



NYAKAWISE WARD – LUSANGAZI DISTRICT

PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLAN

(PLUP)



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

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Preface

This Participatory Land Use Plan (**PLUP**) for Nyakawise 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 Nyamphande** of **Nyamphande Chiefdom**, Petauke/Lusangazi District Multi-Sectoral Team (**DMT**), Department of Physical Planning, Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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
Lusangazi District Council

District Commissioner
Lusangazi District

HRH Chief Nyamphande
Nyamphande Chiefdom

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Table of Figures	viii
List of Tables	ix
Acknowledgements	x
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	2
1.3 Legal Context	3
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity	6
3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA	8
3.1 Location of Nyakawise Ward	8
3.2 Climatic Conditions	8
3.2.1 Temperature	9
3.2.2 Rainfall	9
3.2.3 Ecological Zone	10
3.2.4 Soil Types	11
3.3 Socio-Economic Environment	12
3.3.1 Population Projection	13
3.3.2 Social Facilities	13
3.4 Source of Livelihood	14
3.5 Livelihood Security	14
3.6 Livelihood and Natural Resource Utilisation	15

3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities	16
3.8 Biodiversity Hotspots	17
3.8.1 Streams and Dams	17
3.8.2 Forests	17
3.9 Ecosystem Function	18
4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS	19
4.1 Overall Land Use	19
4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis	19
4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis	19
4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries	21
4.4 Current Land Uses	21
4.5 Land Use and Agriculture	22
4.6 Land Use and Forest	23
4.7 Land Use and Wildlife	24
4.8 Land Use and Mining	25
4.9 Land Use and Tourism	25
4.10 Land Use and Physical Development	25
5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	26
5.1 Community Engagement Process	26
5.2 Agreed Local Rules for Land Use and Resource Management	29
5.3 Problem Identification	29
6. CORE ISSUES AFFECTING LAND USE AND THE ENVIRONMENT	30
6.1 Lack of Safe Water Sources	31
6.2 Soil Degradation	32

6.3 Poor State of Roads and Related Infrastructure	32
6.4 Long Distances to Schools	33
6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities	34
6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities	35
7. LAND USE PLANNING – ZONING, VALIDATION AND GOVERNANCE RULES	37
7.1 Chiwizi Community Meeting	37
7.2 Matonga Community Meeting	39
7.3 Natani Community Meeting	42
7.4 Katambo Community Meeting	43
7.5 Nyamphande Community Meeting	44
8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	46
9. Implementation Strategy	51
9.1 Capital Investment Projects	54
10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	54
11. CONCLUSION	55
12. GLOSSARY	56
12.1 Natural Resources	56
12.1.1 Vegetation	56
12.1.2 Soils	56
12.1.3 Water	56
12.2 Climate	57
12.2.1 Rainfall	57
12.3 Land Use Planning	57
12.4 Participatory Land Use Planning	58

12.5 Livelihood	58
13. REFERENCES	59
ANNEXES	61
Annex 1: Nyakawise Ward By-Laws on Land Use and Natural Resource Management	61
Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers	63
First Village Meeting	63
Validation Meetings	93

Table of Figures

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

List of Tables

Table 1: Stages of PLUP Activity	7
Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Nyakawise Ward	9
Table 3: Nyakawise Ward Population	13
Table 4: Livelihood Constraints and Opportunities	17
Table 5: Land Use Reservation	19
Table 6: Problems Identified	30
Table 7: Attendance Statistics	37
Table 8: Land Reservations for Chiwizi Community Meeting	38
Table 9: Land Reservation for Matonga Community Meeting	40
Table 10: Land Reservation for Natani Community Meeting	42
Table 11: Land Reservation for Katambo Community Meeting	43
Table 12: Land Reservation for Nyamphande Community Meeting	44
Table 13: Environmental Management Plan	50
Table 14: PLUP Implementation Plan	53
Table 15: Capital Projects Identified	54
Table 16: Offences and Penalties	62

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

1.3 Legal Context

The Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyamphande. PLUP sensitization meetings were held with the Indunas, Headpersons, Nyakawise Ward Development Committee and community members in order to collect socio-economic and environmental data on livelihood sources and security. These PLUP sensitization meetings were held in **five (5)** clustered focus group village meetings, namely: **Chiwizi, Matonga, Natani, Katambo** and **Nyamphande**. **49** villages were represented at the clustered village meetings. Community members in all the **five (5)** clustered meetings took a leading role in developing sketch maps, problem analysis through pair-wise ranking, identifying shared resources and validation of the maps.

The spatial and attribute data used were collected using mobile-based **Open Data Kit (ODK Collect)** 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 orthophoto image.

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

2.1 Stages of PLUP Activity

No.	Activity	Objective	Strategy	Output	Target	Indicator
1	Village Identification (Rapid Village Assessments)	Know the total number of villages in the ward by picking points of interest	Physical Data Collection in all villages	49 Villages were identified	All Villages in Nyakawise Ward	Villages falling within the ward boundaries were captured
2	Community Sensitization	Sensitise communities on PLUP	Community meetings	One Community Meeting for each of the 5 Village Clusters.	Community members in all the 5 Village Clusters	366 Total Number of community representatives sensitised across the ward disaggregated as 192 men and 174 women
3	Shared Resource Mapping	Collect geographical locations of the resources present in the community	Physical Spatial data collection	11 Shared Resource Maps were produced	Nyakawise Ward	Shared Resource Mapping exercise completed in Nyakawise Ward
4	Nyakawise Ward Zoning	Map areas set aside for proposed future projects of facilities needed by the community	Community engagement meetings for zoning purposes.	Zoning of proposed future project sites in Nyakawise Ward.	Zoning of proposed future developments in all the 5 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 Nyakawise 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	Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward

Nyakawise Ward is in Lusangazi District (Eastern Province), which has a total of **11** wards, namely: **Chingolo, Mateyo Mzeka, Lutwazi, Singozi, Chikowa, Lusangazi, Nyakawise, Mudonsa, Ukwimi, Chisangu** and **Mawanda**. It is characterised by mountainous topography and flat terrain. Nyakawise Ward shares boundaries with **5** wards, namely: **Chingolo, Mateyo Mzeka** and **Lutwazi** (Lusangazi District), and **Nyika** and **Nsimbo** (Petauke District). The map below shows the location of Nyakawise Ward:

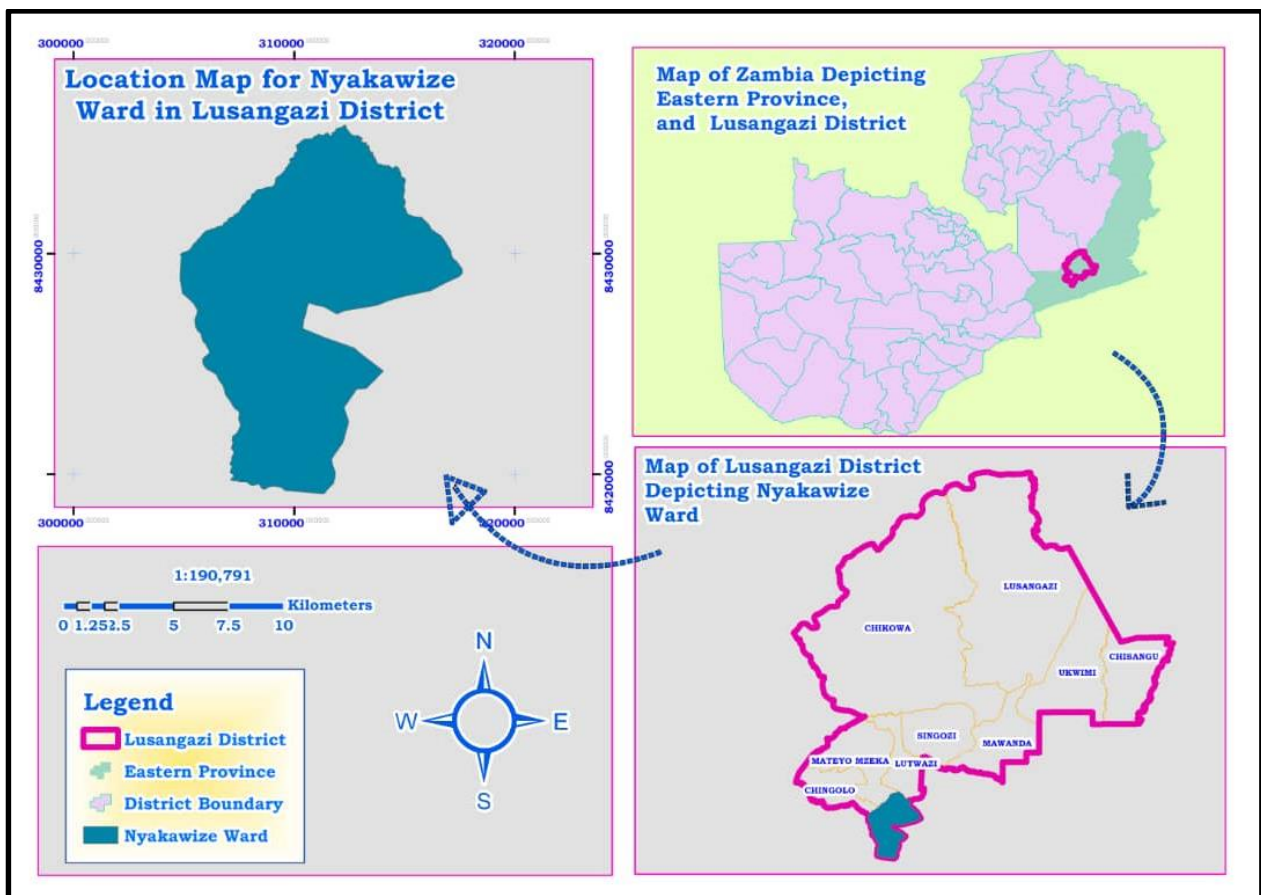


Figure 1: Nyakawise Ward Location Map

3.2 Climatic Conditions

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

3.2.1 Temperature

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

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

Table 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Nyakawise Ward

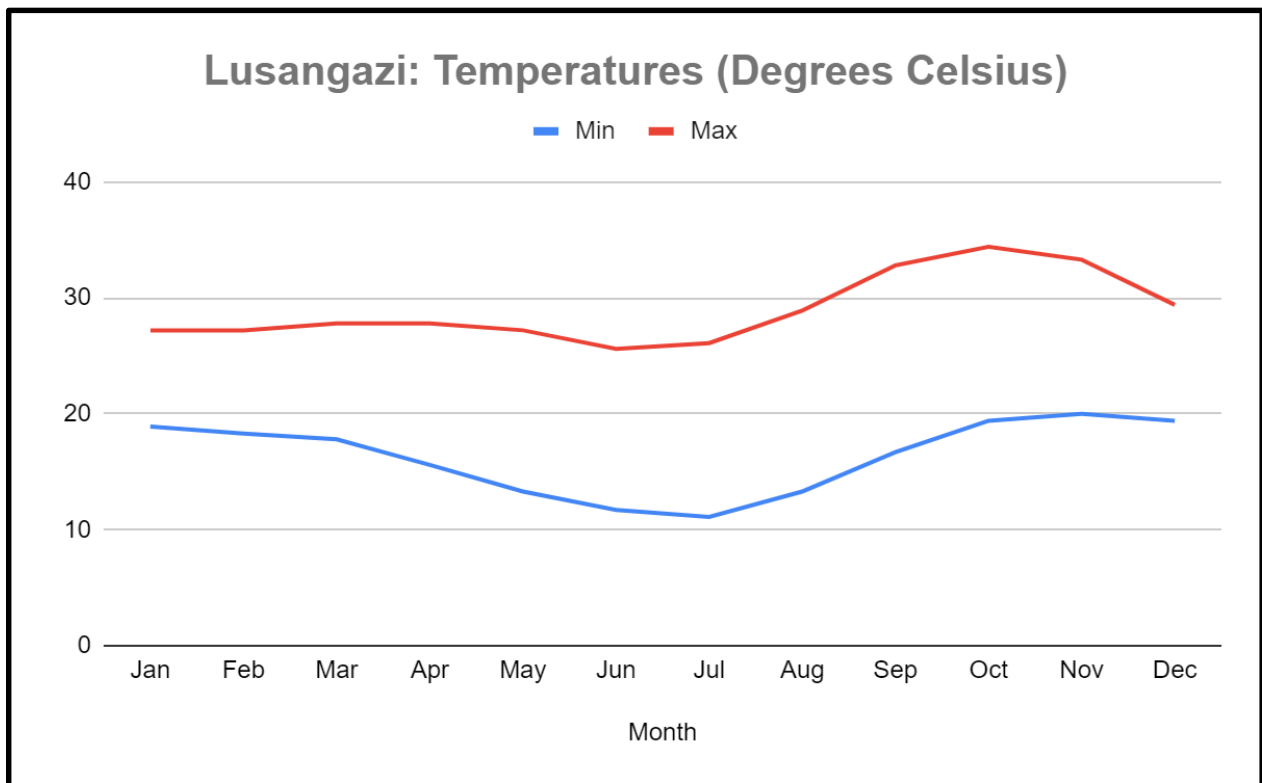


Figure 2: Monthly Temperature Conditions for Nyakawise Ward

(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

3.2.2 Rainfall

Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward:

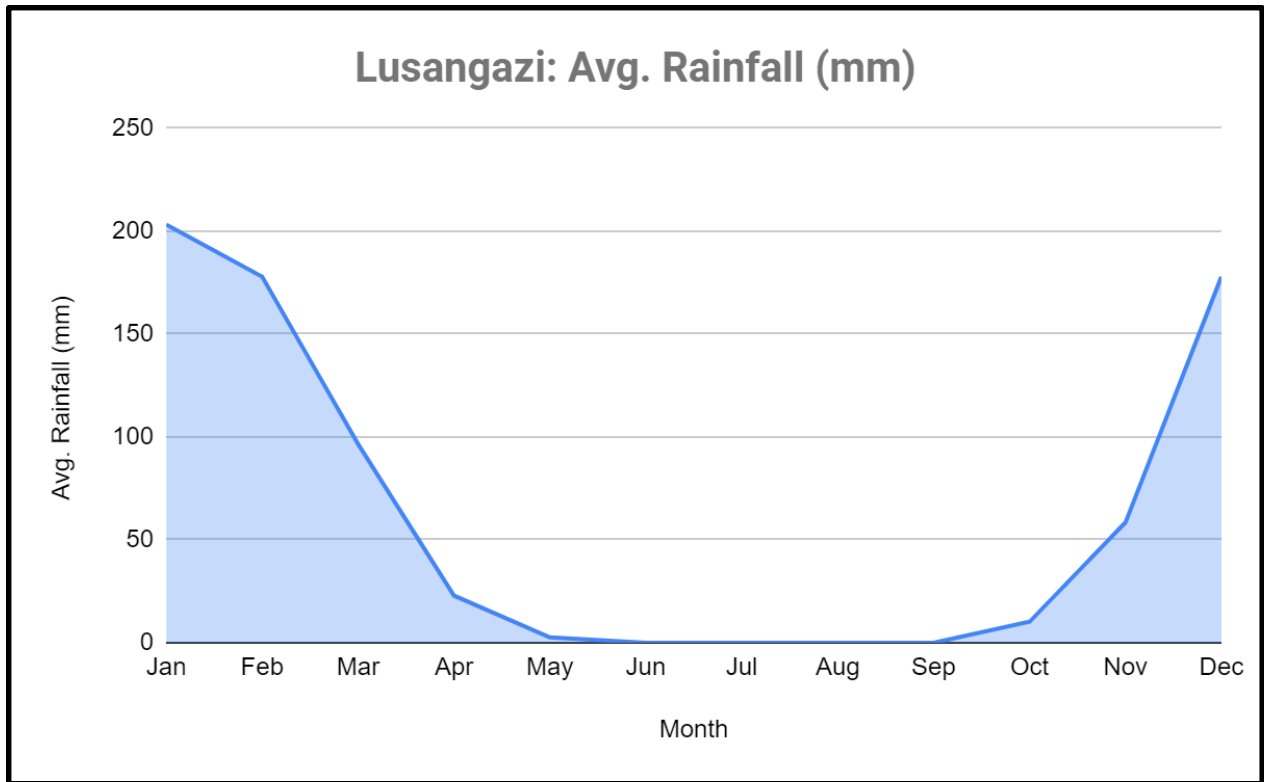


Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Pattern for Nyakawise Ward

(source: <https://weatherspark.com>)

3.2.3 Ecological Zone

Zambia, as a country, is divided into **three (3)** main Ecological Zones, which are: **Zone I, Zone II** and **Zone III**. Lusangazi District is characterised by Ecological Zones **I** and **Ila**. Nyakawise Ward, being located in Lusangazi 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:

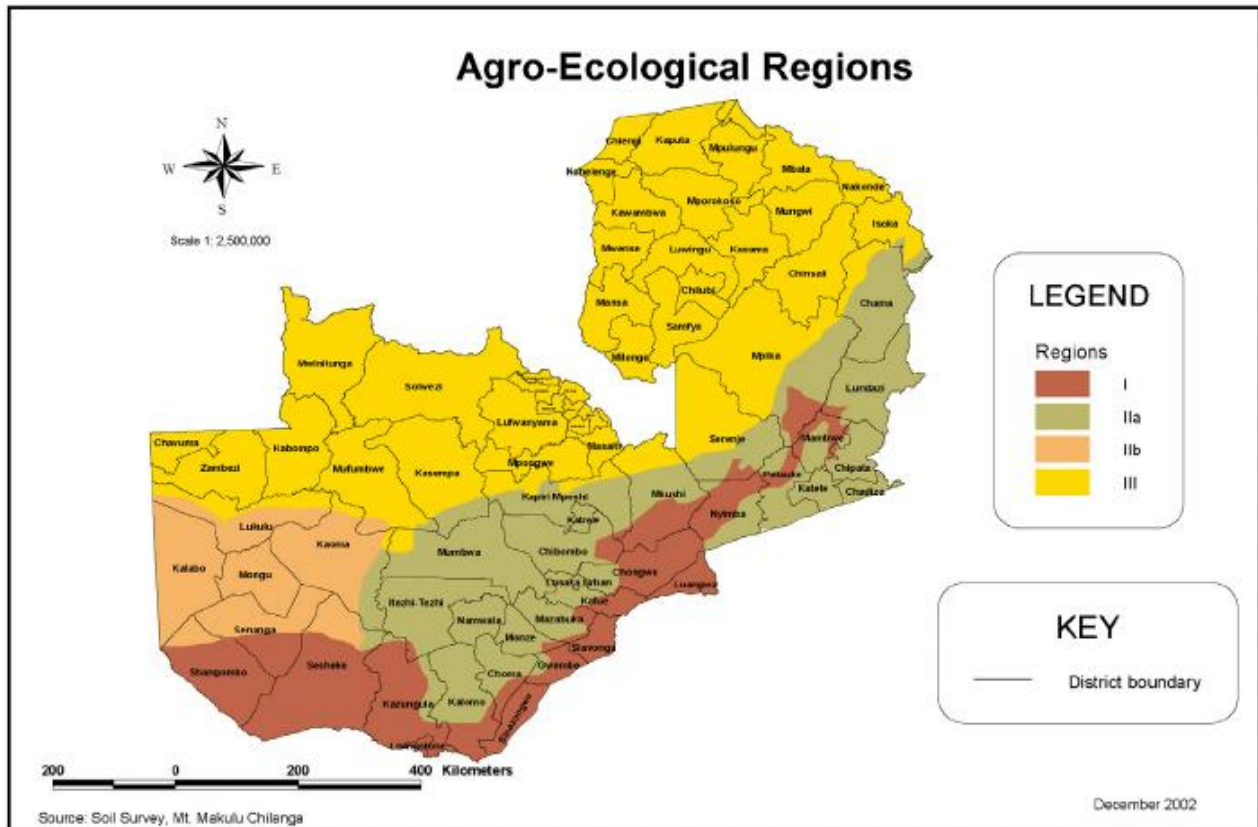


Figure 4: Agro-Ecological Zones

3.2.4 Soil Types

Lusangazi District is dominated by **four (4)** Soil Zones i.e. **Acrisol, Luvisol, Lithosol** and **Vertisol-Luvisol Soil Zones**. Thus, Nyakawise Ward, being in Lusangazi, is covered by **Luvisols** and **Acrisols**. Thus all agricultural activities in Nyakawise Ward are done in these Luvisols and Acrisols. The figure below shows a map of Nyakawise Soil Types:

