



MINGA WARD – PETAUKE DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN (PLUP)



Prepared by: Land Alliance Consortium (TSP) in Collaboration with PETAUKE/LUSANGAZI DMT

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Preface

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

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

Council Secretary
Petauke District Council

District Commissioner
Petauke District

HRH Chief Mumbi
Mumbi Chiefdom

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Table of Contents	iii
Table of Figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
Acknowledgements	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	x
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background	2
1.3 Legal Context	3
2. Approach and Methodology	3
2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity	6
3. Characteristics of the Management Area	8
3.1 Location of Minga Ward	8
3.2 Climatic Conditions	9
3.2.1 Temperature	9
3.2.2 Rainfall	10
3.2.3 Ecological Zone	10
3.2.4 Soil Types	11
3.3 Socio-Economic Environment	12
3.3.1 Population Projection	13
3.3.2 Social Facilities	13
3.3 Source of Livelihood	14
3.4 Livelihood Security	14

3.5 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation	15
3.6 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities	16
3.7 Biodiversity Hotspots	17
3.7.1 Streams and Dams	17
3.7.2 Forests	17
3.8 Ecosystem Function	19
4. Current Land Use Patterns	19
4.1 Overall Land Use	19
4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis	20
4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis	20
4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries	21
4.4 Current Land Uses	22
4.5 Land Use and Agriculture	23
4.6 Land Use and Forest	24
4.7 Land Use and Wildlife	26
4.8 Land Use and Mining	26
4.9 Land Use and Tourism	26
4.10 Land Use and Physical Development	26
5. Community Participation	27
5.1 Community Engagement Process	27
5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management	31
5.3 Problem Identification	31
6. Core Issues Affecting Land Use and the Environment	32
6.1 Lack of Water Sources	33

6.2 Soil Degradation	34
6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	34
6.4 Long Distances to Schools	34
6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities	36
6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities	37
7. Land Use Planning-Zoning, Validation and Governance Rules	39
7.1 Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting	39
7.2 Malowe Community Meeting	41
7.3 Kaluba Community Meeting	43
7.4 Mtumbata Community Meeting	44
8. Framework of the PLUP and Environmental Management Plan	46
9. Implementation Strategy	48
9.1 Capital Investment Projects	51
10. Institutional Arrangement for Plan Implementation	51
11. Conclusion	52
12. Glossary	53
12. 1. Natural Resources	53
12. 1.1. Vegetation	53
12. 1.2 Soils	53
12. 1.3 Water	53
12. 2. Climate	54
12. 2.1 Rainfall	54
12. 3. Land Use Planning	54
12. 4. Participatory Land Use Planning	55

12. 5. Livelihood	55
13. References	56
Annex 1: Minga Ward by- Laws on Land Use and Natural Resource Management	58
Annex 2: Proposed Future Land Use Map	60
Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers	61
Indunas Meeting	61
First Village Meetings	62
Validation Meetings	73

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map	8
Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Minga Ward	9
Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Minga Ward	10
Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones	11
Figure 5: Minga Soil Map	12
Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Minga Ward	14
Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots	18
Figure 8: Minga Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map	21
Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries	22
Figure 10: Current Land Uses	23
Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map	24
Figure 12: Land Use and Forest	25
Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development	27
Figure 14: Sample output of rapid village assessment activity	30
Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources	33
Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service Gap	35
Figure 17: Secondary Education Facility Service Gap	36
Figure 18: Health Facility Service Radius	37
Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting	41
Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Malowe Community Meeting	42
Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Kaluba Community Meeting	44
Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Mtumbata Community Meeting	45
Figure 23: Future Land Use Map for Minga Ward	60

List of Tables

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity	7
Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Minga Ward	9
Table 3: Minga Ward Population	12
Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities	17
Table 5: Land Use Reservation	20
Table 6: Problems Identified	32
Table 7: Attendance Statistics	39
Table 8: Land Reservations for Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting	40
Table 9: Land Reservation for Malowe Community Meeting	42
Table 10: Land Reservations for Kaluba Community Meeting	43
Table 11: Land Reservations for Mtumbata Community Meeting	44
Table 12: Environmental Management Plan	47
Table 13: PLUP Implementation Plan	49
Table 14: Capital Investment Projects	50
Table 15: Offences and Penalties	58

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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.

Rural areas in Zambia are currently 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, this exercise helps in bringing out social and environmental issues affecting the communities in the project areas so as to design appropriate interventions to mitigate those effects.

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

1.3 Legal Context

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

Further, it provides guidance on the development of areas within land falling under customary tenure with the provision of developing planning agreements between traditional authority and relevant government authorities. However, there are other laws and policies that govern Land Use Planning in Zambia which were adhered to during the preparation of Minga 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 Minga 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 Minga 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 Mumbi. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Minga 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: **Mwambula, Mtumbata, Kaluba, Kanjoka** and **Malowa**. 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 ortho-photo image.

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

2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid village assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	41 villages were identified	All Villages within Minga Ward boundary	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Sensitization to Indunas and Head Persons	Sensitise Indunas and Head Persons to fully accept PLUP	Indunas and Head Persons meeting	14 Indunas from Mumbi Chiefdom were sensitised.	All the Indunas in the Ward	Number of Indunas and Head Persons sensitised in the Chiefdom of Mumbi.
3	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 5 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 5 Village Clusters	496 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 258 men and 238 women
4	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	14 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Minga Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Minga Ward

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

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity

3.2 Climatic Conditions

Minga 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 Minga, with an average annual temperature of **23.4°C** and annual rainfall of **1,051 mm**.

3.2.1 Temperature

The temperatures are highest, on average, in October, at around **27.7°C** and lowest in July, with temperature recording of around **13.4°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Minga Ward:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave. Temp (°C)	23.4	23.3	22.9	22.1	21.0	19.6	19.5	22.6	25.9	27.7	26.8	26.4
Min. Temp (°C)	19.2	18.8	18.1	16.8	15.2	13.6	13.4	15.8	18.7	20.9	20.9	20.1
Max. Temp (°C)	27.6	27.7	27.6	27.3	26.8	25.5	25.6	29.3	33.0	34.5	32.7	32.7

Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Minga Ward

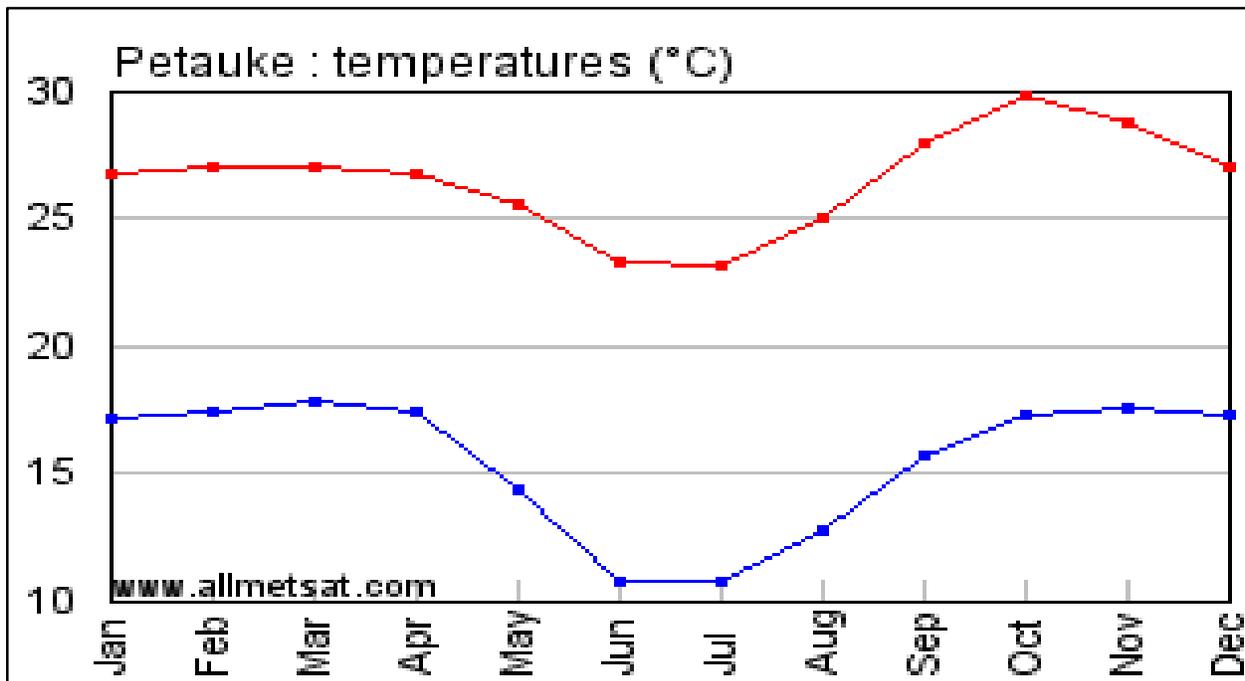


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Minga Ward

3.2.2 Rainfall

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

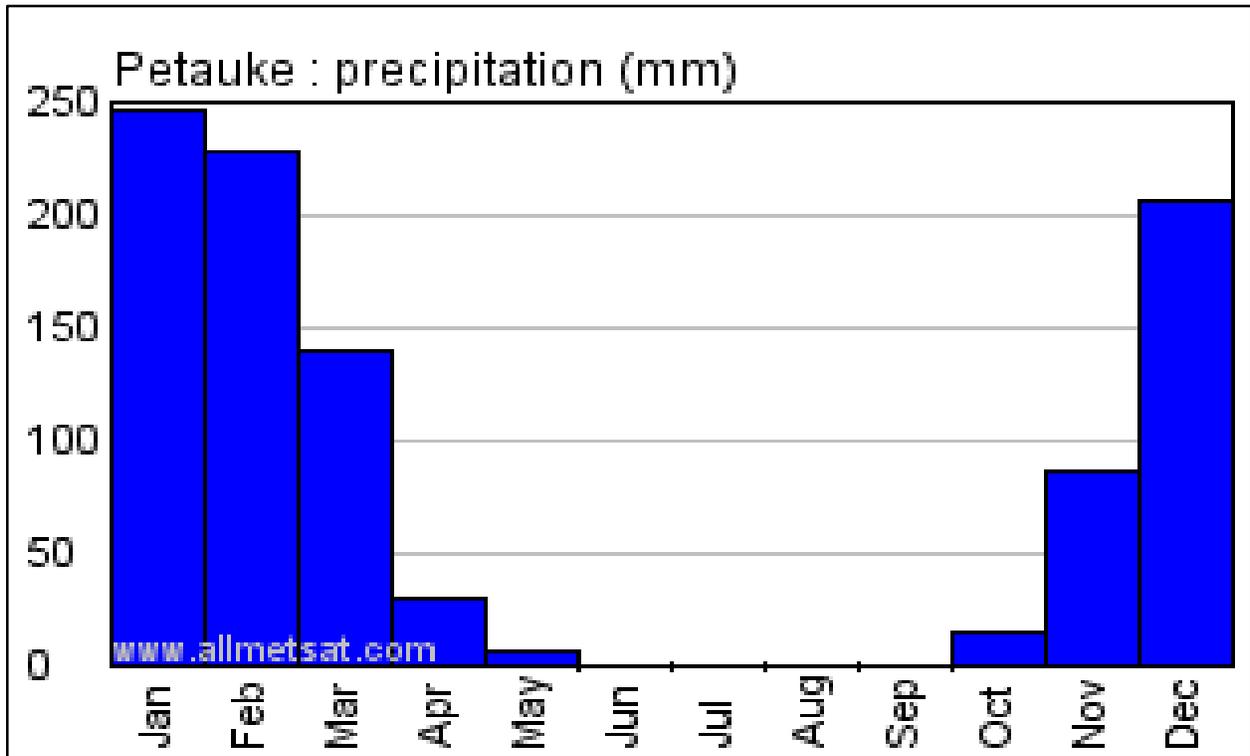


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Minga Ward

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**. Petauke District is characterised by both the **I** and **Ila** Ecological Zones. Minga Ward, being located in Petauke District, therefore falls under both the **I** and **Ila** Ecological Zones, which are characterised by annual rainfall of between 800-1000 mm, and a growing season of 100-140 days. These two Ecological Zones support the growth of medium and late-maturity crop varieties such as maize, soya beans, groundnuts and other leguminous plants. The figure below shows the different Ecological Zones of Zambia:

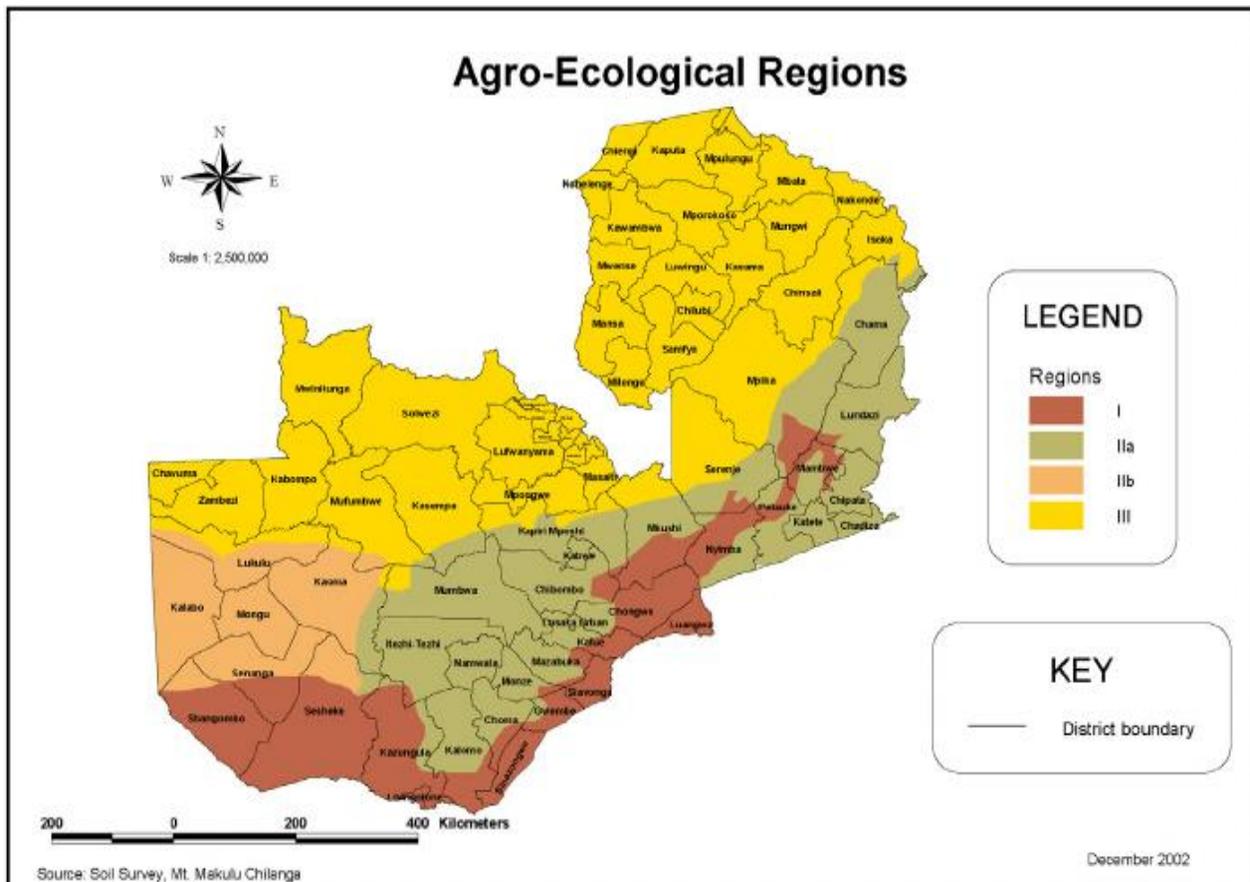


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

Petauke District is covered by **3** soil zones, namely: **Acrisol**, **Luvisol** and **Lithosol** Soil Zones. Minga Ward is covered by two Soil Zones, i.e. **Acrisol** and **Luvisol** Soil Zones. Most of Minga Ward is covered by Acrisols, and only a small part in the north is covered by Luvisols. The figure below shows a map of Minga Soil Types:

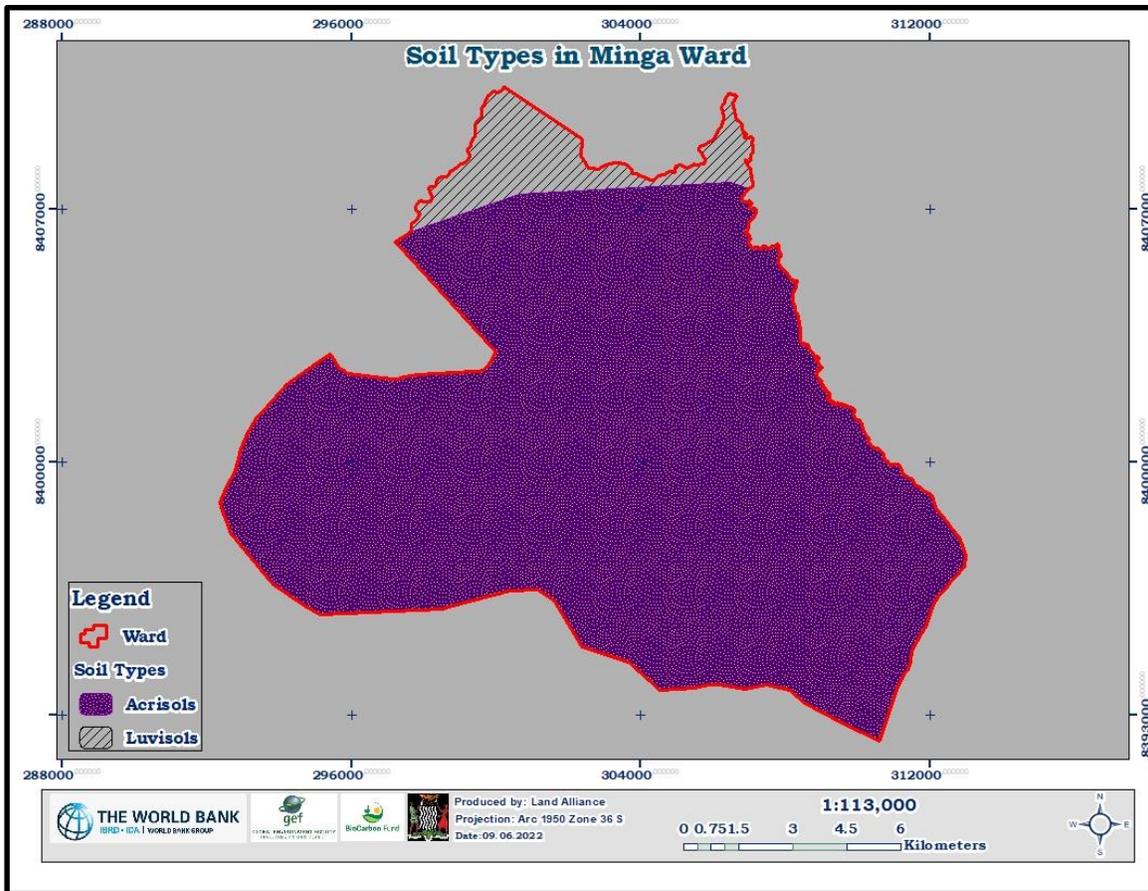


Figure 5: Minga Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Minga Ward covers a total area of **19,856.0** hectares. Settlements in the ward are dispersed with poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, as the areas become inaccessible because streams flood and there are no bridges/culverts (Petauke/Lusangazi JIDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of 41 villages. Since Minga is a newly created Ward from Msumbazi Ward and there is no information on the population size.

