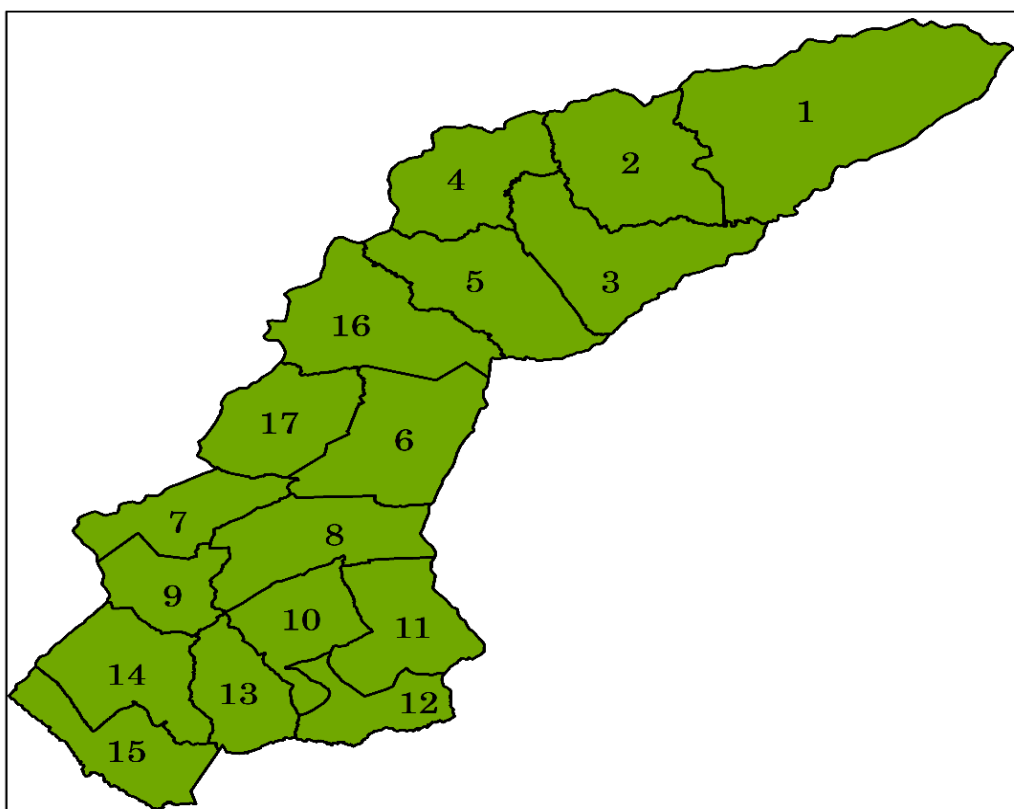


# UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

## REPORT OF STUDY



***UMP ZVATAIDA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL***

***OCTOBER 2024***

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
LIST OF CONTENTS .....	i
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES .....	v
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	vii
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2 NEED AND JUSTIFICATION FOR A MASTER PLAN .....	1
1.3 PURPOSE, SCOPE, FUNCTIONS AND UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES ....	2
1.4 STATUTORY PROVISION.....	3
1.5 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES .....	3
1.6 THE PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS .....	4
1.7 STRUCTURE OF REPORT OF STUDY .....	5
2 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT .....	7
2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, SIZE AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES .....	7
2.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT .....	7
2.3 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT .....	8
3 METHODOLOGY .....	11
3.1 RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES .....	11
3.2 DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS .....	13
4 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT .....	16
4.1 CLIMATE .....	16
4.2 TOPOGRAPHY .....	27
4.3 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE .....	28
4.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS .....	30
4.5 VEGETATION .....	31
4.6 WILDLIFE .....	32
5 LAND TENURE AND EXISTING LAND USE ACTIVITIES .....	33
5.1 LAND TENURE SYSTEM .....	33
5.2 LAND UTILIZATION .....	35
6 POPULATION .....	44
6.2 POPULATION COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS	44
6.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY .....	44
7 LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES.....	52
7.1 AGRICULTURE.....	52

7.2	MINING.....	72
8	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES .....	76
8.1	ROADS .....	76
8.2	RAIL TRANSPORT .....	78
8.3	POLICE STATIONS .....	78
8.4	WATER .....	79
8.5	ENERGY .....	82
8.6	COMMUNICATION .....	85
8.7	SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	87
9	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES .....	89
9.1	EDUCATION .....	89
9.2	HEALTH .....	96
9.3	SOCIAL WELFARE .....	101
9.4	CULTURAL AND HERITAGE SITES .....	103
9.5	GENDER AND YOUTH MAINSTREAMING .....	104
10	STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT .....	127
10.1	BACKGROUND .....	127
10.2	SOIL EROSION .....	127
10.3	STREAM BANK CULTIVATION .....	128
10.4	BIODIVERSITY .....	130
10.5	WETLANDS .....	131
10.6	SILTATION .....	132
10.7	ILLEGAL MINING .....	133
10.8	WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	135
10.9	PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS .....	135
11	IDENTIFIED PLANNING ISSUES.....	137
11.1	ISSUES, CONFLICTS AND CONSTRAINTS.....	137
11.2	PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS.....	142
	REFERENCES.....	144
	APPENDICES.....	146

## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1 Plan Preparation Process .....	5
Figure 2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe: National Context .....	8
Figure 2.2 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe: Regional Context .....	9
Figure 4.1 Trend in mean monthly temperature: 1990 to 2020 .....	16
Figure 4.2 Mean monthly temperature: 1990 to 2020 .....	17
Figure 4.3 Mean monthly temperature: 1990 to 2020 .....	18
Figure 4.4 Annual rainfall: 1981 to 2023.....	20
Figure 4.5 Annual rainfall sampled points line graph .....	20
Figure 4.6 Mean monthly rainfall line graph .....	22
Figure 4.7 Mean monthly rainfall bar graph .....	23
Figure 4.8 Mean monthly rainfall line graph at sampled points .....	23
Figure 4.9 Agro-ecological zones 1960 .....	26
Figure 4.10 Agro-ecological zones 2020 .....	27
Figure 4.11 Elevation .....	28
Figure 4.12 UMP Catchments .....	29
Figure 4.13 UMP Soils .....	30
Figure 5.1 Communal Areas of UMP .....	33
Figure 5.2 District wards .....	34
Figure 5.3 Location of Nyatana Game Park .....	42
Figure 5.4 Location of Garura Game Park .....	42
Figure 5.5 Location of Nyagande Game Park .....	43
Figure 6.1 UMP Population by ward .....	45
Figure 6.2 Spatial Distribution of District Population by ward.....	46
Figure 6.3 District Inter-Census Population Growth .....	46
Figure 6.4 Rural age sex pyramid 2022 .....	48

Figure 6.5	UMP Households by ward .....	50
Figure 6.6	Households size by ward .....	50
Figure 6.7	Size of Households by ward .....	51
Figure 7.1	UMP cropping area: 2015 to 2024 .....	57
Figure 7.2	District yield by crop: 2015 to 2024 .....	60
Figure 7.3	Spatial distribution of boreholes .....	67
Figure 7.4	UMP livestock: 2019 to 2024 .....	68
Figure 7.5	Spatial distribution of dip tanks .....	70
Figure 7.6	Distribution of minerals in UMP .....	73
Figure 8.1	Road network in UMP .....	77
Figure 8.2	Location of Police stations and bases .....	79
Figure 8.3	Distribution of boreholes in UMP .....	81
Figure 8.4	Distribution of dams in UMP .....	82
Figure 8.5	Electricity Power Lines in the District.....	85
Figure 8.6	Location of base mobile stations in UMP .....	86
Figure 9.1	UMP school enrolment: 2014 to 2024 .....	90
Figure 9.2	Spatial distribution of primary schools .....	91
Figure 9.3	Threshold 5km walking distance to primary schools .....	91
Figure 9.4	Spatial distribution of secondary schools .....	92
Figure 9.5	Threshold 5km walking distance to secondary schools .....	93
Figure 9.6	UMP Examination results: 2007 to 2023 .....	96
Figure 9.7	Spatial distribution of health centres .....	98
Figure 9.8	Threshold 5 km walking Distance to health centres .....	98
Figure 10.1	Soil Erosion Prevalence in UMP .....	128
Figure 10.2	Streambank Cultivation in UMP .....	129
Figure 10.3	Invasive species in UMP .....	130
Figure 10.4	UMP Wetlands .....	132

Figure 10.5	Siltation in UMP .....	133
Figure 10.6	Mineral exploitation in UMP .....	134
Figure 10.7	Location of projects for promoting environmental awareness in UMP .....	136

## ***LIST OF TABLES***

Table 4.1	Mean monthly temperature: 1990 to 2020 .....	18
Table 4.2	Annual rainfall: 1981 to 2023 .....	21
Table 4.3	Mean monthly rainfall .....	23
Table 5.1	Land use disposition .....	36
Table 5.2	Commercial and industrial activities at Mutawatawa .....	38
Table 5.3	Production levels of horticultural crops .....	39
Table 5.4	Nutritional Gardens in UMP .....	40
Table 6.1	UMP population by ward and sex 2022 .....	45
Table 6.2	Distribution of child and adult population.....	47
Table 6.3	Mashonaland east distribution of child and adult population .....	48
Table 6.4	UMP Number of households and household size by ward 2022 .....	49
Table 7.1	District area planted: 2015/16 to 2023/24 seasons .....	58
Table 7.2	District yield by crop: 2015 to 2023.....	59
Table 7.3	UMP number of households and household size by ward: 2022 .....	62
Table 7.4	Tillage figures: 2019 to 2024 .....	63
Table 7.5	UMP dams with irrigation schemes .....	64
Table 7.6	UMP piped water schemes, dam weirs and boreholes .....	69
Table 8.1	Distribution of boreholes by ward .....	80
Table 8.2	Functional and non- functional boreholes .....	81
Table 8.3	Table 8.3: Distribution of Households in Dwelling Units with	

	Electricity in 2022.....	83
Table 8.4	Table 8.4: Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking.....	84
Table 8.5	Sanitation Facilities in the District.....	87
Table 8.6	Percentage distribution of sanitation facilities in UMP.....	88
Table 9.1	UMP school enrolment: 2014 to 2024 .....	89
Table 9.2	UMP Staffing levels: Primary schools .....	90
Table 9.3	UMP Staffing levels: Secondary schools .....	94
Table 9.4	UMP Exam results: 2007 to 2023 .....	94
Table 9.5	UMP Primary school heads by sex .....	95
Table 9.6	Distribution of clinics in UMP .....	97
Table 9.7	UMP District hospital staff .....	99
Table 9.8	UMP malaria cases .....	100
Table 9.9	UMP District Food Deficit Mitigation Programme .....	102
Table 9.10	Cultural and heritage sites in UMP .....	103
Table 9.11	National assembly representation .....	107
Table 9.12	Proportion of Male and female councillors .....	108
Table 9.13	Political Leadership positions in UMP RDC .....	109
Table 9.14	UMP council employees in leadership positions .....	110
Table 9.15	Women in leadership positons in public institutions in UMP .....	111
Table 9.16	Traditional leadership in UMP .....	113
Table 9.17	Gender disaggregation of school enrolment in UMP .....	114
Table 9.18	UMP Gender Disaggregation of Senior Staff members .....	115
Table 9.19	Crimes related to gender abuse in UMP: 2016-2024.....	118
Table 9.20	Protection orders applied for in UMP: 2014-2024.....	119
Table 9.21	Awareness campaigns on GBV and anti-child marriages in UMP.....	120
Table 9.22	Number of beneficiaries for the Women development fund in UMP.....	121

Table 9.23	Number of women linked to markets .....	123
Table 9.24	Number of women in the legal mining sector .....	125
Table 9.25	Number of women who applied for land from RDC .....	125

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Services
AREX	Agricultural Rural Extension Services
ATE	Allocated Teacher Establishment
CHIRPS	Climate Hazards Group Infra – Red Precipitation
ECOSOC	Connection on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MOL	Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development
MOPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
RDC	Rural District Council
RIDA	Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
TIC	Teacher In Charge
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
WASH	Water and Sanitation Health
ZINGSA	Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

- 1.1.1 The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe made a clarion call to all Local Authorities in Zimbabwe to prepare Master plans by 30 June 2024. This was done against a backdrop of deteriorating service delivery in the Local authorities. The provision of basic services is constitutional. Vision 2030 aims at creating a prosperous and empowered upper middle income economy by 2030. This can only be achieved if all sectors of the economy make a meaningful contribution to the economy.
- 1.1.2 There is a widening gap between rural and urban economies, with rural population getting poorer and poorer, yet the raw materials which support urban economies come from rural areas. With climate change, the rural population needs to adopt and adapt to resilient survival strategies. This can only be achieved through careful and deliberate planning of the rural environments.
- 1.1.3 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, a district in Mashonaland East Province, is not an exception. A Masterplan for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district becomes imperative in the quest for development. The Master plan will not only guide spatial and physical development in the district, but will also guide investment decisions, promote and regulate economic development.

#### **1.2 Need for a Master Plan**

- 1.2.1 Settlements, the world over, do not exist in isolation. They interact locally, regionally and even globally. Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has to compete for investment that flows in the country. The district needs to assess its competitiveness in its quest for investment attraction.
- 1.2.2 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is perceived, by its local population, as a district which is lagging behind in terms of development. The Master plan needs to find vehicles for developing and growing the local economy. It should develop policies and strategies that should lead to the creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the local economy.
- 1.2.3 Agenda 21 is concerned about development “that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The concept of sustainable development is now getting wider meaning than just the green environment. It now includes the development of sustainable economies and sustainable communities. This calls for a more comprehensive approach that should examine issues related to poverty, unemployment and general living conditions of the communities. The Master plan should assist by providing facilities and activities that should create sustainable communities.

### **1.3 Purpose, Scope, Functions and Underlying Principles**

- 1.3.1 The main purpose of preparing the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan is to have a document which explicitly sets out policies and objectives that will guide and shape future developments in the district. More importantly, the plan document will set out policy statements and proposals which deal with issues of population, social and community needs, land use, economic and infrastructure development in the district.
- 1.3.2 In terms of scope, the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan has a long term planning horizon of 15 years, covering the period 2024 – 2040. The plan document is intended for use as a development guide by the local authority, Central Government and development partners and other stakeholders. At this scale of planning, the Master plan will provide policy statements, proposals, recommendations and guidelines that will deal with issues of land use and practices, sustainable development and natural resource conservation and utilization practices, economic growth and employment and infrastructure provision.
- 1.3.3 The specific functions of the plan are as follows:
- i) To provide the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District with a tool for the guidance and management of developments.
  - ii) To provide a spatial framework through which the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Council, Central Government, parastatals, non-governmental organizations and other development partners can establish priorities and draw up budgets and coordinate activities with the view to provide services such as social and community facilities and infrastructure.
  - iii) To express spatially, the policies and objectives of the National Development plan, Vision 2030, National Development Strategy<sup>1</sup> and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council vision, and to ensure that the district makes a meaningful contribution to national development.
  - iv) To rationalize the use of land and balance the requirements of developing the physical environment and the need to safeguard and protect the natural environment in order to ensure sustainable development.
  - v) To serve as a working document through which the Rural District Council, Central Government, parastatals, non- governmental organizations can coordinate their roles, activities and programs.
  - vi) To provide technical and professional information to the decision making process concerning the physical and spatial development of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District.

