTZA	?	M Banda
23	Adamson Banda	m	CHITAWA	126864/54/1	m phiri
24	Sam Sitaka	m	Lelani	-	Sam
25	Robert Daka	m	chilembwe	-	A Banda
26	Christopher	m	chilembwe	117075/54/1	S Banda
27	Sitaka	m	Mufumya	0978785330	R Daka
28	Davison Mbeze	m	Kholowa	0769246469	C Sitaka
29	Henry Banda	m	Kholowa	0964678094	D. Mbeze
30	PETER PHIRI	m	MSITI	0760670358	H. Banda
31	ELIAS phiri	m	MSITI	141629/54/1	Peter
32	Joseph daka	m	msiti	0774494970	Joseph
33	Kephas Mbeze	m	msiti	212228/54/1	J Daka
34	Pickson phiri	m	Kholowa	-	N Mbeze
35	EDWD MANDI	m	mandi	156693/54/1	D. phiri
36	Bongf Banda	m	Kubinda	0956-836754	E. MANDI
37	Vincent Zulu	m	mtamoli	0953912111	B. Banda
38	Stephan Mwandu	m	Mwandu	0967811427	V. Zulu
39	Dominic Banda	m	Lelani	0965817268	S Mwandu
		m - 41			D Banda

N ^o	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	NRC/PAGE N ^o	SIGN
65	SILVESTER PHIRI	M	LELANI	0970239927	S. PHIRI
66	POSILITO PHIRI	M	NGWANGWA 2	120377/5211	P. Phiri
67	CHRISTOPHER SAKANA	M	NGWANGWA 1	0966866806	C. SAKANA
68	SELENIYA NKHOMA	F	MTONITHA	-	S. Nkhoma
69	ALIDAH PHIRI	F	KAMPOTODZA	-	A. P.
70	FIDESI MWALE	F	NGWANGWA 1	-	
71	VELETINA PHIRI	F	Guma	-	
72	MAXSEAGO PHIRI	M	NGWANGWA 1	406491/5211	M. Phiri
73	STAPHANO BANDA	M	MTONITHA	322334/5211	B. Banda
74	MODESTO BANDA	M	KLIWINDA	309435/5211	M. Banda
75	JIMU BANDA	M	MSITI	-	J. BANDA
76	SCOFRY SANDA	M	MTONITHA	111914/5511	S. Sanda
77	LUNGU WHISON	M	CHIWAO	109933/5411	V. LUNGU
78	JOSEPH PHIRI	M	CHADIKWA	-	J. Phiri
79	CHELELANI PHIRI	M	KAMPOTODZA	322451/5211	C. T. Phiri
80	NAILESS MBEWE	F	CHILEMBWE	-	
81	MACLEAN PHIRI	F	NKHOLWA	-	
82	MONICA ZULU	F	MSITI	-	
83	KIELES MBEWE	F	CHILEMBWE	-	
84	MUTWA MWALA	F	CHILEMBWE	239977/5411	M. Mwala
85	JESSY PHIRI	F	NGWANGWA 1	189070/5411	J. Phiri
86	FLORIDA BANDA	F	KAMPOTODZA	228042/5411	F. Banda
87	SARA NKHOMA	F	NGWANGWA 2	160516/5411	S. Nkhoma
88	CATHERINE MBEWE	F	LELANI	127775/1411	C. MBEWE
89	SARA PHIRI	F	Guma	0968211098	S. PHIRI
90	SARA BANDA	F	Guma	0769239262	S. BANDA
91	FIDESI BANDA	F	KAMPOTODZA	222321/5011	F. BANDA
92	MELONI NKHOMA	F	MTONITHA	-	M. Nkhoma
93	PEGGY BANDA	F	MJANDI	0777508273	P. Banda
94	AMELIA PHIRI	F	MTONITHA	0777986552	E. Phiri

No	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	NRC/PHONE NO	Sign
1	SIMON LUNGU	M	CHIWAWO	228203/5411	
2	Sylvester phiri	m	Lelani	077 083 9927	S phiri
3	philemon phiri	m	Kholweni	0967 071294	P phiri

Validation Meetings

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Validation and Zoning DATE 30/01/2022