3.3.1 Population Projection

Since Minga 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 Petauke District stand at 2.8% Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection (Petauke/Lusangazi JIDP, 2021).

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

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Minga Ward currently has **six (6)** schools and **two (2)** health facilities. The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in Minga Ward:

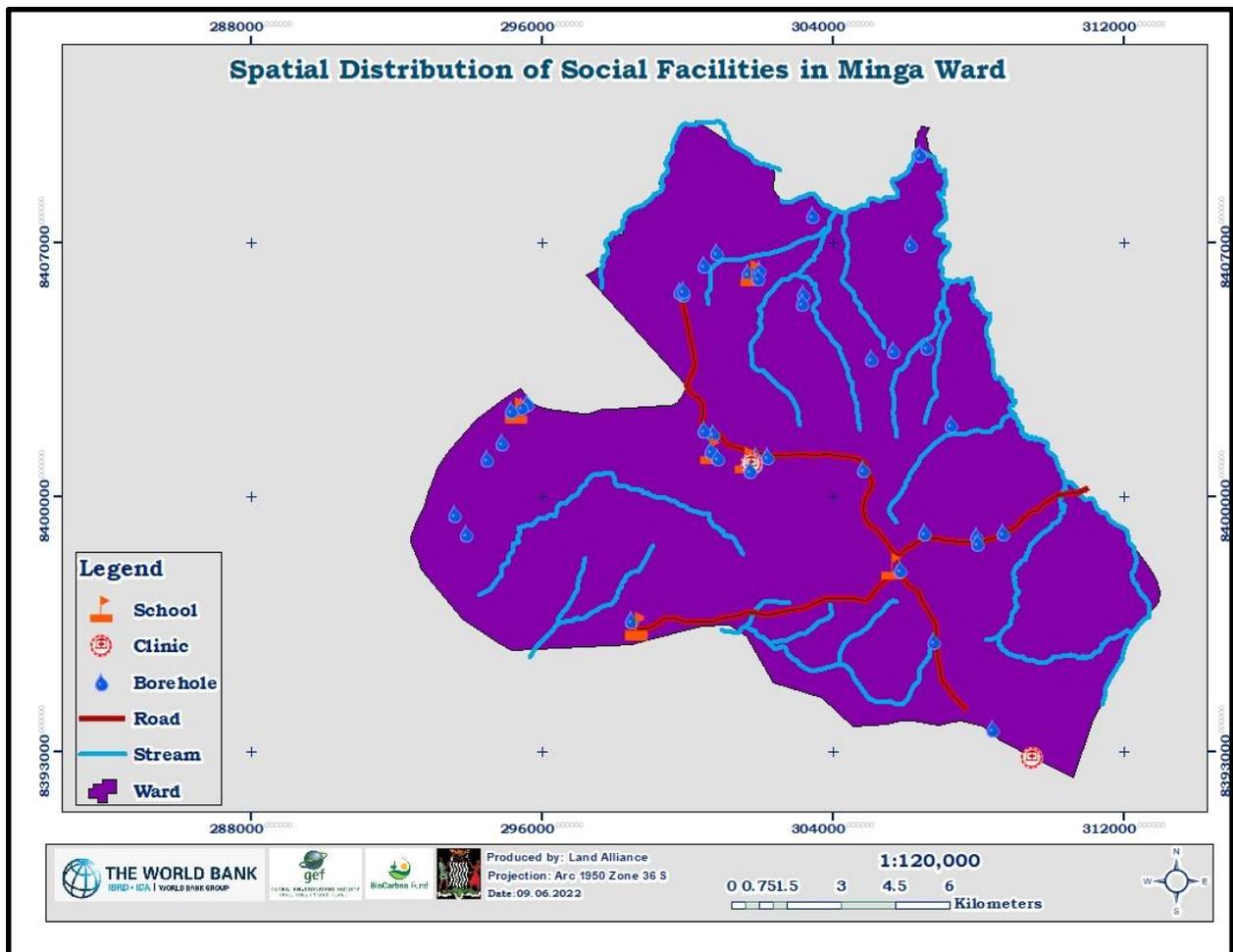


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Minga Ward

3.3 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Minga 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 Minga 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 Petauke. The communities in Minga Ward also survive on non-wood 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 Minga Ward residents is closely associated with the limited development of economic opportunities in the area because most, if not all, residents depend on undiversified sources of livelihood based on rain-fed agriculture.

Livelihood security is often influenced by possibilities to diversify livelihood sources. If there are diversified livelihood sources, chances of attaining livelihood security are high. However, the over-dependence on agriculture as a livelihood source has contributed to soil degradation as the only option available is to open up new fields by cutting down trees, leading to deforestation, which has a negative effect on the climate. On the other hand, climate change affects rainfall patterns which further affect agricultural productivity thereby endangering the livelihoods of the local people of Minga 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 Minga Ward residents on agriculture has led to increased pressure on the natural resources, especially land being the means to production for agricultural-based sources of livelihood. This unsustainable natural resource utilisation for survival, such as cutting down trees for field expansion leaves the farmlands bare, thereby resulting in soil degradation, which, in return, affects productivity.

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 and forests.

Increase in population has equally contributed to unsustainable natural resource usage in that community members clear land for purposes of settlements and agriculture because their livelihood is entirely dependent upon farming. Thus, they either clear land for field expansions or to open up new fields. Additionally, although Minga Ward is connected to the national electricity grid, most locals cannot afford to access electricity for use in their homes. As such, local communities heavily depend on wood fuel for their energy use. Thus, the high demand for firewood contributes to the rampant cutting down of trees.

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

3.6 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

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

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

Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities

3.7 Biodiversity Hotspots

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

3.7.1 Streams

Minga Ward has ten (10) streams and no dam. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

3.7.2 Forests

Minga Ward has two (2) Community Forests (**Kalukwembe** and **Puzi** Community Forests), one (1) National Forest (**Msumbazi**), and a small part of **Minga** Forest falls inside the Ward. Minga Ward also has 2 hills and no woodlots. These hills and forests are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. Msumbazi National Forest and the small part of Minga Forest that falls under Minga Ward have both been completely encroached into by local residents opening

up agricultural fields. The entire land that was under national forestry is currently being used for agriculture by the local residents.

Forests 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 and having by-laws that prohibit bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help protect forests and hills in Minga Ward.

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

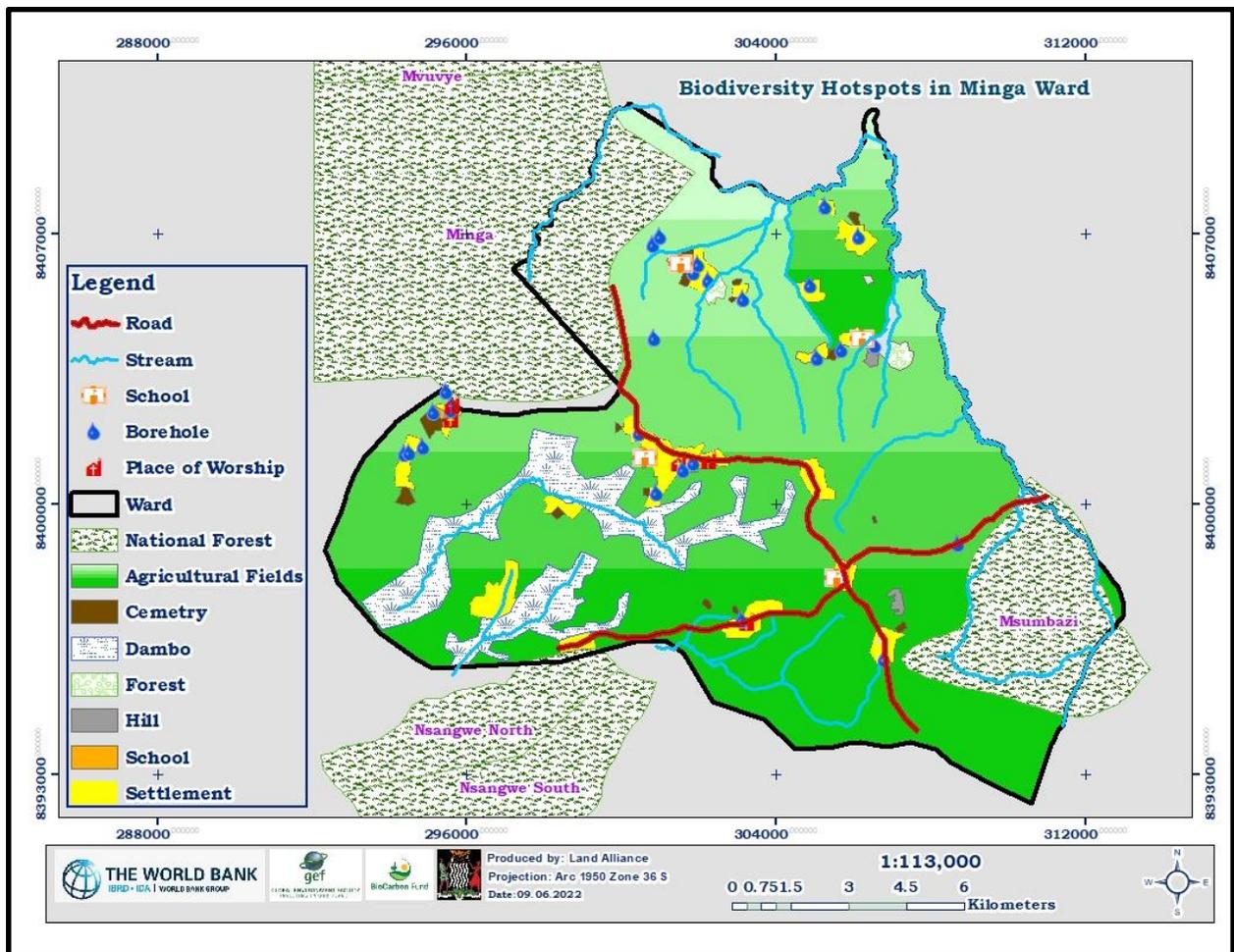


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

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 Minga 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. Seeing as how there are encroachments into the Forests in Minga Ward, it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing forest conservation, ecosystem restoration and conservation of biodiversity.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

Minga Ward has 2 Community Forests, 1 National Forest and a small part of another National Forest that falls inside another Ward and 2 hills. The main land uses are as shown in table 5 below where agriculture is the leading land use, followed by forests, dambos, settlements, then hills. 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)	19,856.0		This is the total area of Minga Ward.
2.	Agriculture	17,132.4	86.28%	This is land under cultivation. 2, 950.8 ha (17.2%) of this falls under National Forest Land.
3.	Forest	3,010.4	15.16%	All land mapped as forest. 2,950.8 ha (98%) of this land has been encroached into by the local residents and is being used as agricultural land.

4.	Settlements	847.2	4.27 %	These include villages and other built up areas such as Schools, Health Facilities, Cemetery, Football Pitches, Markets, etc.
5.	Hills	31.4	0.16%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
6.	Dambos	1,561.6	7.86	Dambo areas reserved for animal grazing

Table 5: Land Use Reservation

4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

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

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are 3 Soil Zones within Petauke District, namely: **Acrisols**, **Luvisols** and **Lithosols**. Minga Ward is covered by **Acrisols** (Loamy soils) and **Luvisols** (Loamy-Clay 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 Luvisols soils are characterised by red clays or red brown heavy loams, which are difficult to till by hand, but rich in nutrients and have a good water holding capacity, hence favourable for farming activities. Most of Minga Ward is covered by Acrisols (Loamy soils) and only a small section in the Northern part of the Ward is composed of Luvisols (Loamy-Clay soils). Much of the agricultural activities in Minga Ward are done in the Acrisols (Loamy soils). Figure 9 below shows areas of agriculture and soil types in Minga Ward:

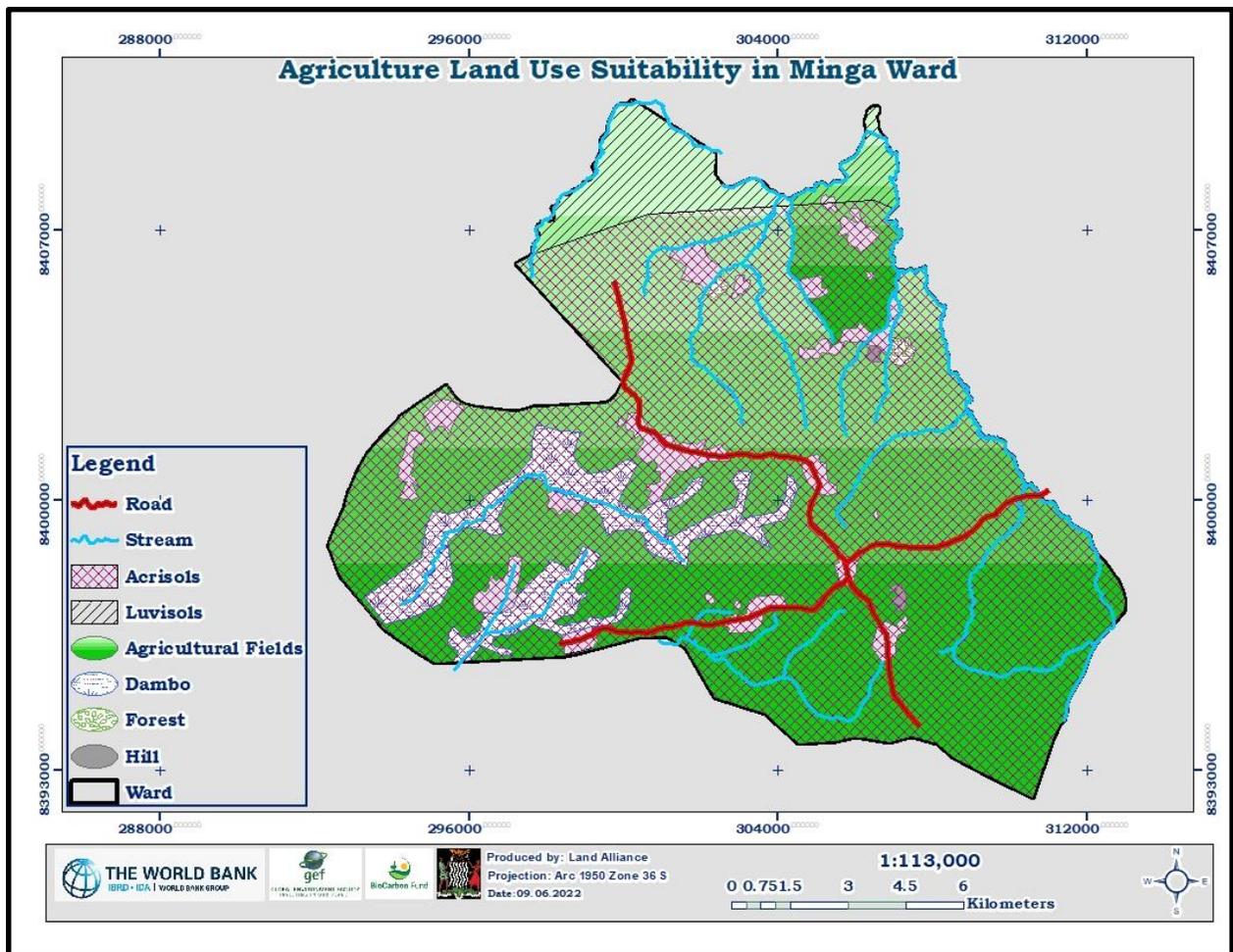


Figure 8: Minga Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

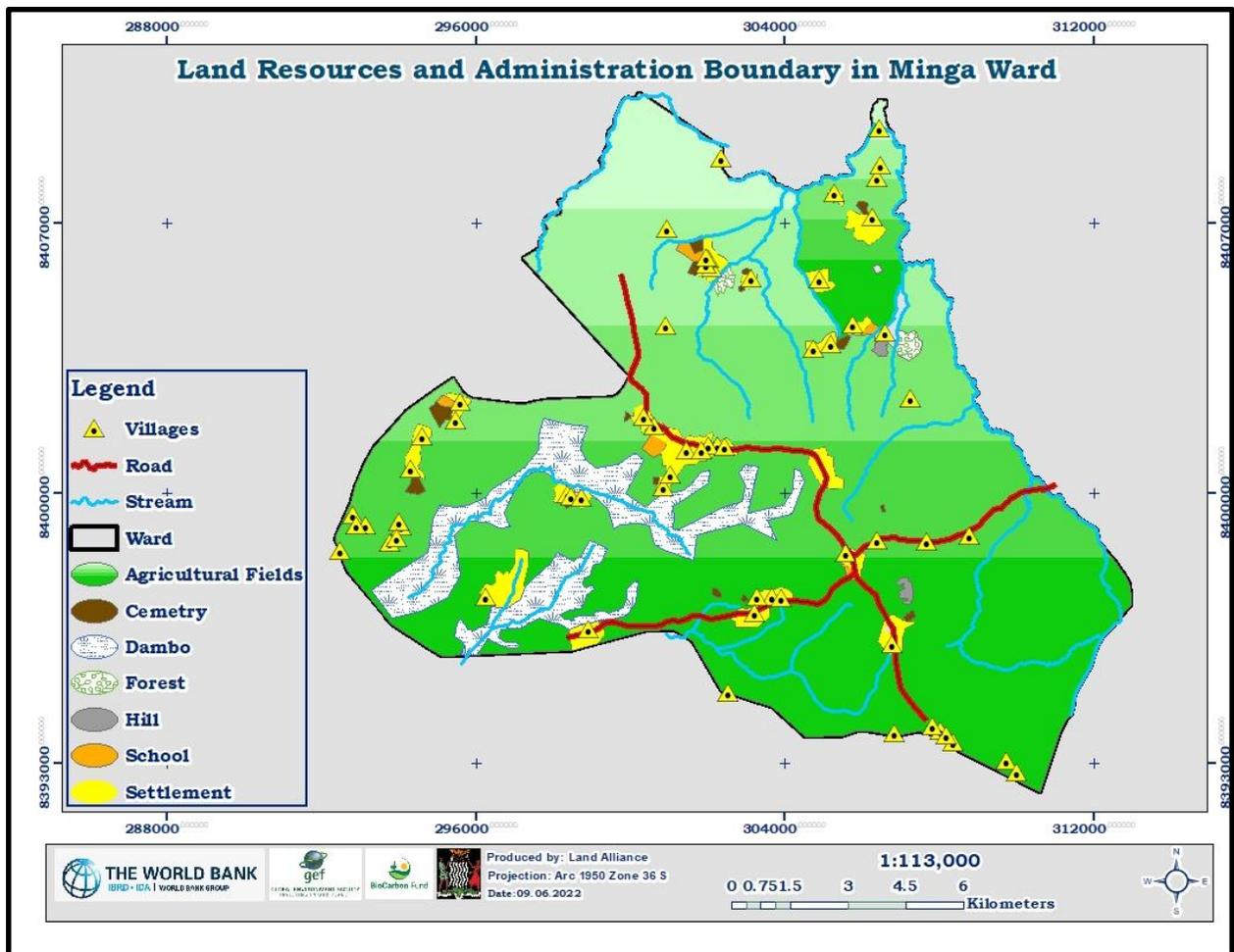


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land uses, Minga Ward is mainly covered with agricultural fields, forests (2 Community Forests, Msumbazi National Forest and a small part of Minga National Forest which mainly falls in Mphundwe Ward), dambos, settlements, hills, as well as areas for social services such as schools, places of worship and other communal services such as cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Minga Ward:

