

NKHANGA WARD – CHASEFU DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN

(PLUP)



**Prepared by: Land Alliance Consortium (TSP) in Collaboration with
LUNDAZI/LUMEZI/CHASEFU DMT**

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Preface

This Participatory Land Use Plan (**PLUP**) for Nkhanga 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 Magodi** of Magodi Chiefdom, Chasefu District Multi-sectoral Team (**DMT**), Department of Physical Planning, Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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
Chasefu District Council

District Commissioner
Chasefu District

HRH Chief Magodi
Magodi 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Magodi. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Nkhanga 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 **six (6)** clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Boyole, Vuvumwe, Nkhanga, Chasamwa, Chikuyu** and **Kamatete**. **76** villages were represented at the clustered village meetings. Community members in all the **six (6)** clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

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

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

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

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

2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid Village Assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	76 Villages were identified	All Villages within Nkhanga Ward boundary	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 6 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 6 Village Clusters	261 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 179 men and 82 women
3	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	13 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Nkhanga Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Nkhanga Ward
4	Nkhanga ward resource Map validation	Show the current shared resources, land uses and have the communities confirm the boundaries	Community engagement meetings for validation purposes.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done for the shared resource map in Nkhanga Ward.	Objections Corrections and Confirmation (OCC) done at the Palace and in all the 6 village clusters	Shared Resource Map validated by the Chief and community representatives in the ward.
5	Future land use planning and	Develop maps of how communities envisage to	Community meetings	Future Land Use Plan developed and By-Laws formulated	The whole Nkhanga Ward	Future Land Use Plan and By-Laws done

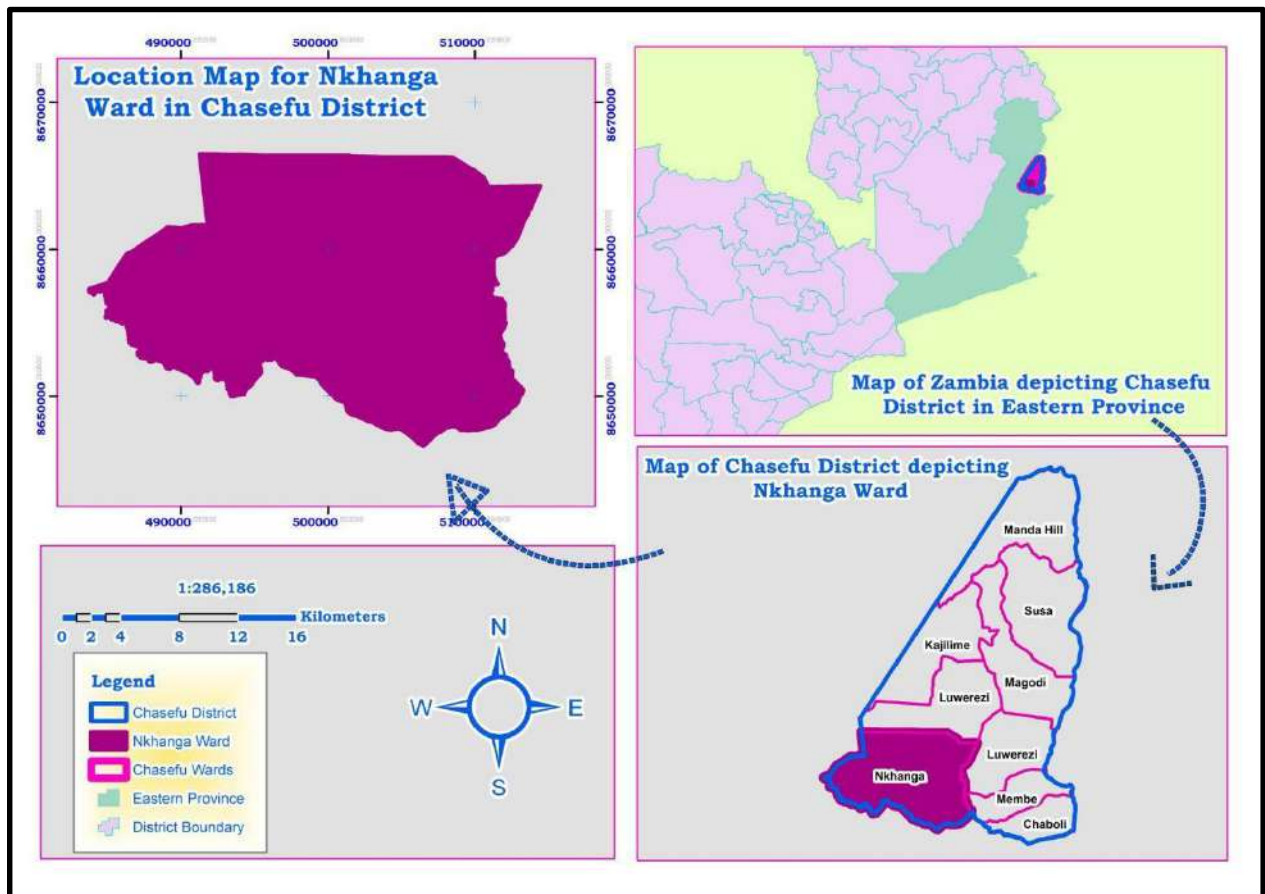
	Formulation of By-Laws	sustainably use their natural resources.				
6	PLUP approval	Have the plan approved by all relevant authorities in order to be implemented	Submit PLUP copies to both traditional and local authorities	PLUP approved	Nkhanga Ward PLUP	PLUP approved by the Chief and Local Authority

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA

3.1 Location of Nkhanga Ward

Nkhanga Ward is in Chasefu District (Eastern Province), which has a total of **10** wards, namely: **Manda Hill, Susa, Magodi, Kapilisanga, Membe, Chaboli, Nkhanga, Chizingizi, Luwerezi** and **Kajilime**. Chasefu District is a border town, sharing an international boundary with Malawi in the East. It is characterised by mountainous topography and flat terrain. Nkhanga Ward shares boundaries with five wards, namely: Chingizi, Luwerezi, Kapilisanga, Membe in Chasefu and Vuu (Lundazi). The map below shows the location of Nkhanga Ward:



3.2 Climatic Conditions

Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga with an average annual temperature of **21.1 °C** and annual rainfall of **1,051 mm**.

3.2.1 Temperature

The temperatures are highest on average in October, at around **31.1°C** and lowest in July, with temperature recordings of around **11.7°C**. Table 2 and figure 2 below show average temperatures for Nkhanga Ward:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave. Temp (°C)	20.5	21.2	21.0	20.4	19.5	18.0	17.8	20.3	22.5	24.6	24.7	23.0
Min. Temp (°C)	17.7	17.4	16.8	15.8	14.2	12.2	11.7	13.7	15.7	18.1	18.7	18.4
Max. Temp (°C)	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.9	24.7	23.8	23.8	26.8	29.3	31.1	30.6	27.6

Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Nkhanga Ward

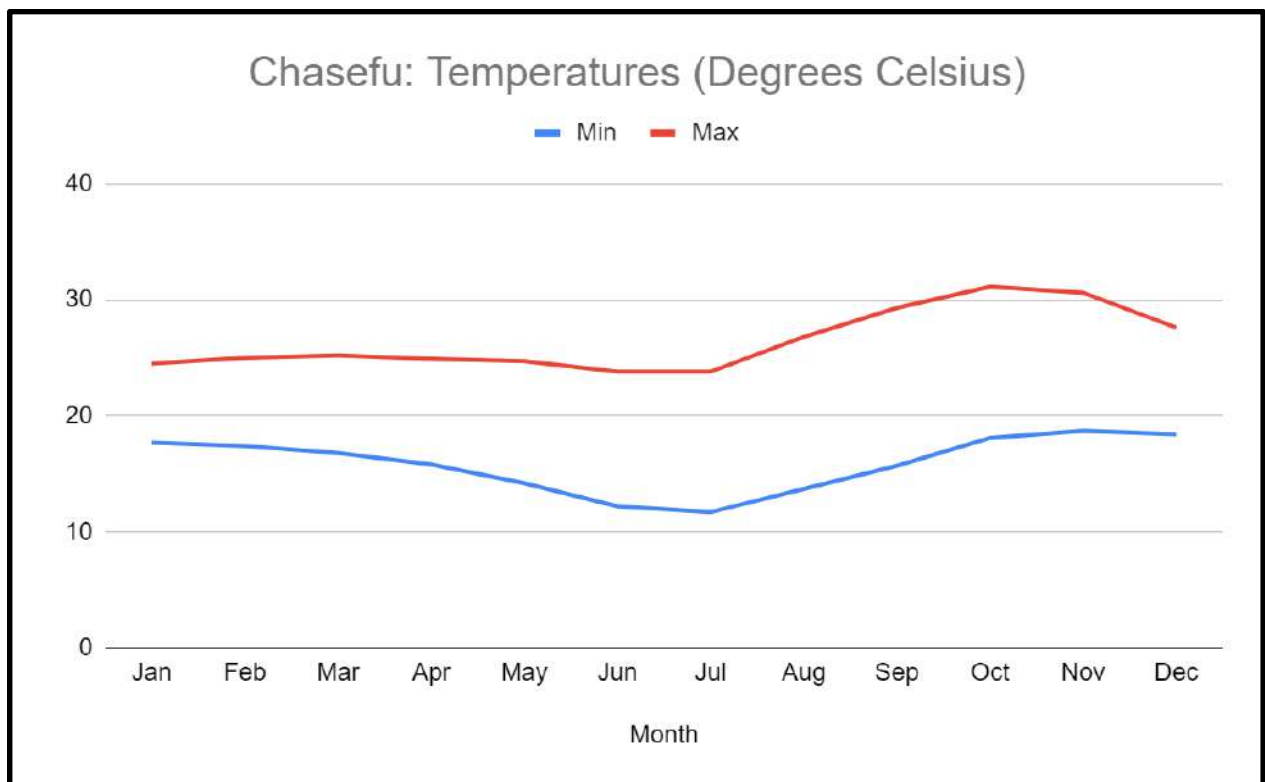


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Nkhanga Ward
(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

3.2.2 Rainfall

Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga Ward:

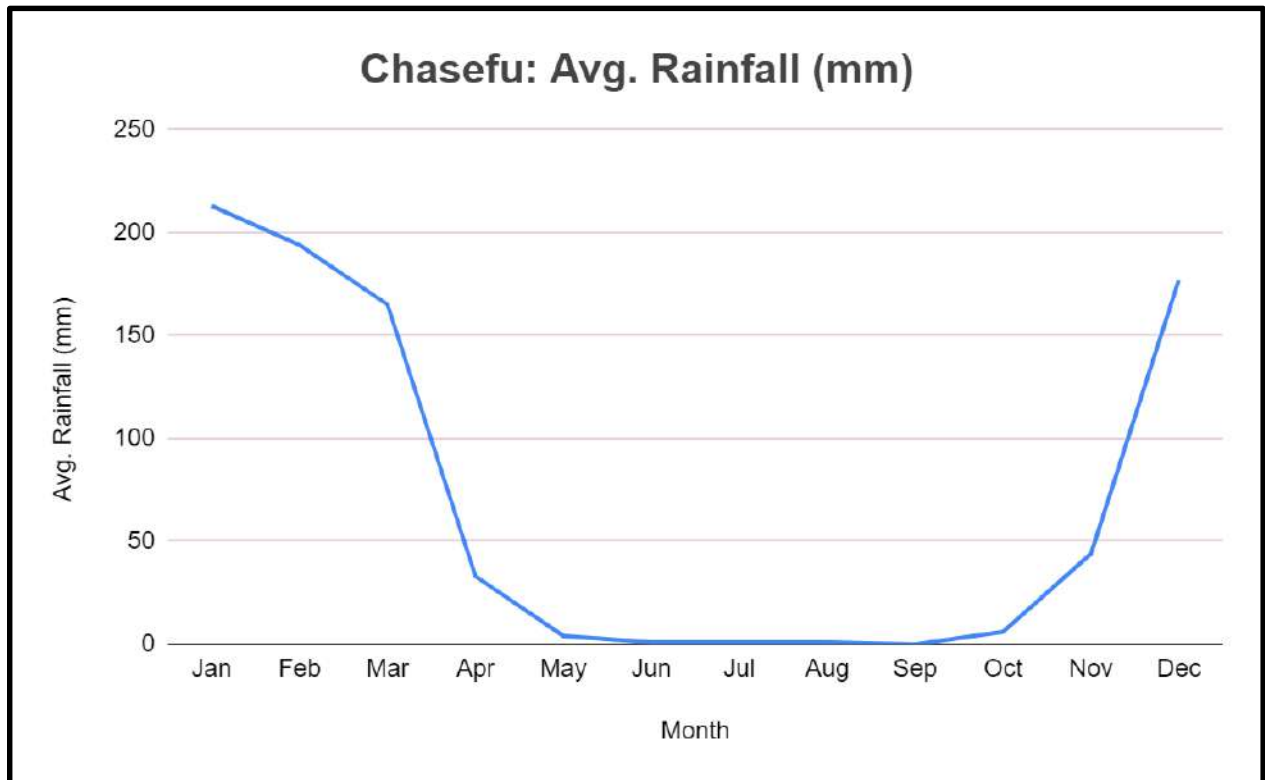


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Nkhanga Ward
(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

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**. Chasefu District is characterised by the **Ila** Ecological Zone. Nkhanga Ward, being located in Chasefu District, therefore falls under the **Ila** Ecological Zone, which is characterised by annual rainfall of between **800-1000 mm**, and has a growing season of **100-140** days. This Ecological Zone supports the growth of medium and late-maturity crop varieties such as maize, soya beans,

groundnuts and other leguminous plants. The figure below shows the different Ecological Zones of Zambia:

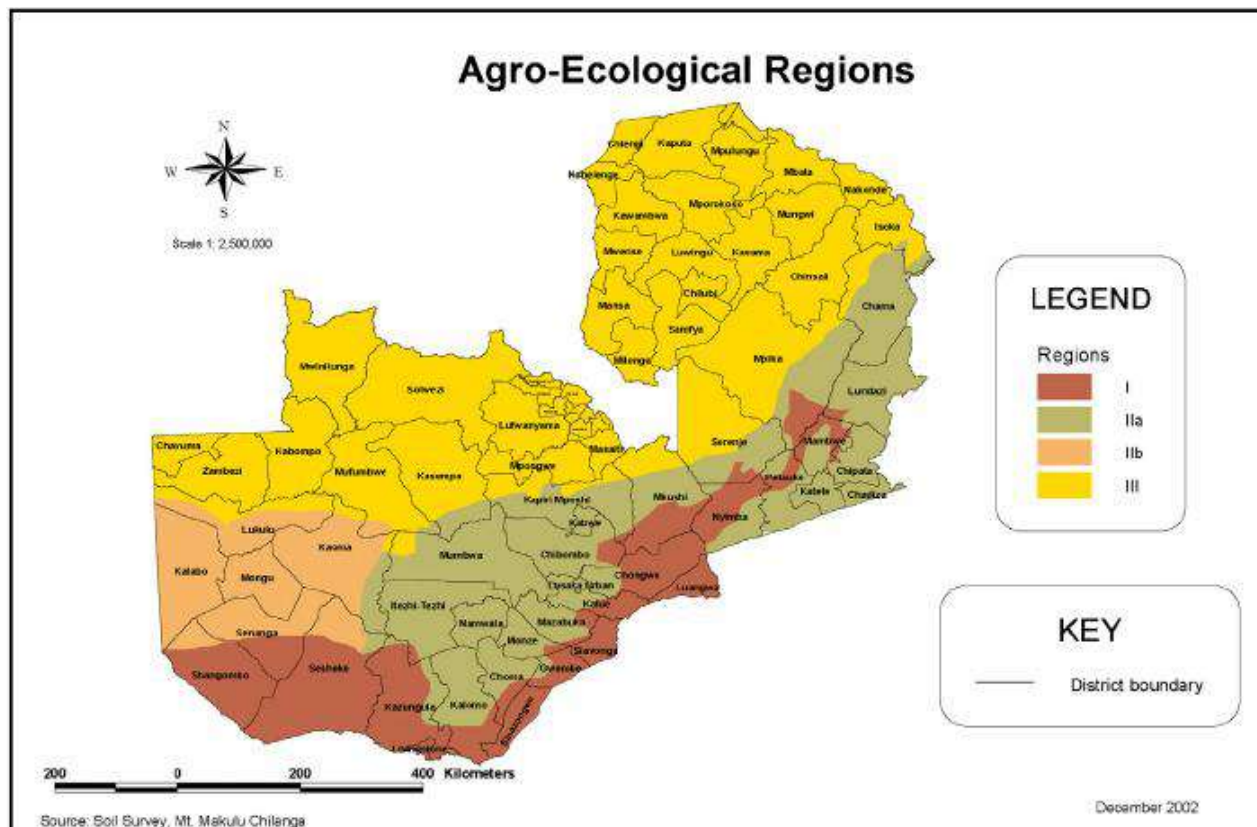


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

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

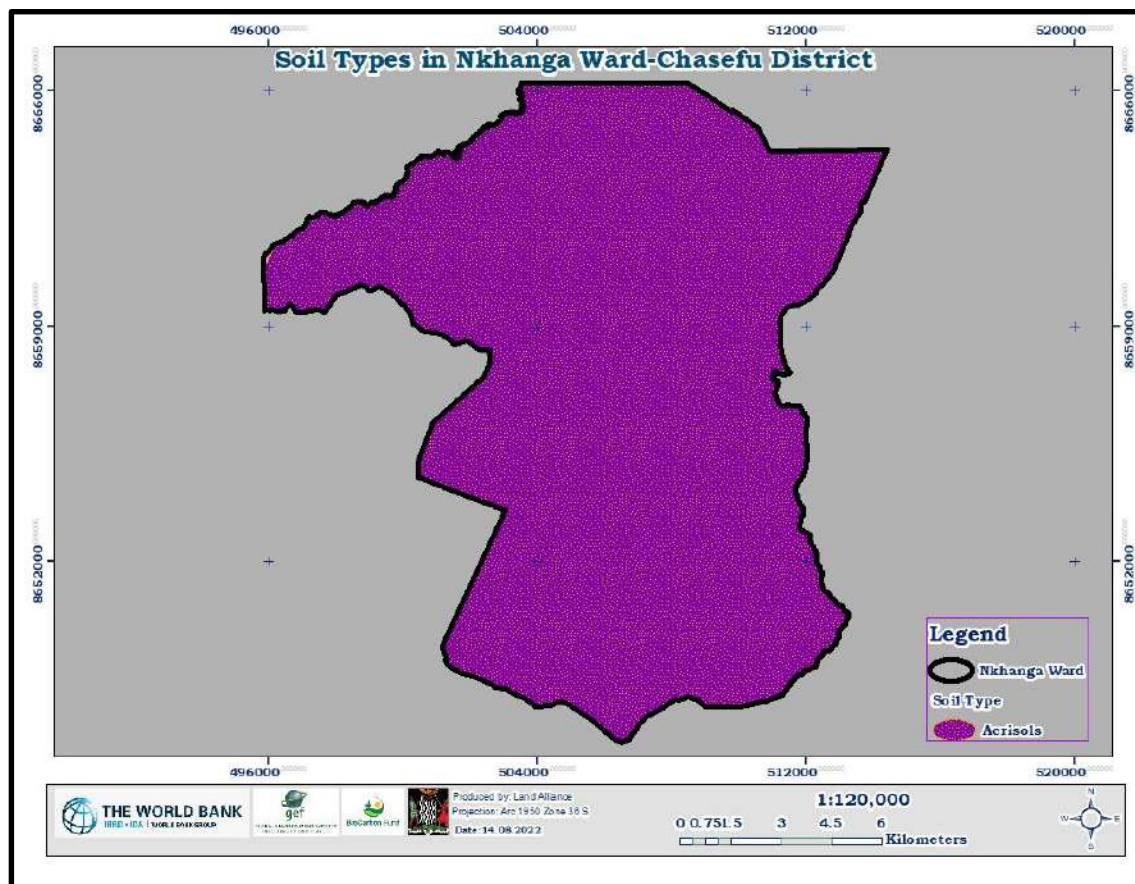


Figure 5: Nkhanga Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Nkhanga ward covers a total area of **20,909.7** 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 (Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **76** villages, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Nkhanga Ward had an estimated total population of **24,337** as shown in the table below:

POPULATION			
NKHANGA	Male	Female	Total
	11,828	12,509	24,337
Source: Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021			

Table 3: Nkhanga 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 Chasefu District at **2.8%** Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Nkhanga Ward was projected to increase to **27,180** and **34,849** in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu JIDP, 2021).

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

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Nkhanga Ward currently has **five (5)** primary schools, namely: **Boyole, Chasamwa and Nkhanga Primary Schools**, and **Kamwala and Kamatete Community Schools**.

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

Nkhanga Ward also has the following facilities: 18 boreholes, 6 hammermills, 3 football fields, 5 graveyards and 3 places of worship.

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

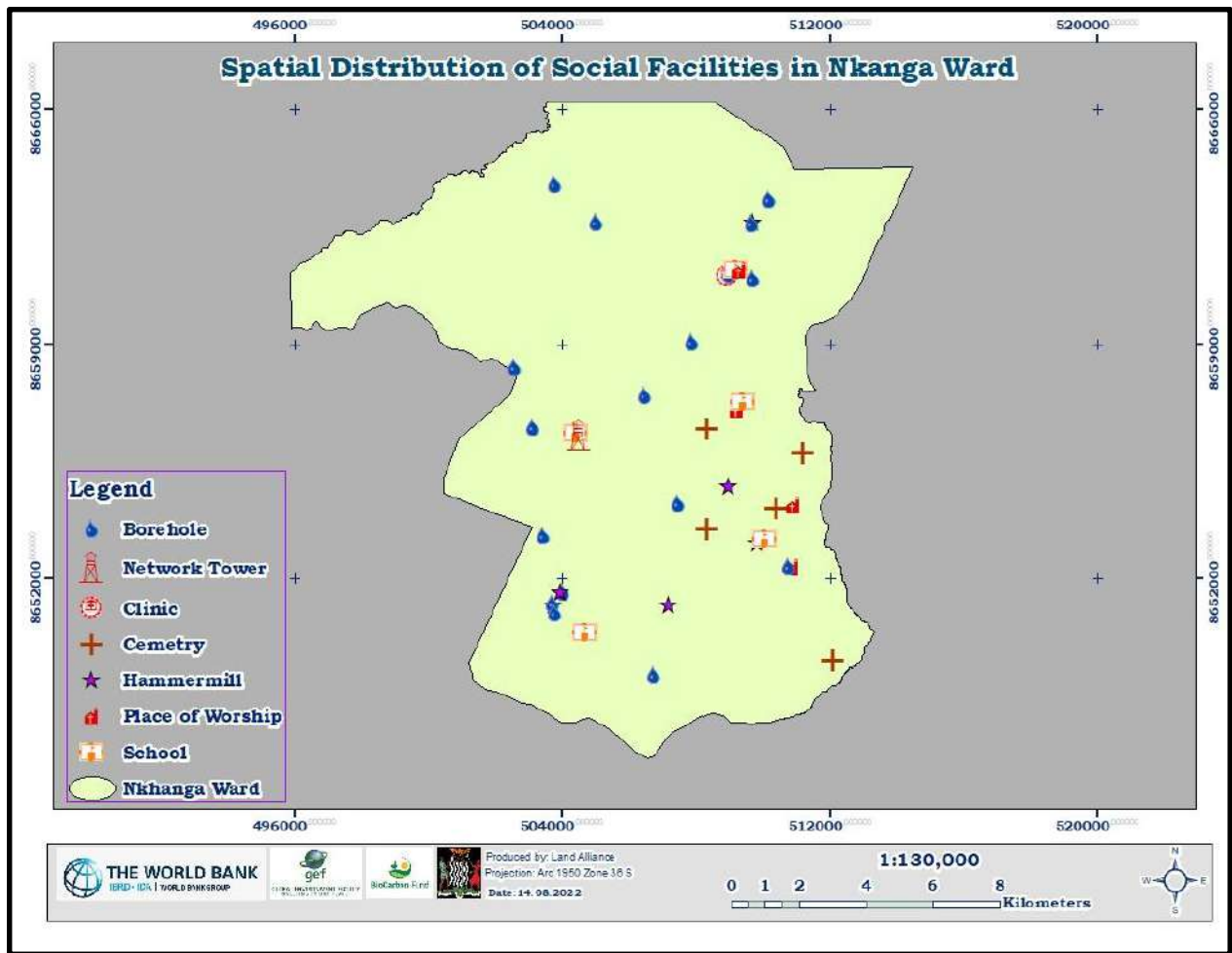


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Nkhanga Ward

3.4 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Nkhanga Ward, with beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sun flower, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts being the main crops grown. Animals reared by the local residents of Nkhanga 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 Chasefu. The communities in Nkhanga Ward also survive on non-wood products such as fruits, mopani worms, mushrooms and honey among others.

3.5 Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is the secure adequate access to resources as well as income generating activities to meet basic needs and it is shaped by the changing natural environment (Kassa, 2018). Securing the livelihoods of Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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. Nkhanga Ward has various biodiversity hotspots and the following hotspots were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

3.8.1 Streams and Dams

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

3.8.2 Forests

Nkhanga Ward has no forests but has 5 hills. These hills are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. These hills are frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and October of every year as well as by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting these hills in Nkhanga Ward.

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

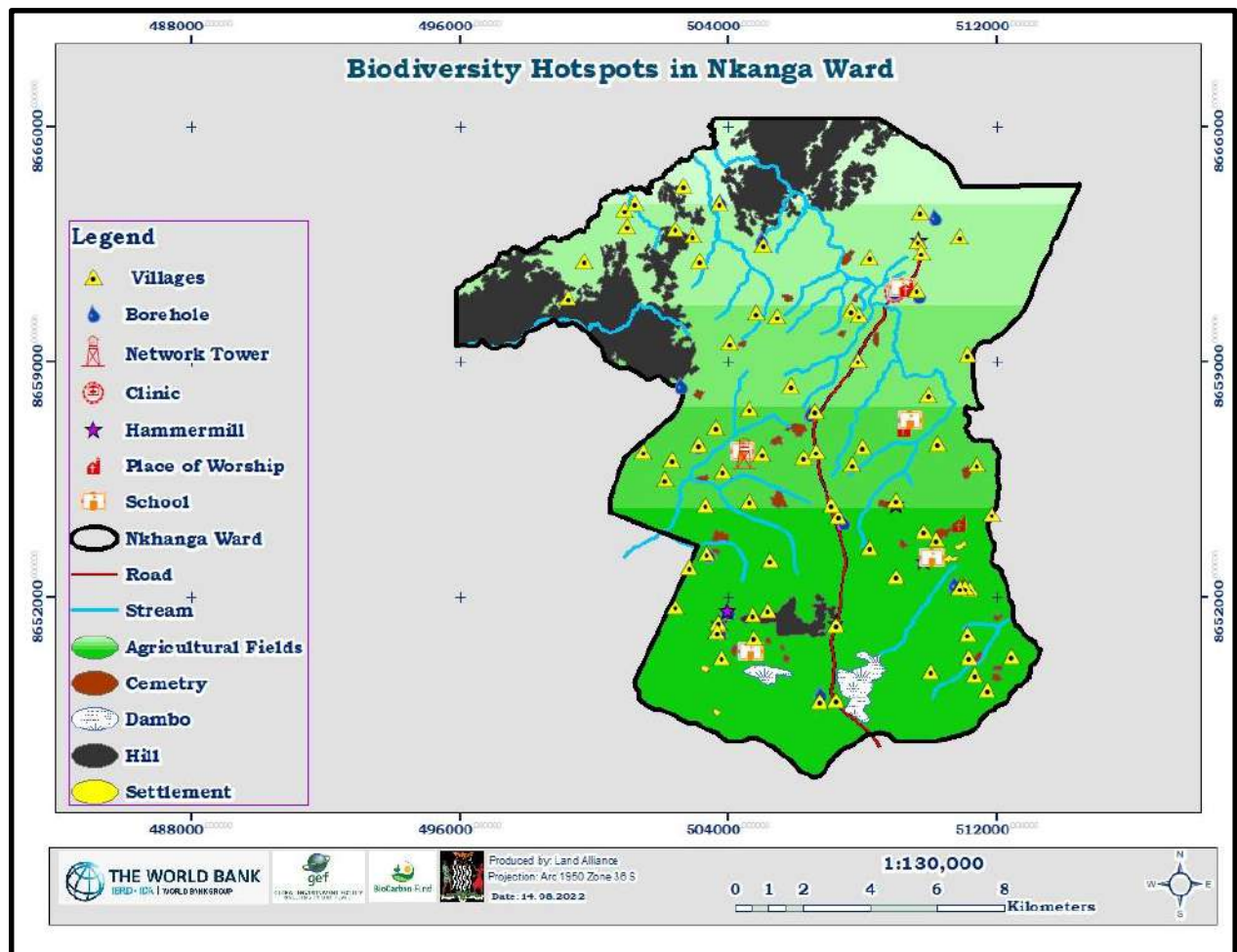


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

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 Nkhanga ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss), unplanned settlements and soil degradation have also led to disturbance of the ecosystem. Further, poor livestock grazing area management has continued to cause a decline in

the ecosystem. However, it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

Nkhanga Ward has forests, woodlots and several hills, and the main land uses are as shown in table 5 below. As can be seen, agricultural fields cover the biggest portion of the ward (85.39%), followed by hills (12.86%), dambos (0.93%) and settlements (0.82%). 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)	20,909.7		This is the total area of Nkhanga Ward.
2.	Agriculture	17,855.0	85.39%	This is land under cultivation.
3.	Settlements	171.1	0.82%	These include villages and other built up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football fields, markets etc.
4.	Hills	2,688.4	12.86%	Hills not designated as forests but also not used for human settlements or agriculture
5.	Dambos	195.5	0.93%	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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga.

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are **3** Soil Zones covering Chasefu District, namely: **Acrisol**, **Fluvisol** and **Lithosol**. 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 **Fluvisols** Soil Zones are mostly found in flooded plains and are characterised by weak topsoils and are made up of materials from river sediments. They can be used for farming if water levels can be controlled, and are mostly good for crops like rice that require a lot of water. Nkhanga Ward is covered by **Acrisols** and only a really small part of the ward is covered by **Fluvisols**. Thus, most agricultural activities in Nkhanga Ward are done in Acrisols. The map below shows agricultural land use suitability of Nkhanga Ward based on the Soil types:

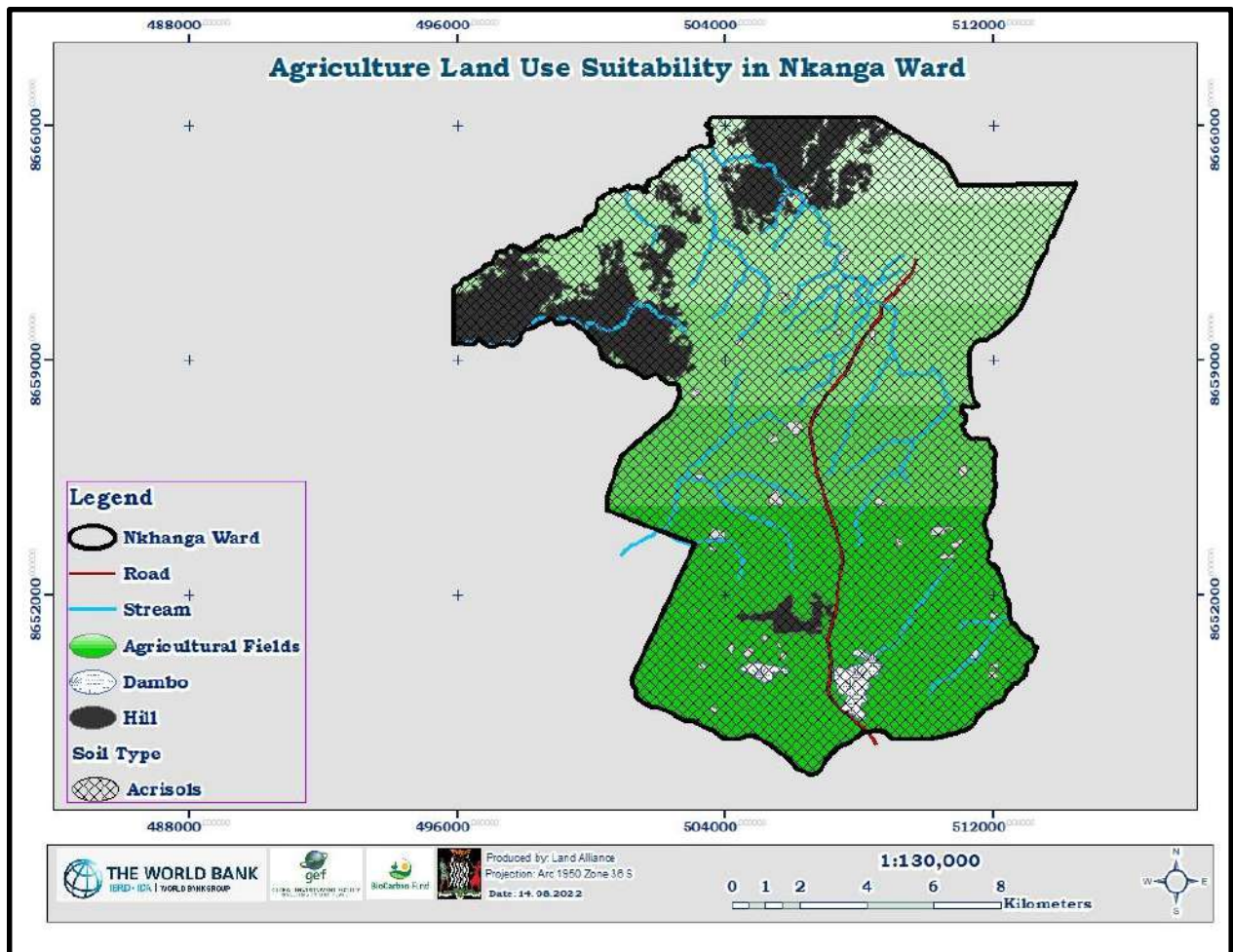


Figure 8: Nkhanga Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

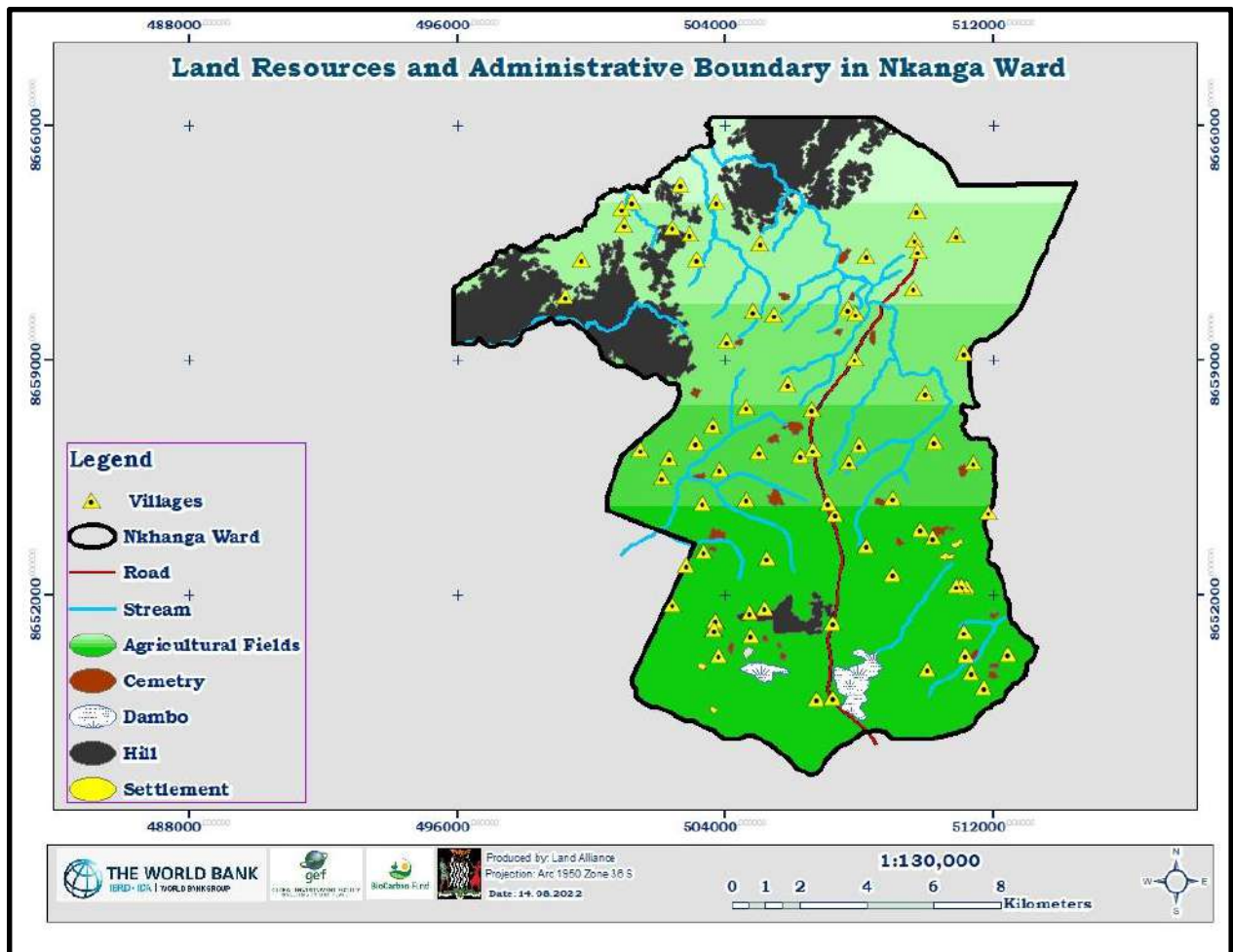


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

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

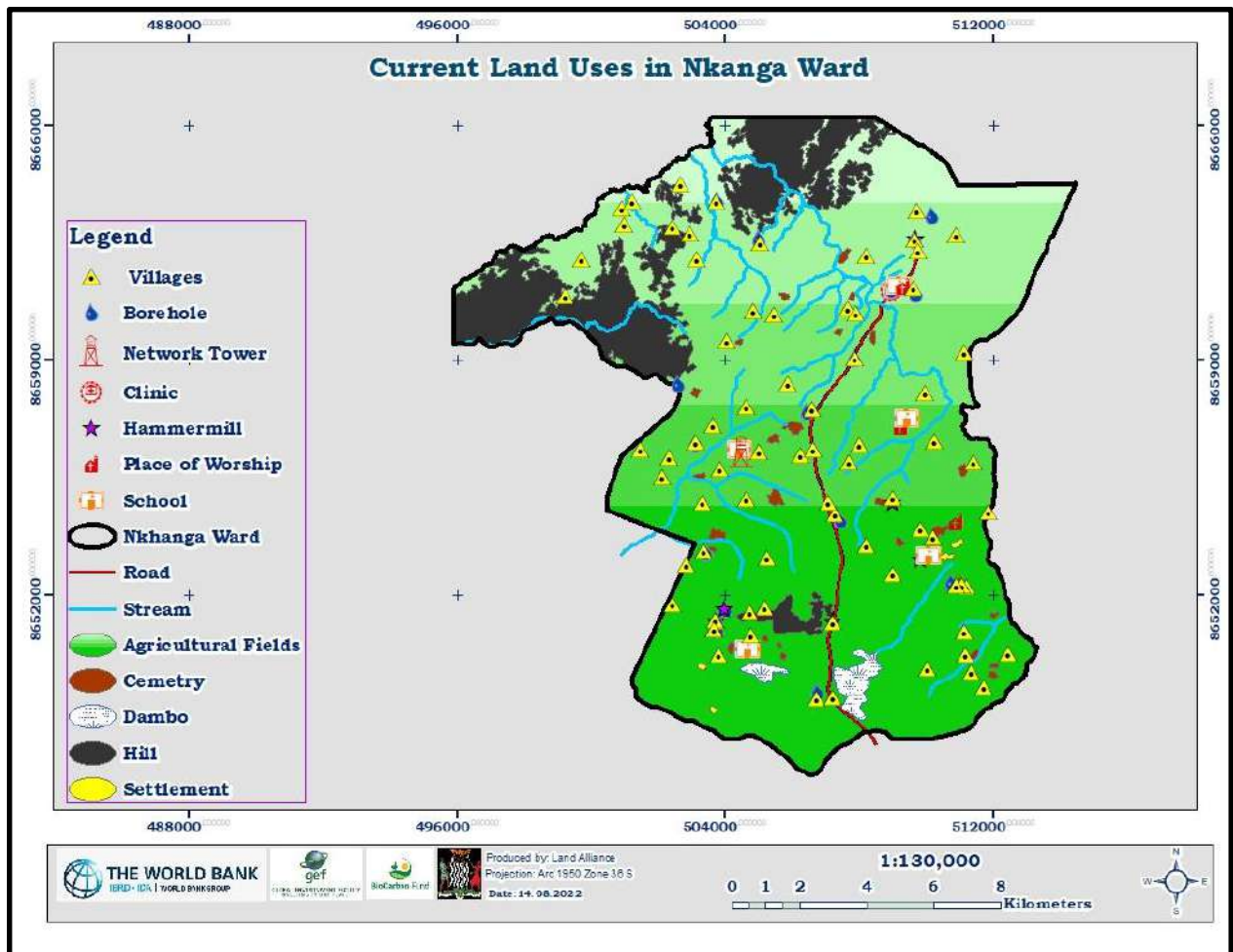


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

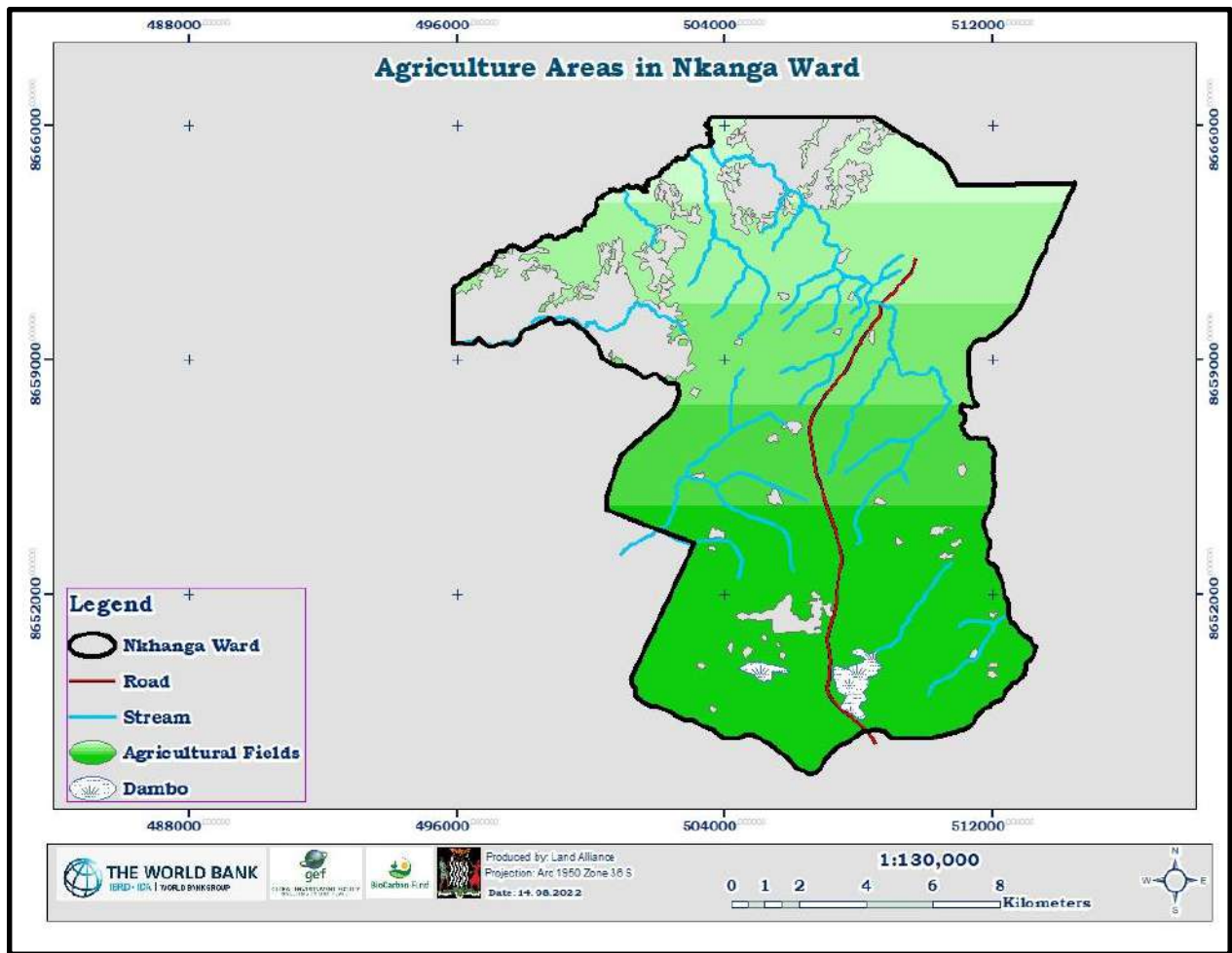


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

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 hills are where the local residents get firewood, mushrooms and vinkubala (mopani worms). Apart from the hills, communities can set aside forests and woodlots for purposes of conservation.

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

trees in the river banks will also be conserved in order to prevent streams from drying up early and this will result in the rise of the water table. The map below shows the forest areas of Nkhanga Ward:

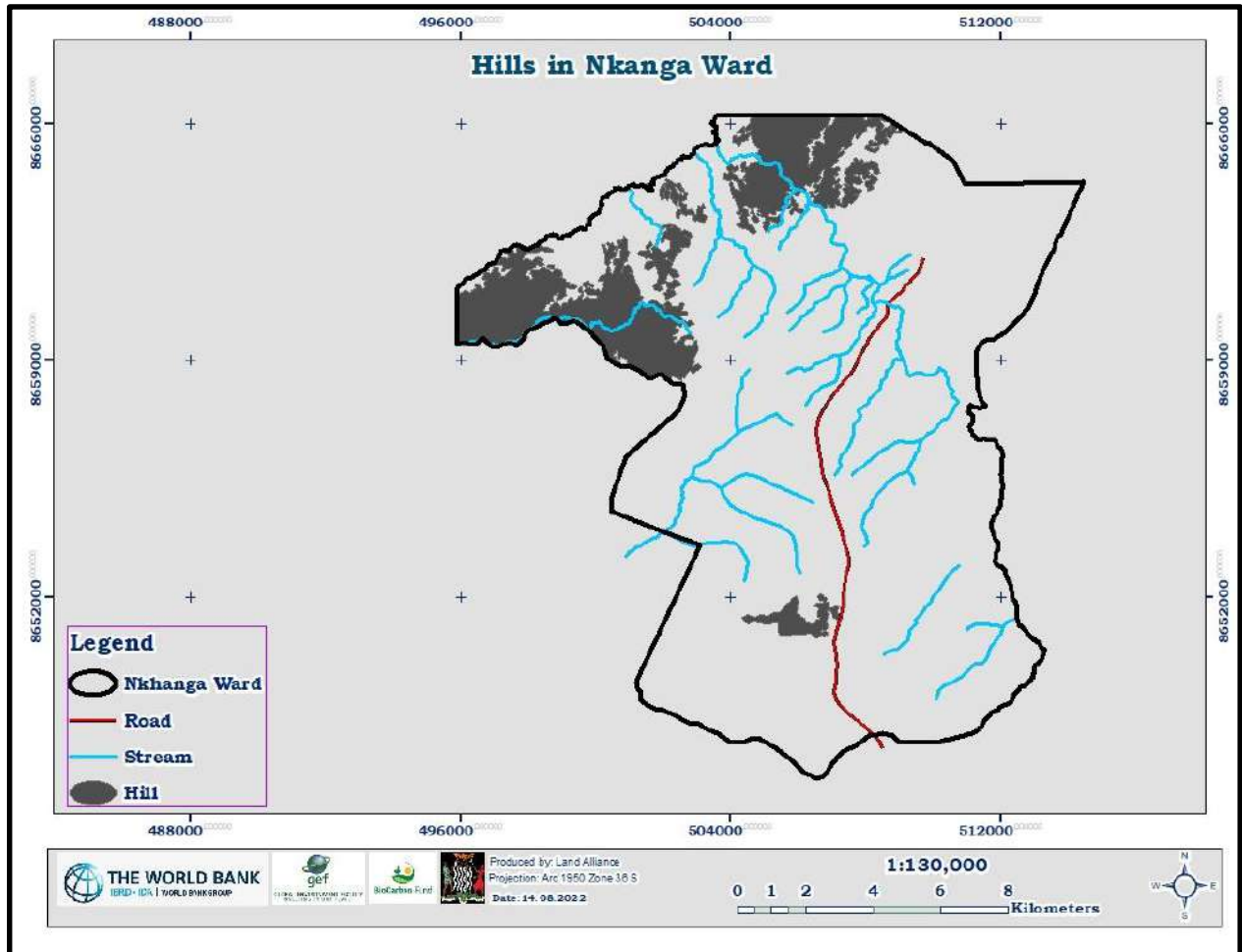


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

One of the objectives of PLUP in Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 include rabbits and mice. During the community engagement activity, it was suggested that one way to restore wildlife in the area is by enhancing forest conservation, engaging in sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing conservation meetings on coexistence with wildlife, enhancing mitigation measures on human-wildlife conflict, and introducing exchange programs.

