



MOMBE WARD – NYIMBA DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN

(PLUP)



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

Date: 27th June, 2022

Preface

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

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

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

The process for the creation of this PLUP was participatory in nature taking into account Social Biodiversity Impact Assessment (**SBIA**), and various stakeholders such as His Royal Highness **Chief Nyalugwe** of Nyalugwe Chiefdom, Petauke District Multi-sectoral Teams (**DMTs**), Department of Physical Planning, Mombe 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 Mombe 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
Nyimba District Council

District Commissioner
Nyimba District

HRH Chief Nyalugwe
Nyalugwe Chiefdom

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

1.3 Legal Context

The Mombe 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 Mombe 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 Mombe 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 Mombe 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 Nyalugwe. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Mombe Ward Development Committee and community members in order to collect socio-economic and environmental data on livelihood sources and security. These PLUP sensitization meetings were held in three (3) clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Kacholola**, **Siwalya** and **Mchimazi**. **28** villages were represented at the clustered village meeting. Community members in all the three clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

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

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

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

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

2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid Village Assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	64 Villages were identified	All Villages within Mombe 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	29 Indunas from Nyalugwe Chiefdom were sensitised comprising 24 males and 5 females.	All the Indunas in the Ward	Number of Indunas and Head Persons sensitised in the chiefdom of Nyalugwe.
3	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 3 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 3 Village Clusters	166 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 88 men and 78 women
4	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	37 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Mombe Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Mombe Ward
5	Mombe ward resource Map validation	Show the current shared resources, land uses and	Community engagement meetings for validation purposes.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done for the	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC)	Shared Resource Map validated by the Chief and community

		have the communities confirm the boundaries		shared resource map in Mombe Ward.	done at the Palace and in all the 3 village clusters	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 Mombe 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	Mombe Ward PLUP	PLUP approved by the Chief and Local Authority

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA

3.1 Location of Mombe Ward

Mombe Ward falls in Nyimba District which has **15** wards, namely: **Chinsimbwe, Katipa, Vizimumba, Mtilizi, Ngozi, Nyimba, Lwezi, Mombe, Chiweza, Kaliwe, Chinambi, Chamilala, Msimba, Mphundwe** and **Luangwa**. Nyimba District lies between **13°30'** latitude and **14°45'** longitude, **31°** west and **32°** east, spans along the Great East Road Corridor and is characterised by mountainous topography and flat terrain. Mombe Ward is a boundary ward, sharing an international boundary with The Republic of Mozambique on the South. It also shares boundaries with four wards, namely: Chamilala, Chinambi, Kaliwe and Chiweza. The map below shows the location of Mombe Ward:

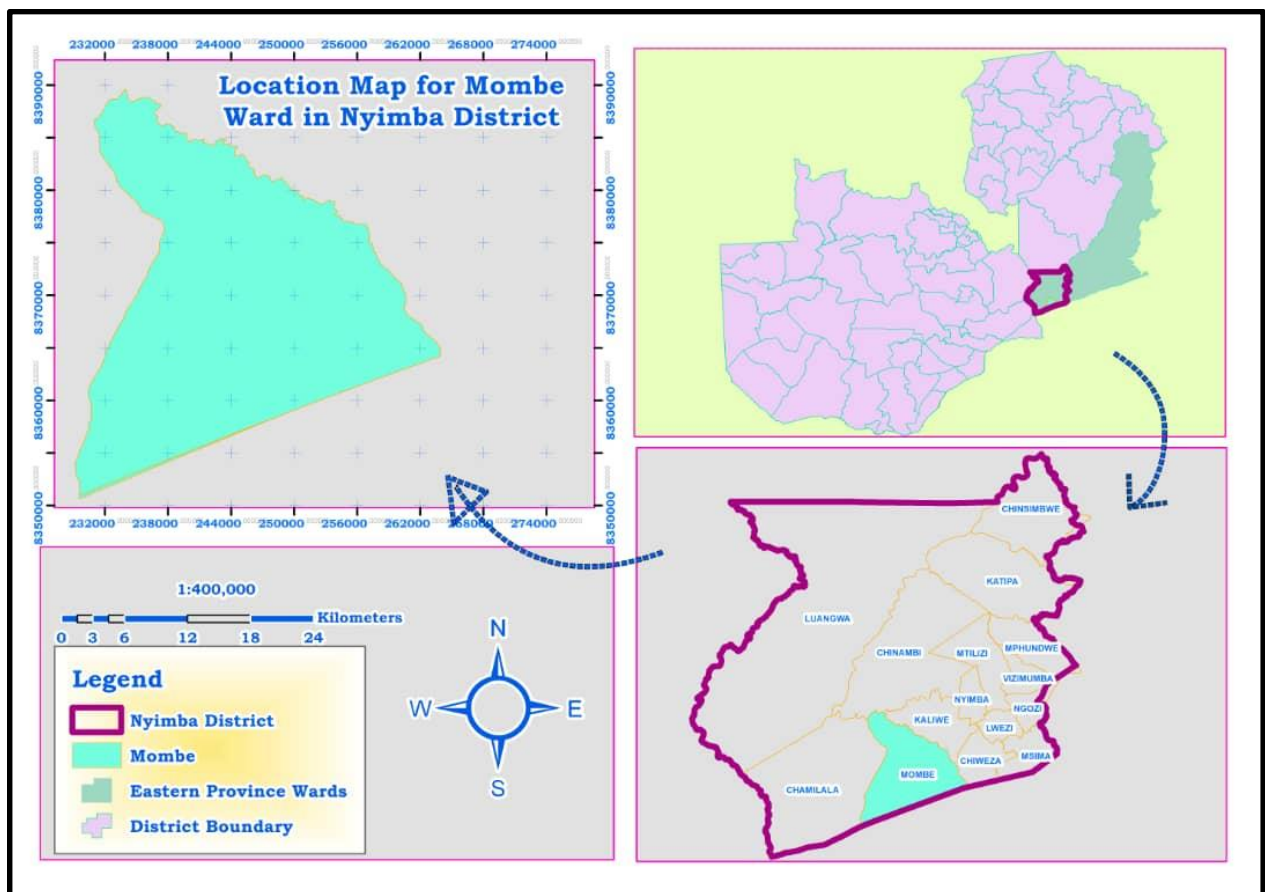


Figure 1: Mombe Ward Location Map

3.2 Climatic Conditions

Mombe 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 Mombe 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 recordings of around **13.4°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Mombe 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 Mombe Ward

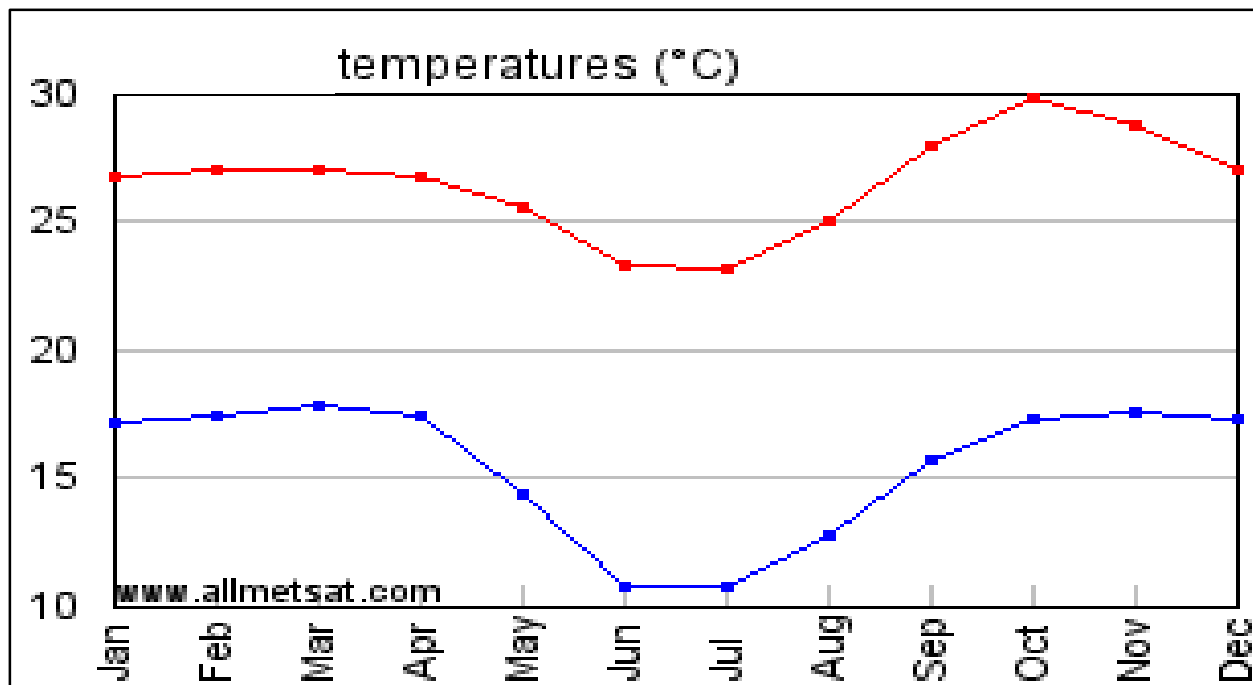


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Mombe Ward

3.2.2 Rainfall

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

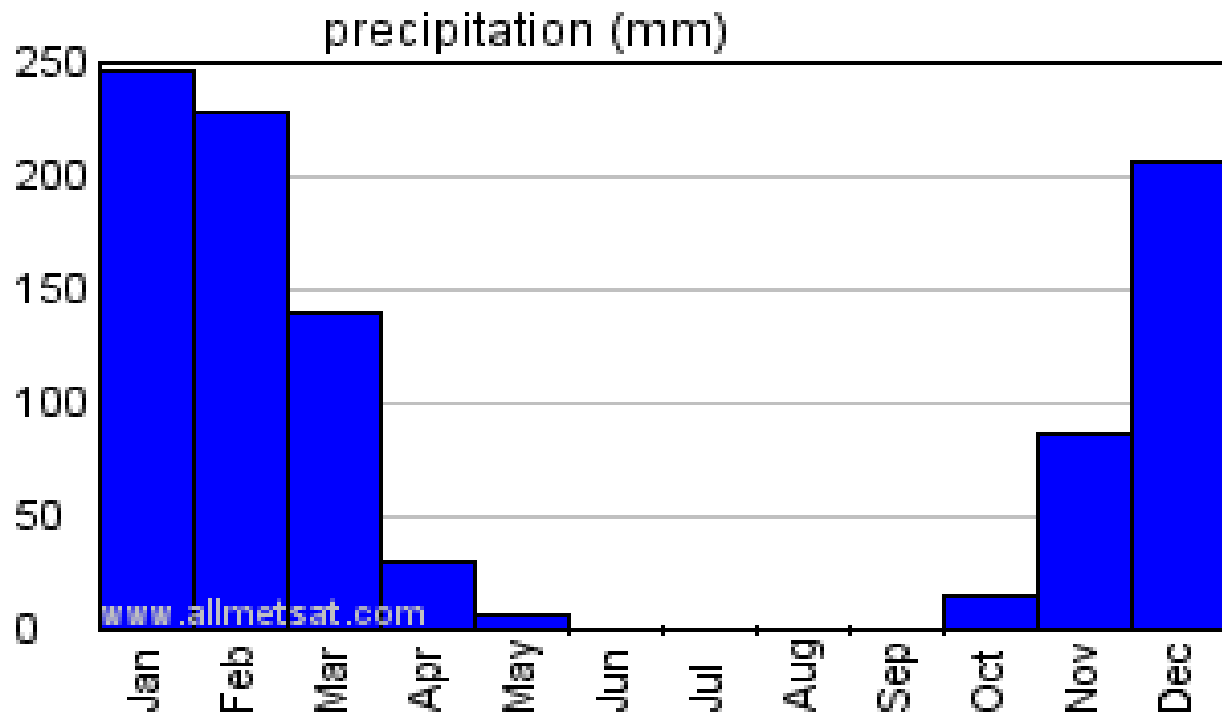


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Mombe Ward

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

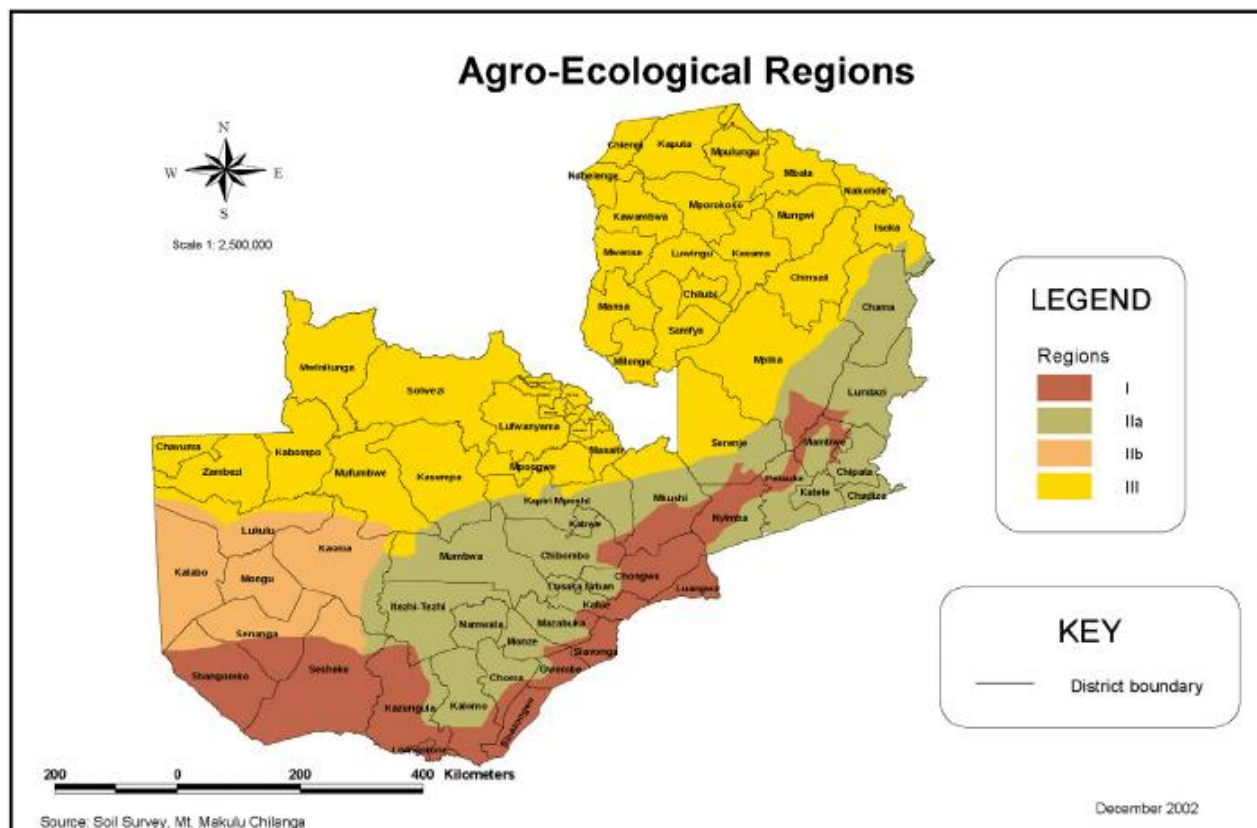


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

Nyimba District is dominated by three soil zones i.e. **Acrisol**, **Luvisol** and **Lithosol** soil zones. Mombe Ward is covered by **Lithosols** and **Luvisols**. Thus all agricultural activities in Mombe Ward are done in these Lithosols and Luvisols. The figure below shows a map of Mombe Soil Types:

