





# MATEMBA WARD – VUBWI DISTRICT PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN (PLUP)



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

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#### Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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**Council Secretary** 

Vubwi Town Council

District Commissioner Vubwi District

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**HRH Chief Pembamoyo** 

Pembamoyo Chiefdom

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

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

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

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

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#### **1.1 Background**

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

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

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

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

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#### **1.3 Legal Context**

The Matemba 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 (**IDP**s) for the development of each district but also provides for the preparation of Local Area Plans (**LAP**s) 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 Matemba 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 Matemba 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 Matemba Ward PLUP, where various relevant stakeholders were fully involved in the process. Planning was done with the community stakeholders together with their leaders (indunas and headpersons) in consultation with Chief Pembamoyo. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Matemba 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 five (5) clustered focus group village meetings namely: **Matemba Secondary School, Adyodyo Primary School, Chaoleka Primary School, Chaponda Village** and **Kasapa Primary School** were represented at the clustered village meeting. Community members in all the five (5) clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

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

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

The tablets have stored MB tiles (orthophoto images) with base maps for each district and the Community Facilitators whilst in the field can map any village including all shared communal resources and using the ODK application they can gather data on number of attendees disaggregated as male and female of any village or ward. Any hand-drawn land use maps by the communities are captured and uploaded to the cloud server so that the GIS team at the office can digitise the maps and produce land use maps. Each tablet in order to accurately pick the polygon points is connected to a handheld Garmin Glo Geographical Positioning System (GPS). Each community facilitator ensures that the polygon points are repeatedly captured/deleted until the point recorded is shown to be reasonably in the right location relative to the orthophoto 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	Know the total number of	Physical Data Collection in	11 Villages were identified	All Villages within	Villages falling within
	Identification	villages in the ward by picking	all villages		Matemba Ward	the ward boundaries
	(Rapid Village	village points			boundary	were captured
	Assessments)					
2	Sensitization to	Sensitise Indunas and Head	Indunas and Head Persons	27 Indunas from Pembamoyo	All the Indunas in the	Number of Indunas and
	Indunas and Head	Persons to fully accept PLUP	meeting	Chiefdom were sensitised.	Ward	Head Persons sensitised
	Persons					in the Chiefdom of
						Pembamoyo
3	Community	Sensitise communities on	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each	Community members in	288 Total Number of
	Sensitization	PLUP		of the five (5) Village Clusters.	all the five (5) Village	community
					Clusters	representatives
						sensitised across the
						ward disaggregated as
						126 men and 162
						women
4	Shared Resource	Collect geographical locations	Physical Spatial data	6 Shared Resource Maps were	Matemba Ward	Shared Resource
	Mapping	of the resources present in	collection	produced		Mapping exercise
		the community				completed in Matemba
						Ward

5	Matemba ward	Show the current shared	Community engagement	Objections Corrections and	<b>Objections Corrections</b>	Shared Resource Map
	resource Map	resources, land uses and have	meetings for validation	Confirmation (OCC) done for the	and Confirmation (OCC)	validated by the Chief
	validation	the communities confirm the	purposes.	shared resource map in Matemba	done at the Palace and in	and community
		boundaries		Ward.	all the 5 village clusters	representatives in the
						ward.
6	Future land use	Develop maps of how	Community meetings	Future Land Use Plan developed	The whole Matemba	Future Land Use Plan
	planning and	communities envisage to		and By-Laws formulated	Ward	and By-Laws done
	Formulation of By-	sustainably use their natural				
	Laws	resources.				
7	PLUP approval	Have the plan approved by all	Submit PLUP copies to	PLUP approved	Matemba Ward PLUP	PLUP approved by the
		relevant authorities in order	both traditional and local			Chief and Local
		to be implemented	authorities			Authority

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity

## **3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA**

#### 3.1 Location of Matemba Ward

Matemba Ward is one of the nine (9) wards in Vubwi District, namely: Mbozi, Chimpanje, Matemba, Vubwi, Mbande, Zozwe, Sindamisale, Mlawe and Chisiya. Vubwi is one of the 14 districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. It has a surface area of approximately 920 km<sup>2</sup> and lies between latitude -14.001° South and longitude 32.90° East. It is approximately 620 km East of Zambia's capital city - Lusaka. It borders Malawi on the East, Chadiza District and Mozambique on the South and Chipata District on the West. It is situated about 34 km East of Chadiza District and about 68 km South of Chipata District. Matemba Ward shares the western boundary with Mbande Ward and the eastern boundary with Chisiya Ward. The Northern boundary is an international boundary shared with the neighbouring country of Malawi. The map below shows the location of Matemba Ward:

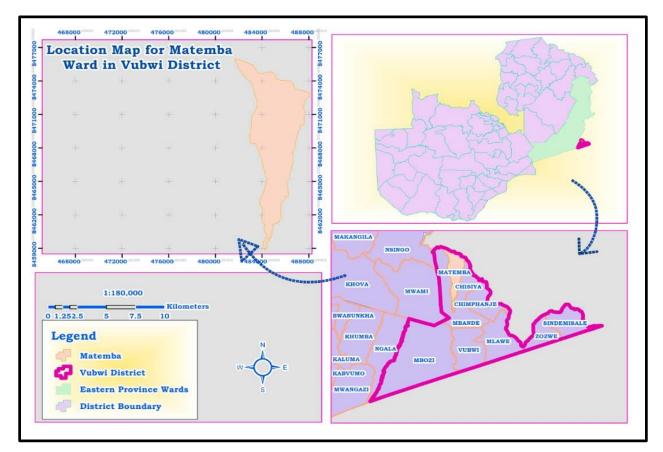


Figure 1: Matemba Ward Location Map

## **3.2 Climatic Conditions**

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

#### 3.2.1 Temperature

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

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

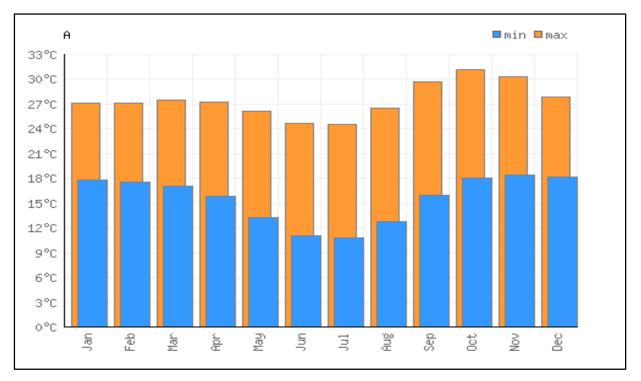


Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Matemba Ward

Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Matemba Ward

#### 3.2.2 Rainfall

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

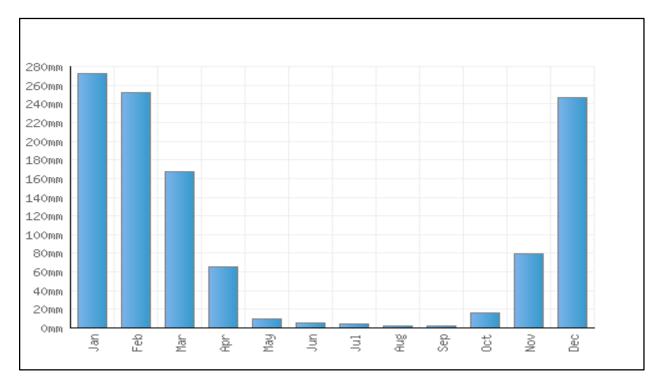


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Matemba Ward

#### **3.2.3 Ecological Zone**

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

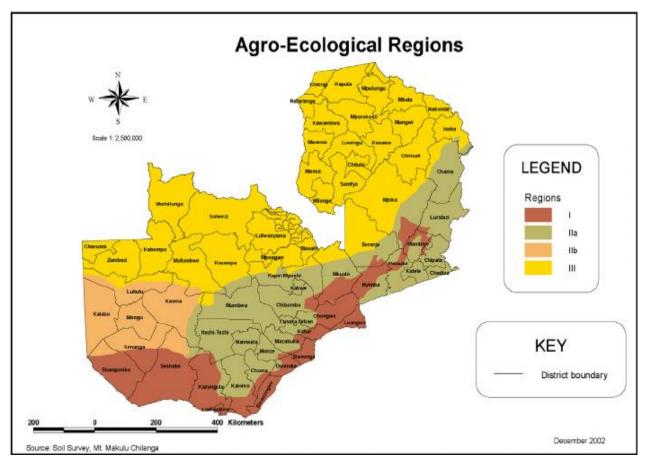


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

# 3.2.4 Soil Types

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

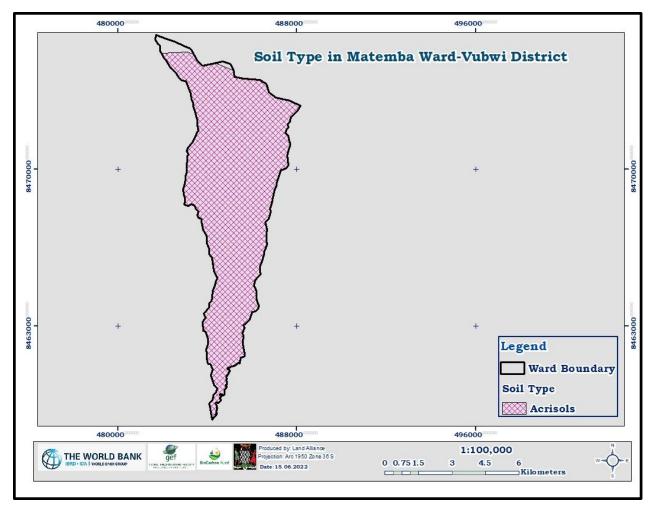


Figure 5: Matemba Soil Map

## **3.3 Socio-Economic Environment**

Matemba Ward covers a total area of **4,356.0** hectares. Settlements in the ward overlap with some villages in Malawi. Settlements in the Ward are dispersed with poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, as the areas become inaccessible because streams flood and there are no bridges/culverts (Vubwi IDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **11** villages. Since Matemba is a newly created ward that was once part of Chisiya Ward, there is no information on the population size.

#### 3.3.1 Population Projection

Since Matemba is a newly created ward after the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) delimitation exercise of 2016, the population for the ward could not be established. However, for the purposes of projecting future services and land use needs, national population projections in Vubwi District stand at 2.8% Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection (Vubwi 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 and other economic 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 and other economic activities on land can be managed through the promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, aimed at reducing agricultural land expansion while increasing crop yields.

## **3.3.2 Social Facilities**

Matemba ward currently has **six** (**6**) schools - five (5) primary schools and one (1) secondary school - which service the local residents of the ward.

The ward only has one (1) health facility which provides health services for the locals. The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in Matemba Ward:

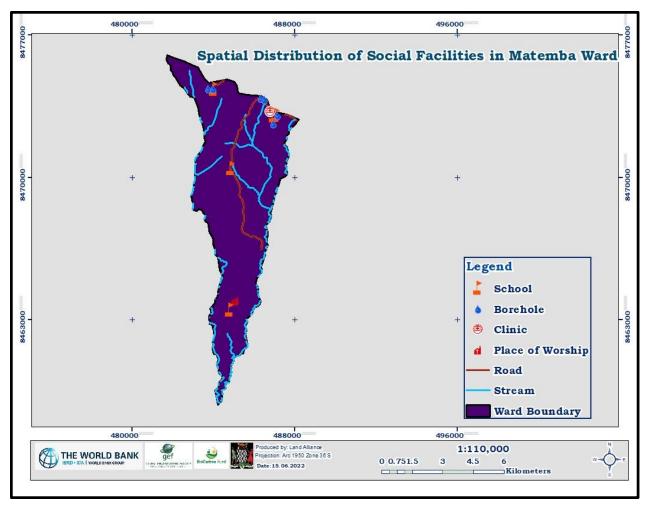


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Matemba Ward

# **3.3 Sources of Livelihood**

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

#### **3.4 Livelihood Security**

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

Livelihood security is often influenced by possibilities to diversify livelihood sources. If there are diversified livelihood sources, chances of attaining livelihood security are high. However, the over-dependence on agriculture as a livelihood source has contributed to the continued soil degradation. This is because local residents open up new fields by cutting down trees once soil fertility in their old agricultural fields is reduced due to unsustainable agricultural practices, leading to deforestation, which has a negative effect on the climate and the soil. These activities lead to massive deforestation, a contributing factor to climate change, which affects rainfall patterns. The changing rainfall patterns affect agricultural productivity, thereby endangering the food security of the local people of Matemba Ward.