Chimburudhe Com. Validation Zoning

93=7
50=F
48=M

1	MARGRETH BANDA	F	CHANDIHO	-	-	
2	REHNA MANDA	F	CHANDIHO	-	-	
3	ANJERA BANDA	F	CHANDIHO	-	257896/52/1	
4	MWATAMALE PHIRI	F	KAMETOTO	096543515	-	
5	TISWANDI PHIRI	F	NGWANGWA 2	-	-	
6	BANDA MUKULA	F	MSITI	-	-	B.MUKULA
7	LEXIADA BANDA	F	AKHOLWA	-	-	
8	AGNEOS BANDA	F	CHANDIHO	0965442955	-	
9	AFNESS BANDA	F	CHANDIHO	0962551513	179137/54/1	Banda
10	MARRIAM PHIRI	F	AKHOLWA	0976145521	265824/54/1	M. Phiri
11	EMELITA LUNGU	F	MSITI		136502/54/1	E. Lungu

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE.....

NO.						
11	MANTIVA PHIRI	F	CHANDIYA	-	-	N. PHIRI
12	CHASAZIBA BANDA	F	CHANSWA	0777949485	16616015211	C. BANDA
13	BRENDA BANDA	F	MUTJANDI	0971067796	-	B. BANDA
14	BEATRICE BANDA	F	CHANSWA	0978320085	21123315411	B. BANDA
15	ABETIYA PHIRI	F	NGWANSWA I	-	-	A. PHIRI
16	PEGGY BANDA	F	MUTJANDI	0977503273	-	P. BANDA
17	SARA KIKHOMA	F	MUTJANDI	0956614929	-	S. KIKHOMA
18	MALICA MUKA	F	MUTJANDI	-	-	M. MUKA
19	RABECIA DAKA	F	CHADIYA	-	-	R. DAKA
20	ESINELI PHIRI	F	CHADIYA	-	-	E. PHIRI
21	BONINE PHIRI	F	MUTI	-	-	B. PHIRI

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....

DATE.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
22.	NELIA PHIRI	F	KIKWA NGWA	0973372548	-	N. Phiri
23.	CHARITY BANDA	F	MSITI	0771566800	-	C. Banda
24.	REGINA BANDA	F	MSITI	-	-	R. Banda
25.	ASLETI ZULU	F	KIKHOLOKA	-	-	A. Zulu
26.	IDAH SOKO	F	CHANGWA	0976505109	-	I. Soko
27.	PHINGI WE PHIRI	F	CHANGWA	0971739785	125058/82/1	Phiri
28.	VIRGINIA BANDA	F	GUMA	0974213252	102202/54/1	V. Banda
29.	STELLA DAKA	F	GUMA	-	-	S. DAKA
30.	JOSEPHINE PHIRI	F	LELANI	-	105867/54/1	J. Phiri
31.	ZENESI BANDA	F	CHILEMBWE	-	356614/52/1	Z. Banda
32.	PATRICIA BANDA	F	CHILEMBWE	0969212404	148840/54/1	P. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
33	PHIRI ALICE	F	CHILEMBWE	-	151646/154/1	A. PHIRI
34	SEBELHA PHIRI	F	LELANI	0961233668	158593/154/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	EMELIA MBEWE	F	LELANI	-	2170378/154/1	E. MBEWE
36	LAHEBE PHIRI	F	LELANI	-	125650/154/1	L. PHIRI
37	TITALANJI BANDA	F	CHANKWA	-	-	T. Banda
38	IRENYI SAKALA	F	SHWANGWA 2	0975999941	350977/152/1	A. Sak
39	EMELIDA PHIRI	F	NIKHOLAWA	-	-	E. PHIRI
40	TILABILONJI ZUKU	F	NIKHOLAWA	-	-	T. ZUKU
41	FORSTINA PHIRI	F	KAMPHOSA	-	217007/154/1	F. PHIRI
42	GETRIDE ZUKU	F	CHILEMBWE	-	356540/152/1	G. ZUKU
43	VELESTINA PHIRI	F	GUMA	-	-	V. PHIRI

