

UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT
INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN



UMP ZVATAIDA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

APRIL 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS

UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
RIDA	Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

RDC	Rural District Council
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MOPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
MOL	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development
SMEDCO	Small and Medium
NGO's	Non Governmental Organisations

1 INTRODUCTION

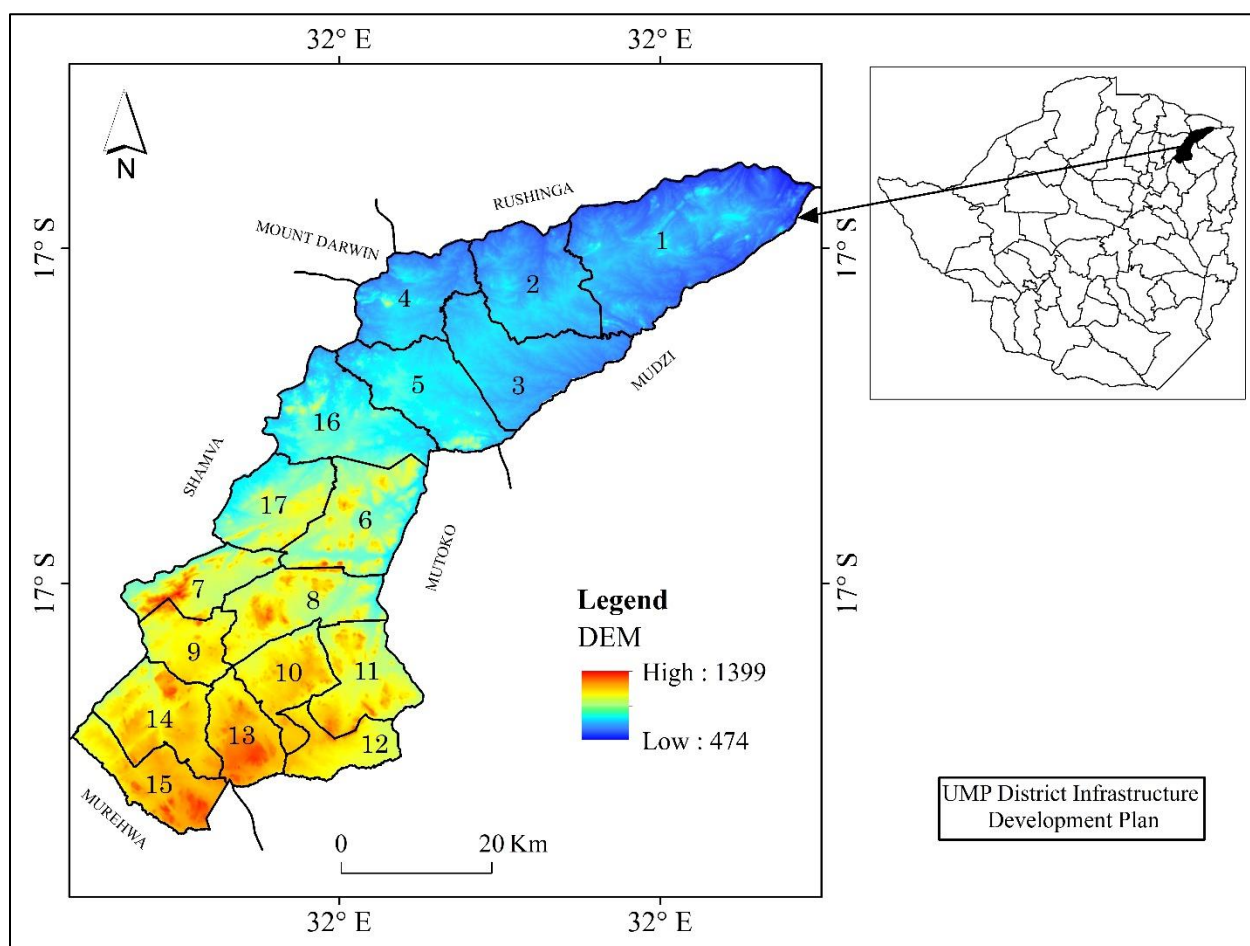
- 1.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is perceived, by its residents, as a district which is less developed compared to other districts in the country. Not only does the district economy lag behind, but it also experiences some challenges in terms of social development.
- 1.2 Yet Vision 2030 aims to create an empowered and upper middle income society by 2030, which entails an improvement in the standard of living of people, encompassing social and economic development.
- 1.3 To achieve this, the district must create better educational facilities, better health facilities, and create an enabling environment conducive for investment, thereby stimulating local economic development.
- 1.4 The district must, therefore, develop social and physical infrastructure in order to stimulate social and economic development. It is against this background that an infrastructure master plan is being prepared for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, in Mashonaland East Province. This will guide investment decisions in physical infrastructure with the view to promote and regulate socio- economic development for the next fifteen years or so.

2 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND SIZE

- 2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, which was established in 1983, is in Mashonaland East Province. It is bordered by the Mazowe river to the west and Nyadire river to the east. The district headquarters, Mutawatawa, is 165 km North East of Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe. It lies 73 km North East of Murehwa centre, along the Murehwa – Madicheche road. In geographical terms, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is on latitude 17° (degrees) south of the Equator and longitude 32° (degrees) East of the Greenwich Meridian, at an altitude of 474 to 1022 metres above sea level.
- 2.2 The surface area of the district is about 2 673 km² (267 300 hectares). Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district recorded a population of 124 226 people in the 2022 population census. It has a population density of 46.47/km².
- 2.3 The district is bordered by Murehwa district to the south, Mutoko district to the East, Mudzi district to the North East, Rushinga to the North and Shamva district to the west (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).
- 2.4 The main national road from Harare to Nyamapanda, links the district to Harare, the country's capital city and Marondera, the provincial headquarters, through the Murewa Madicheche and Musami-Marondera national roads, respectively. The Harare -

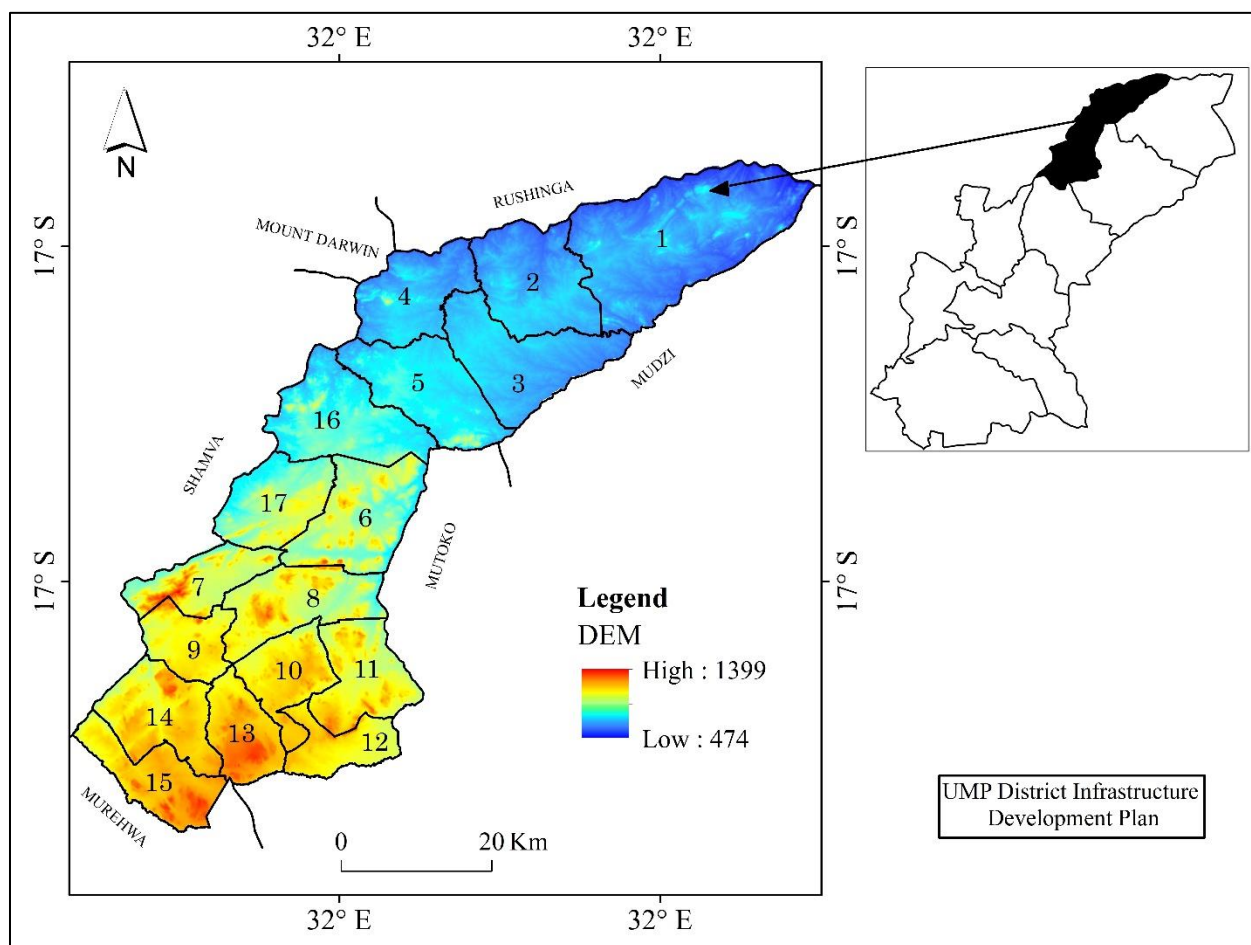
Nyamapanda highway also links the district, vis a vis, Zimbabwe to Mozambique and Malawi.