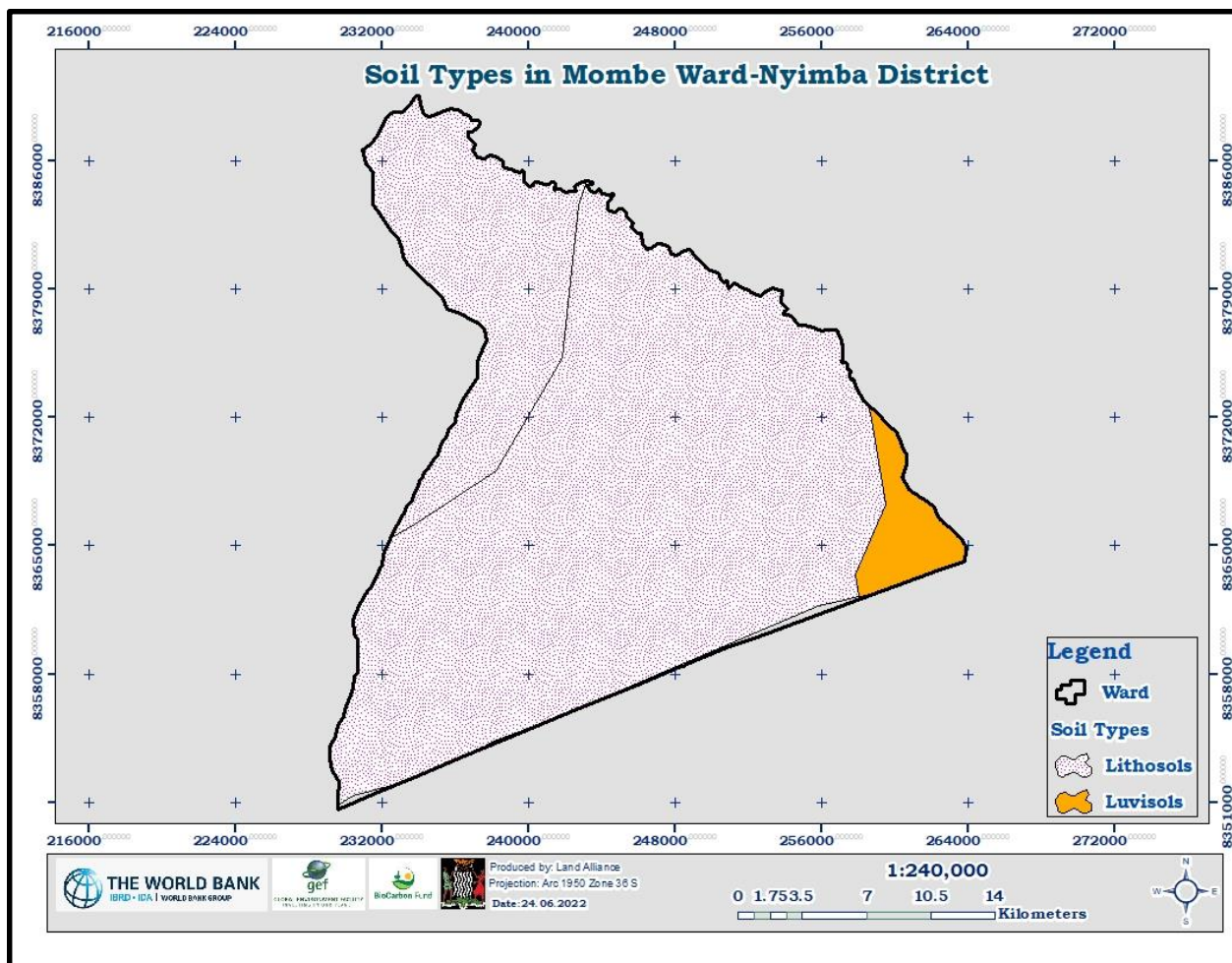


Figure 5: Mombe Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Mombe ward covers a total area of **67,737.4** 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 (Nyimba IDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **64** villages, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Mombe Ward had an estimated total population of **5,571** as shown in the table below:

POPULATION			
MOMBE	Male	Female	Total
	1,644	3,927	5,571
Source: Nyimba IDP, 2021			

Table 3: Mombe Ward Population

3.3.1 Population Projection

For the purposes of projecting future services and land use needs, the population forecast was based on the national population projections (adjusted to reflect the population of Nyimba District at **2.8%** Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Mombe Ward was projected to increase to **5,727** and **7,343** in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Nyimba IDP, 2021).

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

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Mombe Ward currently has four (4) primary schools, namely: **Siwalya, Mombe, Mchimazi** and **Malilangwe Primary Community School** and one (1) boarding school namely **Kacholola Secondary Boarding School**. The ward currently has two (2) health facilities, namely: **Mchimazi Health Post** and **Kacholola Clinic**, and one solar mill and a police post. The map below shows the spatial distribution of social facilities in Mombe Ward:

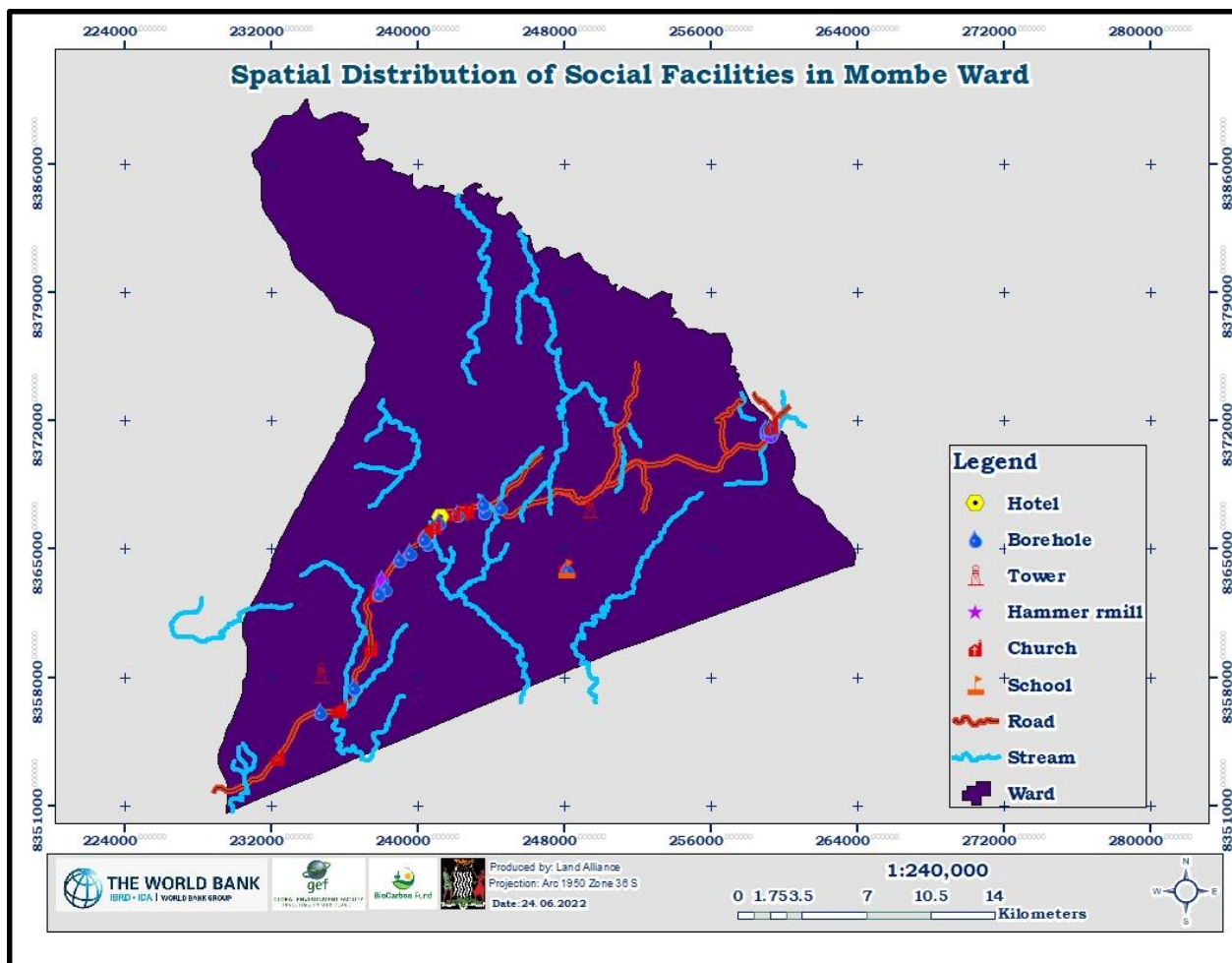


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Mombe Ward

3.4 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Mombe 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 Mombe 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 Nyimba. The communities in Mombe Ward also survive on non-wood products such as fruits, caterpillars, mushrooms and honey among others.

3.5 Livelihood Security

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

3.6 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation

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

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

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

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

3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

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

Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities

3.8 Biodiversity Hotspots

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

3.8.1 Streams and Dams

Mombe Ward has several seasonal streams, 9 year-round streams and no dams. These water bodies, which are biodiversity hotspots, can be protected by the enforcement of by-laws which restrict bad farming methods and also encourage adherence to the 50m buffer zone rule around water bodies as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act.

3.8.2 Forests

Mombe Ward has **three (3)** forests, namely: **Mwansanika Community Forest**, **Chikombola Community Forest** and **Kacholola Scenic Reserve**, which is a protected forest conservation area. Mombwe Ward also has **25** hills and **12** woodlots. These hills, forests and woodlots are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. Kacholola Scenic Reserve has been slightly encroached upon by local residents creating settlements inside the forest and cutting down trees indiscriminately for charcoal production. These forests, hills and woodlots are

frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and October of every year as well as by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting these forests, hills and woodlots in Mombe Ward.

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

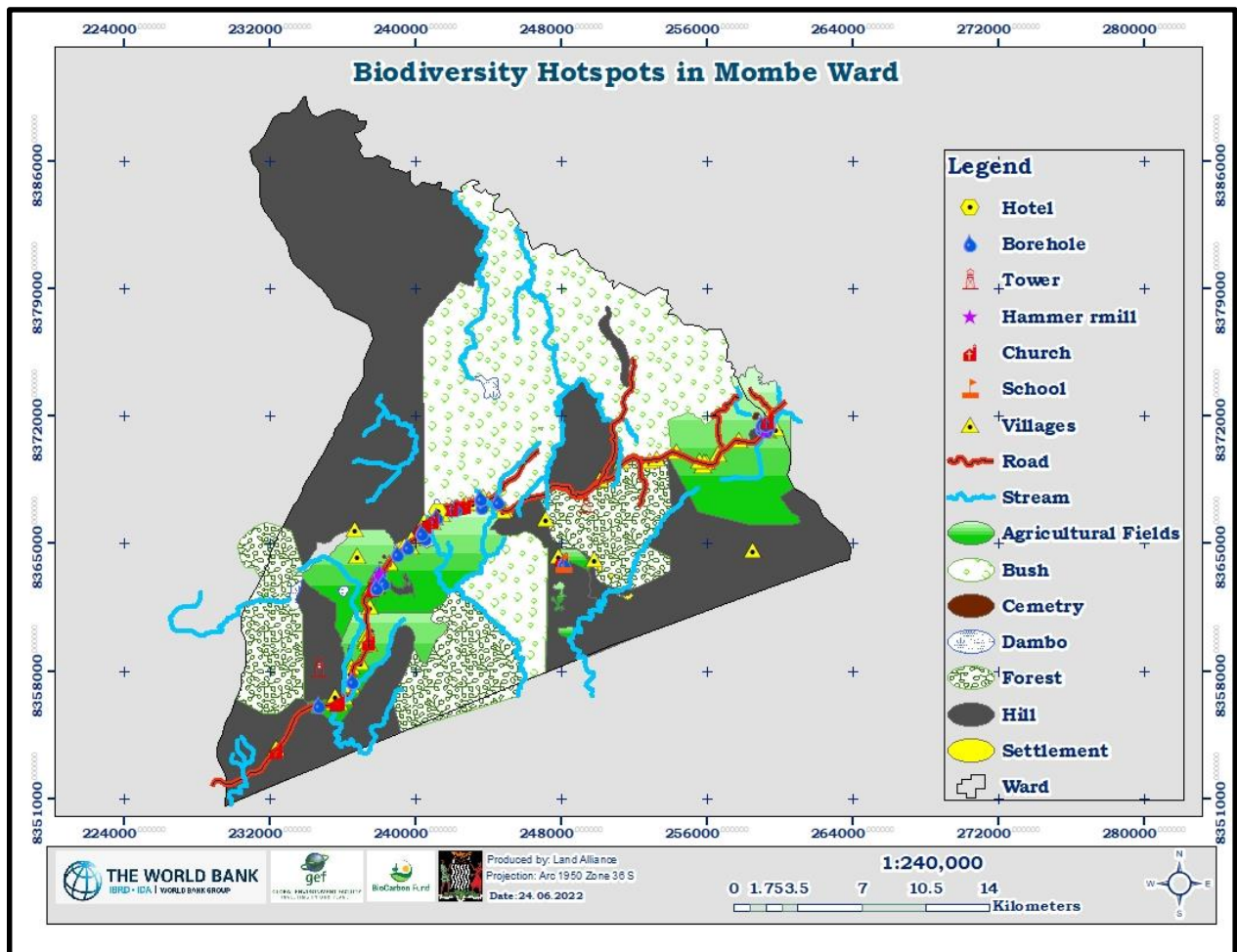


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

3.9 Ecosystem Function

Ecosystem function is the capacity of natural processes and components to provide goods and services that satisfy human needs, either directly or indirectly (de Groot et al 2002). Although

unsustainable agricultural practices and charcoal production in Mombe 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 and encroachment into Kacholola Scenic Reserve has continued to cause a decline in the ecosystem. However, there are no settlements encroaching into the designated community forest area of Mwansanika and Chikombola Forests, and it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity. Mwansanika and Chikombola community forests have benefitted from the ZIFL-P sub grants project where the communities formed cooperatives for growing vegetables as an enterprise in order to sustain their livelihoods and curb encroachment into these two CFs.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

Mombe Ward has forests, woodlots and several hills, and the main land uses are as shown in table 5 below. As can be seen, hills cover the biggest portion of the ward (44.83%), followed by woodlots (27.79%) and forests (Mwansanika and Chikombola Community Forests, and Kacholola Scenic Reserve - 14.26%), agriculture (14.57%), settlements (0.51%) and dambos (0.33%). 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)	67,737.4		This is the total area of Mombe Ward.
2.	Agriculture	9,866.1	14.57%	This is land under cultivation. 4,407.3 ha (44.7%) of this mapped land falls outside Mombe Ward.

3.	Forest	9,663.9	14.26%	All land mapped as forest. 641.1 ha (6.6%) of this mapped land falls outside Mombe Ward boundary.
4.	Settlements	345.7	0.51 %	These include villages and other built up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football fields, markets etc.
5.	Hills	30,366.6	44.83%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
6.	Bush (Woodlot)	18,824.6	27.79%	Land classified as community woodlots.
7.	Dambos	221.7	0.33	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 Mombe 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 Mombe.