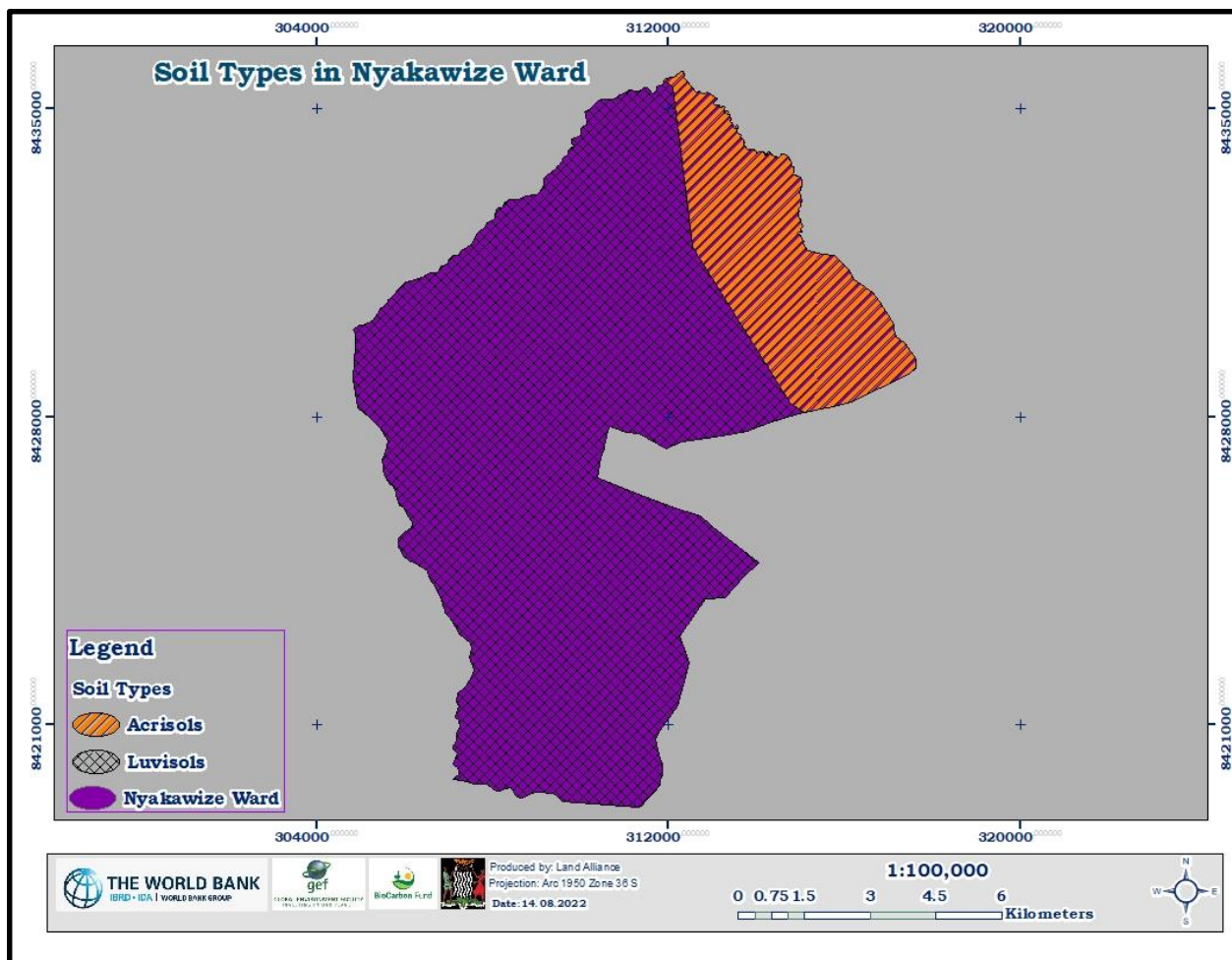


Figure 5: Nyakawize Soil Map

3.3 Socio-Economic Environment

Nyakawize ward covers a total area of **11,097.4** hectares. Settlements in the ward are dispersed with poor road networks, especially during the rainy season, as the areas become inaccessible because streams flood and there are no bridges/culverts (Petauke/Lusangazi JIDP, 2021). Based on the village geo points collected, the ward has a total of **49** villages, and according to the 2017 Census of Population, Nyakawize Ward had an estimated total population of **13,088** as shown in the table below:

POPULATION			
NYAKAWISE	Male	Female	Total
	6,365	6,723	13,088

Source: Petauke/Lusangazi JIDP, 2021

Table 3: Nyakawise 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 Lusangazi District at **2.8%** Growth rate as per 2017 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Nyakawise Ward was projected to increase to **14,617** and **18,741** in 2021 and 2030 respectively (Petauke/Lusangazi JIDP, 2021).

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

3.3.2 Social Facilities

Nyakawise Ward currently has **four (4)** schools, all of which are primary schools, namely: **Chikusu, Chiwizi and Matonga Primary Schools and Malenga Community School.**

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

Nyakawise Ward also has the following facilities: 22 boreholes, 2 animal centres, 2 hammer mills, fishponds and 9 places of worship.

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

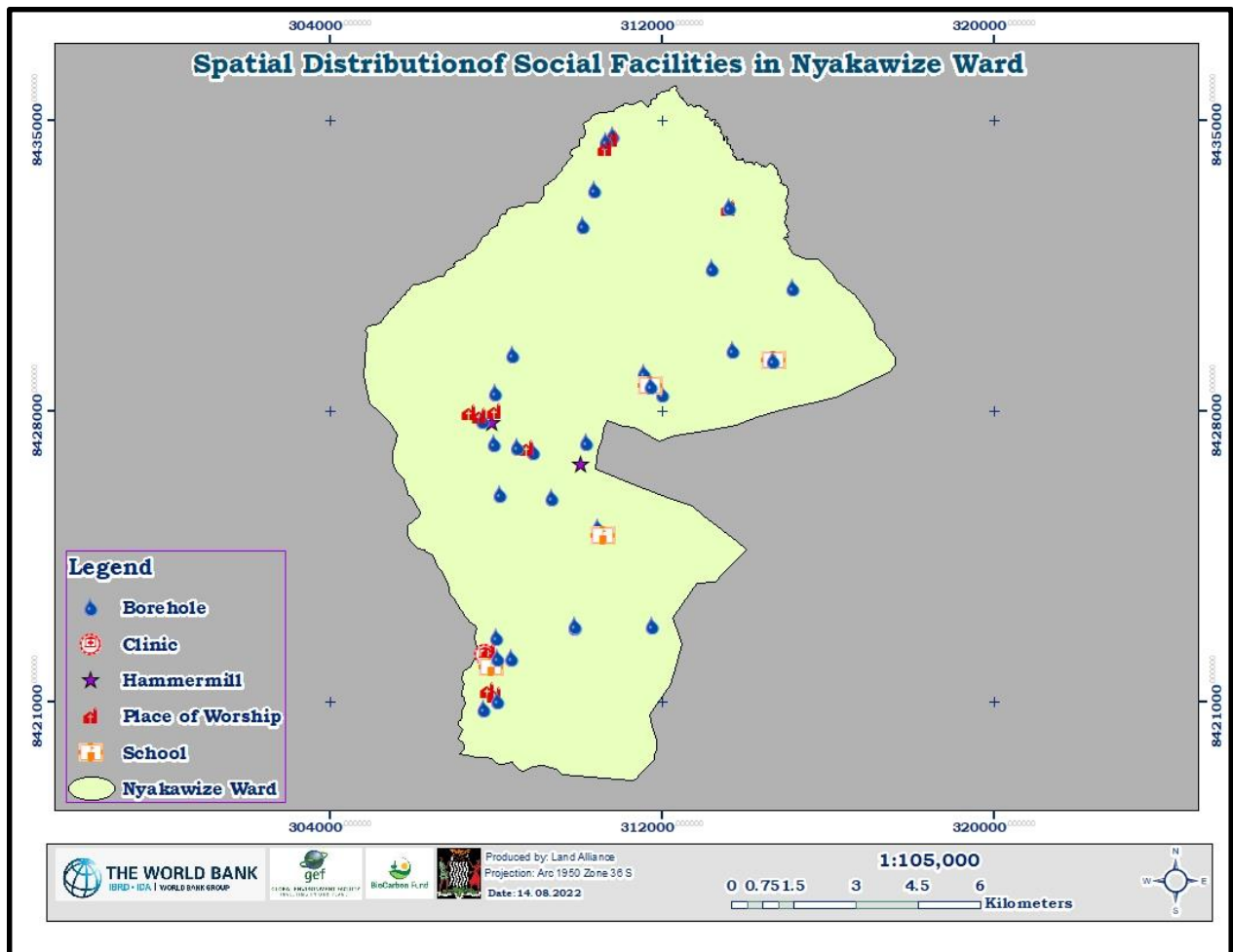


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Social Facilities in Nyakawize Ward

3.4 Source of Livelihood

Livestock keeping and subsistence farming are the predominant livelihood activities in Nyakawize Ward, with beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sun flower, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts being the main crops grown. Animals reared by the local residents of Nyakawize 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 Lusangazi. The communities in Nyakawize 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 Nyakawize 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward residents on agriculture has led to increased pressure on the natural resources, especially land being the means of production for agricultural-based sources of livelihood. This unsustainable natural resource utilisation for survival, such as cutting down trees for field expansion has left most of the lands bare, resulting in soil degradation, which, in return, affects the production capacity of their fields.

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

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

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

3.7 Livelihood Constraints and opportunities

Agriculture and charcoal selling are the major livelihood activities in Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward:

Constraints	Opportunities
-------------	---------------

- 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
- 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. Nyakawise Ward has various biodiversity hotspots and the following hotspots were identified during the PLUP preparation process:

3.8.1 Streams and Dams

Nyakawise Ward has **ten (10)** seasonal streams, **one (1)** year-round stream and **3** 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

Part of **Mvuvye Forest** and part of **Mupya West Forest** fall inside Nyakawise Ward. In addition to these 2 forests, Nyakawise also has a woodlot. These forests and the woodlot are biodiversity hotspots which need protection and conservation. These areas are also frequently affected by bushfires either as a result of mouse hunting or clearing of fields. Restriction of burning of fields to months between August and October of every year as well as by-laws prohibiting bushfires and expansion of fields and settlements can help in protecting these forests and the woodlot in Nyakawise Ward.

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

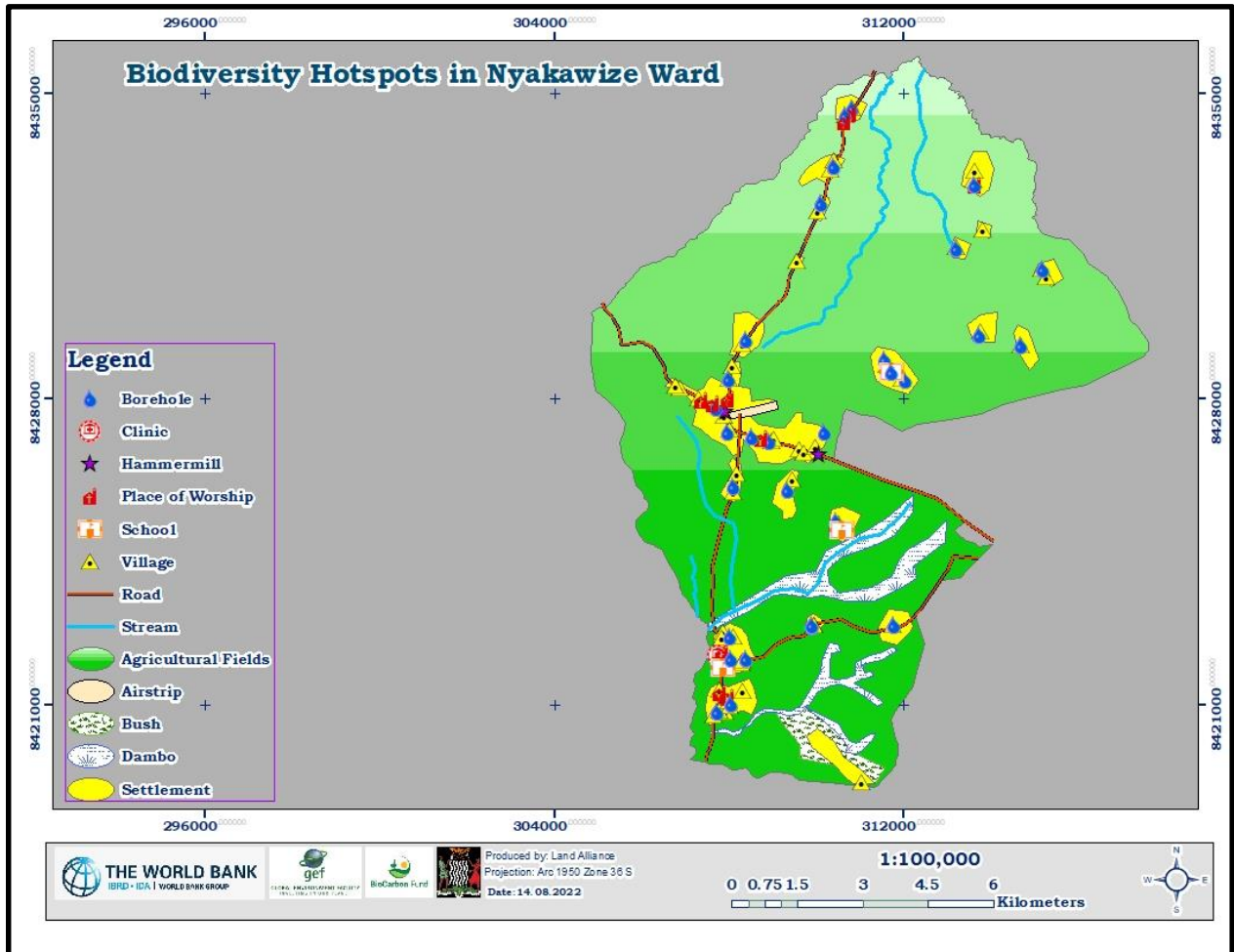


Figure 7: Biodiversity Hotspots

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 Nyakawise Ward are the main factors transforming the natural resource base (which in turn affects the biodiversity due to habitat loss), unplanned settlements (especially in forest areas) and soil degradation have also led to disturbance of the ecosystem. Further, poor livestock grazing area management has continued to cause a decline in the ecosystem. However, it is hoped that this PLUP will be instrumental in influencing ecosystem restoration and aiding in the conservation of biodiversity.

4. CURRENT LAND USE PATTERNS

4.1 Overall Land Use

Nyakawise Ward has part of **Mvuvye Forest**, part of **Mupya West Forest**, a woodlot, 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 (85.2%), followed by settlements (10.4%), dambos (3.8%), woodlots (1.0%) and forests (0.75%). 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)	11,097.4		This is the total area of Nyakawise Ward.
2.	Agriculture	9,457.3	85.2%	This is land under cultivation.
3.	Settlements	1,148.8	10.4%	These include villages and other built up areas such as schools, health facilities, cemeteries, football fields, markets etc.
4.	Woodlots	107.8	1.0%	Woodlots set aside by the community.
5.	Dambos	420.3	3.8%	Dambo areas reserved for animal grazing
6.	Forest	82.8	0.75%	Areas mapped as forests.