Figure 1.1: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: National Context



- 2.5 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, with agriculture and mining being the major economic activities. However, the district highly relies on resources found in other parts of the country in the form of food and other consumer items.

Figure 1.2: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: Regional Context



- 2.6 Agriculture is the major economic mainstay of the district economy, but it offers very little scope for income generation on a sustainable basis, because of unreliable weather

conditions. The district is well endowed with mineral deposits, and their exploitation should result in the district making meaningful contribution to the national economy.

- 2.7 Transportation and communication links between Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district and major centres in the region/province and nationally are relatively good. Mutawatawa, the district headquarters, has direct tarred road links to centres such as Murehwa, Marondera and Harare. But the district has very poor direct road linkages with neighbouring districts of Shamva, Mount Darwin, Rushinga, Mudzi and Mutoko districts. The good road linkages between the district and provincial and national capitals augur well for the district in terms of satisfying investor needs who may wish to locate in the district. However, the poor state of roads beyond the district headquarters is a cause for concern.

3 **VISION OF UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Every organization exists for a purpose and is guided by the quest to achieve its dream. The vision and mission for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council are stated thus:

Vision: A centre of excellence in local governance.

Mission: To provide socio-economic services, infrastructure and self-sustaining local governance, which uplifts the welfare of the community.

4 **KEY ISSUES RELATED TO INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 4.1 The development of any economy or district depends on availability of relevant infrastructure. In the case of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, there are two components of infrastructure, and these are:

a) development of social facilities such as schools and health, which enhances social development, and

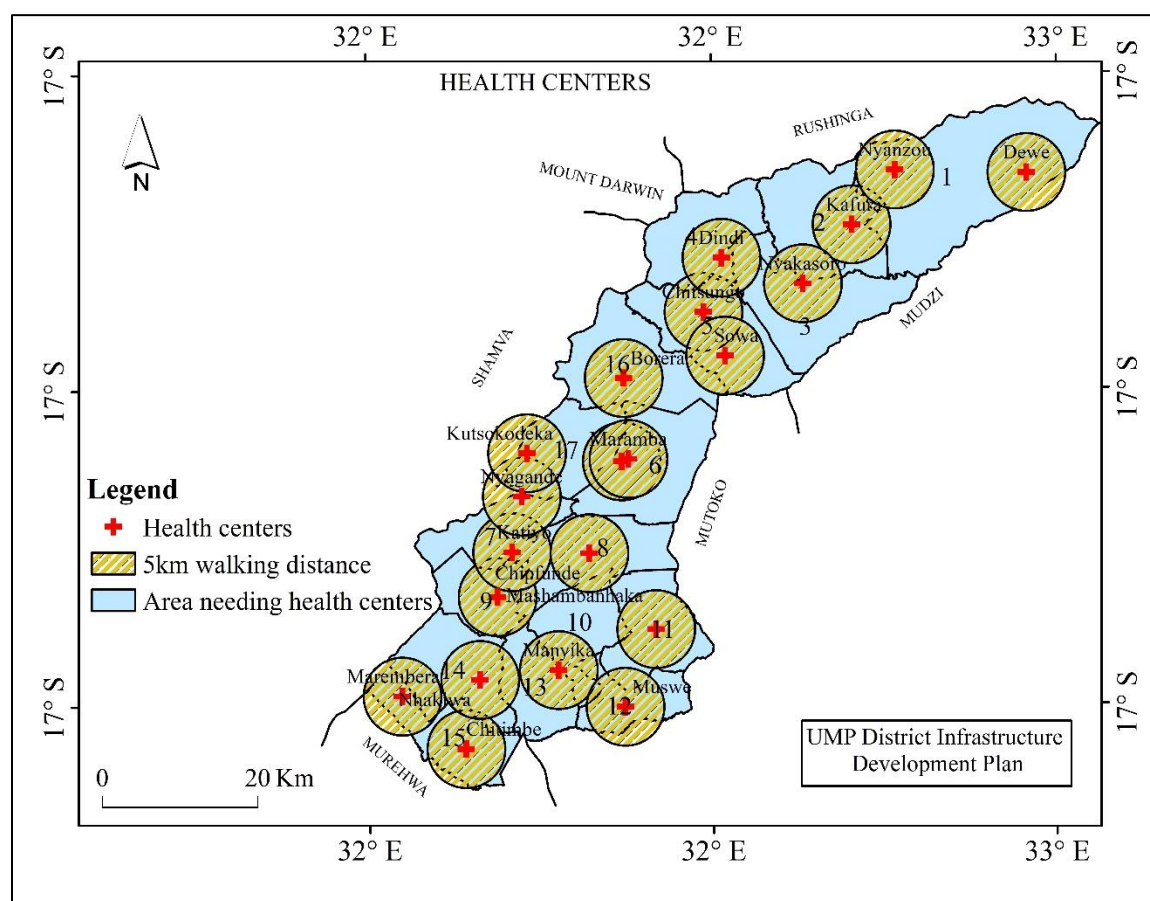
b) development of physical infrastructure such as roads, dams, boreholes, water and irrigation infrastructure; which enhances economic development.

4.2 **Population versus Health and Educational Facilities**

- 4.2.1 In 2012, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe had a population of 112 610. It increased to 124 226 in 2022.

- 4.2.2 The district population increased at an increasing rate from 0.7% to 1.03% during the 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 inter-censal periods respectively. The growth in population, and in particular, the dominance of the youth age group translates to an upsurge in the future demand for social facilities and services, such as education and health.
- 4.2.3 There is one district hospital and 20 clinics. While policy states that people should walk at most 5 km to access a health facility, 35% of the population in the district walk more than 5 km and there are cases where people walk up to 10 km in the district, particularly in Pfungwe (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Health Facilities



- 4.2.4 The district has 61 primary schools and 38 secondary schools. Enrolment in schools has been increasing steadily with the increase in population. While total enrolment was 36 967 students in 2014, it rose to 46 010 in 2024.
- 4.2.5 According to the existing education policy, school children should walk, at most, 5 km to reach a school. There are, however, areas where children walk more than the prescribed distance, for both primary and secondary schools. For primary schools, Dewe is the hardest hit. Secondary school distribution is sparse, particularly in Maramba and Pfungwe, where secondary school students walk for more than 10km. Pre – primary schools within the prescribed 2-3 km walking distance are very limited, and non-existent in most areas.