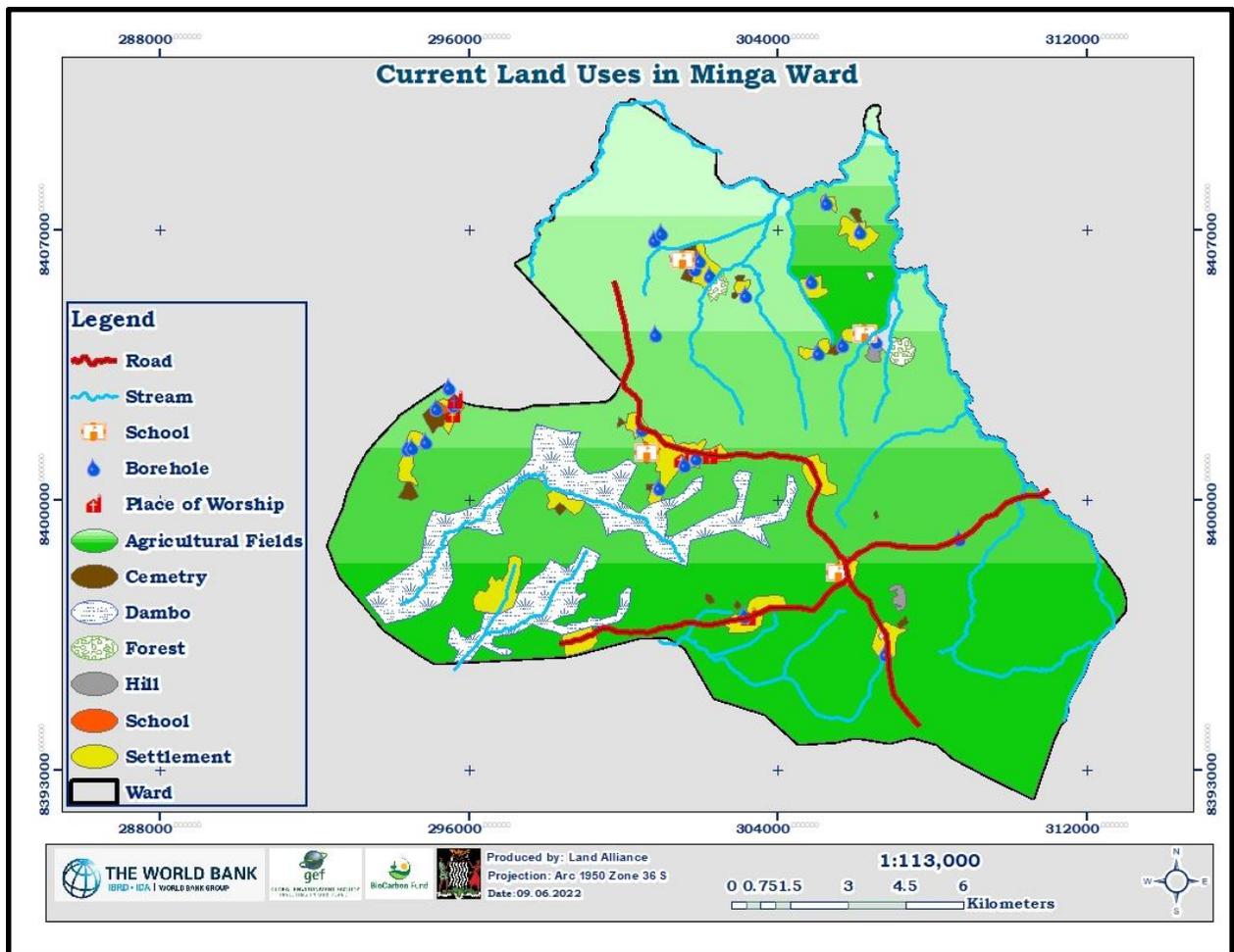


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

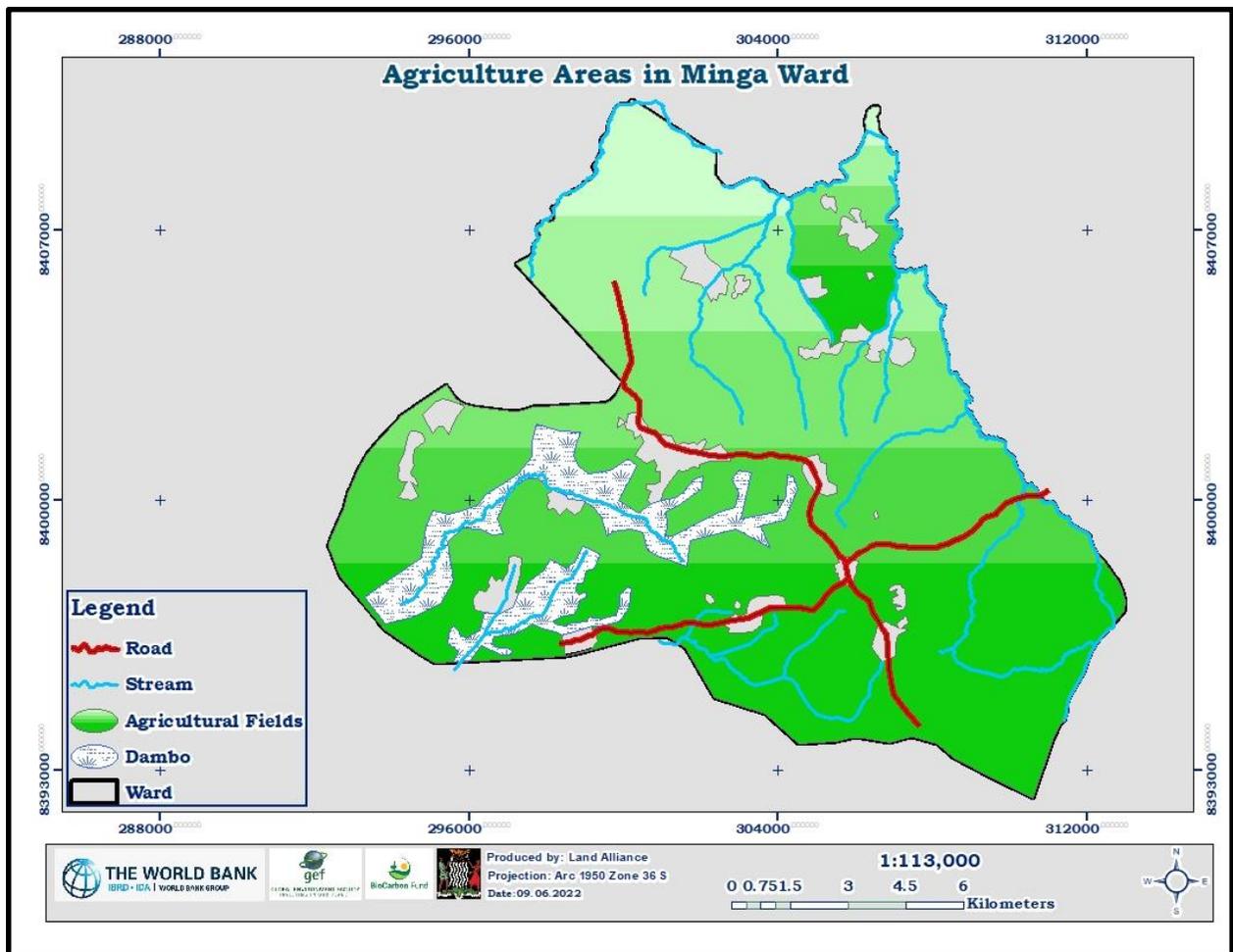


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

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. There are four (4) forests in Minga Ward (Kalukwembe Community Forest - 24.36 ha, Puzi Community Forest - 39.50 ha, Msumbazi National Forest - 2,062.22 ha and part of Minga National Forest - 1,223.6 ha). The two (2) National Forests have been completely encroached into by local residents conducting agricultural activities. The two (2) Community Forests and the two (2) hills (Ngoli and Malowe) are where they get firewood, mushrooms and vinkubala (mopani worms).

Currently, the sustainable utilisation of forest land in Minga ward is the fish farming that is being promoted by ZIFLP through their community forest management group at Nyamisese.

During the community engagement exercise, the majority of community members proposed Nyamisese for forest.

In as much as areas for conservation can be set aside by the community, there is need for awareness on the effects of indiscriminate cutting down of trees along the water bodies where there is riverine vegetation. This will mitigate erosion and siltation in order to enable the water bodies in the area to restore and hold water for a long period even during the drier seasons. The trees 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 areas and hills of Minga Ward:

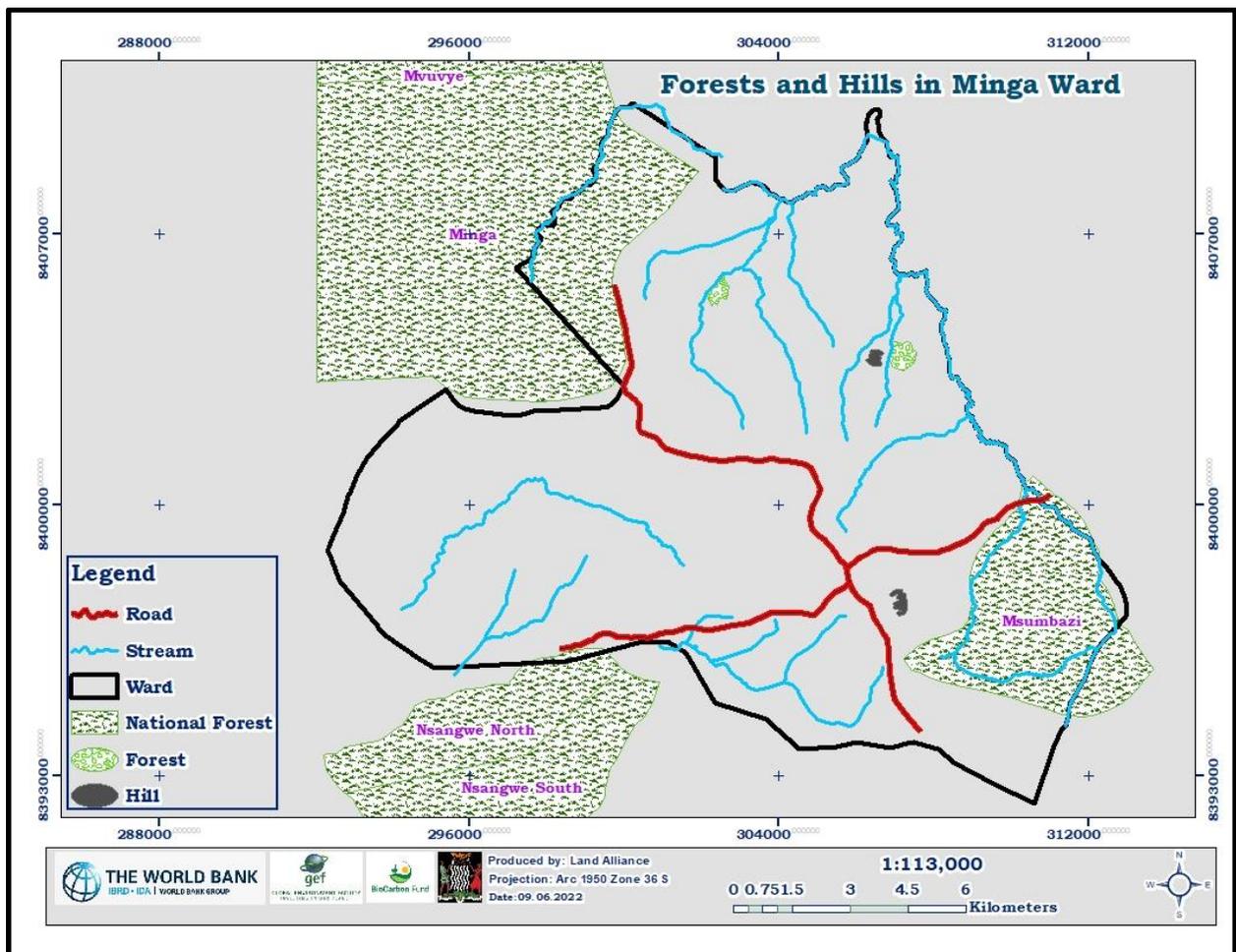


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

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

One way to restore wildlife (small animals) in the area, especially in the forests, is by enhancing forest conservation, engaging in sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing conservation meetings on coexistence with wildlife, enhancing mitigation measures on human-wildlife conflict, and introducing exchange programs.

4.8 Land Use and Mining

There are currently no mining activities taking place in Minga Ward.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has **six (6)** schools – one (1) of which is a secondary school, namely **Mtumbata Day School** and the remaining five (5) are all primary schools, namely: **Kaluba, Mulanzi** and **Mwambula Zumba** Primary Schools and **Ngoli** and **Malowe** Community Schools.

There are **two (2)** health facilities (**Mtumbata and Nyimba Mwana Health Posts**) in Minga Ward.

The map below shows the physical developments of Minga Ward:

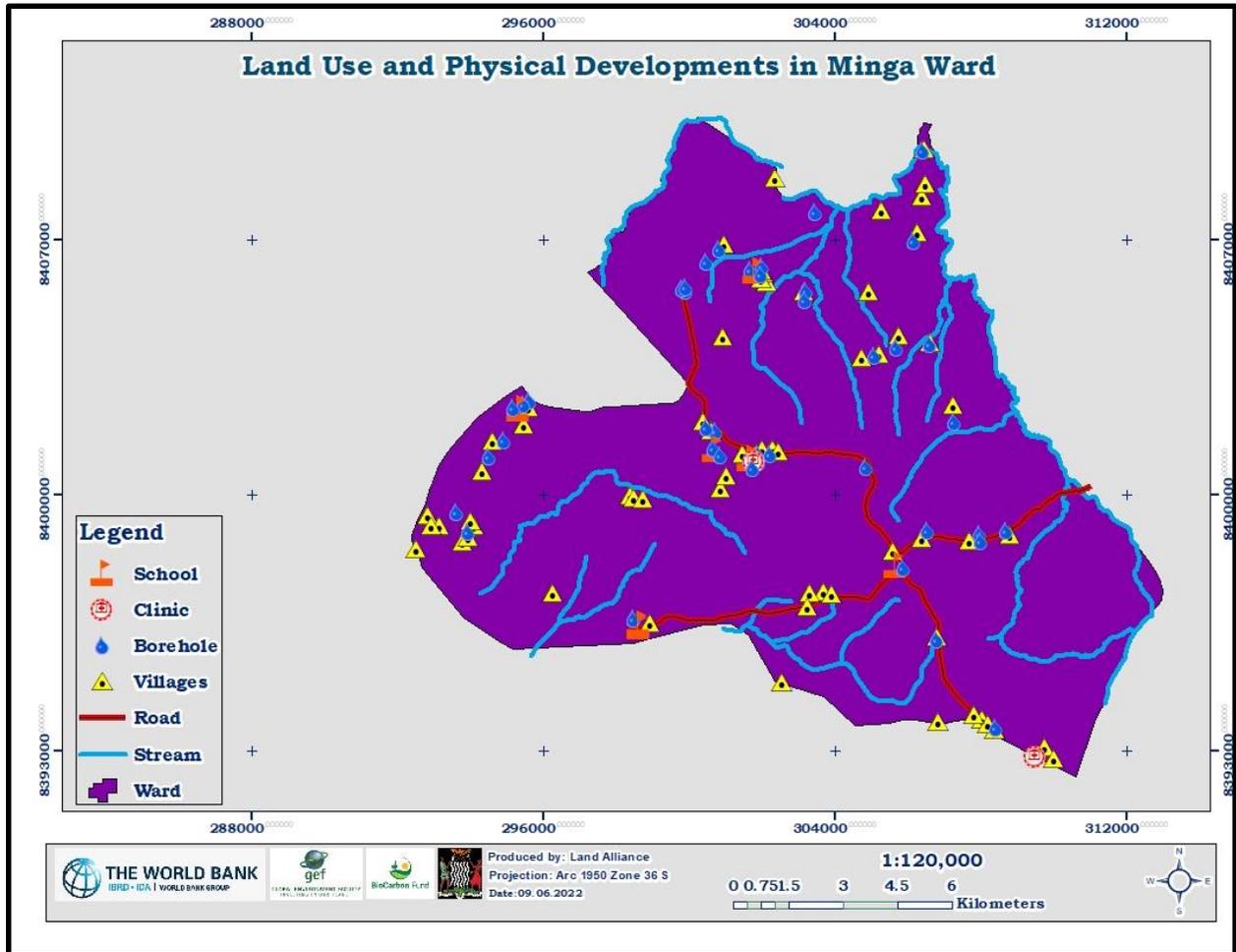


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Petauke/Lusangazi 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 Minga District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Minga, Chief Mumbi was identified to be the custodian of land in Minga Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in his Chieftdom. The chief 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 Minga 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.

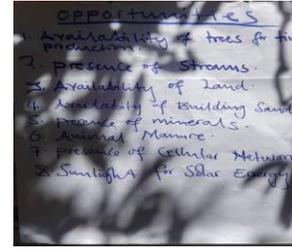
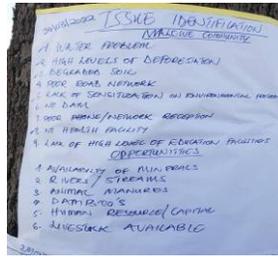
Since Minga ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at five (5) designated villages. This was done to ensure that many members of each village community attended for the purpose of getting acquainted with the PLUP concept and getting first-hand information for better and uniform decision making processes in each respective community stretching across the whole Ward.

Community engagement meetings were held in three phases as follows:

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

among participants during the exercise. After drawing the sketch maps one representative from each group was asked to present the maps before the meeting.