Table 5: Land Use Reservation

4.2 Land Use Suitability Analysis

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

4.2.1 Soil Type Agricultural Suitability Analysis

There are **4** Soil Zones covering Lusangazi District, **Acrisol**, **Luvisol**, **Lithosol** and **Vertisol-Luvisol Soil Zones**. The **Acrisol** Soil Zone is characterised by rich clay subsoil mostly associated with humid tropic climate and often supports forested areas. Acrisols are easy to till but are characterised by low fertility, low water holding capacity and more toxic amounts of aluminium, which make them

unsuitable for agriculture (Peter Schad, 2006). The **Lithosols** Soil Zones are characterised by rocky sandy soils which are very shallow soils developed from various non-carbonated hard rocks and sandy soils which are well aerated but do not hold much water and they have poor nutrients, making them unfavourable for agricultural practices (Ersek, 2020). The **Luvisols** Soil Zones are characterised by red clays or red brown heavy loams which are difficult to till by hand, but rich in nutrients and have a good water holding capacity, hence favourable for farming activities. **Vertisol** soils are clay-rich soils that shrink and swell depending on the moisture content. During the dry seasons, the soil shrinks, creating deep, wide cracks, and during the rainy season, the soils swell due to the water content. **Vertisol-Luvisol** soils are a combination of the two soil types (Vertisol and Luvisol), hence their variability. All agricultural activities in Nyakawize Ward are done in the **Luvisols** and **Acrisols**. The map below shows agricultural land use suitability of Nyakawize Ward based on the Soil types:

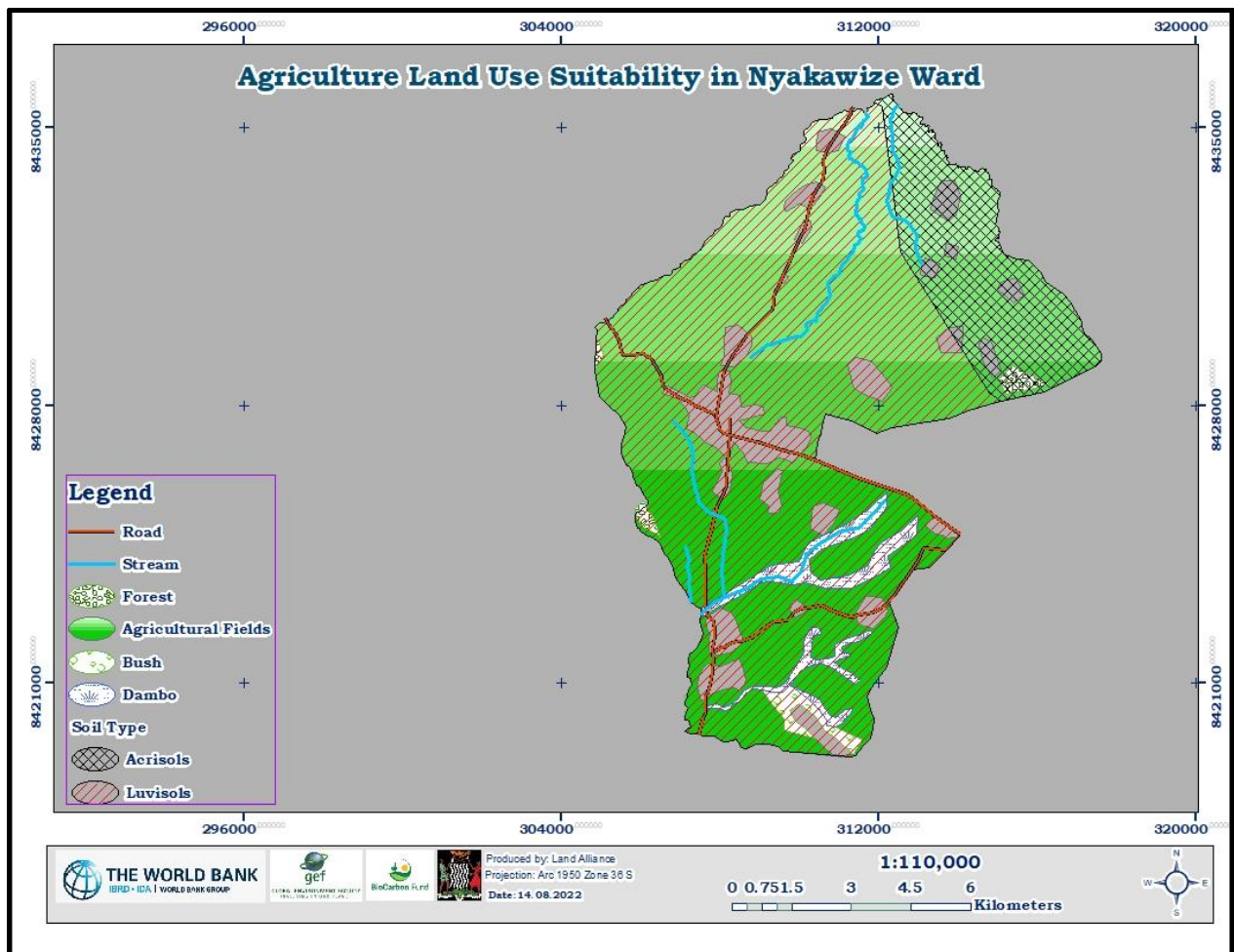


Figure 8: Nyakawise Ward Agricultural Suitability Analysis Map

4.3 Land Resource and Administrative Boundaries

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

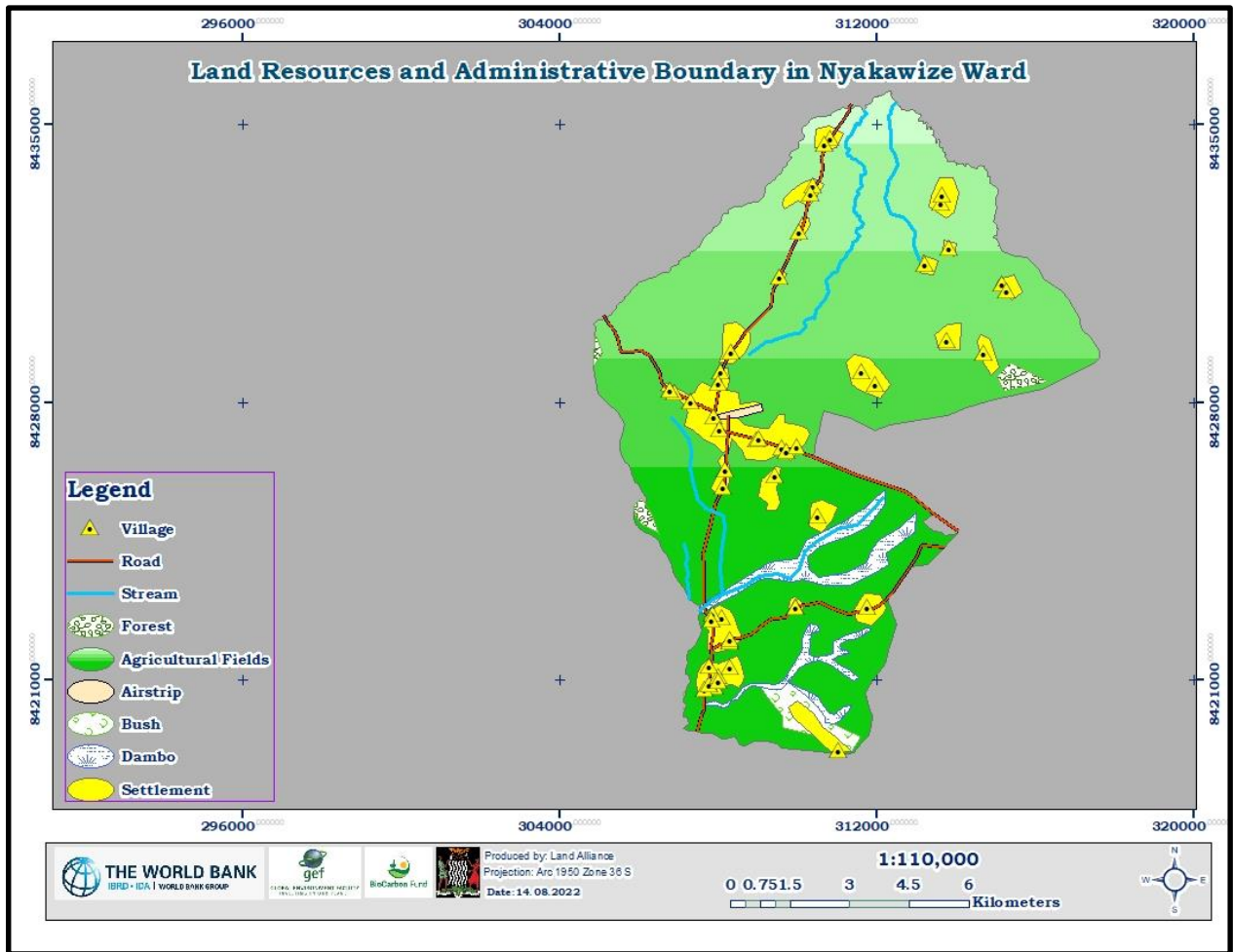


Figure 9: Land Resource and Administration Boundaries

4.4 Current Land Uses

In terms of land uses, Nyakawise Ward is mainly covered by agricultural fields, forests, woodlots, a hill, a dambo, 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 Nyakawise Ward:

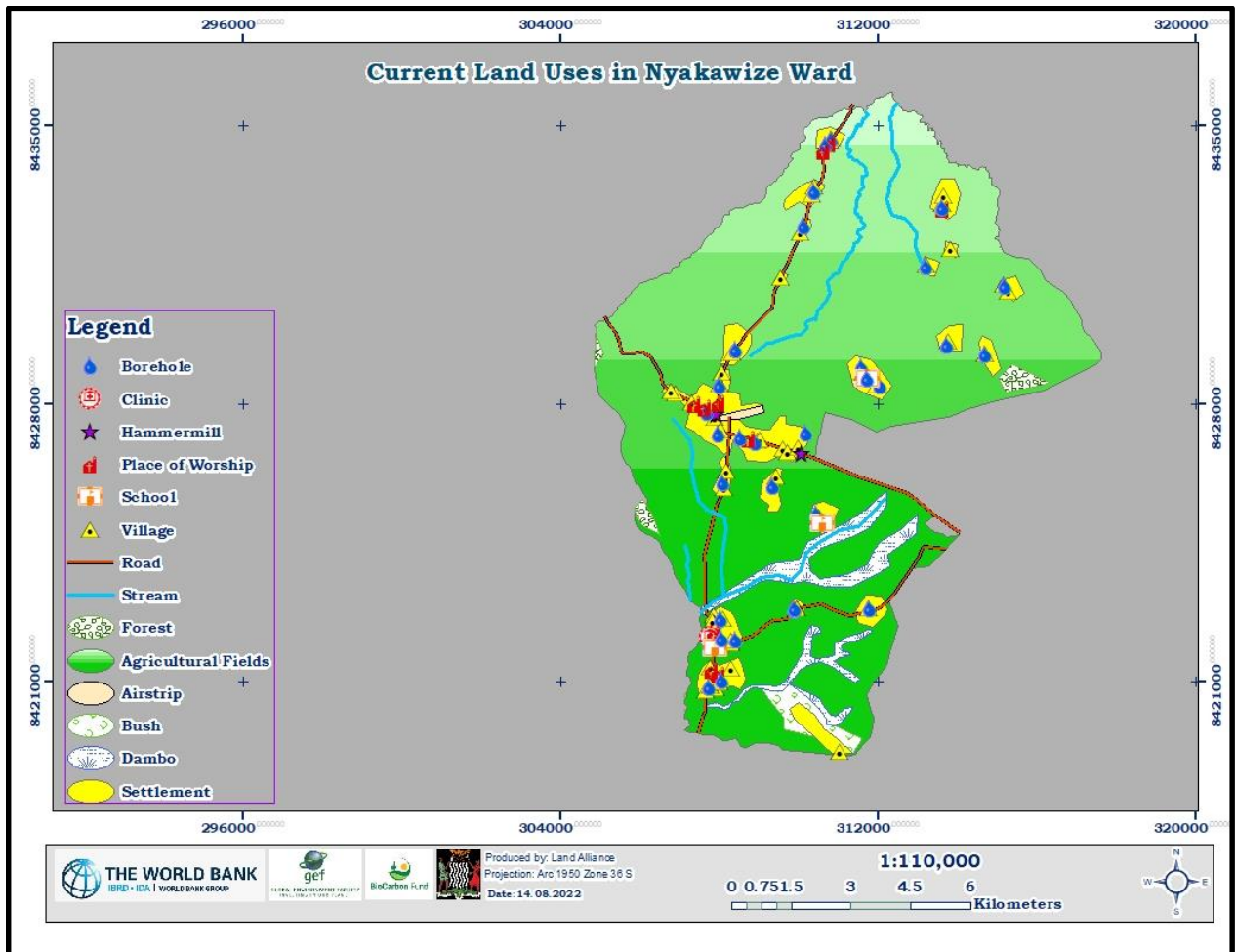


Figure 10: Current Land Uses

4.5 Land Use and Agriculture

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

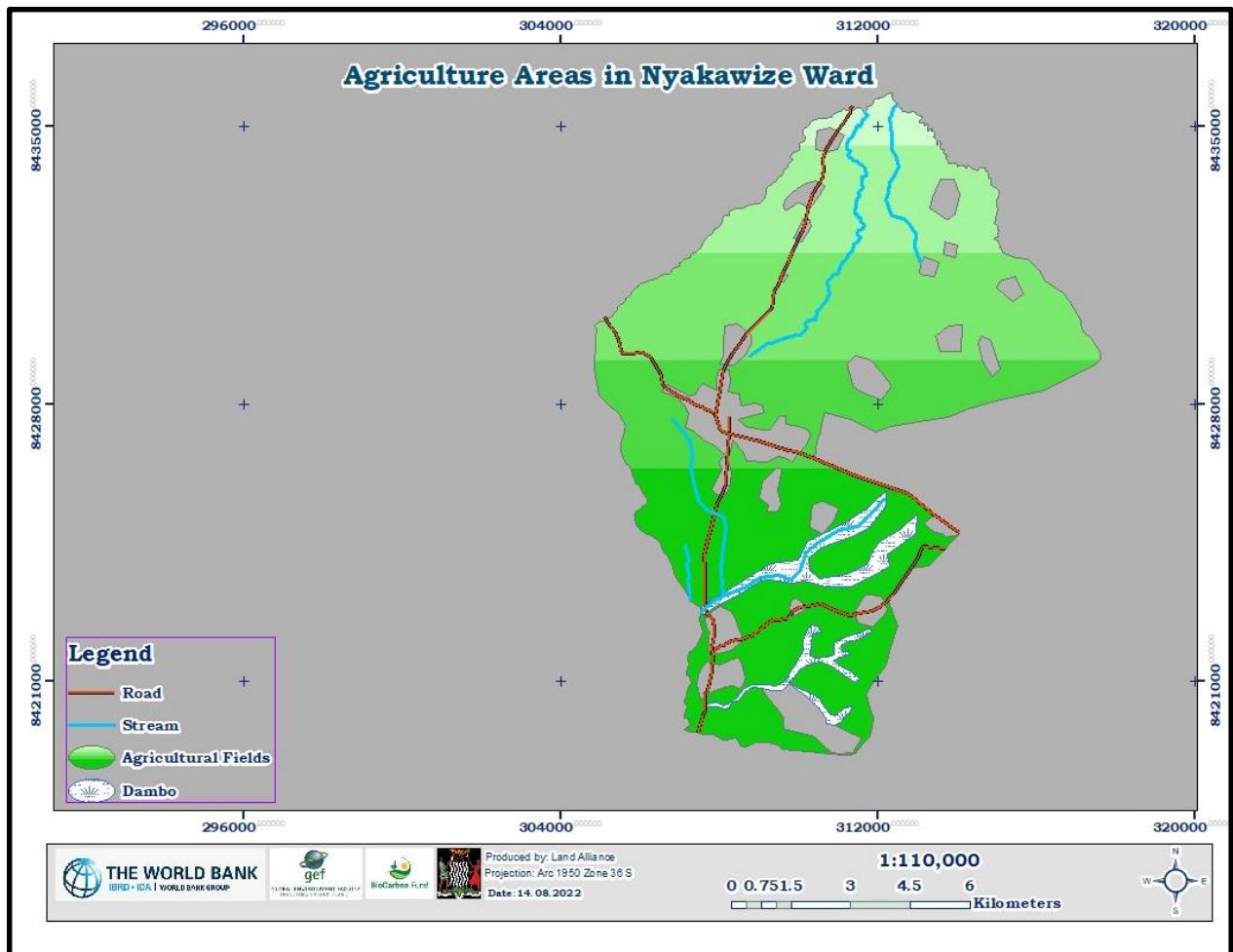


Figure 11: Land Use and Agriculture Map

4.6 Land Use and Forest

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

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

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

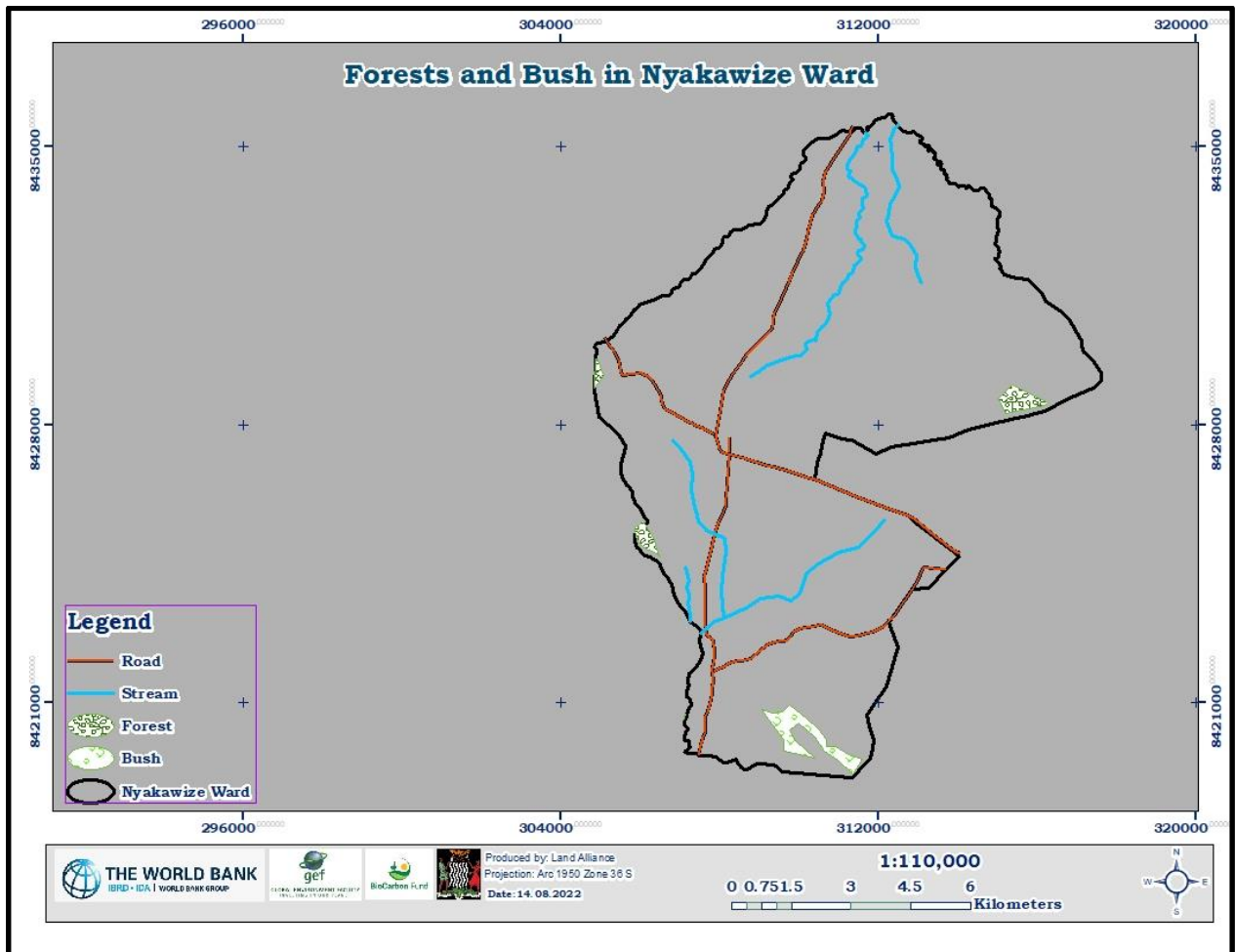


Figure 12: Land Use and Forest

4.7 Land Use and Wildlife

One of the objectives of PLUP in Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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

Nyakawise Ward has no legally established mines.

4.9 Land Use and Tourism

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

4.10 Land Use and Physical Development

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

The Ward has **four (4)** primary schools, namely: **Chikusu, Chiwizi and Matonga Primary Schools, and Malenga Community School.**

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

The Ward also has the following facilities: 30 boreholes, fish ponds, 2 hammermills, 10 places of worship and 2 animal centres (crash panes).