Figure 1.4: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Primary Schools

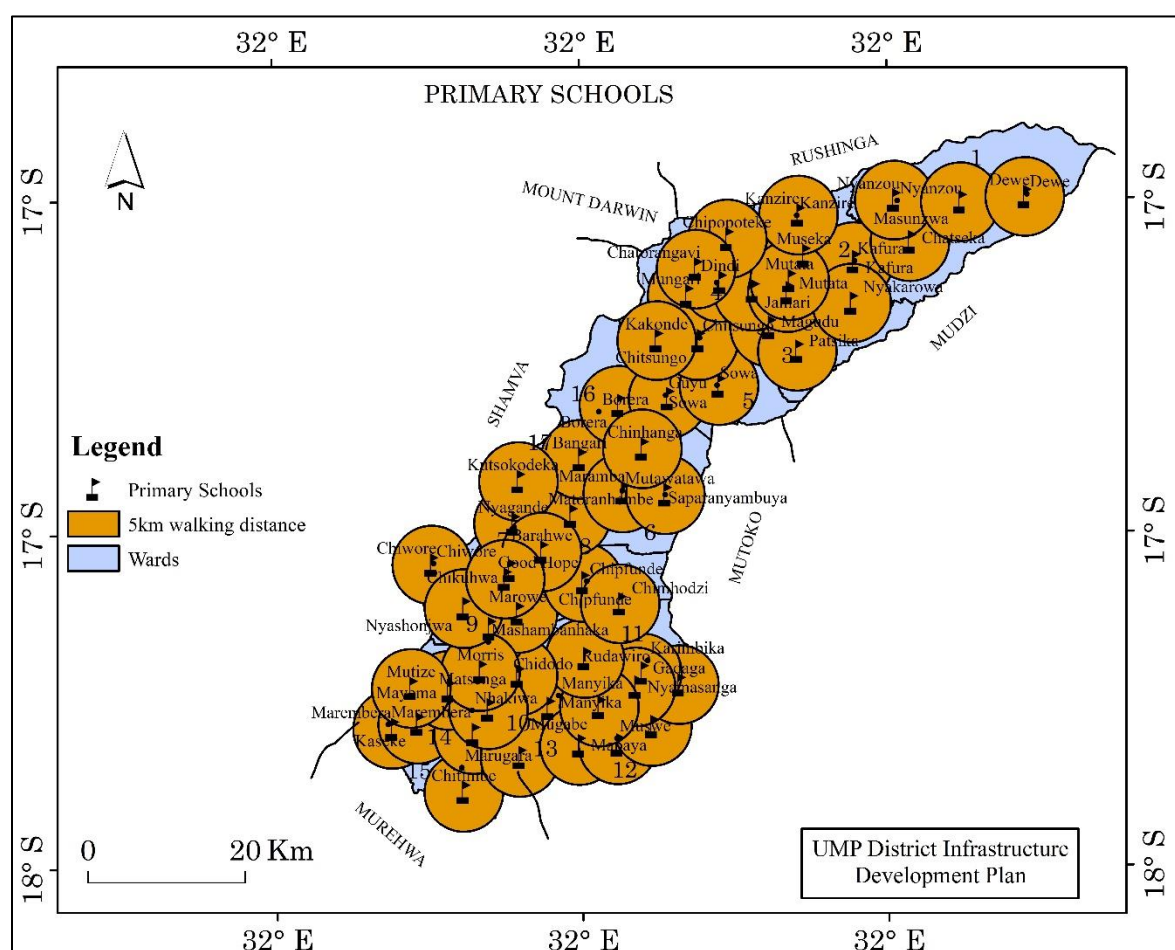
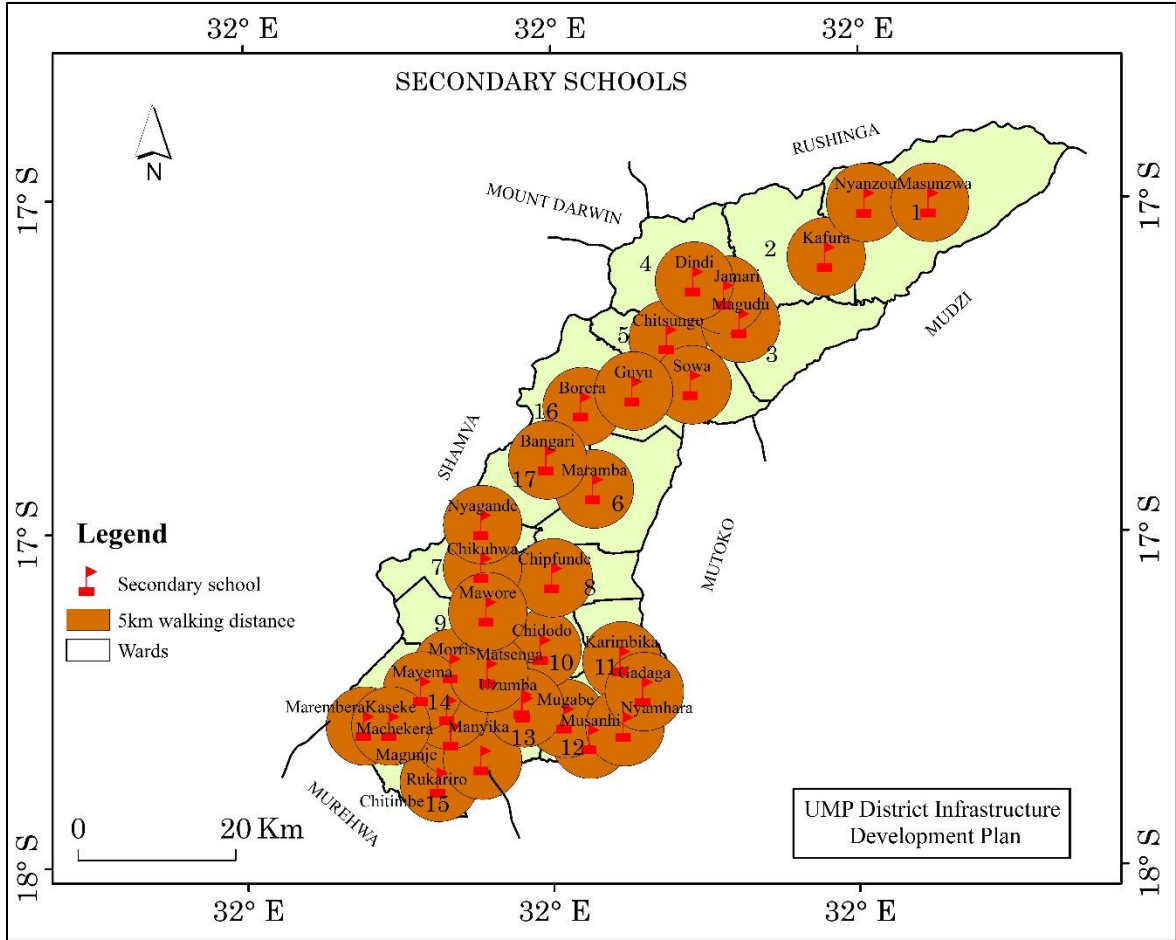


Figure 1.5: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Secondary Schools



4.3 Water and Sanitary Health (WASH) Infrastructure

- 4.3.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district has 513 boreholes. But 88 boreholes (20%) are not functioning. There is no village without potable water supply. In other words, there is no village which has no access to a borehole. However, some boreholes in some villages are not centrally located, thereby lengthening the distance walked by communities to access potable water.
- 4.3.2 A total of 20 418 households in the district, representing 58% of total district households, do not have toilets. This compromises the health and hygiene of the communities where this is prevalent.
- 4.3.3 All clinics have piped water schemes.

4.4 Irrigation Infrastructure

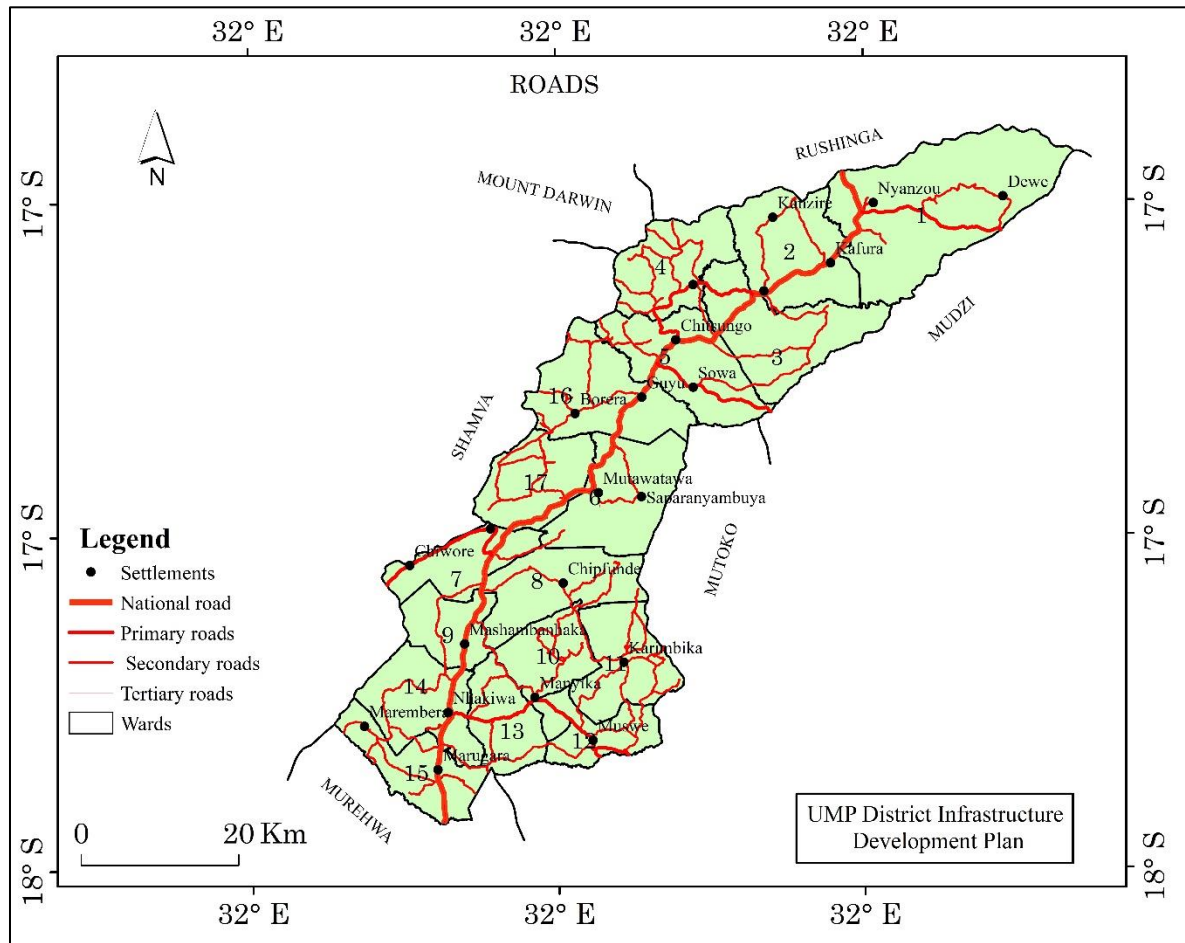
- 4.4.1 Agriculture is the main livelihood activity for the communities and is predominantly for subsistence. Arable farming is predominantly rain fed, with very limited irrigation. Saparanyambuya is the only viable irrigation scheme in the district. Yet the district has 35 dams and 6 weirs which are not being put to their maximum use, either because they are silted or breached, in a state of disrepair or existence of management challenges. As a result, irrigation is failing to uplift farmers and the district economy.
- 4.4.2 During the 2022/2023 agricultural season, 39 064.6 hectares were cultivated. Given a population of 124 226 and 38 098 farming households in the district, the cultivated area yields 0.31 hectares and 1 hectare per capita and per household respectively. This points out to there being pressure on land and need for irrigation to improve yields.