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
44	PHIMI LUCHAS	M	Kholowa	0760048459	229253/54/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	MAKONO KAYA	M	MSITI	—	—	<i>M. Banda</i>
46	SELINA SAKALA	F	NGWANGWA	—	—	<i>S. SAKALA</i>
47	CHRISTINE PHIRI	F	CHIEMBE	237373/52/1	237373/52/1	<i>C. Phiri</i>
48	MONICA ZULU	F	MSITI	—	—	<i>M. Zulu</i>
49	MONICA TEMBO	F	MSITI	—	—	<i>M. TEMBO</i>
50	SIMON LUNGU	M	CHIWAVID	0777360283	228203/54/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	ENOCK MUKHA	M	CHIEMBE	0947999932	326189/52/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
52	ALI FOS Doka	M	CHIEMBE	0769944126	—	<i>A. D</i>
53	SILVESTER PHIRI	M	LEIPANI	077083990	162667/54/1	<i>S. Phiri</i>
54	FOSHEENI BANDA	M	CHAGWA	—	14/690/54/1	<i>F. Banda</i>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
53	PRISCA Banda	F	Guma	—	113453/54/1	P. Banda
54	SARAH PHIM	F	Guma	0965211095	—	C PHIM
55	SAKALA ^{SARAH}	M	Guma	0957423216	216562/52/1	SA
56	MUMANGE Banda	F	CANDIO	—	—	M. Banda
57	BAUTI BANDA	M	NEWANGA	—	—	B. Banda
58	LANDITAN Banda	M	KALOWA	—	—	L. Banda

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Validation and zoning DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
	PETER BANDA	M		0974326085	mtonga	P. Banda
	PAUL MBEWE	M	257627/54/1	0978435307	MTONGA	P. Mbeve
	Sinala BANDA	M			changuu	S. Banda
	MATHIAS BANDA	M	270420/54/1	0979492046	MTBANDI	M. Banda
	AKIYELE BANDA	M			ngwangwa	
	PATIA Mwanza	M			ngwangwa	P. Mwanza
	Godfrey P.	M		0958168115	chigadimo	G. P.
	Bernard P.	M	277456/54/1		lelani	B. P.
	Basalom Daka	M	270497/54/1		chilembwe	B. Daka
	P. Lafayewo	M	157354/54/1		chilembwe	P. Lafayewo
	GABRIEL SAKALA	M		0776166155	Kaphonza	G. Sakala

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	NRC	CELL PHONE NUMBER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
	MIKE MWALE	M			ngwangwa	M. Mwale
	Mabukato Phiri	M		0970725911	lelani	M. Phiri
	Edwath P.	M	127292/54/1		lelani	E. P.
	Joseph P.	M	277888/54/1		pholowa	J. P.
	Michael Banda	M	chilembwe		chilembwe	M. Banda
	Joseph PHIRI	M	114282/54/1	0976498262	Ngwangwa 2	J. Phiri
	Vincent P.	M		0961078923	Kaphonza	V. P.
	DRUSI P.	M		0968542755	Kaphonza	D. Phiri
	Suresta Sakala	M	160373/54/1	0987428142	myand	S. Sakala
	Philip Taulo	M	237790/54/1	0974729719	MTBANDI	P. Taulo
	lyson Nkhoma	M	277957/54/1	0776608120	Kaphondza	L. Nkhoma

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE.....

NO.							
	MOGEN	TEMBO TEMBO	M		0964032260	Changwe	MR TEMBO
	JAMES	BANDA	M		0779754070	Mjandi	J Banda
	STEPHANO	BANDA	M	322334/52/1	0963266790	MIONIA	(Banda)
	ACKSON	Zulu	M	328247/54/1	-	LeLani	Zulu
	Yobum	Banda	M	257642/54/1	0761466480	Kempheka	(do)
	Zulu	Shareson	M	27772375/1	0770184585	Chicembwe	(Banda)
	Masautso	Tembo	M			Chando	M. Tembo
	manyini	P.L.	M			Rholowa	M. P.L.
	weluzani	musale	M	14642/54/1	0976617444	Mjandi	w-musale
	JOSIA	BANDA	M	302003/84/1		Changwe	J. BANDA
	Banda	Frank	M	323101/52/1	0969740073	Mjandi	(Banda)

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

12 = F
m = 22
T = 40

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Validation & Zoning DATE 31-08-2022