The map below shows the physical developments of Nyakawise Ward:

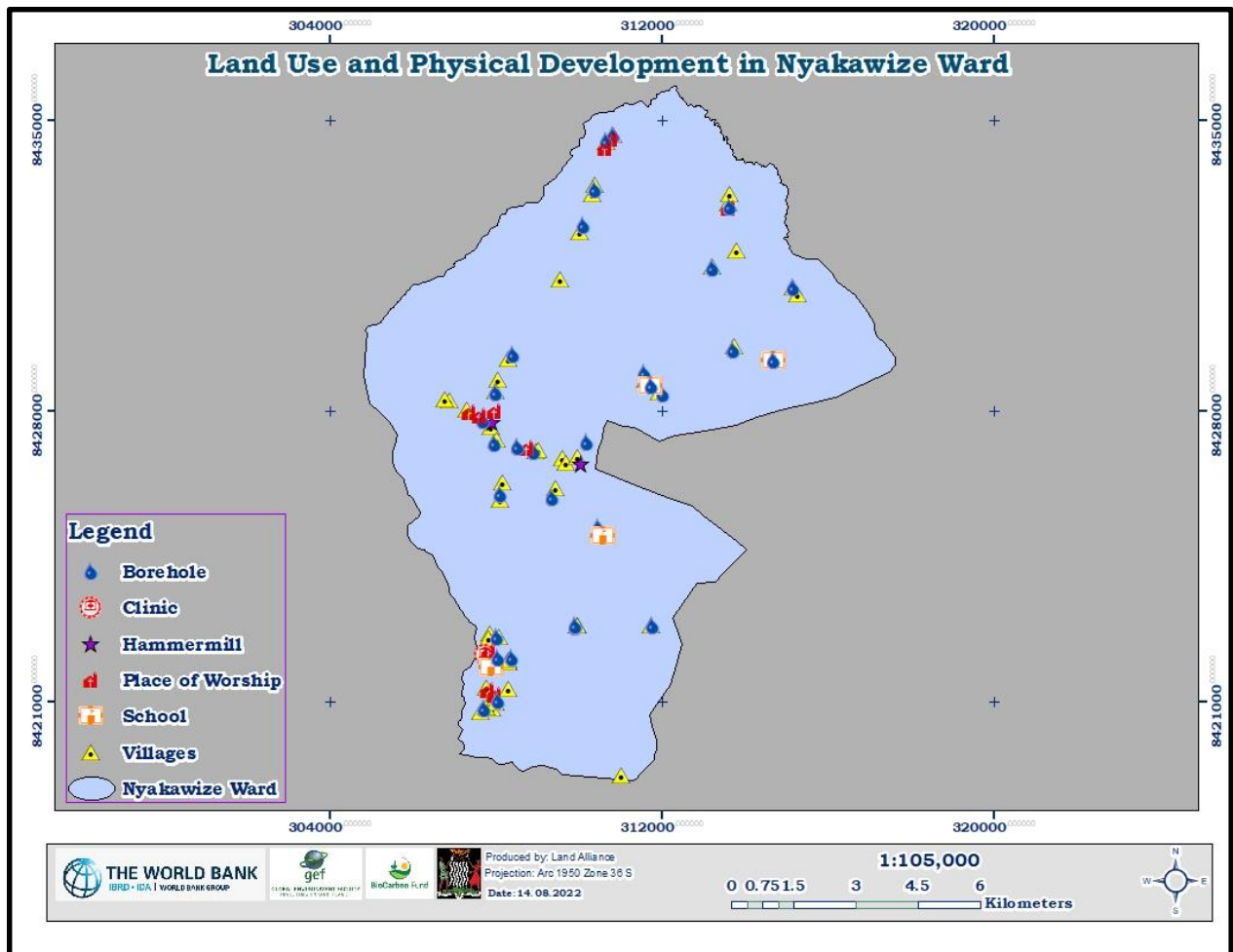


Figure 13: Land Use and Physical Development

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 Lusangazi were trained in facilitation of PLUP. At the end of the training, the DMT was guided to prepare an action plan and budget to be used for facilitating PLUP activities in Lusangazi District.

In the initial stages of PLUP activities in Nyakawise, **Chief Nyamphande** was identified to be the custodian of land in Nyakawise Ward. The team went to the Chief to explain and solicit support for implementation of PLUP in the Ward falling in his Chieftom. 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward has villages which are far stretched apart, community engagement meetings were held at **five (5)** designated villages. This was done to ensure that many members of each village community attended for the purpose of getting acquainted with the PLUP concept and getting first-hand information for better and uniform decision making processes in each respective community stretching across the whole Ward.

Community engagement meetings were held in **three (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 Nyakawise 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:

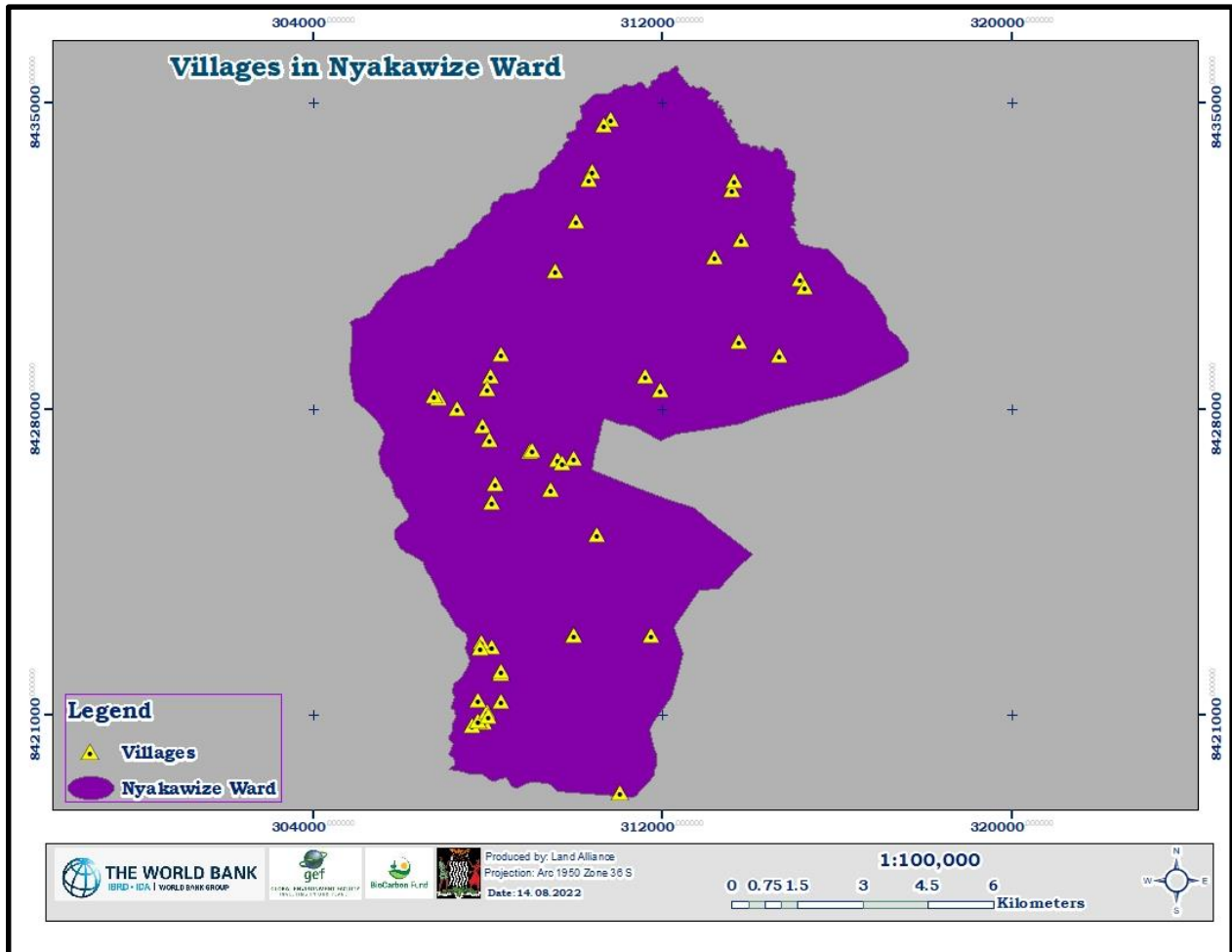


Figure 14: Village Rapid Assessment Exercise

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 Nyamphande. 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward were captured during the clustered community meetings which were conducted. The problems, causes and suggested solutions to the problems faced by residents of Nyakawise 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 **five (5)** clustered community meetings held at **Chiwizi, Matonga, Natani, Katambo** and **Nyamphande**, community members across villages in Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise Ward mainly depend on boreholes and water wells for water, although most of the boreholes are limited to areas around schools and health facilities. As a result, those living far from such facilities have challenges in accessing water, especially that most of the streams in the Ward are seasonal. During one of the community engagement meetings, they suggested that if beekeeping as an enterprise is to thrive in the ward, boreholes need to be sunk right into the forests because bees depend on water to survive. The current scenario is that water points are located far away from forests. The map below shows the distribution of water points in Nyakawise:

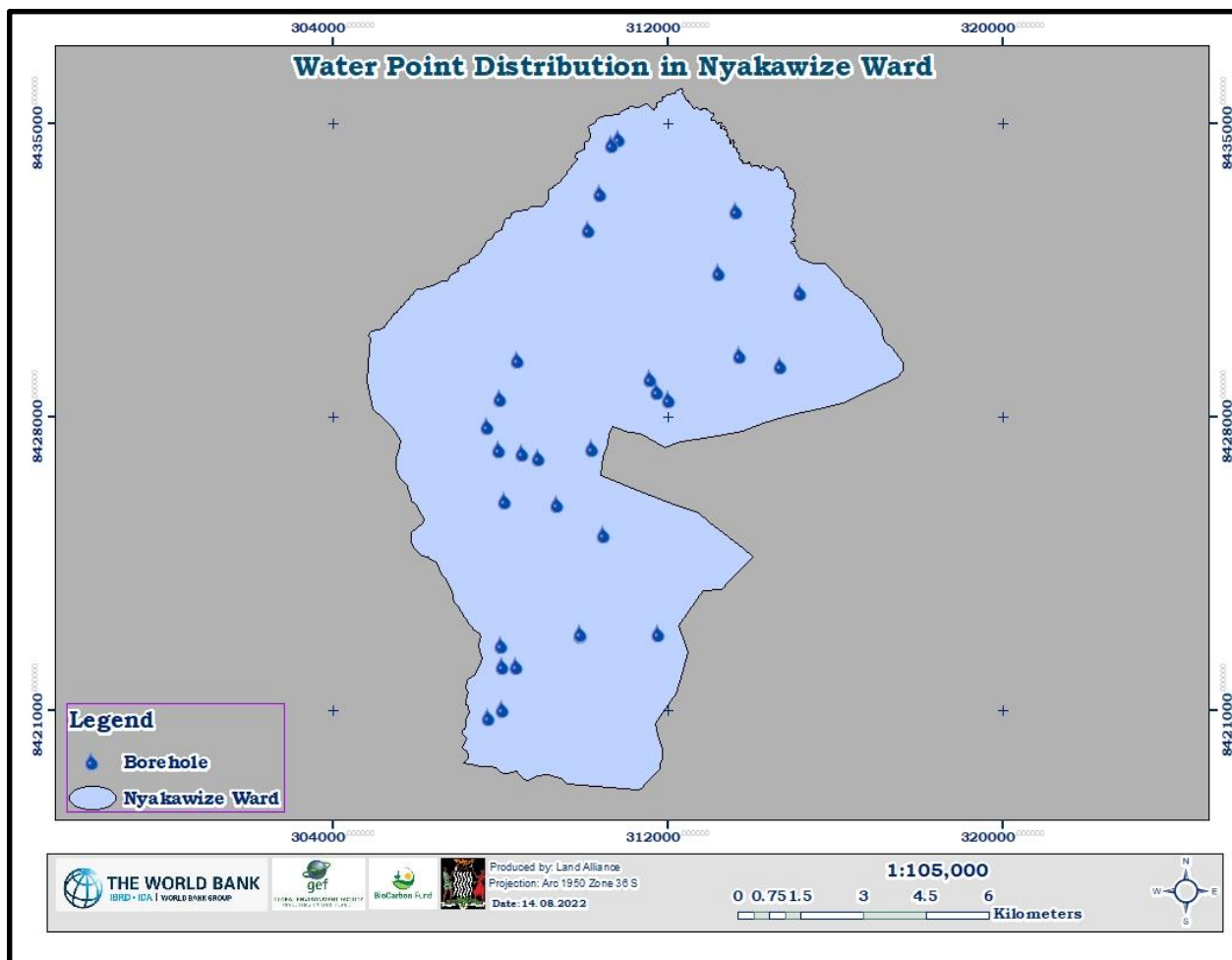


Figure 15: Distribution of Water Sources

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 Nyakawize 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 Nyakawise Ward has a total of **four (4)** schools, **all** of which are primary schools. These schools enable children within the Ward to receive adequate primary education, but the absence of a secondary school in the Ward means children need to cover long distances to access secondary school education in the ward.

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

- **46** of the **49** villages in the ward fall within the recommended 5km radius of at least 1 primary school in Nyakawise Ward. The remaining **3** villages fall outside the recommended 5 km radius.

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

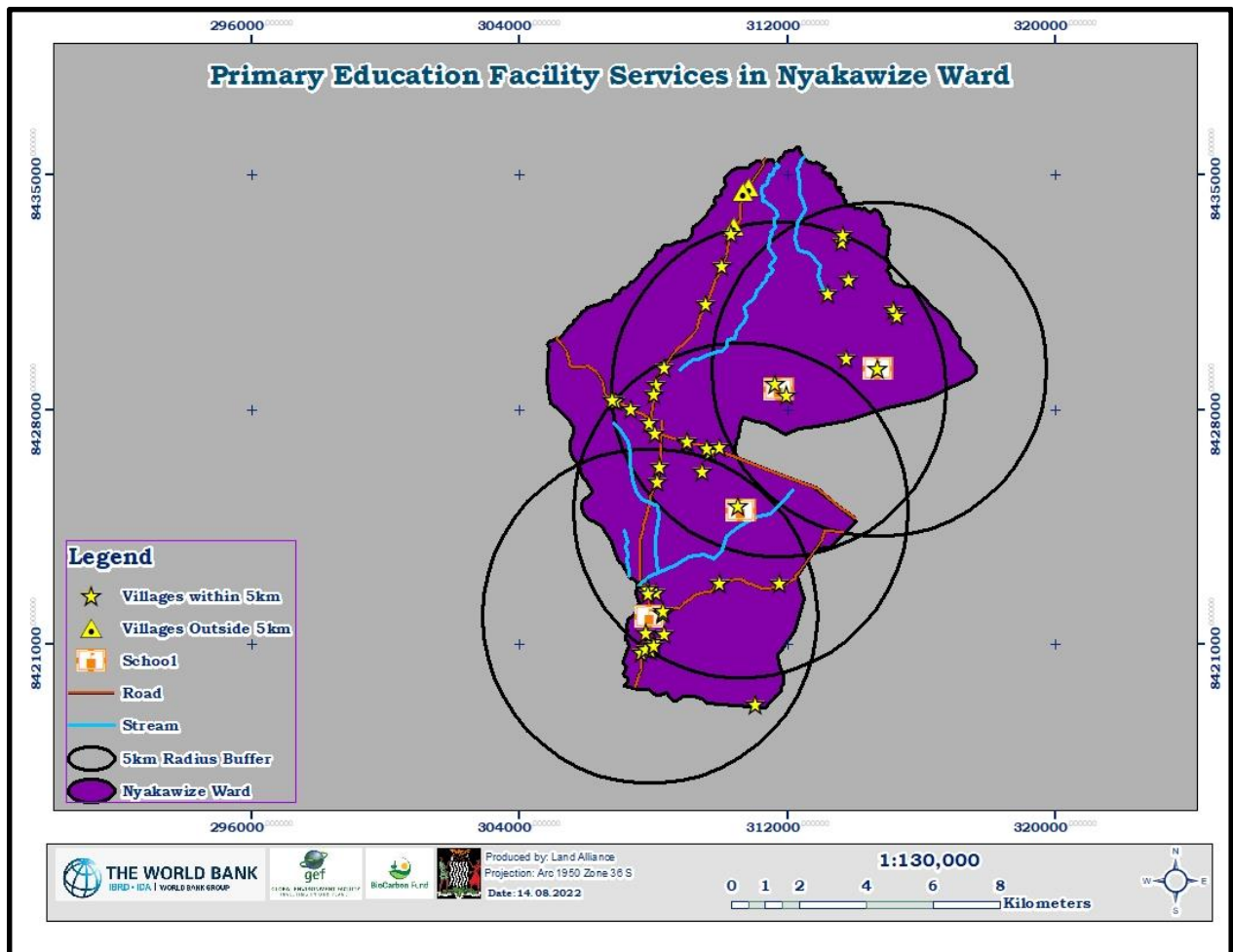


Figure 16: Primary Education Facility Service

6.5 Inadequate Health Facilities

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

- **20** of the **49** villages within Nyakawize Ward fall within the recommended 5km service radius of the **only** health facility in the ward. The remaining **29** 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 Nyakawize 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 Nyakawize Ward:

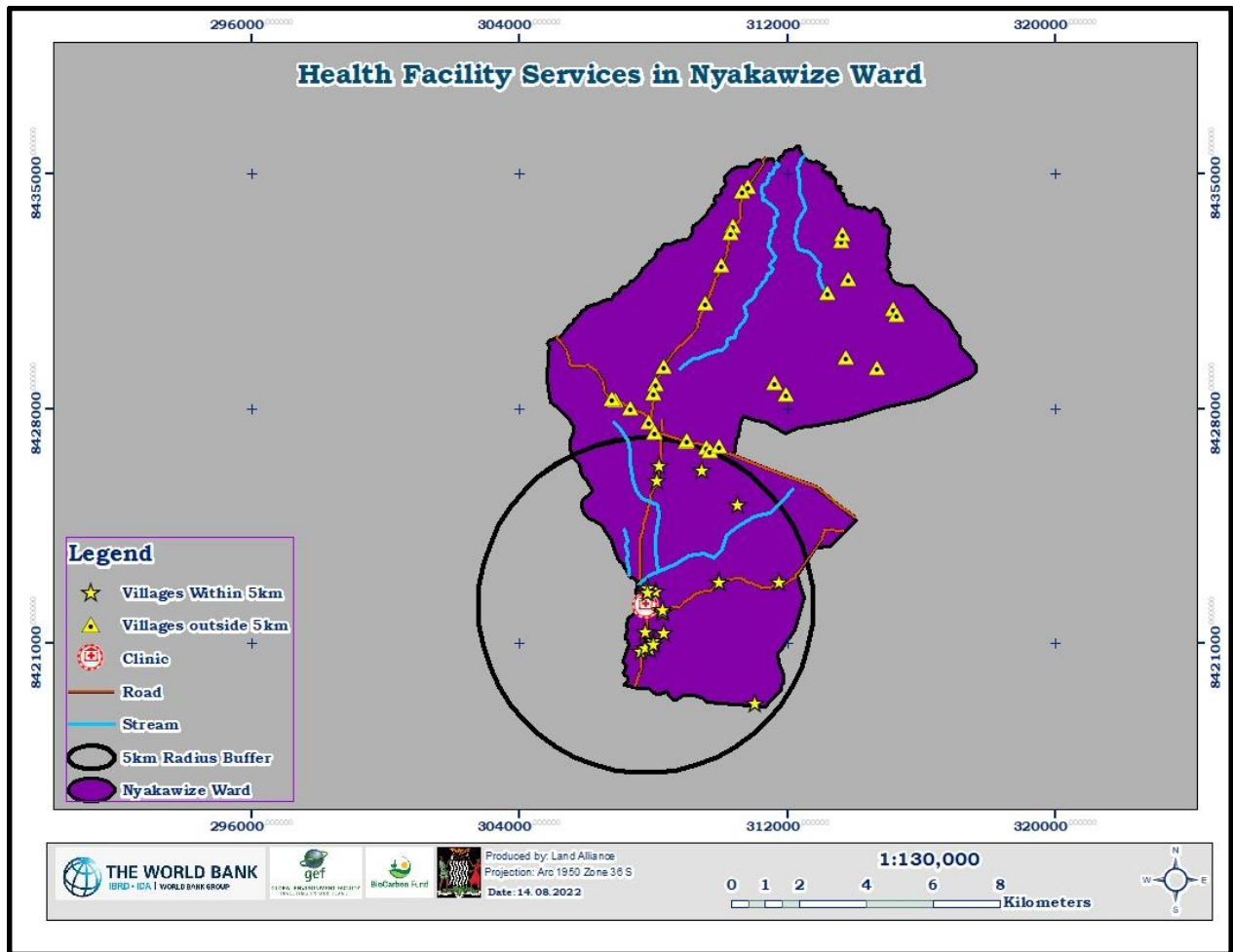


Figure 17: Health Facility Service Gap

6.6 Inadequate Telecommunications Facilities

Nyakawize Ward currently has no telecommunication network towers. This has resulted in intermittent network connection in villages within the ward. The telecommunication network tower installations facilitate the ease of access to diverse forms of information within the shortest possible time. Having telecommunication towers installed in the Ward would enable the residents of Nyakawize 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 Lusangazi 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. Nyakawise Ward was no exception to this, and the lack of telecommunication towers presented challenges in internet access for residents of the Ward and most pupils in Nyakawise 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. **Five (5)** clustered meetings were held in Nyakawise ward at **Chiwizi, Matonga, Natani, Katambo** and **Nyamphande 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 **five (5)** areas with a total attendance of **285** disaggregated as **161** males and **124** females as shown in table 7 below:

Community Area	Female	Male	Total No. of participants
Chiwizi	41	4	45
Matonga	31	41	72
Natani	34	17	51
Katambo	22	18	40
Nyamphande	33	44	77

Table 7: Attendance Statistics

7.1 Chiwizi Community Meeting

The first validation meeting was held in **Chiwizi Zone**, with a representation of **16** villages, namely: **Chazingwa, Chiwamira, Chiweti, Lubambe, Chingala, Nyamphande 4, Lukuni, Mwelwa, Lavu, Mpeta, Mulanduupasula, Kamphero, Chinjiri, Kangulu, Nyamphande** and **Mkolama**. The total number of participants in this meeting was **77** (**44** Males, **33** Females).

The community proposed a Community Forest at Mwenda village, near Chikokwe farms, Chizowe village near chikokwe stream, construction of a dam near Seveni village and fish ponds at Seveni, Chiwizi stream, construction of a dip tank at Kapanda village. Construction of a primary school at Seveni village and a Secondary school at Kapanda village.

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.	Community Forest (Mwenda/Chizowe)	23.74
2.	Dam (Seveni)	-
3.	Fish Ponds (Chiwizi Stream)	9.58
4.	Dip Tank (Kapanda)	0.61
5.	Primary School (Seveni Primary) and Secondary School (Kapanda) - combined premises	5.26

Table 8: Land Reservations for Chiwizi Community Meeting

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

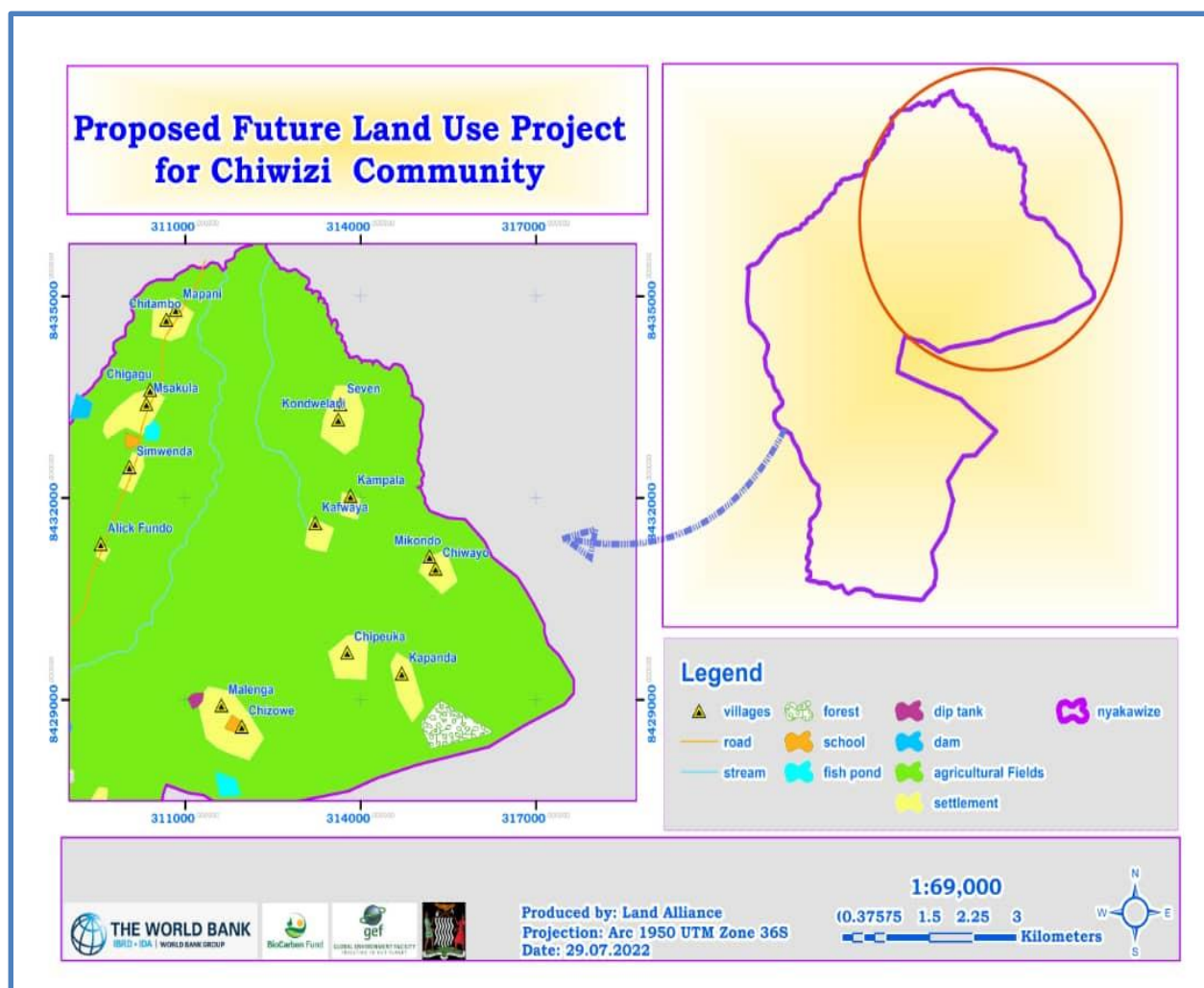


Figure 19: Future Land Use Map for Chiwizi Community Meeting

7.2 Matonga Community Meeting

The second validation and zoning meeting was held in **Matonga Zone** at **Matonga Primary School**, with a representation of **22** villages, namely: **Kazemba, Imenge, Ndewe, Chingamba, Kawelama, Kaphyela, Kambandu, Milembo, Kazowe, Madalitso, Zole, Chitungwi, Bimaele, Mphilwe, Chizula, Mtawa Kosamu, Kalunguzya, Mbonga, Mnkhonthe, Mwanthenje and Chindoko**. The total number of participants was **72 (41 Males, 31 Females)**. The community proposed boreholes, a Community Forest at Matonga hills near Matonga stream, Kanthagwila CF near Mphilwe and the construction of a dam at Kanthagwila stream near Kosamu village. The table below shows the proposed developments and their area sizes:

S/N	Proposed Development	Area (Ha)
1.	Community Forest (Matonga Hills and Kanthangwila)	106.56
2.	Dam (Kanthangwila Stream)	3.45
3.	Boreholes	-

Table 9: Land Reservation for Matonga Community Meeting

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

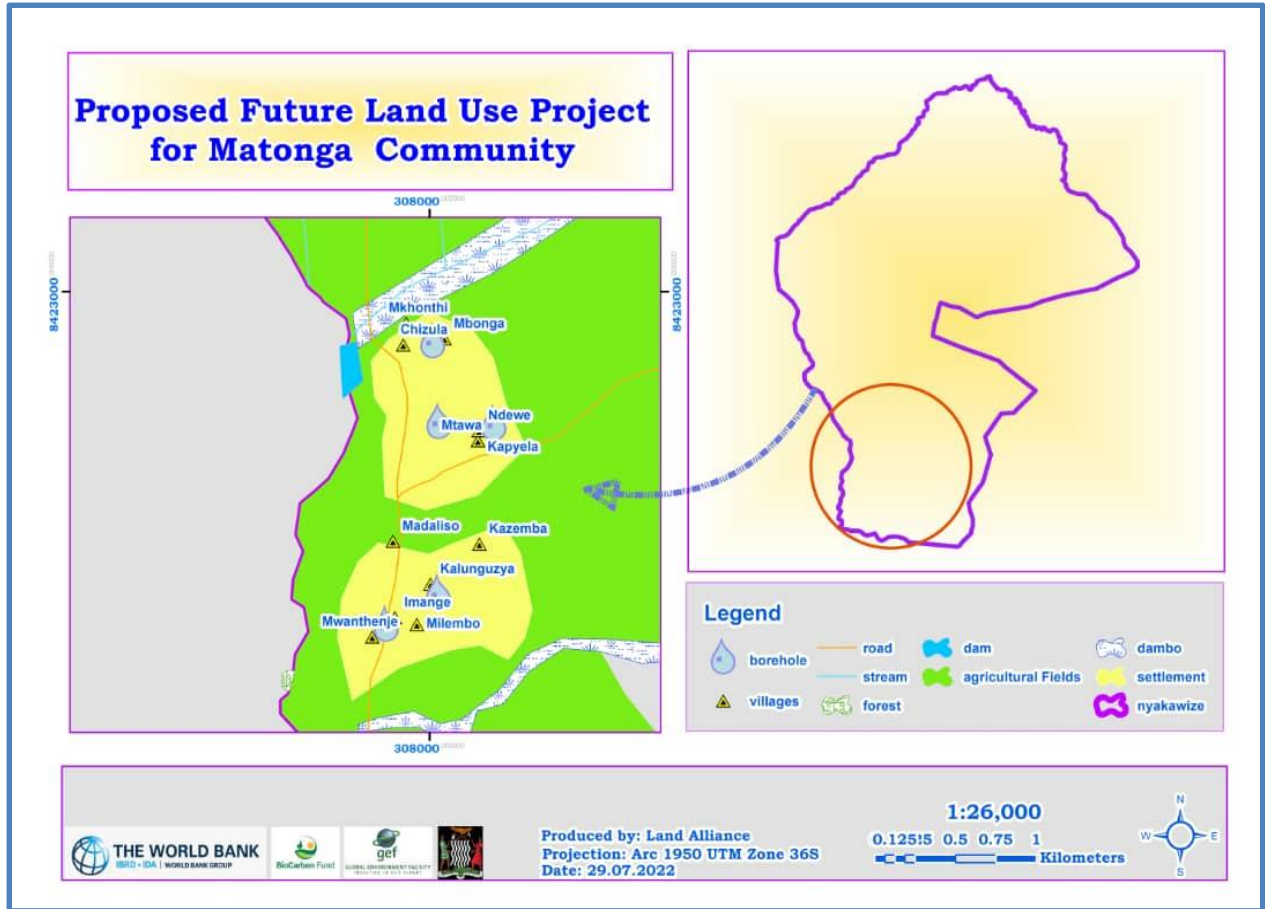


Figure 20: Future Land Use Map for Matonga Community Meeting

7.3 Natani Community Meeting

The third validation and zoning meeting was held in **Natani Zone**, with a representation of **13** villages, namely: **Natani, Changalira, Alick Fundo, Kaponda, Chimbwi, Chizindilo, Chikulo, Chisenga, Simwenda, Kachingama, Msakula, Chigagu and Mtoba**. The total number of participants was **51 (17 Males, 34 Females)**. The community proposed Manzi as a forest near Simwenda village and Ngumbiw CF near Natani village and proposed the construction of a dam near Natani village on Chitundu stream, and fish ponds on Mngwelulu stream and Manzi stream near Simwenda village. Also proposed construction of a school and clinic at Natani village. 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.	Community Forest (Manzi and Ngumbiw)	16.67
2.	Dam (Chitundu Stream)	9.96
3.	Fish ponds (Mngwelulu and Manzi Streams)	5.29
4.	School (Natani)	0.46
5.	Clinic (Natani)	1.16

Table 10: Land Reservation for Natani Community Meeting

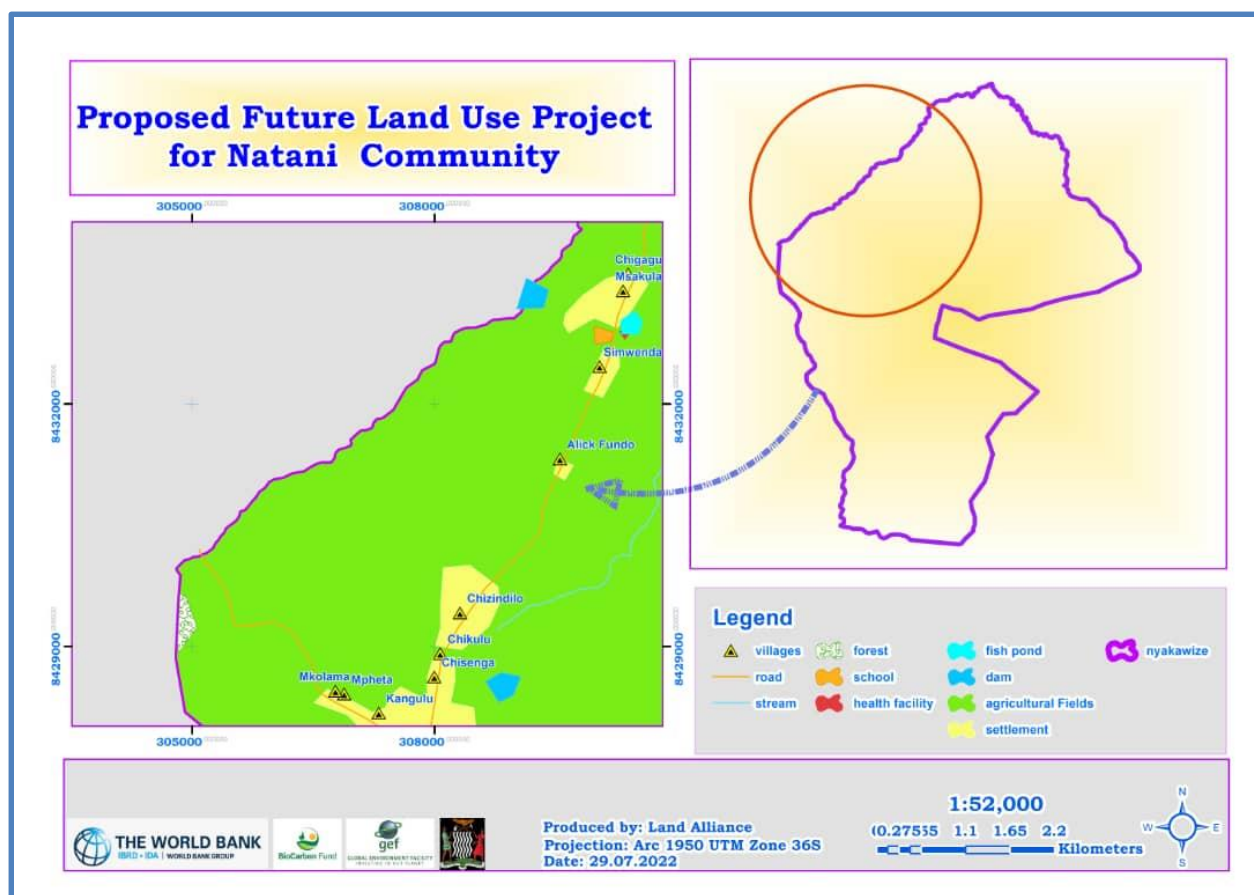


Figure 21: Future Land Use Map for Natani Community Meeting

7.4 Katambo Community Meeting

The fourth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Katambo Zone** with a representation of **9** villages, namely: **Mtunda, Dani, Chipalala, Chileya, Katambo, Chisewa, Yolamu, Chikhungwa** and **Chimweta**. The total number of participants was **35 (15 Males, 20 Females)**. The community proposed Nyakawise CF and Matonga CF for forest, and proposed the construction of fish ponds on Nyafwiwi and Koni streams and a dam on Nyafwifwi stream near Chinjili and Matete near Nyamphande primary school as well as a clinic. 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.	Community Forest (Nyakawise and Matonga)	37.12
2.	Fish Ponds (Nyafwifwi and Koni Streams)	9.95
3.	Dams (Nyafwifwi and Matete)	9.76
4.	Clinic (Katambo)	TBA