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are 3 Soil Zones covering Nyimba District, namely: **Acrisols**, **Luvisols** and **Lithosols**. 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 **Lithosols** Soil Zones are characterised by rocky sandy soils which are very shallow soils developed from various non-carbonated hard rocks and sandy soils which are well aerated but do not hold much water and they have poor nutrients, making them unfavourable for agricultural practices (Ersek, 2020). The **Luvisols** soil zones 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. Mombe Ward is covered by Luvisols and Lithosols. From the map below (figure 9), it can be seen that the Ward is covered by Luvisols and Lithosols. Thus, all agricultural activities in Mombe Ward are done in

these soils. The map below shows agricultural land use suitability of Mombe Ward based on the Soil types:

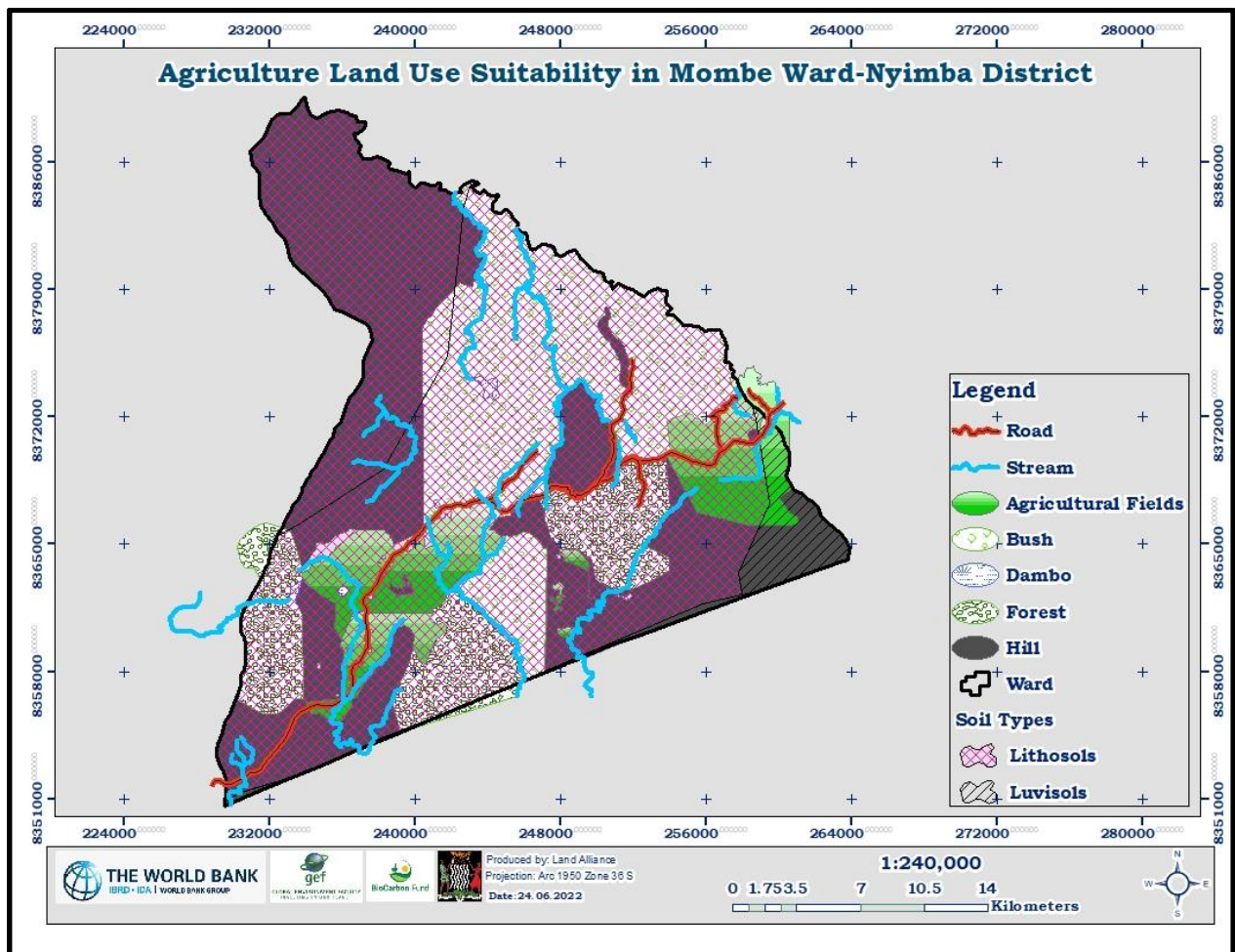


Figure 8: Mombe Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

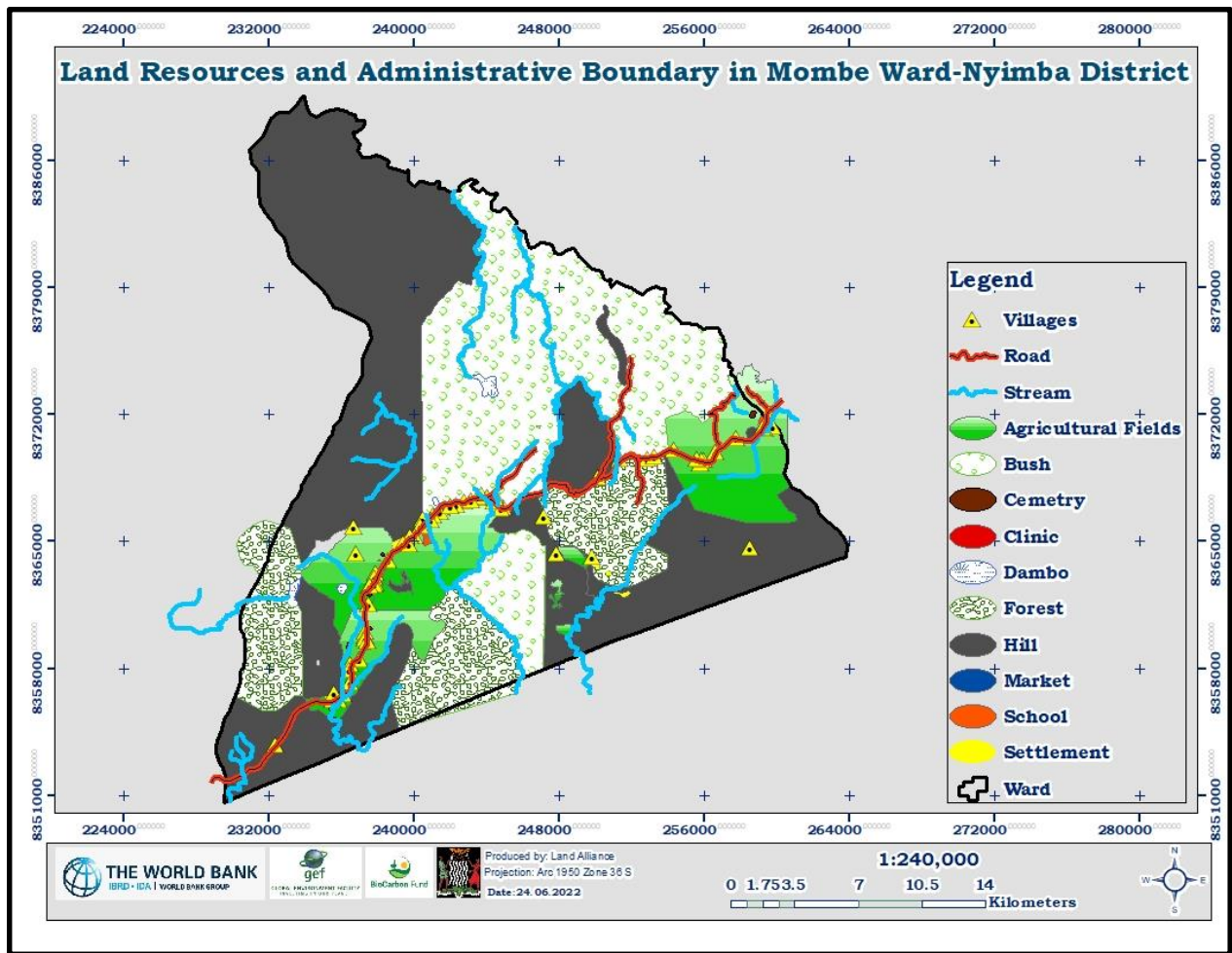


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land uses, Mombe Ward is mainly covered with hills, woodlots, forests (Mwansanika and Chikombola Community Forests, and Kacholola Scenic Reserve, which has been encroached into by settlements), agricultural fields, settlements, dambos and areas for social services such as schools, places of worship and other communal services like cemeteries, roads and streams. The map below shows the current land uses in Mombe Ward:

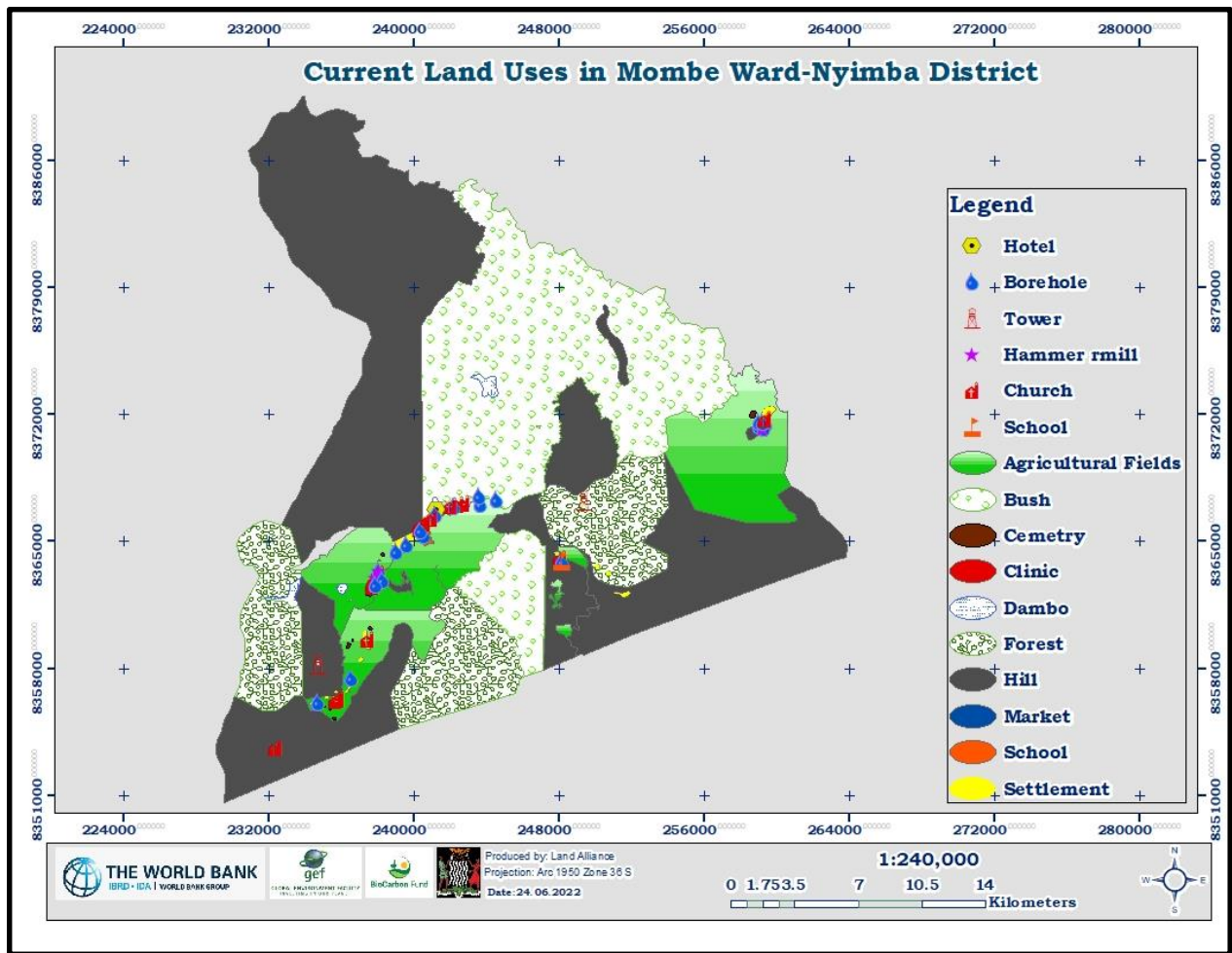


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

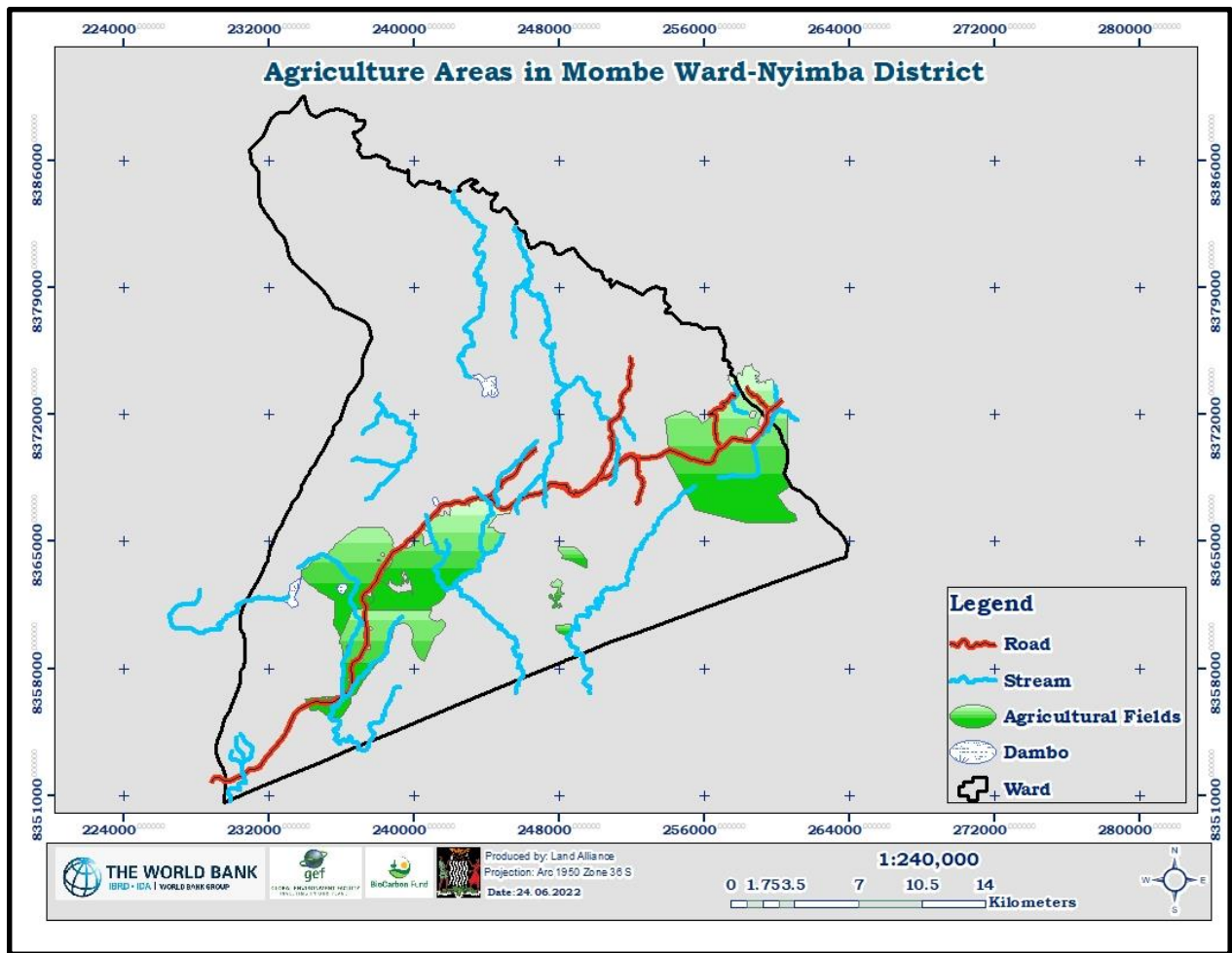


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

4.6 Land Use and Forest

The purpose of protecting forests is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation, withering and maintaining the flow of rivers. Currently, the sustainable utilisation of forest land in Mombe Ward is the vegetable growing and beekeeping that is being supported by ZIFLP at the two community forests (Mwansanika and Chikombola). Apart from the existing forest area, which is a combination of national and community forests, communities have set aside woodlots within the villages for conservation. These woodlots and forests are where they get firewood, mushrooms and vinkubala (mopani worms).

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

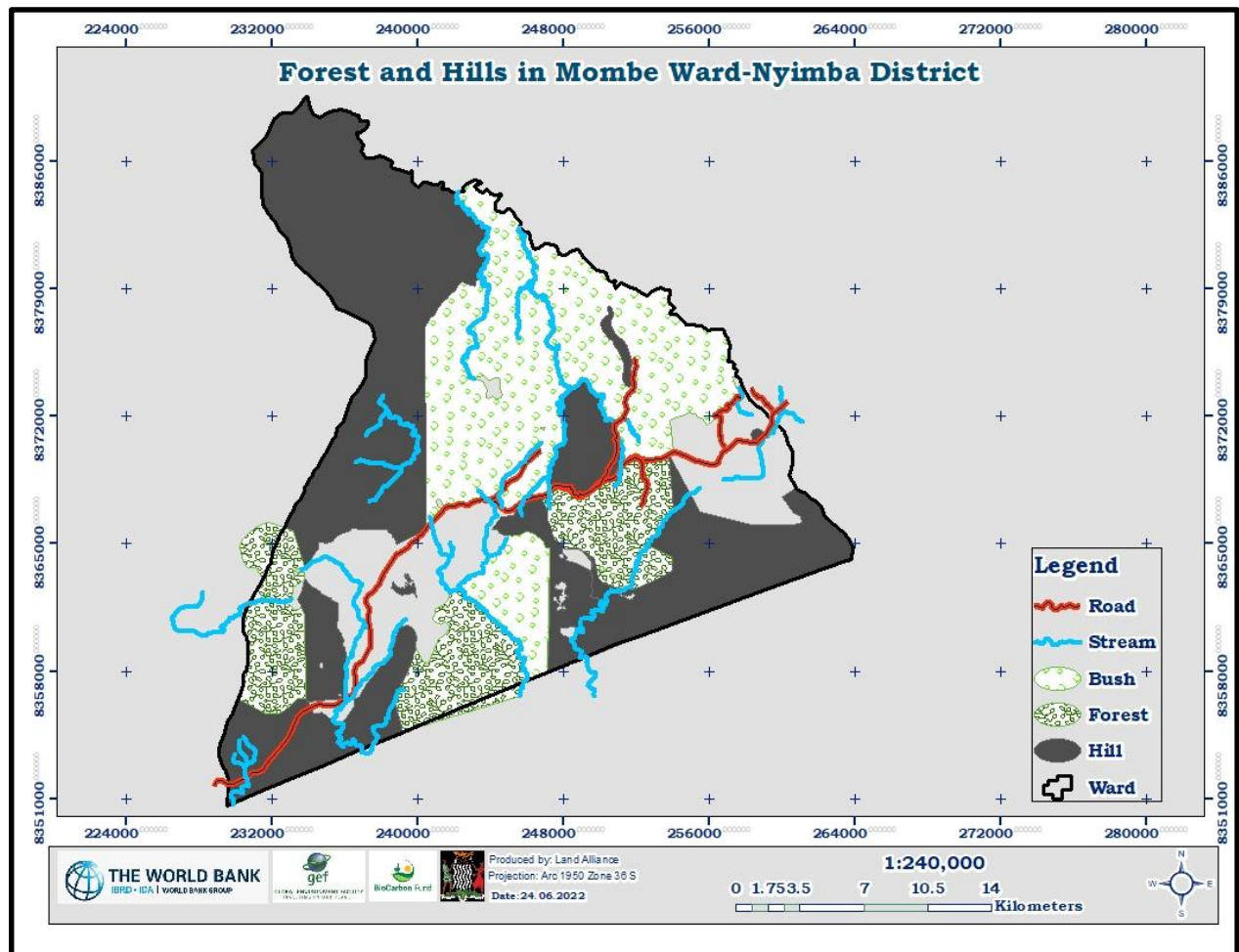


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

One of the objectives of PLUP in Mombe 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 Mombe Ward, this was attributed to an enabling vegetation cover, lower human population, smaller agricultural fields and respect for nature by the local people through traditional authority.