## **1.4 Statutory Provisions**

- 1.4.1 The Regional, Town and Country Planning Act (Chapter 29:12) as read with the Regional, Town and Country Planning Regulations 1977 (RGN No. 248 of 1977) provides for, and give a guideline on, the preparation of master plans. The Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan is being prepared in accordance with this Act and the attendant regulations. To this end, the plan will be statutorily binding in terms of the provisions of the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act. The plan should serve as a guiding tool to the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Council in as far as decision making is concerned.
- 1.4.2 There are, however, other Acts and policies whose provisions are relevant to the preparation of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan. This should be the case since the plan proposals must be in harmony with, and be equally guided by, the provisions of these other Acts and Policies as they relate to various sectors. These are outlined below:
- Vision 2030
  - National Development Strategy I (2021 - 2025)
  - National Tourism Master Plan
  - Devolution and Decentralisation Policy (2020)
  - Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy (2019 – 2023)
  - National Climate Policy (2017)
  - Mines and Minerals Act
  - Rural District Councils Act
  - Human Settlement Policy
  - Zimbabwe National Agricultural Policy Framework (2019)
- 1.4.3 Furthermore, the envisaged Master plan should be seen as a component of the Zimbabwe development planning framework with the national vision document (Vision 2030) being the apex national development blue print, upon which other national plans and policies draw inspiration from. There are, indeed, linkages between the various levels of plans and policies in the sense that lower order plans and policies are informed by, and draw inspiration from, higher order plans and policies.

## **1.5 Goals and Objectives**

- 1.5.1 The major goal of the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan is to create a spatially well planned and organized environment which is decent, safe, functional and conducive for all human activities. This can be achieved through the formulation and generation of development strategies, policies and proposals, aimed at satisfying the needs of the present and future population of the district and promoting resource conservation and sustainable development.

1.5.2 The objectives that the master plan sets out to achieve are derived from surveys undertaken in the district with the view to identify key development issues, and also from consultations made with stakeholders which are aimed at identifying people's needs and aspirations. On this basis, the following plan objectives were generated:

- a) To make an inventory and analysis of the district's natural resources and their spatial distribution.
- b) To identify major issues in the district's current development situation.
- c) To review outcomes of the existing economic and social trends in the district.
- d) To assess the existing challenges of utilization of natural resources.
- e) To assess the impact of current programs and policies.
- f) To identify and formulate policies, strategies and measures, with active participation of all stakeholders, to be implemented to move from the current to the desired future.

## **1.6 The Plan Preparation Process**

1.6.1 The plan preparation process for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan involves a number of stages that will result in three major outputs, viz;

- a) Inception Report
- b) Report of Study
- c) Written Statement

The plan preparation process is depicted in Figure 1.1.

1.6.2 The Inception Report is an outline of how the task will be executed, the methodology to be used in data collection and analysis and the manpower available to carry out the task.

1.6.3 The Report of Study relate to collection and analysis of data on existing situation in the district. This exercise leads to identification of planning issues, problems and challenges. The output of this exercise is the Report of Study.

1.6.4 The Written Statement is the final output in the process. It relates to policies and proposals aimed at addressing issues that would have been identified in the Report of Study.

**Figure 1.1: Plan Preparation Process**



## 1.7 Structure of Report of Study

1.7.1 The Report of Study represents a situational profile and analysis of existing situation in the District with a view of identifying issues, challenges, constraints and development opportunities. The Report is arranged as follows:

**Chapter 1** serves as a preamble, and presents an overview of the project. It presents information necessary for understanding the justification for preparing the plan, the statutory framework under which the plan is being prepared, its scope and functions it will serve. The chapter further provides the underlying principles guiding the plan preparation exercise and concludes by explaining the plan preparation process.

**Chapter 2** puts into context the master plan area in terms of location, size and boundaries.

**Chapter 3** describes the methodology and approach used in data and information collection and analysis.

**Chapter 4** describes and analyses the physical environment of the master plan area, bearing in mind its implications for development. It examines the physical characteristics of the district, particularly climate, geology, soils, landforms, vegetation, hydrology and drainage.

**Chapter 5** examines land tenure system and existing land use activities in the district. It further examines potential for land use activities such as town development, horticulture and tourism.

**Chapter 6** outlines population profile of the district. An understanding of population dynamics provides the basis for making considerations aimed at meeting future needs relating to social services, infrastructure and strategies for boosting and strengthening the economy.

**Chapter 7** deals with economic activities which are at the core of the district economy. These are agriculture and mining.

**Chapter 8** deals with the extent and adequacy of infrastructure developments in the district. It assesses conditions of the roads as it relates to transportation of people, goods and services; communication infrastructure; sources of water supply and the extent to which demand is met; sanitation systems; and sources of energy.

**Chapter 9** assesses the existing social and cultural activities in the district, particularly education, health and cultural and heritage issues. It further examines social and development issues with particular emphasis on gender and youth mainstreaming in development in the district.

**Chapter 10** seeks to examine and assess the existing state of the environment in the district. The chapter is essentially a strategic environmental assessment of existing situations in the district, aiming at identifying environmental elements impacted by existing physical developments, land use practices and natural resource utilization practices.

**Chapter 11** is the concluding part of the Report of Study, and is a synthesis of all the identified planning issues, challenges and constraints in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district. In addition, the chapter outlines the planning considerations and assumptions in terms of projected future requirements during the time frame of the plan.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **2 National and Regional Context**

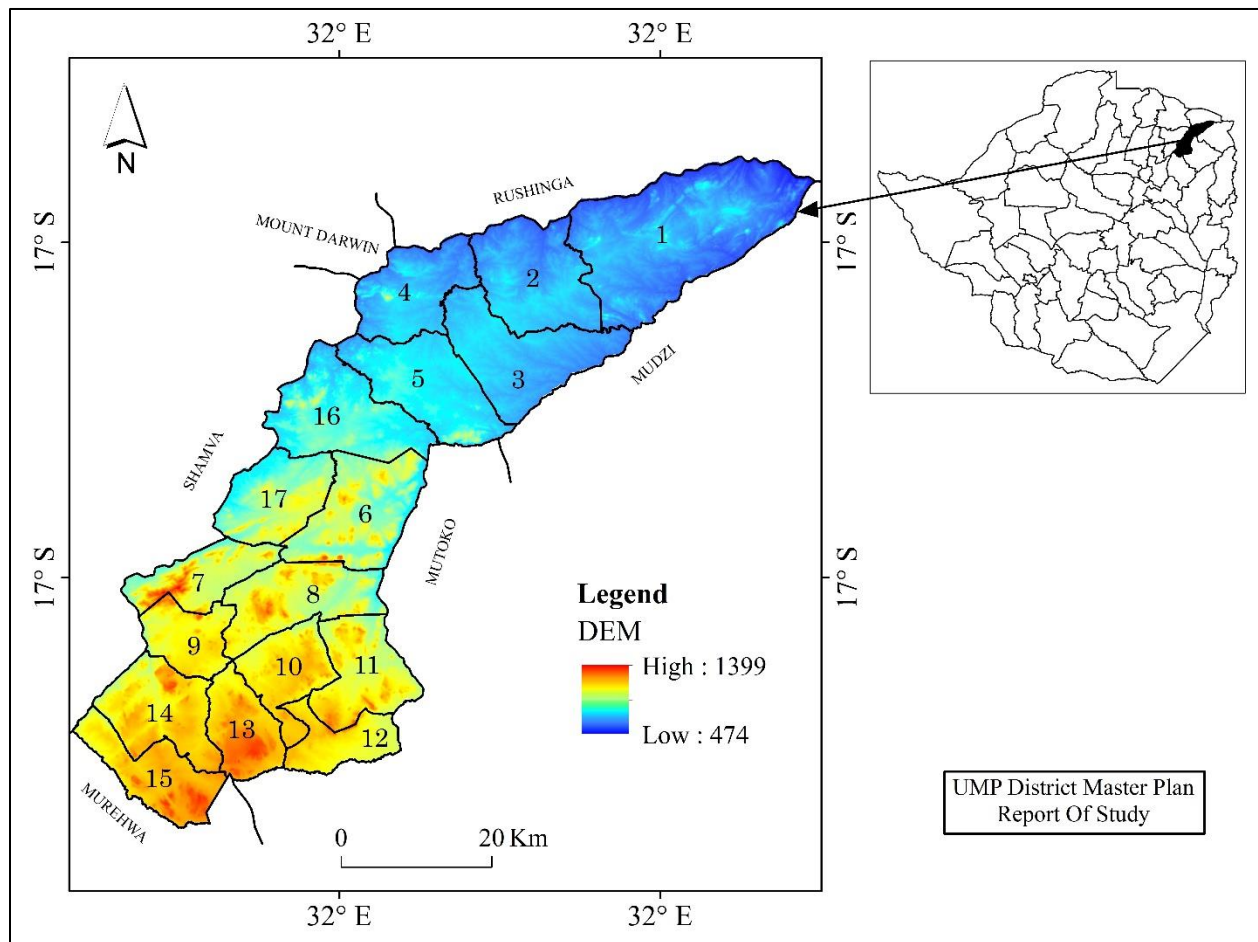
#### **2.1 Geographic Location, size and District Boundaries**

- 2.1.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is located in Mashonaland East Province. It lies between the Mazowe river and its tributary, Nyadire river. The district headquarters, Mutawatawa, is geographically located 165 km North East of Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe. It is 73 km North East of Murehwa centre, along the Murehwa – Madicheche road. In geographical terms, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe lies on latitude 17° (degrees) south of the Equator and longitude 32° (degrees) East of the Greenwich Meridian, and generally lies at an altitude of approximately 775 metres above sea level.
- 2.1.2 The district covers an area of about 2673 km<sup>2</sup>. In terms of population size, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe recorded a population of 124 225 people in the 2022 population census. It has a population density of 46.47/km<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.1.3 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe 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.

#### **2.2 National Development Context**

- 2.2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is one of the 64 districts in Zimbabwe. It is one of the 60 rural districts in the country. The main national road from Harare to Nyamapanda, makes Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe easily accessible from different parts of the country. Thus Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district has direct links to Harare, the country's capital city; Marondera, the provincial headquarters and Harare Nyamapanda highway which links Zimbabwe to Mozambique and Malawi.

**Figure 2.1: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: National Context**



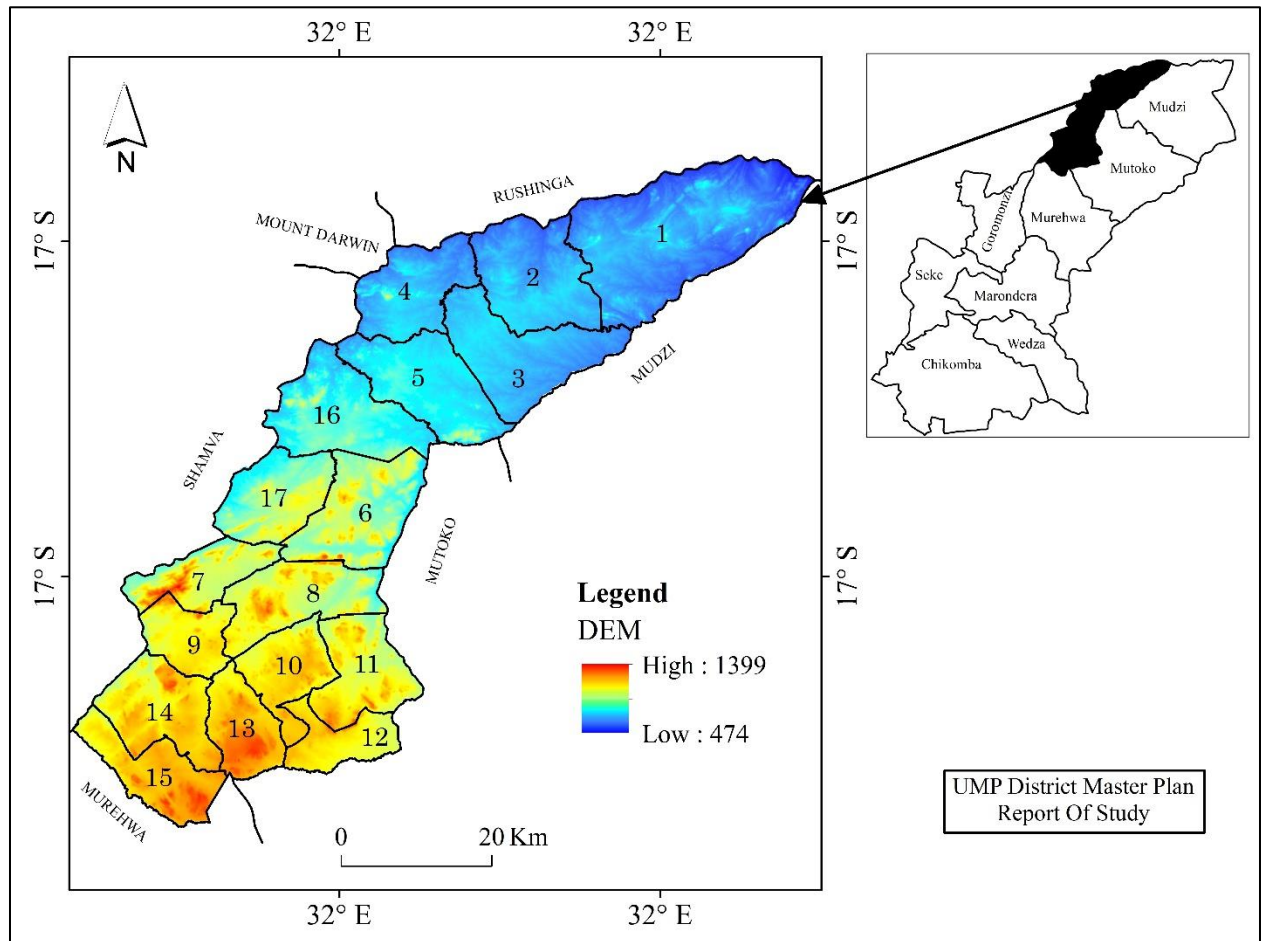
2.2.2 In terms of population size and in a national context, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district's population represents only 0.8% of the national total of 15 178 970 (2022 population census).