4.5 Physical Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Roads

- 4.5.1 The Murehwa – Madicheche road is the major spine road that gives access into the district. From Murehwa, it passes through Mutawatawa, which is the district administrative headquarters, to Mazowe bridge and then to Rushinga. It is tarred up to Mutawatawa. It becomes a dirty road beyond Mutawatawa, and it is in a poor state of repair.
- 4.5.2 The road links the district with neighbouring districts of Rushinga and Mudzi in the north. The poor state of the road limits movement of people, goods and services.

Figure 1.6: Existing Road Network



4.5.3 The poor condition of the following dirt roads, which are primary roads and linking neighbouring districts, and are either sand or earth roads, impede accessibility and smooth movement of traffic and transportation of goods and services. The roads are:

- a) the road from Nhakiwa through Uzumba High school, Manyika, Mugabe business centre, Nyadire bridge to Mutoko district;
- b) the road from Kawanga through Nyagande to Shamva district;
- c) road from chitsungo through Sowa, Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district;
- d) road from Chitsungo, Dindi to Mutata; and
- e) Binya road (road from Mazowe bridge through Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district).

Railway

- 4.5.4 There is a void in railway transportation, especially with carriage of bulky and heavy products like black granite and other minerals.

Dams and Weirs

- 4.5.5 The district has 35 dams and 6 weirs. The following dams and/or weirs are not functional because they are either silted, affected by hyacinth, bridged or pumps need repair:

- Musika
- Dindi
- Nyahondo
- Shamba
- Nyaitenga
- Matsenga
- Murondwe
- Guyu
- Shamba

The dams and weirs, if well managed, can bring relief for irrigation and watering livestock.

- 4.5.6 There is high potential for irrigation in the Mazowe and Nyadire valleys, through water abstraction. There is even higher potential in construction of a large dam at Nyatana. This would have district and national significance

Boreholes

- 4.5.7 The district has 513 boreholes. There are 88 boreholes, representing 17% of total boreholes, which are not functional.
- 4.5.8 There are still some areas where members of the community travel long distances to reach water points.

Figure 1.7: Existing Dams and Weirs

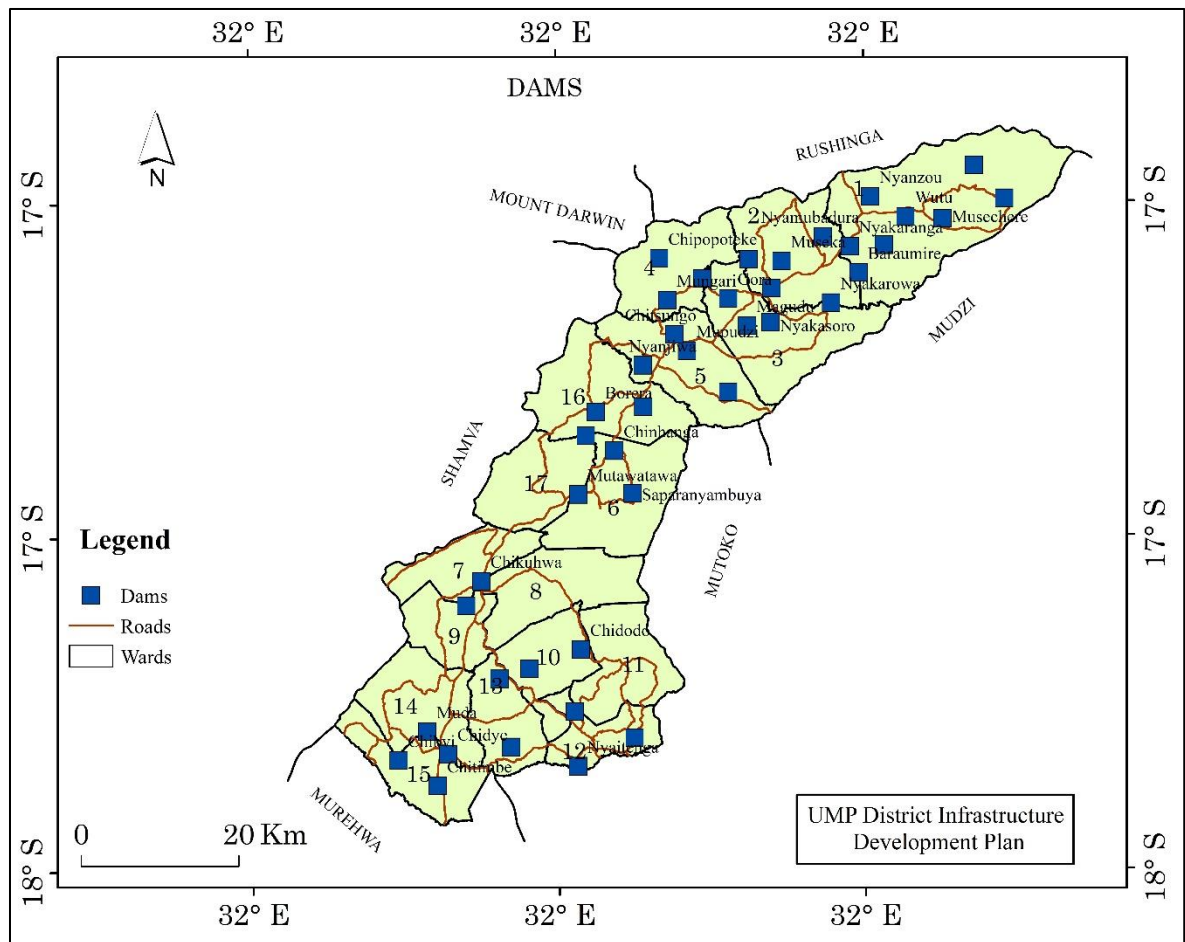
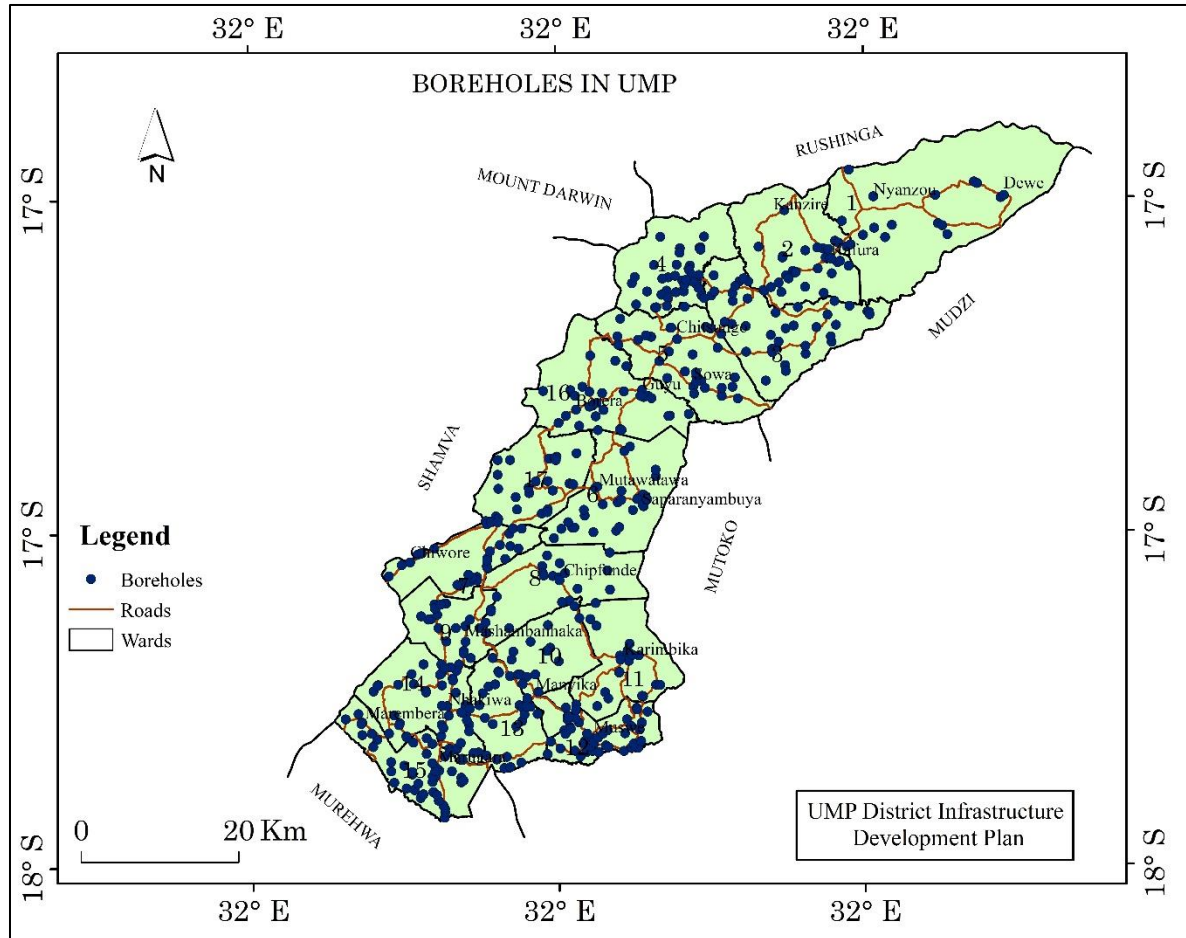