#### 3.5 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation

Sustainable Livelihood refers to a livelihood that can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Ayantoye et al, 2017). The over-dependence of Matemba 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, leaves the lands bare, thereby resulting in soil degradation, which, in return, affects productivity.

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

Increase in population has equally contributed to unsustainable natural resource usage in that community members clear land for purposes of settlements and agriculture because their livelihood is entirely dependent upon farming. Thus, they either clear land for field expansions. Additionally, the majority of Matemba Ward has no access to electricity, hence local communities depend on wood fuel for their energy use. Thus, the high demand for firewood contributes to the rampant cutting down of trees. Trees (forest) serve as natural habitats for various wild animals, birds and insects which get affected when their habitat is cleared. These animals, birds, and bees have the capability to serve as alternative livelihood sources through careful management. For example, the locals can venture into beekeeping in the hills in Matemba as a way of generating extra income. However, the clearing of trees for settlements and agriculture has led to the disappearance of biodiversity in the area.

#### **3.6 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities**

Agriculture is the major livelihood activity in Matemba Ward. However, due to climate change the area has been experiencing late onset of rains, occasional dry spells and floods which have affected yields, thereby affecting the livelihood and food security of people. However, there are opportunities to improve the yields through practising climate smart agriculture, which ZIFLP, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has been implementing in the Ward. Additionally, communities can be encouraged to form cooperatives or groups which various stakeholders can support to venture into environmentally-friendly projects such as tourism-related projects and 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 Matemba Ward:

Constraints	Opportunities
<ul> <li>Low agricultural yields due to poor farming practices</li> <li>Lack of initial startup capital</li> <li>Lack of alternative livelihood sources</li> <li>Poor road network to access some villages</li> <li>Lack of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Switching to climate smart agriculture</li> <li>Venturing into value-addition activities</li> <li>Establishment of market infrastructure</li> <li>Construction and rehabilitation of roads</li> <li>Investment in green energy e.g. solar</li> </ul>

#### Table 3: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities

## **3.7 Biodiversity Hotspots**

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

## 3.7.1 Streams and Dams

Matemba Ward has several seasonal and year-round streams and no dams. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

# 3.7.2 Forests

Matemba Ward has **one (1)** forest, **8** hills and **2** woodlots. These hills, woodlots and forest are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. The forest, woodlots and hills are frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and October of every year as well as

by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting these hills, woodlots and forest in Matemba Ward.

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

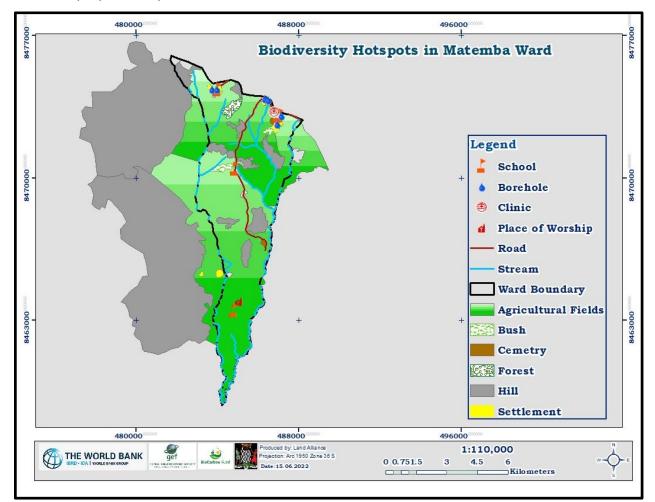


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

#### **3.8 Ecosystem Function**

Ecosystem function is the capacity of natural processes and components to provide goods and services that satisfy human needs, either directly or indirectly (de Groot et al 2002). Although unsustainable agricultural practices and charcoal production in Matemba Ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss), unplanned settlements and soil degradation have also led to disturbance of the ecosystem. Further, poor livestock grazing area management has continued to cause a decline in the ecosystem.

#### **4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS**

#### 4.1 Overall Land Use

Matemba Ward has one (1) forest and 8 hills and the main land uses are as shown in table 5 below where agriculture is leading, followed by hills, settlements, forest and bush (woodlot). However, it is worth noting that some shared resources overlap the ward boundaries, meaning that communities share these resources. Shared resources need to be considered in relation to existing key stakeholders who live adjacent to them. The table below shows the different land uses, the area sizes and the percentages of the whole ward:

No.	Land Use	Hectares	% Coverage	Comment
1.	Total Ward Area (ha)	4,256.0		This is the total area of Matemba Ward.
2.	Agriculture	3,658.5	85.96%	This is land under cultivation.
3.	Forest	47.6	1.1%	Land classified as forest.
4.	Settlements	85.5	2.01 %	These include villages and other built-up areas such as Schools, Health Facilities, Cemetery, Football Pitches, Markets etc.
5.	Hills	376.9	8.86%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
6.	Bush (Woodlot)	34.5	0.81%	Land classified as community woodlots.

Table 4: Land Use Reservation

### 4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

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

#### 4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are 2 Soil Zones within Vubwi District, namely: **Acrisols** and **Lithosols**. Matemba Ward is covered by **Acrisols** (Loamy soils). The Acrisol Soil Zone is characterised by rich clay subsoil mostly associated with humid tropic climate and often supports forested areas. Acrisols are easy to till but are characterised by low fertility, low water holding capacity and more toxic amounts of aluminium, which make them unsuitable for agriculture (Peter Schad, 2006). The entire Matemba Ward is covered by Acrisols (Loamy soils). Agricultural activities in Matemba Ward are, therefore, done in these Acrisols (Loamy soils). Figure 9 below shows areas of agriculture and soil types in Matemba Ward:

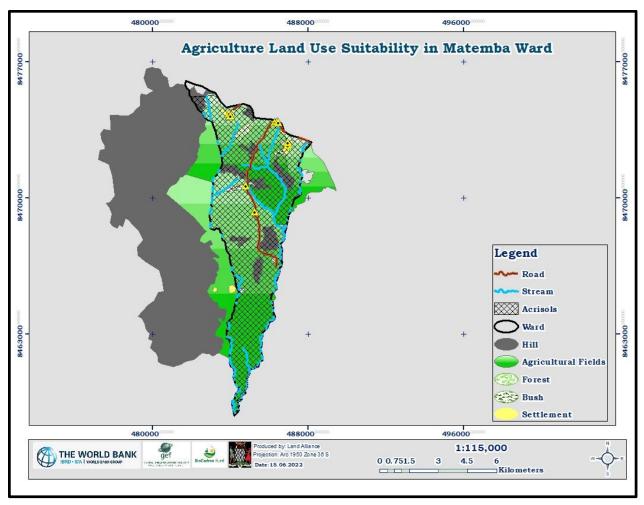


Figure 8: Matemba Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

#### 4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

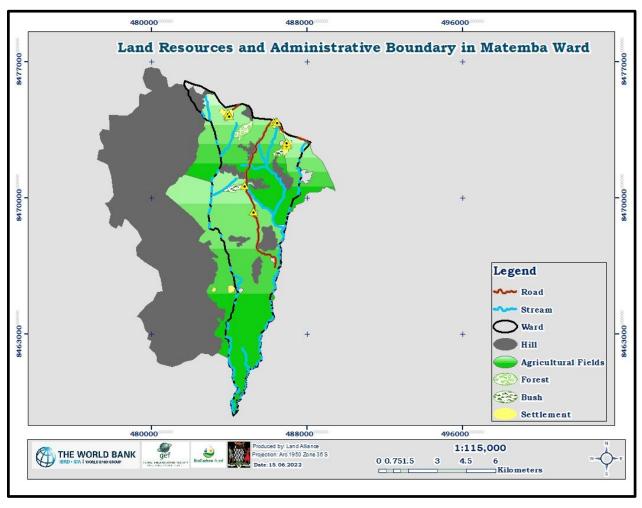


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

# 4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land use activities, Matemba Ward is mainly covered with agricultural fields, hills, settlements (villages) and areas for social services such as schools, clinics, places of worship and other communal services like cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Matemba Ward:

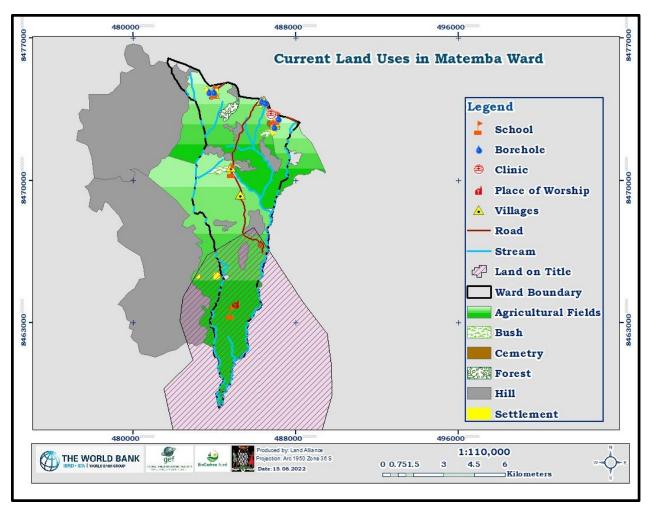


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

## 4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

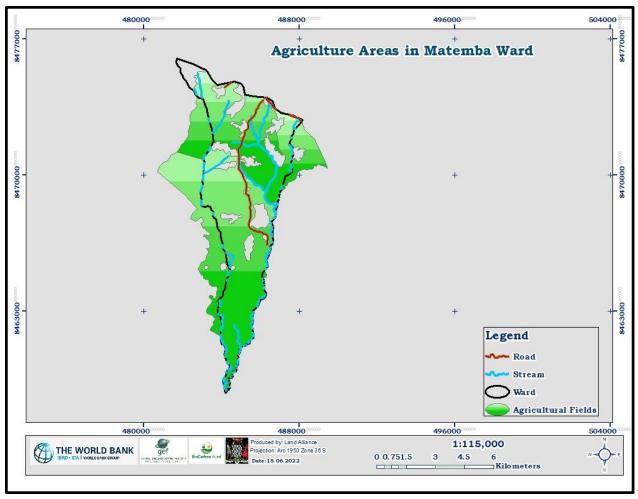


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

# 4.6 Land Use and Forest

The purpose of protecting forests is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation, withering and maintaining the flow of rivers.

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

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

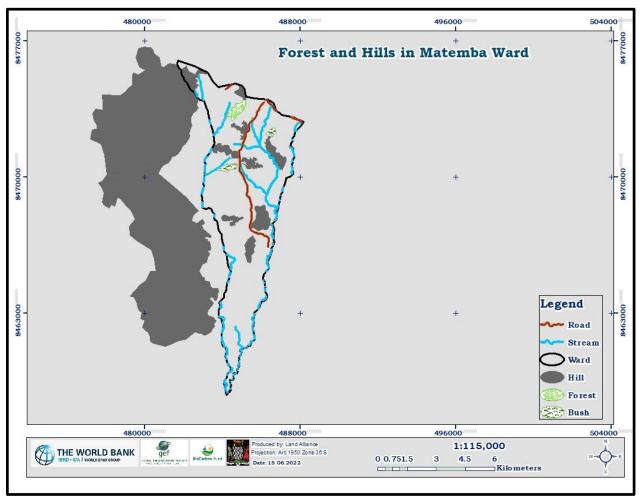


Figure 12: Matemba Ward Bushes and Hills

## 4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

Historically, there were a lot of animal sightings and presence of wildlife in Matemba Ward, this was attributed to an enabling vegetation cover, lower human population, smaller agricultural fields and respect for nature by the local people through traditional authority. Currently, large mammals are rarely sighted in the area. However, the commonly sighted small animals are

rabbits. During the community engagement activity, it was suggested that one way to restore wildlife in the area is by enhancing forest conservation.