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



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

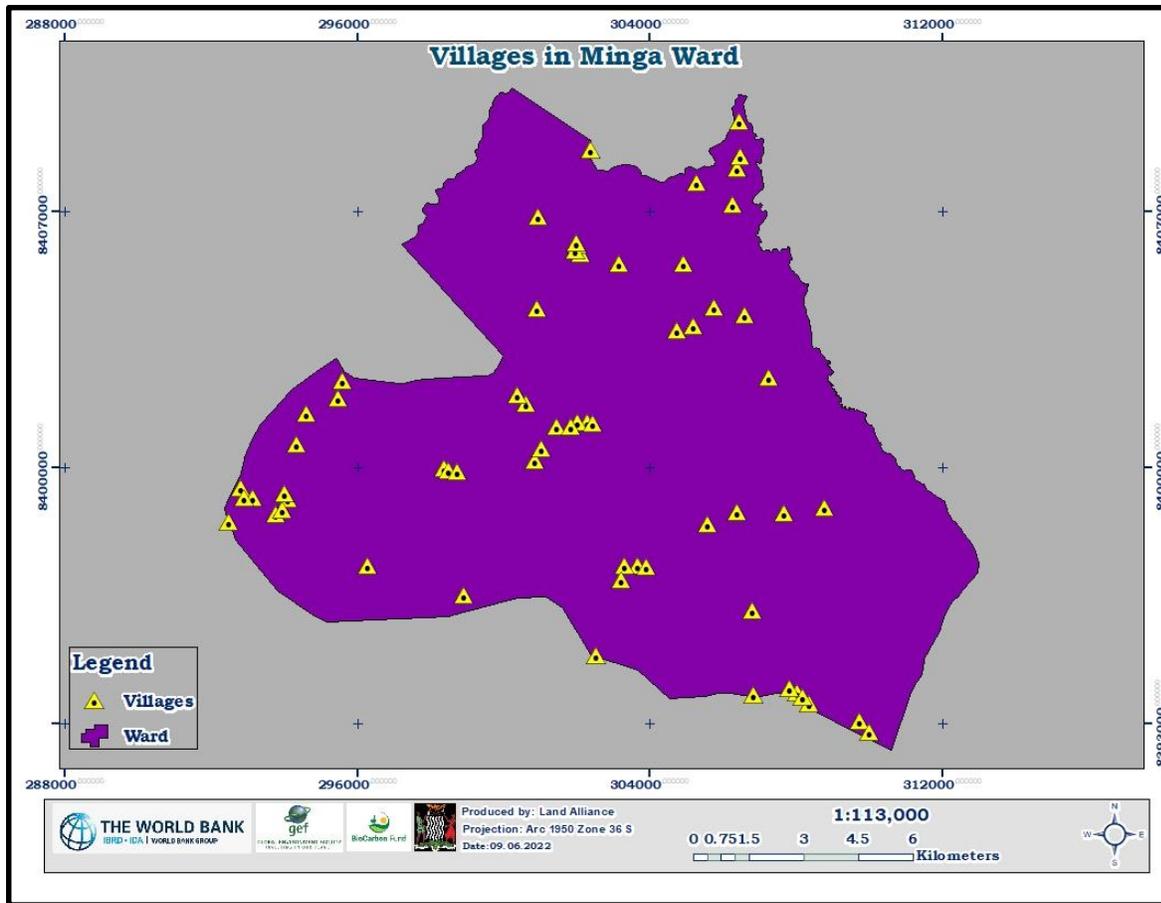


Figure 14: Sample output of Rapid Village Assessment Activity

Third Phase: In this phase community engagement meetings were also conducted for the verification of the produced 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 Mumbi. 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 Minga 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 Minga residents are no exception. The most prominent challenges are:

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

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

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inadequate safe water sources ● Drying of streams ● Delayed rains ● Loss of soil fertility ● Reduced crop yield ● Shortage of land for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of safe water facilities ● Poverty and ignorance ● Seasonal streams and late onset of rains ● Land degradation ● Unsustainable agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drilling of boreholes and Dam construction ● Adopting conservation farming practices ● Adopting climate smart agriculture practices

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor roads ● Deforestation ● Inadequate communication facilities ● Inadequate Dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of alternative livelihood sources ● Lack of by-laws ● Inadequate communication towers ● Siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rehabilitation/construction of roads and related infrastructure ● Skills in mushroom conservation and bee keeping ● Installation of Communication Towers.
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Table 6: Problems Identified

6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

At the five clustered community meetings held at Kanjoka, Mtumbata, Malowe, Kaluba and Mwambula members across villages in Minga 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, as the others identified as problems were simply the results of the core problems. The main core problems identified at these meetings are listed in table 6 above.

The quest to increase crop production often leads to expansion of agricultural fields and consequently encroachment into forests as is currently the case in Minga.

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

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

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

6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources

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

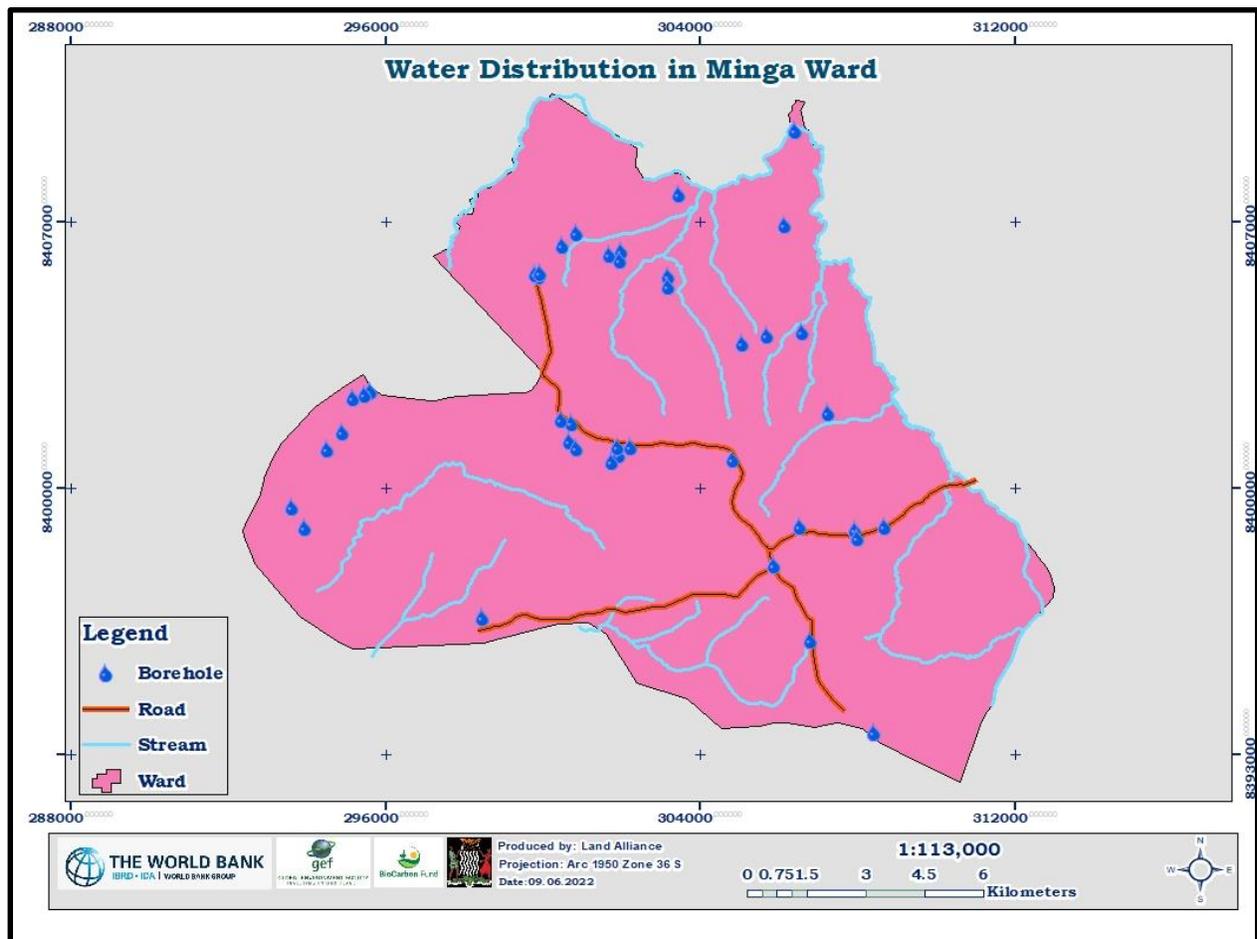


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

6.2 Soil Degradation

This problem is mainly as a result of encroachment into forest areas and protected areas, unsustainable agricultural practices, bush fires and cutting down of trees for either charcoal production, field expansion or by poorly managed 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 soil degradation.

6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure

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

6.4 Long Distances to Schools

The entire Minga Ward has a total of **six (6)** schools, out of which **one (1)** is a secondary school and the remaining **five (5)** are primary schools. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the presence of only one secondary school in the Ward means children covering long distances to access secondary school education in the ward.

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

- Only **15** villages in the Ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of the only Secondary School (Mtumbata Day School) in Minga Ward. The remaining **26** fall outside this recommended Service Radius.
- **All** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of one or more of the 5 primary schools in Minga Ward.

That being the case, secondary education levels are generally low in Minga Ward. This is mainly attributed to the lack of adequate secondary education facilities due to the Ward only having one secondary school. The figures below show the education facility service radius for primary and secondary education:

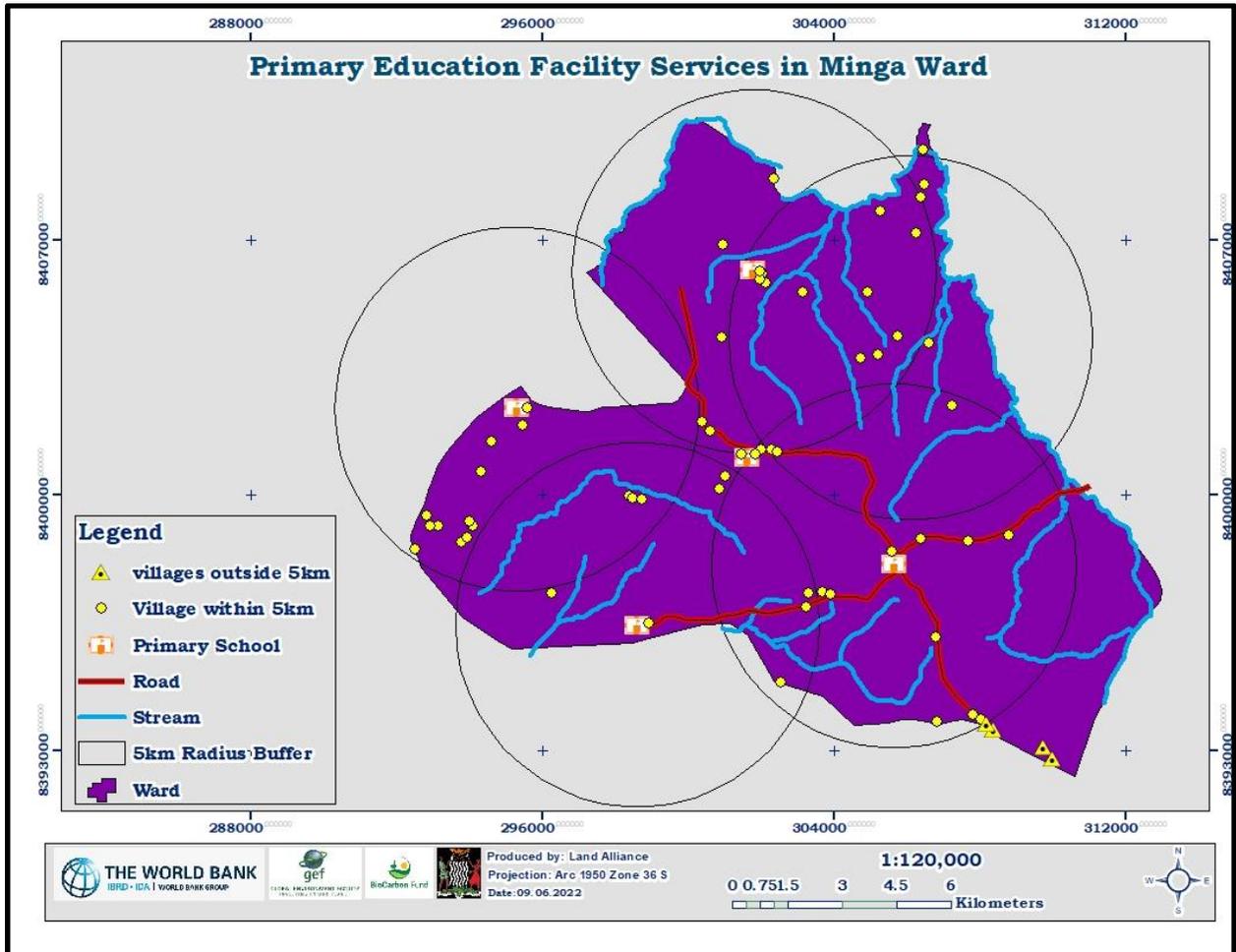


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

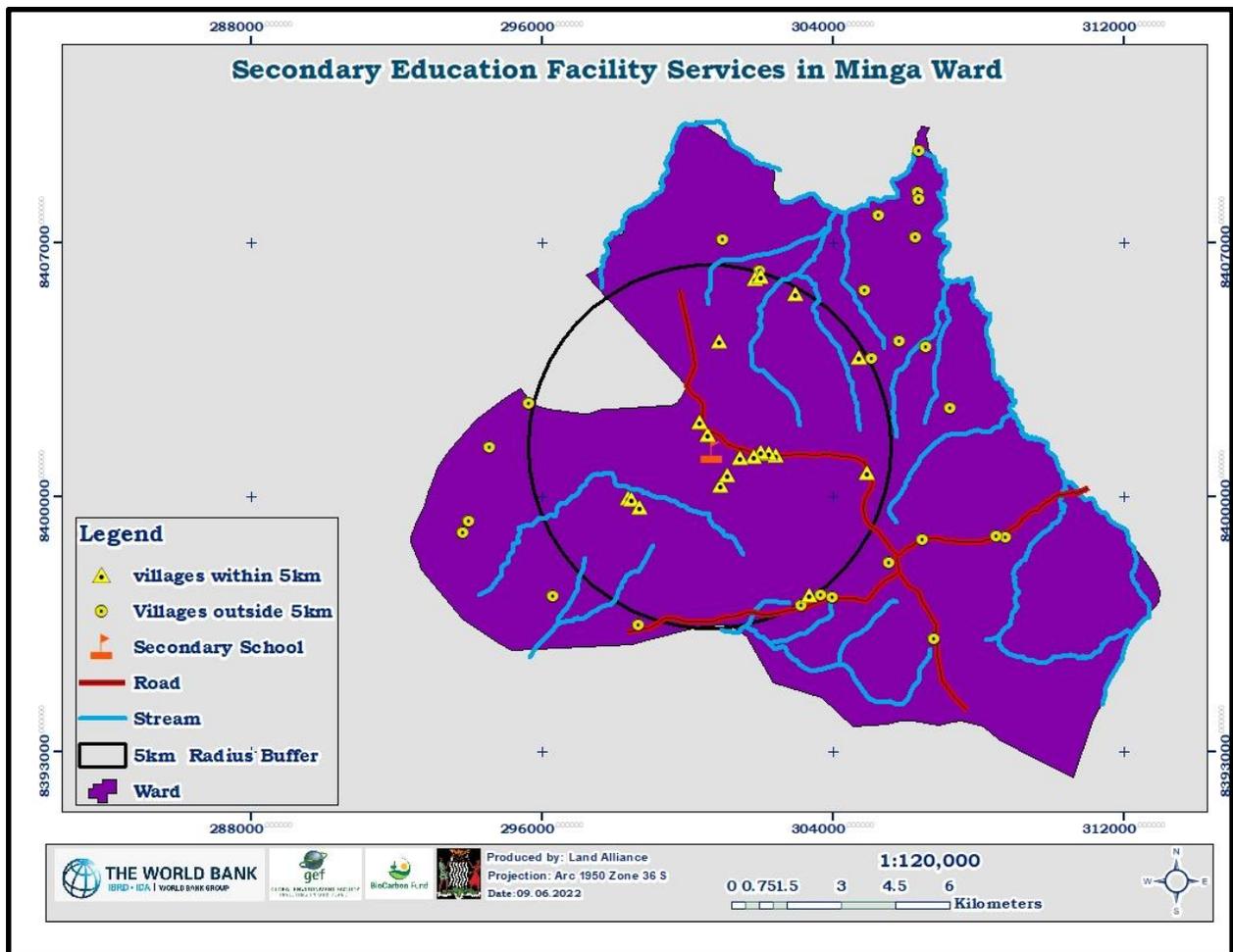


Figure 17: Secondary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There are currently **two (2)** health facilities in Minga Ward (**Mtumbata** and **Nyimba Mwana Health Posts**) servicing residents of Minga and other surrounding areas.

With reference to the government standards of population of having access to health facilities within a 5 km distance, the analysis on Minga Ward shows that:

- **23** villages out of the 41 villages found in Minga Ward fall within the recommended 5 km radius of one or more health facilities. The remaining 18 villages in Minga Ward fall outside this recommended service radius.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care, which will increase in Minga Ward and surrounding areas due to people migrating from other parts of the district. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the quality of health care. More health personnel will be required to ensure that the current high health worker to patient ratio is reduced. The figure below shows the service radius for health facilities in Minga Ward:

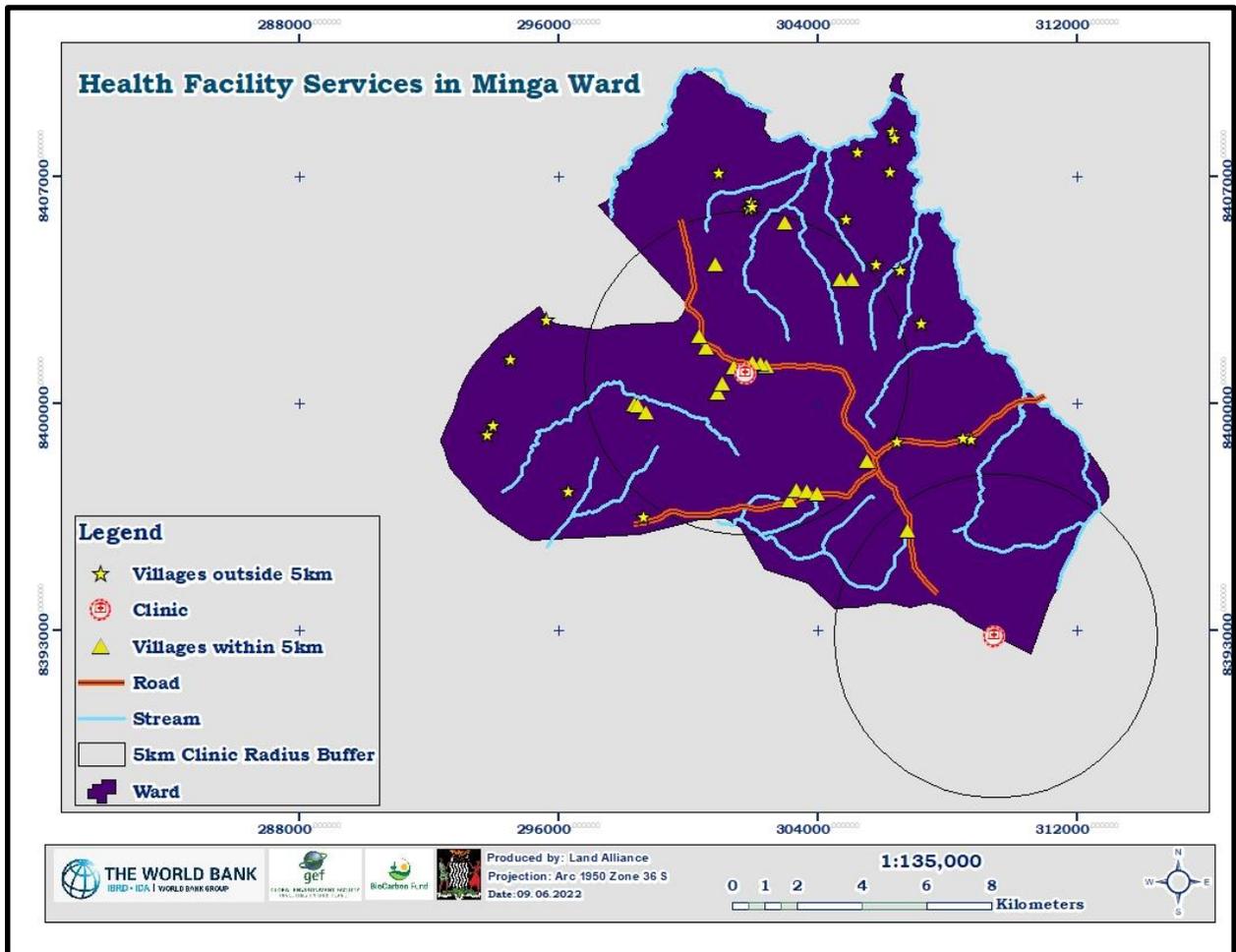


Figure 18: Health Facility Service Radius

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunication Facilities

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

access to diverse forms of information within the shortest possible time. Having telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Minga 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 Petauke District, through the installation of network towers which enable transmission of signals containing information from the sender to the recipient, and vice versa, and capturing of satellite signals.