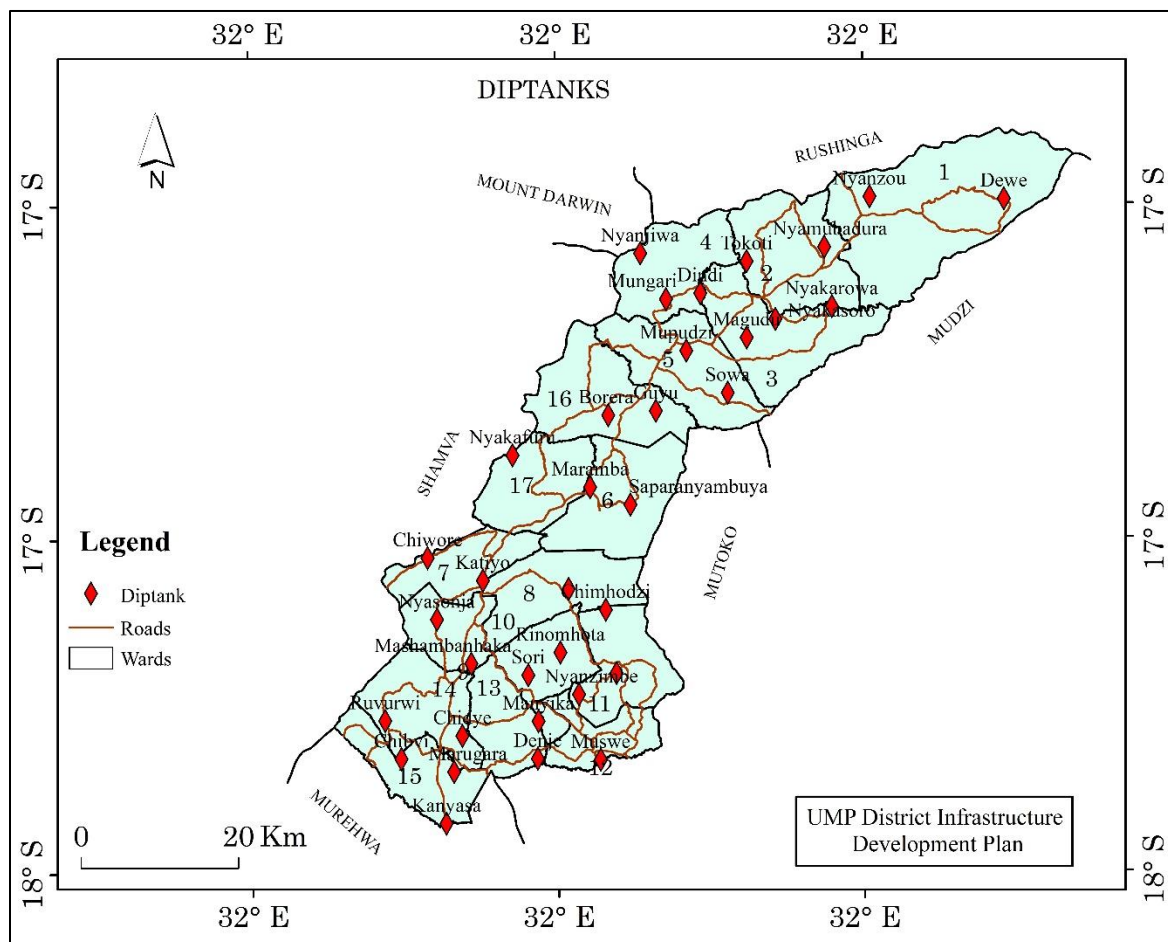
Fig 1.8: Existing Boreholes



Dip Tanks

- 4.5.9 There are 36 dip tanks in the district, with one at Shamba not working. The majority of dip tanks experience water challenges especially during the dry season. The most affected area is the drier Maramba and Pfungwe areas.
- 4.5.10 The worst affected dip tanks in respect of water availability during dry seasons are at Guyu, Dindi, Dewe, Borera, Sowa, Nyanjiwa, Tokoti and Mungari. In Uzumba, Mashambanhaka, Ruvhurwi, Denje and Nyakasikana, dip tanks also have water availability challenges.

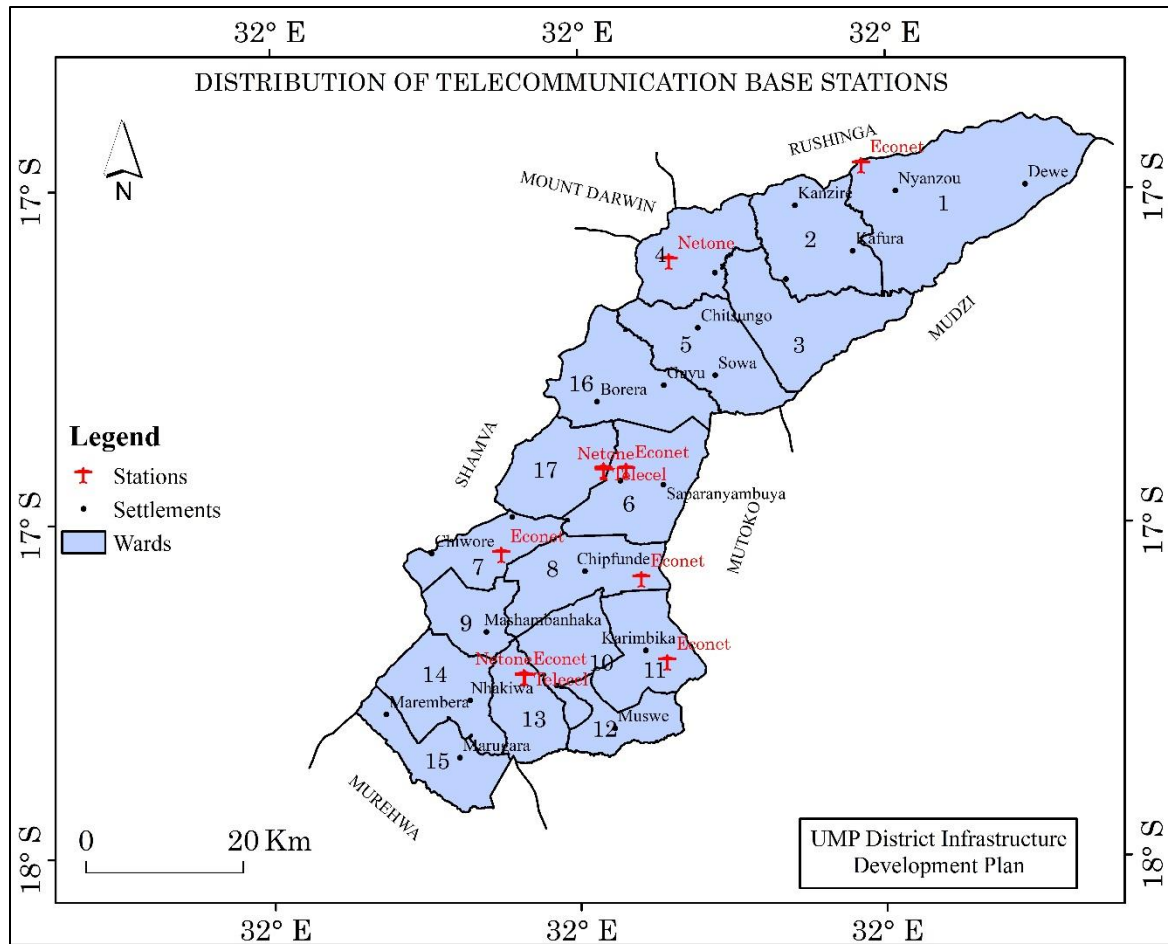
Figure 1.9: Existing Dip Tanks in the District



Communication

- 4.5.11 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is serviced by Econet and Netone mobile networks. Telecel has temporarily suspended its services in the district. However, there is poor connectivity in respect of mobile networks, thereby disrupting smooth and efficient communication. Landlines have the potential to expand telephone coverage to all parts of the district.
- 4.5.12 With the advent of mobile telecommunication services, land lines have been neglected. Yet they offer hope, given advanced global developments in Information and Communication Technology.