### 4.8 Land Use and Mining

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

### 4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

### 4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has four (4) primary schools, namely: Matemba Primary School, Adyodyo Primary School, Chaoleka Primary School and Kasapa Primary School. Matemba Secondary School is the only secondary school in the ward.

There is only one (1) health facility in Matemba Ward, namely: Matemba Health Center. The map below shows the physical developments of Matemba Ward:

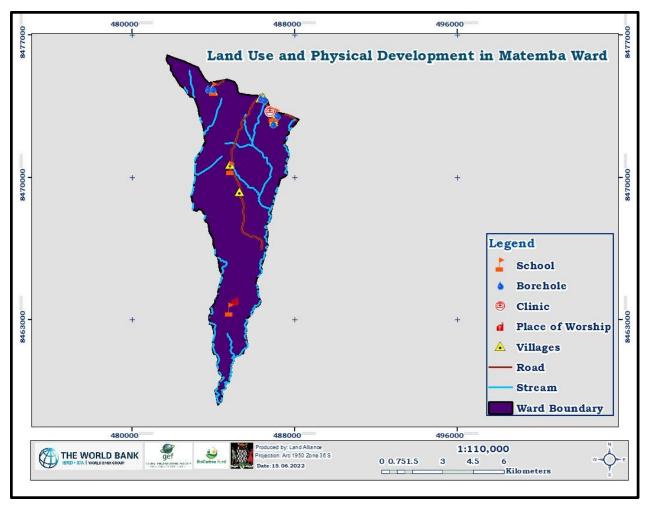


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

### **5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **5.1 Community Engagement Process**

Before the commencement of community engagement meetings, the DMTs were oriented in Participatory Land Use Planning with a lens of SBIA. The PLUP training workshop was conducted for five days, facilitated by officers from the Physical Planning Unit, Provincial Administration and officers from Land Alliance, a Technical Service Provider engaged to facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning in Eastern province. DMT staff from Vubwi were trained in facilitation of PLUP. At the end of the training, the DMT was guided to prepare an action plan and budget to be used for facilitating PLUP activities in Vubwi District. In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Matemba, Chief Pembamoyo was identified to be the custodian of land in Matemba Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling under his Chiefdom. He expressed happiness and promised to offer support during the whole process of PLUP. He provided responsible Indunas to work with.

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

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

Community engagement meetings were held in three phases as follows:

**First Phase:** consisted of the first village meetings. During the first village meetings, community members were exposed to the concept of PLUP which involved community identification of shared resources, identification of problems affecting the management of resources, sketch mapping of these resources and other spatial features. Participants were guided in drawing sketch maps that depicted resources in their area. To enhance participation, participants were put in four 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 Matemba Ward. These resources included streams, hills, community forests, schools, churches, fields, graveyards, roads etc. After the exercise, facilitators captured images of the maps and original copies were left with the communities. The pictures below demonstrate the steps during this phase:



**Second Phase:** Consisted of rapid village assessments where village 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 village points collected.

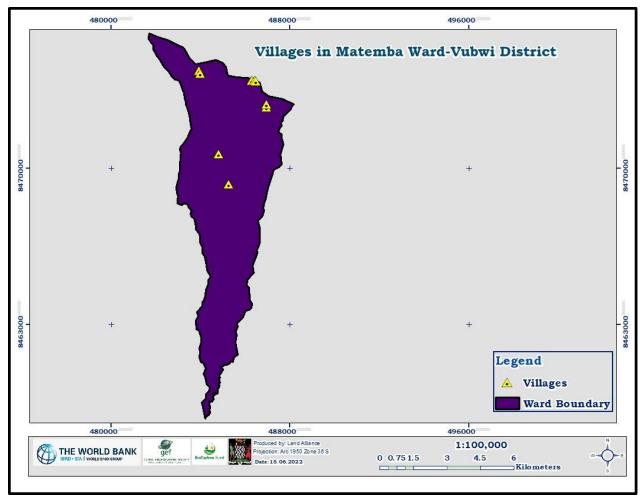


Figure 14: Map of Rapid Village Assessments Exercise

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



The attendance registers for each meeting have been attached in Annex 3.

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

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

- Indiscriminate cutting down of trees due to unsustainable agriculture practices.
- Poor road network
- Inadequate water supply due to lack of dams in the ward
- Persistent Droughts
- Lack of tenure security due to undocumented tenure rights.
- Marginalisation of the vulnerable groups such as women and youths.

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

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
Inadequate safe water	Seasonal streams and late onset of	• Drilling of boreholes and Dam
sources	rains	construction
• Drying of streams	Siltation	• Adopting conservation farming
Delayed rains	Changing climate	practices
• Loss of soil fertility	Land degradation	Adopting climate smart
Reduced crop yield	Unsustainable agricultural practices	agriculture practices
• Shortage of land for	Ignorance	Rehabilitation/construction of
agriculture	Lack of investment in road	roads and related infrastructure
Poor roads	construction	• Skills training in mushroom
Deforestation	Lack of by-laws	conservation and bee keeping
• Lack of connectivity from	Lack of alternative sources of	Installation of Communication
Zambian network	livelihood	Towers.
Inadequate school	Inadequate communication towers	• Construction of maternity wing
infrastructure	Lack of investment in school and	at health facility
Shortage of hospital	hospital construction	• Expansion of the rural
maternity wing facilities	Slow coverage in rural	electrification to most of the
Inadequate power supply	electrification projects	villages in Matemba ward
maternity wing facilities	Slow coverage in rural	electrification to most of the

Table 5: Problems Identified

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

At the five clustered community meetings held at **Chaoleka Primary School**, **Matemba Day Secondary School**, **Adyodyo Primary School**, **Kasapa Primary School** and **Chaponda Village**. Members across villages in Matemba Ward identified various problems affecting them. During this session, participants were guided on how to prioritise the identified problems. This was done through pair-wise ranking, which involved participants comparing a particular problem against each of the other identified problems. This was done to help communities to identify and rank problems in order of importance and gravity so that core problems could be identified for intervention. This activity revealed the actual core problems to be addressed (see table 6 above), as the others identified as problems were simply the results of the core problems. The quest to increase crop production often leads to expansion of agricultural fields and consequently encroachment into gazetted forests.

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

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

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

### 6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources

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

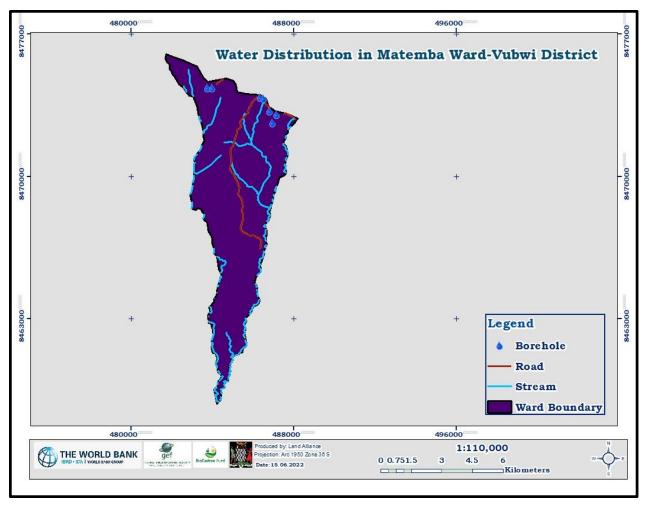


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

### 6.2 Soil Degradation

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

### 6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure

Inadequate transport system and lack of proper road network hampers development in Matemba Ward because the movement of goods and services (required for such development)

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

#### **6.4 Long Distances to Schools**

The entire Matemba Ward has a total of four (4) primary schools and one (1) secondary school. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but due to the ward having only one secondary school, children in the ward have to cover long distances to access secondary school education.

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

- All **11** villages in Matemba Ward fall within the recommended 5km access radius of one or more of the primary schools in Matemba.
- 9 of the 11 villages in Matemba Ward fall within the recommended 5km access radius of the secondary school in Matemba (Matemba Day Secondary School).

The figures below show the education facility service radius for primary and secondary education:

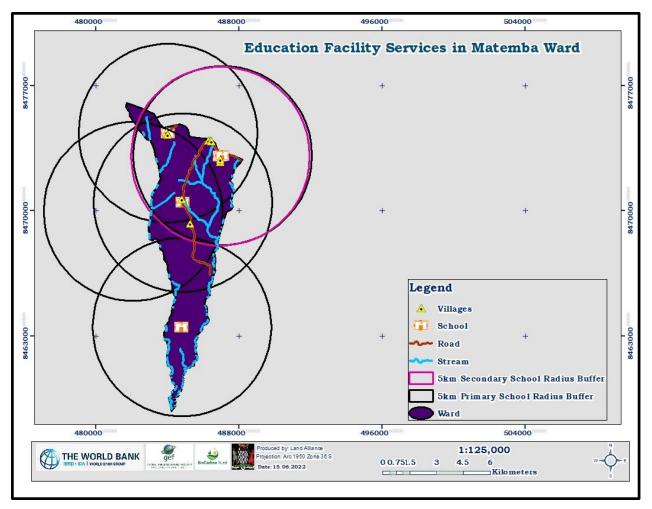


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

### 6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

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

Only 9 of the 11 villages fall within the recommended 5 km access radius of the health centre in Matemba Ward. The other 2 villages fall outside the recommended 5 km service radius.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care especially the maternity wing annex which will increase in

Matemba Ward and surrounding areas due to people migrating from other parts of the district and neighbouring Malawi. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the access and quality of health care available to the local residents. More health personnel will be required to ensure that the current high health worker to patient ratio is reduced. The map below shows the health facility service gap in Matemba Ward:

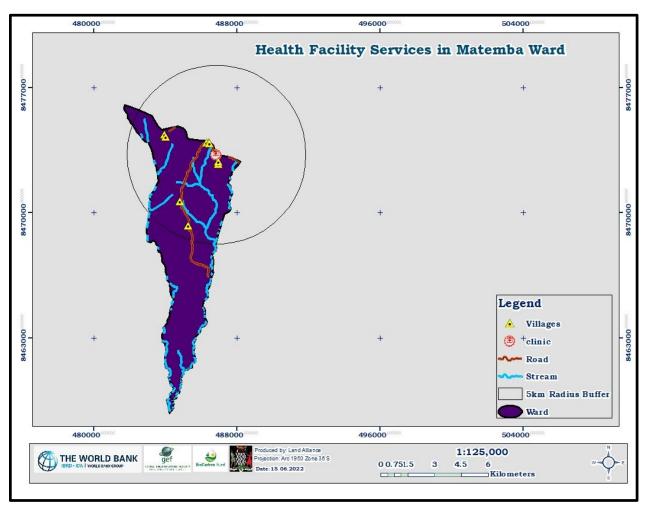


Figure 17: Health Facility Service Radius Map For Matemba

#### 6.6 Inadequate Telecommunication Facilities

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

installed in the Ward. Residents use Malawian networks to make phone calls, as they are close to the Zambia-Malawi boundary.