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

4.8 Land Use and Mining

Mombe Ward has no legally established mines though there are reported cases of illegal mining activities being undertaken in the ward. The minerals being reported to be illegally mined include Black tourmaline.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

There are currently no tourist attraction sites or activities in Mombe Ward, but Kacholola Scenic Reserve has potential to be turned into a tourist attraction.

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has five (5) schools – one (1) of which is a boarding secondary school, namely; Kacholola Secondary Boarding School and the remaining four (4) are primary schools, namely:

Siwalya, Mombe, Mchimazi Government Primary Schools and Malilangwe Community Primary School. There is one (1) clinic and one (1) health post in Mombe Ward. The map below shows the physical developments of Mombe Ward:

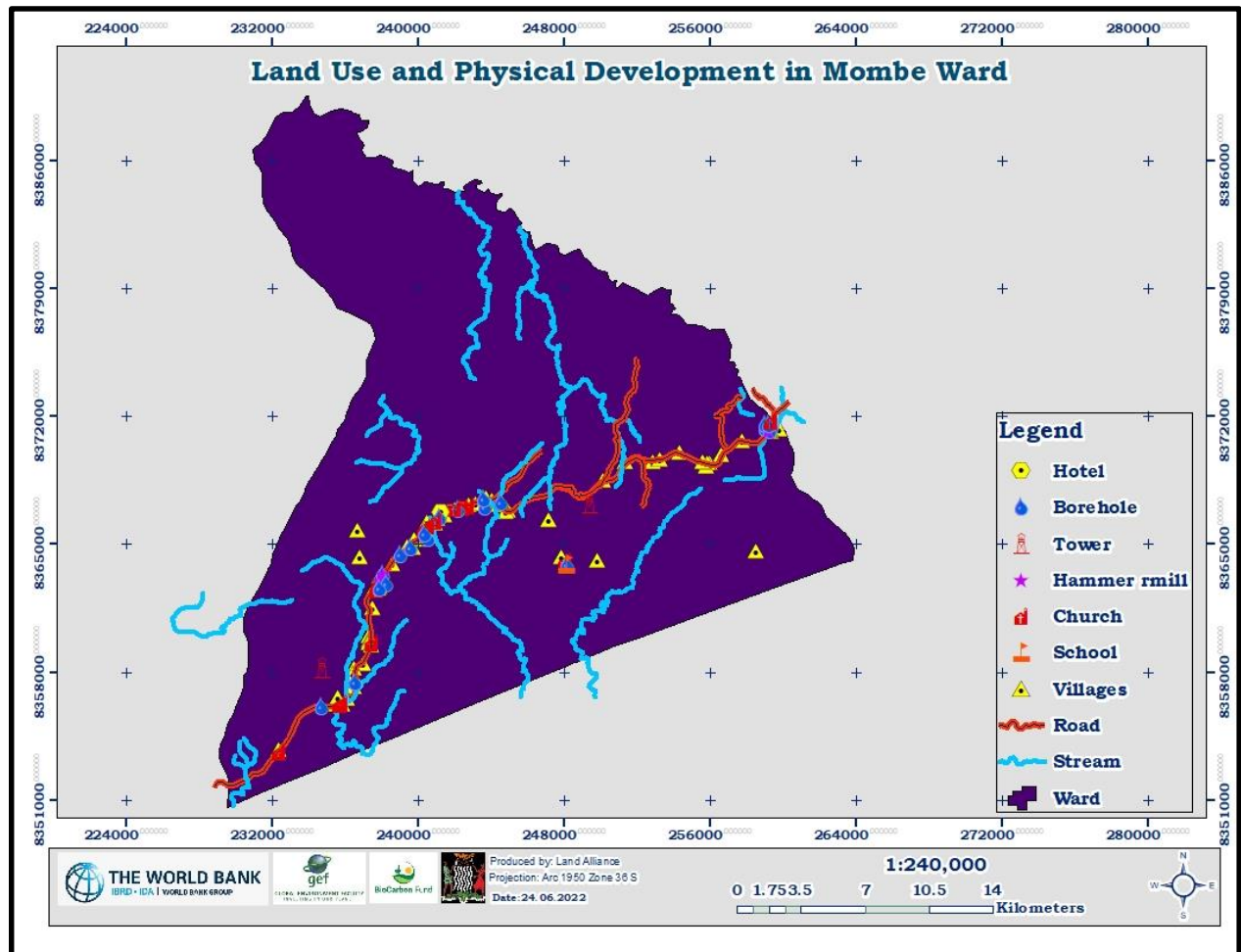


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Nyimba 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 Nyimba District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Mombe, Chief Nyalugwe was identified to be the custodian of land in Mombe Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in his Chieftdom. He expressed happiness and promised to offer support during the whole process of PLUP. He provided responsible Indunas to work with.

Community engagement and participation is cardinal to the success of every community project, as it inculcates project ownership and sustainability. PLUP in Mombe 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 Mombe ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at three (3) designated villages. This was done to ensure that many members of each village community attended for the purpose of getting acquainted with the PLUP concept and getting first-hand information for better and uniform decision making processes in each respective community stretching across the whole Ward.

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

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

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

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



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

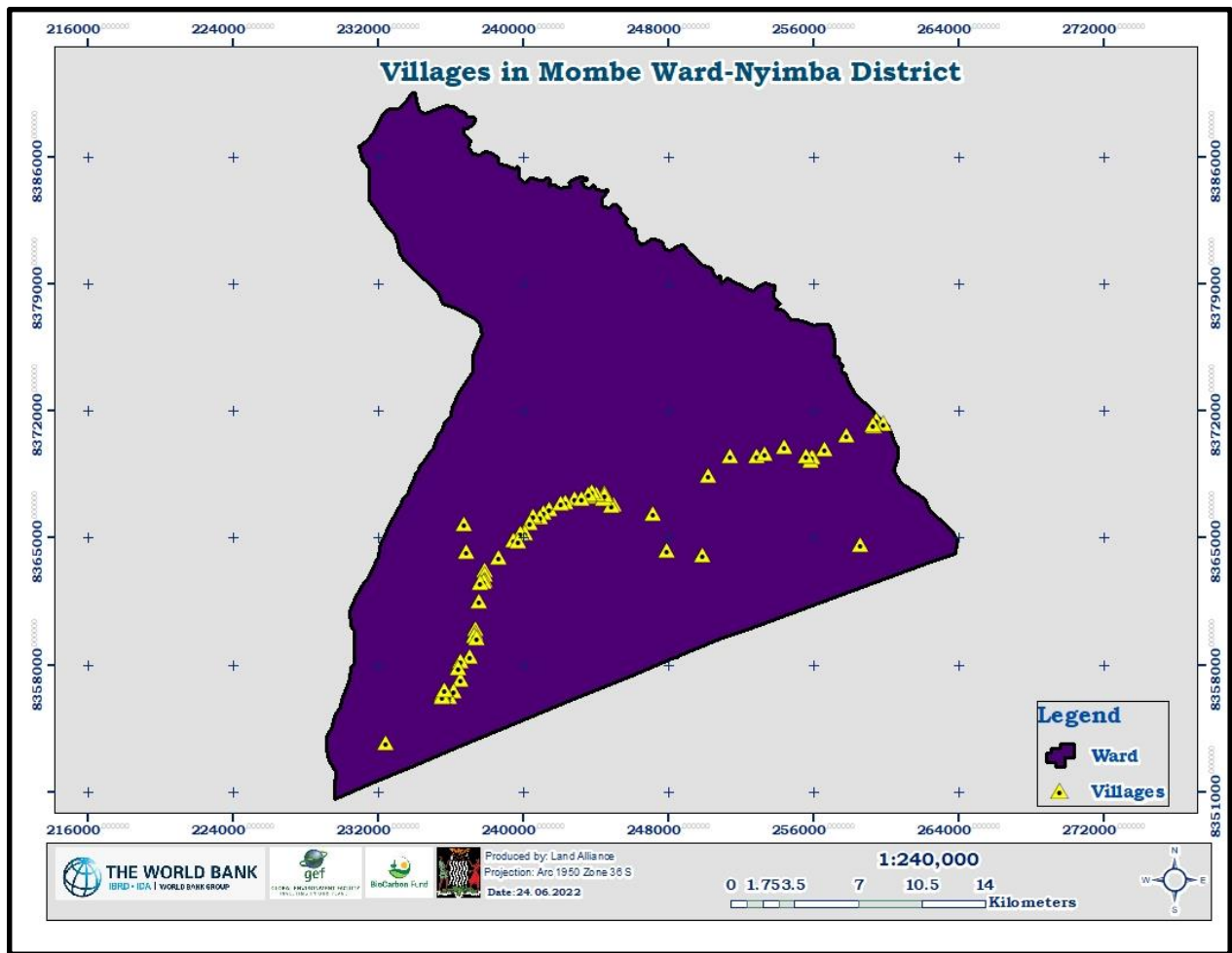


Figure 14: Village Rapid Assessment Exercise

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



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

5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management

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

- Unsustainable agricultural 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 Mombe Ward were captured during the clustered community meetings which were conducted. The problems, causes and suggested solutions to the problems faced by residents of Mombe Ward are as outlined in the table below:

Problem	Causes	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate safe water sources • Drying of streams • Delayed rains • Loss of soil fertility • Reduced crop yield • Shortage of land for agriculture • Poor roads • Deforestation • Inadequate communication facilities • Inadequate Dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Ignorance • Seasonal streams and late onset of rains • Lack of alternative livelihood sources • Unsustainable agricultural practices • Land degradation • Lack of by-laws • Inadequate communication towers • Siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of boreholes and Dam construction • Adopting conservation farming practices • Adopting climate smart agriculture practices • Rehabilitation/construction of roads and related infrastructure • Skills in mushroom conservation and bee keeping • Construction of Dams • Installation of Communication Towers.

Table 6: Problems Identified

6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources

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

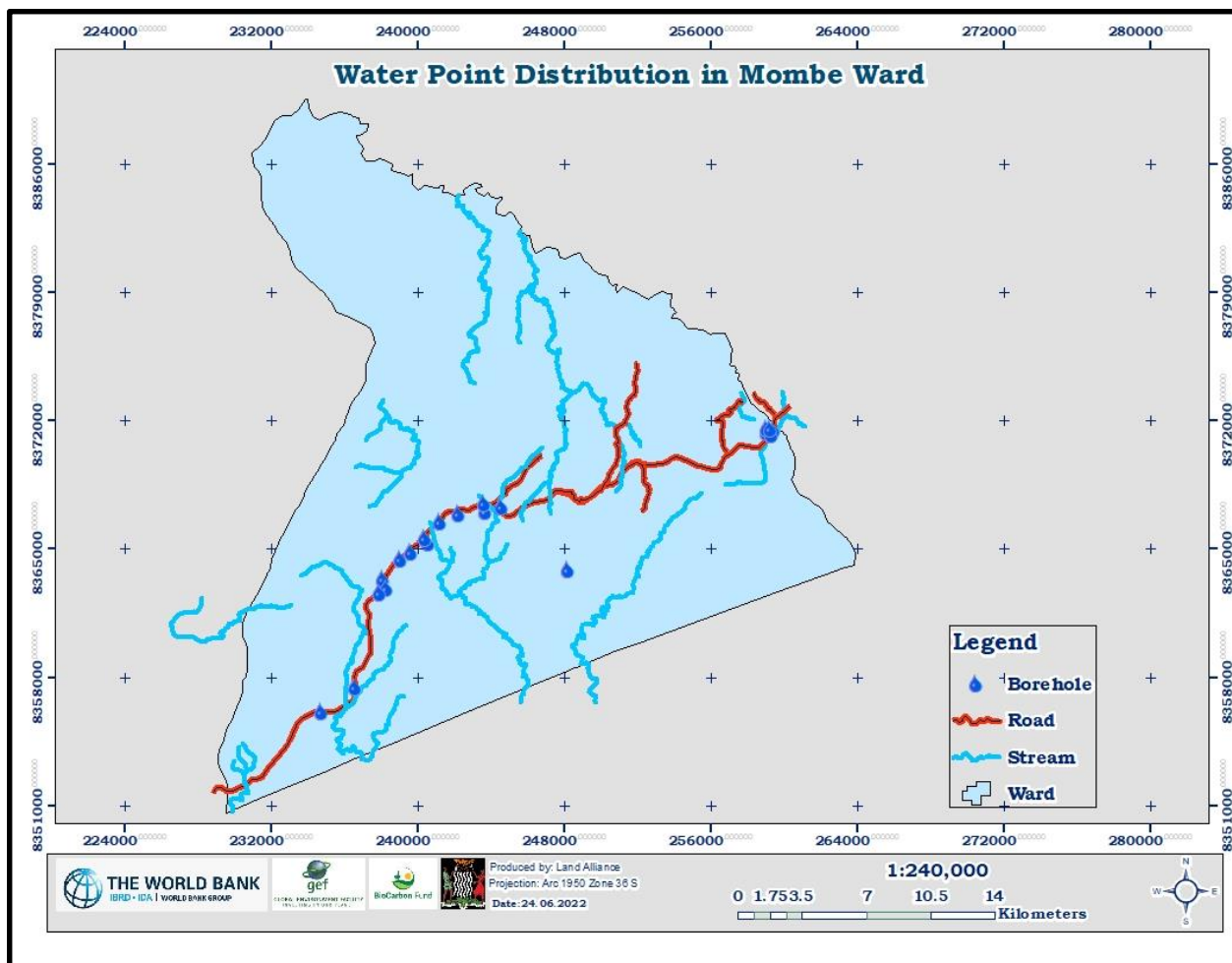


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

6.2 Soil Degradation

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

6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure

Inadequate transport system and lack of proper road network hampers development in Mombe 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 Mombe Ward has a total of **five (5)** schools, out of which one (1) is a boarding secondary school, one (1) is a community primary school and the remaining three (3) are government 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 need to cover long distances to access secondary school education in the ward.

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

- **31** of the **64** villages in the Ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of the only Secondary Boarding School in Mombe Ward (Kacholola Boarding Secondary School). The remaining **33** villages fall outside the recommended 5 km radius.
- **59** of the **64** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of one or more of the 4 primary schools in Mombe Ward. The remaining **5** villages fall outside the recommended 5 km radius.