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

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

This activity was meant for communities to object, correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and propose areas to be protected. Communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. Four (4) clustered meetings were held in the Minga Ward at Mtumbata, Malowe, Mwambula Zumba and Kaluba. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into four (4) areas with total attendance of 174 disaggregated as 89 male and 85 female as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Mwambula Zumba	21	19	40
Malowe	26	30	56
Kaluba	19	23	42
Mtumbata	19	17	36

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held at Mwambula Zumba primary school with a representation of 10 villages, namely: **Nania, Nyachuta Chala, Nyantubati, Manzi 2, Kalukwembe, Mwanza, Nthonga, Chilubvumo, Bidye, Mwambula Siyawalaya**. The total number of participants on this meeting was **40** (19 Male, 21 Female). The community proposed Kalukwembe as a forest, proposed the construction of Nyika and Nyansuka dams, Kalukwembe and Chisavu fish ponds, Ngoli and Mwambula clinics and boreholes at Nania and Bidye villages. The rationale for the proposed developments was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a measure of mitigating the effects of climate change and

improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihoods. For example, if the dam can be constructed, it would provide an opportunity for smallholder farmers to venture into fish farming and irrigation farming. Meanwhile, the same dam would provide water to their animals and in the long run, the dependence on charcoal production as a means of survival would reduce. The forest would provide an opportunity for beekeeping and mushroom harvesting, and investments will be attracted, which will result in the upgrading and servicing of roads. The table below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Dam (Nyika)	4.5
2	Dam (Nyansuka)	0.9
3	Fish Ponds (Kalukwembe)	3.2
4	Fish Ponds (Chisavu)	2.2
5	Forest (Kalukwembe)	21.8
6	Clinic (Mwambula Zumba Clinic)	3.2
7	Clinic (Kalukwembe Clinic)	0.9

Table 8: Land Reservations for Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting

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

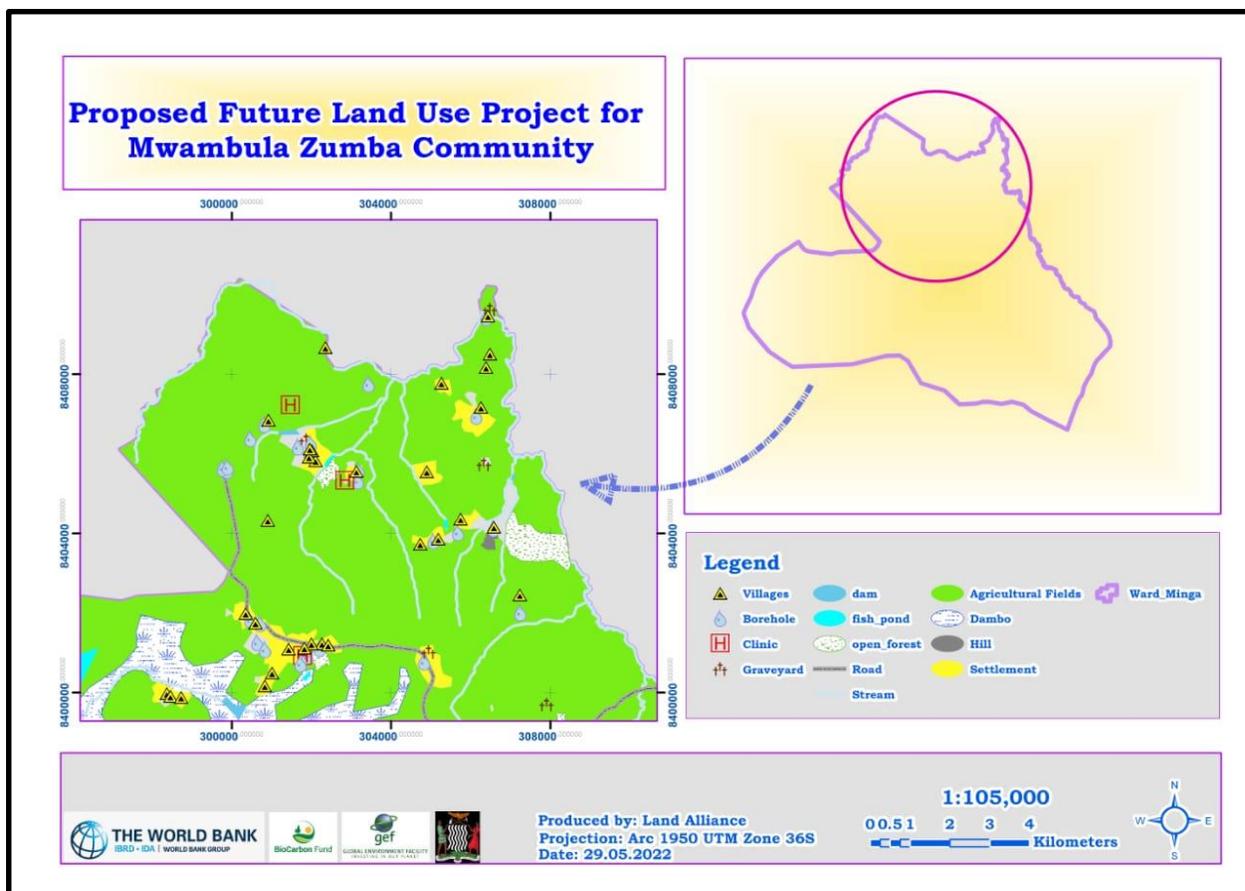


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Mwambula Zumba Community Meeting

7.2 Malowe Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held at Malowe primary school with a representation of six (6) villages, namely: **Mzumira, Fly, Chitanda, Chizombo, Tapa and Chambwe**. The total number of participants was **56** (30 Male, 26 Female). The community proposed Malowe and Chikwa Hills as forests, and proposed the construction of a school. The justification for the proposed developments was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a measure of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. The table below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Malowe Hill)	18.1
2	Forest (Chikwa/Kapiri Community Forest)	5.9
3	Market	-
4	School (Solidad Rock)	5.9

Table 9: Land Reservation for Malowe Community Meeting

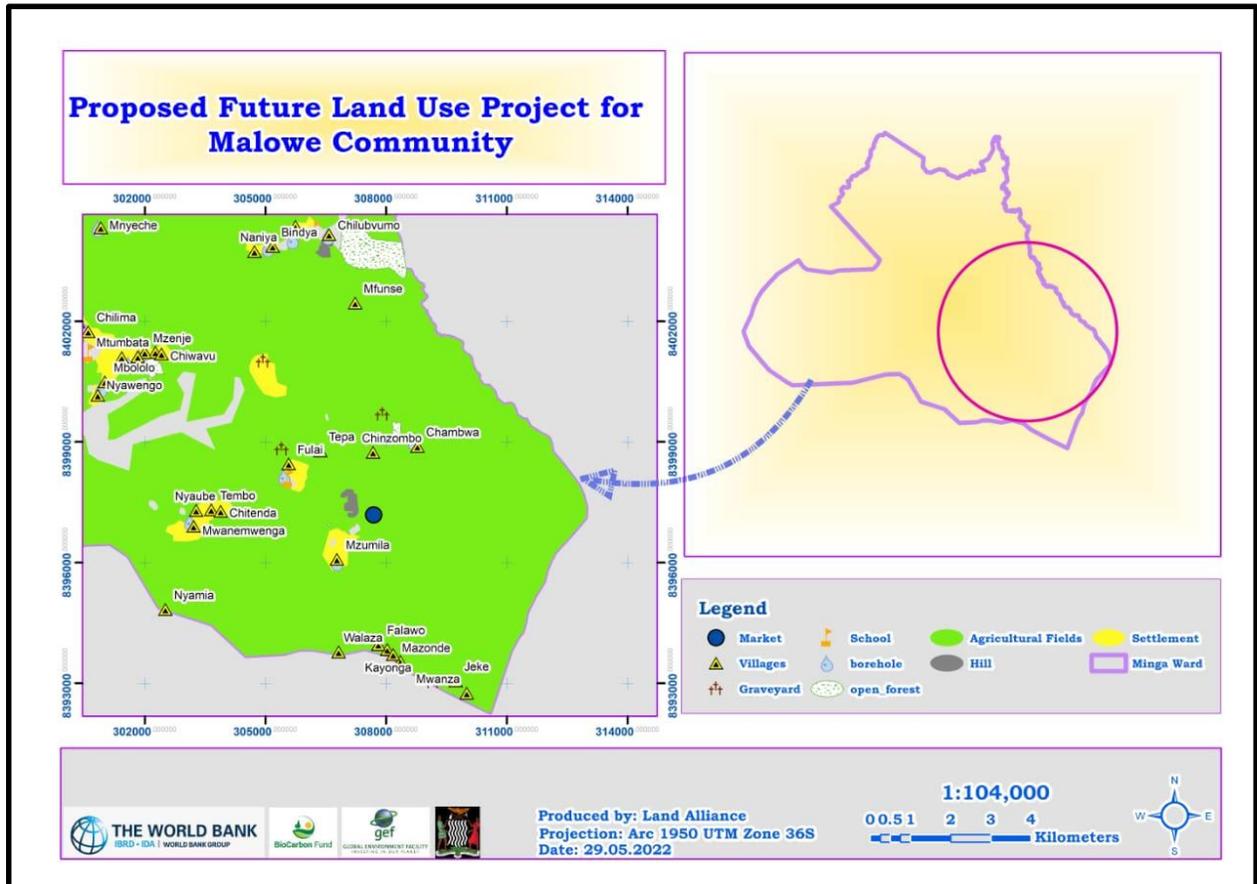


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Malowe Community

7.3 Kaluba Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at Kaluba primary school with a representation of 9 villages, namely: **Katanda, Chepelani, Kalando, Sinyolo, Sali, Chabala, Kamphwete, Salani** and **Chimsakasa**. The total number of participants was **42** (23 Male, 19 Female). The community proposed three (3) Community Forests, fish ponds at Kamphwete, market and dip tank adjacent to Kaluba School, construction of a clinic at Kaluba and a school at Sinyolo. The rationale for the proposed developments was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a means of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. The table below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Dongolosi)	9.2
2	Forest (Kamphwete)	5.6
3	Forest (Kalando)	13.5
4	Fish Ponds (Nyamatepo)	21.6
5	Fish Ponds (Dongolosi)	29.0
6	Dip tank	2.5
7	Clinic (Kaluba)	3.9
8	Market (Kaluba)	4.0
9	School (Katanda)	4.2

Table 10: Land Reservation for Kaluba Community Meeting

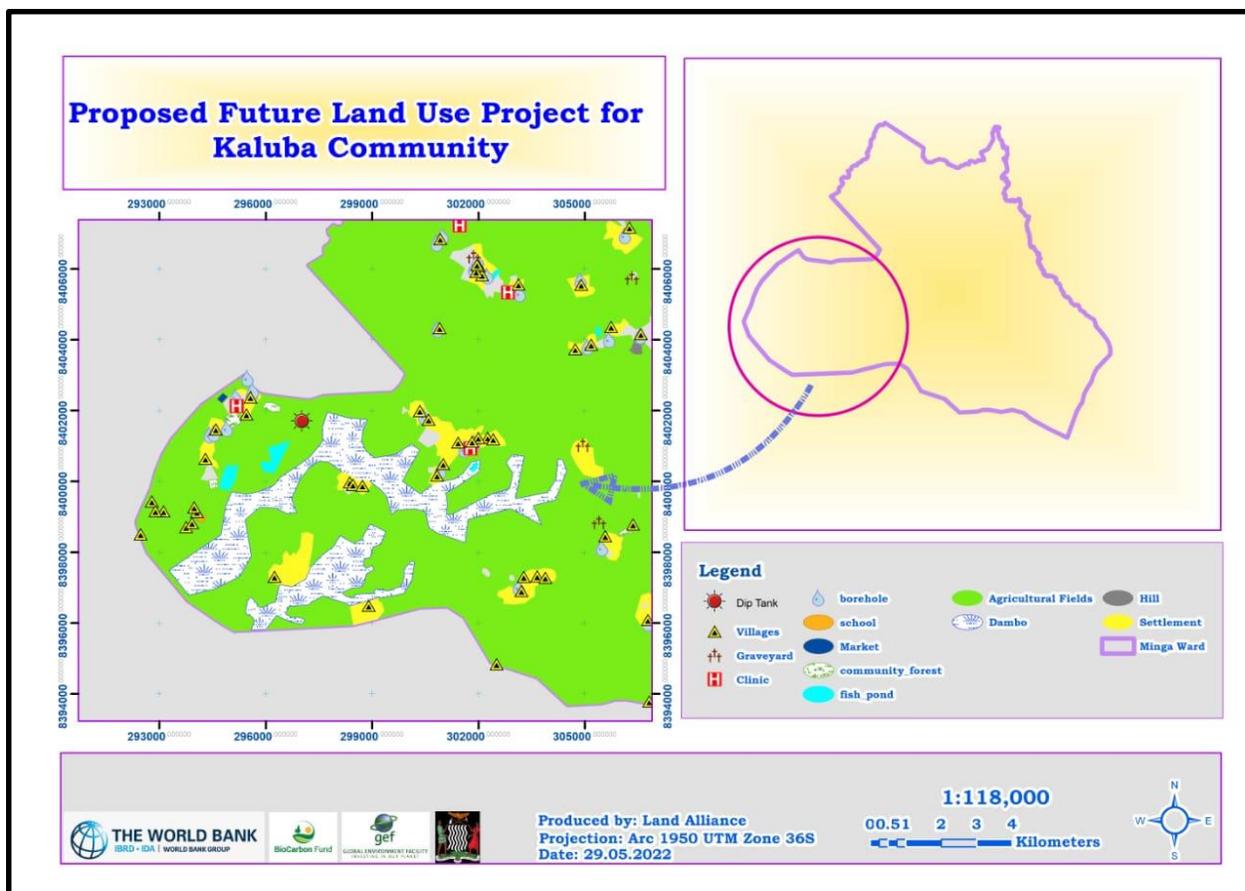


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Kaluba Community Meeting

7.4 Mtumbata Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held at Mtumbata School with a representation of 9 villages, namely: **Nyamapando, Mtumbata, Mzenje, Kalulu, Mbololo, Chibavu, Kazingeni, Kambwiri** and **Kuwamya**. The total number of participants was **36** (19 women and 17 men). The community proposed Nyamisese for community forest, construction of a dam and fish ponds, and boreholes (Kalulu, Mbololo and Kuwamya villages). The rationale for the proposed developments was built on the problems that were identified during the first village meetings conducted in the area as a means of mitigating the effects of climate change and improving their welfare by identifying alternative sources of livelihood. The table below shows the proposed developments and the area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1	Forest (Nyamisese)	16.6
2	Dam (Kaluba)	13.0
3	Fish Ponds (Nyamisese)	2.5

Table 11: Land Reservation for Mtumbata Community Meeting

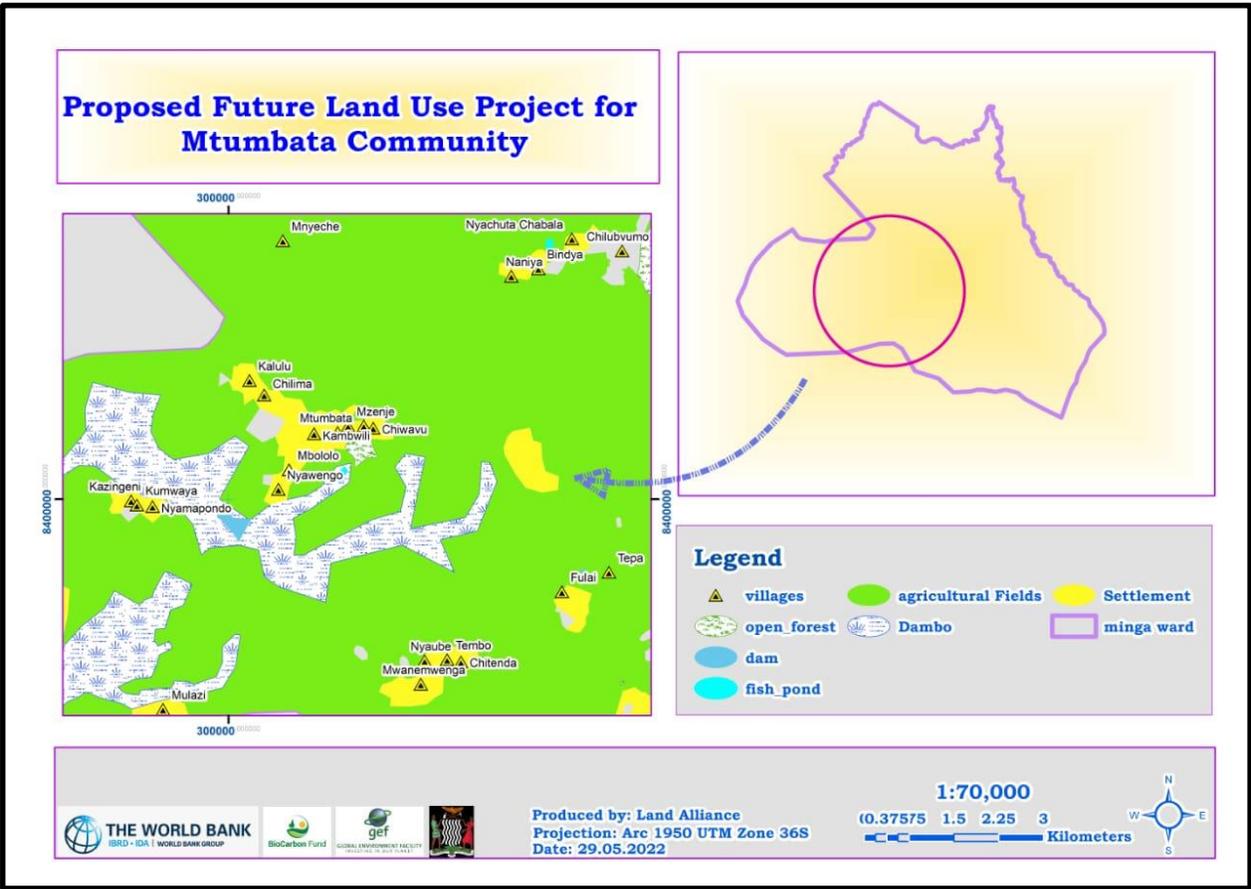


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Mtumbata Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental assessment of Minga 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. Some of the identified negative human activities include poor farming practices, industrialization, and construction of road network, overgrazing, deforestation, charcoal and un sustainable timber production, cropping on hillsides, cutting of logs to fence their gardens or homestead and use in the breweries, bush fires, illegal mining and other related activities. This state of affairs demands that measures are taken to enhance environment protection. For instance, the Mvuvye forest in Petauke and the community managed forests, rivers, mountains and other notable natural resources need to be properly managed.