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

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

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

This activity was meant for communities to correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and for them to propose areas to be protected. By protection, communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. Five (5) clustered meetings were held in Matemba Ward at the venues used during village meetings. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the plan itself. Community members select the resources to be protected and zone the areas and at the same time propose other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools, community forest areas and any other developments that will support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially since these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into five (5) areas and total attendance was **284** broken down as **121** males and **163** females as shown in the table below:

Community Area	Male	Female	Total No. of participants
Matemba Day Secondary School	14	51	65
Chaponda Village	28	32	60
Kasapa Primary School	18	14	32
Chaoleka Village	44	56	100
Adyodyo Primary School	17	10	27

Table 6: Attendance Statistics

### 7.1 Matemba Day Secondary School Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held at Matemba Day Secondary School with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Loizio** and **Mkaya**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **65** (14 Male, 51 Female). The community proposed Matemba B Hill - which is a part of Chapanama Hills - as a forest. The rationale for the proposed development was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a measure of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. The table below shows the proposed area and the land coverage:

S/N Proposed Development		Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Matemba B)	47.6

Table 7: Land Reservations for Matemba Day Secondary School Community Meeting

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

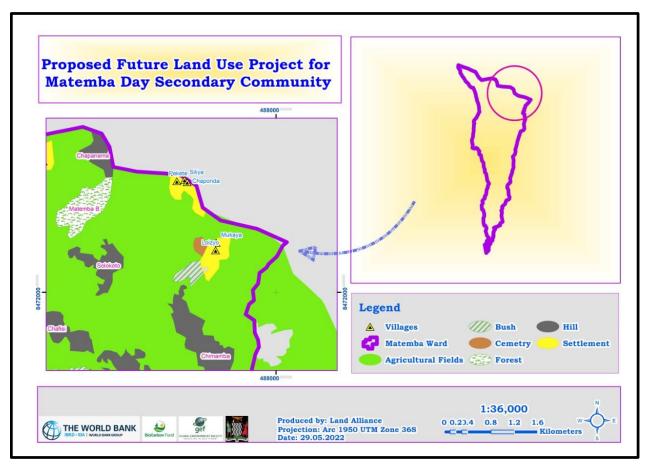


Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Matemba Day Secondary School Community Meeting

# 7.2 Chaponda Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held at Chaponda village with a representation of 3 villages, namely: **Chaponda**, **Pekete** and **Siliya**. The total number of participants was **60** (28 Male, 32 Female). The community proposed the construction of Matemba dam, Matemba trading and upgrading of Matemba health post. Table 9 below shows the proposed developments of Chaponda community and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Dam	0.6
2	Trading Area (Matemba)	1.1
3	Upgrading of Matemba Health Post	1.6

Table 8: Land Reservation for Chaponda Primary School Community Meeting

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

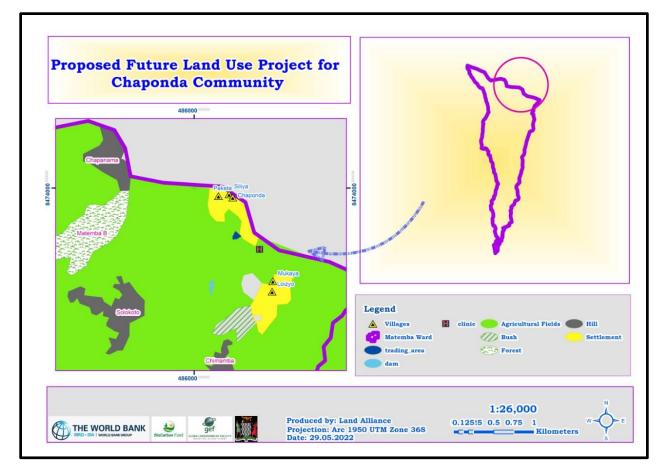


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Chaponda Community Meeting

# 7.3 Kasapa Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at Kasapa Primary School with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Kasapa** and **Zombe**. The total number of participants was **32** (18 Male, 14 Female). The community proposed Matemba B hills as a forest to be protected. They jointly manage the forest with members from Matemba community. In order to address the issue of access to a health facility, the community proposed an area for a clinic, which was surveyed. The table below shows the proposed developments for Kasapa Community and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Matemba B)	47.6
2	Clinic (Kasapa)	0.6

Table 9: Land Reservation for Kasapa Primary School Community Meeting

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

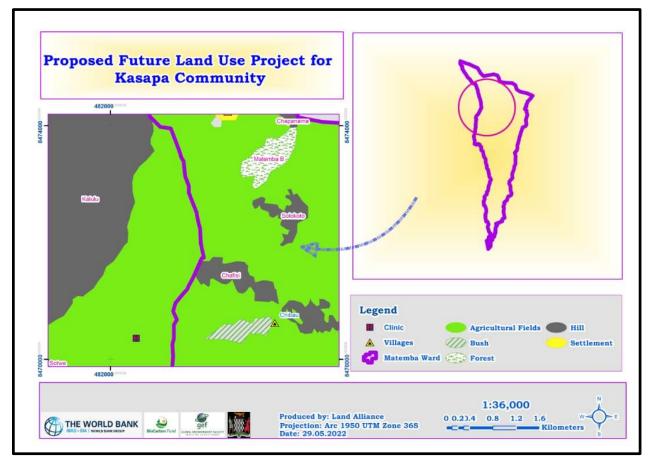


Figure 20: Proposed Future Land Use Map for Kasapa Primary School Community

# 7.4 Chaoleka Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held in Chaoleka village with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Chaoleka** and **Baroni**. The total number of participants was **100** (44 Male, 56 Female). The community proposed Matemba B Hill as a forest and an area for the construction of a school and a Police Post. The table below shows the proposed developments for Chaoleka Community and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Matemba B)	47.6
2	Chaoleka Primary School	2.8

Table 10: Land Reservation for Chaoleka Community Meeting

The map below shows the proposed areas for development for Chaoleka Community:

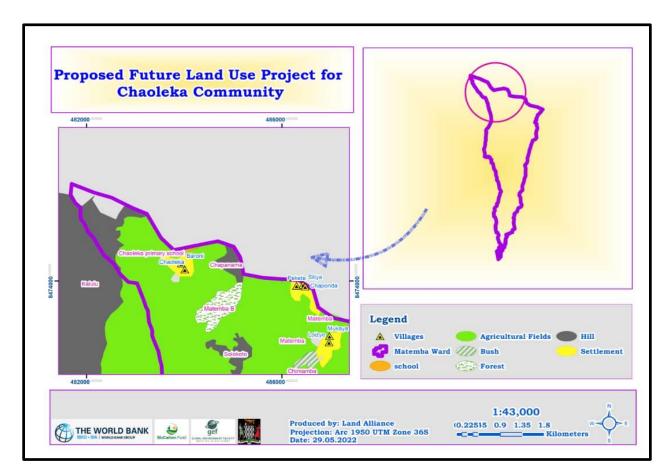


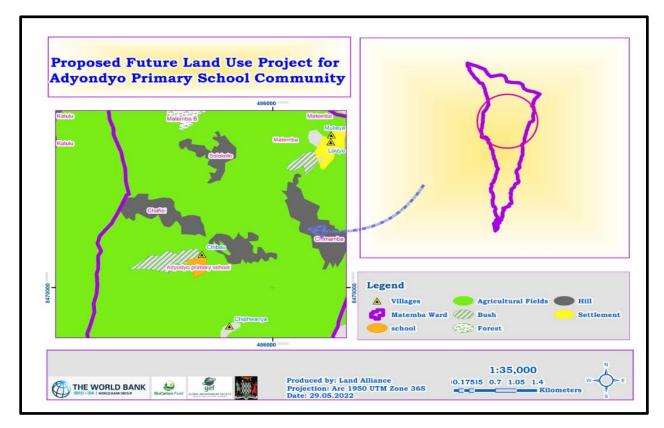
Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Chaoleka Community Meeting

# 7.5 Adyodyo Primary School Community Meeting

The fifth validation and zoning meeting was held at Adyodyo Primary school with a representation of 2 villages, namely: **Chipwanya** and **Chiwawu**. The total number of participants was **27** (17 Male, 10 Female). The community proposed Matemba A Hill as a forest but Matemba A is an already existing forest, proposed for the upgrading of the school and construction of a school classroom block. The rationale for the proposed development was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a measure of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. The table below shows the proposed developments for Adyodyo Community and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Adyodyo School	8.6

Table 11: Land Reservation for Adyodyo Community Meeting



The map below shows the proposed areas for development for Adyodyo Community:

Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Adyodyo Community Meeting

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

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

S/N	Aspect	Description	Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	Loss of fertile soil due to exposure and land degradation due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for agriculture and	Clearing land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosion potential.	Revegetate cleared and abandoned areas.
		construction of homesteads.	Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	Adoption of climate smart agriculture.
				Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.

2	Habitat Destruction	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	Enhance community sensitization. Restrict activities in sensitive habitats. Avoid unnecessary exposure. Restrict cutting down of trees.
3	Loss of Fauna	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers.	Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.	Enhance community sensitization. Prohibit hunting. Restrict bush fires. Minimise cutting down of trees Forest conservation. Restrict locations of dams.
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality.	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions are likely to cause air pollution.	Revegetate bare areas. Minimise vehicle movements and speed. Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage to investments and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	Formulation of by-laws

				PLUP development
				Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.
6	Loss of Land	Displacement of communities	There may be loss of farm and	Communities must identify
		or households and reduced	grazing land among others by	project areas in
		grazing land which can cause	the local communities owning	consultation with their
		conflict	land to investments projects and	leaders.
			forest conservation.	Communities must use Free
				Prior Informed Consent
				(FPIC).
				, <i>,</i>

Table 12: Environmental Management Plan

# 9. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy:

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
Shortage of Water	To improve access to water	Dam Construction in	At least <b>one (1</b> ) dam	Number of dams constructed.
for Animals and	supply for animals and for	Chaponda	constructed in Chaponda	
Irrigation	irrigation purposes			
Inadequate Trading	To promote investment and	Construction of market in	At Least <b>one (1</b> )	Number of markets constructed
Areas	access to goods and services	Matemba	market/trading area	
			constructed in Matemba	
Inadequate	To create connectivity	Installation of communication	At least each	Number of communication towers
Telecommunication	between the rural and urban	towers by Telecommunication	Telecommunication Company	installed
Towers	communities for easy	Companies	should put up a tower (Zamtel,	
	dissemination of information		MTN and Airtel).	
	such as COVID prevention			
	and other pandemics			
Soil Degradation	To Promote Environmental	Tree planting exercise and	Plant at least <b>5,000</b> trees	Number of trees planted
	Protection and Conservation	promote natural vegetation		
	of Natural Resources	growth		

		Community Forest	Establish at least <b>one</b> (1)	Number of Community Forests
		establishment at Matemba B	Community Forest	established
		Hill		
		Revamping and maintenance	Revamp and Maintain <b>one</b> (1)	Number of existing Community
		of Matemba A	existing Community Forest	Forests revamped
Poor Agricultural	To promote agricultural	Adoption of Climate smart	At least 75% of local farmers	Percentage adoption of CSA
Practices	productivity.	Agriculture	adopt the CSA technique	
		Deployment of extension	At least <b>one (1</b> ) extension	Number of extension workers
		workers	worker deployed	deployed
Poor State of Roads	To promote spatial growth	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitate all roads	Number and length (KM) of road
and Related	and improve transport			rehabilitated
Infrastructure	system	Construction of culverts and	Construct culverts and bridges	Number of culverts and bridges
		bridges	across all streams	constructed
Inadequate Health	To increase the number of	Construction of a health	Construction of at least one (1)	Number of health facilities
Facilities	health facilities	facility in <b>Chaponda</b>	health facility (Chaponda)	constructed
		Construction of health staff	At least <b>three (3</b> ) staff houses	Number of staff houses
		houses	for the proposed health facility	constructed
Long Distances to	To attain a high quality	Construction of new	Construct at least 9 classroom	Number of classroom blocks
Schools	education standard by increasing the number of	classroom blocks	blocks in the ward (1 per	constructed
	schools and reducing the		primary school and 5 for the	
	teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward		proposed secondary school)	

		Construction of a secondary	Construct at least one (1)	Number of secondary schools
		school in Chaoleka	secondary school in Chaoleka	constructed
			area	
		Construction of teachers/staff	At least <b>10</b> teachers/staff	Number of teachers/staff houses
		houses	houses for the proposed	constructed
			secondary school	
Lack of Alternative	To enhance human	Establishment of a skills	At least 1 skills centre	Number of skills centres
Livelihood Sources	development through skills	training centre	established	established
	training and empowerment	Train farmers in fish farming,	Train as many people as	Number of people trained
	programs	beekeeping and mushroom	possible	
		conservation techniques		
		Establishment of value	At least <b>2</b> value addition plants	Number of value addition plants
		addition plants	established in the ward	established

Table 13: PLUP Implementation Plan

### 9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	1	ТВА	ТВА
Construction of health Post	1	500,000	500,000
Construction of a school	1	500,000	500,000
Construction of Staff Houses	13	200,000	2,600,000
Roads Rehabilitation	4	ТВА	ТВА
Construction of classroom blocks	9	450,000	4,050,000

Table 14: Capital Projects Identified

### **10. Institutional Arrangement for Plan Implementation**

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

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

At 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 the DMT only concentrates on the supervision and monitoring of the process.