4.8 Land Use and Mining

Nkhanga Ward has no legally established mines.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has **five (5)** primary schools, namely: **Nkhanga, Boyole and Chasamwa Primary Schools** and **Kamatete and Kamwala Community Schools**. There is **one (1)** health post in Nkhanga Ward, namely: **Boyole Health Post**. The map below shows the physical developments of Nkhanga Ward:

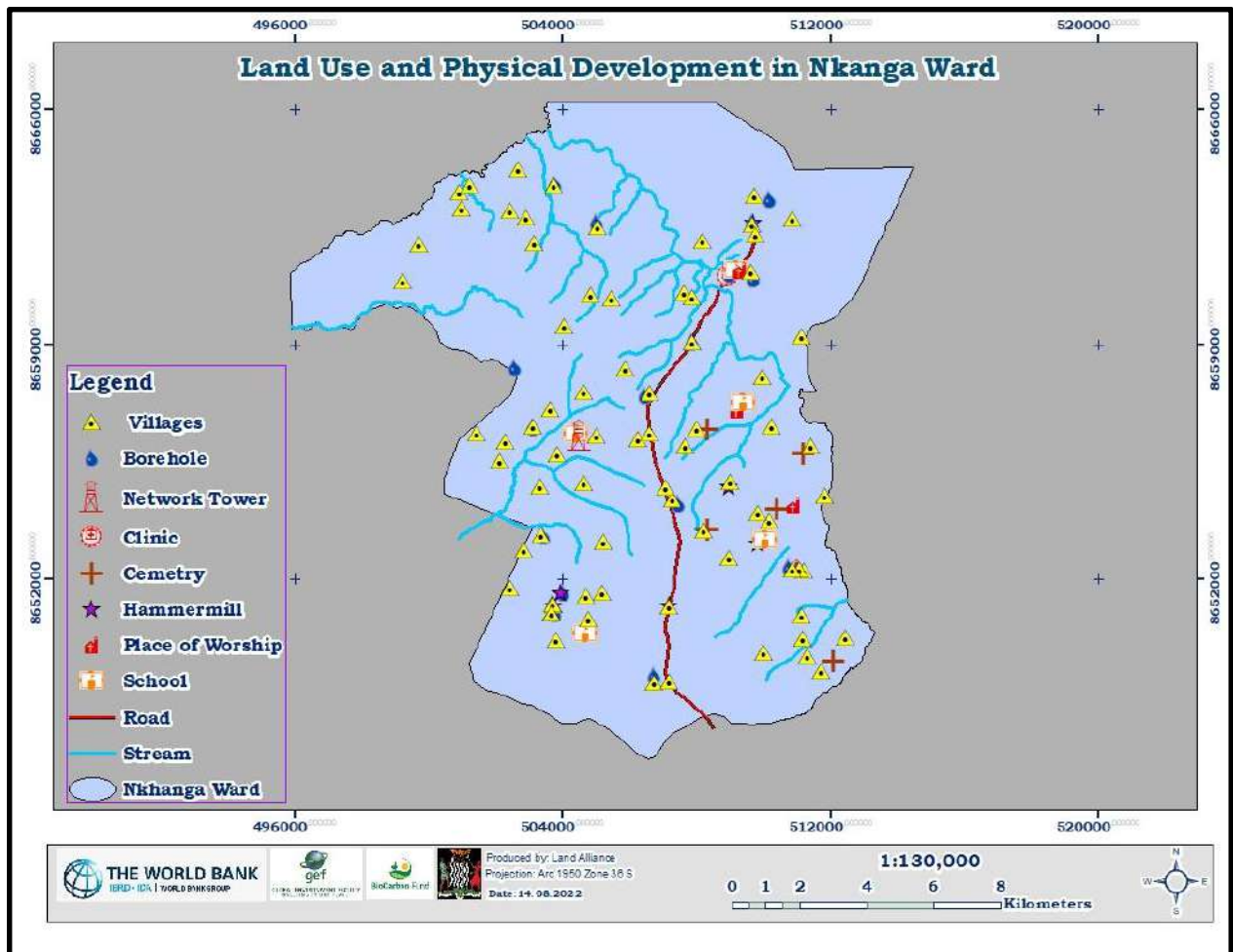


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Chasefu 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 Chasefu District.

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

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

Since Nkhanga ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at **six (6)** 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 Nkhanga 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:

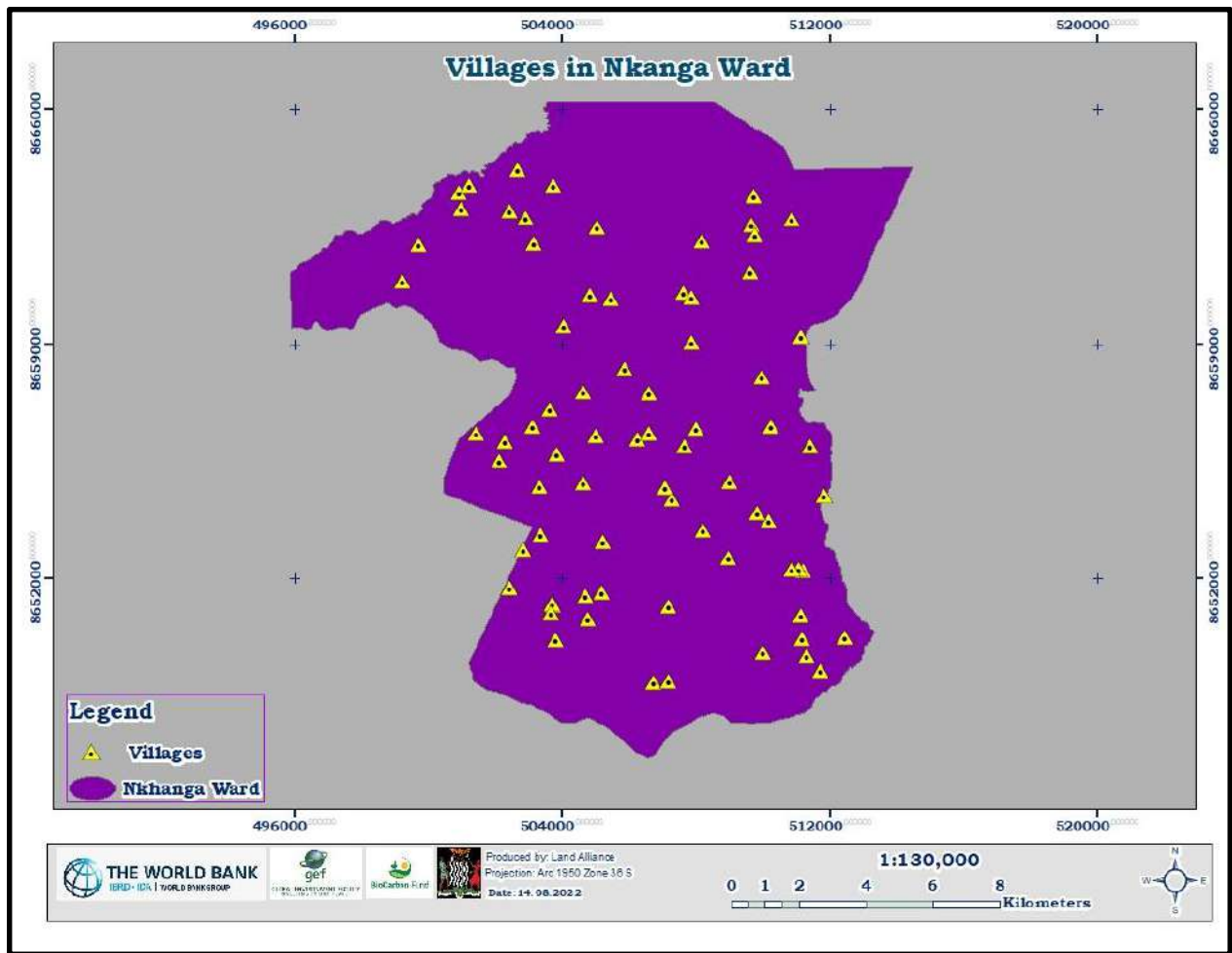


Figure 14: Village Rapid Assessment Exercise

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



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

5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management

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

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

Issues affecting land use in Nkhanga Ward were captured during the clustered community meetings which were conducted. The problems, causes and suggested solutions to the problems faced by residents of Nkhanga 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 **six (6)** clustered community meetings held at **Boyole, Vuvumwe, Nkhanga, Chasamwa, Chikuyu** and **Kamatete**, community members across villages in Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 not located close to any forests. The map below shows the distribution of water points in Nkhanga:

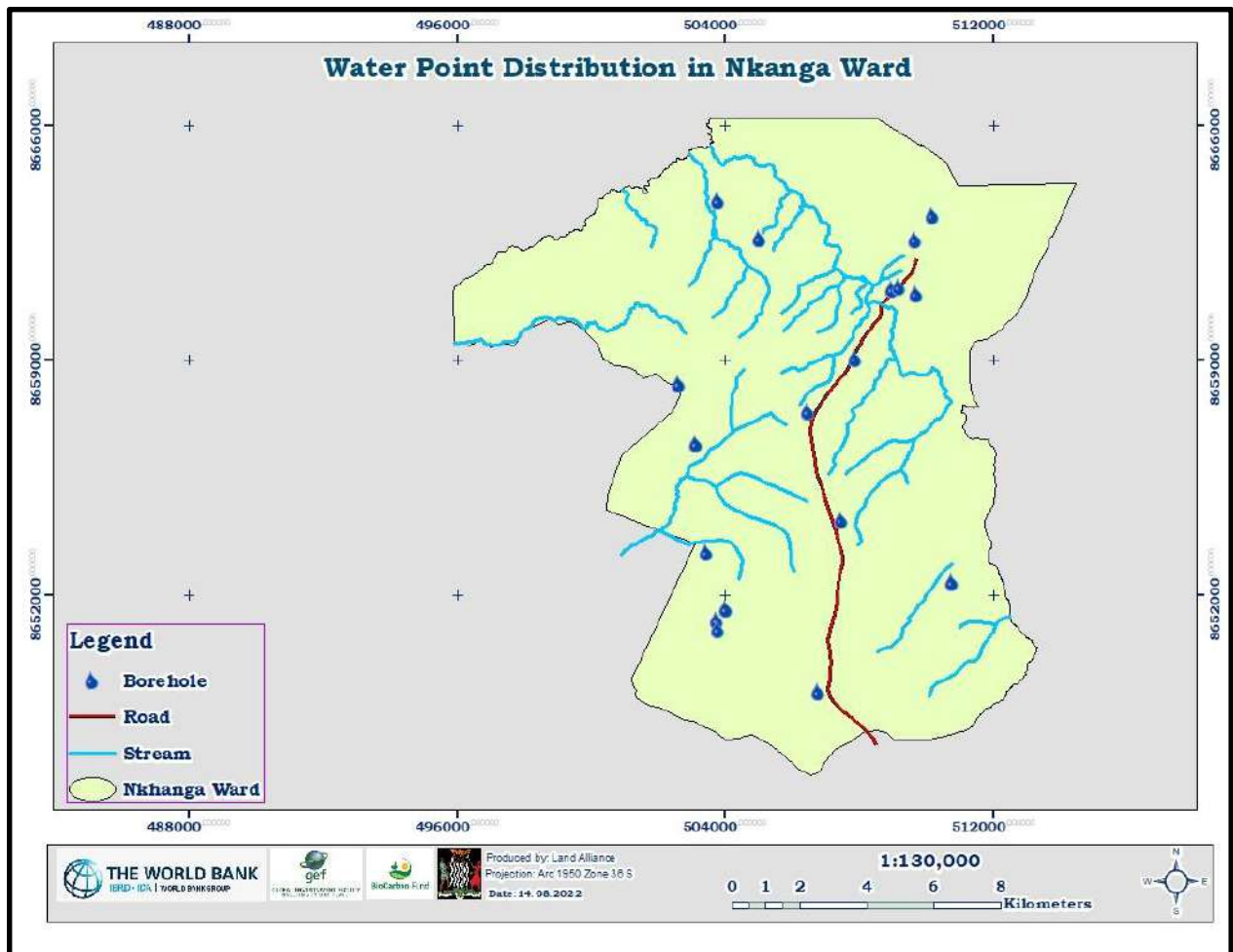


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga Ward has a total of **five (5)** schools, all of which are primary schools. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the lack of a secondary school in the Ward means children need to cover long distances to access secondary school education in the surrounding wards.

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

- **66** of the **76** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of **1** or more of the **5** primary schools in Nkhanga Ward. The remaining **10** villages fall outside the recommended 5 km radius.

That being the case, secondary education levels are generally low in Nkhanga 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:

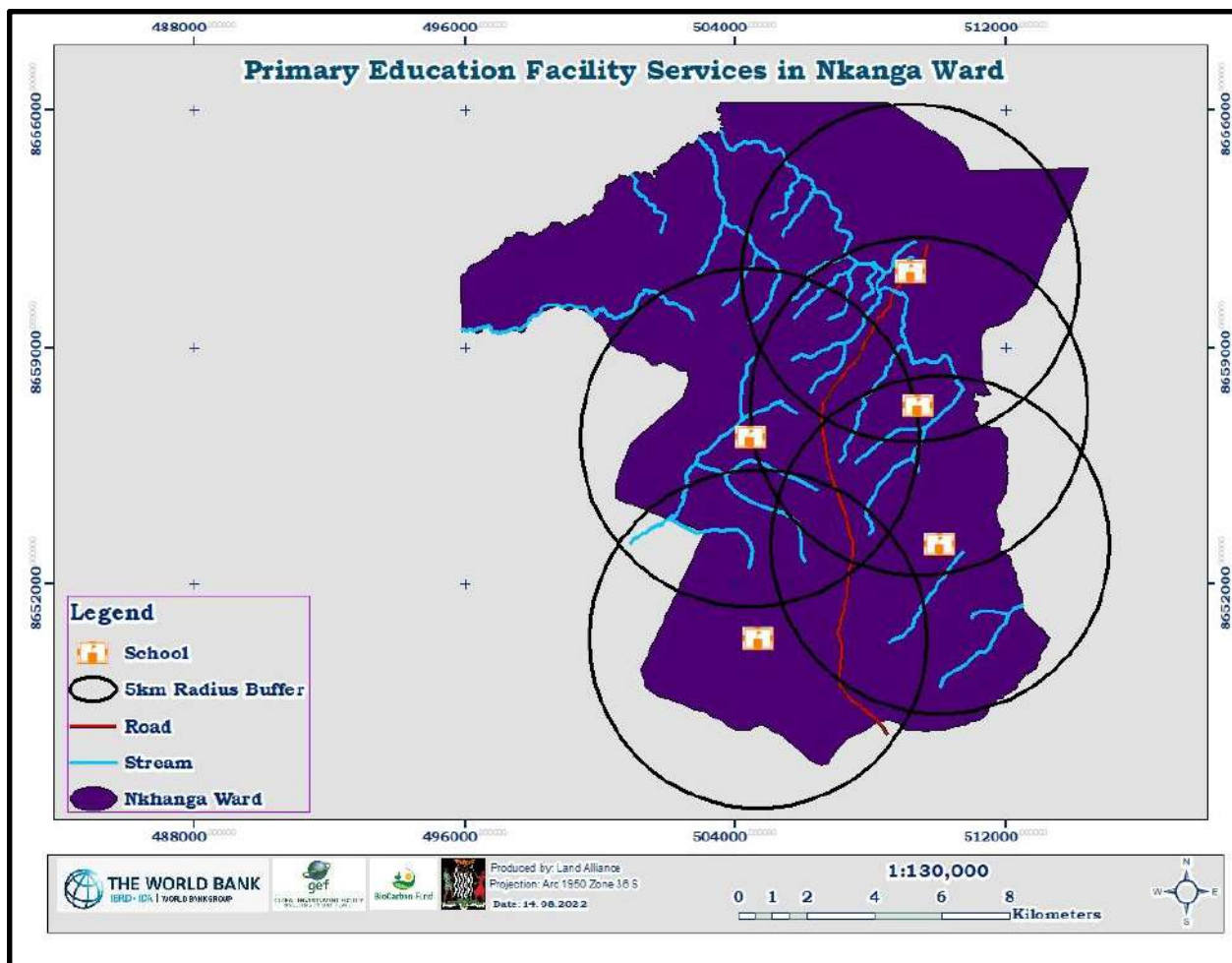


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

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

- **18** of the **76** villages within Nkhanga Ward fall within the recommended 5km service radius of the **one (1)** health facility in the ward. The remaining **58** 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 Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga Ward:

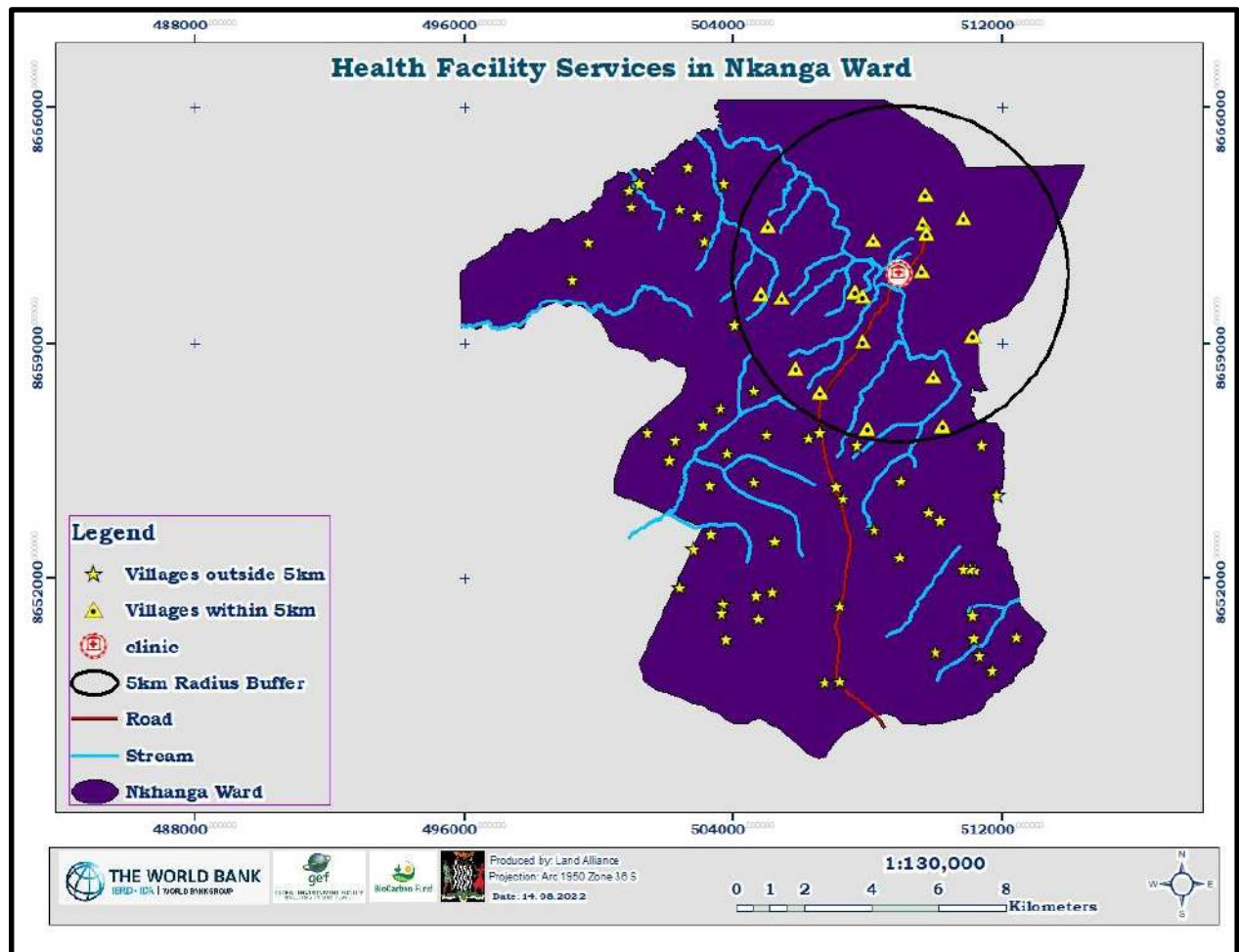


Figure 17: Health Facility Service Gap

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

Nkhanga Ward is currently serviced with 1 telecommunication network tower. 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 Nkhanga 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 Chasefu 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. Nkhanga Ward was no exception to this, and the lack of adequate telecommunication towers presented challenges in internet access for residents of the Ward and most pupils in Nkhanga 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. **Six (6)** clustered meetings were held in Nkhanga ward at **Chikuyu, Nkhanga, Vuvumwe, Kamatete, Boyole** and **Chasamwa Zones**. Printed shared resource maps on A1 were presented to the communities to confirm if the shared resources shown on the maps were a true reflection of their input. This was done in a consultative manner to make sure that the communities take responsibility for the process and the product, which is the PLUP. Community members selected the resources to be protected and zoned the areas and proposed other areas for developmental activities such as trading areas, clinics, schools and any other facilities that would support the improvement of their livelihood. Shared resources in the Ward overlap between sections/areas, especially that these sections/areas have imaginary boundaries. Thus, for the purpose of clearly presenting the proposed land uses, the meetings were clustered into **six (6)** areas with a total attendance of **164** disaggregated as **123** males and **41** females as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Chikuyu	10	28	38
Nkhanga	6	23	29
Vuvumwe	12	22	34
Kamatete	4	34	38
Boyole	9	29	38
Chasamwa	1	21	22

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Chikuyu Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in **Chikuyu Zone**, with a representation of **13** villages, namely: **Kampezeni, Katemba, Kalinga, Kasaila, Kapyanga, Sunkhanga, Saonga, Chimudima,**

Mpuma, Chinkholongo, Basiti, Nkhelewayo, Jumbawanga. The total number of participants in this meeting was **38 (28 Males, 10 Females)**. The community proposed the construction of a dam at Makongwa and fish ponds at Nyandewe.

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

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam (Mkongwa)	0.80
2.	Fishponds (Nyandewe)	2.05

Table 8: Land Reservations for Chikuyu Community Meeting

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

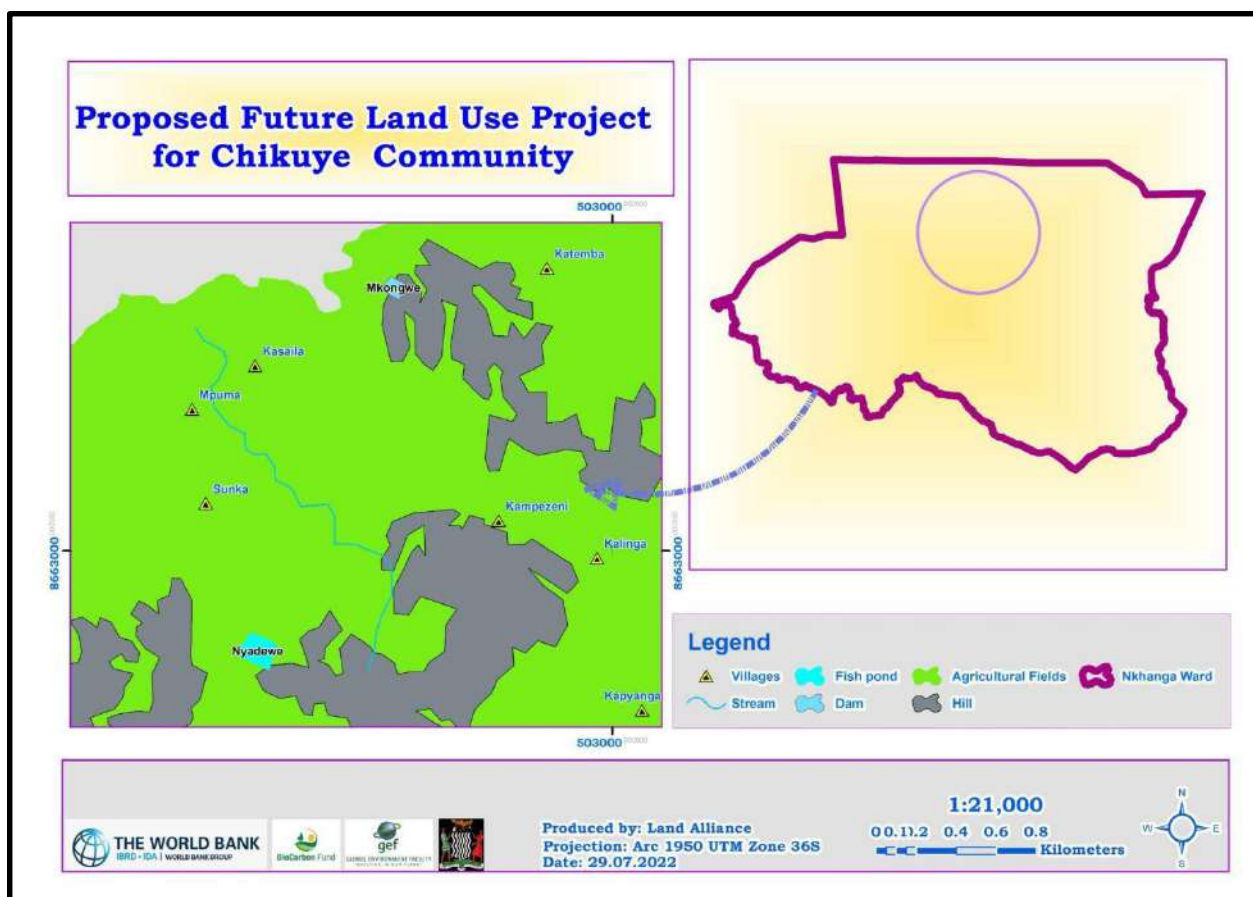


Figure 18: Future Land Use Map for Chikuyu Community Meeting

7.2 Nkhanga Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in **Nkhanga Zone**, with a representation of **11** villages, namely: **Kapinda, Chipeni, Bisa, Limbikani, Kahohoko, Chaliwa, Njolonjo, Kamzati, Thumba, Mwata** and **Chikaya**. The total number of participants was **29** (**23** Males, **6** Females). The community proposed the construction of Nkhanga police post, a dam and Nkhanga trading. The table below shows the proposed developments and their area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Police Post (Nkhanga)	9.97
2.	Dam (Nkhanga)	1.25
3.	Trading Area (Nkhanga)	1.22

Table 9: Land Reservation for Nkhanga Community Meeting

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

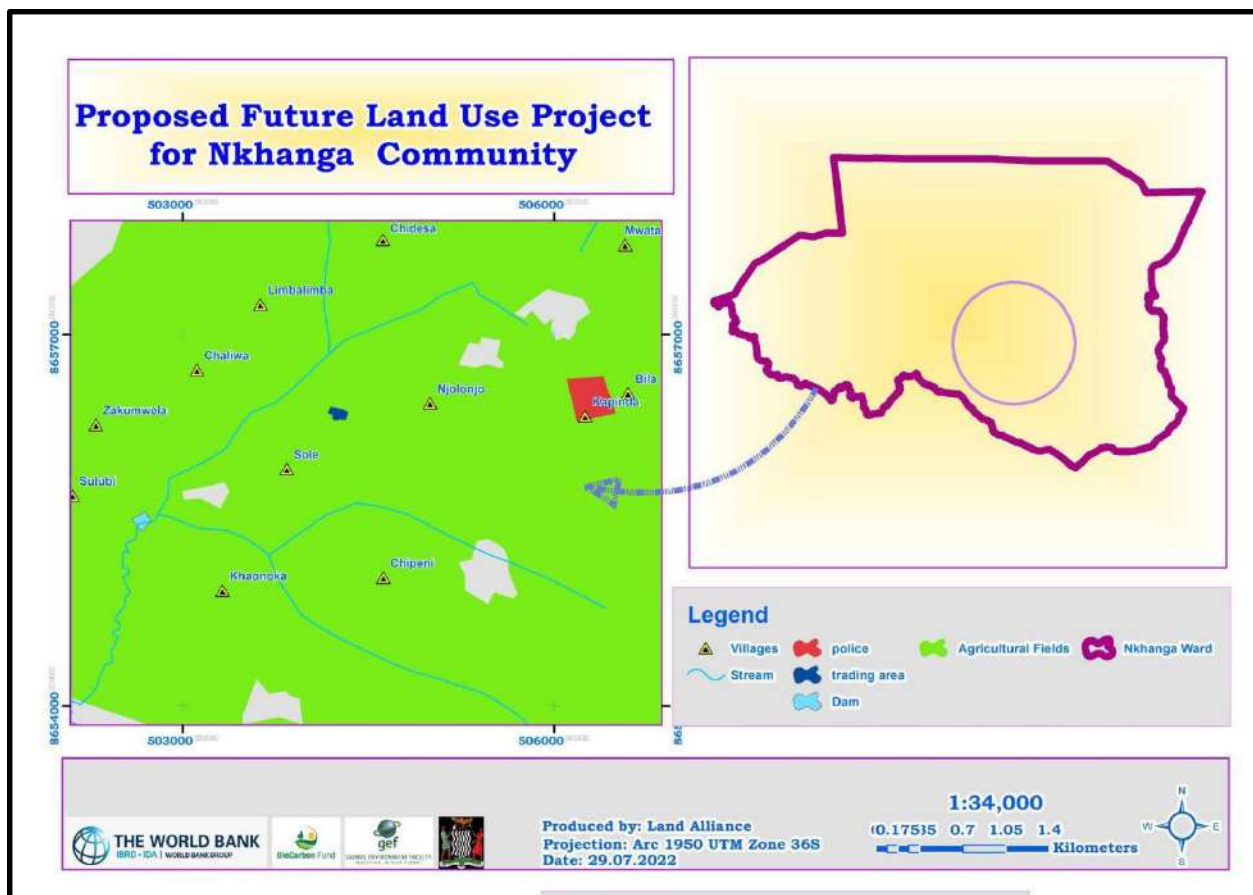


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Nkhanga Community Meeting

7.3 Vuvumwe Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held at **Vuvumwe Zone**, with a representation of **4** villages, namely: **Ngwata, Machisa, Mahobe** and **Chiponde**. The total number of participants was **34 (22 Males, 12 Females)**. The community proposed a dam, a health post and a school. Headman Ngwata also said he has reserved land which he is willing to turn into community forest if the government can help with the process. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Dam	2.45
2.	Health Post	3.1
3.	School	8.90

Table 10: Land Reservation for Vuvumwe Community Meeting

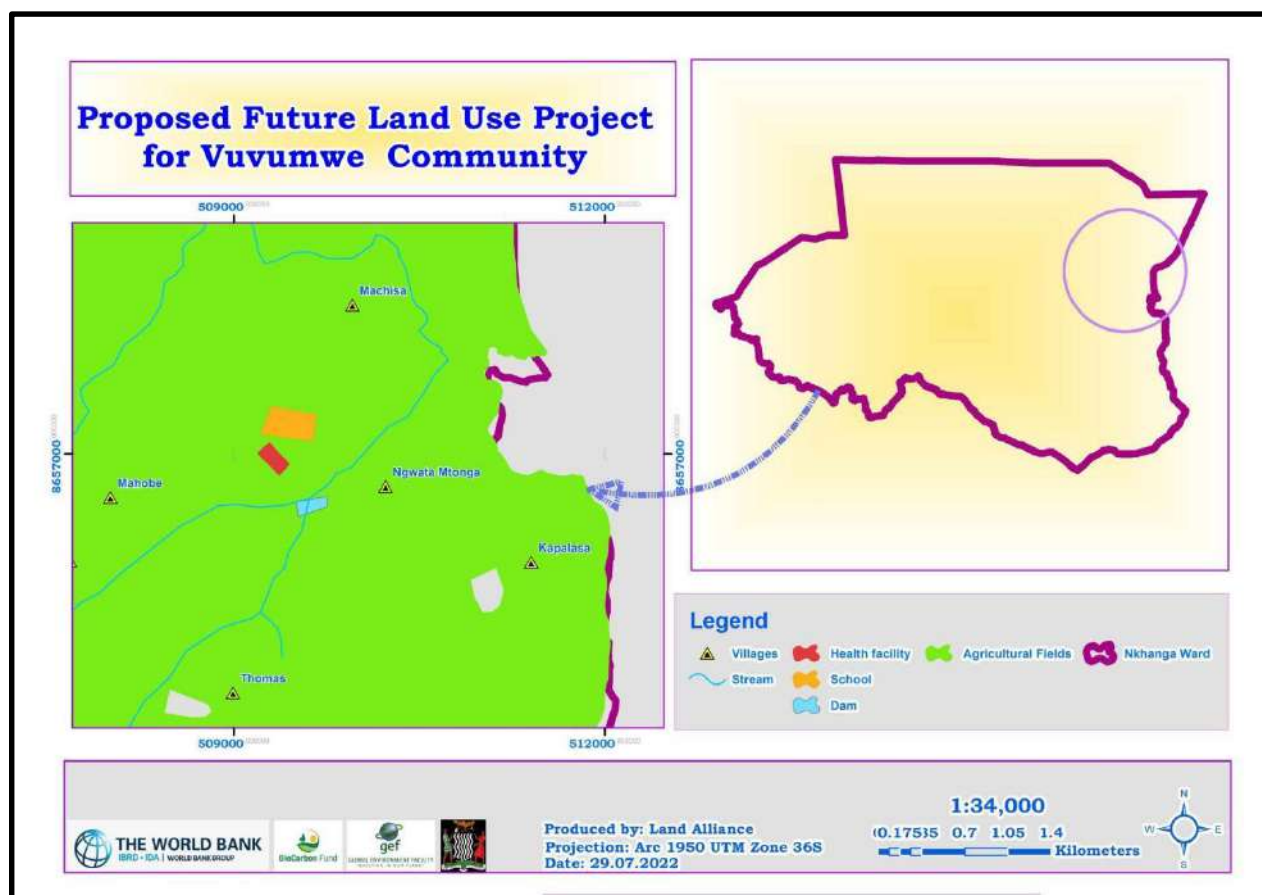


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Vuvumwe Community Meeting

7.4 Kamatete Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held at **Kamatete Zone**, with a representation of **12** villages, namely: **Chithawanga, Muzilanthende, Dowoko, Gwanja, Mukakeni, Kamzati, Jonasi, Lupiya, Jimu, Njonjo, Mutalimanja** and **Jamu**. The total number of participants was **38** (**34** Males, **4** Females). The community proposed the construction of a health post, a school, a trading place and a dam. Table 11 below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Health Post (Kamatete)	14.16
2.	School (Kamatete)	16.33
3.	Dam (Kamatete)	6.54
4.	Trading Area (Kamatete)	0.79