Kasambandula Ward

NO.						
1	SPIARE PHIRI	M	138695/541	0956393521	CHINZILI	PHIRI
2	ENOCH SAKALA	M	121938/541	0963712339	DZOOKE	PHIRI
3	ALIBORI SAKALA	M	406064/521	096018035	nyanthalo	A. Sakala
4	MBILI PHIRI	M			CHINZILI	M. PHIRI
5	THEOY BANDA	M	217100/541	0965523617	CHINZILI	T. Banda
6	SEVELIANO PHIRI	M	134236/541		NYANTHALO	PHIRI
7	Tenfred mwale	M	240956/521	0969292766	Chinzili	T. Mwale
8	N/OMA PHIRI	M			nyanthalo	N. PHIRI
9	ADILANO PHIRI	M		0953504373	BISALOMO	A. PHIRI
10	BANDA N/OMI	M	332783/521	0974080818	DZOOKE	N. Banda
11	MZIKWA BANDA	M		0962942803	MKOMBA	M. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE 31/08/22

NO.	NAME	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	ENOSET Lungu	M		DZOLE P. Lungu
13	MACKSON BANDA	M	077352959	BISALOMO M. Banda
14	REMEKA BANDA	M		BISALOMO R. Banda
15	Soseth mulega	M	131823/52/1	BISALOMO S. mulega
16	WILSON Piri	M	0962411357	CHIZIBI W. Piri
17	Ackson Sakala	M	0957715813	DZOLE A. Sakala
18	MASITELA SAKALA	M		CHIZIBI M. Sakala
19	Pachikani Sakala	M	339081/52/1	KATALA P. Sakala
20	DZIMBE Khondwe	M		CHIKUNI D. Khondwe
21	Sonathan Piri	M	359629/52/1	DZOLE S. Piri
22	KADILIANO BANDA	M		BISALOMO A. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

Details of meeting:						DATE: 31-08-2022
SERIAL NO.	NAME	NRC NUMBER	GENDER	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	VANESS PHIRI	149141/54/1	F	ZOLE	09166955478	V. Phiri
2	TIANE PHIRI	-	F	MUKOMBA	-	T. Phiri
3	ELIZABETH PHIRI	-	F	ZOLE	-	E. P
4	CHARITY BANDA	-	F	CHINZILI	-	C. B
5	MISAZI PHIRI	-	F	KAMPALA	-	M. P
6	VANLESS PHIRI	-	F	KAMPALA	-	V. P
7	VIRGINIA BANDA	-	F	BISALOMU	-	V. B
8	NATASHA NDUMBE	-	F	Coonati	-	N. Ndumbe
9						

Details of meeting:						DATE: 31-08-2022
SERIAL NO.	NAME	NRC NUMBER	GENDER	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	MARI PHIRI	254423/54/1	F	CHIKUNI	-	M. P
2	ZATHWE LINES	286005/54/1	F	MAIANO	-	Z. L
3	CHRISTINA PHIRI	269150/52/1	F	MAIANO	-	C. P
4	MUSHAKA	-	F	ZOLE	-	A. M
5	ADINESS BANDA	-	F	MUKOMBA	-	A. B
6	CHAKUMANDA KITHANDWE	120950/54/1	F	CHIKUNI	-	C. K
7	ESTHER TEMBU	-	F	ZOLE	-	E. T
8	MUSALEPO BANDA	-	F	BISALOMU	-	M. B
9	MACE BANDA	224772/54/1	F	CHINZILI	-	M. B
10	TILELE JAKALA	-	F	KAMPALA	-	T. S

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

Details of meeting:					DATE:	
SERIAL NO.	NAME	NRC NUMBER	GENDER	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	GRACE BANDA	16832115411	F	NYATALO	09685111209	G.P.
2	ANNA BANDA	-	F	MUKOMBA	-	A.B
3	JOJOE PHIRI	-	F	CHIZILI	0968928423	J.P
4	ROMANS BANDA	-	F	CHIZILI	0968374571	R.B
5	MUNICE PHIRI	-	F	CHIZILI	-	N.P
6	THUZE PHIRI	-	F	NYATALO	-	T.P
7						
8						
9						