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

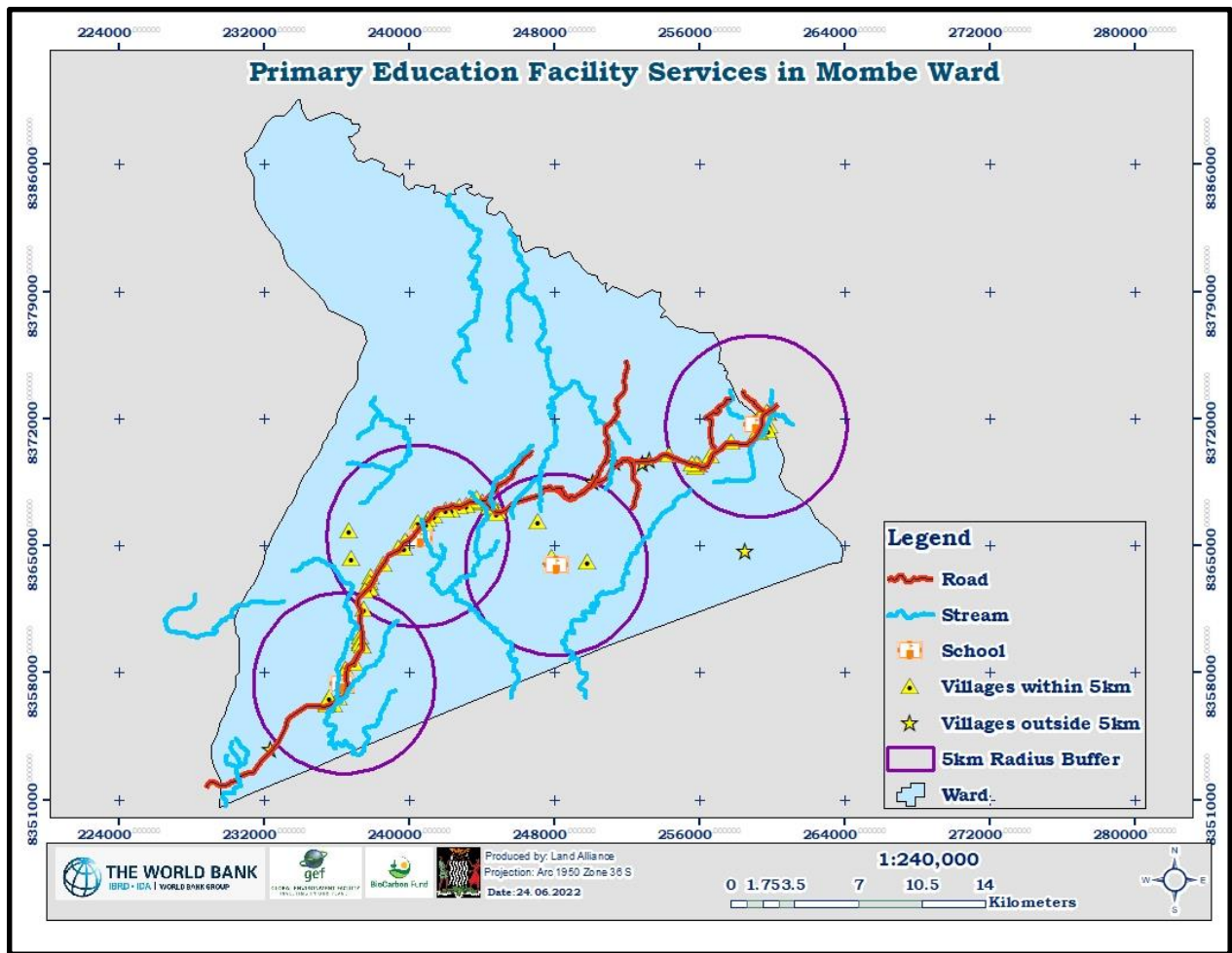


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

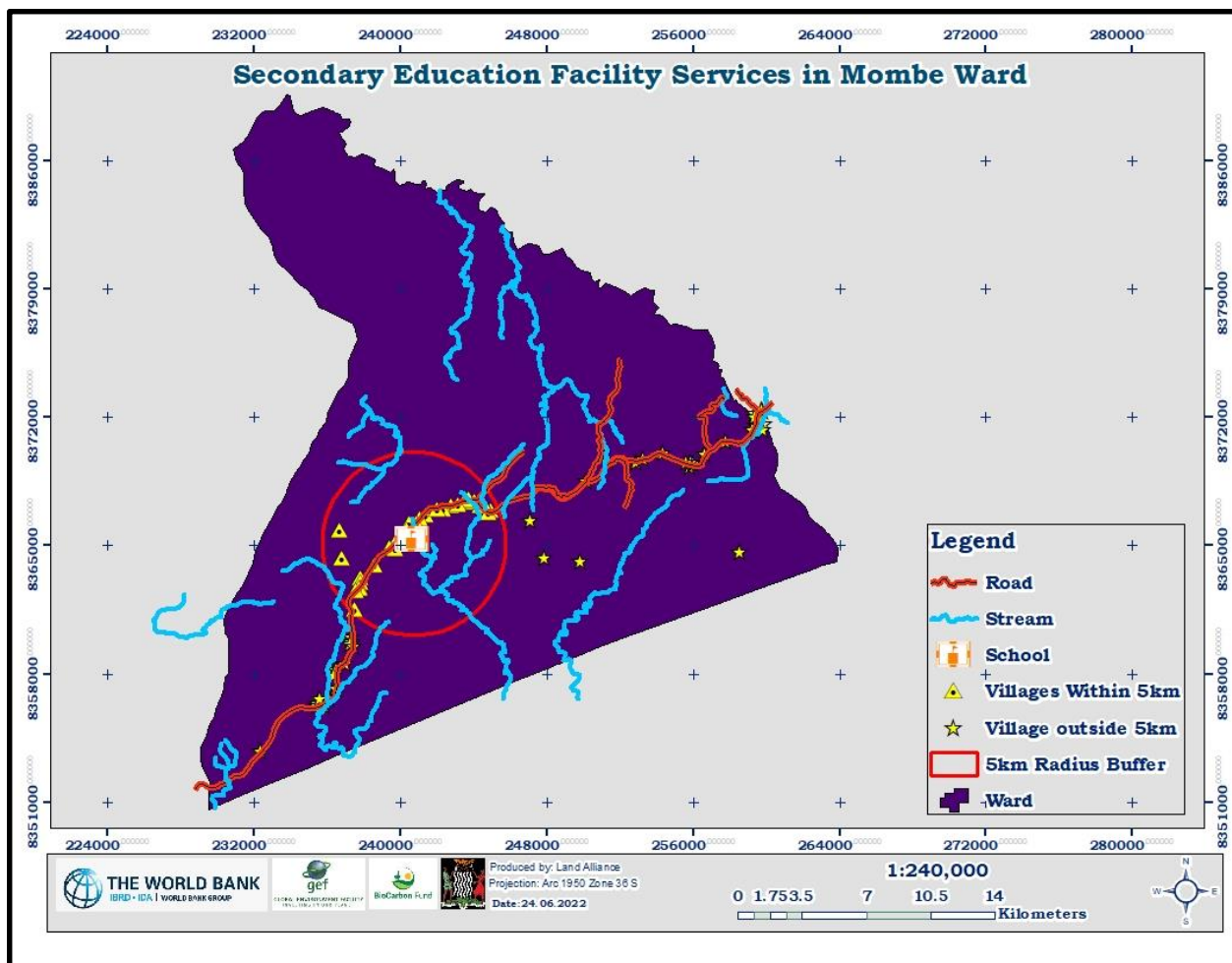


Figure 17: Secondary School Education Facility Gap

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

There are currently only two (2) health facilities in Mombe Ward servicing residents of Mombe and other surrounding areas. Based on the standards of the population having access to health facilities within 5 kilometres distance, the analysis on Mombe Ward shows that:

- **33** of the **64** villages within Mombe Ward fall within the recommended 5km service radius of one or both of the two (2) health centres in the ward. The remaining **31** villages fall outside this recommended distance.

Thus, it suffices to mention that any future plans by the community should take care of the demand for primary health care which will increase in Mombe Ward and surrounding areas due

to people migrating from other parts of the district. The current health services will need to be expanded in order to improve the quality of health care. More health personnel will be required to ensure that the current high health worker to patient ratio is reduced. The map below shows the health facility service gap in Mombe Ward:

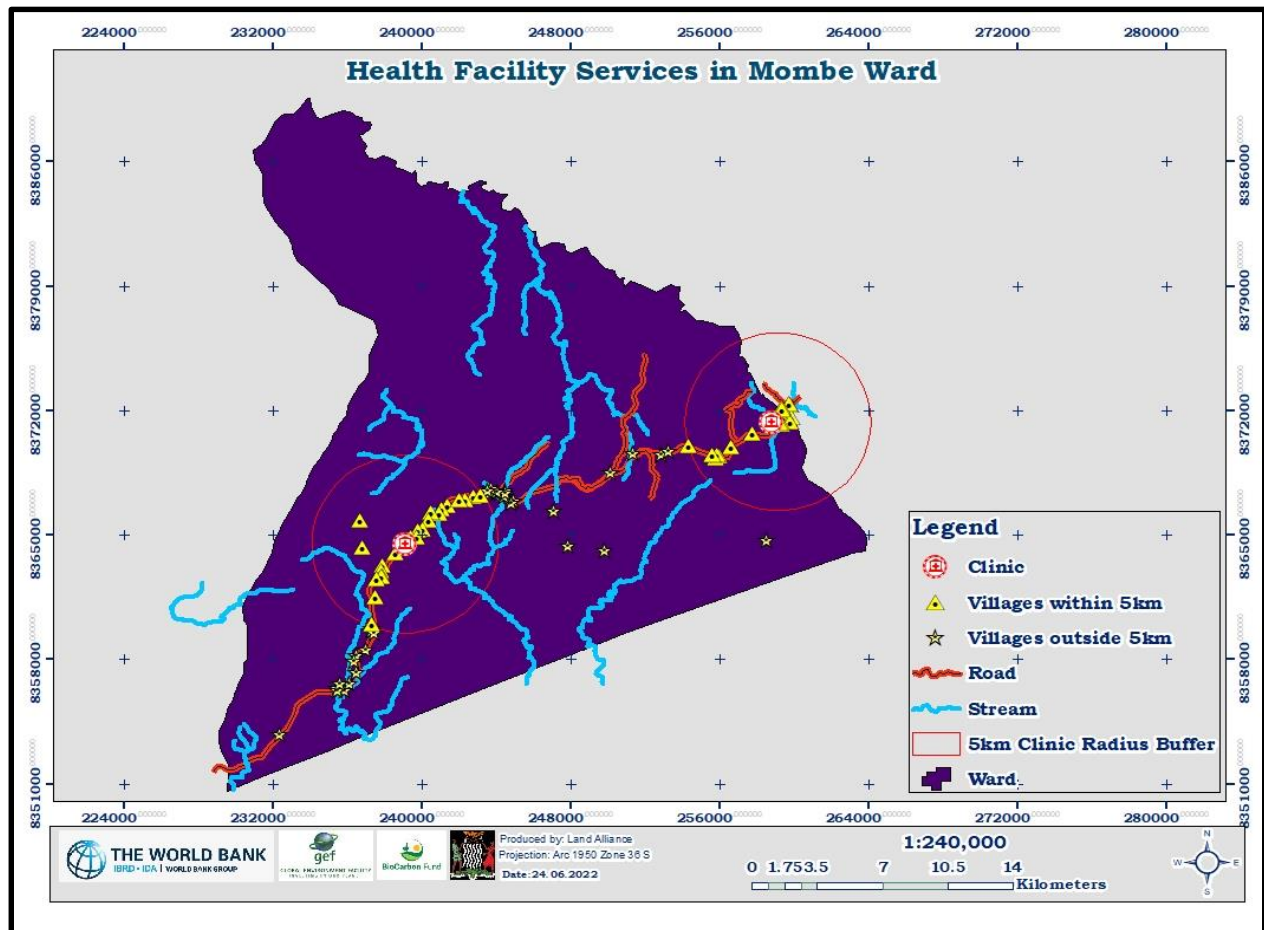


Figure 18: Health Facility Service Gap

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

Mombe Ward is currently serviced with 6 telecommunication network towers. The data analysis in the area shows a deficiency of this service, because of intermittent network connection in certain villages within the ward. The telecommunication network tower installations facilitate the ease of access to diverse forms of information within the shortest possible time. Having more

telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Mombe 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 Nyimba 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. Mombe 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 Mombe Ward were affected by this. This highlights the need for adequate telecommunication facilities to be installed within the ward.

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

This activity was meant for communities to object, correct and confirm that all the mapped resources were captured on the maps and propose areas to be protected. Communities agreed on the by-laws that will help them manage their resources and other areas of development in a sustainable manner. Three clustered meetings were held in Mombe ward at **Kacholola, Mchimazi** and **Siwalya** villages. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into three (3) areas with total attendance of **129** disaggregated as **91** male and **38** female as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Siwalya	19	34	53
Kacholola	1	32	33
Mchimazi	18	25	43

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Siwalya Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in Siwalya Zone with a representation of **10** villages, namely: **Bvuno, Nyongani, Mpondabwino, Bimbe, Damula, Makani, Alubi, Kangachepe, Siwalya** and **Sylvester**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **53** (34 Male, 19 Female). The community proposed the construction of a health post and drilling of boreholes at Simambo, Lupenda, Bimbe, Chinyati, Mpondabwino and Kangachepe villages and Siwalya Primary School. The community already has a community forest, Mwansanika Forest.

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

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Drilling of Boreholes (Simambo, Lupenda, Bimbe, Chinyati, Mpondabwino and Kangachepe villages and Siwalya Primary School)	6.5
2.	Construction of a health post	4.0

Table 8: Land Reservations for Siwalya Community Meeting

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

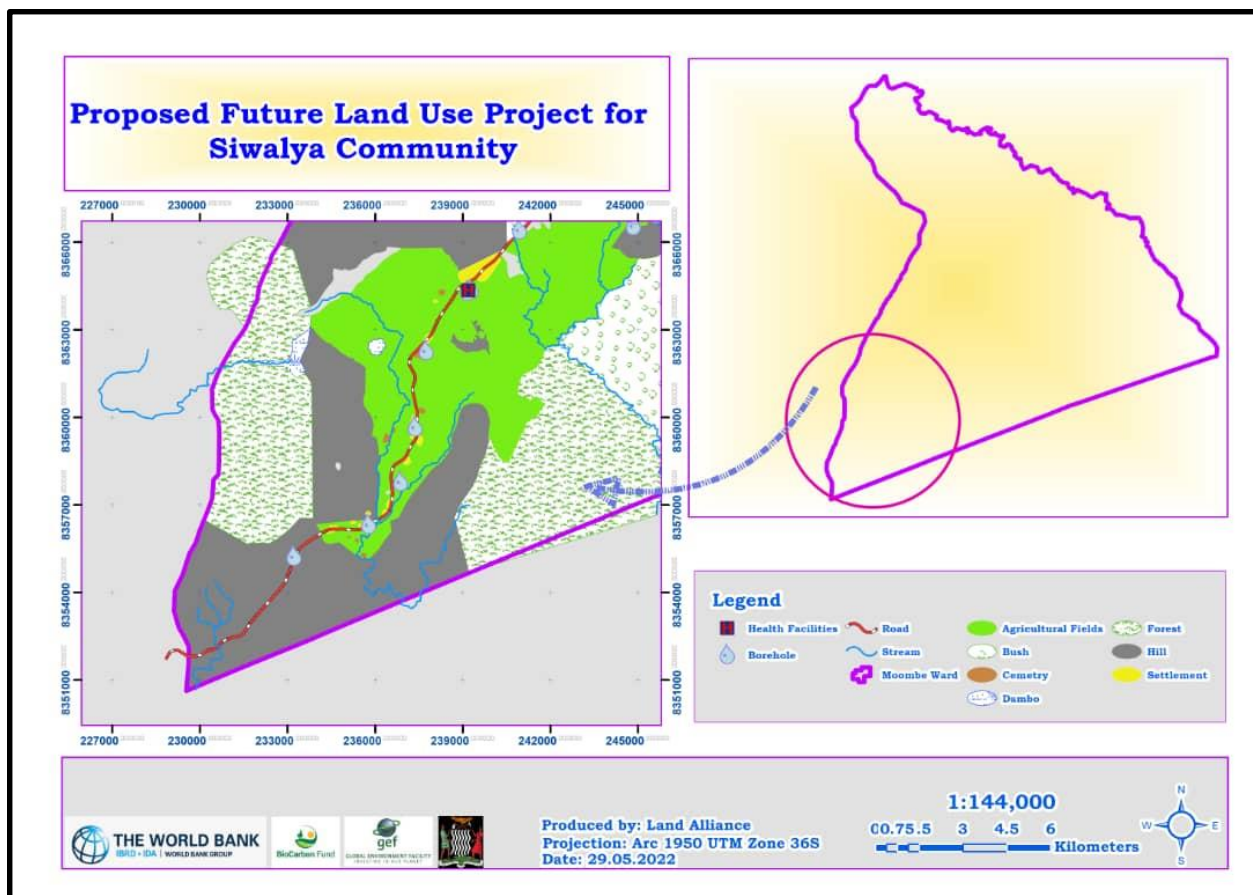


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Siwalya Community Meeting

7.2 Kacholola Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in **Kacholola Zone** with a representation of **14** villages, namely: **Lavu, Mwenechisangu, Mwale, Simatanga, Ntunthumale, Mikwala, Mwalanga, Sichitambo, Mambo Penyani, Chimuna, Tapeza, Manjase, Njanji and Nsanjilo**. The total number of participants was **32** (32 Male, 1 Female). The community proposed the construction of a dam, health post, police post, two community forests, community shed, skills training centre, market/bus station, hammer mill and the upgrading of Mombe Primary School into a secondary school. Table 9 below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and figure 18 is the map showing the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Drilling of boreholes (Mwalanga, Paloba, Njoka and Spilla Villages)	0.04
2.	Dam (Mombe Stream)	0.25
3.	Police Station (Kacholola Market)	1.0
4.	Skills training centre (Mota-Engil Site)	6.0
5.	Community forest (Malilangwe Area)	5,000
6.	Community forest (Tondela Area)	7,000
7.	Community school (Tanja Community School)	5.0
8.	Health post (Elina Village)	0.25
9.	Community shed (Rose Area)	0.4
10.	Upgrading of Mombe Primary into a Day Secondary School	0.029
11.	Market / Bus station	0.4
12.	Hammer mill	0.09