Table 11: Land Reservation for Kamatete Community Meeting

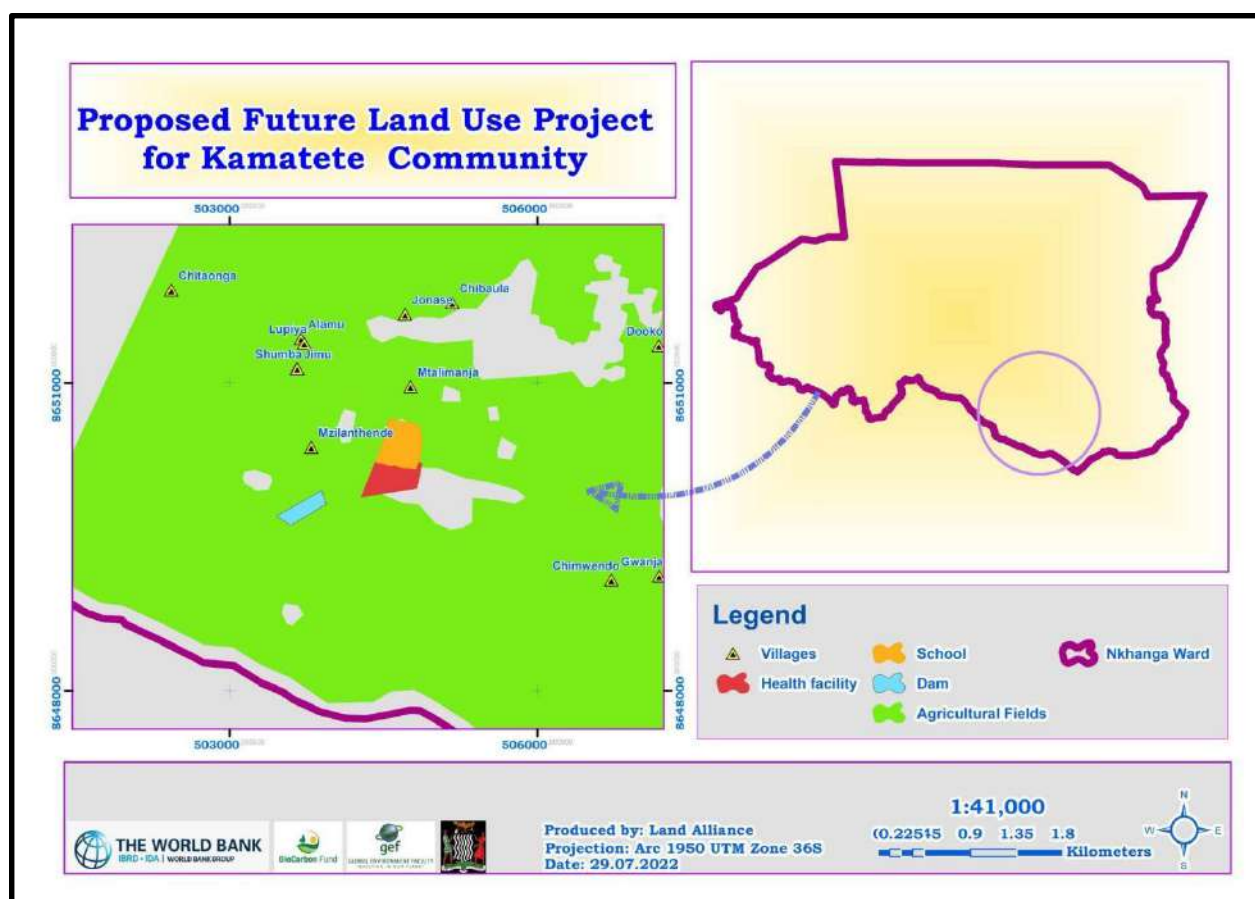


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Kamatete Community Meeting

7.5 Boyole Community Meeting

The fifth validation and zoning meeting was held at **Boyole Zone**, with a representation of **8** villages, namely: **Zibalwe, Duka, Boyole, Chipelwa, Chinzanso, Seleta, Chisenje, Chicho, Yobe, Chipewa, Chibechibe, Wegi** and **Kazembe**. The total number of participants was **38 (29 Males, 9 Females)**. The community proposed the construction of a secondary school, a dam and land for a community forest. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Secondary School (Boyole)	7.81
2.	Dam (Boyole)	0.30
3.	Community Forest (Boyole)	0.97

Table 12: Land Reservation for Boyole Community Meeting

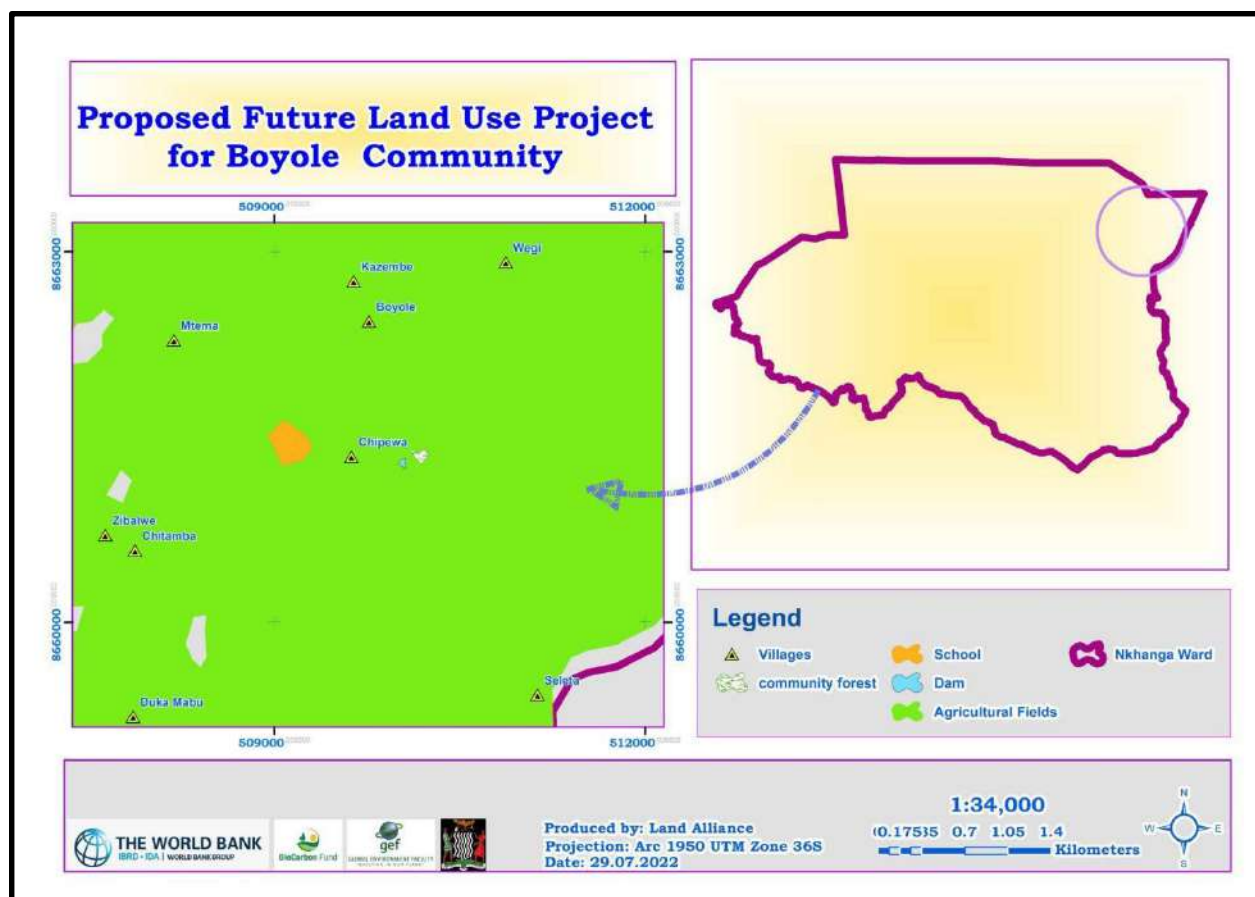


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Boyole Community Meeting

7.6 Chasamwa Community Meeting

The sixth validation and zoning meeting was held at **Chasamwa Zone**, with a representation of **13** villages, namely: **Juma, Kasamba, Chuzu, Jaje, Alick, Mukhondo, Thomas, James, Pondaponda, Chuzu Banda, Chuzuimba, Ngwata** and **Hoho**. The total number of participants was **22 (21 Males, 1 Females)**. The community proposed the construction of a clinic and a dam. The table below shows the proposed areas and their area sizes and the map below shows the proposed areas:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Clinic	1.45
2.	Dam	0.26

Table 13: Land Reservation for Chasamwa Community Meeting

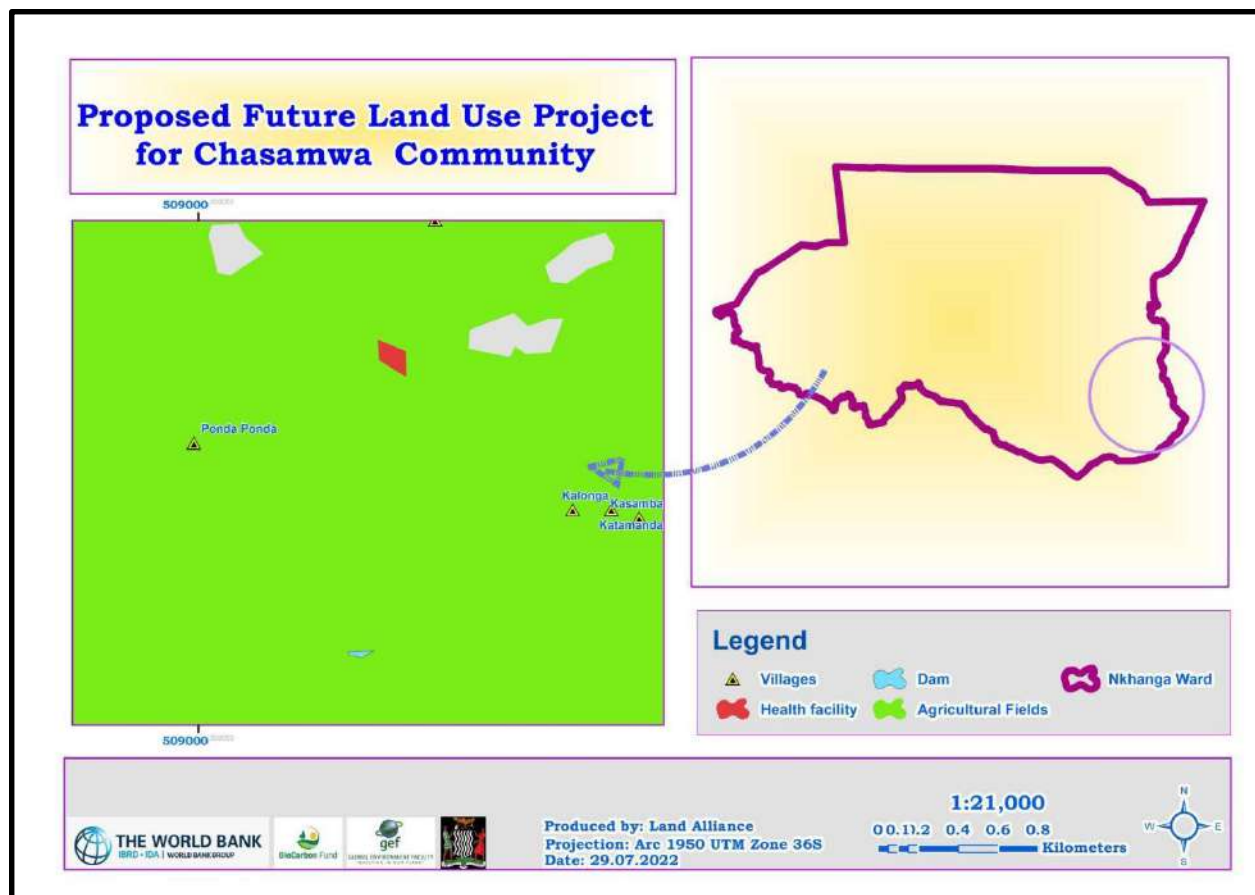


Figure 23: Future Land Use Map for Chasamwa Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

S/N	Aspect	Description	Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	Soil Erosion and Degradation	Loss of fertile soil due to exposure and land degradation due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for agriculture and construction of homesteads.	Clearing of land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosive potential.	Revegetate cleared and abandoned areas. Introduction of cook stoves and solar energy. Engage communities to understand the impact and possibly help to come up with mitigation measures.
			Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	Adoption of climate smart agriculture.

				Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.
2	Habitat Destruction	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	Enhance community sensitization.
				Restrict activities in sensitive habitats.
				Avoid unnecessary exposure.
				Restrict cutting down of trees.

3	Loss of Fauna	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers	Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.	Enhance community sensitization.
				Prohibit hunting.
				Restrict bush fires.
				Minimise cutting down of trees.
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions is likely to cause air pollution.	Forest conservation.
				Restrict locations of dams.
				Revegetate bare areas.
				Minimise vehicle movements and speed.

				Water down cleared areas to reduce dust emissions.
5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage of investment and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	Formulation of by-laws.
				PLUP development.
				Land use decisions must be inclusive of all users and groups, including women, youths and differently abled people in the area.
6	Loss of Land	Displacement of communities or households and reduced grazing land which can cause conflict	There may be loss of farm and grazing land among others by the local communities owning land to investments projects and forest conservation.	Communities must identify project areas in consultation with their leaders.
				Communities must use Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).
7	Water Pollution	Pollution is an unfavourable alteration in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of water and that may adversely affect human life, industrial life, industrial progress, living conditions and cultural assets.	<p>Polluted water is harmful to human beings and may cause diseases such as Cholera, dysentery e.t.c.</p> <p>Polluted water may cause diseases to animals and crops.</p>	Communities should be sensitized on the danger of disposing off toxic chemicals, pour fat and grease down the river banks. Especially those who do gardening along the Streams.

Table 14: 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 6 dams constructed at Makongwa, Nkhanga, Vuvumwe, Kamatete, Boyole and Chasamwa	Number of dams constructed
		Borehole Drilling at identified sites	At least 10 boreholes drilled at identified sites	Number of boreholes drilled
Inadequate Trading Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Construction of markets at identified sites	At least 1 market constructed in Nkhanga	Number of markets 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)	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 Boyole and Vuvumwe	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 3 health facilities in Vuvumwe , Kamatete and Chasamwa	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 9 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 Chiweza Primary School)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of primary schools in identified areas	Construct at least 2 primary schools in Kamatete and Vuvumwe	Number of secondary schools constructed

		Construction of secondary school	Construct at least 1 Secondary School in Boyole	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	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 Nkhanga	Number of Police Posts Constructed

Table 15: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	6		
Drilling of Boreholes	10		
Construction of Secondary School	1		
Construction of classroom blocks for existing schools	13		
Construction of teacher staff houses (at schools)	25		
Construction of health posts	3		
Construction of health staff houses (at health facilities)	9		
Construction of Skills Training Centre	1		
Construction of Police Post	1		
Construction of Police Staff Houses	2		
Construction of Market	1		
Rehabilitation of roads	-		
Planting of trees	10,000		
Construction of value addition plants	2		
Farmer Training (mushroom drying, beekeeping, etc)	-		
Installation of Telecommunication Towers	-		

Table 16: 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.

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

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

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

11. CONCLUSION

The PLUP for Nkhanga 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 Lundazi/Lumezi/Chasefu DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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: Nkhanga 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 Nkhanga 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 Magodi
	No illegal fishing on the dam.	
	No depositing of poisonous chemicals in the dam.	
	All gardening activities to be done on one side of the dam to allow animals to have access to water.	Face appropriate punishment
	No cutting down of trees around the dam.	
	No farming activity to be done around the buffer zone of the dams and streams.	
Forest	No cutting down of trees in forest area	Face punishment from HRH Chief Magodi
	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 chiefdom	Any offender shall be reported to the chief for further action
Telecommunication Towers	No vandalism of Telecommunication Towers. No farming within the radius of 20m of the Telecommunication Towers.	Inform the chief and report to the police.