## 2.3 Regional Development Context

2.3.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is one of the nine districts in Mashonaland East Province, and these are Chikomba, Wedza, Marondera, Murehwa, Mutoko, Goromonzi, Seke and Mudzi. The district is bordered by the Mazowe river to the North and West. The district, therefore, shares boundaries with Murehwa, Shamva, Mount Darwin, Rushinga, Mudzi and Mutoko districts.

2.3.2 Although Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, it still draws from resources found in other parts of the country in the form of food and other consumer items.

**Figure 2.2: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: Regional Context**



2.3.3 The district's major economic activities are agriculture and mining. Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe's economic and social links are, to a very large extent, tied to those of Murehwa and Marondera within the region, and those of Harare which is outside the region. This is particularly so because the district virtually receives all its consumer goods found in shops from these centres since there are no significant manufacturing concerns in the district. This is obviously an issue of concern which needs to be addressed and conscious efforts made to correct this situation through policy initiatives, aimed at addressing and realizing the objectives of National Development Strategy 1 and Vision 2030. Agriculture, which is the major economic mainstay of the district economy, offers little scope for income generation on a sustainable basis, hence the movement of the youthful population out of the district in search of alternative employment opportunities. The district is well endowed with mineral deposits, and their exploitation should result in the

district making meaningful contribution to the national economy. However, tourism activities which have thrived in the past are now dormant due to conflicts between safari operators and the communities, though efforts are underway to revive them.

- 2.3.4 Indigenes of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district working in the larger centres of Murehwa, Marondera and outside the Province, still maintain strong social, economic and filial ties with their district. As a result, they invest some percentages of their earnings from their jobs into the local economy of the district, particularly in livestock, arable agriculture and construction of buildings.
- 2.3.5 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.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Methods and Techniques**

- 3.1.0 The research method and approach used in the project is the classic Gedessian approach, which is to SURVEY – ANALYSE – and then PLAN. This includes and involves desktop study and literature search/review. The merit of this technique is that it gives a picture of existing situations through field surveys aimed at collection of data on all aspects of the physical, environmental/ecological, resource endowment, social and economic conditions of a given project area. This is followed by a thorough analysis of all collected information and data. This will lead to identification of issues, problems, challenges, constraints, conflicts and development opportunities that prevail in the district. After this, it will become possible to proffer and evaluate possible choices, proposals, guidelines, programs and policies aimed at addressing those issues. Furthermore, it will be possible to exploit and harness the development opportunities in order to come up with workable and implementable plans, programs and policies attuned to meeting the needs and aspirations of the communities in the district.
- 3.1.1 Given the magnitude of the project, a “Team Approach” was adopted, whereby team members liaise closely with each other, and complement each other’s effort.
- 3.1.2 A participatory approach to planning was adopted, with the active involvement of all stakeholders. This approach to the preparation of the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district master plan will maximize the opportunity for a better quality of life for the communities living in the district.
- 3.1.3 It is noted that this project is made up of several aspects/components which constitute various sectors of the economy. It is therefore important to examine methods and techniques that were used for some sectors.

##### **3.1.3.1 Assessment of the Biophysical Environment**

In assessing the biophysical environment, the following techniques were employed:

- i) Literature search, sourcing and collection of existing maps, topo sheets, aerial photographs and satellite images;
- ii) Desk studies and review of relevant literature;
- iii) Field surveys to assess soils, vegetation and terrain characteristics; and

- iv) Situational, spatial and resource analyses relating to all collected data from field surveys and desktop studies.

The method and approach used resulted in soils and terrain evaluation, impacts of existing developments and human activities on fragile ecosystems and assessment of vegetation.

#### 3.1.3.2 Agriculture and Irrigation

The following methodology was used in collecting information and data on agriculture and irrigation:

- i) Discussions with experts such as agronomist/crop production expert, livestock production expert, veterinary specialist and irrigation specialist. This allowed collection of data on cropping practices, livestock population in the district, prevalent diseases and distribution of dip tanks, and data on irrigation.
- ii) Literature review and desk top studies;
- iii) Focal group discussions were done with traditional leaders (chiefs, headmen and village heads) using existing structures. These were done with the view to gain an insight into the views, needs and aspirations of the communities.
- iv) Situational and spatial analysis of all data and information collected.

#### 3.1.3.3 Socio-cultural and Economic Conditions

The socio – cultural sector focuses on:

- Education;
- Health; and
- Social security.

In respect of economic conditions, focus was on those sectors of the economy that contribute to the economic wellbeing of communities in the district. These include mining, tourism, commerce and industry.

Data collection techniques involved:

- i) Literature review and desk top studies;
- ii) Focal group discussions to gather information on existing facilities and services provided;

- iii) Discussions with district heads of departments to gather information on challenges experienced in a bid to provide these services; and
- iv) Situational and spatial analysis of data and information collected.

#### 3.1.3.4 Energy and Infrastructure

Regarding energy, attention was paid to electricity supply and distribution in the district. An examination of alternative sources of energy for cooking was made. With respect to infrastructure, concern was with road and communication infrastructure.

The following data collection methods and techniques were employed:

- i) Field surveys to assess existing infrastructure ;
- ii) Focal group discussions;
- iii) Interviews with opinion leaders such as councilors; and
- iv) Consultations and discussions with public utility service providers.

#### 3.1.3.5 Water Provision

Provision of water for domestic use and agriculture is a critical element in the development of the district. Information was gathered with the view to assess availability and adequacy of water for domestic use, irrigation and watering livestock. In order to collect this information, the following methods were used:

- i) Discussion with opinion leaders;
- ii) Focal group discussions;
- iii) Literature reviews and desktop studies; and
- iv) Discussion and interviews with heads of departments concerned.

### 3.2 Data Management and Analysis

- 3.2.1 All data and information obtained from all the various surveys was analysed and mapped using remote sensing and GIS software packages. This led to the production of thematic maps.
- 3.2.2 All spatial data relating to land use dispositions and land cover was handled using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

### 3.3 **Qualitative and Quantitative methods in data collection and analysis**

3.3.1 The study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches in information and data collection and analysis.

3.3.2 In respect of quantitative methods, the study used surveys in which closed questions were asked to individuals and groups. Observations were also used to collect information.

3.3.3 Qualitative methods were used in order to gather information on people's views and experiences. The following approaches were used:

- interviews where open ended questions were asked verbally;
- focus group discussions with groups of people with the view to gather information and opinions; and
- literature review

### 3.4 **Consultations**

3.4.1 In collecting information and data, the following were consulted and/or interviewed:

a) All Government Departments represented at District were consulted with interviews conducted:

- Local Government Public Works and National Housing (District Development Coordinator, District Administration);
- Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (District Agritex Officer, Crop Specialist, Livestock Specialist, and District Veterinary Officer);
- Health and Child Care (District Medical Officer);
- Primary and Secondary Education, [District Schools Inspector, Schools Inspector];
- Public Service Commission;
- Social and Community Development;
- RIDA;
- Police
- Women affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development;
- Youth and Vocational Training;
- Zimstat;
- EMA;
- Forestry Commission;
- Registrar General's Office; and

- ZINWA
- b) Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Council Officials were consulted (CEO and Council Administration)
  - c) The following groups were consulted:
    - Traditional leaders [Chiefs, Headmen, Village Heads and secretaries]
    - Opinion leaders (Councillors, Members of Parliament in the District, war veterans)
  - d) Small and medium scale enterprises
  - e) Sampled ward 17, with which a meeting was held to collect information on problems, issues and challenges affecting them. This meeting provided insights on community needs and wants.
- 3.4.2 The Appendices show abridged minutes of some consultation meetings that were held with traditional leaders and ward members. The appendices also show consultation letters written to some stakeholders, for example ZESA.
  - 3.4.3 A major challenge encountered was lack of cooperation by some Government institutions and agencies. In particular, no data was available by ZIMSTATS on disaggregated age – sex population structure in the district. This structure would have enabled construction of age-sex pyramid for with ease. Instead, this was eventually done through extrapolation. Similarly, no comprehensive data was readily available on dam capacities.
  - 3.4.4 Meetings/workshops were held after the draft Report of Study and draft Written Statement in order to validate the information included (Appendices 2 and 3). The draft Master Plan (Report of Study, Written Statement and Executive Summary) was adopted by Council (Appendix 4)

## CHAPTER 4

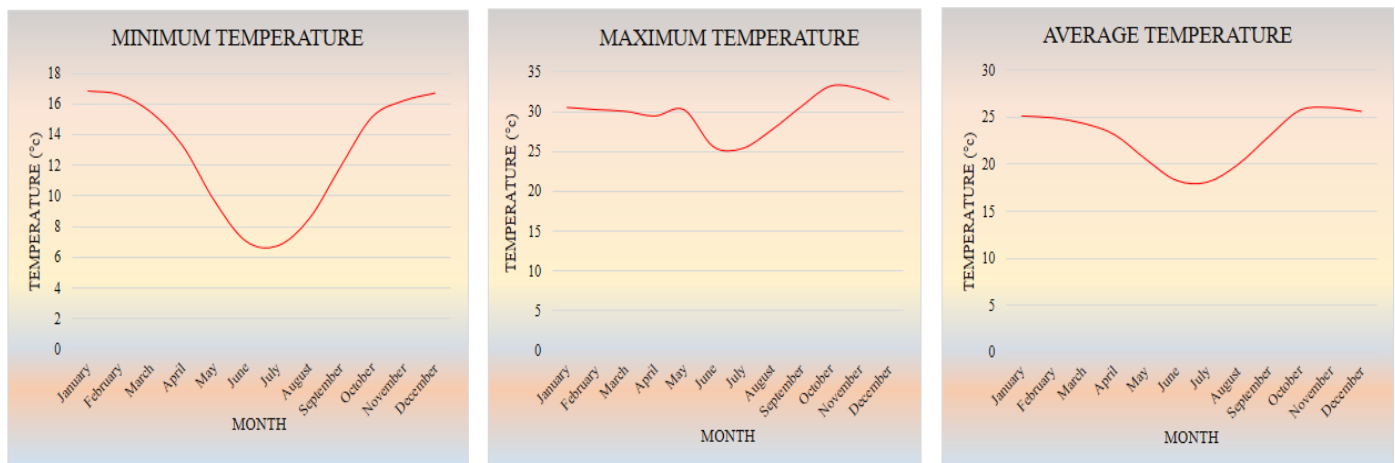
### 4 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 4.1 CLIMATE

##### TEMPERATURE

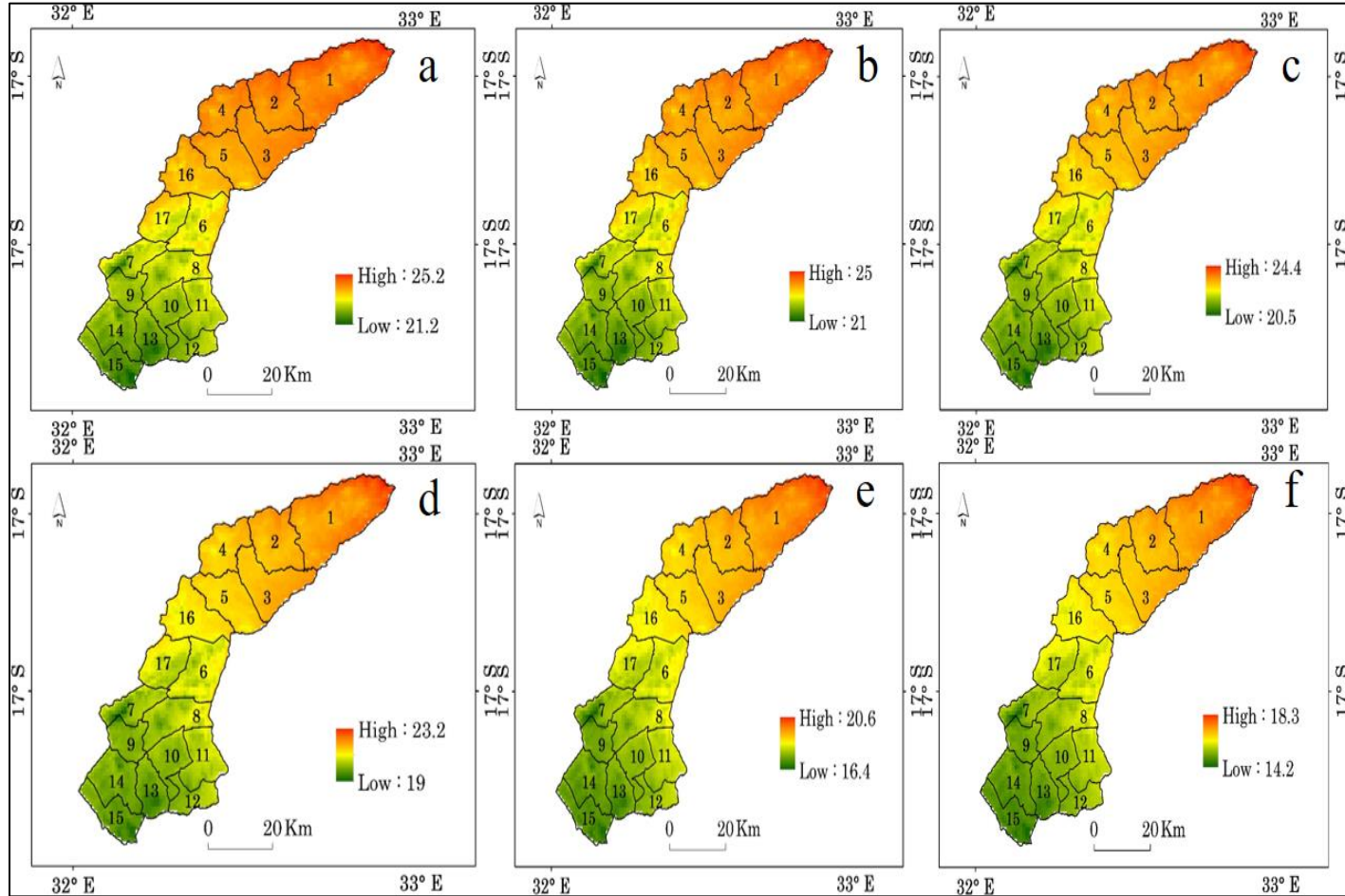
- 4.1.1 UMP is situated in a tropical area with average temperatures of 17°C to 26°C. The hot, dry months are August to October. During these months, maximum temperatures can reach 34°C. Figure 4.1 shows that maximum temperatures range between 25 °C to 34°C. June to July are the coolest months. Minimum temperatures range between 6 °C and 17 °C. Temperatures are subtropical in the high altitude southern areas. Highest temperatures are found in the northern half of the district.

**Figure 4.1:** Trends in mean monthly temperature from 1990 to 2020, minimum temperature, maximum temperature, average temperature.