### **11. CONCLUSION**

The PLUP for Matemba Ward was developed through a consultative and participatory process, and technically analysed by the Land Alliance Consortium - the TSP hired by ZIFL Project - in consultation with the Vubwi DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Matemba Ward, and issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with lack of alternative sources of livelihood being one of the key drivers of unsustainable natural resources management. At the same time there has been haphazard and unsustainable use of land and other natural resources by residents of Matemba 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

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(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

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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: Matemba 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 Matemba Ward did not want just to leave things at zoning level but they also formulated by-laws pertaining the natural resources that were identified in their community. Traditionally, no one is allowed to give a penalty to the offenders except the chief as he is the custodian of natural resources in the chiefdom.

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

## **GOVERNANCE RULES FOR MATEMBA WARD**

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

Table 15: Offences and Penalties





Figure 23: Future Land Use Map for Matemba Ward

# Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers

# Indunas Meeting

					endance Register	NRC#	Signature
Name	Gender	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	167876/55/1	NOCH
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# Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

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Myender anspine	m	arger to por	-		0776815514	210336252	24K
Fhill Juckson	m	Chablery	F		_		
Asaac Phici	m	1 Chaoleka	-	K			0.01
Nickson mphande	m	I cheoleka		K	_		pomphand
Paul chilumbu	IM	Chaolena		X	22 122		Auchester
Moses Chilambu	M	Charlelace	K		0770070505		ne_
	ITM	1 Chaoteka	1			Was Salal	I M-NSonth
	m	1 Chaolena			0357011205	16 7+ 021951	EC.
Mathans ng ambe	m	Chaoleka		V			N.C.
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NATHAI CHIS	m	CHADLERA.			077624710	32	3.0
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These Cake .	m	1 Chaoleka	V		957117969	12900453	I TISHEL
AME RANGE	m	Chadetse	K	V	0092567367	una ca cheta	COME
COASUS RAPPA	ha	Chadleha			0492557220	18050 2001	ICORO
Kennerdy methance	M	chaoleka		V	0979165179	1	1-11
PATRI / PATRAME	M	Charletta		~		15 Arples	11 man
Baka chisen	M	Athalon !		K	09573054	2 20 Finns	File
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	= 1	Total and		~			s . Milcorribae
Ametika Nhombe		hadiena	1				A. phari
aga anna Phiri		Chaptena .	V				m'sauda
maith Banda	F	checiena Balon	V-				V Bardia
viginio Banda	F	Balon	Y				5 · Barria
sotia Banda	F	Balen	V	~		5=5852/52/1	B phiri
Bolita Phiri	fi	Balon					1 · Rando
ecurry	F	Chapleka	~				9 · phiri
I coul a	F	Balan		V	0974278340	1062494/55	m Jakal
anna phiri	5	Chapteria		~	- ILIA ISA		I Subgit likes
magnent Sakala	4	Chaptena	~				h · phiri
Ester Chilumbu	=	Chaplena		V		V67578/451	m muog
s Lecho phiri	+	chaolena	V				6 010
9 maria muale		Chaptena		V			E . bak
0 Bende novu	Ŧ	Chaptena	4				B . W.O.
	F						m · phir
Ellagu	a F	Chasteria	1.				B Nºo
Dhill	F	I chaoletha		-		46319/55	LE ZIMB
43 mourent	F	Chastenia		V			ID: ZIONE
The Dente wind RO	+	Charle KR					R.mGha
45 BIRIAN OZIMBA		chas cka					I Phot

Ringhanga T Phu M. Phu

Chaoleka Chaoleka Chaoleka Chaoleka

41 Elidat Dava F 42 Breaden Phiri F 43 magneti Phiri F 44 BEAUTH NOOMBE F 45 BIRIAN ZIMBA F 46 BRARLO ZIMBA F

43 majent Phiri 7 44 BEAUTH VJOMBE F 45 BUSIAN ZIMBE F 46 Angela ZIMBE F 47 RHOR MEHANGA F 48 Ingent Phiri m 49 majautio Phiri m

40

FHIRI FRANK	M	CHADLEKA		T		1. pm21
Rulu Lucino Coma	117	CHARLERA		V		Ente
PATALI JSAME	m	CHARLEXT		~	0957143958	Dr-
1 MATRI BERIVARD	P1	CATABLERA		¥	0979932628	2900752/1 8-
2 PMRI STRESTOR	m	CENTERA				29417/52/1 7
3 PHIRI LUINIS	107	CHICLERA		V		10 million
A KATENI MIKE	1.	reach Ka	1	R		fei
15 Phill 9890	107	CHAOLEKA	-	K		+ Chang
6 Phili Happy	1277	CHADLEAA		F	0992090361	A regard for frequency
37 A-TENENCE FRANCIS	100	CTAGENS	-	~	- Itelline	1 Than
38 GERNAZIOPHIR	KA .	BALOON	12-	¥	0955162153	E Aarda
30 Elians Barder	15	Balon	F	V		B. Gulta
	F	Chacieva	1			
40 Benabel	Ŧ	Charlena	1	1v	0951118326	D. Dave
Churce Church	F	Balant		IV		6-2100
42 Lucia Bhill	F	CARLER L		10-	_	Extre-1
4) BELLE	1	COM DIEYS		V		B day
44 ESITETE about SP	f	Palon	V		OPTA 27830	10 E bac
43 L(a)	+	Chaoloxa Chaoloxa	1×		CA114118 39	0 A 200
46 Benedeta Banda	1 t	Chassing	V		Clarapan	
47 Bet I Zimba	+	Charles and a		1		
48 Annetty						
49						

#### Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

-	Name PHILIMON	RA. D.		Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC# ·	Signature
	#ENRY	BANDA	M	CHISAVA 2	V		0770977627	594895/0	and the second se
	PALL	P.me.	M	KHUNGKIA	LL	1	10976299841	146199/55/1	AFE
-	Masavso		M	KHOMPHBNE3		1	0974560839	1.	
	mutale	Phi	m	D94	IV		097884502	107606/55/1	Mari
	chikumbut	Ph=	m	Valowa	V		0977263784	164200131	ART
	Mikel	o phi-	M	Kalowa	12	V	1097326 FIN7	158170/5511	
1	pavip	Banda	m	dusaka 2		14	0979704436	1129256/55/1	M Da
1	the local data in the local data in the local data where the local da	phi	M	Kalowa	1	IV	0979701431	340847/01	
0	Bandiel	Banch	m	Tat	1 -	1		129404 155/1	
1	Blackson	_Banda	M	Lalowa		IV		in the there is a second	anno
2	Leziasi	Banda	M	Valena		V		100584/05/1	Ber
3	GEORGE	BANDA	M	Kalowa	1	1	0973324294	622635/52/1	Bridg
4	Layani	Pli-	IM_	Lalowa	V		0973326848	158156/55/1	L PL
5	Lameck	phi	1114	Dalt	V	12	and the second se	157350/56/1	L Pi
6	frances	phi	124	Valawa		IV		16473155/1	Fah
-	2ingson	Randa	In	Dall		V		109 130 31	Forno
7	Doniso	zulli	M	dutsulo 2		V	095614550L	320372/52/1	am
8	Amade	ati	M	Dalt		~	0976405863	66753/55/1	
9	Bescilom	pri	m	Kadyabweze		iv	0977300767	12366/52/1	A pri
0	Tempo	Weluzani	m	nthanta		V	1	317723/55/	8. pc
1	Mathens	Salkalu	M	PYH B		V	0971659130	2177 271971	w · len
2	Podricit	Saleala	M	14/10ura 1		V	12121.1.30	124262/95/1	MI Salla
	manvute	nuvala	M	chitsulo 2	V	1	1	1 4 4 2 V 2/99/1	R sala
	James	Ganda	n !	Halowa	V	1	1		M nwal
	Nowel	MWale	all	Kalowa	Y		1		1211
	charles	miliana	M	KALPWA		V	109711412176	18697015511	W. W
-1	Phunfalo	pr:	nı	Kalowa		V	1097(102012	181324 5511	P. Di

28	Alamson	Mrale 1	M	D94 A	1	IV	0973298677	103679/5511	H - mwale
29	Stephen	zulu	-141	DAH B	V		9975327459	182724 [55]1	Bung -
30	Watch	zun	M	DAN B	V	1		i i	w zuli
31	AZIWel	344	m	DAK 13		V	0978673217	1	A sulli
32	Pulman	pti	n	Vidyabweze	V		0776811112		p pi
33	Sohn	Banda	m	1 Kalowa	12	1	1	1841786/55/1	5 Banda
34	patricial	Tanho	111	nthanda		1	1	3408481571	p Tembo
35	evalista	Banda	F	Kalewa	11				E Banda
36	Sudith	pri	f.	Datt		V			5 pri
37	Jovenes	Sallall	F	Valawa	V				2 salcula
38	Elizabel	Banda	f	i Ikalowa	V			194007/55/1	E Banto
39	proteta	phi	F	Chisalla 2	1	Ir	0776811951	308877/5211	o. phi
40	Testher	Bunda	F	DAN B	1	IV		•	5 Bandy
41	Kralagia_	Banch	IF.	Kalawa		12	0974131976	105463/21/1	A panto
42	moutitha	Phi	F	ntiondo	12				M. phi
43	malita	annou	F	1 Kalawa	i	ir		388 182/57 1	M - Banda
44	Anah	Banda	F	Lalowa	1	V		1. St	A · Bando
45	onester	ph:	F	Lulowa		V			O pr
46	Dorica	pti-	F	Valewa	1	Y			D. a.
47	Turch	Banda	F.	DQU	1	11	+		5 Bunda
48	Hellen	pri	F	D gH	V				H pri
49	magret	Uwenda	F	094	V				M Kwende

28 Valglate 29 Layiness	Are	L.f :	Dalt B	V	1	ONTHIN		
	Ngama	F	Kalewa	V		0974120132	IRO WHALESH .	V at
0 Hanantia	ph	F	Lalowa	V			I	V . War
1 Layder	zulu	F	Chilsula 2		V			H- Ph
2_Agella	pu:	F	Lalowa	V	+	0777729472	12	1 ziali
32 Rgella 33 evelyn 34 Dachual 35 elmstine	Bunda	F	DAH B	V		UTTETAINTL	105559/511	A' pri
34 Dachal	pi	F	slanganani	V				E . Banda
	- Rite	1=	nthondo	V				P. PE
36 patricial	nwale	F	Dqu	1V				E p=
37 Prisca	marale	F	nando	V				P_ Mysell
38 Watasha	mili	F	halowy	12	W	0978342482	10000.1001	P male
39 Fumaphia	phi	F	nando 9	Y	V	0470347482	182824/55/1	N Miti
40 ALEX	Cult	M	Dg6	V		0973881121	181313/52/1	
41 ROdrick	Tambo	12	D94	L		09777119429	157277/55	1 year
42 Anone	ple	M	DOHB	1	V	0711111421	157280/5A	
43 Josphut	pli	m	Dqu	î	IV		209003/52/1	A . A.
44 Rodaly	mili	AF	Valowa	V	-	0777918192	- 100313-11	A. miti
45 precias	miti	F	Kalawa	V		- in finite		p. mit
46 Matilder	_ Phi	f	Valowa	V				M. Ph
47 Joyce	ezando	1 7=	Day	IV				J. Bank
48 eunice	Pl==	F	Lalowa	11			157172/5511	6 Phir
49 malita	Banda	F	Kalawa	V			117118/55/1	M. Bunda