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	By the year 2030, the population of both Petauke and Lusangazi will increase to over 410,702 people. Currently the people of Petauke (including Minga ward) are dependent on crops and wood fuel which will increase drastically. That will mean more pollution and more carbon for the forests to deal with, and by 2030 these forests	Clearing of land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosive potential.	Adopting and investments in green energy such as the use of energy saving stoves, utilization of solar and wind energy, biogas production from the locally available materials.

		being currently cut down will no longer be there to process the carbon dioxide.		
			Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	Controlled bush fires, use of natural pesticides. Making live fences to their gardens or homestead. Find alternative sources of energy other than wood particularly for breweries which more common in Nyamphande area of Petauke and in Lusangazi. Planting of trees both indigenous and exotic trees (planting of indigenous trees will help conserve the germ-plasm which is currently being lost as a result of indiscriminate cutting down of trees). Training of community members on how to raise tree nurseries and establishment of community woodlots.
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.	Support tree planting around hills and discourage cultivation along river banks. Restrict activities in sensitive habitats. Avoid unnecessary exposure. Restrict indiscriminate 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	Enhance community sensitization aimed at discouraging communities from cultivating along river banks.

cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals. Prohibit hunting.

				<p>Restrict bush fires.</p> <p>Regulate cutting down of trees especially along river banks.</p> <p>Undertake forest conservation activities such as community forest management.</p> <p>Encourage communities to come up with water schemes.</p>
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions is likely to cause air pollution. Charcoal production also contributes to air pollution.	<p>Revegetate bare areas in order to increase soil cover.</p> <p>Minimise vehicle movements and speed.</p> <p>Monitor and enforce environment management mitigation measures.</p> <p>Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.</p>
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage of investment and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	<p>Identify and manage range lands.</p> <p>Enforcement of bylaws regulating various investments.</p> <p>PLUP development.</p> <p>Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.</p>
6	Loss of Land	Displacement of communities or households and reduced grazing land which can cause conflict	There may be loss of farm and grazing land among others by the local communities owning land to investments projects and forest conservation.	<p>Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders.</p> <p>Communities must use Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).</p>

Table 11: Environmental Management Plan

9. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The table below outlines the PLUP Implementation Strategy

Problem	Objectives	Strategy	Output	Indicator
Shortage of Water for Animals and Irrigation	To Improve Access to Water Supply for animals and irrigation	Dam Construction in Kaluba, Nyika and Nyansuka	At least 3 dams constructed	Number of dams constructed.
Inadequate Trading Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of market in Kaluba and Malowe	At least two (2) markets constructed	Number of markets constructed
Inadequate Telecommunications Towers	To create connectivity between the rural and urban communities for easy dissemination of information such as COVID prevention and other pandemics	Installation of communication towers by Telecommunication Companies	At least each Telecommunication Company should put up a tower (MTN, Zamtel and Airtel).	Number of communication towers installed
Soil Degradation	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources	Tree planting exercise and promote natural vegetation growth	Plant at least 5,000 trees	Number of trees planted
		Establishment of Community Forests in Nyamusensa, Dongolosi, Kamphwete, Kalando, Malowe and Kapiri	Establish at least 6 Community Forests	Number of Community Forests Established

Poor Agricultural Practices	To promote agricultural productivity.	Adoption of Climate smart Agriculture	At least 75% of local farmers adopt the CSA technique	Percentage adoption of CSA
		Deployment of extension workers	At least 1 extension worker deployed	Number of extension workers deployed
Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	To promote spatial growth and improve transport system	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitate all roads	Number and length (KM) of roads rehabilitated
		Construction of culverts and bridges	Construct culverts and bridges across all streams	Number of culverts and bridges constructed
Inadequate Health Facilities	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in Mwambula Zumba, Kalukwembe and Kaluba	Construction of at least three (3) health facilities	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 3 staff houses per health facility	Number of staff houses constructed
Long Distances to secondary Schools	To attain a high quality education standard by increasing the number of schools and reducing the teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward	Construction of new classroom blocks	Construct at least 12 classroom blocks in the ward (2 per school)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of schools in Katanda and Solidad Rock	Construct at least 2 schools	Number of schools constructed
		Construction of teacher and staff houses	Construct at least 12 teacher and staff houses	

Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least 1 skills centre established	Number of skills centres established
		Train farmers in fish farming, bee keeping and mushroom conservation Techniques	Train as many people as possible	Number of people trained
		Construction of Fish Ponds in Dongolosi, Nyamusensa, Nyamatepo, Chisave, Kalukwembe	At least 5 fish ponds constructed	Number of Fish ponds constructed
		Establishment of value addition plants	At Least 2 value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established

Table 12: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	3	TBA	TBA
Construction of health Post	3	500,000	1,500,000
Construction of a school	2	500,000	1,000,000
Construction of Staff Houses	15	200,000	3,000,000
Roads Rehabilitation	5	TBA	TBA
Construction of classroom blocks	12	450,000	5,400,000

Table 13: Capital Projects Identified

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

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

the Government, through DMT, only concentrates on the supervision and monitoring of the process.

11. CONCLUSION

The PLUP for Minga 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 Petauke/Lusangazi DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Minga Ward, issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with lack of alternative sources of livelihood being one of the key drivers of unsustainable natural resources management. At the same time there has been haphazard and unsustainable use of land and other natural resources by residents of Minga Ward and those residing in surrounding areas largely due to lack of documented rules and regulations governing the use of resources. Therefore, it is hoped that this PLUP will be used for the purpose for which it was developed.

12. GLOSSARY

12.1 Natural Resources

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

12.1.1 Vegetation

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

12.1.2 Soils

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

12.1.3 Water

This is an essential resource which is required for use by human beings and Wildlife. It is also used for irrigation and navigation by people and by plants to perpetuate, grow and produce

(Mitchell et al, 2004). Besides, the quantity of available water determines the type of land use options and land utilisation types. Thus, the availability and accessibility of water resources in an area determine sustainability and the types of land uses that can be implemented (GIZ, 2012).

12.2 Climate

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

12.2.1 Rainfall

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

12.3 Land Use Planning

According to Liversage and Mangiafico (2014), land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options. It's a process of decision making on the use of the resources of a certain unit of land for options of more productivity, environmentally sound and sustainable economic uses (JICA, 2011). However, Negash (2012) argued that decisions on land

use options are based on the analysis of potentials and constraints of the land resources as guided by the competing needs of the communities.

12.4 Participatory Land Use Planning

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

12.5 Livelihood

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

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

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Minga 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 Minga ward did not want just to leave things at zoning level but they also formulated by-laws pertaining the natural resources that were identified in their community. Traditionally, no one is allowed to give a penalty to the offenders except the chief as he is the custodian of natural resources in the chiefdom.

GOVERNANCE RULES FOR MINGA WARD

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

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

Table 14: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Proposed Future Land Use Map

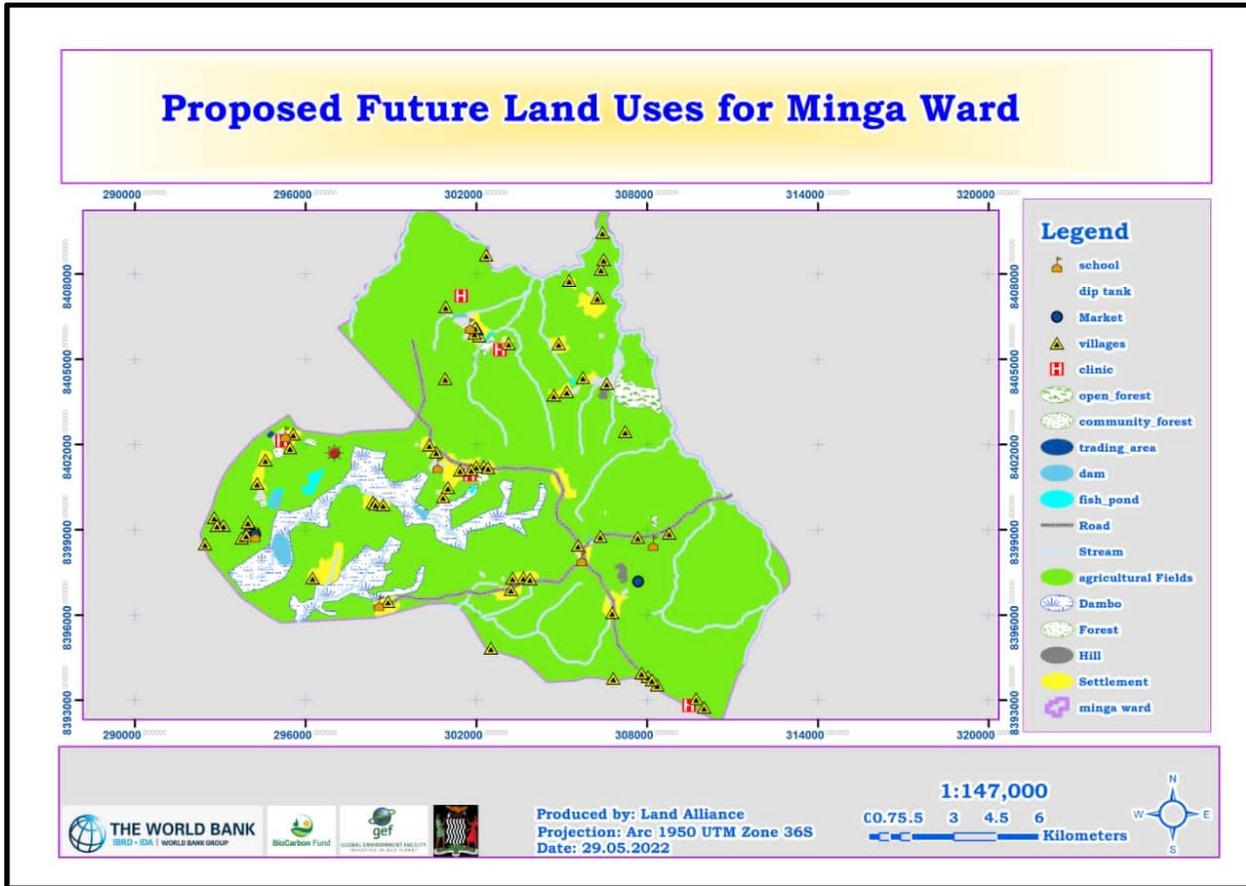


Figure 23: Future Land Use Map for Minga Ward

Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers

Indunas Meeting

ATTENDANCE LIST
 PROGRAMME: PLUP DATE: 16/03/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	William Munda	M	Chambwa	096449823	293455/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	Giffi Waboyu	M	Mwamba	0970560073	353489/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	Paul Banda	M	Kalungu	076256975	327645/53/1	P Banda
04	Sebastian Daka	M	Mizenje	0971823337	294278/53/1	S. Daka
05	Jamson Chikungu	M	Pezyani	0740782606	145216/1/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	Nirwanthi Phiri	F	Mwambwa	0971865267	146541/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	Brighton Mwamba	M	Chinzombe	0968266016	320012/53/1	B. Mwamba
08	Konwani Tembo	M	Kalungu	0710753724		K. Tembo
09	Rafeson Banda	M	Chimutondo	0966226069	266103/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Olivea Kaleha	M	Mwamba	0977524489	109425/74/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Alick Banda	M	Nyaciwila	097629372	216788/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT
 ATTENDANCE LIST
 PROGRAMME: DATE: 16/03/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	Alison Lungu	M	Kalungu	0976435155	321186/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Lameck Sakala	M	Mwamba	0979065120	357612/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Stephen Banda	M	Sichombwi	0779761082	318309/53/1	S. B.

First Village Meetings

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KALUBA DATE: _____

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Agness Temb	F	Sali	Petauke			
2	Ruth Phiri	F	Sali	Petauke			
3	Annastasia Mwanza	F	Singolo	Petauke	915 21050		Annastasia
4	Alice Baka	F	Singolo	Petauke			
5	Ennat Banda	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
6	Iveter Baka	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
7	Vanes Zulu	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
8	Nega Zulu	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
9	Elizabeth Lungu	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke			
10	Ideh Daka	F	Singolo	Petauke			
11	Justina Banda	F	Singolo	Petauke			
12	Faneh Zulu	F	Singolo	Petauke			
13	Alice Phiri	F	Singolo	Petauke			
14	Evalyn Mwendu	F	Singolo	Petauke			
15	Juwana Lungu	F	Singolo	Petauke			
16	Elizabeth Temb	F	Sali	Petauke	136076268165	E. Temb	
17	Mwanida Mwanza	F	Sali	Petauke	097 2185654		M. Mwanza
18	Agness Baka	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
19	Dainess Mwanza	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	0977 22889		
20	Alicia Phiri	F	Sali	Petauke			
21	Absi Zulu	F	Sali	Petauke			

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KALUBA DATE: 30-03-22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
22	Selestina Baka	F	Singolo	Petauke			
23	Justina Temb	F	Katando	Petauke			
24	Amarchy Banda	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
25	Indira Mwanza	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	015 1924		
26	Alicia Temb	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	096 390509		
27	Mary Temb	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	096 311903		
28	Ruth Banda	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	094 125153		
29	Joyce Banda	F	Kampulwe	Petauke			
30	Alicia amani Ngulu	F	Chabala	Petauke			
31	Berna Mwanza	F	Chabala	Petauke	0977 552113		
32	Isther Temb	F	Chapelani	Petauke			
33	Catherine Zulu	F	Chapelani	Petauke			
34	Queen Mwanza	F	Sali	Petauke			
35	Bupe Phiri	F	Sali	Petauke	0771731981		E. baka
36	Edesi Daka	F	Kalando	Petauke			
37	Nisa Nyelenda	F	Sali	Petauke			
38	Grace Lungu	F	Cinsakasa	Petauke	0977 243245		
39	Lina Sabala	F	Chapelani	Petauke	0960 910562		L. Sabala
40	Lance Ngulu	F	Chapelani	Petauke			
41	Nyankosya Lungu	F	Mwelwa	Petauke			
42	Isartha Mwanza	F	Mwelwa	Petauke	0963 645488		

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KALUBA DATE: 30-03-22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43	ZCYA Daba	F	Salani	Petauke			
44	Patricia Banda	F	Salani	Petauke	0970598240		
45	John Zulu	M	Chepelani	Petauke	0970557071		
46	Bayeri Mumba	F	Petisiya	Petauke	097746008		
47	Zimani Mumba	M	Chepelani	Petauke	0961028871		
48	Esau Mumba	M	H. Katanda	Petauke	0979996551		
49	Martin Phiri	M	H-Sinyelo	Petauke	0979653551		
50	Damusan Phiri	M	H. Salani	Petauke			
51	Zizias Phiri	M	H. Chepelani	Petauke			
52	Davit Mwanza	M	H. Kalanda	Petauke	0975243552		
53	Nkani Jackson Zulu	M	Kalanda	Petauke			
54	Kandwela Tembo	M	Kalanda	Petauke	0970155724		
55	Mumba Sigan	M	Councilor mumba	Petauke	097337936		
56	Poni Banda	M	H. Kalanda	Petauke	0976256975		
57	HARRISON TEMBO	M	P. D. K. A	Petauke	097142401		<i>H</i>

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KALUBA DATE: 30-03-22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
79	Chizoba Tembo	M	CHAWAZA	Petauke	0962918519		<i>Chizoba</i>
80	Lameck Lunan	M	CHAWAZA	Petauke	0971476923		<i>Lameck</i>
81	Frederick Sikaiga	M	Chawaza	Petauke	0963949514		<i>Frederick</i>
82	John Zulu	M	Chepelani	Petauke	0966038706		<i>John</i>
83	Bonifacio Mumba	M	Kamphwete	Petauke			<i>B. Mumba</i>
84	Wambani Mumba	M	Chepelani	Petauke	077716272		<i>W. Mumba</i>
85	Olivak Tembo	M	Katanda	Petauke			<i>O. Tembo</i>
86	Dennis Zulu	M	Kamphwete	Petauke			<i>D. Zulu</i>
87	Salofani Zulu	M	Muselwa	Petauke			<i>Salofani</i>
88	Labson Banda	M	Muselwa	Petauke			<i>Labson</i>
89	Landan Mwanza	M	Kalanda	Petauke	0978620746		<i>Landan</i>
90	HARRISON TEMBO Geophan Khama	M	Katanda	Petauke	0970606715		<i>Geophan</i>
91	Chato Mumba	M	beza	Petauke	0975968855		<i>Chato</i>
92	Isidoro Sakala	M	Kalanda	Petauke	0779869905		<i>Isidoro</i>
93	RICHARD Mwanza	M	Katanda	Petauke	0970741005		<i>R. Mwanza</i>
94	Melihu Zulu	M	Sinyelo	Petauke	0969022578		<i>M. Zulu</i>
95	Dani Tembo	M	Salani	Petauke	0965389666		<i>D. Tembo</i>
96	Felicia Mumba	M	Muselwa	Petauke			<i>F. Mumba</i>
97	HENDRICK Mumba	M	Kamphwete	Petauke			<i>H. Mumba</i>
98	Kambembe Saul	M	Katanda	Petauke	097595335		<i>Kambembe</i>
			Petauke Town Council	Petauke	0977415161		<i>Saul</i>

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KANJOKA DATE: 31/3/22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
22	JOHAN PHIRI	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
23	FELICIOUS PATKA	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	076884888		J. Phiri
24	DORICA SIKANGA	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	-		
25	EVERLINE PHIRI	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
26	BELITA MUMBA	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
27	LUCY MUMBA	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			B. MUMBA
28	ESHAET PHIRI	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
29	MAUCSI PHIRI	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	0964176927		
30	ATELIDA MUMBA	F	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
31	SOSTANIK PHIRI	M	CHAMINDOO	PETAUKE			
32	SMITH MUMBA	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	0968963766		S. Phiri
33	JIMMY LUSU	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	096233485		S. MUMBA
34	HASTIN TEMBO	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	0961792941		- G. Tembo
35	MWALE ISAAC	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	096631813		- MUMBA
36	EZEKIAH TEMBO	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	0975897252		- Phiri
37	PATRICK PHIRI	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	0955885271		Phiri
38	KENEDEY PHIRI	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	Phiri		
39	STANISLAV M LUSU	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0965694408		S. Lusua
40	LINDYAN PHIRI	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			Phiri
41	EVANS TEMBO	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
42	MATTHIAS TEMBO	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: KANJOKA DATE: 31/3/22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43	PHIRI LAWRENCE	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	0967321572		Phiri
44	JOHAN PHIRI	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	0963232059		J. PHIRI
45	PHIRI UTICGA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0764009633		J. PHIRI
46	SAMSON PHIRI	M	CHAKOSA MUMBA	PETAUKE	0977758105		Phiri
47	KALUNGA PHIRI	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	0964058827		
48	INNOCENT TEMBO	M	CHAMINDOO	PETAUKE			
49	ANDREW PHIRI	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
50	STEPHEN LUSU	M	CHAMINDOO	PETAUKE			
51	MUMBA LUSU	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
52	MAMUSO LUSU	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0762027601		- LUSU
53	JOHAN TEMBO	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE	0965405972		MUMBA
54	RAPHAEL ZULU	M	CHAMINDOO	PETAUKE	0962333187		TEMBO
55	DAVID BANDA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0972699860		
56	SMER ZULU	M	CHAMINDOO	PETAUKE			
57	MATTHIAS MUMBA	M	PEZTANI	PETAUKE			
58	PERE MUMBA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
59	SAMSON BANDA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
60	DANSON ZULU	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0764892874		
61	NATHAN LUSU	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0764010673		
62	DAMIANO PATKA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
63	DANIEL MUMBA	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	0962527888		

**PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING**

VENUE: KANJOKA

DATE: 31/3/22

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
64	Jonathan Mumba	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE	096171819		
65	Alex Mwanza	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
66	Rosemary Tembo	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
67	Samuel Phiri	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
68	Rabocq daka	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
69	Precious Lungu	F	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
70	Lufeyo Tembo	M	KANJOKA	PETAUKE			
71	Bye Joseph Mwanza	F	PDLA FORESTRY	PETAUKE	0970984355		
72	Kamboko Saul	M	Petauke town Council	PETAUKE	0977461008	mapkelttembo@gmail.com	
73	Kingona Clamma	M	Agriculture	PETAUKE	097745161	kingonac@gmail.com	
74	Ashor Phiri	F	Petauke town Council	PETAUKE	097723462	ashorshor@gmail.com	
75	HARRISON Tembo	M	P D L A	PETAUKE	097599737	harrison85@gmail.com	
76	JAMON CHIKUNGA	M	PEZYANI H/MAN	PETAUKE	0971142401	harmontembo@gmail.com	
78	RABSON BRANDA	M	CHIMUTONDO H/MAN	PETAUKE	0940282006		
79	BALANCE Tembo	F	PEZYANI	PETAUKE	0711731971		
80	Patricia Mwanza	F	PEZYANI	PETAUKE	0966426010		
81	Richardson Banda	M	Petauke town Council	PETAUKE	0968677506	netisha mwanza	

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: DATE:

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	George PHIRI	m	Mzumila	PETAUKE	0974324524	-
2	MASAU MUKANDA	m	Mzumila	PETAUKE	0970726217	-
3	CENSAIR Tembo	m	Mzumila	PETAUKE	0975786082	-
4	Celestino Zulu	M	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	0968977589	-
5	NAPHTALI J BANDA	m	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	0974317761	-
6	Suzio DAKA	M	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	0973289800	-
7	NAPHTALI. C. BANDA	M	CHINZOMBO	PETAUKE	0971066708	-
8	Saidi Banda	M	Mzumila	PETAUKE	071596580	-
9	Werginacion Lelanda	M	TEPA	PETAUKE	0979299364	-
10	BANDI PHIRI	M	TEPA	PETAUKE	0972086130	-
11	PHIRI Agell	M	CHINZOMBO	PETAUKE	0975558783	-
12	Mwanza Brighton	m	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	0968266016	-
13	Peturo Inde	m	TEPA	PETAUKE	0976463719	-
14	Aaron Tembo	M	mweremwang	PETAUKE	-	-
15	victor mwahe	M	fy	PETAUKE	0978883689	-
16	Richard Phiri	M	Nyaube	PETAUKE	097834567	-
17	THOMAS PHIRI	M	Nyaube	PETAUKE	-	-
18	Sabon Tembo	M	MheleNGa	PETAUKE	0975596069	-
19	Emelia mumba	F	chambue	PETAUKE	-	-
20	Emelia mwanza	f	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	-	-
21	iolet mumba	f	fy	PETAUKE	-	-

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MALONE CORNER SCHOOL DATE: 24/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
22	Ntami Banda	f	chambue	PETAUKE	-	-
23	Loce Zulu	f	ZUMILA	PETAUKE	-	-
24	malita phiri	F	chambue	PETAUKE	-	-
25	Beatrice mumba	f	fy	PETAUKE	-	-
26	Enice mumba	f	fy	PETAUKE	-	-
27	Aklima DAKA	F	fy	PETAUKE	0979052287	-
28	NGOZI mwanza	f	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	0779739177	-
29	Genala mumba	f	Chinzombo	PETAUKE	-	-
30	winfred Tembo	M	TEPA	PETAUKE	0970888424	-
31	Angel phiri	M	chinzombo	PETAUKE	0965589933	-
32	Heaton lungu	M	fy	PETAUKE	0976914443	-
33	Severiano TEMBO	M	Fy	PETAUKE	0964060748	-
34	france DAKA	M	fy	PETAUKE	0971729461	-
35	frances mwanza	m	chambue	PETAUKE	-	-
36	Lynson mwanza	M	chambue	PETAUKE	0971403049	-
37	Lawrence Tembo	M	TEPA	PETAUKE	0717622629	-
38	Emmanuel mumba	M	Chambue	PETAUKE	0770650285	-
39	SHADRECK MWAHE	M	Fulani	PETAUKE	0975284657	-
40	STEPHEN MWAHE	M	Fulani	PETAUKE	0712087246	-
41	CENSAIR TEMBO	M	Tembo village	PETAUKE	0974638881	-
	BRAYSON Tembo	M	Fulani village	PETAUKE	097911809	-

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MALOXIE COMM SCHOOL DATE: 26/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43.	LIMBUKANI DAKA	M	FUKAI VILLAGE	PETAUKE	0965148339	-	-
44.	WILKMAN PHIRI	M	CHINZOMBO VLG	PETAUKE	0959764087	-	-
45.	PIER WASHALI	M	FUKAI VILLAGE	PETAUKE	-	-	-
46.	Moses Tembo	M	TEMBO VILLAGE	PETAUKE	-	-	-
47.	TEMBO JACKSON	M	TEMBO VLG	PETAUKE	0962399643	-	-
48.	TEMBO SIMON	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	0968434829	-	-
49.	YKON DAKA	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	09756550	-	-
50.	SHADRECK LUNGU	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	0974839761	-	-
51.	GLIASI DAKA	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	0766686697	-	-
51.	WILLIAM MUMBA	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	-	-	-
52.	DANIEL MUMBA	M	CHAMBWE V/GE	PETAUKE	0972376716	-	-
53.	JONA Zulu	M	CHAMBWE V/GE	PETAUKE	-	-	-
54.	STEVENS PHIRI	M	CHINZOMBO VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
55.	DATRICK TEMBO	M	CHINZOMBO VLG	PETAUKE	0973853335	-	-
56.	STACKY PUS	M	MULONGA V/GE	PETAUKE	0975647266	-	-
57.	BANDER LUNGU	M	TEPA V/GE	PETAUKE	0975287928	-	-
58.	CLOTILDEAN DAKA	F	FULAI VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
59.	MICHELINA TEMBO	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	0974875444	-	-
60.	BEATRICE MUKA	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	0971070547	-	-
61.	JANET TEMBO	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
62.	RICHARD DAKA	M	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	0968482784	-	-
				PETAUKE	0976069749	-	-

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MALOXIE COMM SCHOOL DATE: 26/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
63.	CHIRISO TEMBO	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	09744321022	-	-
64.	ZULU ALICE	F	MUZUMBA VLG	PETAUKE	0971063711	-	-
65.	META MUMBA	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	0973458718	-	-
66.	MASEKO FREDRICK	M	MUZUMBA VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
67.	JOSEPHINE MUKA	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
68.	ZAKIWE SAKALA	F	CHAMBWE VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
67.	ALICE DAKA	F	CHINZOMBO VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
70.	FAKESI MUKA	F	CHINZOMBO VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
71.	SALU KAMBOBE	M	DNI	PETAUKE	0977415161	-	-
72.	ROSEY PHIRI	F	DNI	PETAUKE	0973599735	kambobeb@jmail.com	-
73.	ELIZABETH PHIRI	F	CHAMBWE VLG	PETAUKE	-	heleny2018@gmail.com	-
74.	ARZESI SAKALA	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
75.	MOSZI TEMBO	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	097963460	-	-
76.	ROMARI TEMBO	F	FUKAI VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
77.	JENARD SAKALA	M	P.T.C	PETAUKE	-	-	-
78.	JAMES MUMBA	M	P.O.D.A	PETAUKE	0974493096	Spenard17@gmail.com	-
79.	BANDA ABRAHAM	M	TEPA VLG	PETAUKE	0979906534	-	-
80.	DAKA KHASON	M	TEPA VLG	PETAUKE	-	-	-
81.	GEORGE PHIRI	M	SOCIAL WELFARE	PETAUKE	0978062640	phingenge83@gmail.com	-

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MTUMBATA DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
01	ALEDI Zulu	F	MWELWU	PETAUKE	0970857089	-	A. Zulu
02	MALIM DAKA	F	MWELWU	PETAUKE	0962386415	-	M.P
03	DOROTHY PHIRI	F	KAMBWILI	PETAUKE	-	-	D. PHIRI
04	MRS PHIRI	F	KAMUKU	PETAUKE	-	-	-/A
05	Florence Bamba	F	ZENZE	PETAUKE	-	-	-
06	Rosaria Zulu	F	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	-	-	-
07	ELIZA PHIRI	F	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	-	-	-
08	Paisila Lungu	F	MWELWU	PETAUKE	0975993522	-	P Lungu
09	LUCY PHIRI	F	KAMBWILI	PETAUKE	0962358847	-	L. PHIRI
10	IREEN PHIRI	F	KAMBWILI	PETAUKE	0974689903	-	I. Phiri
11	TEMBO ALESI	F	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	-	-	-A tembo
12	DONALD DAKA	F	ICAMBWILI	PETAUKE	0966717736	-	- DAKA
13	ZANG Lungu	F	CHITAMA	PETAUKE	0974163887	-	Z. Lungu
14	MWANZA IREEN	F	MWELWU	PETAUKE	-	-	-
15	Mable Chipanga	F	KAMBWILI	PETAUKE	-	-	-
16	Joang Daka	F	KAZINGENI	PETAUKE	0963137263	-	-/A
17	CATHRINE Lungu	F	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	-	-	- Lungu
18	Rachael Mwanza	F	NYAMAPANDA	PETAUKE	0966258856	-	Rachael Mwanza
19	Idmaria Daka	F	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0973454140	-	-/A DAKA
20	Agness Lungu	F	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0972705864	-	-A LUNGU
21	Florence Phiri	F	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0776818321	-	F. PH.

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MTUMBATA DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
22	PATRICK PHIRI	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0979859644	-	Patrick Phiri
23	AARON ZULU	M	NYAWENGO	PETAUKE	-	-	A. Zulu
24	TEMBO NSANCU	M	KAMUKU	PETAUKE	0968589721	-	Tembo Nsancu
25	PETER PHIRI	M	CHILIMA	PETAUKE	0765889925	-	P. Phiri
26	AMAD MWANZA	M	CHILIMA	PETAUKE	09767961855	-	A. Mwanza
27	ROBERT ZULU	M	KAMUKU	PETAUKE	090010575	-	R. Zulu
28	YANDIKANI MWANZA	M	CHILIMA	PETAUKE	0977142514	-	Yandikani Mwanza
29	TEMBO MOSES	M	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0978447724	-	Tembo Moses
30	VINCENT TEMBO	M	NYAMWENGO	PETAUKE	-	-	V. Tembo
31	DAKA ALICK	M	MUZENZE	PETAUKE	091222290	-	Daka Allick
32	RAPHON TEMBO	M	MUZENZE	PETAUKE	0968263734	-	Raphon Tembo
33	CHIKAZA ZULU	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0974-302080	-	Chikaza Zulu
34	AARDN DAKA	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0978164656	-	Aardn Daka
35	PAUL ZULU	M	CHILIMA	PETAUKE	0974426659	-	Paul Zulu
36	CHILIMA LUNGU	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0974142938	-	Chilima Lungu
37	AMAD SAKALA	M	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0972092007	-	Amad Sakala
38	JOPHAEL DAKA	M	CHIWAVU	PETAUKE	0977620557	-	Jophael Daka
39	EVASON MBWE	M	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0975679621	-	Evason Mbwe
40	ALFRED SAKALA	M	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0967158942	-	Alfred Sakala
41	JOHN PHIRI	M	KAMBWILI	PETAUKE	0979866175	-	John Phiri
42	PHIRI JAMES	M	MTUMBATA	PETAUKE	0974318661	-	Phiri James

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MTUMBATA DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43	BANDE LUKULU						
44	MICHAEL M MWALE	M	NYAWENGO	PETAUKE	0		
45	SPIRANO BANDA	M	MURATHI/CONANJI	PETAUKE	0979520966		
46	SITANLEY ZULU	M	MURATHI/CONANJI	PETAUKE	0973365049		
47	ISAAC DAKA	M	MURATHI/CONANJI	PETAUKE	0978103909		
48	MATHEUS TEMBO	M	MURATHI	PETAUKE	0977731824		
49	LAWRENCE SAKAZA	M	MURATHI	PETAUKE			
50	MISHAKI LUKULU	M	NYAMATHI/NDI #Man	PETAUKE	068891160		
51	MOSES ZULU	M	NYAWENGO	PETAUKE	0976822118		L Sakaza
52	KANGA DAKA	M	MURATHI TUNOFF	PETAUKE	096893416		
53	ALPHARO MBEWE	M	WEDDI NYAWENGO	PETAUKE	0965853967		L DAKA
54	MWANZA MATIWO	M	CHI BAWI	PETAUKE	0922560362		ALU OK
55	SAMUEL BANDA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE			
56	GEORGE BANDA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE	0965443077		Uku
57	SILUS TEMBO	M	CHI BAWI	PETAUKE			
58	LAMWELI BANDA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE			
59	ANASTAZIO DAKA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE			
60	LAWRENCE BANDA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE			
61	HAZA PHIRI	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0974223250		
62	DAVIDSON PHIRI	M	MUZENJE	PETAUKE	0970066121		
63	MOSES TEMBO	M	MUZENJE	PETAUKE	0978729935		TEMBO

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MTUMBATA DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
64	Genado Tembo	F	Mbololo	PETAUKE	077616326		Baba
65	Manah DAKA	F	Kambuli	PETAUKE			
66	Betha Tembo	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE	0978460070		Baba
67	Angela Mwanza	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE			
68	Florence Mumba	F	Mulaga	PETAUKE	0974275185		
69	Violah Nchiang	F	Ndabala	PETAUKE	0779831046		N V
70	Yeronica Lungu	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE			
71	Anna Mwanza	F	Nyawengo	PETAUKE			
72	Aciling DAKA	F	Nyawengo	PETAUKE			
73	Yvonne Lungu	F	Mwelwa	PETAUKE	0978324155		Yvonne
74	Mavis Zulu	F	Nyawengo	PETAUKE			M. Zulu
75	Aness Tembo	F	Mtumbata	PETAUKE			Z. PHIRI
76	Zalesi Phiri	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE	0975199037		A. Lungu
77	ATWAGA LONGA	F	Mwelwa	PETAUKE			J. Zulu
78	Jesinda Zulu	F	Chiling	PETAUKE	0976327138		
79	Nelly Phiri	F	Mtumbata	PETAUKE	0976829431		
80	Nelly Phiri	F	Mwelwa	PETAUKE			
81	Florence Tembo	F	Mulaga	PETAUKE	09711067586		B. Tembo
82	Dalles Mumba	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE			V. Mumba
83	Vanessa Mumba	F	Kalulu	PETAUKE	0976295938		L. Mumba
84	Lexina Mwanza	F	Mwelwa	PETAUKE			
84	Emilia Phiri	F					

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: Mtumba DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
85	PEWLO MWANZA	M	TEMBO-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0987543/30	-	
86	ROSEMARY PHIKI	F	MULANZI-HEADWOMAN	PETAUKE	-	-	
87	KINEEY ZULU	M	KALUKU-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0762083516	-	
88	LUDISHA LUSCU	M	NYAWENGU-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	077291965	-	
89	MWANZA KUSCU	M	NYAWENGU-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0968734698	-	
90	MBAWE JAIROSE	M	NYAWENGU-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	-	-	
91	RAPHIEL TEMBO	M	CHIBANU-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	-	-	
92	CHRISTOPHER BAKA	M	MADOLELO-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0716372608	-	
93	JAHN TEMBO	M	MJUMBA-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0770065988	-	
94	JOSIAS BAKA	M	MADOLELO-NDUNA	PETAUKE	0976910496	-	
95	JENARO SAKALA	M	MUZELIJE-HEADMAN	PETAUKE	0971823327	-	
96	JAMES MICHAA	M	T.P-PETAUKE LEMELI	PETAUKE	0974498096	-	
97	RICHARDSON BUKA	M	P.D.L.A	PETAUKE	077996534	-	
98	SAUL KAMUKA	M	DIWIS	PETAUKE	0968677505	-	
			System P.I.C	PETAUKE	097945161	-	

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: Mtumba DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
99	CHARLES KIBOJU	M	NDARARA HEADMAN	PETAUKE	-	-	
100	RICHARD PHIKI	M	CHIBANU	PETAUKE	0961636688	-	
101	BAKA RUBBIA	M	MUZELIJE	PETAUKE	097954961	-	
102	LEMEKANI TEMBO	M	NYAWENGU	PETAUKE	-	-	
103	ASANY MWANZA	M	KALUKU	PETAUKE	0972364414	-	
104	SHABASHINI KUSCU	M	CHALEMA	PETAUKE	0965089610	-	
105	JONATHAN MWANZA	M	CHALEMA	PETAUKE	0973199135	-	
106	MUSA SAKALA	M	CHALEMA	PETAUKE	096135159	-	
107	MUSA MARIKO	M	NYAWENGU	PETAUKE	0976163211	-	
108	LEMEKANI BAKA	M	CHIBANU	PETAUKE	072086001	-	
109	JOSIAS BAKA	M	KAMBULI	PETAUKE	0977450346	-	
110	MBAWU KUSCU	M	MBOLOLO	PETAUKE	0970132570	-	
111	GERMO BAKA	M	NYAWENGU	PETAUKE	0	-	

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MTUMBATA

DATE: 28/03/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
112	Rosemary Lungu	F	Munduli	Petauke	097433553	-	A. Lungu
113	Zulu Bonadette	F	Chibavu	Petauke	-	-	-
114	Luliana mwana	F	Chibavu	Petauke	09602154	-	- Tembo
115	Malesa Tembo	F	Muzenje	Petauke	077074884	-	N. DAKA
116	Nelisa Daka	F	Chibavu	Petauke	077644385	-	- DAKA R. Daka
117	Brenta mumba	F	Chilinga	Petauke	-	-	-
118	Rosea Daka	F	Nyamapanda	Petauke	-	-	-
119	Saret Ngame	F	Kambwili	Petauke	-	-	-
120	Sasla Banda	F	Kambwili	Petauke	-	-	-
121	Mwansa Daka	F	Nyamapanda	Petauke	097332264	-	-
122	Patrice Daka	F	Chilinga	Petauke	097465078	ganyu@petauke.com	-
123	Grace Phiri	F	Forestry	Petauke	097599933	hanyu@petauke.com	-
124	Isupe Ntawahi	F	PIC	Petauke	0974201535	-	-
125	Esther Phiri	F	Muzenje	Petauke	097472607	-	- Phiri
126	MARA Phiri	M	Chilima	Petauke	0975683323	-	- B. Mumba
127	Chok Phiri	M	Chilima				
128	Benson Mwanza						