Table 9: Land Reservation for Kacholola Community Meeting

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

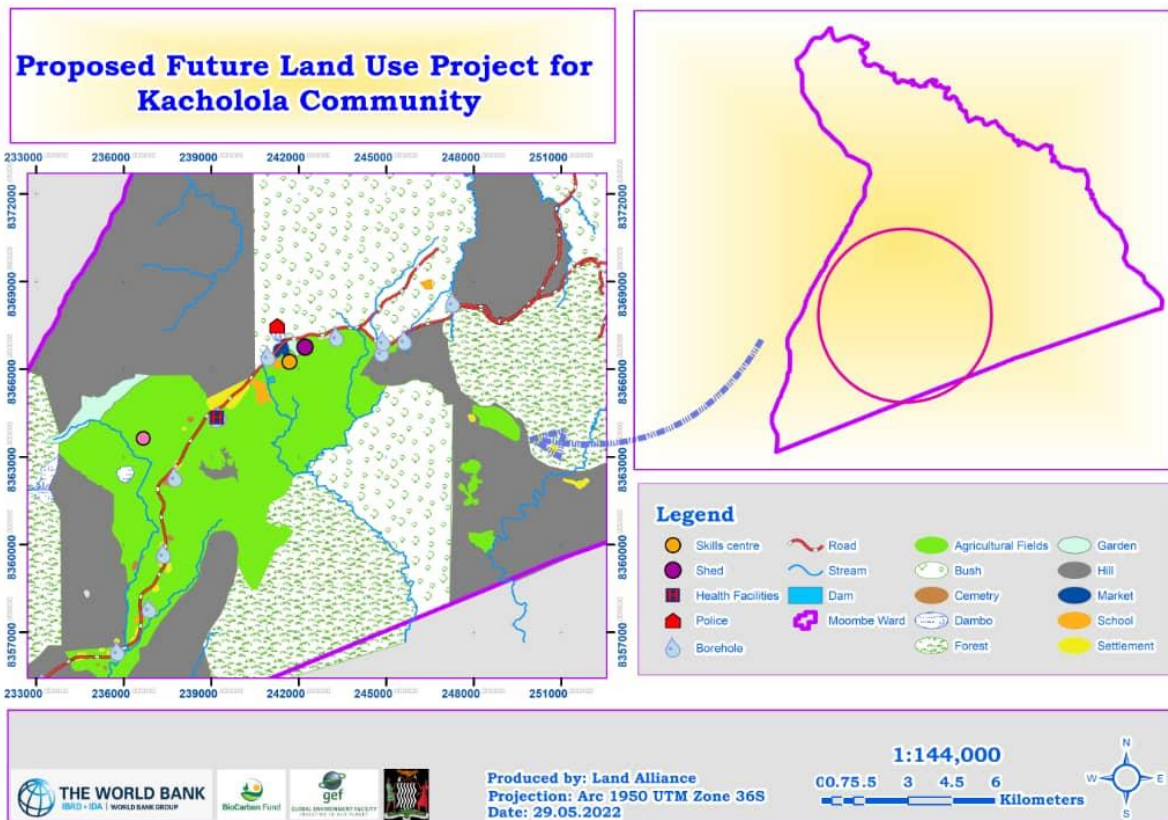


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Kacholola Community Meeting

7.3 Mchimazi Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at **Mchimazi Zone** with a representation of **17** villages, namely: **Tisatileni, Chilamba, Nyanthapo, Jaston, Masterd, Chipisani, Nyambaleni, Jatelo, Nyumbwe, Baloni, Edward, Chakupaleza, Unikedi, Lungisani, Zuwalinyenga, Nyampinga** and **Safrao**. The total number of participants was **43** (25 Male, 18 Female). Arising from the problems that the community identified during the first village meeting in the area which were; inadequate water points, no water for animals during the dry season due to early drying of streams, poor road network, no higher learning facilities and inadequate health facilities. The community proposed drilling of a borehole, construction of a dam, primary school and installation of a network tower. Table 10 below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and figure 18 is the map showing the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Drilling of Borehole (Zuwalinyenga Village)	15.0 ha
2.	Dam (Mvunguti Stream)	0.25 ha
3.	Market (Mchimazi)	1.0 ha
4.	Primary School (Jetero Village)	16.0 ha
5.	Network Tower (Malala Mfumu Hill)	-

Table 10: Land Reservation for Mchimazi Community Meeting

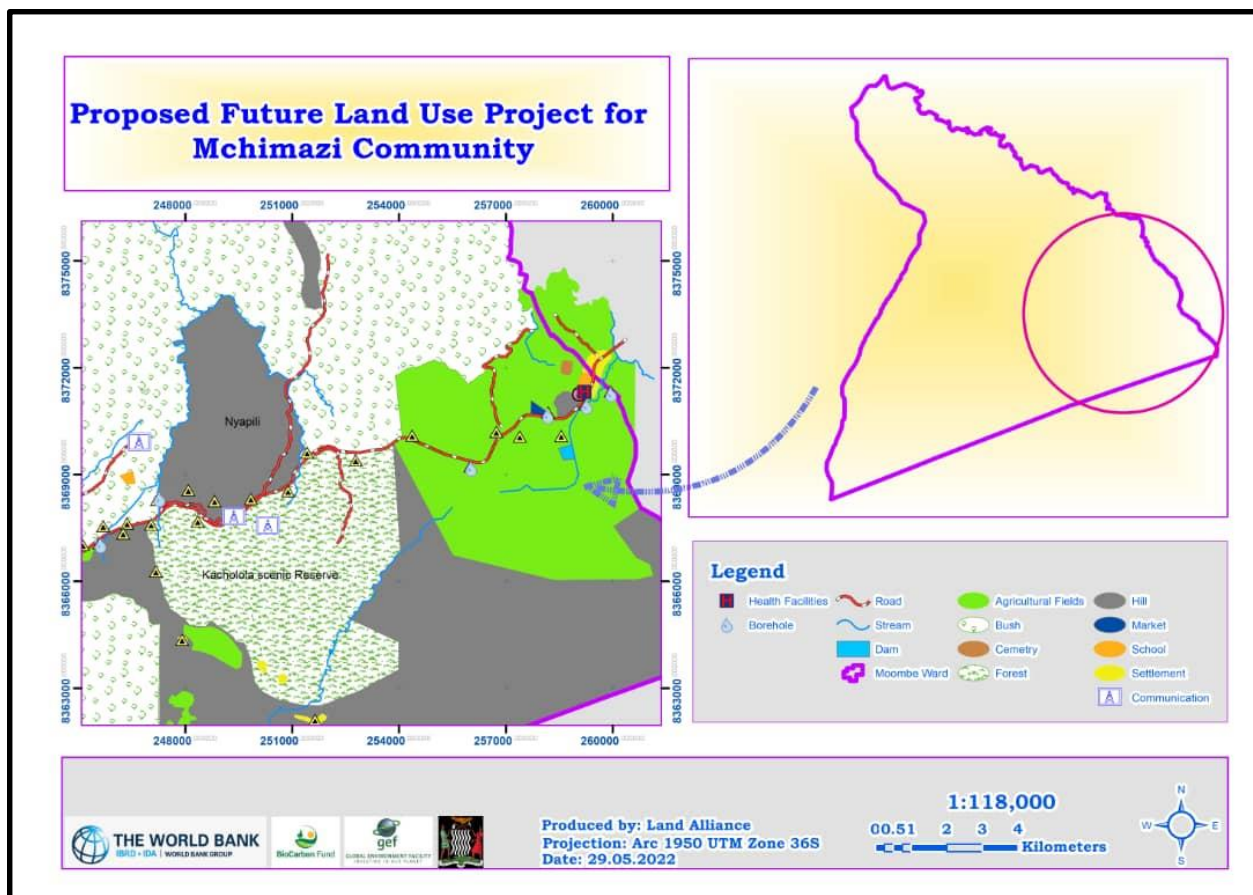


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Mchimazi Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

S/N	Aspect	Description	Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	High demand for land due to increase in farming activities which is leading to clearing of forests.	Deforestation	Establishment of Community forests.
				Promote joint forest management.
				Formulate laws to protect the forest.
				Providing alternative off farm income generating activities.
2	Loss of Forests	Illegal logging of timber resulting in large scale deforestation and destruction of natural habitats.	Cutting of trees for logging purposes leading to deforestation.	Enforcement of forest act to curb down illegal activities surrounding timber harvesting.
				Restrict activities in sensitive habitats.
				Community forest protection.
				Establishing of tree nurseries and promotion of tree planting by the locals.
3	Loss of Fauna	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers.	Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable	Enhance community sensitization.

			resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.	Prohibit hunting.
				Restrict bush fires.
				Minimise cutting down of trees
				Forest conservation.
4				Restrict locations of dams.
	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality.	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions are likely to cause air pollution.	Revegetate bare areas.
				Minimise vehicle movements and speed.
				Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage to investments and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	Formulation of by-laws
				PLUP development
				Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.

6	Loss of Land	Construction of dams for agricultural purposes will result in disturbances in the flow of water in the streams	Heavy filtration as a result of agriculture activities conducted around the streams.	Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders.
		Furthermore, it disturbs the Natural habitats for flora and fauna.	Reduction in water levels in affected streams.	Communities must set up water committee to manage the water resources in the ward.

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 Human Consumption, Animals and Irrigation	To improve access to water supply for animals and for irrigation purposes	Dam Construction at identified sites	At least 2 dams constructed at Mombe and Mvunguti streams	Number of dams constructed
		Borehole Drilling at identified sites	At least 12 boreholes drilled in Simambo, Lupenda, Bimbe, Chinyati, Mpondabwino, Kangachepe, Mwalanga, Paloba, Njoka, Spilla and Zuwalinyenga villages and at Siwalya Primary School	Number of boreholes drilled
Inadequate Trading Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of markets at identified sites	At least two (2) markets constructed in Mchimazi and Kacholola	Number of markets constructed
		Construction of bus stations at identified sites	At least 1 bus station constructed at Kacholola	Number of bus stations constructed

Inadequate Telecommunication Towers	To create connectivity between the rural and urban communities for easy dissemination of information such as COVID prevention and other pandemics	Installation of communication towers by Telecommunication Companies	At least each Telecommunication Company should put up a tower (Zamtel, MTN and Airtel) e.g at Malala Mfumu Hill .	Number of communication towers installed
Soil Degradation	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources	Tree planting exercise and promote natural vegetation growth	Plant at least 10,000 trees	Number of trees planted
		Community Forest establishment in identified areas	Establish at least 2 Community Forests in Malilangwe and Tondela areas	Number of Community Forests established
Poor Agricultural Practices	To promote agricultural productivity.	Adoption of Climate smart Agriculture	At least 75% of local farmers adopt the CSA technique	Percentage adoption of CSA
		Deployment of extension workers	At least 1 extension worker deployed	Number of extension workers deployed
Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	To promote spatial growth and improve transport system	Rehabilitation of roads	Rehabilitate all roads	Number and length (km) of roads rehabilitated
		Construction of culverts and bridges	Construct culverts and bridges across all streams	Number of culverts and bridges constructed

Inadequate Health Facilities	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in proposed areas	Construction of at least 2 health facilities in Elina Village and Siwalya	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 6 staff houses for the proposed health facilities (3 per health facility)	Number of staff houses constructed
Long Distances to Schools	To attain a high quality education standard by increasing the number of schools and reducing the teacher to pupil ratio in all schools within the ward	Construction of new classroom blocks	Construct at least 13 classroom blocks in the ward (1 per primary school (4), 1 for the secondary school, 6 for the 2 proposed primary schools and 2 for the proposed upgrade of Mombe Primary School)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of primary schools in identified areas	Construct at least 2 primary schools in Jetero and Tanja	Number of secondary schools constructed
		Upgrading of primary school to secondary school	Upgrading of Mombe Primary into a Day Secondary School	Number of primary schools upgraded into secondary schools
		Construction of teachers/staff houses	At least 25 teachers/staff houses for the proposed and existing schools	Number of teachers/staff houses constructed

Lack of Alternative Livelihood Sources	To enhance human development through skills training and empowerment programs	Establishment of a skills training centre	At least 1 skills centre established at Mota-Engil Site	Number of skills centres established
		Train farmers in fish farming, beekeeping and mushroom conservation techniques	Train as many people as possible	Number of people trained
		Establishment of value addition plants	At least 2 value addition plants established in the ward	Number of value addition plants established
Lack of Police Posts		Construction of Police Post at identified site	At least 1 Police Post constructed at Kacholola Market	Number of Police Posts Constructed
Lack of Community Shed		Construction of Community Shed	At least 1 Community Shed constructed in Rose Area	Number of Community Sheds Constructed
Lack of Hammermills		Construction of Hammermill	At least 1 hammermill constructed in Kacholola	

Table 12: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	2		
Drilling of Boreholes	11		
Upgrading of Primary School to Secondary School	1		
Construction of health posts	1		
Construction of classroom blocks for existing schools	5		
Construction of teacher staff houses (at schools)	25		
Construction of health posts	2		
Construction of health staff houses (at health facilities)	6		
Construction of Skills Training Centre	1		
Construction of Police Post	1		
Construction of Police Staff Houses	2		
Construction of Community Shed	1		
Construction of Hammermill	1		
Construction of Bus Station	1		
Construction of Market	1		
Rehabilitation of roads	-		
Planting of trees	-		
Construction of value addition plants	2		
Farmer Training (mushroom drying, beekeeping, etc)	-		
Installation of Telecommunication Towers	-		

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.

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

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

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

11. CONCLUSION

The PLUP for Mombe 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 Nyimba DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Mombe Ward and issues pertaining to Land Use Planning were identified, with a lack of alternative sources of livelihood being one of the key drivers of unsustainable natural resources management. At the same time there has been haphazard and unsustainable use of land and other natural resources by residents of Mombe 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: Mombe 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 Mombe 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 MOMBE 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 Chief Nyalugwe
	No illegal fishing on the dam.	
	No depositing of poisonous chemicals in the dam.	Face appropriate punishment
	All gardening activities to be done on one side of the dam to allow animals to have access to water.	
	No cutting down of trees around the dam.	
Forest	No farming activity to be done around the buffer zone of the dams and streams.	Face punishment from HRH Chief Nyalugwe
	No cutting down of trees in forest area	
	No charcoal burning in the forest	
	No cattle grazing in the forest	
	No farming activities in the forest area	
	No fire burning in the forest	
	No fetching of firewood without permission in the forest.	