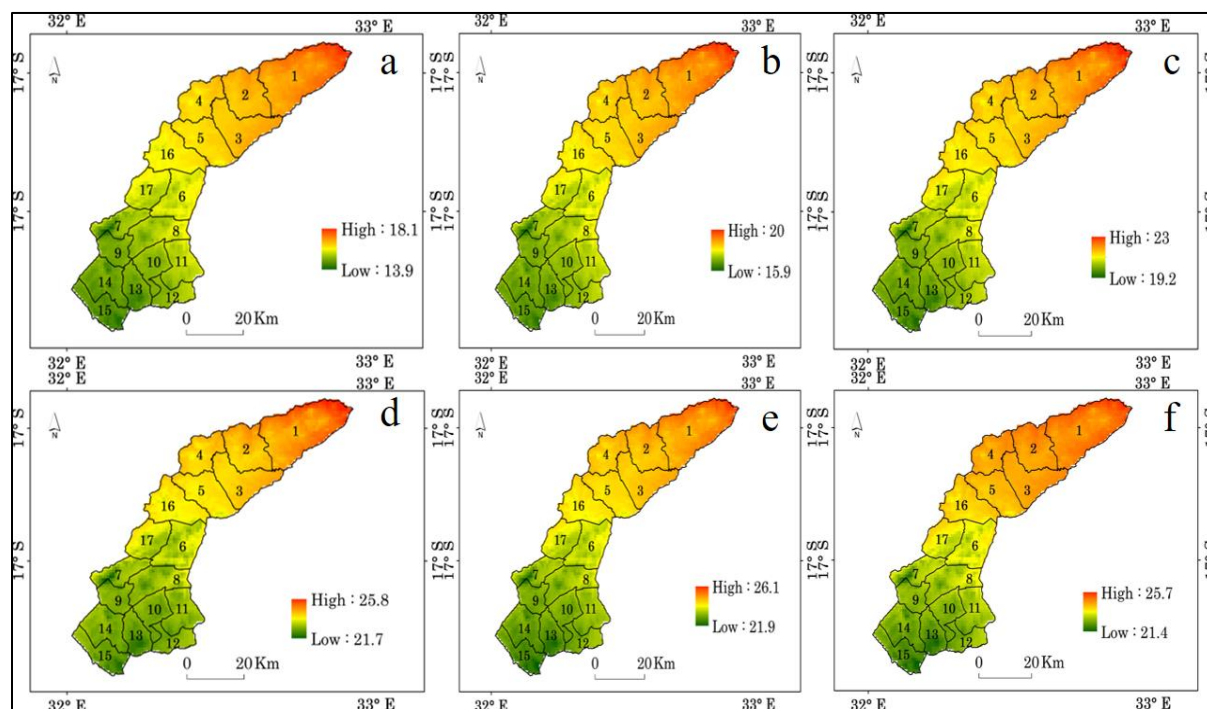


- 4.1.2 Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the mean monthly temperatures throughout the years 1990 to 2020. In the cold June and July months, they are minimum of 14.2°C to maximum of 18.3°C and 13.9°C minimum to maximum of 18.1°C respectively. In the hot September to December months, mean monthly temperatures are 19.2°C to 23°C; 21.7°C to 25.8°C; 21.9°C to 26.1°C and 21.4°C to 25.7°C respectively. The minimum figures are high.

**Figure 4.2:** Mean monthly temperature from 1990 to 2020 January (4.2a), February (4.2b), March (4.2c), April (4.2d), May (4.2e) and June (4.2f)



**Figure 4.3:** Mean monthly temperature from 1990 to 2020 July (4.3a), August (4.3b), September (4.3c), October (4.3d), November (4.3e) and December (4.3f)



**Table 4.1:** Mean monthly temperature from 1990 to 2020

MONTH	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)
January	30.52	25.2	16.823
February	30.236	25	16.592
March	30.03999	24.4	15.44
April	29.448	23.2	13.264
May	30.236	20.6	9.7
June	25.652	18.3	7.056
July	25.436	18.1	6.732
August	27.744	20	8.468
September	30.604	23	11.872
October	33.156	25.8	15.12
November	32.856	26.1	16.188
December	31.508	25.7	16.692

Source: Climate Hazard Group Website

## **Extreme Temperatures**

- 4.1.3 Climate change is evident through increasing heat waves, commonest in North East parts of the district. Higher temperatures have been experienced since 1990.

There is also frost risk, in June and July, in the southern parts of the district. This is so because the temperatures drop down to 6°C.

Three types of droughts are occurring in the district:

- early season [ delayed onset of rain],
- midseason [pause] and
- terminal drought [early stop to the rain].

The population's vulnerability is through high inter-annual climate variability, lack of knowledge on how to interpret and use meteorological information, poverty, lack of diversity and limited markets for their products. [Source: B. Kwenda]

## **RAINFALL**

### **ANNUAL RAINFALL**

- 4.1.4 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district rainy season is November to March. Highest annual rainfall of about 1200mm was received in 1985, 2001 and 2007. Lowest annual rainfall of about 535mm was received in 2002. Other low annual rainfall years were 1983, 1987, 1992, and 1995 of about 600 mm. Post year 2000, the lowest annual rainfall has been 764mm in 2006, 667mm in 2015 and 707mm in 2021. The annual rainfall has not been constant, but up and down. The trend is that of falling rain figures.
- 4.1.5 The mean annual rainfall is 812 mm. But there is inter-annual variability. In some years, the total annual rainfall has been less than the mean annual rainfall. Mean monthly rainfall ranges between 100mm and 40mm, over the years. Extreme drought, where two consecutive seasons receive little rain is becoming regular.

**Figure 4.4:** Annual rainfall from 1981 to 2023

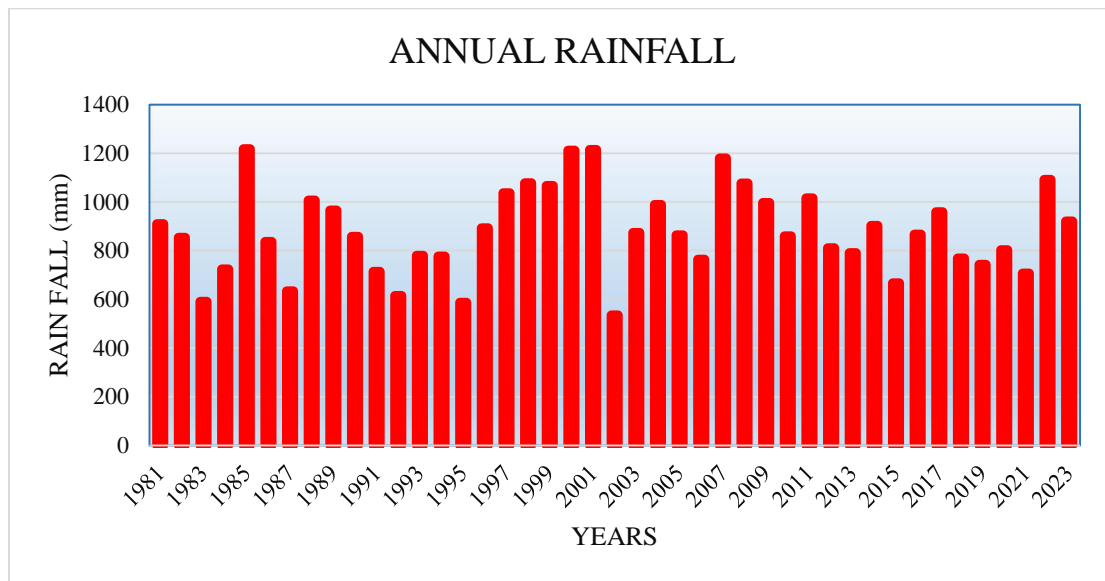
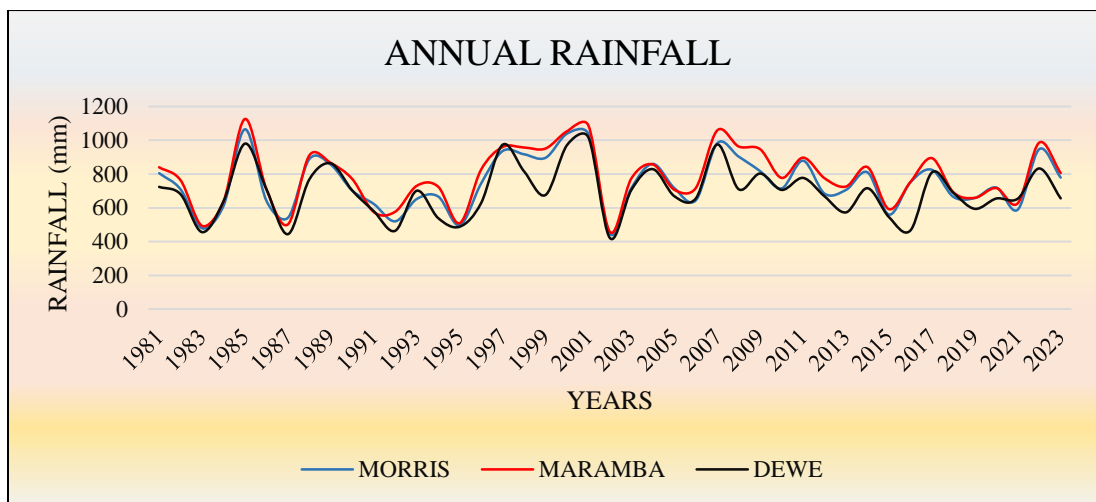


Figure 4.5 and table 4.2 show that Dewe in the North has constantly received less rain than Morris or Maramba in the South.

**Figure 4.5:** Annual rainfall sampled points line graph.



**Table 4.2:** Annual rainfall from 1981 to 2023.

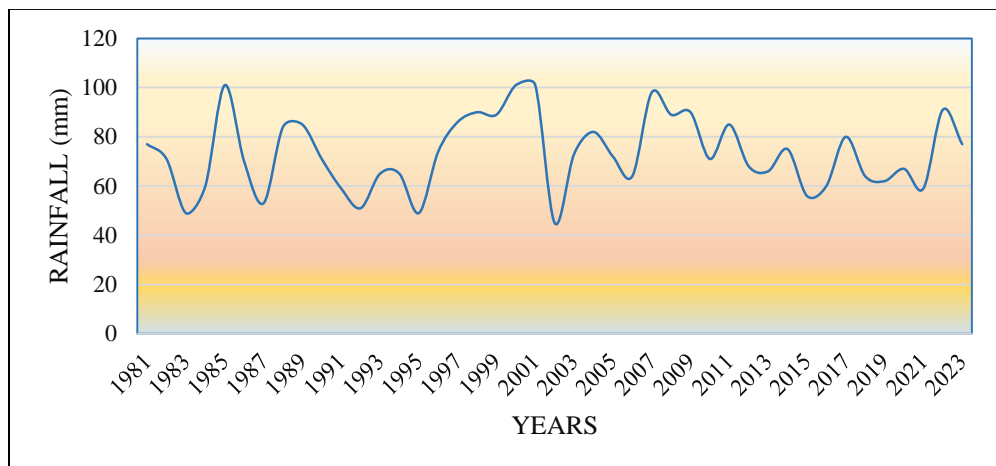
YEAR	ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm)	MORRIS (mm)	MARAMBA (mm)	DEWE (mm)
1981	910	805	840	724
1982	854	709	763	680
1983	591	479	493	456
1984	724	612	638	639
1985	1218	1065	1126	980
1986	837	641	710	709
1987	634	541	502	444
1988	1007	889	911	769
1989	966	855	865	863
1990	858	701	770	702
1991	714	623	575	580
1992	615	520	577	464
1993	780	652	730	701
1994	777	667	725	539
1995	587	496	509	488
1996	893	744	826	628
1997	1037	936	960	973
1998	1078	917	957	816
1999	1067	896	951	676
2000	1212	1039	1053	971
2001	1215	1037	1087	1016
2002	535	446	457	421
2003	874	717	774	706
2004	989	860	857	829
2005	864	717	707	669
2006	764	644	717	655
2007	1180	982	1058	975
2008	1077	903	963	710
2009	997	817	947	803
2010	860	715	777	706
2011	1016	879	897	777
2012	811	684	775	668
2013	791	706	726	573
2014	903	810	841	716

2015	667	560	592	545
2016	867	751	753	466
2017	959	825	894	809
2018	769	665	692	689
2019	743	658	659	594
2020	803	720	717	655
2021	707	589	627	654
2022	1092	947	986	833
2023	921	779	806	656

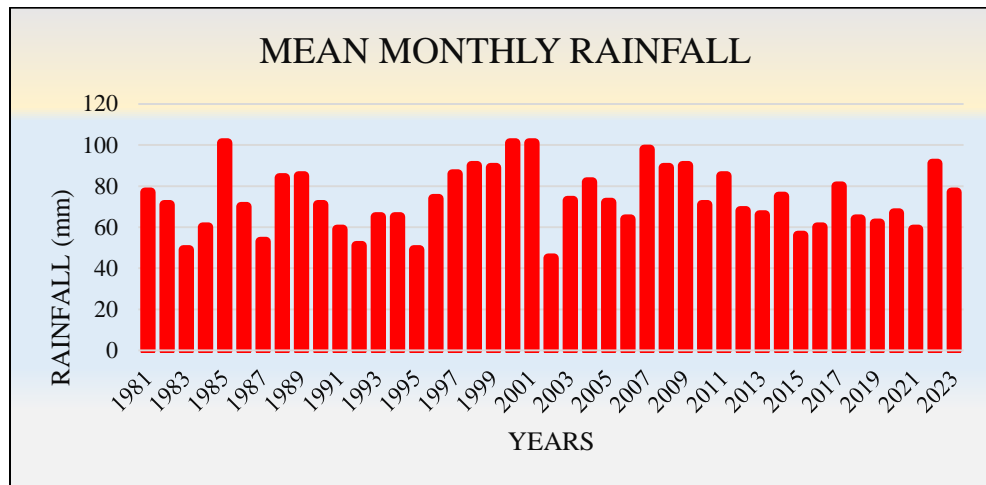
Source: CHIRPS

## MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL

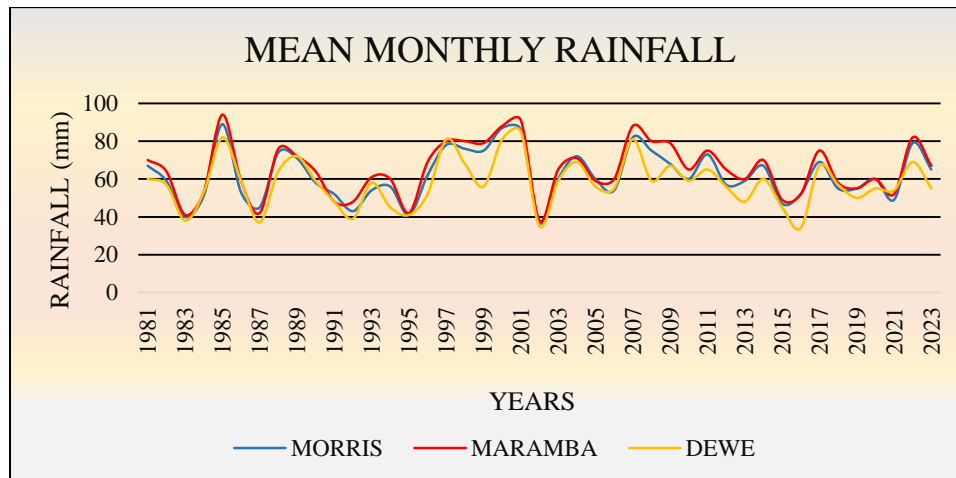
**Figure 4.6:** Mean monthly rainfall (line graph).