Table 17: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers

First Village Meeting

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP

WARD: NKHANGA

ZONE: CHIKUYU

DATE: 14/07/2022

FACILITATORS:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	EDDIE KAMOA	M	Paonga	0978533209	
2	NGOMA CHILUNDIKA C	M	CHIKUYU SCHOOL	0976168842	
3	KENNEDY KAZARO	M	KATEMBA	0972334992	
4	STANLEY NKHOMANI	M	SABONETA	0978976783	
5	ZONDIWE MTONIWA	M	KAMUPERO		
6	THOLC RECHMAET GG	F	CHIKUYU SCHOOL	0975788518	
7	WILTON NJIDANGA	M	KATEMBA		
8	LISTER MKANDAWIRE	F	CHIKUYU SCHOOL	0976317614	

9	MORESS Bando	F	Chikungu School	0771151900	M. Bando
10	Sinele Kabinda	F	Kalinga Village	0972612590	S. Kabinda
11	Gerard munga	F	Kampezeni Village		G. munga
12	Grace Zgamba	F	Kampezeni Village		G. Zgamba
13	Joyce mtonga	F	Kampezeni Village		J. mtonga
14	Lovness mumba	F	Kampezeni Village		L. mumba
15	Tamala wiyigango	F	Kampezeni Village		T. wiyigango
16	Willie Kabinda	M	Kapungu	0979559108	W. Kabinda
17	Stephen Zimba	M	Pumula		S. Zimba
18	Georg Kamanga	M	Kholewango	0970481689	G. Kamanga
19	Ladsoni mawadala	M	Kabisi	8978556114	L. mawadala
20	JOHN ZIMBA	M	SCINHHI	0976371733	J. Zimba
21	Alick Lungu	M	Chikholongo	0979817236	A. Lungu
22	Wapuli mawadala	M	Kabisi		W. mawadala
23	BENTRY THEWU	M	KAMPEREN	0979809561	Rao

24	Thandani Tshame	M	Kabisi	0971210874	T. Tshame
25	ELON KALANDA	M	KALANDA	0970101441	E. Kalanda
26	Chavon Tshu	M	Kabisi		C. Tshu
27	Eddy Zimba	M	Pumula		E. Zimba
28	Mudambi munga	M	Kampezeni	0115811462	M. munga
29	ESKUS Mawadala	M	Mawadala	0973827231	E. Mawadala
30	Micheeli Lubana	M	Vumburanga	0971258937	M. Lubana
31	Banyase Lubana	M	Vumburanga		B. Lubana
32	Aaron Mawadala	M	Nduma	0976791059	A. Mawadala
33	FALES Mawadala	F	KALINGA	0972845251	F. Mawadala
34	Thapane Kabinda	M	Kapungu	0973254276	T. Kabinda
35	Kephas Mawadala	M	Mawadala	0971960009	K. Mawadala
36					
37					
38					

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP

WARD: KAMATELE 2001 NKHANSA

ZONE: KAMATELE

DATE: 15/07/2022

FACILITATORS:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	ELIAS NGULUBE	M	LUPITA	0977929279	E. Ngulube
2	JUMBANI TEMBO	M	JONAS	0975841037	J. Tembo
3	WHYFORD TEMBO	M	JONAS	0976610316	M. Tembo
4	BRASION K TEMBO	M	CHIMWANDA	0974460890	Brasion
5	PEDROS KAMATSE	M	CHIMWANDA	0972955395	P. Kamatse
6	MEDSON MSETELA	M	BULANDA	0972687983	M. Msetela
7	DONDA GADWIN	M	KAMATSE	0977128099	D. Gadwin
8	NKHOMO PLATWEN	M	MORISO		N. Platwen

9	SIMON TEMBO	M	CHIMWANDA	0720755712	S. Tembo
10	PATRICK MSETELA	M	BULANDA	07513585	P. Msetela
11	ZULU MSETELA	M	JONAS	09592884	Z. Msetela
12	TRAVELL NDILOU	M	ATLANTIC	07779159336	T. NdiLou
13	CHIFUMU SHUMBA	M	TEMBO	-	C. Shumba
14	TEMBO LIGHT	M	JONAS	-	T. Tembo
15	NGULUBE LUPITA	M	LUPITA	09744215003	L. Ngulube
16	KAMATSE MSETELA	M	CHIMWANDA	0975193082	M. Kamatse
17	MKOMO MSETELA	M	ATLANTIC	0776365785	M. Msetela
18	TEMBO SIMON	M	JONAS	0979428325	T. Tembo
19	TEMBO JOSEPH	M	MURILANTHIA	097646773	J. Tembo
20	ZIMBA TINKA	M	MKOMO	0974355000	Z.imba
21	TEMBO SIMON	M	CHIMWANDA	-	S. Tembo
22	BINFORD SHUMBA	M	JONAS	0978059744	B. Shumba
23	ZIMBA WATSON	M	KAMATELE	0970224116	Z.imba

24	Zimba Jackson	M	Mkakani		J. Zimba
25	ALEVALE TEMBO	M	Makwanda	097649788 HEADMAN	A. Zimba
26	CHARLES ASHUBE	M	Tinu	0979800421	C. Ashube
27	FALO NKHOMA	M	Mukhosi	0976682692	F. Falu
28	TEMBO WHISOL	M	Makwanda	097662396	T. Tembo
29	Mphahlele Mphahlele	M	Bondwe		M. Mphahlele
30	BAPDA MEDISTER	F	Kamatige	097500934	B. Bapda
31	IREEN GORDON	F	Gumala	097504874	I. Gordon
32	TALWESS GORDON	F	Gumala	0960965229	T. Gordon
33	BAPDA RUCODI	F	Makwanda		R. Bapda
34	Rastina Chongwe	F	Makwanda		R. Chongwe
35	Tione mtonga	F	Kamzali		T. Mtonga
36	Esther Saka	F	Mkakani		E. Saka
37	Lyness Ntanga	F	Jonas		L. Ntanga
38	MARKE NKHOMA	F	Bulawa		M. Nkhoma

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP

WARD: Vuvumwe

ZONE: Vuvumwe

DATE: 15/07/2022

FACILITATORS:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	WATSON MBECA	M	MAHODO	0974403411	W. Watson
2	SANDON Zimba	M	MACHWA	0978231560	S. Sando
3	NTIRINGA NICKSON	M	MAHODO	0976791400	N. Ntiringa
4	NICHOLSON MBECA	M	MAHODO	0976791400	N. Nicholson
5	NATSON Ntanga	M	CHIDWANA	0978618570	N. Ntanga
6	Bridget Phiri	F	MAHODO		B. Phiri
7	IREEN ZIMBA	F	MACHWA	0972-8000	I. Zimba
8	Alice Phiri	F	Chidwana		A. Phiri

9	SOPHIA NYIRENDA	F	Machisa	097935229	G. Zimba
10	LYNESS MTONGA	F	MACHISA	097438250	LDB
11	Ekha Banda	F	mahobe	0971800379	E. Banda
12	Flora D. Zimba	F	Kapalasa	0975344963	R. Zimba
13	Beatrice Zimba	F	Chiponde		B. Zimba
14	Esnat Zimba	F	Machisa		E. Zimba
15	Mary Zimba	F	Chiponde		M. Zimba
16	Tamala Chungu	F	Chiponde		T. Chungu
17	Gabby Mtonga	M	Chiponde		G. Mtonga
18	Kekha Mtonga	M	mahobe	07680658	K. Mtonga
19	Joseph Mtonga	M	mahobe		J. Mtonga
20	Charles Nyirenda	M	Chiponde	097201985	C. Nyirenda
21	Deryson Nyirenda	M	Chiponde	0971474559	D. Nyirenda
22	Fickeni Nyirenda	M	Chiponde		F. Nyirenda
23	Mellat Nyirenda	M	Chiponde		M. Nyirenda

24	EDWARD Nyirenda	M	Chiponde	0972661163	E. Nyirenda
25	OFFWELL Rashid Mtonga	M	Ngwata	077059041	O. Mtonga
26	Geoffrey Nyirenda	M	Chiponde		G. Nyirenda
27	MTONGA Kufu	M	Ngwata	0977774563	M. Mtonga
28	Simoni Nyirenda	M	Chiponde		S. Nyirenda
29	Beau Zimba	M	Machisa	097412115	B. Zimba
30	Overson Munjuzi Zimba	M	Mahobe	09749448	O. Zimba
31	Lulenga Zimba	M	mahobe	0973370182	L. Zimba
32	Widson Mtonga	M	Kapalasa	0975843578	W. Mtonga
33	Lottie Mtonga	M	Kapalasa	0975274165	L. Mtonga
34	MacLond Mtonga	M	Kapalasa		M. Mtonga
35	Prefa D. Mtonga	M	Ngwata		P. Mtonga
36	Widson Zimba	M	MACHISA	0973461998	W. Zimba
37	MTONGA ELIAS	M	NWATA	097414125	E. Mtonga
38	Dama Mtonga	F	Chiponde		D. Mtonga

39	Eliza Nyanda	F	Chibanda		
40	Jessy Mbandira	F	Mugwara	0972015800	T. Mbandira
41	Moses Nyoni	F	Chibanda		M. Nyoni
42	James Mbandira	M	Chibanda	0972275770	J. Mbandira
43	Agripa Chimba	M	Matshiso Vh	0979527090	A. Chimba
44	Titus Mbandira	M	Makulu	097222177	T. Mbandira
45	Supa Chimba	M	Matshiso	097222177	S. Chimba
46	Nelson Zimba	M	Matshiso	097222177	N. Zimba
47	Robby Zimba	M	Matshiso		R. Zimba
48	Lady Nyanda	F	Chibanda		L. Nyanda
49	Ben Nyanda	F	Chibanda		B. Nyanda

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP VILLAGE MEETING

WARD: NKANGA

ZONE: NKANGA

DATE: 15-07-2022

FACILITATORS:

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	TAMARA MIONGA	f	CHIDESA	-	T.M
02	SYIRENDA JESSY	f	KAPIWDA	-	J.W.
03	DORREEN SYIRENDA	f	SAONDA	-	D.W.
04	TAMARA MUKWAYI	f	LIMBALIMBA	-	T. mukwayi
05	PATRICK CHIRWA	M	MALONGA	-	P. Chirwa
06	Tyland Mhinda	m	Chidesa	-	Tyland Mhinda
07	ALICK MUKWAYI	m	Limba-Limba	0971901707	A. Mukwayi
08	STANT ZIMBA	M	CHAILWA	0973189608	S.Z

09	MAKSON LIMBA	M	KAHONOKO	0973042141	H/K
10	REUBEN Sulangwa	M	MAHOBSE	0974 987424	R/K
11	COLLEA N-ION1	M	BILLA	0978213492	R/K
12	Msimoko Danner F.	M	Limba-limba	0972812223	R/K
13	Mohis banda	M	Khamba	097294430	R/K
14	EDWIN CHIRWA	M	MUSAHO	0971759528	E. CHIRWA
15	OBELE MWALE	M	KAPINDA	0965026043	O. MWALE
16	Jester mwanza	F	Khamba	0973651564	J mwanza
17	RHODA BANDA	F	CHIKOMA	-	R.B.
18	BROCK BANDA	F	MUSILO	-	B.B.
19	TIMALE BANDA	F	CHALOKHAMALA	-	T.B.
20	ROSE TRO	F	BANBA	-	R.T.
21	LIFORD CHIRWA	M	MAKONGA	-	L.C.
22	LAZARUS MKANDAKIRE	M	NKHANGA C	0974853429	L.M.
23	CHANSI MISONDA	M	NKHANGA C	0972661883	C.M.

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP Village meeting

WARD: NKHANSA

ZONE: NKHANSA

DATE: 15th July 2022

FACILITATORS:

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Ntireda JARDS	M	CHIKOYA	0977358876	
2	ZIMBA DAVISON	M	CHIKENI	0974806276	
3	walter MVULA	M	Kapinda	0976319724	
4	Zimba HANDROS	M	KATHONICO	0974292866	
5	Ntireda LITANT	M	ZATUMWELA	0977990512	
6	Phiri Petros	M	NKHANSA COOP.	0976276169	
7	Daka JACKSON	M	THEMBA	0977198443	
8	PHIRI CHAKUFWA	M	KANDELEMA	0970979956	C.P

9	BANDA KENNEDY - L.	M	BARIA	0776366124	D L
10	PHIRI MASTER	M	SAONGA	0970488905	Phiri
11	JACOB ZIMBA	M	KAHONDIKO	0979918025	Simon
12	SHADRIC MCHOMA	M	MICHAEL		S. Mkhomo
13	KOSMAS PHIRI	M	KANDELEMA	0972342923	K. Phiri
14	MTONGA ANDREW	M	CHIPEN	0777803009	MT
15	RICHARD NYLONDA	M	CHIKOYA	0970569311	R. Nkhomo
16	KANGACHEPE DICK	M	THEMBA	09711471230	K. Kanga
17	Phoma NYNENDA	M	CHIDESA	0979194873	A. Nkhomo
18	ABUTHAM NKULA	M	CHALOCHAMALA	-	A. Mkhula
19	CHIKWA RODGER	M.	MSARO	0978566274	Chikwa
20	WITOBESS NYIRANDA	F	ZAKUMWELA	0978098493	M. Nkhomo
21	JEREMY NYIRANDA	M	ZAKUMWELA	0978762867	J. Nkhomo
22	MAYBIN BANDA	M	KHAMBA	-	M. Banda
23	CHISOMO A. NKHATA	M	NKHANCA SHOPS	0972489227	Chisomo

24	Clement Mkhondo	M	CHIKOIPA	0970926580	Cd
25	Mismko GRACE	F	limbalimba	0972325433	empho
26	Patrice TEMBO	F	makobe	0973004486	can
27	Mary B Zimba	F	Kethonoko	0972736490	Burabur
28	Ruth Nyirenda	F	Chipani	900	R. Nyirenda
29	Tope Phiri	F	Njolonjo	-	T. Phiri
30	PAIwell Njizenda	F	CHIPONDE	0976496027	N. Njizenda
31	Timothy Banda	M	Kamzati	09700926	T. Banda
32	NYONI EMMANUEL	M	BILA	0972021945	Thi
33	Tiyane Kumwenda	F	Limba-Limba	- - -	i. Kumwenda

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: PLUP

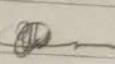
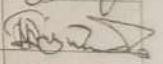
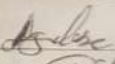

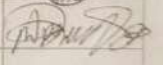
WARD: NKANGA

ZONE: CHASAMWA

DATE: 15-07-2021

FACILITATORS:

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01.	HARA ROCKEN	M	THOMARI	0976606059	
02.	MKANDAMWE BENSON	M	CHAKUTATA		
03.	NGOMA WIFRED	M	MUNDALYANGA	0976797952	W. ngoma
04.	NYIRENDA LYTON	M	MICANTLE	0972624744	S. Highland Munda
05.	NYIRUNGO WATSON	M	GWAZAPASI	0972249018	W. Nyirungu
06.	PHARI TOTAM	M	CHAPASINYA		
07.	GUMBO EPHRAIM	M	KASAMBA	0970824942	
08.	BANDA LACKSON	M	CHUZU B.	0970693480	

09.	HARA SAIDI	M	TITHMASI	0777304970	
10.	GUMBO PHASANI	M	KASAMBA		P. Gumbos
11.	MGANDAMBE AARON	M	CHAKUTATA		A. Mbandame
12.	NYIRENDA DANIEL	M	GWAZAPASI	0978281425	Danny
13.	NYIRENDA LEWIS	M	JAJE	0970870367	
14.	MTONGA FRANCIS	M	KATAMANDA		File mtrags
15.	NGULUBE LOVEMORE	M	MUKHONDO	0978099928	
16.	ZIMBA WHYFORD	M	CHIZU .T	0979813492	
17.	ZIMBA NEDSON	M	HOTO	0976000001	
18.	NGULUBE LOVEMORE	M	MUKHONDO	0.	
19.	MAMUKO WATSON	M	PONDAPANDA		MAMUKO
20.	SOMBA LYIMAN	M	KALONGA	0973474783	L. Somba
21.	MBEWE JOHN	M	DULIRE	0972556146	John
22.	NYIRENDA DAINESS	F	JAJE		Danyenda
23.	MVULA ELIZABETH	F	JAJE		Emulla

24	GWAJ SCOLASTICA	F	CHASAMWA SCH.	0974446115	S. Gwaj
25	CHRWIA ESTIA	F	PONDAPONDA	-	E. Chirwa
26	NIRENDA SARA	F	GWAZAPARI	-	Singema Sa.
27	HARA HUMPHREY	M	THOMASI	0974291688	H. H.
28	MTONGA MICHAEL	M	KAIAMANDA	0973006255	M. Mtonga
29	ZIMBA SUZETO	M	CHUZO .X.	0974808787	Zimba
30	HARA DICKSON	M	PONDAPONDA		D. Hara
31	CHANGAYA THOMSON	M	ALICK FARM	097771971	Changaya
32	BANDA LEONARD	M	IKASIYA	097460462	Banda
33	CHIFOFI RHODA	F	CHASAMWA SCH.	0978742803	Rhoda

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM:.....

WARD: (BOYOLE) NKANGA

ZONE: BOYOLE

DATE: 4th July 2022

FACILITATORS:.....

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	ESMAIL Zulu	M	BOYOLE	097261201	E. Zulu
02	Peter Banda	M	BOYOLE	—	P. Banda
03	Tomas KAMBINDA	M	Chipewa	077933464	T. Kambinda
04	JOSEPH MIPHANGA	M	Chipewa	097715154	J. MIPHANGA
05	DAUZEN CHINA	M	Yaso	—	D. China
06	Stephen Miphanda	M	Chipewa	077093588	S. Miphanda
07	Lenford Nkhata	M	Boyle	—	L. Nkhata
08	Mathews Tembo	M	B ZIBALWE	0776360128	M. Tembo

09	ZEBBY TEMBO	m	ZIBALWE	0975425462	Timbo
10	MATHIOS NIMUNGO	m	WINGGI	—	M. Nguni
11	MAYOVU JAMES	m	SELETA	0972721386	James
12	PAILEMON MTOU	m	SELETA	0979529195	Pailemon
13	STOB BOINA	m	CHIIMBA	0975403276	S. Boina
14	ILIAH KANDAWEE	m	CHIZASO	—	I. Kandawee
15	WYIEDY MAGNABU	m	BOYORE	—	W. Magnabu
16	BRYSON MPHANDE	m	CHIPERA	0979620708	B. Phande
17	IEDSON BOINA	m	Duka-buu	0974088316	I. Boina
18	LOKIM MWANZA	m	MIEMA	—	L. Mwanza
19	PIESON BOINA	m	CHIIMBA	0978608410	P. Boina
20	DEHARO BANDA	m	BOLOLE	0777370915	D. Banda
21					
22					

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM:.....

WARD: WKNAGA

ZONE: BOYALE

DATE: 14 July 2022

FACILITATORS:.....