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

Table 14: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Proposed Future Land Use Map

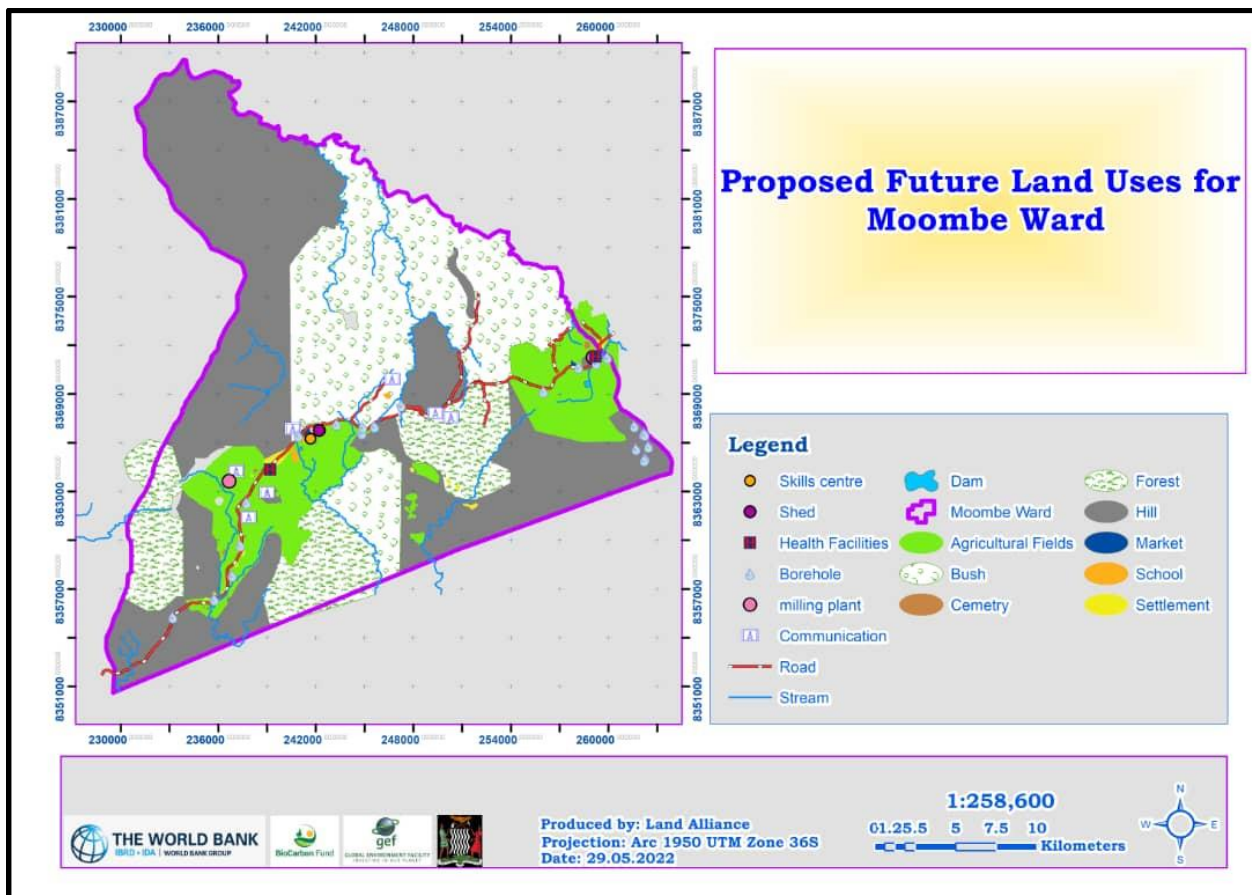


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Mombe Ward

Annex 3: Meeting Attendance Registers

Indunas Meeting

MOMBE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: _____
Date: _____

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	LACKSON LUNGU	M	NJANSI V/98		0978454884	192536/53	Lungu
2	BIAISON DAKA	M	ADUELY V/98		09746311288	207301/51	Daka
3	HENRY MUKENZI	M	ELIND V/98		N/A	183393/51	Mukenzi
4	AILEK LUNGU	M	Nyumbwa		0763350116	116998/53	Lungu
5	SHEDRECK LUNGU	M	SIMAMBWA		0974819052	"	S Lungu
6	IMBEYO LUNGU	M	WINMBE		0979760551	103721/51	Z. Lungu
7	JOSELY MUMBA	M	SANGILO V/98		0979882076	" "	J. Mumba
8	CHAMPANDA TEMBO	M	PALOWA V/98		0977698615	280913/53	C. Tembo
9	TAYSON ZULU	M	PONDENI BWA NO 2/98		0975509305	198893/53	T. Zulu
10	DERIC TEMBO	M	MONA V/98		NIL	263254/53	D. Tembo

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: _____
Date: _____

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	EDINA PHIRI	F	CHOMA V/98		0972119780	281056/53	E. Phiri
2	ALISON LUNGU	M	ALUBI V/98		0974845766	" "	Lungu
3	RICHARD TEMBO	M	Sylvester V/98		0975902789	113212/51	Tembo
4	JACKSON DABO	M	JACKSON			" "	J. Dabo
5	LENARD PHIRI	M	ILANDIE V/98		" "	" "	L. Phiri
6	CHANDUMBA MWANZA	M	N.D.C		0940582808	110125/57	C. Mwanza
7	DANES NYANZU	F	NYALONASHA		" "	" "	D. Nyanzu
8	PETER MAMBUSE	M	BARSON		" "	" "	P. Mambuse
9	ACHUNA MWANZA	M	LAVU		0973701630	" "	A. Mwanza
10							

First Village Meeting

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLANT PRODUCTION
Date: 20-03-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	RABSON DRAO	M	NYABE		077156855		R...
2	Sambwa DRAO	M	Siwalya		0770679841	1411358511	G. Daka
3	Lucky Zulu	M	Siwalya		0970699219	1413757591	Bulu
4	KAMWANI LUNGU	M	Bimbe village	Komuwilungu	0777-14920	1374721511	M...
5	FALSON DAKA	M	Siwalya village			1246621511	D. Daka
6	MUSE TEMBO	M	MAKATI village			1303261511	M. TEBB
7	ARCI NYANGA	M	CHINYATI village		0770594557	143091511	A...
8	JOSEPH TEMBO	M	Domula Village		0979256260	141655711	J...
9	BENSON DAKA	M	Chinyati Village		0970887057	144421511	B...
10	THCPULAN J. TEMBO	M	CHINYATI village		0770764162	14002415311	T...

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Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLANT PRODUCTION
Date: 20/03/22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
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2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register
Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLANT PROCE
Date: 30-03-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Tawani mumba	F		Kangacepo	0973 406635	152741/10	T. Mumba
2	Faides mumba	F		Bwano			F. Mumba
3	Magaleh Daka	F		Nyongoni			M. Daka
4	esual Zulu	F		Kangacepo			E. Zulu
5	betwa Zulu	F		uwaka			B. Zulu
6	Kesili mumba	F		Bwano			K. Mumba
7	Vailoti mumba	F		Damula			V. Mumba
8	hokosina phili	F		Kangacepo			H. Phili
9	Chilist. mumba	F		Alubi			C. Mumba
10	alice mwanza	F		osilado			A. mwanza

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Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register
Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLANT PROCE
Date: 30-03-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	EMBE	M	EMBE		09777255	16372/10	E. MBE
2	Lydia Tembo	M	Sylvester		0970697105	42948/10	L. Tembo
3	Charles Nyangw	M	Siwaka				C. Nyangw
4	ECYD Phili	M	Chivati				E. Phili
5	MAKHELE	M	Damula		0977871262	16007/10	M. Makhele
6	THOMAS TEMBO	M	SIMALYA	Simalya Village Chief	097077345		A. Mumba
7	AKSON MUMBE	M	BIMBE	Bimbe Village Chief	0970422251	17690/10	A. Mumba
8	DAVIDSON KUDU	M	Bimbe	Bimbe Village Chief	0920406722	145410/10	D. Kudu
9	Richard Lungu	M	Bimbe	Bimbe Village Chief	0975599966	17679/10	R. Lungu
10	Stephen Daka	M	Kangacepo	Kangacepo Village Chief			S. Daka

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register
Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLANT PROCE
Date: 30-03-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	RAJOSAN DAKA	M	NYONGONI		077156785		R. Daka
2	Sanbury DAKA	M	Simalya		0770679011	141350/10	S. Daka
3	Lucky Zulu	M	Simalya		0970697210	141373/10	L. Zulu
4	KAMWAXI LUNGU	M	Bimbe village	Kamwaxi Lungu Village	0777 14923	137472/10	K. Lungu
5	Falson Daka	M	Simalya village			124662/10	F. Daka
6	MUSOS TEMBO	M	MAKATI village		0770344552	14392/10	M. Tembo
7	Harci NYANGW	M	Chinyati village		0979256240	141405/10	H. Nyangw
8	Joseph Tembo	M	Damula Village		0970887051	14442/10	J. Tembo
9	BENSON DAKA	M	Chinyati Village		0770764162	140024/10	B. Daka
10	THEPULAN J. TEMBO	M	CHINYATI village				T. Tembo

MOSHI WARD
KACHINGA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING (PLUP)
Date: 31-03-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	RUTH TEMBO	F	SUKITANBO		-		R. Tembo
2	ROSEMARY MWAPE	F	LENGWE				R. Mwaape
3	GRACE DANA	F	AKIYESI		0996-122070		G. Dana
4	DEANAH PHIRI	F	CHOMBA		0973-777180		E. Phiri
5	MADEIRA LUNDA	F	KAPWESYA		-		M. Lunda
6	MILWAZI TEMBO	F	LENGWE		-		M. Tembo
7	SUSTINA LUNDA	F	NJANJI		-		S. Lunda
8	ALAN ZULU	F	SUKITANBO		0978-590086	119241691	A. Zulu
9	CRISTIANE MUKASA	F	KAKASO				C. Mukasa
10	AGNIA Lungu	F	CHAMUNGWE		0970-277227	28992051	A. Lungu

MOSHI WARD
KACHINGA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING (PLUP)
Date: 31-03-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	MIKUBWA TEMBO	M	SUKITANBO		097271340	113211391	M. Tembo
2	ROBERTA ZULU	M	LENGWE		0975667680	130209531	R. Zulu
3	PETER LUNDA	M	CHOMBA		093587178	14853458	P. Lunda
4	PERCIVAL MWAPE	M	CHOMBA		097103478	12377461	P. Mwaape
5	MUYANDA LUNDA	M	SUKITANBO		097144225	11573014	M. Lunda
6	WINFRED TEMBO	M	SUKITANBO		097562000	11423664	W. Tembo
7	SUSTINA LUNDA	F	CHOMUNGWE		097242337	112451071	S. Lunda
8							
9							
10							

MOSHI WARD
KACHINGA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING (PLUP)
Date: 31-03-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	ROSEMARY MWAPE	F	LENGWE		0975667680		R. Mwaape
2	GRACE DANA	F	AKIYESI		0996-122070		G. Dana
3	DEANAH PHIRI	F	CHOMBA		0973-777180		E. Phiri
4	MADEIRA LUNDA	F	KAPWESYA		-		M. Lunda
5	MILWAZI TEMBO	F	LENGWE		-		M. Tembo
6	SUSTINA LUNDA	F	NJANJI		-		S. Lunda
7	ALAN ZULU	F	SUKITANBO		0978-590086	119241691	A. Zulu
8	CRISTIANE MUKASA	F	KAKASO				C. Mukasa
9	AGNIA Lungu	F	CHAMUNGWE		0970-277227	28992051	A. Lungu
10							

Community Registration Meeting of PLUP PLUP

1. KETLEBY	TETRO F. MUKHAKA	118177/01/
2. MABUREN	Zulu F. MUKHAKA	176756/01/
3. TOYKE	TETRO F. MUKHAKA	888170/02/
4. CHARITY	Zulu F. SAKAKA	176755/01/
5. ELIZABETH	Zulu F. MUKHAKA	889821/11/
6. TISA	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	111399/07/
7. KEDD	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	117650/07/
8. KIMBA	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	12207/07/
9. KIMBA	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	145710/01/
10. KIMBA	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	304067/01/
11. KIMBA	MUKHAKA F. MUKHAKA	115221/01/

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project - Attendance Register
Title of Meeting/Meeting: Community Registration Meeting of PLUP PLUP
Date: 01/04/2022

No.	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRIC #	Signature
1	KIMBA (Sakala)	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	-	[Signature]
2	MUKHAKA Zulu	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	-	[Signature]
3	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	115221/01/	[Signature]
4	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	115221/01/	[Signature]
5	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	-	[Signature]
6	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	371156/01/	[Signature]
7	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	-	[Signature]
8	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	304067/01/	[Signature]
9	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	-	[Signature]
10	MUKHAKA SAKALA	F	MUKHAKA	-	-	304067/01/	[Signature]

M. CH. M. P. 2022
N. M. P. 2022

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLUP BASED
Date: 01/06/2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Felix Lungu	F	Chilumba	-	097634370	250777/20	[Signature]
2	Isabel Lungu	F	Chazungula	-	-	256677/20	[Signature]
3	Felix Mwaanga	T	Edward	-	-	-	[Signature]
4	Moses Tembo	F	Chilumba	-	-	-	[Signature]
5	Tobias Hildah	T	Nyamanga	-	-	295524/20	[Signature]
6	Moses Mwaanga	T	MASTERS	-	-	-	[Signature]
7	Peggy Tembo	F	Lumumba	-	-	295222/20	[Signature]
8	Linda Mwaanga	F	Edward	-	-	170610/20	[Signature]
9	Alfred Mwaanga	F	Bankoni	-	-	176779/20	[Signature]
10	Murphy Tembo	T	MASTERS	-	-	-	[Signature]

M. CH. M. P. 2022
N. M. P. 2022

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLUP BASED
Date: 01-06-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Moses Tembo	F	Chazungula	mchumazi	072562806	-	[Signature]
2	Charita Tembo	F	Chazungula	mchumazi	-	-	[Signature]
3	Adam Mwaanga	F	Edward	mchumazi	-	325545/20	[Signature]
4	Baiba Zulu	M	Nyamanga	mchumazi	-	-	[Signature]
5	JAMES Phiri	M	Tobias	mchumazi	-	-	[Signature]
6	Anderson Tembo	M	MAKA	mchumazi	977405806	112222/20	[Signature]
7	Mwanga Robertson	M	balon	mchumazi	-	194571/20	[Signature]
8	JAMES Zulu	M	balon	mchumazi	-	246899/20	[Signature]
9	Moses Mwaanga	M	Edward	mchumazi	072968206	25709/20	[Signature]
10	Moses Mwaanga	M	MASTERS	mchumazi	077029483	176622/20	[Signature]

Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Type of Training/Meeting: COMMUNITY SEASONAL MEETING IN PUP REVEY
Date: 20-26-2022

#	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NIC #	Signature
1	A. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
2	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
3	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
4	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
5	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
6	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
7	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
8	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
9	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
10	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
11	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]
12	M. Nkhoma	M	MKAKA	-	097446000	2490000	[Signature]

13	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	113177/57/1		
14	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	176956/57/1		
15	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	288170/53/1		
16	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	176755/57/1		
17	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	889821/11/1		
18	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	113899/57/1		
19	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	117650/57/1		
20	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	112209/57/1		
21	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	118713/57/1		
22	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	504067/50/1		
23	TEBBO F. Nkhoma	F	MKAKA	-	115221/58/1		

Community Development Officer
in PUP REVEY

MCHMARA ZONE
MOWALE WARD

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: Community SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLUP PAPERS
Date: 01/04/2023

N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	ASTER USALI	F	NYAMAMBA	-	-	-	[Signature]
2	ANDICA Zulu	F	RELOZI	-	-	-	[Signature]
3	YAKES SHILE	F	SHUKALI	-	-	11301/21	[Signature]
4	JOYU Catherine	F	NYAMHARA	-	-	29061/21	[Signature]
5	Grace Sakala	F	RELOZI	-	-	-	[Signature]
6	Phiri Catherine	F	NYAMAMBA	-	-	29151/21	[Signature]
7	SUZUKU Mwakazi	F	RELOZI	-	-	20451/21	[Signature]
8	Lungu Kesikisa	F	Chilumba	-	-	-	[Signature]
9	Lungu Lungu	F	Chilumba	-	-	-	[Signature]
10	Rosemary Duke	F	NYAMAMBA	-	-	224201/21	[Signature]

MCHMARA ZONE
MOWALE WARD

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: Community SENSITIZATION MEETING ON PLUP PAPERS
Date: 01/04/2023