**Figure 4.7:** Mean monthly rainfall (bar graph).



**Figure 4.8:** Mean monthly rainfall at sampled points (line graph).



**Table 4.3:** Mean monthly rainfall from 1981 to 2023

YEAR	MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm)	MORRIS (mm)	MARAMBA (mm)	DEWE (mm)
1981	77	67	70	60
1982	71	59	64	57
1983	49	40	41	38
1984	60	51	53	53
1985	101	89	94	82

1986	70	53	59	59
1987	53	45	42	37
1988	84	74	76	64
1989	85	71	72	72
1990	71	58	64	59
1991	59	52	48	48
1992	51	43	48	39
1993	65	54	61	58
1994	65	56	60	45
1995	49	41	42	41
1996	74	62	69	52
1997	86	78	80	81
1998	90	76	80	68
1999	89	75	79	56
2000	101	87	88	81
2001	101	86	91	85
2002	45	37	38	35
2003	73	60	65	59
2004	82	72	71	69
2005	72	60	59	56
2006	64	54	60	55
2007	98	82	88	81
2008	89	75	80	59
2009	90	68	79	67
2010	71	60	65	59
2011	85	73	75	65
2012	68	57	65	56
2013	66	59	60	48
2014	75	67	70	60
2015	56	47	49	45
2016	60	52	52	34
2017	80	69	75	67
2018	64	55	58	57
2019	62	55	55	50
2020	67	60	60	55
2021	59	49	52	54
2022	91	79	82	69
2023	77	65	67	55

Source: CHIRPS

## **LENGTH OF GROWING PERIOD**

- 4.1.6 The average length of growing period (LGP) is 76 days for areas in the north eastern part of the district, (eg Nyanzou) and 87 days for the central and Southern parts (eg Musanhi). This implies that farmers have to select seeds that will ripen early, within the growing season.

## **EVAPOTRANSPIRATION**

- 4.1.7 The mean potential evapotranspiration rate for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district generally increases from south to northeast ranging from 4.6 mm/day at Musanhi to 5.1 mm/day at Nyanzou. This measure is increasing.

## **WATERLOGGING**

- 4.1.8 In 1998, there was a 17-day period where cumulative precipitation measured was above 100 mm (in 5 consecutive days). The rainfall amount recorded over a certain period of 43 consecutive days was 789 mm. This was higher than the annual mean rainfall.

In 2002 there was another period that had 10 consecutive days where the cumulative rainfall amount was above 100 mm and this period (10 days) is sufficient enough to cause waterlogging.

Waterlogging results in leaching of nutrients from the soils and a need for more fertiliser dressings and ridging.

## **FLOODING**

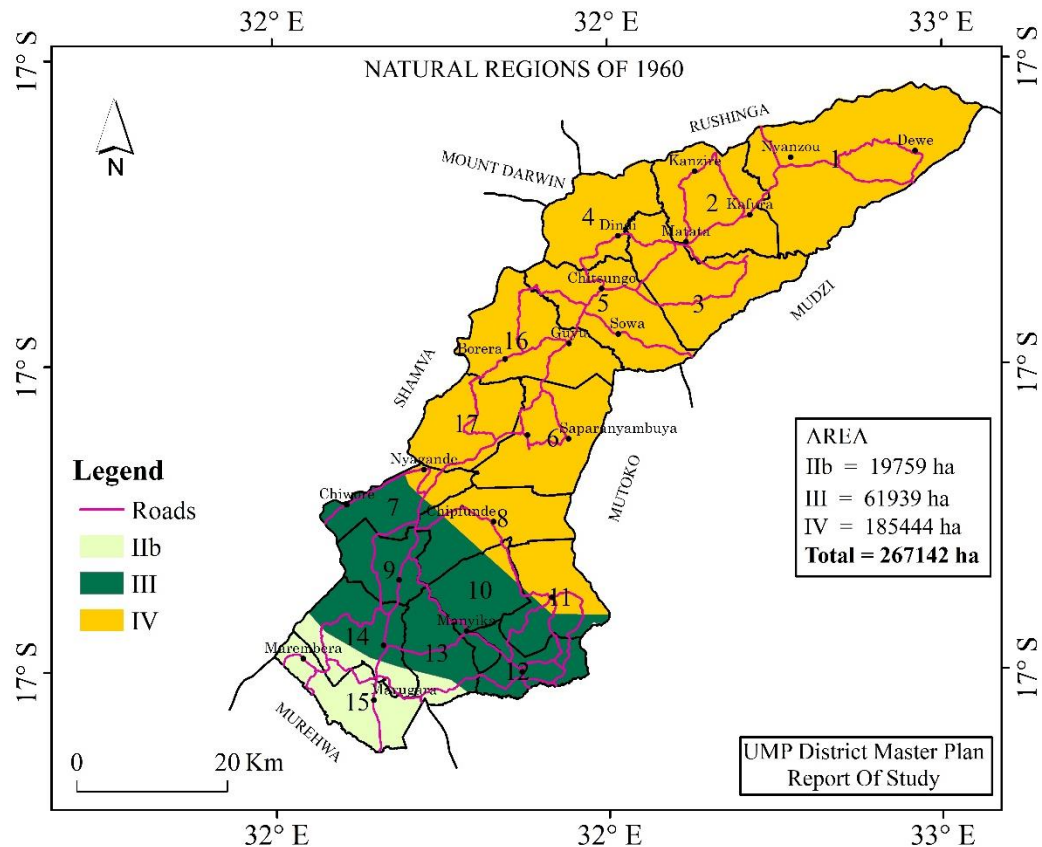
- 4.1.9 Low-lying areas in the Mazowe and Nyadire river valleys are prone to flooding. The risk was experienced in the years when annual rainfall was higher than the mean annual rainfall.

## **4.2 AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES**

- 4.2.1 The 1960 version of agro ecological regions has 3 zones, which are IIb, III and IV. About 5% of the district falls in Natural Region IIb, which is the intensive farming zone. In this zone, annual rainfall ranges between 700 - 1 050 mm.
- 4.2.2 Region III is a semi-intensive farming region which covers about 20% of the district. Annual rainfall ranges between 500 mm and 700 mm. There is infrequent heavy rainfall and the area is subject to seasonal droughts, prolonged mid-season dry spells and unreliable start of the rainy season.

- 4.2.3 Region IV is a semi-extensive region which covers about 75% of the district. Annual rainfall is erratic. It ranges between 450 mm - 600 mm per year, with frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season.

**Figure 4.9:** Agro-ecological zones 1960.

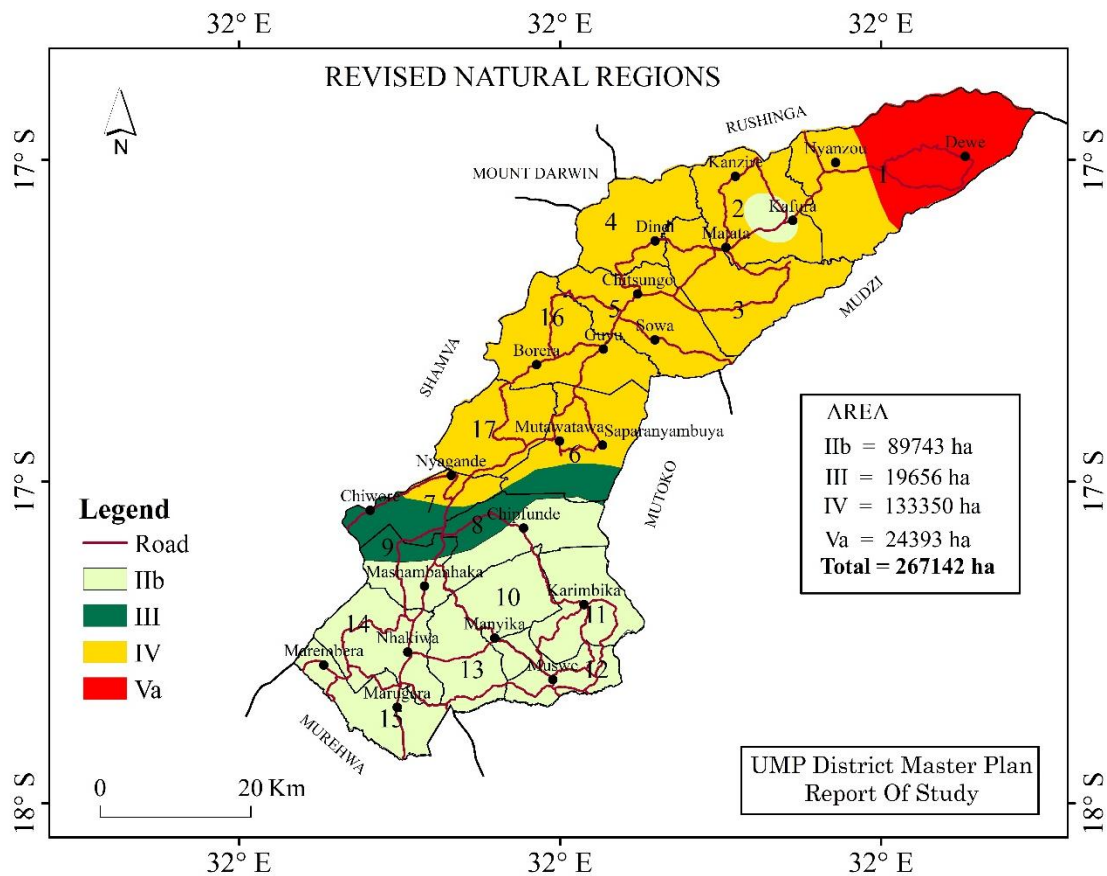


Source: FAO

- 4.2.4 Agro Ecological zones were revised in September 2020. This was in response to changes in weather patterns brought about by climate change. They were drawn based on the observed pattern of rainfall and temperature and their influence on agricultural practice. Figure 4.10 shows the coverage of the revised agro-ecological regions in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district. The district now has four regions, IIb; III; IV and Va.

The region classified Vb, is now deemed to be unable to sustain any form of rain-fed agriculture, including the drought-tolerant crops which previously did reasonably well there, without being complemented with irrigation.

**Figure 4.10: Agro-ecological zones 2020.**



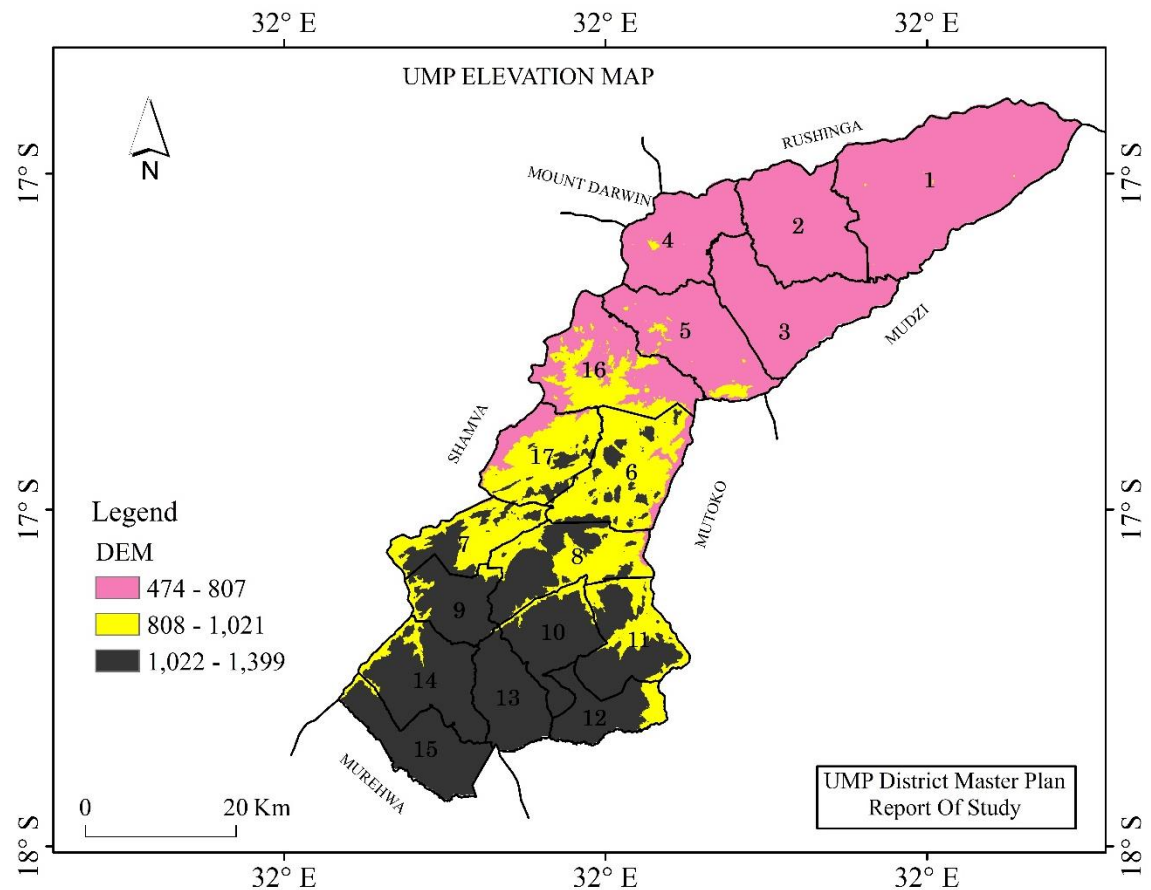
SOURCE: ZINGSA

### 4.3 TOPOGRAPHY

#### 4.3.1 ELEVATION

The northern half of the district lies between 474 metres above sea level and 807 metres above sea level. The central area averages 808 metres above sea level and 1021 metres above sea level. The southern area is mountainous and is at an altitude of 1022 metres above sea level to 1399 metres above sea level.