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: MWAMBULA-ZUMBA SCHOOL

DATE: 29th MARCH 2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.	Leson Banda	M	MTECHE TURN OFF - CHAMBWA	PETAUKE	-	-	-
2.	Sera Tembo	M	Chikumbi	Petauke	097362409	-	-
3.	John Mbase	M	Bindia vlg	Petauke	0978324830	-	J. Mbase
4.	Banda Michael	M	Manzi-2 vlg	Petauke	0977260807	-	M. Banda
5.	Basho Banda	M	Headman Banda	Petauke	-	-	B. Banda
6.	Dickson Mwale	M	Headman Chikumbi	Petauke	0976133227	-	D. Mwale
7.	Victor Chimeto Banda	M	Majechi Turn-off	Petauke	0978141422	-	V. Banda
8.	S. Banda	M	Mwansa vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
9.	Bernard Banda	M	Mwansa vlg	Petauke	096640452	-	B. Banda
10.	Gregory Tembo	M	Headman Ngantwati	Petauke	09792714	-	G. Tembo
11.	Dickson Daka	M	Mwansa vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
12.	Isaac Mumba	M	Ngantwati vlg	Petauke	-	-	I. Mumba
13.	Maxwell Stambeko	M	Manzi-2 vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
14.	Tembo Lore	M	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
15.	Raphael Phiri	M	Mwambula vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
16.	PHIRI MC DONALD	M	Mwambula vlg	Petauke	097860757	-	M. Phiri
17.	SILVESTER CISTAMO J.	M	Ntombani vlg	Petauke	-	-	S. Cistamo
18.	Paukani Mumba	M	Mwansa vlg	Petauke	0970753729	-	P. Mumba
19.	Mwanto Mwanza	M	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
20.	Phiri Luck	M	Mwansa vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
21.	James Daka	M	Ngantwati vlg	Petauke	097935629	-	J. Daka

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: DATE:

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
22	Bayamm Phiri	M	Mwanza	PETAUKE	-	-	Phiri
23	BENAD Phiri	M	Mankye	PETAUKE	071060910	-	B Phiri
24	ICCKEJA Zulu	M	MBINTYE	PETAUKE	-	-	Z Zulu
25	JOSHUA Tembo	M	Njauwa cabala	Petauke	076163588	-	Phiri
26	Joseph Mumba	M	Njauwa cabala	Petauke	-	-	-
27	Knock Tembo	M	Mindje vlg	Petauke	073491267	-	C. Zulu
28	Bauzani Tembo	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	Petauke
29	Fredrick Mwanza	M	Nkhonga vlg	Petauke	0774558866	-	F. Mwanza
30	Tohane Phiri	M	Kalukwembe vlg	Petauke	-	-	y. Phiri
31	Matthew Phiri	M	Mwanza vlg	Petauke	076655271	-	Phiri
32	Kennedy Daka	M	Manzi-2	Petauke	073570568	-	-
33	Rilas Njobvu	M	Manzi-2	Petauke	-	-	E. Njobvu
34	Vesting Phiri	F	Mwanza vlg	Petauke	-	-	V. Phiri
35	Beatty Phiri	F	Manzi-2 vlg	Petauke	0770543360	-	-
36	Stella Zulu	F	Nama vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
37	Evelyn Tembo	F	Nama vlg	Petauke	-	-	S. Daka
38	Servilia Daka	F	Lukwembe vlg	Petauke	-	-	A. Mwanza
39	Anna Mwanza	F	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	B. Lungu
40	Betina Lungu	F	Nama vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
41	Belenite Banda	F	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
42	MUSOZI Zulu	F	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	-

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: DATE:

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43	Xinfridas Mwanza	F	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	078632639	-	W. Mwanza
44	Idah Mwaile	F	Sinkumbeni vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
45	Damalezi Mumba	F	Bindia vlg	Petauke	-	-	M. Mumba
46	Falesi Daka	F	Nama farm	Petauke	-	-	-
47	Faaise Banda	F	Bindia vlg	Petauke	076826428	-	Banda
48	Soleji Tembo	F	Bindia vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
49	Beena Daka	F	Chiwano vlg	Petauke	-	-	B. DAKA
50	Betha Zulu	F	Chiwano vlg	Petauke	075669171	-	B. Zulu
51	Mable Phiri	F	Mwanza vlg	Petauke	-	-	M. Phiri
52	Maween Daka	F	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
53	Mary Mwanza	F	Kalukwembe vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
54	Mildred Banda	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	077016332	-	M. Banda
55	White Mwanza	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	W. Mwanza
56	Dennise Njobvu	M	Nkhonga vlg	Petauke	076820716	-	D. Njobvu
57	Raphael Banda	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
58	Godfree Banda	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
59	Colson Zulu	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	07752812	-	-
60	Mike Mwaile	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
61	Carason Phiri	M	Chiwano vlg	Petauke	-	-	-
62	Frank Mwaile	M	Njantwabi vlg	Petauke	077057700	-	-
63	Dyson Mwanza	M	Kalukwembe vlg	Petauke	077760300	-	-

Validation Meetings

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

Validation &
30-06-22

Mingwa Ward

VENUE: Makowe DATE: 1st June 2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Eunice Banda	F	Mzumira	Petauke			<i>Eunice</i>
2	Afaled Phiri	F	Mzumira	Petauke	0975173513		
3	Grace Phiri	F	Mzumira	Petauke	0971479033		
4	Bonari Tembo	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
5	Grace Banda	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
6	Mary mumba	F	Mzumira	Petauke	0955274331		
7	Eliza masoko	F	Mzumira	Petauke	0770595690		<i>masoko</i>
8	Royce Tembo	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
9	Gotrude Daka	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
10	Beatrice mumba	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
11	Vai Phiri	F	Fly	Petauke			
12	Matilda Lunga	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
13	Dorothy Tembo	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
14	Elen Lunga	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
15	Daliso Mwendu	M	Chitanda	Petauke	0975297000		<i>Daliso</i>
16	Rabecka Mwanza	F	Fly	Petauke			
17	Rabecka Tembo	F	Fly	Petauke			
18	Etina Phiri	F	Mzumira	Petauke			
19	Ngelezi Tembo	M	Fly	Petauke	0972609270		<i>N. Tembo</i>
20	Fades Tembo	F	Fly	Petauke			
21	Neva Daka	M	Chizombo	Petauke	0972609270		<i>N. DAKA</i>

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

Validation and
30-06-22

Mingwa Ward

VENUE: Makowe DATE: 1st June 2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
22	James Banda	M	Chitanda	Petauke	0970718200		<i>James</i>
23	Isaac Sakala	M	Tepa	Petauke	0972119324		<i>Isaac</i>
24	Layson Zulu	M	Mzumira	Petauke			<i>Layson</i>
25	Patrick Tembo	M	Fly	Petauke			<i>Patrick</i>
26	William Mumba	M	Chambwe	Petauke	0976444920		<i>William</i>
27	Lawrence Tembo	M	Tepa	Petauke	0977520631		<i>Lawrence</i>
28	Whitad Daka	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0975297930		<i>Whitad</i>
29	Ziko Lunga	M	Tepa	Petauke	09702833424		<i>Ziko</i>
30	Evason Phiri	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0973632639		<i>Evason</i>
31	Special mumba	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0976369010		<i>Special</i>
32	Sadi Banda	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0977596580		<i>Sadi</i>
33	William Daka	M	Mzumira	Petauke	076664217		<i>William</i>
34	Peter Sakala	M	Mzumira	Petauke			
35	Dickson Mwanza	M	Mzumira	Petauke			
36	Patrick Sakala	M	Mzumira	Petauke			
37	Raphael Tembo	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0975556615		<i>R. Tembo</i>
38	Edson Mwaile	M	Mzumira	Petauke	0975765575		<i>Edson</i>
39	Limbikan Daka	M	Fly	Petauke	0763145331		<i>Limbikan</i>
40	Simon Daka	M	Fly	Petauke			
41	Acklasi mumba	M	Mzumira	Petauke			
42	Brenda mumba	F	Mzumira	Petauke			

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

Validation and zoning

VENUE: MINGWA Minga Ward DATE: 1st June 2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	POSITION - VILLAGE	WARD	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
43	Eunice Banda	F	Mzimba	MINGWA			
44	Severian Tembo	M	Fly	MINGWA	097406078		
45	Bryson Tembo	M	Fly	MINGWA	0979119109		
46	Chison Tembo	M	Fly	MINGWA	0973357384		
47	ROBERT SAKALA	M	CHITANDA	MINGWA	077682282		
48	Virginia Tembo	M/F	Fly	MINGWA	0971070547		
49	Janet Tembo	F	Fly	MINGWA	0776174798		
50	Azelas Sakala	F	Fly	MINGWA	0979613460		
51	Belia Daka	F	Fly	MINGWA			
52	Rozimari Tembo	F	Mzimba	MINGWA	097578653		
53	Siza Tembo	M	Mzimba	MINGWA	0974826524		
54	George GARI	M	chizomba	MINGWA	097363975		
55	Tembo JACKSON	M	PT	MINGWA			
56	Anycia Daka	F					

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VALIDATION AND ZONING

VENUE: MIMBATA DATE: 1st June 2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	POSITION - VILLAGE	WARD	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Aachael Mungu	F	Mzimba	minga	097634284		
2	Catherine Daka	F	Mzimba	MINGWA	077292092		
3	Walia Daka	F	Mzimba	"			
4	VASIT Mzimba	F	Kalulu	"	09754405968		
5	ALESS Daka	F	Mzimba	"	0974255633		
6	AGNESS Daka	F	Mzimba	"	0762431524		
7	Philippa Zulu	F	Mzimba	"			
8	Bernadet Zulu	F	Mzimba	"			
9	Aleal Tembo	F	Mzimba	"	0974301535		
10	Elizabeth Daka	F	Mzimba	"			
11	Mala Tembo	F	Mzimba	"	0972700964		
12	Malles Bawls	F	Mzimba	"			
13	Nyangu Daka	F	Mzimba	"			
14	ASNES Mzimba	F	Mzimba	"	0974124305		
15	Gerud Tembo	F	Mzimba	"			
17	Freda Zulu	F	Mzimba	"	0971222380		
18	Iness Tembo	F	Mzimba	"			
19	Joan Daka	F	Mzimba	"			

VALIDATION AND ZONING

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: M. Tumbata DATE: 1st JUNE 2020

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	POSITION Village	WARD	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	Evason Mbade	M	Mumbata	Muga	09756962		E Mbade
2	Alfred Sakala	M	Mumbata	Muga	0967158742		J. L.
3	Jaros Lungu	M	Chibavu	Muga	-		M. Mwanza
4	Mateyo Mwanza	M	Chibavu	"	-		S. Tembo
5	Sautus Tembo	M	Mbido	"	-		M. Mwanza
6	Colins Banda	M	Mumbata	"	097844724		J. Lungu
7	Moses Tembo	M	mzenye	"	-		M. Mwanza
8	Teffy Daka	M	mzenye	"	0986123015	0979840308	M. Mwanza
9	Bowison Phi	M	Mzenye	"	097560308		S. Tembo
10	Dickson Mumba	M	Chibavu	"	097676234	09762347A	
11	Muga Tembo	M	mzenye	"	096871332		Banda
12	Saulu Tembo	M	Kambwii	"	07720001		L. Daka
13	GAISHAM Banda	M	Chibavu	"	0972697718		Lungu
14	temekerani Daka	M	Mzenye	"	0977652559		M. Mwanza
15	Auck Lungu	M	Chibavu	"	0974828	0971823357	S. Daka
16	Jophael Daka	M	Mzenye	"	09746008		B
17	Sebastian Daka	M	forestry	"	097559739		#
20	Buye Mwanza	F	Council	Petauke	097142401		D
21	ESTHER PHIRI	F					
22	Hamsin Tembo	M	PD LA				

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Mwanza Jeffas DATE: 30/05/22

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	JALLOS MWANZA	M	MWANZA		215733/53/1	J. MWANZA
2	VESTINA PHIRI	F	MWANZA		145920/53/1	V. MWANZA
3	MARTIN LIBIMBA	M	NTHONGA	0976870451	260364/53/1	M. LIBIMBA
4	SIREVA TEMBO	M	CHILUMUMU			S. Tembo
5	ANDREW PHIRI	M	CHILUMUMU	0976960659	265750/53/1	A. PHIRI
6	ENOCK TEMBO	M	BIDYE	09732491267	272040/53/1	E. TEMBO
7	IGNITIUS MWANZA	M	M. SIYAWALA	0972293051	297783/53/1	J. Lungu
8	IZACK ZULU	M	BIDYE			
9	DICKSON MWALE	M	CHILUMUMU	0976133227	208924/53/1	D. MWALE
10	JOSHUA TEMBO	M	NYACUTA CHALA	0976163682	317374/53/1	
11	MAXWELL TEMBO	M	NTHONGA			M. Tembo

INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

Validation and
Joining - Minge Ward

PROGRAMME..... Mulamba S.H. 81 DATE: 05/20

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	NANIS BONDU	M	NANIA			
13	STEPHAN DORA MUNAZA	M	MUNAZA	076055934		N. PHIRI
14	STEPHAN MUNAZA	M	NYANTUBATI		436530/52/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	LUNGU NICKOLAS STUMBEKO	M	NYACHILITA CHABALA			N. LUNGU
16	MAXWELL	M	MANZI TWO (2)		142618/52/1	M. STUMBEKO
17	NJOBYU ELISA	M	MANZI 2		353144/52/1	R. NJOBYU
18	DAKA KENNED	M	MANZI 2	0975390563	001204/52/1	K. DAKA
19	CHIRWA WHYSON	M	MANZI 2	0993529688	353281/52/1	W. CHIRWA
20	BANDA PETER	M	Kalukwembe			P. BANDA
21	PHIRI JESSY	F	NANIA			J. PHIRI
22	TEMBO CATHERINE	F	NANIA			C. TEMBO

23) LUNGU BRANDA	F	NANIA	B. LUNGU
24) XULU STELLA	F	NANIA	S. ZULU
25) TEMBO VILESI	F	BINDYE	V. TEMBO
26) MUMBA ESUARI	F	Kalukwembe	E. MUMBA
27) BANDA CELAJE	F	Kalukwembe	<i>[Signature]</i>
28) BANDA GETRUIDE	F	Kalukwembe	Gt. BANDA
29) MUMBA DAMALESI	F	BINDYE	D. MUMBA
30) NJOBYU CHARITY	F	NYANTUBATI	C. NJOBYU
31) MUMBA CATHERINE	F	NYANTUBATI	C. MUMBA
32) PHIRI VESTINA	F	MUNAZA	V. PHIRI
33) BANDA HOSTINA	F	Kalukwembe	P. BANDA
34) BANDA LUNICE	F	BINDYE	F. BANDA
35) DAKA SILVIA	F	Kalukwembe	S. DAKA
36) TEMBO GRACE	F	NANIA	G. TEMBO
37) PHIRI BELITA	F	BINDYE	B. PHIRI
38) BANDA AMINA	F	Kalukwembe	A. BANDA
39) MUMBA TASILA	F	MUNAZA	T. MUMBA
40) DAKA DOLIKO	F	Kalukwembe	D. DAKA

Zulu BEITHA f CHILUMUMO
 DAKA JOYCE f CHILUMUMO
 MUMBA FADAH f NYACIUTA CHABALA
 Zulu AGAIHA f NYANTUBATI

PETAUKE DISTRICT
 ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
 COMMUNITY MEETING

Validation
and zoning

VENUE: KALUBA DATE: 01/06/2022

SNO.	NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	JONATHAN MUMBA	M	KAIANDA	PETAUKE	0972735936		Mumba
2	ALVIN TEMBO	M	KAIANDA	"	0974367004		A. Daka
3	EDWIN PHIRI	M	CHEPELANI	"	0970784466		PHIRI
4	GEOFFREY N. ZULU	M	CHEPELANI	"	0979726548		Mumba
5	SALOMON Z. TEMBO	M	KALANDO	"	0972563779		S. Tembo
6	SHADRECK BANDA	M	KALANDO	"	097852166		S. Banda
7	ANDREW ZULU	M	CHEPELANI	"	0763134886		A. Zulu
8	NICOLAS DAKA	M	CHEPELANI	"	0979789558		N. Daka
9	ESAU MUMBA	M	KAIANDA	"	0979996336		E. Mumba
10	PAUL LUNGU	M	CHIMSARA SA	"	0970741004		P. Lungu
11	ROYCE CHIRWA	F	CHEPELANI	"	0761551285		R. Chirwa
12	ITANGENI MVOHA	F	KALANDO	"	-		I. MVOHA
13	JUSTINA TEMBO	F	KALANDO	"	-		J. TEMBO
14	MARTIN PHIRI	M	SINYOLO	"	0979653531		M. Phiri
15	DABI PHIRI	M	SALI	"	-		D. Phiri
16	DOMINIC MUMBA	M	CHEPELANI	"	-		D. Mumba
17	AJICIZ ZULU	M	CHEPELANI	"	0970681057		A. Zulu
18	WILLIAM MUMBA	M	CHABALA	"	-		W. Mumba
19	JIM MWANZA	M	KAVUPWITIE	"	0973042375		J. Mwanza
20	PATRICIA BANDA	F	SALANI	"	-		P. Banda
21	BESNART ZULU	F	SINYOLO	"	-		B. Zulu

PETAUKE DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE PLUP
COMMUNITY MEETING

VENUE: DATE:

NAME	GENDER (M/F)	VILLAGE/DESIGNATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
VICTORIA PHIRI	F	SIMYALO	PETAUKE	-		V. Phiri
IREEN SAKALA	F	KATHANDO	"	-		I. Sakala
IREEN PHIRI	F	CHABALA	"	-		I. Phiri
ANANDA NJOBVU	F	SIMYALO	"	-		A. NJOBVU
MISOZI PHIRI	F	SIMYALO	"	-		M. Phiri
TIMBARO LUNGU	F	SIMYALO	"	-		T. Lungu
IREEN MUNBA	F	CHEPELANI	"	-		I. Munba
STEPHEN BANDA	M	KATHANDO	"	0974162767		S. Banda
FRANCO LUNGU	M	CHABALA - BEZA	"	097934463		F. Lungu
ISAAC TEMBO	M	CHABALA - BEZA	"	0978148630		I. Tembo
KOPONZA TEMBO	M	KALANDO	"	0720753724		K. Tembo
CHIRAYINI TEMBO	M	KAMPWITIE	"	0976373411		C. Tembo
MARY B. TEMBO	F	CHMASAKASA	"	0972638248		M. Tembo
JOYCE PHIRI	F	SATHANI	"	-		J. Phiri
NAAMI MWANZA	F	CHABALA - BEZA	"	-		N. Mwanza
DOROTHY ZULU	F	CHABALA - BEZA	"	-		D. Zulu
BENADATI BANDA	F	CHEPELANI	"	0973621131		B. Banda
ANGELINA LUNGU	F	KAMPWITIE	"	-		A. Lungu
ELIAS PHIRI	M	CHEPELANI	"	0977175929		E. Phiri
MARILEES ZULU	F	CHEPELANI	"	0965453999		M. Zulu
PALU TEMBO	M	KALANDO	"	0976251430		P. Tembo