Table 11: Land Reservation for Katambo Community Meeting

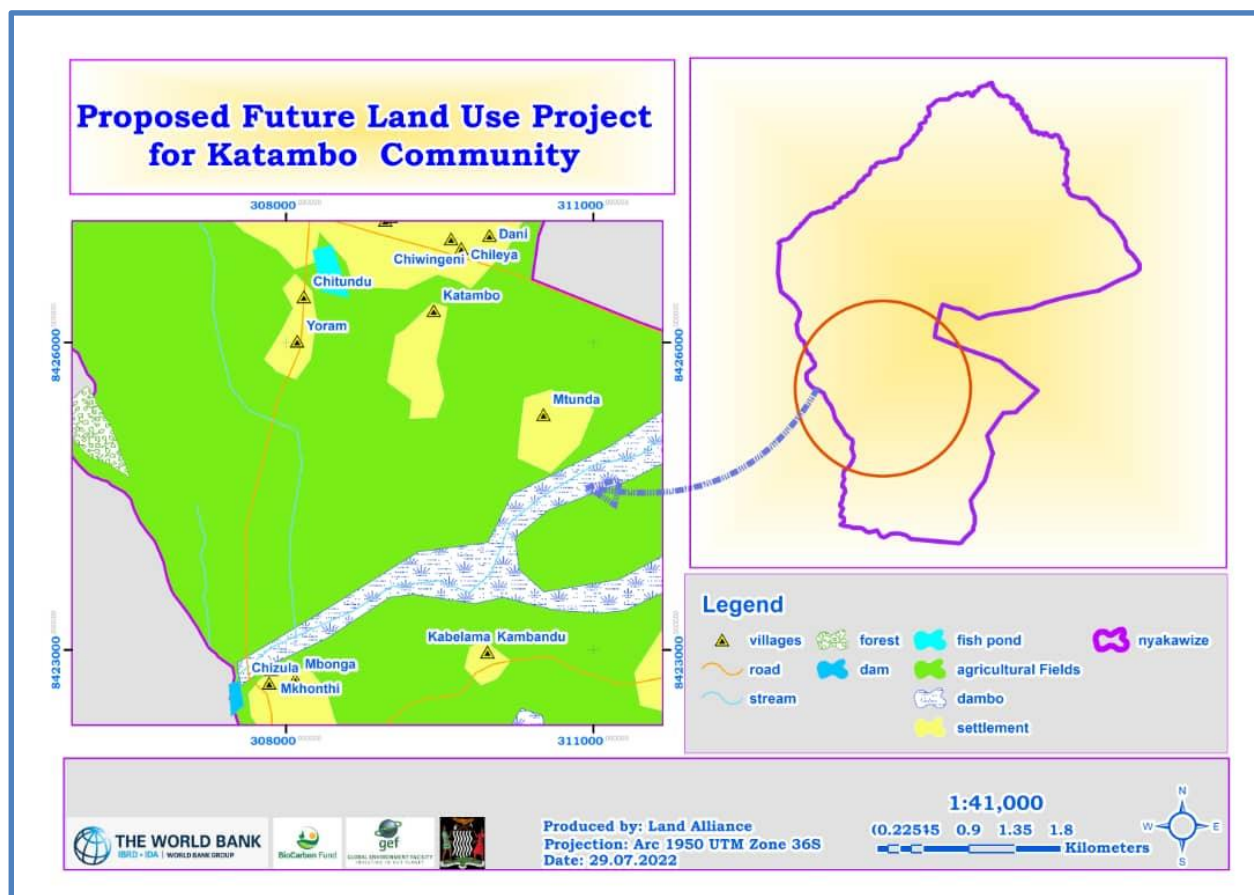


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Katambo Community Meeting

7.5 Nyamphande Community Meeting

The fifth validation and zoning meeting was held in **Nyamphande Zone**, with a representation 16 villages, namely: **Chazingwa, Chiwamira, Chiweti, Lubambe, Chingala, Nyamphande 4, Lukuni, Mwelwa, Lavu, Mpeta, Mulanduupasula, Kamphero, Chinjiri, Kangulu, Nyamphande and Mkolama**. The total number of participants was **77 (44 Males, 33 Females)**. The community proposed Nyakawise as a forest, the construction of a dam at Nyafwifwi Stream near Chinjili village and another at Matete near Nyamphande primary school, fish ponds at Nyafwifwi and Koni streams and establishment of a sub-town at Nyamphande headquarters. 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.	Dams (Nyafwifwi and Matete Streams)	9.76
2.	Fish Ponds (Nyafwifwi and Koni streams)	9.95
3.	Community Forest (Nyakawise)	37.12
4.	Establishment of Nyamphande sub-town	24.13

Table 12: Land Reservation for Nyamphande Community Meeting

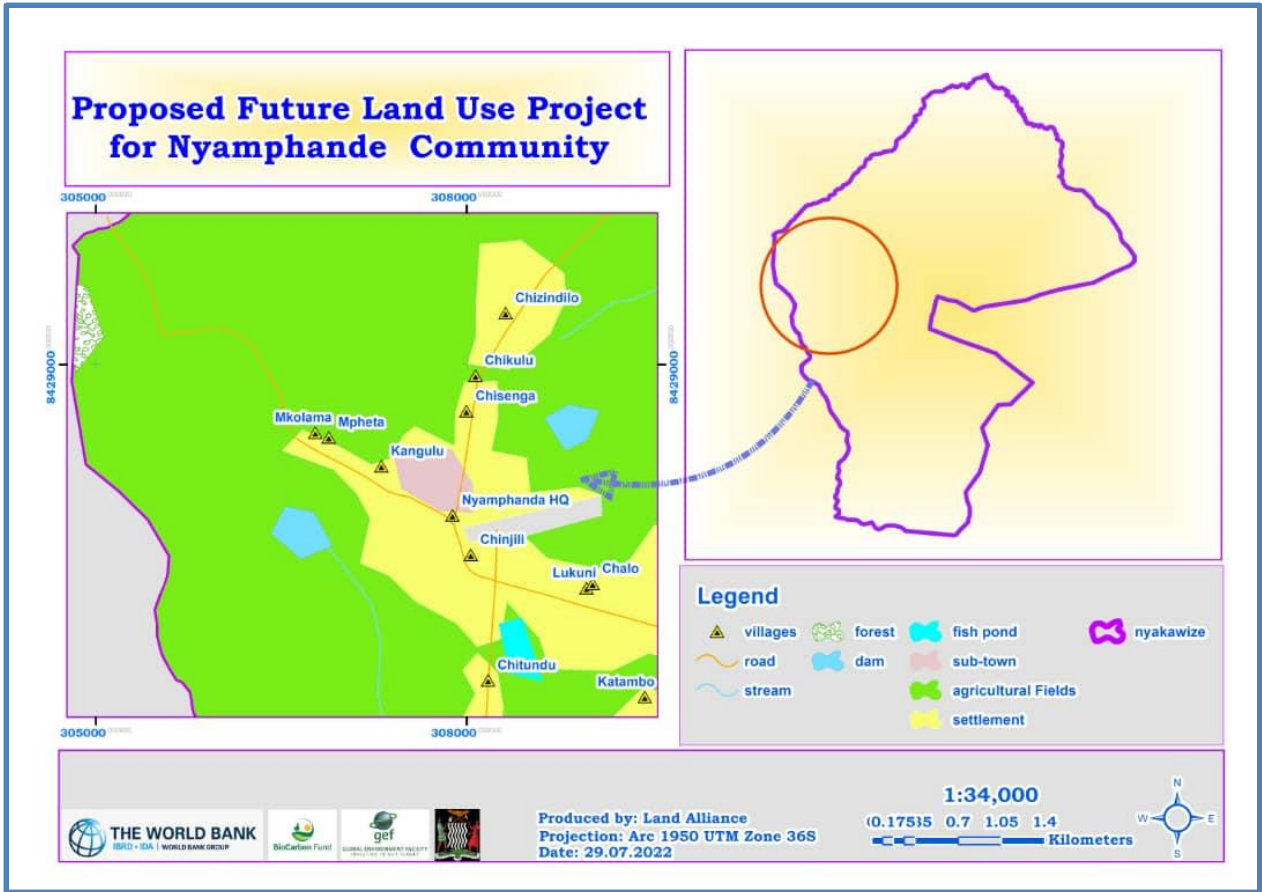


Figure 22: Future Land Use Map for Nyamphande Community Meeting

8. FRAMEWORK OF THE PLUP AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental assessment of Nyakawise 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.

Environmental protection of the natural resources in the area plays a critical point in as far as sustainable development is concerned. The rise in human population poses a threat to the natural environment to such an extent that it creates a negative impact on the environment. Some of these which result from human activities include poor farming practices, industrialization, and construction of road network, overgrazing, deforestation, charcoal and un sustainable timber production, cropping on hillsides, cutting of logs to fence their gardens or homestead and use in the breweries, bush fires, illegal mining and other related activities. This state of affairs demands that measures are taken to enhance environment protection. For instance, the Mvuvye forest in Petauke and the community managed forests, rivers, mountains and other notable natural resources need to be properly managed.

To optimize the natural resource management to reduce the rate of deforestation of trees there is need to promote such interventions as:

- Strengthen local community participation and commitments, and private sector involvement at both communal and individual farmer level.
- Adopting and investments in green energy such as the use of energy saving stoves, utilization of solar and wind energy, biogas production from the locally available materials.
- Controlled bush fires, use of natural pesticides.
- Making live fences to their gardens or homestead;
- Find alternative sources of energy other than wood particularly for breweries which more common in Nyamphande area of Petauke and in Lusangazi.
- Planting of trees both indigenous and exotic trees (planting of indigenous trees will help conserve the forests which is currently being lost as a result of indiscriminate cutting down of trees).
- Training of community members on how to raise tree nurseries and establishment of community woodlots.

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	Clearing of land for agricultural expansion, settlements, etc. increases the soil erosive potential.	Community sensitisation on soil conservation practices

	agriculture and construction of homesteads.	Crop cultivation methods have an impact on the soil quantity and quality leading to soil degradation.	<p>Reduce land clearing to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather.</p> <p>Support climate smart agriculture that reduces on field expansions</p> <p>Promote agroforestry farming practices.</p>
2	Habitat Destruction	Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.	<p>Clearing of land for agricultural use around water bodies, which leads to drying of streams. Cutting of trees for charcoal production.</p> <p>Re-afforestation (planting of trees) and sensitisation.</p> <p>Promotion of use of energy serving cook stoves</p> <p>Adoption of climate smart agriculture</p> <p>Planting of woodlots</p> <p>Support alternative livelihood activities such as fish farming, bee keeping</p> <p>Establishment of api-culture facilities</p>
3	Loss of Fauna	Loss of biodiversity and siltation in the rivers	<p>Destruction of wild fauna habitat due to unsustainable resource management. Potential investments are likely to break ecosystems, isolate species and cut off</p> <p>Enhance community sensitization aimed at discouraging communities from cultivating along river banks.</p>

			<p>movements. For example, dams may block the upstream and downstream passage of migrating aquatic animals.</p>	<p>Support early bush burning as fire control measure in forest areas.</p> <hr/> <p>Regulate cutting down of trees especially along river banks.</p> <hr/> <p>Undertake forest conservation activities such as community forest management.</p> <hr/> <p>Encourage communities to come up with water schemes.</p> <hr/> <p>Restrict locations of dams.</p>
4	Air Pollution	Decreased Air Quality	<p>Dust is anticipated during the construction phase of the identified investments as well as from vehicle movements and vehicle emissions is likely to cause air pollution.</p>	<p>Plant trees in bare areas to increase soil cover.</p> <hr/> <p>Coming up with engineered dump sites.</p> <hr/> <p>Regulate vehicle movements and speed.</p> <p>Monitor and enforce environment management mitigation measures.</p>

5	Resource Use Conflicts	Sabotage of investment and lack of ownership	Dam construction investments may cause conflict between those with different water needs such as farmers and pastoralists, fishery, household use, etc.	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).

Table 13: 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 4 dams constructed at Nyafwifwi, Matete, Kanthangwila and Chitundu Streams.	Number of dams constructed
		Borehole Drilling at identified sites	At least 10 boreholes drilled at sites to be identified	Number of boreholes drilled
Lack of Sub-Town Centre Areas	To promote investment and access to goods and services	Establishment of a sub-town at identified site	At least 1 sub-town established at Nyamphande .	Number of sub-town established
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 6 Community Forests at Mwenda, Matonga	Number of Community Forests established

			Hills, Kanthangwila, Manzi, Ngumbiw, Nyakawise,	
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 in the ward.	Number of culverts and bridges constructed
Inadequate Health Facilities	To increase the number of health facilities	Construction of health facilities in proposed areas	Construction of at least 2 health facilities in Natani and Katambo	Number of health facilities constructed
		Construction of health staff houses	At least 9 staff houses for both existing (3) and 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 for existing schools	Construct at least 3 classroom blocks in the ward (1 per existing primary school)	Number of classroom blocks constructed
		Construction of Primary Schools in identified areas	Construct at least 2 Primary Schools at Natani and Seveni Villages.	Number of Primary Schools constructed.

		Construction of secondary schools in identified areas	Construct at least 1 Secondary School at Kapanda	Number of Primary Schools upgraded into Secondary Schools
		Construction of teachers/staff houses	At least 24 teachers/staff houses (3 per existing school and 6 for the proposed Primary Schools and 6 for the proposed Secondary School)	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

Table 14: PLUP Implementation Plan

9.1 Capital Investment Projects

Priority Projects	Quantity	Unit Cost (K)	Total Cost (K)
Dam Construction	4		
Drilling of Boreholes	10		
Construction of Secondary School	1		
Construction of Primary Schools	2		
Construction of classroom blocks for existing schools	3		
Construction of teacher staff houses (at schools)	24		
Construction of health posts	2		
Construction of health staff houses (at health facilities)	9		
Construction of Skills Training Centre	1		
Establishment of a Sub-Town	1		
Rehabilitation of roads	all		
Planting of trees	10,000		
Construction of value addition plants	2		
Farmer Training (mushroom drying, beekeeping, etc)	-		
Installation of Telecommunication Towers	-		

Table 15: 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.

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

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

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

11. CONCLUSION

The PLUP for Nyakawise Ward was developed through a consultative and participatory process, and technically analysed by the Land Alliance Consortium - the TSP hired by ZIFL Project - in consultation with the Petauke/Lusangazi DMT team. Additionally, the PLUP analysed the current situation in Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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: Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyakawise 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 Nyamphande
	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 Nyamphande
	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 16: Offences and Penalties

Annex 2: Meeting Attendance Registers

First Village Meeting

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
 ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT
 ATTENDANCE LIST
 PROGRAMME PLUP - village meeting DATE 22/08/2022

Nyakawise ward
 Katambo Community

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	TITUS DOKA	M	Mtshela	0978145929	146065/10/1	-
2	NEPHOS PUKI	M	DANI	0973167732	384797/51/1	
3	WILLIAM Zulu	M	CHITUNDU	0976924638	571208/51/1	
4	MOSES MUMBA	M	MUNSENYA	-	387067/51/1	
5	DANIEL DARA	M	CHIWINGCHI	0770593602	362924/51/1	
6	MARIAS Mwanza	M	CHIPALALA	0970580313	317977/51/1	
7	PAUL Lunzu	M	CHITUNDU	-	584869/51/1	
8	GEDION MUMBA	M	TOLAM	-	295009/51/1	
9	MOSES Tembo	M	TOLAM	0979155399	521363/51/1	
10	SOLOMON Zulu	M	CHITUNDU	0976985321	394805/51/1	
11	EMMANUEL Lwiza	M	CHITUNDU	0971062562	416313/51/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME PLN Village meeting DATE 22/08/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	BICKSON BANDA	M	YOLAM	0776575452	466360/53/1	
13	YOLAN ZULU	M	CHIUNDU	-	297177/53/1	
14	JOSEPH PHIRI	M	CHIWINGENI	0961614611 0961668811	18 -	
15	DALISU MWANZA	M	CHIWINGENI	0760703743	-	
16	LAZARUS LUNGU	M	MUNSENYA	-	417083/53/1	
17	ELIAS MWANZA	M	CHIWINGENI	0765908216	-	
18	COSMAS LUNGU	M	KATAMBO	0962715072	-	
19	ABRAM ZULU	M	CHIWINGENI	0710770602	230915/53/1	
20	SANKI DAKA	M	CHIMWEJA	-	271224/53/1	
21	ISAAC MWANZA	M	KATAMBO	-	316612/53/1	
22	RICHARD ZULU	M	CHIPALALA	0968589506	324829/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME *plur Village meeting* DATE *22/8/2022*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRIC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	YUDA MWENDA	M	CHIDELILA	0976295028	-	
24	ADAMUSON MWALE	M	CHILEYA	0976425873	206946/001	
25	LINDWAN MWALE	M	CHIKWINDA	0963593601	352006/521	
26	JOSEPH MUMBA	M	DANI	0963612663	-	
27	JOYCE PHILI	F	ZILAM	0972975914	319229/521	
28	MARY SAKALA	F	CHISEWA	-	399937/521	
29	ABINEL TEMBE	M	KATAMBO	097736281	-	
30	TOMA LUNGU	M	MUMSENYA	-	-	
31	MARTIN SAKALA	M	KATAMBO	-	047660/521	
32	RICHARD MWANDA	M	DANI	0720893008	259799/521	
33	DOEGE BANDA	M	CHILEYA	0976690128	286266/52	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawala Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST *Print*

PROGRAMME *Village meeting* DATE *22/8/2022*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	ERIC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
26	RICK MUMBE	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
28	ANDREW MUSA	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
30	ALVIN SIMBA	M	WILSON	0973201179	276694/201	
32	PHILIP M. CHAMA	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
34	KENNEDY Zulu	M	Mwambao	-	-	
36	ANDREW CHAMA	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
38	CHRISTOPHER Zulu	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
40	FRANCIS MUMBE	M	Mwambao	0973201179	276694/201	
42	JAMES KATI	M	Calaya	0973201179	276694/201	
44	EDWARD DADA	M	Mwambao	-	276694/201	
46	ALBERT MUMBE	M	WILSON	0973201179	-	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST, PLUP

PROGRAMME Village meeting DATE 22/08/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
45	ELIAS NJOBVU	M	CHALO	0979409017	267035/53/1	
46	EDWARD PAIRI	M	CHIPALALA	0765919666	-	
47	JOSEPH NYANGU	M	KATAMBA	0976823621	180513/53/1	
48	PATRICK TEMBE	M	YOLAM	0978930625	196998/53/1	
49	FAINDANI ZULU	M	YOLAM	-	104558/53/1	
50	PHILIMEN NYENDWA	M	CHISEWA	-	155323/53/1	
51	WITINES BANDA	M	KATAMBA	-	203010/53/1	
52	INELI ANJA DAKA	F	DANI	-	-	
54	MELISA MWALE	F	KATAMBA	0970826078	219677/54/1	
55	SELINA TEMBO	F	CHIPALALA	0976294747	304326/53/1	
56	SOFIA TEMBO	F	CHIKUNGWA	09766166967	129987/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST *PLUP*