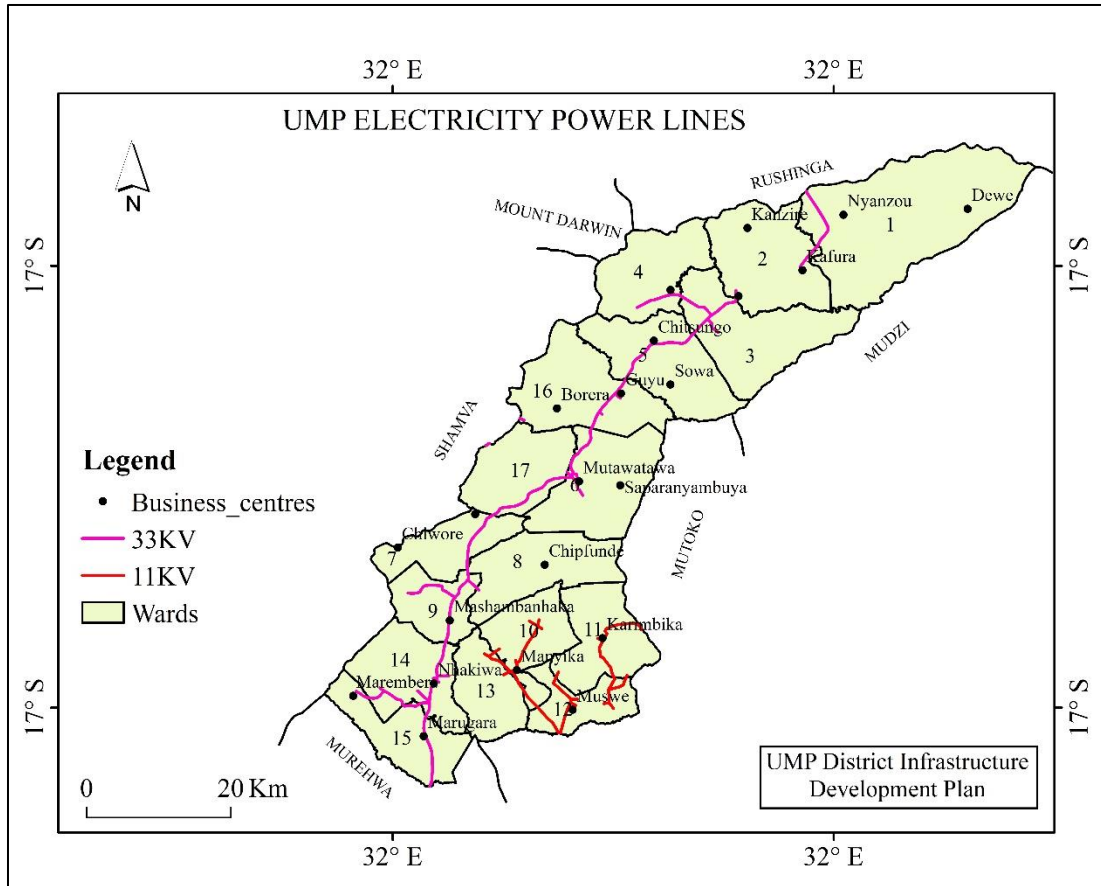
Figure 1.10: Distribution of Mobile Base Stations in UMP District



Power

4.5.13 Most parts of the district are not on the national grid in respect of electricity supply.

Figure 1.11: Electricity Distribution Network in UMP District



5 Forecasts

- 5.1 Development plans are essentially targeted at meeting people's needs and aspirations, as well as improving their quality of life. To achieve this, it is important to know the number of people being planned for, hence the need for population projection.
- 5.2 The population growth rate between 2002 and 2012 was 0.7%. It increased to 1.03% between 2012 and 2022.
- 5.3 Arithmetic progression method is used to project future population. In this method the average increase of population per decade is calculated from the past census and added to the current population to find out population in the next decade. The average increase of population per decade of 9 513 was used. This method is suitable for well settled and established communities, and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has been assumed to be such.

The formula used is thus: $P_n = P + NC$

where:

P_n = projected population;

P = present population;

N = average population increase per decade; and

C = number of decades

Table 1: Population Projections

YEAR	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/HECTARE)
2022	124 226	0.46
2024	126 128	0.47
2027	128 982	0.48
2030	131 836	0.49
2032	133 738	0.5
2034	135 641	0.51
2039	140 397	0.52
2040	141349	0.53
2042	143 251	0.53
2044	145 153	0.54

- 5.4 While the population was 124 226 as at the 2022 census, it is estimated at 126 128 in 2024. In 2030, it is estimated to have increased to 131 836. It is expected to have increased to 135 641 and 140 397 by 2034 and 2039 respectively. The time frame of this plan is expected to be 15 years.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Water

- 5.5 The projected population growth will result in an increased demand for potable water. To this end, additional sources of water supply will be needed within the plan period.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

- 5.6 As population increases, there will obviously be pressure on existing school facilities. This, coupled with existing long walking distances prevailing in some localities and some schools, new pre-primary, primary and secondary schools will be needed.
- 5.7 The long walking distances is a clear indicator of need for establishment of boarding schools at both primary and secondary school levels.
- 5.8 There will be demand for other facilities like libraries, laboratories and communication centres in order to cope with the demands of the digital world.

HEALTH

- 5.9 Given the projected population increase, there will be pressure on existing facilities. There will be need for more health facilities, and improving existing health centres, in terms of modernizing them and increased availability of drugs and introduction of e-health in order to cope with new technological innovations.

RECREATION

- 5.10 There is a dearth of recreational facilities in the district. With increased population, there will be need for recreational facilities such as stadia and related infrastructure.

MUTAWATAWA DISTRICT CENTRE

- 5.11 With increased population, there will be an increase in the demand for more land, particularly for residential development. More land will be required for its expansion beyond the existing gazetted boundary.

Once this happens, development of physical infrastructure (water and sewerage reticulation and treatment plans) becomes necessary.

6 INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

6.1 Social Development Infrastructure Policies and Proposals

i) Education

Policies

- a) Ensure that education facilities are accessible to all school going children.
- b) Improve the quality of education at schools in the district.

Proposals

- a) All schools under construction to be completed during the first year of this plan.
- b) Establish pre-schools which are within 3km walking distance to ensure accessibility by young children.
- c) Construct new primary schools to reduce walking distances to 5 km for all primary schools in the district.
- d) Construct new secondary schools to reduce walking distances to 5 km for secondary schools in the district.
- e) Introduce a (Government) boarding school in Pfungwe.
- f) Establish a tertiary educational institution (Vocational Training Centre) in Pfungwe, at Nyakasoro.
- g) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.
- h) Improve the provision of libraries, laboratories and communication centres at all schools.

ii) Health

Policies

- a) Health facilities must be easily accessible to all people in the district.
- b) Improve the quality of health services at all health facilities in the district.

Proposals

- a) All health centres under construction to be completed during the first year of this plan.
- b) Construct new health facilities in those areas where people are walking beyond 5km to access health facilities.
- c) Establish a hospital at the proposed Dindi Rural Service Center.

iii) Community Development and Recreation

Policies

- a) Provide for the security and safety of victims of gender based violence.
- b) Provision of recreational facilities for all ages.

Proposals

- a) Establish a safe house in the district for victims of gender based violence.
- b) Ensure that the needs of the physically challenged are incorporated in the planning of facilities, such as public building entrances and parking
- c) Provide recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia and playgrounds .

6.2 Irrigation Infrastructure

Policy

- a) Maximise on existing water bodies for agricultural production.

Proposal

- a) Identify, demarcate and secure all irrigable land near dams, weirs and other water bodies in the district, and provide requisite infrastructure for irrigation..
- b) Construction of Nyatana Dam and utilize it for irrigation, electricity generation and tourism.

6.3 Physical Infrastructure

i) Transport, Power and Communication

Policies

- a) Facilitate the transportation of goods and services.
- b) Facilitate easy communication among people.
- c) Facilitate easy movement of people
- d) Provide electricity in all parts of the district.
- e) Adopt use of alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy.

Proposals

- a) Surfacing Mutawatawa – Madicheche road.

- b) Surfacing the road from Nhakiwa, through Uzumba High school, Mugabe business centre to Manyika.
- c) Surfacing the road from Manyika to Nyadire Bridge.
- d) Upgrading the following roads:
 - the road from Kawanga through Nyagande to Shamva district;
 - road from Chitsungo through Sowa, Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district;
 - road from Chitsungo, Dindi to Mutata; and
 - Binya road (road from Mazowe bridge through Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district).
- e) Install a Telephone landline system from Murewa to Nyanzou
- f) Establish more boosters, and upgrade existing ones, to enhance telecommunication within and with people outside the district.
- g) Establish community centres with libraries and internet facilities at Rural Service Centres.
- h) Each school must have internet facilities for access by both students and communities.
- i) Construction of a railway line to facilitate transportation of goods.
- j) Provide electricity at establishments and facilities without electricity.

ii) Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

Policies

- a) Potable water must be easily accessible to every household in the district.
- b) All dams and weirs must be readily available for intended uses.
- c) Every household to have toilet facilities for the promotion of a safe living environment.

Proposals

- a) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional boreholes in the district.
- b) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional dams and weirs in the district.
- c) Initiate processes for construction of a dam at the confluence of Mazowe and Nyadire rivers to be used for irrigation, power generation and tourism.
- d) Ensure the construction of toilets to each and every household without such a facility.