**Figure 4.11: Elevation**

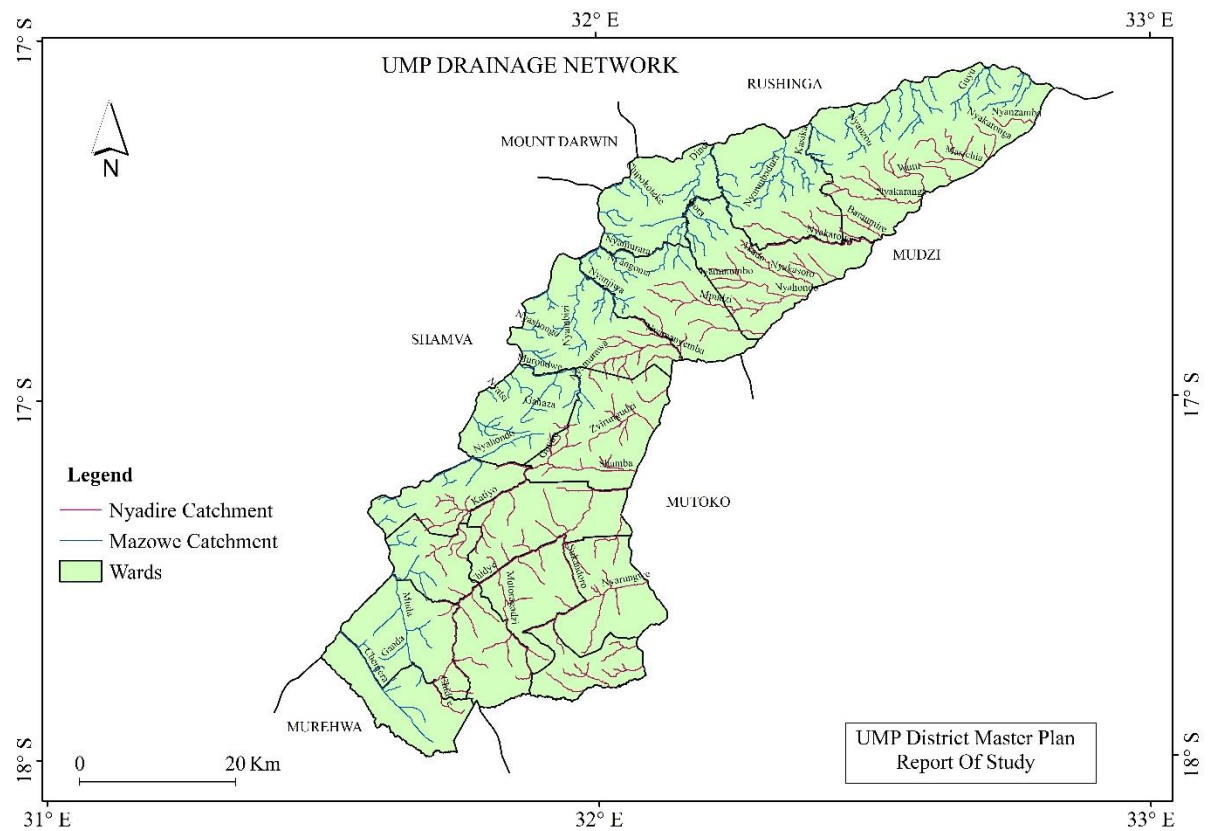


#### 4.4 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE NETWORK

4.4.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district has two major river systems and catchment areas. These are Mazowe and Nyadire. On the west, rivers such as Chengera, Muda, Nyahondo, Nyatsi, Murondwe, Nyambizi, Nyanjiwa, Chipokoteke, Gora, Dindi, Nyamubadura, Nyanzou and Guyu flow westwards into Mazowe River.

On the East, rivers such as Chidye, Nyarungwe, Mutoragadzi, Katiyo, Shamba, Zvirungudzi, Nyamanyemba, Mpudzi, Nyahando, Akado, Nyakarowa, Baraumire, Nyakaranga, Wutu, Masichia and Nyanzamba flow East into Nyadire river. Figure 4.12 shows the river systems and the catchment areas.

**Figure 4.12: UMP Catchments**

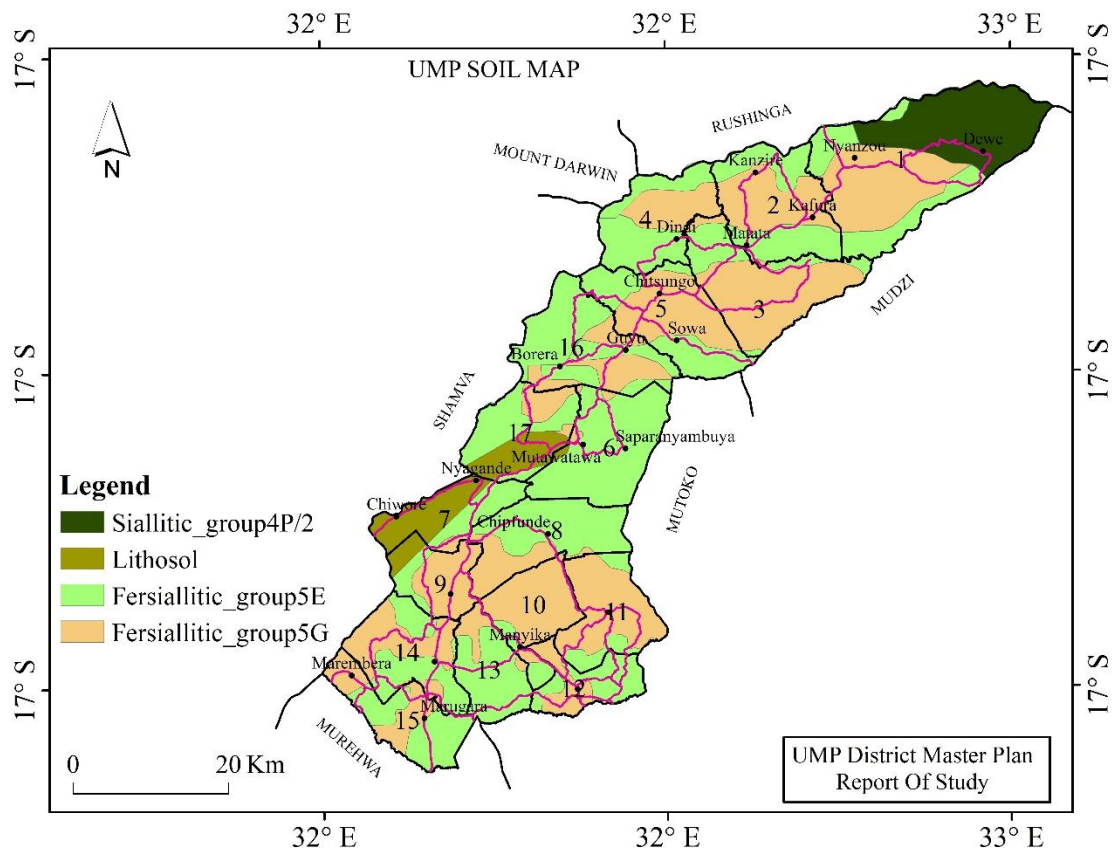


4.4.2 These rivers present opportunities for damming. The dams provide opportunities for water storage for agriculture, livestock, and domestic use. They also regulate river flow, preventing flooding and erosion during heavy rains. They present opportunities for recreation and tourism such as bungee jumping, zipline, fishing, boating, gaming and picnicking.

The Mazowe and Nyadire River confluence presents opportunities for hydropower generation.

## 4.5 SOILS

**Figure 4.13: UMP Soils**



Source: European Soil Data Centre

### 4.5.1 FERSIALLITIC 5E

About 50% of the district is covered by Fersiallitic Group 5E soils. These soils are granitic sandy or medium sandy, clay loam (CL) which is moderately deep to deep. They are also reddish brown granular clays, formed on mafic rock. They have good drainage.

### 4.5.2 FERSIALLITIC 5G

About 40% of the district has Fersiallitic Group 5G soils of the Kaolinitic Order.

They are moderately to strongly leached soils. They are mainly moderately shallow, greyish brown, coarse grained sands throughout the profile to similar sandy loams, over reddish brown sandy clay loams, formed on granitic rocks.

#### **4.5.3 SIALLITIC 4P/2**

These soils are in the North, near the confluence of Nyadire and Mazowe rivers. About 8% of the district is covered by Siallitic 4P/2 soils. They have clay fractions and are mostly mixed layer minerals. They may have calcareous accumulation underneath. They are shallow to moderately shallow brown to reddish brown, fine to medium grained loamy sands over sandy loams, or sandy loams over sandy clay loams. They are formed on siliceous gneisses.

#### **4.5.4 LITHOSOL 2**

About 2 % of the district has soils which are Amorphic, which are very shallow [-25cm] over weathering rock.

#### **4.5.5 IMPLICATION**

Erosion depletes the soil of fine particles. Production depends on the availability of humus in the soil, water, air retention quality, and nutrients in the soil. Continuous cultivation without replenishment or fallow periods impoverishes soil.

It is worth noting that the soil may get slightly acidic on tilled land. Smart agricultural practices, such as “*Pfumvudza*” reduces this.

### **4.6 VEGETATION**

- 4.6.1 Like most parts of Zimbabwe, vegetation is predominantly savanna (tropical grassland), with generous tree stands, which are encouraged by the wet summers. In Natural region IV, various species of the thorn tree and stout-trunked baobab are dominant. In Natural regions IIb and III, pockets of *Brachystegia* [Msasa], mohobohobo, miombo and mopane woodland, are found.

Riverine forests are found along Mazowe and Nyadire perennial rivers.

Deforestation for charcoal is prevalent in the north, and along Mazowe River.

#### **4.7 WILDLIFE**

- 4.7.1 Cultivation of the land, fires and the reduction of the natural vegetation have resulted in the disappearance of many forms of animal life over large areas. Remaining relatively dense areas are Nyatana and Nyagande and Garura.
- 4.7.2 Nyatana has an area of 124 000 acres. It is at the border with Rushinga and Mudzi districts and Mozambique.
- 4.7.2 Nyagande and Garura have small species of wildlife. Nyatana Wilderness provides a huge haven for African elephants. Also found are lion, African buffalo, black rhinoceros, leopard, Plains zebra, Southern giraffe and wild dog.

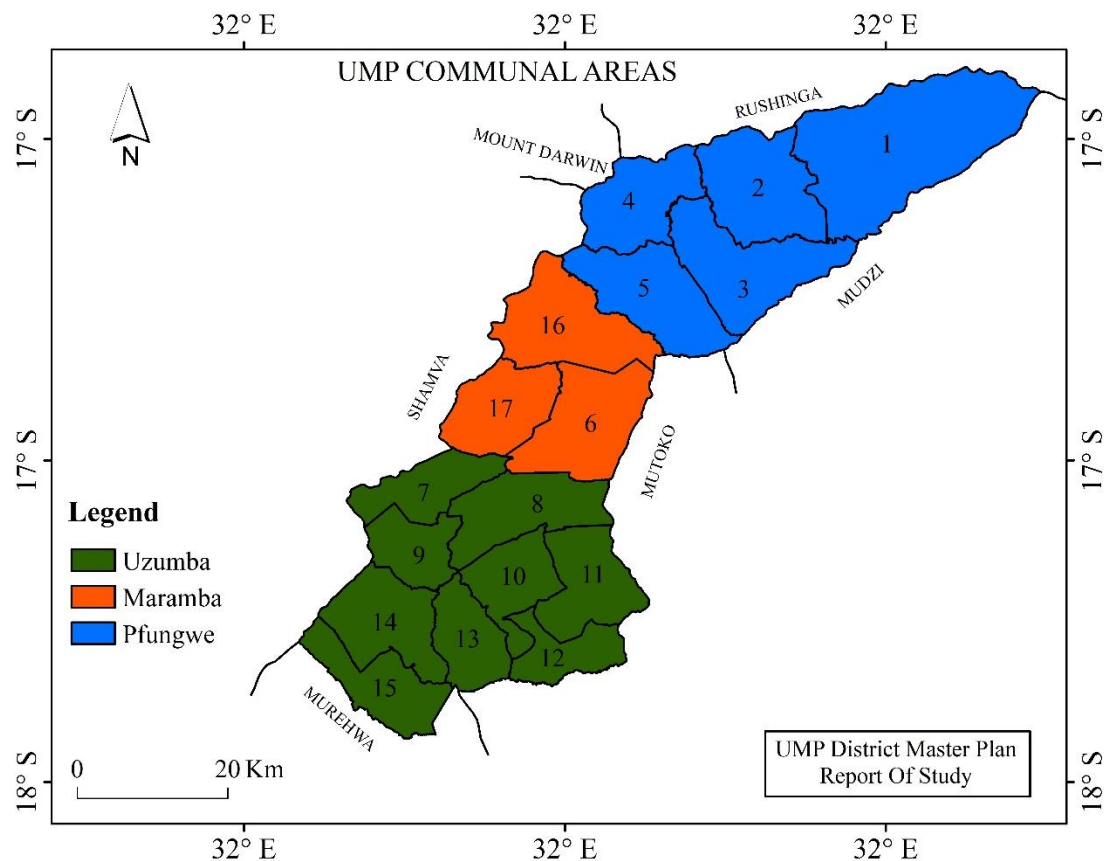
## CHAPTER 5

### 5 Land Tenure and Existing Land Use Activities

#### 5.1 Land Tenure System

- 5.1.1 All land in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is communal land. This means that the land is communally owned. The land is held, in trust for communities, by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.
- 5.1.2 The district has three communal areas, and these are Uzumba, Maramba and Pfungwe (Figure 5.1). The communal land is administered by the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council. Land under communal ownership is never sold. Land transactions only involve the sale of improvements or developments on land.