N	Name			ambia integrated Forest	[ Landsca	pe Project- Au	endance Register		
			Génder	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature :
-	ELIDAT MAR-1	the real design of the local design of the loc	- F_	D97	~~		The local division in the second seco	19407955	
	VIGINIA	PHIRI	F	CHASAWA I	r	1	0970-681295	14170 26 1051	E MILL
			F	D97 A	V	1	077-186391	157220000	W. Sallatal
	EMELIT		- f	697 B	4		101110001	121241000	( Salar
			+	197 A		14	1		E. NKYWS-
-	MADALE		F	A FPO		~			M TEMBO
-	JOYCE	Zultu	f	D97 8	-				· T. 2414
-	LOVENES	sector in the sector of the sector is the se	F	D97 4	V				
	SARAH	the second se	f	D97 A				103948 551	L KANAGA
-	JOSEPH	SAKALA	÷ Ŧ	A FPO	~			182662 541	S. SAVALA
			M	D98 ENST	~		0974-270978	155149/501	1000
	CHIKUMB	MBELTE	m	D97 A	~	a	0973-268611	158149 501	GAV .
4	JACOB	PHIRI	M	196 096		12	0975327154	330174 Sa	Amer.
		C has all assessed to the second s	M		_		0954013396	374910521	
	FLIAS	MWALE	M	D97A	~	1	095074976	150323/55/1	and the second design of the s
-	ALFRED	ANBEW F	M	D96	/			158481/55/	
	HENRY	TEMBO	M	D97A		· ·		1119 7 00 10	
	AFREN	Banda	m	196 I		-	0972169560	770700	A them bo
	Kleofa		M	D 98 E		1 V	0975326320		
	BANDA	ROBAT	m I	CHASABA 2		1	097329927	32433015	
	PHIRI	RHOGURS	m	D97A	~		01#567927	i	R. BAND
1	BANDA	LIMITED	m	DATA		~		-	R. PHR
	SANDA	SUDZULAN	m	DATA		1			L. BANDA
P	HIBI	RICHARD	m	DATA		V	0976967049		S. BANDA
	HRI	SIMON	m	DITA		V	0176961049	222503/64	11 This
Te	MBO		m	DGFA		1		1	S. PHA
	1120	WILSON						the second down and the se	
		RENEARD	m				097 2767606	26461352/1	Tempo .w
2	v Lis	BENFORD		Dgin		~	097 2767606	26461352/	Tembo . w
ZI NATE	BENSE IRA	MARTIN REDRICK	M	Date Date			9 <del>97</del>	264613/52	B. B. M.
N N P P	BENTS IRI IRI	MARTIN RESURICK TOPALS	M	D97A	50	V	0977764708	264613/52	Tento w B. B. h SII ADD I MANUTE T. PLS
N N H H H	BENE IRI IRI INVALE	MARTIN RESURICK TOPAS TRADIA AMESTATIO	M	D97A D97A D97A	U		9 <del>97</del>	264613/57/ 166957/ 154868/53	Tendo W B. B.hl SII ALD ( T. PL- T. Marke J. Enara
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N N H H H H	BENTS IRI INALE INALE	MARTIN Restrick Topas Templa Data	M SSFFF	D97A D97A D97A CHASABA 2 D96	<u> </u>	× ×	0977764708 09777615183 0976695552	264613/57/ 166957/	Tembo W B. B.h. Sill A. D. ( T. P T. M. M. B. B. M. M. B. B. M. M. T. M. M. B. B. M. M. M. P. M. M. P. M. M. P. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M
N NEELEN	BENTS IR. MALE MALE	MARTIN Restrick Topas Templa Data	M SSFFF	D97A D97A D97A CHASABA 2 D96	<u> </u>	× ×	0977764708 09777615183 0976695552	264613/57/ 166957/	Tembo W B. B.h. Sill A. D. ( T. P T. M. M. B. B. M. M. B. B. M. M. T. M. M. B. B. M. M. M. P. M. M. P. M. M. P. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M
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# Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

### Zambia integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

			18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRC#	Signature
/N Name	Gender	vinage					R. Zul
ADIAS ZULL	M	Kno: Kulente		1	095497979725	0-20-200/01	T. PHIZI
Temalola Philli	5	michickied			CONTRACTOR	3757586	T. 2014
TELEZIA MOYO	F	Matunga		4		10-224-4(54)	
Pliter banda	in	Maguazina			1	143550154	
Lovens: Banda	m	AMOSE		1 F	0.00	14555004	CAT -
Frequencio Mbarse	m	Chikoka	1 4	F	0976330739	28501915410	
masay daka	: m	Michielkilen					m dake
shangani banda	1 000	Thomasword		L		272495/22	
Cuno Zulu	1 m	Machi Val				2750402/52	Ref
10 MAXWELL WWWANZ		KHDIKEMBO)		1 ~		583777Jul	10
11 SCHD BANDE	im	CHIZIZI	14		0974253014		
12 TEDELEHO MARENC	In	Lastedi		1 4		255032/52/1	Frethence
13 Pashan chilwa	In	Kaunwente	~	1		1	P. Chilwa
14 ENESTO ChIRWA		KATUGNA	14	1		1	E. chill
15 Notarie muale	In	Thomoguaza		1 1			v-masale
16 SENSIO muanza	in	Kalikwembe		1 -		375,033/634	S. Maugur
17 GEOFFRey David	m	Thomograuta				1	G. Day
18 TO Hase muanza	in	Katunaa		L			Tinun
19 maliko mberuc	i m	Katunga	1 1			1	m. when
20 LEVI Mbelue		haird	10			1	h inter
21 davite Physi	in	hadFed	L				dePhici
22 Poul Publice	im	Katungo	IV				and the second sec
23 MEMOR Phici	F	Katunga	-	1		1	PIPhie
24 Manuase manue	E	Lated	1	1	1		Im Phic
25 Hosalata bania	F	curro SE	14	1		1	in mhen
26 mortisa banda	1 7	ame SE	and the second day of the seco		1		K. bane
7 maria banda			L		1		M. band
130009		mchicklen	L				mi ban

### Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

Zambia integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Register

CAL 31	Génder	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	: NRC# *	Signature
S/N Name	- E	haifed	~			1	gimbere
1 Sicibeta mberse	E	Kalikwe	-		1		m. Phice
2 mary Philes	E		L	i			J. music
JENPS musle		AMOSE		1 4		1	R. ZULL
ANastazia Zulu	E	michirikilen			1	1	E. zwaba
Ster Zimba		haifed			1	1	V. Mwan
VERIA MWANZA	F	Kalikulembe	c	1-1-		1	a.meuana
ALIDA MWANZA	F	Kasikusembe.				in a lat	
Faneli tembo	1 F	Kali Kevenbe		1-4-	0970940771	10.55 72/5 HI	
Christine Zulu	F	Kalikwembe		1	0996093077		C. Luc
10 soster meeue	in	haited	V				Simpling
1 MOSES Mbewe	im	Ano haifed	~		10921203950		In mben
2 Joseph Jembo	M	AKatenga	4		0956129469	283549/201	\$ M60
3 Nathan chilwa	In	Katernga	-				d. chile
4 Abham banda	!m	machicikiler		1			A. bando
5 SURVO Chilwa	1 m	Katurag		-			Sichulas
6 infume chilug	im	Katunga	1	1 1-			michiluin
7 Pasiana mwanza	in	Kasi Kulambo	-				P. Millionur
8 mates Phili	in	AMASE		~			M. Phin
9 BOALGAGE PHIL	im	MY WILLENI		1 2		an 1	
10 Lamesk mbene	in	haird	~			330175/5211	B. Phini
1 iseack Phili	im	Kalunga	L	1			L'mben
2 maxsull banda	im	Kalikwente	L				L. Phici
3 MEKIQS Howeve	in	haifed	F	1			im. bank
4 Feeins Phile	in	haifned	5	1	1		In mbeur
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28 mary mbsure	F	Kaukwenste		-		jossas Jash	
29 DOLW ZUL	F				1		p. zulu
30 plice zum	F	mehirikilen	L !				A. ZULL
31 Ehiza lock zuly	F	Inschusikilen	-				Elezulu
32 JOSEPHINE MUNANZA	F	KALIKWEMBE		1-	0976295852	121164/55/1	J. mwanzi
33 JUDNE PINEL	F	Kalikwembe	-			-	2. Phili
34 LUUIZA banda	T	Kalikusembe		L			h: bands
35 ED. Na mbeuse	F	Kasikwembe	-				E. mben
36 Emma Sakala	1 8	Laifed	-				E. Sakala
37 Fales banda	F	PrmoSE	~				F. bank
38 dailes mbere	F	Laifod	1-1-				D. Mbaca
39 Isteria Phys	F	LaiFord	-				SIPHAN
40 LEZiting zuly	F	michighten	2 2 2 2 2	~			L. zuly
41 toolin banda	F	Kalikwembe	L	the -	1		12. bands
42 maioloria musoza	F	Kalikwendel		L			m. nume
43 Lifonsing Salard	F	Laiford 1		3025		120149/554	L. Sallala
44 Felesia musanza	F	Karikwempe	4				Funna
45 Lifensing Phil	F	Katunga	V			1	L. Phili
46 Dobika Phiri	T	Lared	-			1665 56/54	1 p. Phiri
47 Julita Phili	F	harfod	-				I. Phice
48 Nezia Phill	F	Katunga	V				R. Phier
49 DOLIN Phisi	F	inchicikilen	~				N. Phici

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28 matin mbene	14	harfed	4			Citatian
29 charles Jokala	111	Ballhouther				Pibanda
30 Posiana banda	. 12.	Kalibwenk			and the second data was not in the second data and	- Wanda
31 studed burda	12	Kalikwenbe			the second s	C. Phici
32 charis Phici	m	Katurga				E.goma
33 Elea gama	121	Kaukwente				5. Marana
34 SERSIO MUNAMES	mi	Kalikwembe	~			A impeuse
35 MERILAS MOSALE	m	Kaukurente	4		vila 22/esti	adapted one of additional terms
36 FILPE Satala	m	Kabenga			- hear cased	
37 malor zulu	pr.	Kalikwembel	~			M- Zuly
38 JOSEPH Phill	m	Kasikwanita	4			I. Phili
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40 JESTIMA NUMARCA	5	Kalikwenike	-			Lineward
41 MARR Chief	E	Katunga !	V		46534554	
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46 Fationa pinonza	F	Kan Kunnbe				F. Musanz
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		NATEMBR			FIRST VILLA	the mis	ETING
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		Zambia integrated Fore	at I and	-opinein PLA	NNING		
1 Modesing rate	Gei	Zambia integrated Fore		pc Project- Att	endance Register		
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3 Jephalemy Phil	wet	- Chivace	1 1		0992493864	NRC#	Signature
4 Jacob Lulu		chiwawy	1t			1	n mberer
3 WINFRED DI	M	Chiway		~	0975201509	284343/52/1	al and and
6 (11)	· M	Chavan	~			17303/52/1	This
7 Lenard Prin		: Chicopulu	-			17 3084/55/1	Alfred 1
8 Deprinic Chilumba	M	1 Chings of	1		0770980135	129010 /55/1	Kigh -
9 Fred maeur	PA	Chiphusanya	1			129010 /5511 W	R
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10 dazio Swand	m	Chibanne			0974002219	1129341/55/1	All .
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KUNGWA CHAOLSHA 12 FIRST VILLAGE MEETING ZIPALA KAMMILA KAMAZI 16/05/22

### Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

Zambia integrated Forest Landscape Project- Attendance Registe

1 JORDA MILENDI	Gende	r Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NIDON	1.01
17	F	CHILDLA 2	ir	H	1 Honew	NRC#	Signature
3 ALLE BANDA	F	RHUNGWA	1	I H		146215/55/1	
A THIFOSINA SADALA	F	LAMALLA	-	F			G.Bondo
S CARBINA PHIL	E	CHINOLA 2	1	L			A. Sakau
6 MALENI NGOMA	F	CHINOLA I	1-1-1-	IF	1	1	1.12
7 PHIRI	F	LHUPGIDA	1	1-	1	1	Ma NJOM
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8 BRENDE MILENTI	F	CHIHOLA 2		1 80	146212/554	14622431554	m. phin ,
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11 PERIOT	F	CHIDODA 2	F				
12 MILLING	F	CHILDUA 2	L		Contraction of the second		0 mbeur
11 III IIIBELLE	F	KHUPGLOA	K			146298/55/	M. M.Lew
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6 METHA MILANZI	F	SHILDLA 2		t-			
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Croment Dooma	m	ICHIDODA I		TE	0475554883	1
ELANS NUMATA	m	CHILLOUR 2		F	10974662205	105717155/1
13 LODNARD MBELOR	m	NABLOANZI		1	0973 300764	230688/52/
4 WILLISM PHILI	m	CHIIZOILA I		L	0971213537	125998/55/1
S ELIMASI PHILI	m	NEHUNGWA		L		28698415211
16 MOSES PHIRI	m	CHILLONDA 2	F		0971761730	157511/25/1
37 Gelesond mbewe	m	NUHURCIDA	F		6777 82 49 33	158475/55/1
38 TOSEPHY MILANZI	m	CHILLOUN 2	-	1	09741255249	105151/55/1
39 SELIMO PHIRI	m	CHINODO	-	F		102121501
40 CREOVINE PHILL	m	CHINODA 1		F	0985548577	
41 CHAMVELA MUDADA	m	Demaile	1-	-	10 15 20 46231	180136 (55/1
42 CLEOPHAS PHIR-1	m	CHILDOLA I	1 F	1	09733007474	1574591551
43 MORDIS PHIRI	m	CHILODA I	P	L		1185991551
44 GEDALD BANDA	m	CH1120127 2	F			
45 RODGERS MURP21	m	PHURGLAR	F		17296613511	172916/551
46 RODRICK PHILI	100-	CHIDOUR I		1 K	0972748296	107642155
47 AMOSE MEGLOE	m	CHILDREN	1	t	109724238671	28262952
48 PORTHADICE CHISI	E	CHIDOLA	12000	F		1
49 FILOMITOR PHILL	1.0					

TAULAI MULAMBO	F	CHILDIZA I		K-	0977526845	108696150	J Saka
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12 MACLATA PHIPI	F	CH112012A 1	L				M Phiri
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FIRST VILLAGE MEETING MATEMBAWARD 12/05/22 Ministry of Natural Development PLANNING

Zambia integrated Forest Landscane Pro

- Evence	NIObry	Gende	Village	18-35	36-Above	Phone#	NRCH · ·	Signature
2_ Telefor	2 chilumba	s m		- V	1	3772626652	1	
3 Mayeso	Banda	m	Diombe	11	i			T. Chilump
4 MBENE	Philipa	M L	Kasapa	14		097683344	16711 60/Ech	M. The la
5 Lostala	Paula		DZONABE	1 L	a free and a state	the second se	211 1CP9/-1	67 C
6 GeLavo	1 Bando	m	Kasapa	1	L	09570692594	14627=100	present
Radger	Nglombe	m	1 Ka Sapa	1 L			110-201-201	J. Banda
8 P140	Ngrombe		Drembe	1L		0975020159		R. Ngrombe
9 Piro		m	Diomibe		14	A CONTRACTOR OF THE REAL	States and the second	P. Na'omlas
10 Sankhula	Di Ngrambe	m	Kasapa		1			L. Randa
11 Simon		m	Drombe	1L		A Starting of the second second		S. Natombe
12 Selenia	Ng ombe	1 TT	Kasapa			1 - Contraction of the local	6421 13/ssh	- Allante
13 MUKILE	Zula	1-	Dronvbe	1				S.ngome
14 Joyce	mbere		Dembe	and the second second	K			M.ZULLA
15 Taniah		+	Kasapa	and the second second				J-mbcue
16 Christine		E	Drombe	1-1-1	and the second s			T. ngomb
17 Banka	- Kwenda	F	Dzembe		L			IC Kwend
18 inchizan	Sanikona	m	Kasapa		L		210418/	S Randa
Pharaview		m	Vasapa	1 - 1	and the second second		ATOMIET	
Azwelo			Kasapa		L-			W. Rand
Kembuleche	Randa	mi	Masapa		-			P. Chilmen
1 Dureche	- Banda i	m	Kasapa 1		1			A. Band
Plie	- AARON !	ml	Kasapa school			007080000	Vicco Indi	16 Pani
Mike	Maiombe	ml	Brombe		-	0979892881	29 84 Sols21	
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1 Sabina	Sallala .		Kasapa	1	5	0955229823	167876/01	S. Jak
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	riolet	Phin	F.	Kasapa	L	1	1	1	V. Natombe
30	Margare	te Banda	F.	Kasapa	5			146229/34/	M. Banda
31	Floria	- Phiri	F.	Drambe		-		1	F. Bin
32	hanuwa	a Bada	f	Rasapeg_	~			146229/591	L. Bandy
	manuwa		m	10-20- basage	~				MBanba
	Survard	Phin	m	Kasepa		-	0955587920	524385/55/1	S. Phiri
35	ADIEL 1	NGombe	m	Diamibe		~		213012/55/1	
36	Getrud	Zula	F	chichele		. ~		66 2213/55/1	
	ZILOBE	Zuly	F	chichele		-	0971749291	540147/55/1	2. 2mm
38	Eveles.	Turn	F	chichele		-			E. Zurn
39	Salafing	mbelle	F	chichele	-		0966789	1	3 . Mbelve
40	Sofret_	sallaly	4	dzombe	~				So Sontala
141	brank	Benda	m	Vasapa	-				F. Bend
42	67,Welo	Budy	m	I dangapage	6	1			A. Bando
1 43 .	IKIYa	nyonbe	n	Drombe 1					12 norombe
44 4	Izenala	Kenda	m	Dzombe	-				4 Wende
45	magned	Tembe	£	Dambe		~			m. Tembe
46	molini	Jele	F	Dromba					M. Jele
47	Velentin	nyombe	m	Daembe		~			V. nyonb
48	Andrei	- Phini	n	Decorpie		-	-		A Phin.
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### **Validation Meetings**

		MINIST	RY OF NATURAL	DEVELO	PMENT PLAN	NING		
	ZAMBIA IN	TERGRATE	D FOREST LAND	SCAPE P	ROJECT -ATTI	ENDANCE REGISTER		
S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	Toda 210 Swande		chipmonth		~		275267/52/1	
2	Alikanjero Zulu		chivani		V		E.E.	
3 4	Millerapo manosa		c hephenera			0777734564	H97337153/1	militip
5	chipuito banda		chiptology	V			159668/35/1	
6	wantered plan		chicaut	v	. /	THE SAN HE SA	13 3 6 2 6 9 6 9 1	
7	San plurs malach bunda		diware.	5	4			
8	Christollor ambie		Charle la		L	097048214	105663 5511	C. Chilles
9	Proteck chilumbu	Real Property	chipherry		V		to lat	
10	Kastla noberne		chiphisiste		1		275268 55/1	
11	May borda	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	- hopensola		V			
12	Resement mounta		chiphuses #		- /			
13	Renia banda	1.1.1	( higherent				340BLOS/St1	
14	Retraca Phili	-	chipherente		V		228371/55/1	Plac-
15	Fenale plan	-	chiphone		The second			1
16	Marda reendura		chiptoward		1		1 and all	nia
17	Diet phin	-	10 hillanury	1 aller	V		129010/51/1	The man
18	Misheck phin	-	Hicker	a	V		- TITIE 123433	TT- AA
19	Domain Thilumb	4	Chiphies					TE.A.
20	Frank ophin		Thurshow					A.T.
21	ESAO phi	1	Chiphan					High
	AMERICAN Tembo		1 Jan Insing		13		THE REAL PROPERTY AND	Rath

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28	Marine Marine	Chapters	749 V			14
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					-	PHONE	NRCa	SIGNATURE
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1	Fra Pri Himsh	<i>1</i> 5	CARSING	4	-	0577752715	Witzs Sal	ale.
2	ATTERA CHARLES		COMETERA	-	V	011710 - 710	(3555971es/)	Al-Zake
3	TIMER MERCASIC	M	CHROLED		Y		22137118411	h I have
4	PATRI Luis	14 15	CHRIEVE		× ·			3 Pm
5	Perci Jemes		CONFERA		~			3 the
7	Ports Storid	61 01	CERCLERCE		V			L Photo
8	CAIR LACKSCH	113	CHARLEN'S	1				TOLL
9	Contambre Misters	nt	CHARLENA	ý.				Michiel
	TIMEASE ANDREW	11	CARELEKA	*				A Bruken
	PRIAT ESAAC	11	10001EG		~		inpelsed.	I - rhin
	CHILLINGS AUCHORNES		CHADLON	1			162530/45/1	and
	PHIGI COSMAS	1.3	CHARLER		1		12919165/1	Contin
14	PHIRI TSAAC		CHADER		4			I. min
	CHILLER Francis	11	CHARLER					F. ch. L. b
	CHILLAMBA MOSES	M	CHACLERA		1			mall
	HILLIMBU SULVESKY		CHADLERA	1				FIS du
	THIRI HAPPY		CHARLERA		1			
	PHISPLE PAUL		CHAOLERA		1			P chies
	MULENDA Goodson	M	CHRILICA		V			Q ASIN
	WANZA Beadoto	11	CHACLERS		1			6 Abren
	HIRI OSwand	M	CHACLERA					D Phi
	and the second state		CHACLERA		~			M Dra

25	4.4								
26	Manyozo	Phiri	m	Hasapa		L			h
27	timensti	Randa	m	Kasapa					H Fan
	Welwani	Brinda	m	Kasaga Kasaga	2				W. Ban
29	Anderson	Banda	m	Kalapa		2			A. Bund
30	Frasmus	Oh. Jump	m	Sonne					E that
31	Eunice	Tembo	F F	Kasapa Kasapa	5			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	G. Temb
32		Moeure		Kasapa					Jimber
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NP	ISAPA-,	DROMBE	

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTERGRATED FORES	LAND SCAPE PROJECT	-ATTENDANCE REGISTER
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S/N	NAN	IE	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
1	MBENNE	PHILEAM	M	DZ OMBE	L	-		210 418/5	1) Moure
2	Lestala	Banda	m	Kasapa		1	0957069269	146227/501	and
3	PWO	Naombe	m	DZombe		V			P. Nalon
4	Gelard	Randa	m	Kasapa	×				Cr. Bind
5	Luciano	Banda	1h	Kasapa	1				L. Band
6	Frank	Banda	m	Kasura	1				F. Conde
7	Steven	Natombe	m	DZambe	1_				S ng unb
8	Inston	Natombe	m	DZembe	1				I Nauni
9	Rozanab	Bando	Ŧ	DZombe	1			146228 /55/1	L. RONDO
10	Euma	Niebun	F	DZumbe	L				E - NJ both
11	margaret	Fonde	t	DZombe	2		0955582613	146229/25/1	M. BANDA
1.2	Dorathy	Banda	Ŧ	12 mb	L				D Banda
13	Dalace	Derembe	Ŧ	DZ on by	5				D ngambe
14	Tama	ng'umbe			5				T. normanite
15	mukile	non Tuke	F	Dempe		2			m. Zuln
16	Sabina	Saturda	F	Kasapa		1-			S. Sakala
17	Violit	Phiri	F	monoluper	L				V. Thirs
18	Chostophe		m	Marya		-			E. Barla
19	Esther	Bande	F	Kasaga		-			5. ratembre
20	Sclenia	pombe		152 smbs		E			5 chilumen
21	Steven	Chilson bu	m	Sembe		E		-	5 Ng mate
23	Juliel	nglombe	m	Kasafa		-		0	and
24	Kambuler	Sam Londo	m	Latapa		-			