6.4 Growth of District and Rural Service Centres

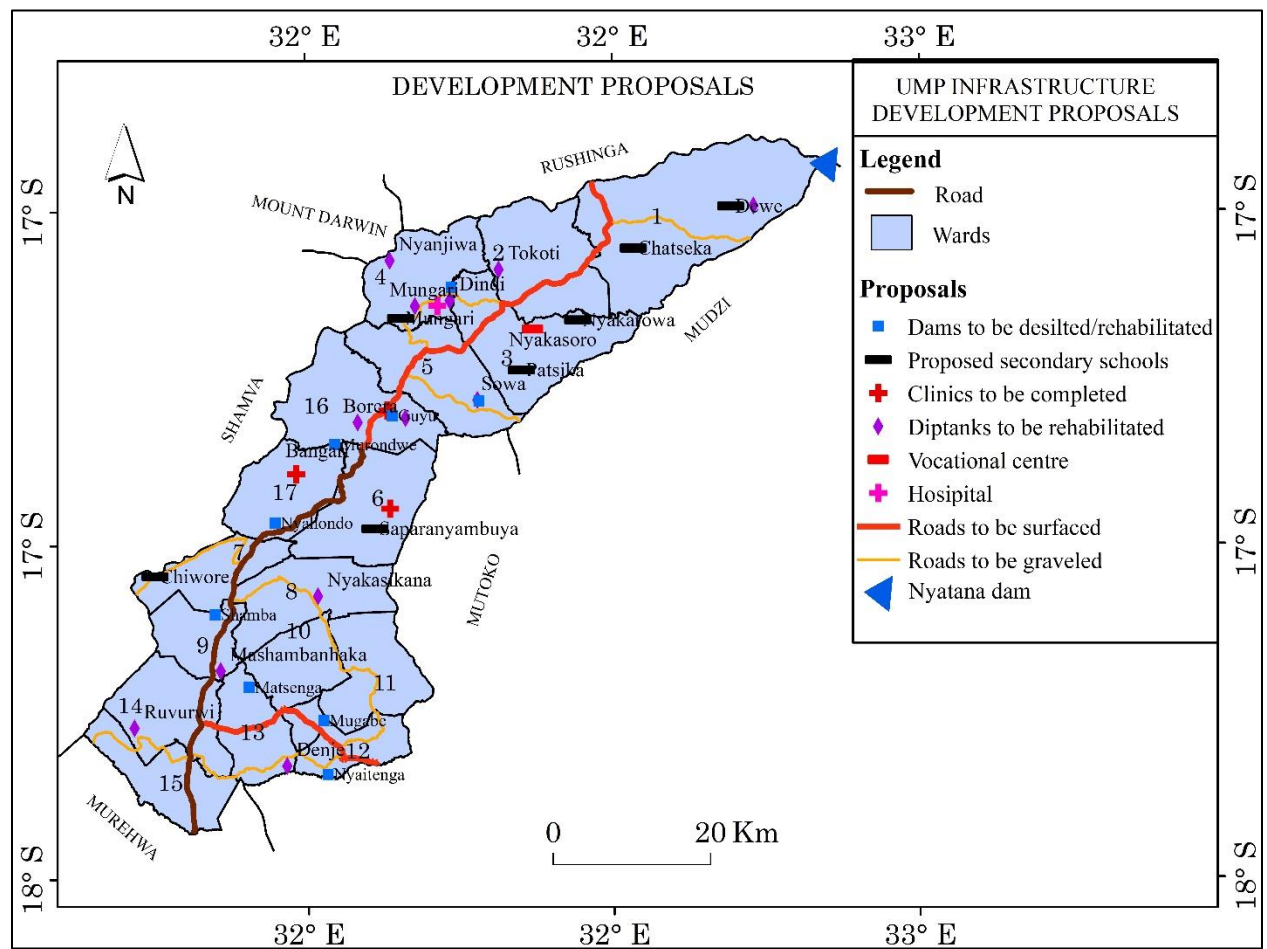
Policy

Facilitate development and growth of District and Rural Service Centre into viable urban settlements.

Proposal

Provide requisite infrastructure for the development of the District and Rural Service centres.

Figure 1.12: Infrastructure Development Proposals



7 PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

7.1 The implementation of the infrastructure plan proposals will be done in phases, given its long term horizon, which is 15 years. In terms of timing, some proposals will be prioritized and implemented during the first year of the plan, while others will be within the first three years of the plan and subsequent periods of the plan.

7.2 THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASES are as follows:

i) Priority Projects and Programs– 2025

These include those projects which are most urgent; those which have been started but not completed due to financial constraints; priority projects which can be undertaken in a year and district priority projects to be initiated in the first year.

ii) Phase I: Projects and Programs: 2025 – 2027

An estimated costing is captured in Table 2 for capital projects in this phase.

iii) Phase II: Projects and Programs: 2028 – 2030

Costings were not done for this and subsequent phases, as they will be reviewed annually during implementation of the plan

iv) Phase III: Projects and Programs: 2031 – 2035

v) Phase IV: Projects and Programs: 2036 – 2039

7.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.3.1 Priority Projects and Programs Implementation Period – 2025

i) Education

All class room blocks and schools under construction to be completed.

ii) Health

All health centres under construction to be completed.

7.3.2. Phase I Social Development Projects and Programs : 2025 – 2027

i) Education

Commence construction and establishment of pre-schools.

ii) Health

Construction of toilets for each and every household without such a facility.

iii) Community Development and Recreation

Provision of recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia and playgrounds.

7.3.3. Phase II Social Development Projects and Programs: 2028 – 2030

- i) Construction of 3 new primary schools.
- ii) Construction of a new boarding secondary school.
- iii) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.

7.3.4 Phase III Social Development Projects and Programs: 2031 – 2035

- i) Construction of new primary schools
- ii) Construction of new health centres
- iii) Construction of new secondary schools

7.3.5 Phase IV Social Development Projects and Programs: 2036 – 2039

- i) Construct new primary schools
- ii) Construct new health centres

7.4. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

7.4.1 TRANSPORT, POWER AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

7.4.1.1 Priority Projects and Programs Implementation Period – 2025

7.4.1.2 Phase I Projects and Programs : 2025 – 2027

- i) Surfacing of Mutawatawa – Madicheche road 56km.
- ii) Surfacing Nhakiwa – Manyika road - 13km
- iii) Surfacing Manyika- Nyadire road - 16km
- iv) Initiate Nyatana Dam construction program
- vi) Regravelling the following roads to gravel standard:
 - Chitsungo- Sowa- Nyadire Bridge road - 18km
 - Katiyo- Chipfunde- Musanhi road - 45km
 - Kawanga -Nyagande to Shamva district - 23km
 - Magunje -Marembere- Nyagui bridge - 19km

- Magunje- Muswe road - 25 km
 - Total 130km to be gravelled at USD25,000/km
- vii) Establish and upgrade boosters and landlines to enhance communication
- viii). Adopt use of alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy.

7.4.1.3 Phase II Projects and Programs: 2028 – 2030

Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads:

- Chitsungo -Dindi – Mutata road - 22km
- Binya road to Nyatana - 20km.

7.4.1.4 Phase III Projects and Programs: 2031 – 2035

Continuous road maintenance program.

7.4.2 IRRIGATION, WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

7.4.2.1 Irrigation, Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Projects Implementation Period 2025

- a) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dams and weirs and make them ready for the intended use.
- b) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dip tanks.
- c) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional boreholes and deep wells

7.4.2.2. Irrigation, Water and Sanitation Phase I Projects and Programs : 2025 – 2027

Establish irrigation schemes at every dam and weir, wherever possible.

7.4.2.3 Phase II Projects and Programs: 2028 – 2030

Drilling of new boreholes.

7.4.2.4 Phase III Projects and Programs: 2031 – 2035

- i) Drilling of new boreholes
- ii) Abstract water from Mazowe river and establish irrigation schemes along Mazowe

- river valley.
- iii) Abstract water from Nyadire river and establish irrigation schemes along Nyadire river valley.

7.4.2.5 Phase IV Irrigation, Water and Sanitation Projects and Programs: 2036 – 2039

- i) Drilling of boreholes
- ii) Construction of a dam at the confluence of Mazowe and Nyadire rivers for irrigation, tourism and power generation.

7.4.3 Growth of District and Rural Service Centres

7.4.3.1 Phase I Projects and Programs : 2025 – 2027

- i). Provision of physical infrastructure services at Mutawatawa District Service Centre

7.4.3.2 Phase II Projects and Programs: 2028 – 2030

- ii) Designate Dindi as a Rural Service centre and provision of requisite physical infrastructure.
- iii) Layout plans for Rural Service centres and provision of physical infrastructure.