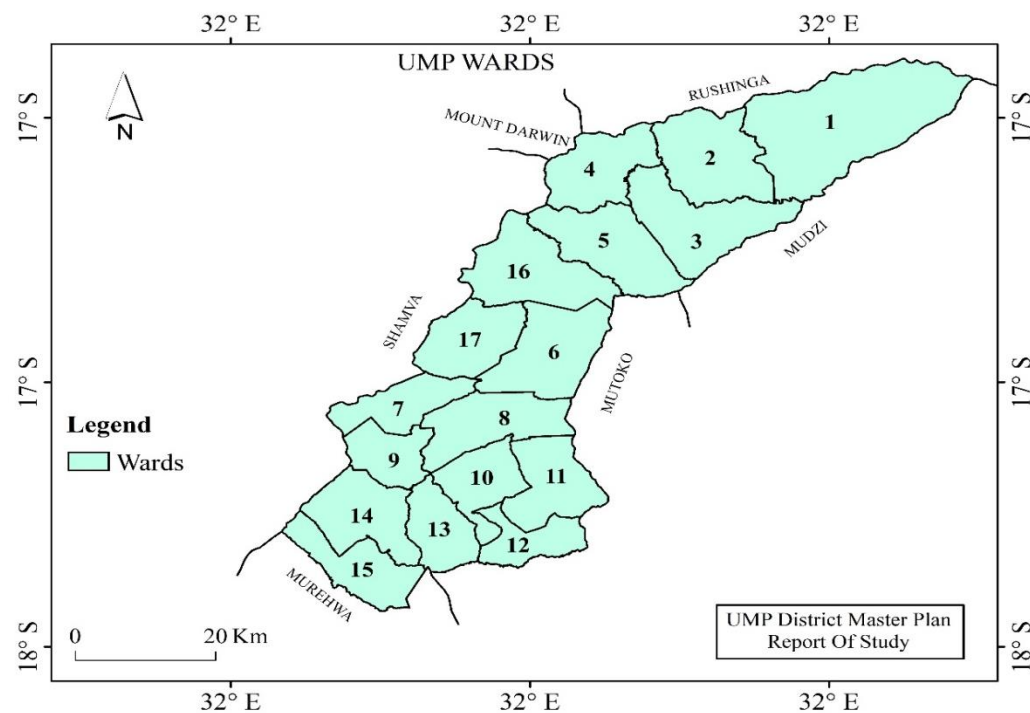
*Figure 5.1: Communal areas of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District*



#### Settlement Form and Structure

- 5.1.3 The allocation of land for settlement purposes has been, hitherto, the responsibility of traditional leaders, particularly village heads. It is only recently that it has been publicly clarified that it is the responsibility of Rural District Councils to allocate rural land, particularly communal land. This has been perceived by traditional leaders as a ploy to strip them of their powers.
- 5.1.4 The allocation of land for setting up homesteads and cultivation has resulted in the establishment of a dispersed settlement pattern whereby a household has a homestead and land for cultivation at the same site. Grazing land is, in some cases, close to the homestead and, in other cases, may be communal and is a bit far away from the homestead and cultivation areas.
- 5.1.5 This arrangement has resulted in a settlement pattern which is dispersed and fragmented. The district is divided into seventeen (17) wards which are headed by elected ward councilors (Figure 5.2).

**Figure 5.2:** District Wards



Source: UMP Rural District Council

- 5.1.6 The dispersed settlement pattern, coupled with population growth, results in there being no more land for allocation to deserving persons. The fact that there are no farms in the district has meant that people who have been resettled under the land resettlement

schemes have done so outside the district. To this end, there is an outcry by the people for farms to be identified for resettling them outside Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district.

- 5.1.7 In the past, some people have been resettled outside the district. To the extent that they were not sure of the conditions they may undergo through in the resettlement areas, they left their homesteads and farming land under the custody of some relatives, hoping that if the conditions are not favourable for them, they would come back and reclaim their rights over this land. This situation is exerting more pressure on the scarce land resource, putting the traditional leaders (village heads and headmen) in a dilemma in respect of what to do under the circumstances.
- 5.1.8 An aspect which augers well for the communities in the district is the presence of communal burial sites whereby each village has a communal cemetery, as opposed to burials taking place at each and every homestead.
- 5.1.9 The implications for a communal land tenure system, with a dispersed and fragmented settlement form include the following:
- i) with the communal land tenure system, the communities are at the mercy of unscrupulous miners in respect of security of their properties. Villagers raised issues of some families whose homesteads were demolished by some miners without paying any compensation. The communities strongly feel that, with title deeds, they would receive fair compensation if they are, for any reason, displaced;
  - ii) land for settlement purposes becomes a scarce resource;
  - iii) relatively long distances of travel to community facilities such as schools, clinics, dip tanks, boreholes, shops and other land uses;
  - v) continued depletion of agricultural land; and
  - vi) high cost of providing services to households given the limited number of consumers.

## 5.2 Land Utilization

- 5.2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district covers an area of 2 673 km<sup>2</sup>, with agriculture and mining as the major sources of livelihood.

**Table 5.1: Land use Disposition**

<b>Land use</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>Agriculture (inc. grazing)</b>	266 000	99.5
<b>Other</b>	1 300	0.5
<b>Total</b>	267 300	100

Source: AGRITEX

### **Agricultural Land**

- 5.2.2 Agricultural land is the most extensive land use covering 266 000 hectares, which constitutes 99.5% of the district area. This covers both cultivation and grazing land. There are, however, vast pockets of land considered unsuitable for arable farming and are associated with river valleys and the hilly terrain in the Maramba communal area. Most of the land considered suitable for arable farming, particularly in the Pfungwe communal area, is not under cultivation as they have moderately low to unreliable suitability for rainfed cultivation in view of the low rainfall of 450 mm per annum.

There is no discernible rational arable land use pattern in the district. A striking feature of the arable land use pattern is that most cultivation takes place close to homesteads and settlements such as District and rural service centres are scattered within the arable land. In view of some settlements in the district falling within land considered suitable for arable farming, land use conflicts arise when settlement expansion occurs displacing arable fields.

- 5.2.3 Distribution of arable fields in the district is influenced by lack of rational land use zoning system, climatic factors, topography and other factors such as built up areas.
- 5.2.4 Arable land is unplanned. It exists in mixed farming settings separated by intervening communal grazing and homesteads. The mixed farming set up creates conflicts through competition, between cultivation, settlements/homesteads and livestock grazing, for the finite land resource where settlements encroach onto arable and grazing land and fields expand onto grazing land and vice versa.
- 5.2.5 Some cultivation in the Pfungwe communal area takes place with a cropping pattern which is considered not ideal for the area. For instance, they grow maize instead of small grains, resulting in low yields and losses to farmers in terms of inputs into the farming activities. Suffice it to say that land suitability for rainfed crop production decreases toward the northern part of the district due to decrease in average annual rainfall.

- 5.2.6 There is no discernible land for grazing in the district. Grazing land is mostly communal and is disjointed and interspaced with cultivation land. The result of this arrangement is that grazing land is subjected to invasion by other land uses.
- 5.2.7 The mining areas are scattered within the district. The mining claims encroach onto other land use activities. Several cases were reported where mining claims were fenced onto homesteads, cultivation and grazing land.
- 5.2.7 The remaining area is for other land use activities such as communal game parks and settlement. There are three communal game parks which face operational challenges, and these are Garura, Nyagande and Nyatana. Nyatana and Nyagande game parks are not fenced, implying that game animals and surrounding communities often /easily interact, resulting in human - animal conflict. A private game park in ward 15 is no longer functional.
- 5.2.8 The absence of clear boundaries between villages under different headmen has led to cross boundary allocations of arable fields, leading to conflicts. The resolution of such disputes needs streamlining.

### **5.3 Potentially Developable Land**

#### **5.3.1 Potential for Town Development**

- 5.3.1.1 The National Human Settlement Policy provides for a hierarchy of settlements ranging from villages to cities. In this multi-tier hierarchy, there are cities, towns, district service centres, rural service centres and business centres. The strategy of District and rural service centres gained momentum in the post-independence era (post 1980) where focus was on rural areas. The District and rural service centres were to receive public sector investment with the view to provide physical and social infrastructure. The investments were directed at internal roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, electricity and public market stalls. The provision of physical infrastructure at District and rural service centres was seen as a basis for attracting both private and public capital to these centres. The perception was that the District and Rural service centres would eventually develop into towns.
- 5.3.1.2 In Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, Mutawatawa was identified as the District Service centre, with Nhakiwa, Katiyo and Chitsungu as rural service centres. While Mutawatawa received a fair proportion of investment in physical infrastructure, there was no physical infrastructure development at the identified rural service centres.
- 5.3.1.3 Mutawatawa developed as the district headquarters, where council and government offices were established, together with houses to accommodate civil servants and council

employees. Other facilities include a district hospital and a grain depot (GMB). In terms of commerce, the district centre is dominated by low order commercial activities (general dealers, butcheries and bottle stores). Small scale industrial activities which include metal fabrication, welding, tyre repairs and vehicle repairs exist, and are operating on undesignated spaces. Table 5.2 shows commercial and service industrial activities operating at Mutatawa District Service centre.

**Table 5.2: Commercial and Industrial Activities at Mutawatawa, 2024**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Commercial	85	81.7
Industrial	18	17.3
Agricultural (poultry)	1	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Technical Team Survey data

- 5.3.1.4 There are 18 industrial land use activities operating at Mutawatawa. These are small scale industrial activities comprising of sewing operations, welding activities, carpentry workshops, tyre mending, motor vehicle repairs, panel beating and spray painting. Unlike commercial activities which operate at designated commercial stands/sites, industrial activities operate at undesignated sites, especially along road reserves. These are clear cases of land use incompatibilities, with the attendant problems of environmental and noise pollution. The fact that industrial activities operate along road reserves point out to the issue of shortage of serviced industrial stands for allocation in Mutawatawa.
- 5.3.1.5 The slow pace of providing serviced industrial stands at Mutawatawa is a drawback on any initiatives and efforts to attract investment to the District Service Centre, thus perpetuating the weakness of the district economy. Generally, positive impacts of existing small scale and medium enterprises on local employment creation and the district economy have not been very significant.
- 5.3.1.6 Residential development in Mutawatawa is the major land use activity, and demand for residential stands is quite high to the extent that Council, currently, has no stands for allocation to home seekers. Development shows a linear pattern along the roads leading out of Mutawatawa and valleys between hills. Land for development is now in short supply.

### 5.3.2 Potential for Horticulture

5.3.2.1 The people of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district rely on production of horticultural products as a source of livelihood. Products include tomatoes, vegetables and onions. Table 5.3 shows production levels of horticultural products between 2019 and 2023. It is evident that tomatoes, mango, guava and bananas do very well in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district

*Table 5.3: Production Levels of Horticultural Products*

<b>Year/Crop</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Tomatoes</b>	1520	1472.5	1536	1617	1440
<b>Covo</b>	98	98	116	123.2	123.2
<b>Onion</b>	24	21	24	42.5	46.75
<b>Cabbage</b>	3	3.2	3	3.5	3.5
<b>Rape</b>	15.4	16.1	16.1	18.15	18.15
<b>Cucumbers</b>	2.6	2.6	3	3	3
<b>Butternuts</b>	2.5	3	2.6	2.75	2.2
<b>Beans</b>	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.75	6
<b>Watermelon</b>	35	35	40	40	40
<b>Okra</b>	0.3	0.26	0.3	0.45	0.45
<b>Spinach</b>	0	0	0	0	0.2
<b>Tsunga</b>	2	0.5	2	3	2
<b>Garlic</b>	0.8	0.3	45	0.8	0.8
<b>Carrots</b>	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.24
<b>Shallots</b>	4.8	3.2	3.5	4	4
<b>Peas</b>	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3
<b>Mango</b>	1400	2800	2100	2100	1400

<b>Bananas</b>	1600	1600	1600	1600	1400
<b>Citrus</b>	80	60	80	90	90
<b>Guava</b>	750	750	900	900	600
<b>Avocado</b>	90	60	90	90	45

Source: Agritex

The department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (Agritex) offers farmers technical support in the running of horticultural projects.

5.3.2.2 These products are produced, mostly, in nutritional gardens which have been established in various locations in the district. Table 5.4 shows the areas with nutritional gardens.

***Table 5.4: Nutritional Gardens in UMP: March 2024***

<b>Area</b>	<b>Ward</b>
Dewe Nyanzou	1
Chipinda Nyamusandura	2
Nyakasoro Magadu	3
Chitsungo	4
Chikono Katsande	6
Gотора Kamucheka	15

Source: Agritex

5.3.2.3 In terms of marketing, most of the products are transported to Harare, at Mbare vegetable produce market, where they are sold. At Mbare, communal farmers are usually at the mercy of touts who end up duping them.

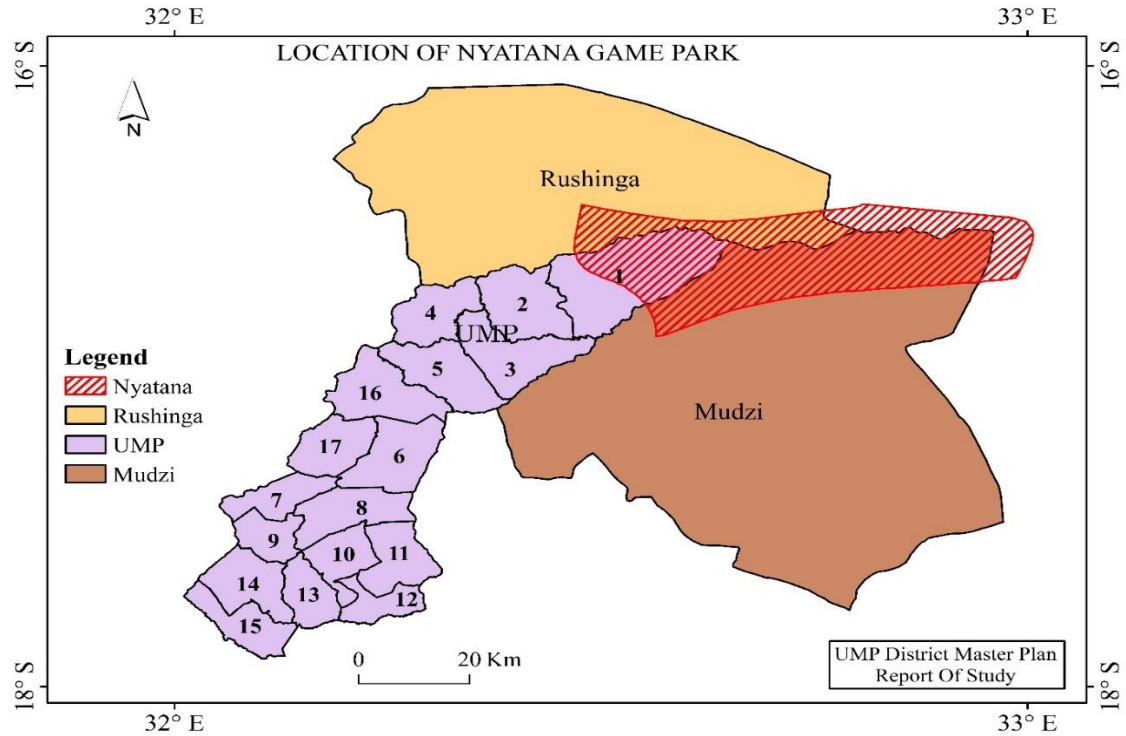
5.3.2.4 While there is great potential for horticultural production in the district, the marketing of the products is not well organized.