N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Fallao Lungu	F	Chilumba	-	975543/21	26571/21	[Signature]
2	ISABELLY Lungu	F	Chazungulila	-	-	28667/21	[Signature]
3	Emiles Mwakazi	F	EDWARD	-	-	-	[Signature]
4	MORINE Tembo	F	Chilumba	-	-	295521/21	[Signature]
5	Tembo Hilob	F	NYAMAMBA	-	-	-	[Signature]
6	MWAKAZI Mwakazi	F	NYAMAMBA	-	-	298321/21	[Signature]
7	Peggy Tembo	F	Lungu	-	-	170610/21	[Signature]
8	LINDY Mwakazi	F	EDWARD	-	-	176571/21	[Signature]
9	ALIDES Mwakazi	F	Sautoni	-	-	-	[Signature]
10	MORINE Tembo	F	EDWARD	-	-	-	[Signature]

Machinda, James
Minister of Lands

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project - Lusaka Region
Title of Training/Meeting: Community sensitization meeting on RUP policies
Date: 01-04-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Wanda Banda	F	Chasungula	mchima@z	0712580000		[Signature]
2	Charles Banda	F	Chasungula	mchima@z			[Signature]
3	Edwards Banda	F	Edwards	mchima@z			[Signature]
4	Banda Zulu	M	Nyampanga	mchima@z			[Signature]
5	Linda Phiri	M	Tobacco	mchima@z			[Signature]
6	Banda Banda	M	AKA	mchima@z	0712580000	1158/51/10	[Signature]
7	Marion Banda	M	Banda	mchima@z		1948/51/50	[Signature]
8	James Banda	M	Banda	mchima@z		2008/51/50	[Signature]
9	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
10	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]

Machinda, James
Minister of Lands

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project - Lusaka Region
Title of Training/Meeting: Community sensitization meeting on RUP policies
Date: 01-04-22

S/N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Charles Banda	M	Nyampanga	mchima@z	0712580000	2008/51/10	[Signature]
2	James Banda	M	Nyampanga	mchima@z		2008/51/10	[Signature]
3	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
4	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z		2018/51/10	[Signature]
5	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
6	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
7	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
8	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
9	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]
10	James Banda	M	Edwards	mchima@z	0712580000	2018/51/10	[Signature]

M. Chikanda
Munro

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: Community Sensitization meeting on FLP results
Date: 21-04-22

N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	John Dama	M	Chikwaka	mchikwaka	097224131	210201911	[Signature]
2	Theresa Rodene	F	Kawara	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
3	Elaine Mangochi	F	Kawara	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
4	James Mungu	M	Nyathaka	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
5	Benjamin Mungu	M	Nyathaka	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
6	David Mungu	F	Edward	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
7	Jackie Mungu	M	Panda	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
8	Sapina Pendo	F	Zungulila	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
9	Justine Pendo	F	Edward	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
10	Kelvin Pendo	M	Chungulila	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]

M. Chikanda
Munro

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project - Attendance Register

Title of Training/Meeting: Community Sensitization meeting on FLP results
Date: 21-04-22

N	Name	Gender	Institution	Email Address	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	John Dama	M	Chikwaka	mchikwaka	097224131	210201911	[Signature]
2	Theresa Rodene	F	Kawara	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
3	Elaine Mangochi	F	Kawara	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
4	James Mungu	M	Nyathaka	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
5	Benjamin Mungu	M	Nyathaka	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
6	David Mungu	F	Edward	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
7	Jackie Mungu	M	Panda	mchikwaka	097224131	20253011	[Signature]
8	Sapina Pendo	F	Zungulila	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
9	Justine Pendo	F	Edward	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]
10	Kelvin Pendo	M	Chungulila	mchikwaka	097224131	117521581	[Signature]

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION MEETING ON
PLUP PROCESS

MCHIMAZI 2011
November 2011

NAME	STATUS	SEX	LOCAL ADDRESS	PHONE	DATE	SIGNATURE
Nyamankanda	M	M	mchimagi		18/9/2011	
MUKANA	M	M	mchimagi	0770557923	18/9/2011	
CHIMBARI	M	M	mchimagi	0979903331		
Chelumba	M	M	mchimagi			
Nyathapo	M	M	mchimagi	077586659	22/10/2011	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

MCHIMAZI 2011
November 2011

NAME	STATUS	SEX	LOCAL ADDRESS	PHONE	DATE	SIGNATURE
Chazungulula	M	M	mchimagi		13/11/2011	
UNIKEDI	M	M	nyamankanda	09321393	10/11/2011	
Nyathapo	F	F	mchimagi	097250330	10/11/2011	
Chazungulula	M	M	mchimagi			
Nyamankanda	M	M	mchimagi			
Nyamankanda	M	M	mchimagi	0763575781	15/11/2011	
NYAMBALANI	M	M	MWANGILELE	0970739122	21/11/2011	
NYAMBALANI	M	M	MWANGILELE		23/11/2011	
Tisableni	M	M	MCHIMAZI	0770998025	19/11/2011	
Nyathapo	M	M	mchimagi	0970717968	30/11/2011	
Nyathapo	M	M	mchimagi			
Nyathapo	M	M	mchimagi			

Validation Meetings

Kocholola Zone

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting: Community Meeting on Validation & Zoning Date: 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	ACKINAH MWANZA	M	LAYU	70	0973701630	177012/53/1	[Signature]
2	MSONDA DAKA	M	MWENECISABA	45	NIL		M. DAKA
3	STEPHEN LUNGU	M	MWALE	51	0978215716	584523/11/1	S. Lungu
4	JOSWATHA LUNGU	M	MWALE	45	0976293071	280921/53/1	J. Lungu
5	RONFORD TEMBO	M	SIMATHINGA	29	143703/57/1	143703/57/1	R. Tembo
6	JACKSON MWIMBA	M	NIUNTHUMBE	25	0977344461	143803/57/1	J. Mwimba
7	NSANGO LONGU	M	MIKUSALA	21	0979736887	152277/57/1	N. Longu
8	DAVISON TEMBO	M	MIKWALA	66	0971490144		D. T
9	FANKEL TEMBO	M	NIUNTHUMBE	75	.		F. T
10	IULIUS MBWESE	M	MWALANGA	44	0978923961	281028/53/1	I. Mbwe
11	FREDRICK TEMBO	M	SICHITAMBO	41		295527/55/1	F. Tembo
12	JOHN MOJO	M	NAMBO Pwani	65	0977438440	290815/52/1	J. Mojo
13	SHADRECK CHIKAMBWE	M	CHIMUNYA	63	0976125217	137063/57/1	S. Chikambwe
14	DAKA JUSTINE	M	SIMABUNGA	43	0977418337	103645/57/1	D. Daka
15							

KACHOLOLA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting..... Date... 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	BENSON MWINZA	M	MWALANGA	56	0978923950	221057/531	B. S.
2	CHENKUMIA MWAQUZA	M	LAVU	33	0970382808	110128/571	Ch.
3	DAVISON LUNGU	M	MTHUTHUMI	25	0970382808	130234/571	D.
4	WELISON SAKALA	M	MIKWAHA	22	—	143699/571	W. SAKALA
5	RODRICK ZULU	M	LAVU	31	0975670331	130302/571	R.
6	MUNIKA SAKALA	M	MIKWAHA	29	0977117156	126399/571	M. SAKALA
7	DAVISON SAKALA	M	MIKWAHA	32	0 —	126175/571	D. SAKALA
8	STEVEN TEMBEZI	M	TEMPEZI	64	—	511426/571	S. Tembezi
9	PETER SAKALA	M	TEMPEZI	44	—	511426/571	P. SAKALA
10	ADINASE MUMBA	F	MANGA SE	—	—	—	A. Mumba
11	BOSTON DUKA	M	MTHUTHUMI	43	0978310547	103417/571	B. DUKA
12	WACK LUNGU	M	Nyagwimba	80	—	110999/571	W.
13	GUSON ZULU	M	Simatanga	65	0970760161	15158299/571	G. ZULU
14	HACKSON NGBURU	M	MANGA SE	69	0970272234	34847/521	H. NGBURU
15	PETER LUNGU	M	Chimungu	50	0977845592	295675/571	P. LUNGU

KACHOLOLA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting..... Date... 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Jimmy Chulu	Male	Simatanga	41	0976893260	29565/531	J.
2	LACKSON LUNGU	M	NSANSI	69	09754459854	192556/531	L.
3	JONIER MUMBA	M	NSANSI	77	0979882076	281535/531	J. Mumba
4	Phinias Mwenda	M	ZLA	30	09791-204948	110962/571	P.
5							
6							
7							
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MUCHIMAZI ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting: Community meeting on Validation of Zoning Date: 10/06/2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	Philemon Mwanza	M	Tesablen	36	0971049843	109677/571	
2	KWIREDE DAKA	M	CHUMBA	50	0978692026	988873/501	
3	KATCH MWANZA	M	NYANTHAPU	76			
4	NYANTHAPU MUMBA	M	NYANTHAPU	38	0978503364	104438/571	N. MUMBA
5	MILION ZULU	M	JATSON	59	0975494530	313853/511	M. Zulu
6	LEVISON ZULU	M	TABATILELO	36	0976611545	112336/571	
7	MWAZE MASHIERO	M	MASHIERO	53	0970298443	170632/571	M. MASHIERO
8	FACKEN IEDDO	M	CHIPISANI	45			
9	Benny Lungu	M	TWATILELO	32	0977457911		B. Lungu
10	Abert Mwila	M	Mafelo	32	0772820644	139870/571	
11	ELIZABETH MWANZA	F	CHIPISANI	36		137666/571	
12	MATHER TEMBO	F	CHIPISANI	35			
13	AKHUMWIXYA MWALE	F	NYANTHAPU	38		137666/571	
14	GRACE TEMBO	F	TATELO	33		113276/571	G. Tembo
15	IREEN MWANZA	F	TATELO	52	0976696208	34555/571	I. Mwanza

Muchimazi Zone

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT








ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting: Date: 10/06/2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	MAGREI SAKALA	F	NYUMBUR	56	0770735862	187503/571	M. Sakala
2	FRUENCE TEMBO	F	CHIPISANI	35			
3	GRACE SAKALA	F	BALDOI	69			
4	CEITHANI MUMBA	F	UNIKED	68			
5	JOYCE DAKA	F	CHIPISANI	51			
6	AARON ZULU	M	EDWARD	34	0974716537	327129/571	
7	ELBERT MUMBA	F	NYANTHAPU				
8	JOHN DAKA	M	CHAKURIE				
9	Ireen Mumba	F	NYANTHAPU	43	0976568516	281079/571	
10	GRACE ZULU	F	NYANTHAPU	30			
11	BONFACE LUNGU	M	NYANTHAPU	53			B. Lungu
12	LEVESINA MUMBA	F	NYANBALEN	68			L. Mumba
13	POSILIYO MWALE	M	TATELO	35			
14	LUNGU IWENDE	M	KUNGISANI	30	097849782	126224/571	
15	MWAZE ELIZABETH	F	BALDOI	30	09765167594	114919/571	E. Mwanza

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting..... Date 10/06/2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	ACKLAD LUNGU	M	LUNGISANI	45	0977287532	254891/531	
2	JOANS Tulu	M	TUBATHANI	68	0770398025	193335/531	
3	CHARLSE TEMBO	M	TUWAHATRENI	57	0975707713	324878/531	C. Tembo
4	NICKSON TEMBO	M	TUWAHATRENI	58		321695/531	N. Tembo
5	RICHARD MWALE	M	UNIKED	62		313684/531	
6	PETER MUKELWA	M	NYAMPWA	56		153685/651	P. Mukelwa
7	MARVICE TEMBO	F	CHILAMBA	50			M. Tembo
8	CHANDA TEMBO	F	CHILAMBA	46			C. Tembo
9	CHALONA PHIRI	M	SAFRAO	26	0976128598	114612/531	C.P
10	MERY TEMBO	F	NYAMBANI	70		272920/111	
11	Edmond Chipanga	M	ZLA	34	0975811010	112127/531	
12	Phinias Mwenda	M	ZLA	30	0979-204948	110962/571	
13	KILLAC MWALA	M	N. Tumbi Tumbi Council	28	0979261556	330714/531	
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Siwalya Zone

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting: Community Meeting on Validation of Zoning Date: 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	CHASWGA Zulu	M	BISUNU	48			C. Zulu
2	PAISON Tembo	M	NYENGEANI	59			P. Tembo
3	ELIAS DANDA	M	MPANDI				E. Danda
4	JONA Tembo	M	BIMBE				J. Tembo
5	MARIKUMI DAKA	F	BIMBE				M. Daka
6	BESWARI PHIRI	F	BIMBE				B. Phiri
7	PHIRI KAZEMBE	M	DAMULA				P. Phiri
8	DURIZI PHIRI	F	MAKANI	20			D. Phiri
9	DINDA SAKALA	F	BISUNU	23			D. Sakala
10	MARY Zulu	F	ALUBI	46		103711571	M. Zulu
11	VANU MUMBU	F	DAMULA				V. Mumbu
12	NTANZI Tembo	F	BIMBE				N. Tembo
13	LENA Tembo	F	KANZACEPE				L. Tembo
14	KAMWARI LUNGU	M	BIMBE	28	077749201	137472671	K. Lungu
15	JUSIN PHIRI	M	MAKANI	19		1712161371	J. Phiri

Siwalya Zone

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting: Date: 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	SIMON LUNGU	M	ALUBI	31		123456781	S. Lungu
2	THOMAS TEMBO	M	SIWALYA	79	0977891262	110039531	T. Tembo
3	STEPHEN DAKA	M	KANZACEPE	69	0975555555	17614541	S. Daka
4	ALFRED SAKALA	M	DAMULA	28	09776385	1303451571	A. Sakala
5	PAUL DAKA	M	DAMULA	30		113171571	P. Daka
6	KASONGO PHIRI	M	MAKANI	40	0979460511	145153571	K. Phiri
7	CHIMLES LUNGU	M	KANZACEPE	52	0977925502	5218601531	C. Lungu
8	JONA Zulu	M	NYENGEANI	28			J. Zulu
9	LAZARUS DAKA	M	BISUNU	22			L. Daka
10	EVERETT DAKA	F	BISUNU	21			E. Daka
11	CHRISTIAN TEMBO	F	BISUNU				C. Tembo
12	FELIX TEMBO	F	BIMBE	28	076076711	1231521571	F. Tembo
13	TEMBO JOSEPH	M	BIMBE		0979685555	1266381571	T. Tembo
14	NICHOLAS TEMBO	M	SIWALYA	36	0973402287	1132331571	N. Tembo
15							

SIWALYA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting..... Date... 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	DUBE DANA	M	KANGACEPE	43	0975301654	230760/55/1	Dube
2	KABINGA F. MUYATWA	M	HEASTONOR SIWALYA	52	0977284811	194574/84/1	Kabinga
3	Dyson Zulu	M	Mpondobwano	53	0975509305	198893/55/1	Dulu
4	Chusulo Lunzu	M	BIMBE	38	0979760551	103721/57/1	C. Lungu
5	RODRICK PHIRI	M	Mpondobwano	30	0965329480		R. Phiri
6	TAJES MWANZA	F	BUNDO	52			F. Mwanza
7	LOWAN MUMBA	F	Sylvestor	81			Dulu
8	LOKESIA PHIRI	F	KANGACEPE				L. Phiri
9	BEASON LUNGU	M	KANGACEPE	42			B. Lungu
10	ZEMBA LUNGU	M	ALUBI	29			Z. Lungu
11	MOSES NJENGA	M	BUNDO	48			M. Njenja
12	KALIPALI IEMBA	M	MAMONI	38			K. Iemba
13	DERICK ZULU	M	Sylvestor	52			D. Zulu
14	EDWARD MUMBA	M	MAMONI				E. Mumba
15	JOHN IEMBA	M	BUNDO	44	0976342491	203502/6/11	J. Iemba

SIWALYA ZONE

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

Title of Meeting..... Date... 09-06-2022

S/N	Name	Gender	Village	Age	Phone #	NRC #	Signature
1	JOYCE KALUKA	F	KANGACEPE	36			J. Kaluka
2	Asacum Tembo	F	Damula	32	--	--	A. Tembo
3	afandi Tembo	F	Bumbwe	67	--	--	A. Tembo
4	A Sinda Zulu	F	Damula	23	--	--	A. Zulu
5	Khubisa Phiri	F	Nyongu	23	--	--	K. Phiri
6	NIXON Zulu	M	Israeli	53			N. Zulu
7	ELIAS SPOKKE	M	ZLA	39	0978111241	584427/4/1	E. Spoke
8	CHUMBI MUMBA	M	XICTA	30	0972067140	591446/5/1	C. Mumba
9	CHUMBU FUNDAB	M	ZLA	34	0975871010	112127/57/1	C. Fundab
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