TABLE 2 : PHASED INFRASTRUCTURE PROPOSALS, IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND COST

SOCIAL SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE

PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2025

PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COST ESTIMATE
Health All health centres under construction to be completed: Tsokodeka, Bangare, Saparanyambuya and Guyu. At USD20,000 each	RIDA; UMP Rural District Council	USD 80 000
Education		

All schools under construction to be completed at USD25000-50000 each	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education UMP Rural District Council	\$250,000
PHASE I: 2025 – 2027 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Health xvi) Construction of toilets for each and every household. [2 000 x \$300 each]	Communities UMP RDC Min of Health and Child care	USD200-400 \$6,000,000
xi) Construction of a vocational training centre in Pfungwe at Nyakasoro.	Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Govt. and Public Works	\$100,000
Commence construction and establishment of pre-schools. [One each ward x \$10000]	UMP RDC Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	\$170 000
Community & Recreation Facilities Provision of recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia and playgrounds	Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Recreation	
PHASE II: 2028 – 2030 IMPLEMENTATION		
Health Construction of a new health centre	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare RIDA; UMP RDC	
Education Construction of 3 new primary schools	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, RIDA, UMP RDC	
Construction of a new government boarding secondary school in Pfungwe.	RIDA; UMP RDC; Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	
xi) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary education	
PHASE III: 2031 – 2035 IMPLEMENTATION		

Health Construction of new health centres	RIDA; Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; UMP RDC	
Education Construction of new primary schools Construction of new secondary schools	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; RIDA; UMP RDC	
PHASE IV:2036 – 2039 IMPLEMENTATION		
Health Construct new health centres	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; RIDA; UMP RDC	
Education Construct new pre-school, primary and secondary schools.	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; RIDA; UMP RDC	
TRANSPORT, POWER AND COMMUNICATION PROPOSAL		
PHASE 1: 2025-2027 IMPLEMENTATION		
PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COST ESTIMATE
i) Surfacing of Mutawatawa – Madicheche road, 56km @ USD500,000/km double seal, 8m wide. Shelverts 1.2km ii) Surfacing Nhakiwa- Manyika 13km @USD400000/km iii) Surfacing Nyadire- Mutoko rd 16km @USD400000/km	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development RIDA through PSIP annual budget	USD28m total over 3-5 yrs USD2.6m USD11.6m
iv) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chitsungo- Sowa- Nyadire Bridge 18km • Katiyo- Chipfunde- Musanhi 45km • Kawanga -Nyagande to Shamva district 23km • Magunje -Marembera- Nyagui bridge 19km • Magunje- Muswe 25 km 	RIDA; UMP RDC; NGO's	USD 3.25m

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 130km gravelled at USD25,000/km 		
PHASE 2: 2028-2030 IMPLEMENTATION		
Transport Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chitsungo – Dindi – Mutata road. Binya road. 	RIDA; UMP RDC; NGO's	
Communication Establish and upgrade boosters and landlines to enhance communication. \$60000 to \$100000 each booster, depending on terrain. Coverage 10km radius.	Econet, Netone, Telone	
Install a Telephone landline system from Murewa to Nyanzou		
Establish community centres with libraries and internet facilities at Rural Service Centres.	RDC,	
Each school must have internet facilities for access by both students and communities.	Min of Primary and Secondary Education	
Energy All centres and establishments to be on Zesa national electricity grid. Advocate for more solar energy use and PPPs	RDC, ZERA, ZESA	
PHASE 3: 2031-2035 IMPLEMENTATION		
Continuous road improvement		
PHASE IV: 2036-2039 IMPLEMENTATION		
Transport Embark on railway line construction to link District to national network	MOT, National Railways.	

IRRIGATION, WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2025

PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COST ESTIMATE
i) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dams; Desiltation of Musika, Dindi, Nyahondo and Guyu dams.	ZINWA	USD50 000
Nyaitenga faulty pump	RIDA UMP RDC	USD200
Murondwe and Katiyo breached [at USD10,000 each]		USD20 000
Removal of Invasive plant		USD50 000
Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional weirs at \$5000 each and make them ready for the intended use.		
Shamba desilting at USD5000		
a) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dip tanks.		Each USD500
b) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional boreholes and deep wells [eg new 1HP pump USD15		Each USD200

PHASE 1: 2025-2027 IMPLEMENTATION

ii) Initiate Nyatana Dam construction program	ZINWA RIDA, MOL	USD413 m over 3-5 yrs
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PHASE II: 2028- 2030 IMPLEMENTATION

Establish irrigation schemes at every dam and weir, wherever possible.	Ministry of Lands; RIDA	USD600 000 for 10 x50ha pilot scheme, on small weir
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Trial area 50 Ha. 50-100 farmers 100000L Tank \$800-1000, Drip irrigation \$800-1000 per ha, Other works eg 3 check dams \$1500. Pump 5Hp \$1000 Weir \$10000 Total \$60000		
Drilling of new boreholes.	RIDA; UMP RDC NGO's	

PHASE III: 2031-2035 IMPLEMENTATION

Drilling of new boreholes	RIDA; UMP RDC; Ministry of Local Govt and Public Works	
i) Abstract water from Mazowe river and establish irrigation schemes along Mazowe river valley. ii) Abstract water from Nyadire river and establish irrigation schemes along Nyadire river valley.	Ministry of Agriculture; RIDA; UMP RDC	

PHASE IV: 2036-2039 IMPLEMENTATION

Drilling of boreholes	RIDA; UMP RDC	
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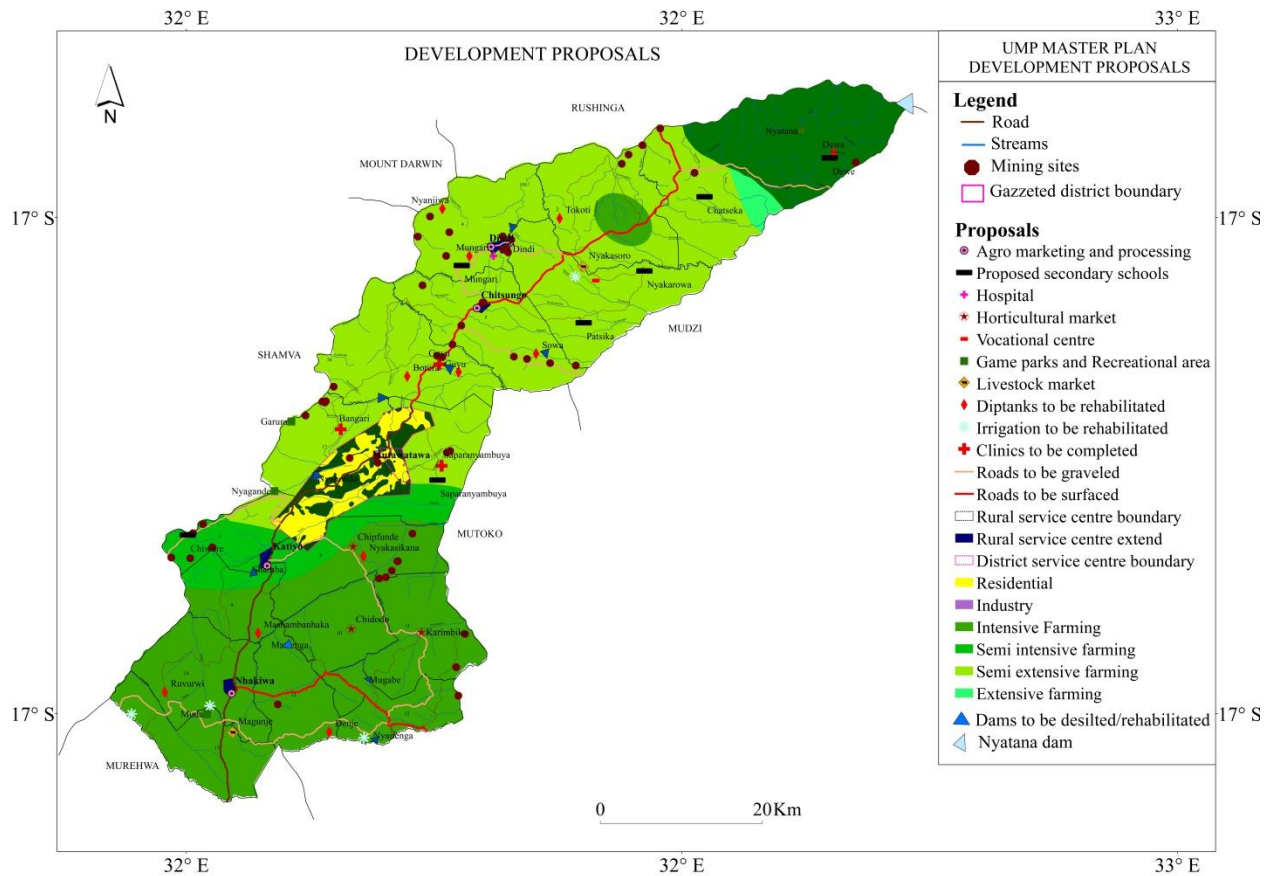
INFRASTRUCTURE AT DISTRICT AND RURAL SERVICE CENTRES

PHASE1: 2025-2027 IMPLEMENTATION

PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	COST ESTIMATE
i) Provision of serviced stands at District and Rural Service Centres ii) Designate Dindi as a Rural Service centre and provide infrastructure.	UMP RDC; Ministry of Local Govt and Public Works	
iii) Infrastructure provision at Rural Service centres	UMP RDC	
PHASE II:2028–2030 IMPLEMENTATION		
Water and sewer reticulation at District and Rural Service Centers		
PHASE III:2031 – 2035 IMPLEMENTATION		
Upgrade water and sewage Treatment plants		

- 7.5** The implementation of the Master Plan shall, as a minimum, involve the agencies mentioned. Costs have also been estimated for the first 3 years. Beyond that costs will need to be reviewed. The master plan has to be kept under review, with key reviews in the 10th or 15th year:
- 7.6** The infrastructure development proposals are a component of the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master Plan proposals, which are shown on Figure 1.13 below.

Figure 1.13: UMP Development Proposals



8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Distrit Infrastructure Master Plan requires the active co-operation, support and participation of all agencies in implementing the infrastructure development proposals, otherwise it becomes a meaningless document. Their role is critical to the success of the plan. The plan has to be monitored and periodically reviewed in order to ensure that its implementation is on course.
- 8.2 Government must pursue policies and also create the institutional framework that will not only permit, but also promote development in districts like Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe.
- 8.3 It is imperative that the plan is kept under monitoring to ensure its implementation and adjustment in line with socio – economic changes.