*Nyakawise Ward
Kalambo Community*

PROGRAMME *Village meeting* DATE *22/08/2022*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRIC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
57	<i>MATHE MASHA BANDE</i>	F	DANI		537110/53/1	
58	EDWIN LUNDA	M	KATIMBO	-	-	
59	ANNAH Zulu	F	MUNSENYA	-	876679/53/1	
60	BERNICE LUNDA	F	CHALO	0977253287	520752/53/1	
61	MEMORY Zulu	F	CHAMWETA	0962160366	595313/53/1	
62	EMERIA MITI	F	DANI	-	-	
63	DIYA DAKA	F	CHAMWETA	0768867091	-	
64	TABLA PHA.	F	CHAMWETA	0761766202	400025/53/1	
65	ROYCE SILWANDA	F	CHAMWETA	0976325116	-	
66	DOROTHY Zulu	F	CHAMWETA	-	299795/53/1	
67	DOROTHY PHA.	F	KATIMBO	-	170066/56/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyalkahise Ward
Kulambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Village meeting DATE 22/8/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
68	ADESI BANDA	F	CHIMWEIA	-	-	
69	MUKONDA ZIMBA	F	CHIKHUNGWA	0971204866	-	
70	MILES PHIRI	F	CHALO	0768865971	327486/53/1	
71	NAOMIE PHIRI	F	CHALO	-	252683/53/1	
72	CHARITY NGULUBE	F	CHIKHUNGWA	0770606921	-	
73	CATHEREN PHIRI	F	MILUNDA	-	268428/53/1	
74	HILDAH PHIRI	F	KATAMBO	-	223143/53/1	
75	BETINALA PHIRI	F	DANI	-	212940/53/1	
76	DINA NGULUBE	F	MUNSENYA	-	228186/53/1	
77	CHISECHE LUNGU	F	MUNSENYA	-	342781/53/1	
78	MASULANI DAKA	M	MILUNDA	-	211008/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	SAMSON PHIRI	M	MATELO	-	357033/53/1	S. PHIRI
13	CHARLES PHIRI	M	NON-PHIRI	-	439954/53/1	C. PHIRI
14	AMANDU MUNDU	M	LUNGU	-	854162/53/1	A. MUNDU
15	PHANUEL TENDO	M	MILANDEMPALA	-	-	P. TENDO
16	BENJAMIN LUNGU	M	MILANDEMPALA	-	-	B. LUNGU
17	KEFASI LUNGU	M	CHINDI	-	647195/53/1	K. LUNGU
18	SAMSON LUNGU	M	KAMPELO	-	-	S. LUNGU
19	EVARISTO TENDO	M	MILANDEMPALA	-	82682/53/1	E. TENDO
20	MABUTO LUNGU	M	MILANDEMPALA	-	357050/53/1	M. LUNGU
21	POSIANO PHIRI CHIRWA	M	MILANDEMPALA	-	283463/53/1	P. CHIRWA
22	GEORGE MUNDU	M	KAMBULO	-	-	G. MUNDU



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	RALPH TIBI	M	KALIMBA		80301/153/1	R. Tibi
24	ISAAC CHANDA	M	KALIMBA		30810/153/1	I. Chanda
25	JAMES BANDA	M	CHINDI		98822/153/1	J. Banda
26	ALEXANDER BANDA	M	KALIMBA		82810/153/1	A. Banda
27	IBRAHIM BANDA	M	KALIMBA		80059/153/1	I. Banda
28	PAUL BANDA	M	KALIMBA		30574/153/1	P. Banda
29	RAFAEL BANDA	M	KALIMBA		29357/153/1	R. Banda
30	VANESSA BANDA	M	CHINDI		86030/153/1	V. Banda
31	BESTER BANDA	M	KALIMBA		- - -	B. Banda
32	GEORGE BANDA	M	CHINDI		415987/153/1	G. Banda
33	ROBERT BANDA	M	CHINDI		10220/153/1	R. Banda

	NAME		GENDER	VILLAGE	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
34	BAKALIA	MWANTH	M	MPOTER	---	T.S. MWANTH
35	MOFATI	TEMBO	M	MKHWANA	---	M. TEMBO
36	GEORGE	CHIRWA	M	CHINWALA	---	G. CHIRWA
37	GOSITINA	NJOBWA	M	MVELWA	---	G. NJOBWA
38	RIMDIBAN	BRAND	M	CHINDI	---	R. BRAND
39	BLACKISON	PHIRI	M	ISRAAC	---	O. PHIRI
40	GILBERT	PHIRI	M	LUKUNI	185754/53/1	
41	REVISION	TEMBO	M	CHINWALA	225472/53/1	R. TEMBO
42	PAUL	TEMBO	M	LUKUNI	314502/53/1	P. TEMBO
43	JOHN	TEMBO	M	MPETA		
44	OSCAR	ZULU	M	MATELO		Oscar

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
45	ADIMILA PHILI	F	LUBAMBE			
46	JULIANA ZULU	F	LILU	0979278544	286657/53/1	J. Zulu
47	JULIANA TEMBO	F	CHINJILI	0973223241	303574/53/1	J. TEMBO
48	GIVEN BOMOM	F	CHINGALA	0976294963	300151/53/1	GIVEN
49	CLEMENINA LUNGU	F	CHIWEI	0763770989		C. Lungu
50	JENIPHER TEMBO	F	CHINGALA	0971493974	467035/53/1	J. Tembo
51	ESTHER DUKA	F	MLANDUWANA	0972787427	423875/67/1	E. Duka
52	ROSEMARY ZULU	F		0975867659	230529/53/1	R. ZULU
53	BELIA MWANZA	F	CHINGALA		287165/53/1	
54	ELESS LUNGU	F	CHAWAMA	0973883510	526868/53/1	E. LUNGU
55	TITAMENSI LUNGU	F	MWELWA			

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
56	JANET Zulu	F	CHIWAHLA			
57	MWENZI Zulu	F	MATELO	0971494212	406231/53/1	M. Zulu
58	ANJELA Zulu	F	MKOLAMPA	0975195780	316448/53/1	A. Zulu
59	EVELESS Mumba	F	MWELWA	0950651786 09755	395373/53/1	E. Mumba
60	TREZA TEMBO	F	MKOLAMA	0770592809	384851/53/1	
61	ELINA MWANZA	F	LUBAMBE			
62	NGOZA PHIRI	F	LUBAMBE	0763654461	429822/53/1	N. PHIRI
63	BRISCA PHIRI	F	MAMPHANGA	0772086548		PHIRI
64	MARGRETI TEMBO	F	CHAZINSA		187981/71/1	M. TEMBO
65	MARIA MWANZA	F	II			M. MWANZA
66	GRACE Zulu	F	CHIMJILI	0770137323	370416/53/1	G. Zulu

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
67	ELIZABETH LUNGU	F	MAIÉLO		103023/68/1	
68	EDINA MWALE	F	CHIMWEMWE	0973110514	247153/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
69	FROLENCE BANDA	F	CHAWAMA	0972755015	231700/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	CHRISTINE PHIRI	F	CHIMWEMWE		317142/53/1	C. Phiri
71	BEIRISE DAKA	F	CHAWAMA	0974170213	194544/53/1	B. baka
72	DOLASE PHIRI	F	CHIWEII		261128/53/1	D. Phiri
73	BEAUTY JELE	F	LUKUNI			B. Jere
74	Elizabeth Mwanza	F	chinjili	0975188988	230112/53/1	Emwanza
75	AGNESS TEMBO	F	CHANGALA	0972830106	271348/53/1	G. Tembo
76	VAILIES Mwanza	F	CHIWANILA		155101/53/1	
77	ELIZH Mwanza	F	CHIWANILA			

M=31
F=37
Total=68

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise Ward
Matonga Community

ATTENDANCE LIST *PLUP*
PROGRAMME *Village meeting*.....DATE *23/08/2022*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	ACKLAS ZUKU	M	Milembo	0966536219	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Thomas Phiri	M	Mwakenje	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Gerom Soko	M	Mbonga	0767661073	105556/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Joseph Muri	M	Mbonga	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Zizicordana Muri	M	Mutaba	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Bonires Tembo	M	Mutaba	0968094253	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Penias Tembo	M	icabelama	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	JOSEPH BANDA	M	MILAMBO	0976021254	102339/54/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Mphike Joakim	M	Mphilewe	0961144545	238363/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Fungulami Phiri	M	Mphilewe	0976704060	323289/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Ladrael chirwa	M	icazamba	-	261754/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>

	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	FRANCES BANDA	M	CHINDOKO	0777 516068	326448/53/11	F Banda
24	WILLSON SAKOLA	M	BIMAZI	0764363011		W Sakola
25	REUBEN TEMBO	M	BIMACI	0973144878	352252/53/11	R Tembo
26	KASWE CHAMA	M	BIMACI	0962232693		K Chama
27	MWENBA LEMBAH	M	KAZEMBA	0971 870879	285452/53/11	M Lemba
28	LAWRENCE ZULU	M	IMMNIFF		194591/53/11	L Zulu
29	ANABITO ZULU	M	mbonga	0770602126	677	A Zulu
30	ROBERT MWANZA	M	Kalunguzya		102193/53/11	R Mwanza
31	GOVERNOR ZULU SEVERIANO ZULU	M	matkhonti			S - Zulu
32	ANANIYA PHIRI	M	mkhonthi			
33	DINAH MWANZA	F	mtaba		261353/53/11	N Phiri
34	POLINAH IUNGU	F	mbonga	0770074088		P Iungu
35	EIEDESI BANDA	F	Chindoko		275260/53/11	E Banda
			Kalunguzya			

1st Village meeting
 Nyakawise ward
 Matonga Community
 23/07/2022

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST *Plus*

PROGRAMME *Village Meeting* DATE *23/08/2022*

*Nyatakawise Ward
Matonga Community*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
36	Aelias zulu	F	modalisa	-	-	A. zulu
37	Esport Tembo	F	modalisa	-	-	-
38	Joyce banda	F	ching'amba	-	32 29 82/53/1	J. banda
39	Luwani chilanga	F	ching'amba	-	14 33 49/57/1	L. chilanga
40	Zenger lungu	F	ndewe	0761789349	-	Z. lungu
41	Elizabeth Deka	F	Kazembe	-	-	-
42	Maitai lungu	F	Kabelama	-	38 18 34/53/1	-
43	Rodha Phiri	F	Mwanthi	0962 48 7474	22 31 01/53/1	R. Phiri
44	Velenah Vera mwanza	F	chizulu	0779 65 0420	22 51 73/53/1	V. mwanza
45	Heleni lungu	F	Nambardu	0764 46 7495	33 19 99/53/1	H. Lungu
46	Benedict banda	F	Kapyeke	-	-	B. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyakawise Ward

ATTENDANCE LIST

Matonga Community

PROGRAMME Village Meeting DATE 23/08/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
47	Affida Daka	F	Uabetaima	-	-	A. Daka
48	Vast Mwanza	F	Ukazemba	-	142666/53/1	V. Mwanza
49	Jurijana Banda	F	Mandakisa	-	-	J. Banda
50	Joyce Banda	F	Mukaba	-	-	J. Banda
51	Juliana Mwanza	F	Kalunguzya	0976344701	123106/53/1	J. Mwanza
52	Makunda Phiri	F	Imange	-	-	M. Phiri
53	Eunice Lungu	F	Imange	-	-	U. Lungu
54	Getunda Lungu	F	Zoole	-	-	G. Lungu
55	Eliza Tembo	F	Phiriwe	-	317438/53/1	E. Tembo
56	Eunice Banda	F	Kazawe	0972620981	299792/53/1	Banda
57	Misuzi Banda	F	Kazawe	-	-	M. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST - Plimp

PROGRAMME... Village meeting... DATE... 23/08/2022

Nyankwase Ward
Matonga Community

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
58	Nanyah Julu	F	mtaba	0979543362	H67230/5311	Paulu
59	Tiledy muxira	F	mtaba			I mwariza
60	Faidece chirwa	F	ndewe			F chirwa
61	Adinasi Bwila	F	ndewe			A. Bwila
62	Catherine mwila	F	Kabelama		327824/5311	Chika
63	Rusiyu ngoma	F	Kapyela			R ngoma
64	Agness mbudzi	F	Kapyela			A. mbudzi
65	Cristine bunda	F	Kabelama			A. bunda
66	Annah mwale	F	Kabelama	076384960		A mwale
67	Saisun muxira	F	ndewe	0776856364		
68	Anley Dika	F	Kabelama		199527/ 08 ¹³ /11	A DIKA

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST *PLNF*

*Nyakawuse Ward
Matonga Community*

PROGRAMME *Village Meeting*.....DATE *23/8/2022*

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	Matthew Phiri	m	Chizula	0979089247	25518/53/1	<i>M Phiri</i>
13	<i>Richard Tembo</i>	m	<i>mphephe</i>	0974453309	255135/53/1	<i>Richard</i>
14	Donald Phiri	M	Milemba	075686438	-	D Phiri
15	Elias Banda	m	imange	0771763906	-	E. Banda
16	Musa Zulu	m	Chizula	0965444902	-	M. Zulu
17	Mulenga Banda	m	Chizula	-	301654/53/1	M Banda
18	Samson Saka	m	KaPyela	-	-	S. Saka
19	Francis Banda	M	Kazorae	-	-	F. Banda
20	Lerian Phiri	m	mphirwe	0976882443	-	L Phiri
21	Bessiah Nsovu	F	maxuene	0967576758	115445/53/1	<i>Bessiah</i>
22	Alicia Tembo	M	mphirwe	0769298521 0769293521	-	<i>Alicia</i>

F=29
M=42

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyakawiso Ward
Natani Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Village meetings DATE 24/8/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Zenaida Phiri	F	Chimbwi		270266/53/1	Z. Phiri
2	Christina Zulu	F	Kaponda	0979550938	200292/50/1	C. Zulu
3	Margret Chirwa	F	Changalila	0976292791	238917/53/1	M. Chirwa
4	Doris Banda	F	Kaponda	077777095		D. Banda
5	Margret Phiri	F	Chisenga		260622/53/1	M. Phiri
6	Bibian Zulu	F	Chikulo	0770593549	653128/53/1	B. Zulu
7	Naomi Chirwa	F	Kaponda	0972318160		N. Chirwa
8	Grace Musanze	F	Natani		302935/53/1	
9	Chiseche Phiri	F	Chibuye			C. Phiri
10	Miriam Soko	F	Mtoba	0976084240	389649/53/1	M. Soko
11	Enebesi Lungu	F	Mtoba	0977596205	205661/53/1	E. Lungu

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	Christina Lungu	F	Natani	0979727140	212525/53/1	G. Lungu
13	Ireen Mwanza	F	Chimbwi	0971518619	218566/53/1	I. mwanza
14	Fabstya Lungu	F	Chimbwi	0971771082	172094/68/1	F. Lungu
15	Christina Phiri	F	Changelik			C PHIRI
16	Heben Phiri	F	Chimbwi	0961176800 0770116308	270148/53/1	H Phir.
17	Rosemary Phiri	F	Chisenga			R. Phiri
18	Agatha Mwale	F	Changalila	0763142349		A. MWALE
19	Zenaida Chiwa	F	Changalila	0962389486	284651/53/1	Z. CHIWA
20	Averesi Banda	F	Mtoba		352549/53/1	E. Banda
21	Samwa Tembo	F	Mtoba			
22	Esther Daka	F	Mtoba			E. DAKA

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	Mpaka ZaKeyo	M	Chimbwi	09779610224	342356/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Felix Zulu	m	Natani	0977910850	270817/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Rachael Zulu	F	Chimbwi			RZULU
26	Felida Tembo	F	Chikulu	0968905531	342472/53/1	F. Tembo
27	Paul Ngoma	M	Natani	0960508273	342625/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Reuben Zulu	m	Natani	0975056605	384788/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	peter phiri	m	Natani	0976368131	417027/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Atlan Phiri	M	Chisanga		330038/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Agness Tembo	F	Alick Fudo	0769424785		A. Tembo
32	Lovemore Lungu	M	Chikulo	0976293092	429944/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Obry Phiri	M	Kacingama	09608722424	439738/51/1	<i>[Signature]</i>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyatakwise Ward
Natani Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME.....DATE...24/08/2022...

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
39	Lameck Banda	M	Chimbwi	0971494389 09791		L. Babba
35	Jeremiah Phiri	M	Chimbwi	0964680795		J PIRI
36	Elisa Mwanza	M	Chikulo	0978665483	322225/53/1	Elisa
37	Michael Mwanza	M	Chizindilo	0977373553	298320/53/1	M. Mwanza
38	Enock Yohana Banda	M	Changalila	0972564951	190689/61/1	Banda
39	Levison Mwanza	M	Kaponda		296253/53/1	EVUO
40	Sevasi Sakala	M	Chitanga		140403/68/1	Si Sakala
41	Francis Kafuko	M	Chikulo	0769803707	330450/58/1	F. Kafuko
42	Alick Daka	M	Alick Fudo		159640/71/1	APAKA
43	David Tembo	M	Changalila	0978326446 0976300704 097680	139127/53/1	Dr. Tembo
44	Lameck Phiri	M	Changalila		252470/53/1	Lm

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Nyakawise Ward
Natani Community

PROGRAMME.....DATE... 24/12/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
45	Emmanuel Lungu	M	Kaponda	0976859521	211663/53/1	E. Lungu
46	Saintani Mwale	M	Chimbwi	0970800352	174852/53/1	S. Mwale
47	Paulo Mwale	M	Simwenda	0768866679	342887/53/1	P. Mwale
48	Fabis Zulu	M	Kachingama	0973858635	426752/53/1	FZulu
49	Langford Zulu	M	Natani			L-S Zulu
50	Andrew Tembo	M	Natani	0770768373	246829/53/1	A Tembo
51	Amison Daka	M	Chikulo	0979044172	104637/53/1	A DAKA
52	Patrick Zulu	M	Natani	0976392439	149399/16/1	Patrick
53	Henex Phiri	M	Kachingama	0970866067	531468/53/1	H. Phiri
54	Jackson Gwai	M	Chigaggo	0964516939	296272/53/1	J. Gwai
55	Felix Mumba	M	Atiche Fudo	0971535132	228168/53/1	F. Mumba

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Nyakawese Ward
Natani Community

PROGRAMME.....DATE... 24/8/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
56	Isaac Tembo	M	Kachingama		261766/53/1	I S Tembo
57	Edward Phiri	M	Kachingama	0977594918	286254/53/1	
58	Kembo PHIRI	M	"			KW
59	Michael Banda	M	ehibuye	0976732577	253114/53/1 2513	M. Banda
60	Isaac Zulu	M	Natani	0978749693	247231/53/1	I Zulu
61	Thomas Lungu	M	Mtoba	0961027447	273263/53/1	
62	Pasca Lungu	M	Chimbusi	0770132098	317744/53/1	P Lungu
63	James Ngulube	M	Simwenda			J. Ngulube
64	Peter Lungu	M	Simwenda	0767186331		P Lungu
65	John daka	M	Aticle Fudo			
66	Alias Mwanza	M	Chimbusi			

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

Nyakawide ward
Nadani Community

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
66	Samsin Zulu	M	Natani	0972547486	357142/53/1	S. ZULU
68	ZIFA Aizerende	M	Simmenda			
69	Vincent Tendo	M	Chimbwi	0968467024	357099/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	Samsin Phiri	M	Kuchingans			<i>[Signature]</i>
71	Yonafati Zulu	M	Natani	0961063890	357197/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
72	Darius Lungu	M	Chikege	0777314607	291185/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
73	Jackson Saka	M	Kaponda			
74	Avelina Zulu	F	Natani	0977639751	277295/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
75	Ruth Zulu	F	ChiKulo	0777135431	236000/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
76	Dinah Mwanza	F	AlicK Fudo	0971535132	265100/53/1	D. Mwanza
77	Rabbea Mwanza	F	Natani	0972195216	277210/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>

34 = F
12 = M

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyakawise Community Ward
Natani Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Alesina Soko	F	Chigago	0760439785	468718/53/1	A. SOKO
2	Mary Lungu	F	Natani	0777135410		Mary, Lungu
3	Unice Phiri	F	Kachingama	0973619579	719826/10/1	U. Phiri
4	Charity Banda	F	Kachingama	0973203856	320819/51/1	C. Banda
5	Jelita Tembo	F	Simwenda		324775/53/1	J TEMBO
6	Anna Phiri	F	Chigago			A Phiri
7	Justina Malanda	F	Chimbwi	0974673832	290114/53/1	J. Malanda
8	Cecilia Ngulube	F	Chibuye	0972088071	279915/53/1	C. Ngulube
9	Evelyn Phiri	F	Simwenda			E PHIRI
10	Olipa Phiri	F	Simwenda			O Phiri
11	Anna Daka	F	Chibuye		231400/53/1	A - Daka