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
01	Febby hamba	f	WAGI	—	F.B.
02	SABITA ZIMBA	f	BOYALE	—	S. Zimba
03	CHARITY NYIRENDA	f	SIBALWE	—	C.S
04	KELINDESS MSIMUKO	f	YUKA	—	K.M
05	ESTER NYAMA	f	YOBG	—	E. Nyama
06	AGRESS NYIKA	f	CHIPWA	—	A. NYIKA
07	TIBALE HABILE	f	IMBESELETA	—	T.H
08	MAMRU MIONGA	f	SELETA	—	M. Mionga

Validation Meetings

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALIDATION

WARD: NKHANQA

ZONE: KAMATETE

DATE: 30 JULY 2020

FACILITATORS:

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	WHYFORD Tembo	m	SONAS	0976610316	W. Tembo
2.	FALO NKHOMA	m			F. NKHOMA
3.	Jumbe Tembo	m	SONAS	09755341037	J. Tembo
4.	JOHN SHUMBA	M	Jim	097172885	J. Shumba
5.	Mutengo Tembo	M	MUZILANIHENDI	0978651597	M. Tembo
6.	ESACK Zimba	m	MUKAKENI		E. Zimba
7.	BANDA PEIER	m	KAMUZATI	0976184167	P. Banda
8.	INKHO Zimba	m	MUKAKENI	0974355006	

9.	CHARLSE NGULUBE	m	^{Timu} 09777800421	09778500421	C. NGULUBE
10.	TYSON KAMANGA	m	CHITHAONGA	0977195498	T. KAMANGA
11.	PARTWELL NKHOMA	m	NJONJO		P. NKHOMA
12.	EMANWEL TEMBO	m	MUZILANIHENDE		E. TEMBO
13.	MAIKO SHUMBU	m	JIMU	0979528009	M. SHUMBU
14.	JAMES NYIRONGO	m	JAMU		J. NYIRONGO
15.	WHATSON ZGOVU	m	ALAMU		W. ZGOVU
16.	WHYSON TEMBO	m	MIALIMANJA	0926602295	W. TEMBO
17.	BLASTONE TEMBO	m	CHIMULENDO	0974060890	B. TEMBO
18.	PETER KAMANGA	m	GWAUSA		P. KAMANGA
19.	WATSON ZIMBA	m	KAMATEIE		W. ZIMBA
20.	ROMAN BANDA	m	KAMUZATI		K. BANDA
21.	ELIAS NGUBE	m	LUPITA	0977929279	E. NGULUBE
22.	KHOI TEMBO	m	MUALIMANJA		K. TEMBO
23.	FELIX NYIRONGO	m	DOWOKO		F. NYIRONGO

GABIZANI	Tembo	m	KALIKEKHA	0978535654	G. Tembo
MUPWATERO	KAMANGA	m	CHITHAONGA		M. KAMANGA
ALEX	Tembo	m.	MUIALIMANJA		A. Tembo
SIMON	Tembo	m	CHIBAULA		S. Tembo
KELVINE	BANDA	m	KAMUZATI	0779600246	K. Banda
CHIKOMENI	Tembo	m	JONAS		C. Tembo
LIGHTWEL	Tembo	m	JONAS		L. Tembo
MADSON	MUSETEKA	m	BULAULA		M. MUSETEKA
MISOZI	MIONGA	m F	MIALIMANJA	0975951955	M. MIONGA
BLANDA	BANDA	m F	MIALIMANJA		B. Banda
MAIWASE	ZGAMBO	m F	MIALIMANJA		M. Zgambo
SUZANG	MIONGA	m F	BAPLEZI	0971976118	S. MIONGA
WILI	GONDWE	m	MALONGE	0777347100	W. GONDWE
EMANWEL	THGO	m	KAMATETE		E. THGO
TRAISSON	Zimbo	m	BULAULA		T. Zimba

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

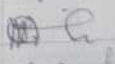
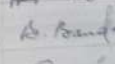

PROGRAM: VALIDATION & ZONING

WARD: NKHANGA

ZONE: BOYOLE

DATE: 31/07/2022

FACILITATORS:.....

S//N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	MARY NYIROAGO	f	ZIBAKWE	-	M-N
2.	KELINROS MUMUKO	f	ANKA	-	KM
3.	FREBBY KUMWANDA	f	BOYOLE	-	FE
4.	AKINROS NYIKA	f	CHIPRAWA	-	AN
5.	GLORIA PHIRI	f	CHIZASO	-	GP
6.	CHESTER MUNSAMBE	m	BOYOLE	0974265313	
7.	BENARD BANDA	m	BOYOLE	0477370916	
8.	PHILEMON NTONI	m	SELETA	0979529195	

9.	GABSON NABO	M	CHISENJE		G. NABO
10.	BENARD MUKAWIRO	M	CHIZASO		B. Kabanwa
11.	MOHET Bambo	M	Chipeye		B. Kabanwa
12.	Mathews Tembo	M	Zibabwe	0776368402	Mathews
13.	LUKE MAGABA	M	Boyde		Boyi
14.	Zebby TEMBO	M	Zibabwe	0973425462	Tembo
15.	ELIJA KANDAWITE	M	Chizaso		E. Kabanwa
16.	JOHN NKITOMBA	M	Chicho	0973595569	J. N. Kabanwa
17.	Lameck Chungu	M	Xobe	0971204516	Lameck
18.	RAYMOND Mwale	M	Chipeye	097828844	Raymond
19.	CHAU MWANZA	M	Chipeye	09762657	C. Mwanza
20.	John ELIJAH Tembo	M	Zibabwe		J. E. Tembo
21.	Abubakar docomika	M	chipeye	0776186297	Abu
22.	George J. Ndirungu	M	Chibe Chibe	0777369901	G. Ndirungu
23.	Joseph Mphande	M	Chipeye	09774555	J. Mphande

24	BESONGA-BL	M	Boyalé	164/05/16/1	P.
25	CHARLES KASHAMBA BANDA	M	Luka Village		Banda
26	BRENDAN MUMA	F	Boyalé	0973808485	B. MUMA
27	Precious museteka	F	Boyalé		P. museteka
28	Leya Phiri	F	Boyalé		L. Phiri
29	TECKSON BOTHA	M	Luka		T. Botha
30	MATIAS NYIRENGO	M	Weg		M. Nyiranga
31	NGAZAMULA Komani	M	Chipewa	0974791053	K. Komani
32	Quobimu Banda	M	Botole	09720558100	B. Banda
33	Benson Banda	M	Botole		B. Banda
34	RICHARD BOTHA	M	buna	0975235891	R. Botha
35	LAINFORD NKHATA	M	KAZEMBE		L. Nkhata
36	Stephen Mphanda	M	Chipewa	0770985889	S. Mphanda
37	Peter Mwandila	M	Weg	0771148915	P. Mwandila
38	TOBBY Banda	F	Weg		T. Banda

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

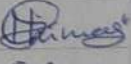
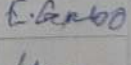

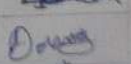

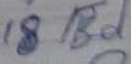
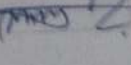

PROGRAM: VALIDATION/ZONING

WARD: AKHAGA

ZONE: CHASAMWA

DATE: 8/07/22

FACILITATORS:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	DICKSON CHIMA	M	JUMA	09774110936	
2	EPHRAIM GUMBO	M	KASAMBA	097604929	
3	JOSEPH NYIKA	M	CHASAMWA SCH	0977944978	
4	BANDA IGNUMUS	M	CHUZU	0970693480	
5	DANNY NYIRENDE	M	JAJE	0770135658	
6	MICHAEL CHANGAYA	M.	ALUK	0978281281	
7	FRYWELL Banda	M.	Mkhondo	0974449618	
8	HARA ROCKEN	M	THOMASI	0976606089	

9	SHABAH AARON	M	JAMES	0975021850	A. Shabah
10	REV HARA LASTON	m	PONDA - PANDA	0978661188	Hara
11	MIOJGA MUKIBA	m	NGWATA	0973302221	Miojga
12	Misheck Banda	m	CHUZU Banda	—	M. Banda
13	Waisan Nyilongo	m	gwazapasi	—	W. Nyilongo
14	HANJEN PAIRI	m	RASIYA	0972236866	2 Piri
15	ELIAS MTONGA	M	KAPALASA	0978702286	Elias
16	Patrick Banda	m	CHUZU BANDA	0973965974	P. Banda
17	Charles Banda	m	CHUZU Banda	0978100380	C. Banda
18	Daniel Chima	M	Suma	0972560754	D. Chima
19	Jefferson Chima	M	Tuma	0979932743	J. Chima
20	Thomas Chima	M	Tuma	—	T. Chima
21	CHIROFO RYODA	F	CHOSANWA	0978742803	Chirofo
22	Nicholas Gumbo	M.	KASAMBA	077114183	N. Gumbo

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALIDATION AND ZONING

WARD: NKHAMISA WARD

ZONE: Chikuyu

DATE: 30th July, 2022

FACILITATORS: LUCY, CHIBESA DPO, ANETA, MATHEW (LA) LOMBIWE (LA)

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	EDDIE BANDA	M	Saonetsi	0975533209	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	BENTLEY TIED	M	KAMPEZENI	0979809561	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	GEORGE NKHOSWANI	M	Saonetsi	0878716909	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	BANDA SYDNEY	M	CHIKUTU SIKHOLE	0711143555	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	NKHOSWANI PATRICK	M	Sawonga	0974959585	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ZIMBA WINFORD	M	CHUMULIMA	0976646044	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	SENZO KHBINDA	M	Kapfanga	0976904952	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	MTONGA ASANI	M	CHINKHONONGO	0978667234	<i>[Signature]</i>

9	Ronaldo Data	M	Kalinga	097720791	J
10	JESAT CHIPETA	M	KALINGA	0972406249	J. Chipeta
11	JASON MTONGA	M	KAMPEZENI	0777377158	J. Mtonga
12	DINDI TRYSON	M	KALINGA	0971956170	P
13	KENNEDY KASARO	M	KATIMBA	0972334992	Kasaro
14	MWEZI MABUNDA	M	KAMPYANGA		M. Mabunda
15	Clement Nkhosani	M	Saungwa	097555250	C. Nkhosani
16	TYSON Zimba	M	Sunkwa	0972377308	T. Zimba
17	MASAU MTONGA	M	KAMPYANGA	0978871442	M. Masau
18	EDWARD PHIRI	M	SAONGA	0979401008	Phiri
19	Matilda Phiri	F	Saungwa	0978845129	M. Phiri
20	Roiden Nyikanda	F	Saungwa	0973125180	R. Nyikanda
21	Witness Phiri	F	Bonga		W. Phiri
22	Catherine Nkhosani	F	Kampyanga		C. Nkhosani
23	Phoe Paschman G. G.	F	CHICOMU SAUNGWA	0975788518	Phoe

24	Rabson Mtsaga	M	Kampezani		K. Mtsaga
25	Temwanani Ineo	M	Kasa, la		T. Ineo
26	Brighton Banda	BM	Saonga	097265225613	Banda
27	MAVIS manda	F	Saonga		M. manda
28	MORINE redhlova	F	Kapungu		M. redhlova
29	ALICK Lungu	M	Chinkwango	0779217236	A. Lungu
30	THAPSON Kabinda	M	KAPANGA	0973054226	T. Kabinda
31	Samson Nkhosho	M	Saonga	0972542748	A. Nkhosho
32	Burton Kambinda	M	Kapungu	0979939088	B. Kambinda
33	STEPHEN MANDAWA	M	Mandu		S. Mandawa
34	Judith Mankwanda	F	Saonga		J. Mankwanda
35	DAFLES CHIZINGA	F	Saonga	0972307107	D. Chizinga
36	Ruth Mkhali	F	Kapungu		R. Mkhali
37	Chimborani Kabinda	M	Kapungu	0973807869	C. Kabinda
38	Kama Alisa Mtsaga	M	Kalinga	0972609271	K. Mtsaga

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALUATION AND ZONING MEETING

WARD: Ntshanga

ZONE: Ntshanga

DATE: 31st July, 2022

FACILITATORS: MATTHEW KALANJE, MR. CHIRWA DPO, Zulu, Lombwe (LA) LUYI

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Banda obete S.	M	Mwata	0978344803	S. Banda
2.	TERRE BETI	F	BILLA	0977447555	B. Terre
3.	Pine. PETER	M	Ntshanga	097627614	P. Peter
4.	Msimu Mole	M	Ntshanga	0978255002	M. Mole
5.	JOHNS MANDAWA	M	Mandu	097080000	J. Mandawa
6.	ABDUL MALLE	M	Ntshanga	097927100	A. Malle
7.	MOSES MANDAWA	M	Ntshanga	097927100	M. Mandawa
8.	HORRO	M	Ntshanga	097927100	H. Horro

	NAME	Gender	Village	Phone #	Signature
9	MAGIE GUMBO	F	Nkanga	" "	" "
10	Daka Jackson	M	Themba	0977193443	
11	NYONI ENMAUEL	M	Bila	0972021945	
12	MTONGA PATRICK	M	CHAPENI	0970300535	P. Mungu
13	BANDA CHRISTOPHER	M	Kantla	0978959334	
14	NYONI COLLE	M	Bila	0978213402	
15	BALAH MUSA	M	KAPINDA	0978944972	Dave
16	JAKSON MUSA	M	KAPINDA	0978819720	J. Mungu
17	LISTER MUKOMA	F	LIMB-LIMB	0972286338	J. Mungu
18	DAVID MCHUKO	M	LIMB-LIMB	0979277281	D. Mungu
19	BILARY MWANZA	M	MJELIMO	0770119653	B. Mungu
20	ELIAS LUPONGU	M	CHILWA	0974555311	E. LUPONGU
21	NYIRENDA JAMES	M	CHIKITA	0973358876	J. James
22	NYIRENDA ROMA	M	Chidera	0979194878	R. Nyirenda
23	CHIRWA BISTED	M	Malonga	097629963	B. Chirwa

NAME	Gender	Village	Phone #	Signature
24 Waymax daka	F	Themba		
L. CHIRWA		Maloga		
T. CHIRWA		Maloga		
YOUSUF MUMBER	M	MELONDO	0976044778	
MADON CHIKWA	M	MABOBE	0972647401	
MACKSON CHIRWA	M	MSALO	0978667767	

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAM: VALIDATION AND ZONING

WARD: NKHANDGA

ZONE: KUKUMBE

DATE: 31st July, 2022

FACILITATORS: LUCY, ANITA, MARTIN (L.A) ME CHRESA D.P.O, ME ZULU, LOMBEWE

S/N	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Watson Mbeve	m	Mahobe	0974431364	W. Watson
2	Jeremiah MTONGA	m	DGWATTA	0974397778	J. MTONGA
3	HAZIWELL MTONGA	m	MALWATA	0974944337	H. Haziwell
4	LULEPO ZAPOTSO	m	Mahobe	097530782	L. Lulepo
5	Renifo D mutonga	m	ngwata	0971699704	R. Mutonga
6	Nickson MBELOA	m	MAHOBE	0979451622	N. MBELOA
7	NYIRENDA LABONG	m	MAHOBE	0977298022	N. Nyirenda
8	SIMAN'GWA P. B. B. B.	m	MAHOBE		S. Man'gwa

9	Nyiranda NATION	m	Chiponde	0978613374	N. Nyiranda
10	MTONGA RASHID	m	Ngwata	0770599041	M. Mtonga
11	Titus Mbeve	m	Mahobe	0975037777	T. Mbeve
12	Brian PIRENDA	m	CHIPONDE	0974696000	B. PIRENDA
13	Sikafu NYIRENDA	m	CHIPONDE	- - - -	S. Nyirenda
14	Joseph Mbeka	m	Mahobe	- - - -	J. Mbeka
15	DAVID Nuyiranda	m	Chiponde	0976696027	D. Nuyiranda
16	RACKSON Nuyiranda	m	Chiponde	0976979300	R. Rackson
17	BEAVY ZIMULA	m	MAKISHA	097212115	B. Zimula
18	mtlali SAKA	m	SAKA	09709998	M. Mtlali
19	Tyson nyiranda	m	chiponde	0971474859	T. Nyiranda
20	Deyson nyiranda	m	chiponde	0973661110	D. Nyiranda
21	EDWAR nyiranda	m	chiponde	0716368465	E. Nyiranda
22	Susan mwale	m	chiponde	0776182723	S. Mwale
23	macy chilanga	m	chiponde		M. Macy

20	Jarfor mtonga	M	matobe	- - -	Jr
	Lwines selangwa	m	matobe	- - -	L. gwe
25	Tamala Chungu.	m	chiponde	- - -	Fin
26	Violet Chama	m	matobe	- - -	V. mad
27	Esther Jele	m	matshisa	- - -	Esther
28	Lwines mtonga	m	matobe	- - -	Lwines
29	MAKATI NGWATA	M	matobe	- - -	MAKATI
30	RICHARD Zimba	m	matshisa	- - -	R. Zimba
31	Charles Murenda	M	chiponde	- - -	Charles Murenda A. P.
32	Alice PHIRI	f	chiponde	- - -	Alice
33	Matthew Ziba	m	matobe	09776485	Matthew
34	Kekha mtonga	m	matobe	0770806555	K. mtonga