	~	MI	~		-	180575/55/1	A. PHIRI
25 Alingte Phone	4	11kgy a	~		-	146168/55/1	M PHIL
26 Mohlatso Plinom	Pa	Mikin y 9	1		-	195518/55/1	
27 Aryce Tembro	Par	Mkbyg	->		-	-	A. ZUILU
28 Atopele Luhy	F	hoizinjo	1		-	-	p. phili
29 Kull Phins.	F	Loizinjo	~	V	-	-	EZUNC
30 Eligima Zula	F	111kaya		V	-	166424/52/1	A- ZUIL
31 Abihoma Luhu	F	MRay 9	1	~	-	-	E. Phiri
32 Ecring Phino	F	Loizina			1	-	C ZUIN
33 Geeiha Lufu	P	Illigay 2	~		~	-	T Phini
34 Tamala Phinis	F	Alkh 19	~	1	-	1290 40 /55/	S ZUIN
35 Setridah Zuhr	F	Mkbyg	/		-	-	M Phiri Kachali
36 Metrig Phino.	F	Chibdy	~	V	-	-	E. Changhatta
37 Estelle Kochahi	F	Att Loizig	10	V	0978317412	1053-76/55/1	Our 23
38 Conrad Mwanza	m	Mkayo Lorzinjo	1		-	171229/5	RS
39 Phyllomon henses	e m	Los Zdyo	N		-	-	D. Temb o
40 Leas Phing	111	Mkayo		$\checkmark$	-	-	M Jembo
41 Mourning Temb		Mayo		J.	-		m. mgrange
42 Mogadoleas (ent	dE	Mkak 9		V	-	187222/55/1	S. Phili
43 Maliting Alshoug	y F	Lochrija		V	-	10 FREAME	T. ZULL
44 Sarah Phini /	F	Maya		~	-		S. Tembo
45 Fressa Luba	-Fr	Mkang				_	D. yere
46 Sabita Lemba	17	Coixityo				-	3 pmil
47 Borothy dere	FC	Mkakja		~	-	-	m Jembo
48 Jese Phim	6	Loizinja		~	-	-	m. nulu
49 Malita Temba	TE	Mkd 2		Y		-	Jere Kora
50 Flowrence Bane		boizilya	1		-	-	S. Korethin
51 Mwanida Zul	C	Lorz dyc Mkayla	2V		-	-	florence texts
52 Koleta dere	5	Mkayla		-	-	-	H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-
53 Geolla Philip	F	Mkalig		1			
54 Flowmence Phono		0					

55	Memory Bonda	F	Loizino	/		-	206128/59	1
56	fregt honowe	F	hoixiyo	1		-		
57	Fred handwe Benendicting Zuly	F	Maria			_	-	About
58	Harriel Mhamara	F	Mkdaja	1	V	-	-	B ZULU H MW9NZ9
59	Tasila Marianza	F	Mklayg			-	-	T MULANZ
60	Sasan hongwe Grace Zuhn Flowrence Maing	F	hoixingo	~		-	_	5 Longwi
61	Grace Zuly	F	Loiztajo	~		-	-	G TUL
62	Flowrence Maing	F	Loipinjo	V		-	-	G TUL F masi
63	Scrah Limba	F	Lazin		V	~	-	6. Florina
64	Serah Limba Vitaling Banda	F	List 1/0		-	-	-	U-Banda.
65	Mele Mbere	F	Loiziyo		1	-	-	M. Mbawa
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# MAP VALIDATION

MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTERGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT -ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	NRC#	SIGNATURE
	Misozi Como	F	Loizinjo			-	-	1 m comp
		E	1		~	-	229262 /55/	A Phri
	Agness Phinn Elesting Phinn	E	horzingo			-	349495/55/1	
		6	Mkaya	1		-	- 11	C.N
4	Chikumbutso Nkhoma	F	Laitingo		1	-	107721/55/1	
5	Sofret Moare	F	horzanjo		~		- ,	J. PLIFI
6	N Erninpone.	F	Lai Eryo	~		-	209409/55	V. Soko
7	Verohica Soko	F	Mahya	~		-	146123/55/1	F. Zulu
8	Foless Eulu	F	lairingo	1		~	-	R. Banda
9	Rhoda Bonda	FA	hoizino	1		-	-	D. Tembe
10	Bima Tembo	E.	Mkar 9		~	6		RZM
11	Rabson Zuhi	M	Lozino		~	-	294780/52/	pt
12	Auksensio Tembro		Lorzavo		/	-	229266/55/	
13	Andreya Phino	M	MEargo	1		~	209265/55/	
14	Chingday and Phino	M	Mkoy 9		1	-	385820/52	Alight
15	Valtabet Ilhom to	M	Mkang		~	-	274175/11/	CH D
16	Guance Mwanza	M	- A			-		tot of
17	Donami Phing	M	Loiziyo	J		-	146/53/55/	entra
18	Micheal Mining	11	harthys	1		-		F. Band
19	aist Banala	M	foizh p		1	-	6843611521	T. STYLINA
20	Emmonuel Ndao	M	hoizino		1	_	373732/5	11
20	Challen Illehandt	111	Mkalya	~		-	146194551	
21	Vilgima Masanza	F	Mkala	J		-	209356/55/1	C JUKHEI
1. 1. 17.	Aming Tempo,	F	- A france			-		- Incharter
7.0	Cate as Luchelo	F	VIIkaya	1				
23 24	Costance Lukhe to	F	Mkafa					

25 Myenchis France	as M	CAAGLEKS		V		F Nyenchar
35 Phini Mal	with M	Baloni	1			M Showing
27 Phili Max	Lod! M	Baloni		V		M Ehri
28 Banda Pint		Baloni		1		P. Banda
- Man Jall	03 M	Baloni		1		J. Thin
		Charleste		V		L. Menz
20 100 TI KG 201		Barni		1		L Phon
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- 1000 AD-0421	and the second sec	Charledo				S. Tomba
		Baroni	1			N PL
35 Chinaka John		Chaoleka		~		J Chilaka
22		chaouda		1		I. Carland
38 Cuburnha Warneds		chassexa		1		S. Phy
22		charleda		V		Kall
40 asshings Richard	1	cherren		V		John
1 Dawa comba		checket		/		Rmula
12 Phin march		Chaberta		5		1 Doka
8 phili flas		chablada		V		M Phase
4 Fresha Berand		diaduda	~			E thei
45 BANGA ENALLY	F	Baloni		V		B Tember
45 manner christer		CHALERA		~		E Bay
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48 STOTLE JUDIT		othelan		~	and set of	
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INMENT CHARE	FO	OHACKA		/		C.TL

5 55	A IN IN A	G.sura h.d.	VIUME	18-35	36 Abers	puene	ARCH	Signature
55	SIMBA ALBETONA	F	CITHOLOKA	V	~	×.	X	A - Tonto
57	baliter Phili	F	bubni		V	×	38 58 32.324	by Phiri
58	Marriam Zimba	F	chalevo	-		×	14612015511 9155597 Kill	m. zimbor
59	ALICE mayo	F	chanleba		Y	×	新台客 FF KII	A. mouo
60	mevisi Phin	E	baloni			×	<u>X</u>	M. Phili
61	Anna Phin	F	balani		L	X	103506155/1	B NJOMBE
62	Lidia morewe	E	baloni.		1	X	X	A. Phiri
63	Selenia Nucati	1000	Balan		1	X	123933/55/	Limbers
64	Verantica Mishange	and the second s	BOLONI		Ň	×	273125/524	
65	poole pluin	F	Baloni		4	×	124038/5-1	V.MSherres
66	CAMPEGU MUMAZI	F	chastera		V	¥	1	Pepuri
67 6	ster chumby	F	chaoLeto	24		*	1 t	C. MWALZA
	mma kapaig	F	balani	F		×	×	E. Chuyabu
	Provisa millionde	8	Charleta.	V		X	X	E, LaPara
	icsing punda	F	Paronj	V		X	1 x	Y Mapperade
	esting zum	F	gradela	5		X	1461 145/55/1	V-Barg
72 Fc	itima Phiri	F	Chaelpha		V	X	12-01 #5 (SS/1	Enul
73 BI	BIAN ZIMBA	f	CHARLEUS		F	09558177	X	F. Phin
74	WLATH BANDA	f	CHARLENA		1_	PALO PE IPA	- 1527 15321 1	B-IMEA
75	THREEN MUCHENA	f	CHOOLEHA		1_	0.000 0 11	105432/55	I.M. BANDA
76	the second se	0	C211 Calendaria Calendaria		-	099209006	1 129217/51	ALCHONDINA
77	mica tembo	F	chuole ha		V	X	X	M. Tento
78	geleti phici	F	Chaole Ka	V.		X	t	ind in
70 100	riga muscile	F	chaeleva	X		X	1578 7855/1	an purche
01010	CENCIA Nithwald	F	chadeka	V		X	X	C. NHurt
80 30 PM	ng · Sakala	F	chaele ka	V		X	X	S. Sokola
	RECH Banda	1	chauleua	/		×		
2 man		-		1		X	X	E : bandia
			chaoleva	2	1.1		X	m. mished
JOHC	Charles and the second	F	chaolo ka		V	×	X	D. Bours
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85	MARTINIA FRETINA	2 F	chostate.	~		F. Hong
85	BERBAT SUSIN	F	Caleka V	Constanting of the second	States and the second	Sale
87	Profe Michell	F	Clearers ~			W. Zant
88	FRA LECHE	F	Charlets	- ~	and a straight	L et-
85	the makes Blin ot	F	dige Take 1	1.11		B ish
90	RANGER CHESTRE	F	dielika	~		R. CLisa
92	MISH MEATER	F	distek	1		A. May
52	SALAR MARKET	F	Christiekt	1	Induine St.	M S.E
	Lufa SETICIA	F	Charles	1		It why
54	muche Licipiese	F	Couldo V	1		I much
5	Pred MAYLET	F	aspace 4	A CONTRACTOR		Al Phys
¥.	PARAS FRANTER	F	Caller.	*		F (bar
	Stammer Busin	T	Auster	-		SAL
R.	Alana Sangar	E	Caller	~		S.M.
	POR Lucia		Charles .	V I		1- 1=
6	PRIM BENTY	F	Charlette	~	net de la company	B. TE

#### MINISTRY OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

# ZAMBIA INTERGRATED FOREST LAND SCAPE PROJECT -ATTENDANCE REGISTER

S/N	N	AME	GENDE	R VILLAGE	18-35	36-ABOVE	PHONE	1	NRC#		NATURE
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1	syce Te	mbo	F				-				
1 t	lowrence	Kaluba	F			5	0962310342	1880	55/55/1		
1.10		hokozani	F				-	-			sale
110			F	Silia	V		-			NB	ander
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120			F	chaponde		~		336	299/51/1		
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    F         5       Torce Tembo       F         6       Flowtence Kaluba       F         7       Multer Thokotani       F         8       NOlia Banda       F         9       Tanet Mustle       F         10       Esther Banda       F         11       False Banda       F         12       Phili Tresia       F         13       Magret Mustle       F         14       Sideni Banda       F         15       Tonga Loxalina       F         16       Lecilia Tembo       F         17       Banda Judyth       F         18       Grace Banda       F         19       Xiwa Ekizabeth       F         10       Easta       Mewe       F         13       Mary Mbewe       F         14       Sideni Banda       F         15       Tonga Loxalina       F         16       Kara Banda       F         10       Mewe	1 Danne Banda F Silia 2 Alinezs Banda F Silia 3 Tarreda Banda F Pekete 4 Phici Rebecca F Chaponda 5 Torce Terror F Chaponda 6 Flowrence Kaluba E Chaponda 7 Muale Thokotani F Chaponda 9 Janet Mwale F Silia 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  F       Silia       V         13       Magree Mixale       F       chaponda       V         6       Cecilia       Tembo       F       chaponda       V         7       Banda       F       Silia       V       V         8       Grace       Banda       F       Silia       V         12       Phicia       Tembo       F       Chaponda       V         13       Magracha       E       Silia       <	1       Warner Banda       F       Sily	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

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57	BANDA 2-IMON	m	S-KIA	4	1. BANDA
58	MUMAE LEDIVARD	m	CHAPONDA	6	LIMWALE
59	MWALE PATRICK	M	CHAPONION	-	PIMLIAKE
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