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
	Zulu Evans	M	Chizindile	0976804253	342985/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Michael Lubambe	M	Ntani	0776823780	466637/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Jeremiah Tembo	M	Chimbwi	0949144362	394972/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Felsiya Lungu	F	Changalila	077753 0775777	121078/57/1	F. Lungu
	Matthew Lungu	M	Chikulu	—	357171/53/1	M. Lungu
	Peter Phiri	M	Chimbwi	0975599893	342583/53/1	P. Phiri
	Damazo Lungu	M	Chizindilo	0761707321	342444/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Jackson Nyabvu	M	Natani	0764369194		J. Nyabvu
	Julias Banda	M	Chizindile	0973572330	476977/53/1	J. Banda
	Mwale Joseph	M	Ahck Fuda	0974164418	440539/53/1	J. Mwale
	Godfrey Tembo	M	Chizindilo	0976294489	357057/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
	Margret Phiri	F	Aticle Fudo		m-phiri	M. Phiri
	Jasilinga Daka	F	Simwenda			J. KADA
	Susan Chirwa	F	Chibuye		316684/53/1	SU CHIRWA
	Avelina Zulu	F	Chizindilo	0975834857	342807/53/1	A. Zulu
	Martha Mumba	F	Aticle Fudo	0768869089	887106/53/1	martha
	Nyamazabena Tembo	F	Simwenda	0769427973		nyamale
	Hilda Banda	F	Simwenda		864803/53/1	H. Banda

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
	ZENIDA Zulu	F	NATANI			
	Florence Phiri	F	Chisenga	096421344		
	ZELESI Mwanza	F	chizindilo	099071390	459180/51/1	
	Malasi Lungu	F	Chimbwi	0973591961	387154/53/1	
	Faneli Mwanza	F	Natani	0972105131	357167/53/1	
	Agrass Mwanza	F	chaengelik	0767352426		
	Marvis Phiri	F	Chisenga	0960219944	291819/53/1	
	Cecilia Banda	F	chizindilo			
	Theresa Phiri	F	chimbwi			
	Elina Kalyolyo	F	Natani	0776205988		
	Olipa Mumba	F	chikulu	0777135225	357073/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
	Alice Mwanza	F	Chikulu			A. Mwanza
	Charity Zulu	F	Chikulu			C. Zulu
	Grace Mwanza	F	Natani	0776598842	417135/53/1	grace
	Alex Daka	M	Chisenga			A. Daka
	Kellies Shirwa	M	Natani	0967249615		K Chirwa
	Matthews Daka	M	chibuye			M. Daka
	Abram Zulu	M	Chisenga	0965309959	321568/53/1	abram
	Whitson Lungu	M	Kachingasa	0966289021	364810/53/1	W. Lungu
	Uilas Lungu	M	Mtoba	0968133837	348804/53/1	Uilas Lungu
	Peter Daka	M	Simwenda			P. DAKA
	William Tembo Mirriam	AAF	Chizindilo	0976762212		M. TEMBO

Validation Meetings

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
 ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - PIMP
 ATTENDANCE LIST
 Nyakawire Ward
 Katambo Community

PROGRAMME... Zoning Meeting DATE.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
101	TELESA MUMBA	F	MUMBA	-	-	
102	ROSEMARY MUMBA	F	MUMBA	0978201638	262831/5/11	
103	TIZWENZI ZIDA	F	DANI	-	-	
104	OLIVA MUMBA	F	CHIKWA	0782579632	-	
105	DARLES BANDA	F	CHIKWA	0766159696	-	
106	MELCY PAB	F	CHIKWA	0777291630	-	
107	TARECA MUMBA	F	KATAMBO	0760639029	-	
108	ROSEMARY BANDA	F	CHIKWA	-	467093/5/11	
109	MANDA ZIMBA	M	DANI	0977230660	316559/5/11	
110	PRINCE DARA	M	DANI	0969145179	392628/5/11	
111	JOLCFAN BANDA	M	DANI	0972961102	-	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Zoning Meeting DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
112	JOHN ZULU	M	YOLAM	0978938654	266881/53/1	
113	DAMIANO NYANGU	M	KATAMBO	0976654373	321653/53/1	
114	STEPHANO TEMBO	M	KATAMBO		223055/53/1	
115	ENOCK BANDA	M	KATAMBO	0776856471	476607/53/1	
116	SIMON NGOMA	M	CHIKHUNGA	0766164397		
117	SIPILIANH PHIRI	M	CHISEWA	-	-	
118	ANDERSON PHIRI	M	M. YOLAM	-	391791/53/1	
119	GABRIEL BANDA	M	CHIMWEIA	0979815231	349023/53/1	
120	JOHANE SAKALA	M	CHIPALALA	0979774129	229406/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT - PLUP

Nyakawise Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Zoning Meeting DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
90	CHISENGU PHIRI	M	CHALO	0967404769	325076/53/1	
91	SUVESTA MWANDA	M	CHALO	0977404602	-	
92	MAGRET MWANDA	F	MILUNDA	-	-	
93	ALICE PHIRI	F	KATAMBO	-	-	
94	GRACE DAKA	F	MUNSENYA		226514/53/1	
95	MAGRET TEMBO	F	CHISEWE	0767661726	-	
96	JULIET MALANDA	F	CHIPALALA	09607797692	-	
97	LIYA NYENDWA	F	DANI	-	250536/53/1	
98	ELIDA PHIRI	F	KATAMBO	0960379336	312255/53/1	
99	NAOMY LUNGU	F	MUNSENYA	-	257681/53/1	
100	CHARITY BANDA	F	MILUNDA	0975559052	307745/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

Nyakawise Ward
Katambo Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Zoning Meeting DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
79	PETER NYENONA	M	MUNDA	0978065371	307596/53/1	
80	MARREEN CHARA	F	CHLEYA	0978022092	277060/53/1	
81	JOSEPH DAKA	M	MUNDA	0978027265	208715/53/1	
82	PENIAS CHWALE	M	MUNDA	09780354711	384790/53/1	
83	BULEMI LUNGA	M	KATAMBO	0978543051	274470/53/1	
84	FRANCIS DAKA	M	KATAMBO	0978923960	304314/53/1	
85	MALLODA SAKALA	F	CHANGA	0978315352	342896/53/1	
86	ESTHER CHARWA	F	CHLEYA	0978294311	-	
87	CARLA MWANZO	F	DANI	-	-	
88	JUDITH PHIRI	F	DANI	-	-	
89	LEMBANI LUNGA	M	KATAMBO		350695/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

FEMALE 39

MALE 35

Nyakawise Ward

Nyamphande Community

ATTENDANCE LIST

PROGRAMME Zoning Meeting DATE

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	AILES ZULU	F	KAMPHELO	0777291635		
2	SCOLASTICA ZULU	F	CHIWEI	0975882549	417075/53/1	S. Zulu
3	RUTH MSONI	F	CHAZINSWA	0972341869		R. Msoni
4	GIFT ZULU	F	KAMPHELO	0975639550	387072/53/1	G. Zulu
5	MAINALA ZULU	F	CHIWEI	0770595315		M. Zulu
6	ESTHER MUMBA	F	KAMPHELO			
7	SENITA MDEWE	F	MATELO	07753617	507482/52/1	S. Mude
8	DINAH PHIRI	F	CHIWEI	0976323235		
9	ALICE PHIRI	F	MATELO	0979755365	319359/53/1	
10	AGATHA BANDA	F	MATELO		275674/53/1	A. Banda
11	ALIVESS MPHEMBE	F	CHIWEI		103259/53/1	A. Mphembe

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
 ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC
 ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	JUSTINA PHIRI	F	MKOLAMA		208081/53/1	
13	MONICA Zulu	F	Lukuni	0970670792	319179/53/1	Rulu
14	LOZALIA Lungu	F	Lukuni			
15	MARIA mumba	F	MUMBA	0976391500		
16	ELESS TEMBO	F	CHINJILI	0974167780		E Tembo
17	ESTHER Mumba	F	CHINJILI	0979729146		E mumba
18	JESINA TEMBO	F	CHINJILI	0975279897	284532/53/1	T TEMBO
19	JUSTINA PHIRI	F	KANGULU		417155/53/1	J Phiri
20	ELIA TEMBO	F	KANGULU	0976294583		E Tembo
21	ROSMARY TEMBO	F	MAIELO	0971451204	247216/53/1	R. Tembo
22	MISOZI TEMBO	F	KANGULU			M. TEMBO

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	AGNES MUMBA	F	CHINSILI			
24	HILDAH Zulu	F	LuBAMBE			
25	EVELINA TEMBO	F	CHAZINGWA			
26	NAOMI PHIRI	F	MPEITA			
27	HELEN NGULUBE	F	MPEITA	0462347679		
28	AINELI MUMBA	F	CHINGALA			
29	SIELLA TEMBO	F	CHINGALA		417181/5571	
30	MERVIS PHIRI	F	LOVU	-	-	M. PHIRI
31	VERONICA PHIRI	F	CHIWAAMILA	-	-	V. PHIRI
32	SIELIA PHIRI	F	MATELO	-	-	
33	ROSMARY TEMBO	F	JEFULE			


34	CHILUBA BANDA	F	XAMPHELO	0971686161	250092/18/1	C. Banda J. Banda
35	JENALA BANDA	F	PHIRI MLANDU UPASULA	0966137012		
36	TELESA TEMBO	F	MLANDU UPASULA			
37	MISOZI MWANZA	F	CHIWAAMILA			
38	JESSY BANDA	F	NYAMPANDA 4			
39	REBECCA Zulu	F	11	0972174518	420784/5371	RZU14

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
40	Phiona Mumba	M	Kapeta		--	
41	Joseph Banda	M	Mwampala		19022/52/1	J Banda
42	Phiona Mumba	M	Kapeta		28022/52/1	J Banda
43	Phiona Mumba	M	Chibala		09022/52/1	
44	Chanda Mumba	M	Kapeta		--	
45	Mtsho Mumba	M	Mwampala		28022/52/1	
46	Phiona Mumba	M	Loa		19022/52/1	
47	Mwampala Mumba	M	Mwampala		190531/52/1	
48	Phiona Mumba	M	Mwampala			
49	Mwampala Mumba	M	Loa		28022/52/1	
50	Elijah Zwa	M	Mwampala		193163/52/1	E. Zwa

	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	0974142922	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
51	ENOCK ZULU	M	KAMPULO		352542/53/1	E Zulu
52	FRANK LUNGU	M	NYAMPANDO FOUR		---	F. Lungu.
53	WILLIAM CHIRWA	M	KAMPULO		416905/53/1	W. CHIRWA.
54	SAM CHIRWA	M	CHINJILY		349962/53/1	
55	MILAZI CHIRWA	M	CHINGALFA		342465/53/1	M CHIRWA.
56	FRANK LUNGU EDISA PHIRI	M	CHINJILY		860129/53/1	E PHIRI
57	NASON PHIRI	M	NYAMPANDO		273517/53/1	N PHIRI.
58	SULESTA MUMANDA	M	LOVE		304654/53/1	S. MUMANDA
59	KALONJ MUMANDA	M	CHINJILY		236786/53/1	K MUMANDA.
60	YOSI LUNGU	M	NYAMPANDO 4		26886/53/1	Y. Lungu.
61	ISAAC DAKA	M	CHINJILY		---	I. DAKA.
62	MUMANDA TEMBO	M	NYAMPANDO 4		88477/53/1	M. TEMBO.
63	JOSEPH ZULU	M	CHINJILY		---	J Zulu.
64	COSIMAS JOLE	M	CHINJILY		885348/53/1	C JOLE.
65	PETA NGOMA	M	LOVE		---	P. NGOMA.
66	MALON LUNGU	M	CHINJILY		523577/53/1	M Lungu.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
67	ANASTASIA TUMU	M	LOVE		100266/531	<i>[Signature]</i>
68	JACOB CHIRWA	M	CHIKWANI		357120/531	<i>[Signature]</i>
69	MICHAEL DAKA	M	1004/126	0978411558	190046/531/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	MICHAEL MUMBE	M	KCHISUWO	0970798799	477241/1111	<i>[Signature]</i>
71	LIFEZO TULL	M	CHINDIWA		- - -	L. Tull
72	PHANUEL MUMBE	M	MPEPE		152425/531	<i>[Signature]</i>
73	LUNGU ILES	M	NYAMOHANA	0973327684	193059/661	<i>[Signature]</i>
74	ISAAC CHIRWA	M	CHINDIWA		101291/671	<i>[Signature]</i>
75	COSMAS MUMBE	M	CHINDIWA		257110/531	<i>[Signature]</i>
76	RICHARD DAKA	M	CHIKWANI		106420/521	<i>[Signature]</i>
77	SOLONDA DAKA	M	CHIKWANI		516201/531	<i>[Signature]</i>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
12	William Mwanza	M	imange	-	-	W. Mwanza
13	Shedreck Phiri	M	Zoole	0974726613	-	S. Phiri
14	Matthew Mwaile	M	Ikazembe	0974714488	730857/111	M. Mwaile S. Phiri
15	Isaac Tembo	M	Ikazowe	0768866006	-	I. Tembo
16	Micreo Sakala	M	madaliso	-	-	M. Sakala
17	Special Mwanza	M	Ikazowe	0976555184	319554/534	S. Mwanza
18	Alili Sakala	M	imange	-	-	A. Sakala
19	Julius Tembo	M	maatenje	-	-	J. Tembo
20	Adam Zulu	M	Chindaco	-	-	A. Zulu
21	Oscar Banda	M	Chindaco	0964312815	274441/5371	O. Banda
22	Andson Phiri	M	Mwanza	-	-	A. Phiri

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
23	Balthemel Mwanza	M	Mbonga	-	251637/531	B. Mwanza
24	Michel Saicala	M	Michonzi	-	-	M. Saicala
25	Adam Lungu	M	icosam	0978469510	298127/531	A. Lungu
26	Lenandi Tembo	M	Chindaco	-	-	L. Tembo
27	ENOLIC Lungu	M	icapela	-	-	E. Lungu
28	Aswell Lungu	M	kambandu	0974423492	-	A. LUNGU
29	Dulani Mwanza	M	KAMBANDU	0979810720	369163/531	D. Mwanza
30	Jason PHIRI	M	KAMBANDU	0975319780	300627/531	J. Phiri
31	Andrew Lungu	M	mbonga	0976905019	-	A. LUNGU
32	George Tembo	M	Michonzi	0976943516	305457/531	G. Tembo
33	Matias Zulu	M	icapela	-	268717/531	M. Zulu

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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


SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
34	Tomaidah mwa	F	Kazembe		304018/53/1	T. MWALE
35	Grace mwale	F	muzimhanje	0777821348	467426/53/1	G. mwale
36	nzulu Phiri	F	Kazembe	-	-	Z. Phiri
37	Judith Phiri	F	Kulunguzya	-	-	J. Phiri
38	Audesi Zulu	F	Imange	-	-	
39	Cristine Phiri	F	Imange	-	-	
40	Audesi Phiri	F	muzimhanje	-	-	
41	Florence chira	F	madaliso	-	-	A. Phiri
42	Felilah Tembo	F	Kazembe	-	-	
43	Sarah bamba	F	Milemba	-	314616/53/1	
44	Florence mwa	F	madaliso	-	-	
	Florence mwa	F	madaliso	-	-	F. Mwale

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
45	Dorika Phiri	F	kazorwe	-	-	D. Phiri
46	Eliwe Tembo	F	Phirwe	-	-	E. Tembo
47	Elizabeth mwanza	F	Phirwe	-	-	E. mwanza
48	Elita Phiri	F	phirwe	-	371887/53/1	E. Phiri
49	Catherine PL	F	chindolko	0971652067	299787/53/1	C. PL
50	Misozi Lungu	F	kazorwe	-	-	M. Lungu
51	Monica Lungu	F	kazorwe	0975798931	-	M. Lungu
52	Elessy Nsobvu	F	Chingambo	0761583431	398712/53/1	E-Nsobvu
53	Michel mwanza	M	mbanga	0766551494	-	M. mwanza
54	Moses Phiri	M	milembo	-	-	M. Phiri
55	FABIANO MWALE	M	Mwathkwe	0976469882	469990/53/1	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

ATTENDANCE LIST

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

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
56	MOMICA SOKO	F	KAPYALA	0975786916	442517/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
57	MILKA ZULU	F	NDWEWE		693929/53/1	M. ZULU
58	BATHA ZULU	F	NDWEWE		307374/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
59	JEFAMWANYA	F	CHIZULA		192262/57/1	J. mwanya
60	GERCE PHIRI	F	CHIZULA			G. PHIRI
61	ELETINA MWANZA	F	MUTABA			E. MWANZA
62	ACHINA DAKA	F	Kabelanga			A. DAKA
63	BENADETT ZULU	F	Kapyela	0975539371	261016 /53/1	B. ZULU
64	Cristina mumba	F	mtaba	0973374702		C. mumba
65	Joseph vankwe	M	chitungwi		268325/55/1	J. Kankwe
66	ISSAH Mwanza	M	balungwya		291819/53/1	I. Mwanza

67	Benson Lungu	M	chizula	0978196879	293084/53/1	B. Lungu
68	Joseph Banda	M	mphirwe	0979818682	257372/53/1	J. Banda
69	Amos Tembo	M	icambandu	0977342107	132969/53/1	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	Elina Zulu	F	Zooke	-	322986/53/1	E. Zulu
71	Selina Phiri	F	Michoti	-	-	S. Phiri
72	Anna Mwanza	F	Zooke	-	296274/53/1	A. Mwanza

M=41
F=31
Total=72

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJEC

Nyakawise ward

ATTENDANCE LIST

Malonga Community

PROGRAMME... Zoning Meetings... DATE 22/8/2022

SERIAL NO.	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	CELL PHONE NUMBER	NRC NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Zefenya ^{malya}	m	Chitungwi	0962141245	312512/53/1	
2	Mwanza Sebastien	m	Chitungwi	0776821458	252184/53/1	
3	Mugu Nicolas	m	Chizulca		122314/58/1	N. Mugu
4	Vencent mwanza	m	Bimayelo		149522/53/1	VINCENT
5	Esther TORAH	M	Chindoko	09781502035	234485/55/1	
6	Bande Ruykut	m	Bimayelo	0963867909	284983/53/1	Bande
7	Mwanza Franky	m	Kambanda	0960578073	384728/53/1	
8	EMANUEL PERIA	m	Bimayelo	0945950105	253224/53/1	
9	FELIX Mwanza	M	KAMBANDU	0977229378	297777/53/1	F. Mwanza
10	Aaron Chimya	M	Chindoko	0976320013	298010/53/1	
11	SYLVESTER Mwanza	m	Mwanza	0976200783	285955/53/1	