### **5.3.3 Potential for Tourism**

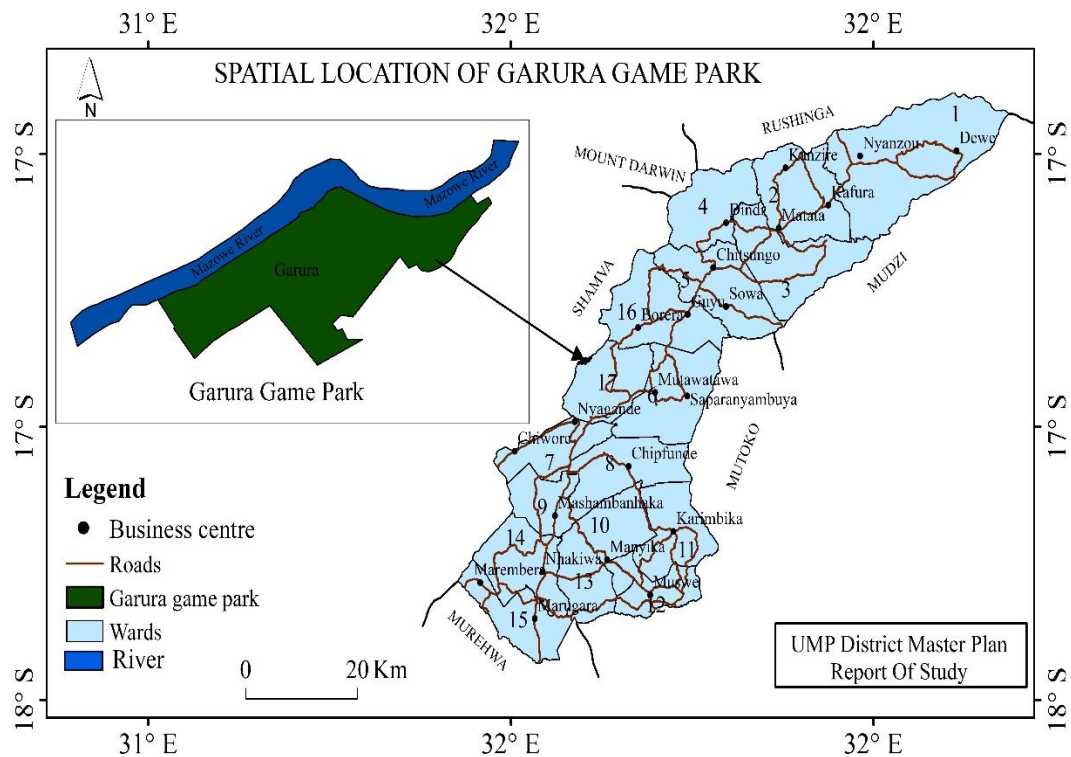
5.3.3.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district has three tourist attraction sites, namely Garura, Nyagande and Nyatana community parks. The fourth site, Muda conservancy, which is relatively small, is in ward 15. This site is no longer functional, though it has potential for growth as there is vast land for its expansion or for establishing a completely new eco-tourism venture. Nyagande and Garura ecotourism sites are in wards 7 and 17 respectively. These are community based natural resource management projects modelled along CAMPFIRE. When the projects started, they were run jointly by a safari operator and the community. Both ecotourism projects failed due to misunderstanding between the safari operators and the community, leading to the operators pulling off. The communities are currently making concerted efforts to identify partners with the view to resuscitate the projects.

5.3.3.2 The Nyatana community game park spans over three districts, viz, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Mudzi and Rushinga districts. It has an estimated area of 75 000 hectares. The area of the game park in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is estimated at 25 984 hectares. It has been run by a Joint Management Trust comprising of officials from the three districts and a safari operator. The safari operator at the Nyatana game park pulled off due to some misunderstanding with the Joint Management Trust. The Joint Management Trust has engaged another safari operator who is yet to operate the game park.

**Figure 5.3: Location of Nyatana Game Park**



**Figure 5.4: Location of Garura Game Park**



**SPATIAL LOCATION OF NYAGANDE GAME PARK**

**Legend**

- Business centres
- Roads
- Nyagande Game Park
- Wards
- ▬ River

0 20 Km

UMP District Master Plan  
Report Of Study

5.3.3.4 The mountains and valleys of Makenikeni in the Maramba communal area offer very scenic and beautiful views. With careful reorganization, these can be developed into a vibrant tourist destination. The Makenikeni valley and mountains have very good potential for tourism.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **6 POPULATION**

#### **6.1 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH**

- 6.1.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district had a population of 124 225 people in 2022. According to the 2002 and 2012 Population censuses, the district had a population of 105 201 and 112 611 people respectively. The district had annual growth rates of 0.7% and 1.03% between the 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 intercensal periods, showing an increase in the annual growth rate. The population increased by 7% between 2002 – 2012 and 10.3% between 2012 – 2022.

#### **6.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY**

- 6.2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe accommodated about 7.2% of the Mashonaland East Provincial population in 2022. Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 show the distribution of population in the district by ward. Ward 4, with 11 792, constituting 9.5% of the district population, accommodates the highest population in the district, while ward 7, with 3 715 people representing 2.99% of district population, has the lowest population in the district.
- 6.2.2 In 2012, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, which had a population of 112 611 and covered an area of 2 673 km<sup>2</sup>, had a population density of 42 persons per square kilometre. By 2022, the population had increased to 124 225, and the population density stood at 46.47 persons per square kilometre. This density was lower than the provincial population density, and higher than the national population density, which was 54 and 39 persons per square kilometre, respectively. Population density increased by 10.6% between 2012 and 2022.

#### **6.3 POPULATION COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS**

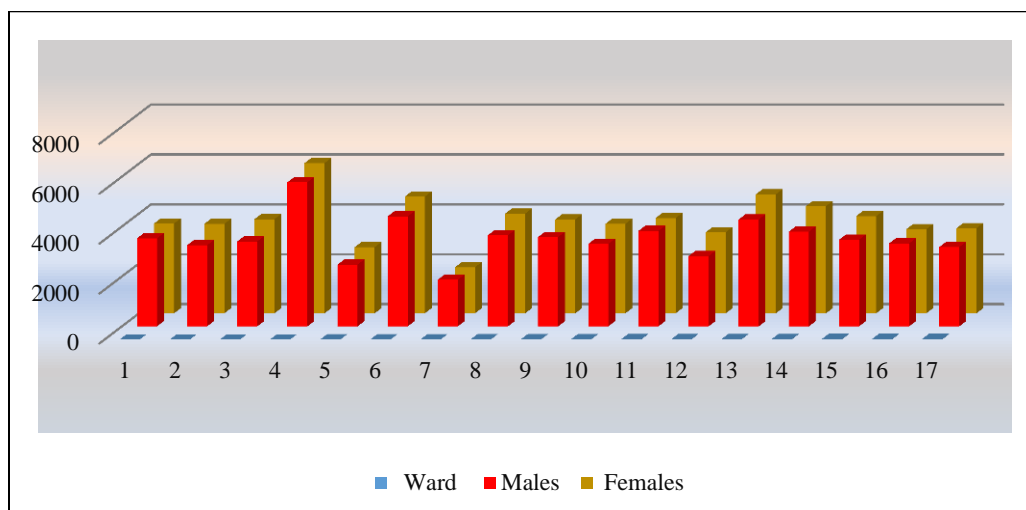
- 6.3.1 The district population stood at 124 225 in 2022. Of this, 59 944 were male and 64 281 were female, representing 48.25% and 51.75% of male and female population respectively. This gives a sex ratio of 93 males for every 100 females (same rate as Province).
- 6.3.2 In 2022, the district recorded a total of 30 246 households, yielding an average household size of 4.1 persons. This is higher than the provincial and national average household sizes of 3.8 and 4 respectively.

Table 6.1: UMP Population by ward and sex 2022

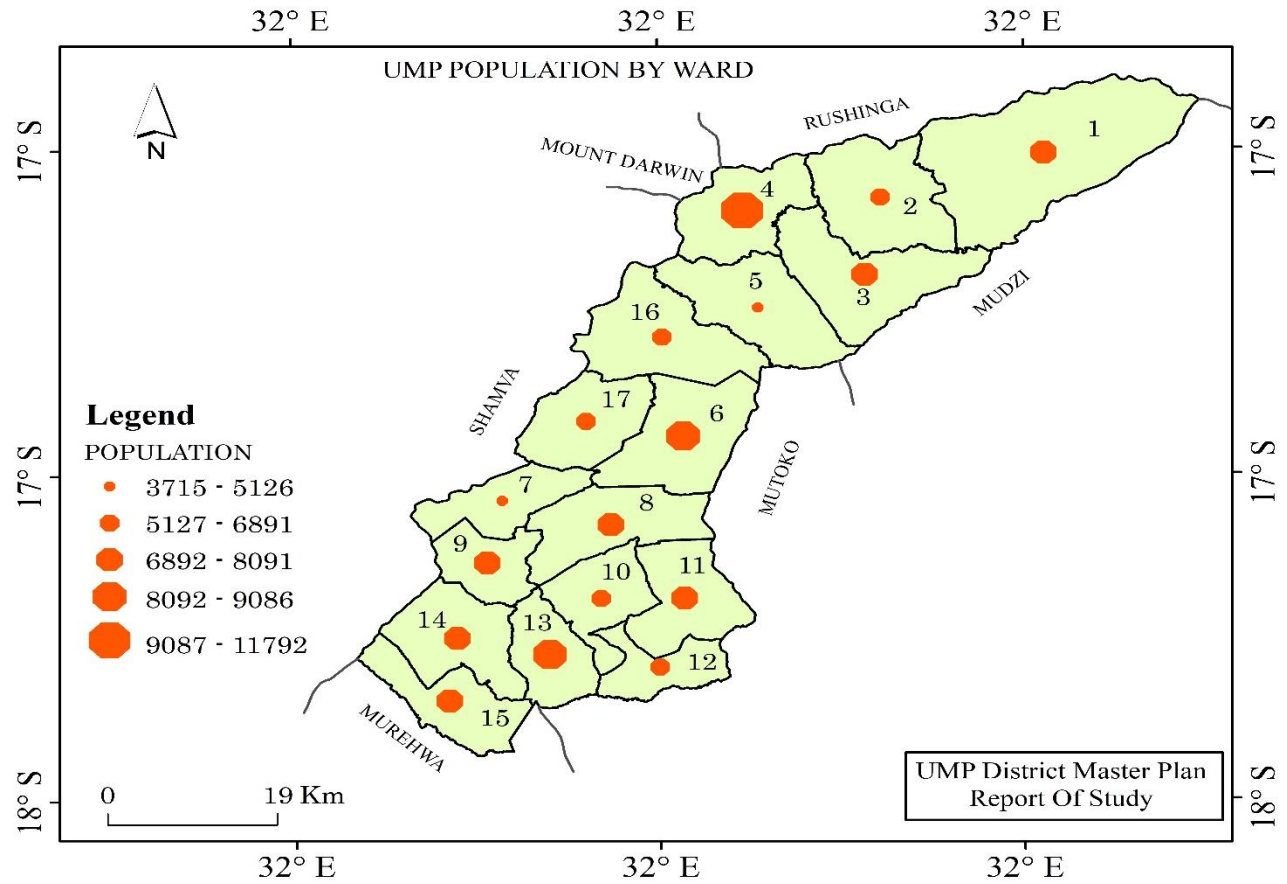
WARD	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	SEX RATIO
1	3,526	3,599	7,125	98
2	3,250	3,582	6,832	91
3	3403	3770	7,173	90
4	5,774	6,018	11,792	96
5	2,475	2,651	5,126	93
6	4,409	4,677	9,086	94
7	1,870	1,845	3,715	101
8	3,655	3,994	7,649	92
9	3,581	3,763	7,344	95
10	3,305	3,586	6,891	92
11	3,824	3,815	7,639	100
12	2,816	3,247	6,063	87
13	4,285	4,769	9,054	90
14	3,797	4,294	8,091	88
15	3,469	3,893	7,362	89
16	3,325	3,369	6,694	99
17	3,180	3,409	6,589	93
<b>District</b>	<b>59,944</b>	<b>64,281</b>	<b>124,226</b>	<b>93</b>
PROVINCE	835,264	895,917	1,731,181	93

Source: ZIMSTAT

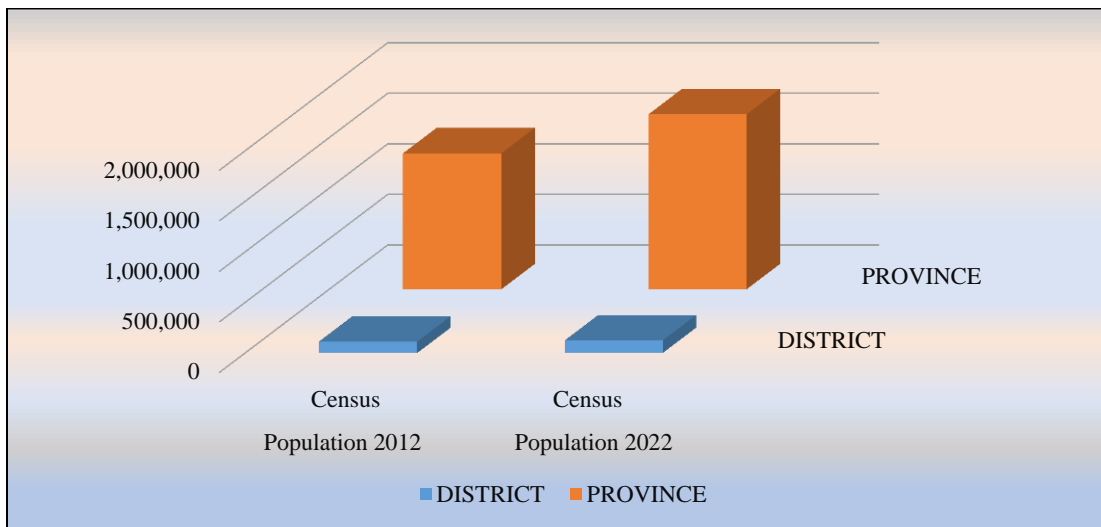
Figure 6.1: UMP Population by ward.



**Figure 6.2: Spatial Distribution of District Population by ward**



**Figure 6.3: District Inter-Census Population Growth**



## AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

- 6.3.3 Data on age and sex structure of the district population was not readily available in disaggregated form. Notwithstanding this, the district population in the 0 to 17 years of age stood at 63 840 persons, out of 124 225 persons. This constituted 51.39% of the total population. The district population in the 18 and above years of age stood at 60 386. This represents 48.61% of the total population. There is a greater child population (0-17 years group) than the over 18 years group. This represents a youth dependence ratio of 106. This ratio implies that there are more economically active persons than the youth and elderly who depend on them. This population structure implies not only a burden on services, but also presents opportunities of a growing labour force.
- 6.3.4 It is important to emphasize that the needs of communities are informed by the age-sex structure of the population. For instance, a young population will have education as a primary need whilst an ageing population may prioritise special health care needs.
- 6.3.5 The population of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe can be described as a predominantly young population. The implication of this is that there will be a need for educational, recreational and health facilities.
- 6.3.6 The gender composition of the population depicts a predominance of females (51.52%). However, the age group 0-17 years has more males (50.6%) than females (49.4%). High levels of male absenteeism may explain the higher female predominance in the above 18 years group, as there is a tendency for a greater number of males to leave the district seeking gainful employment.

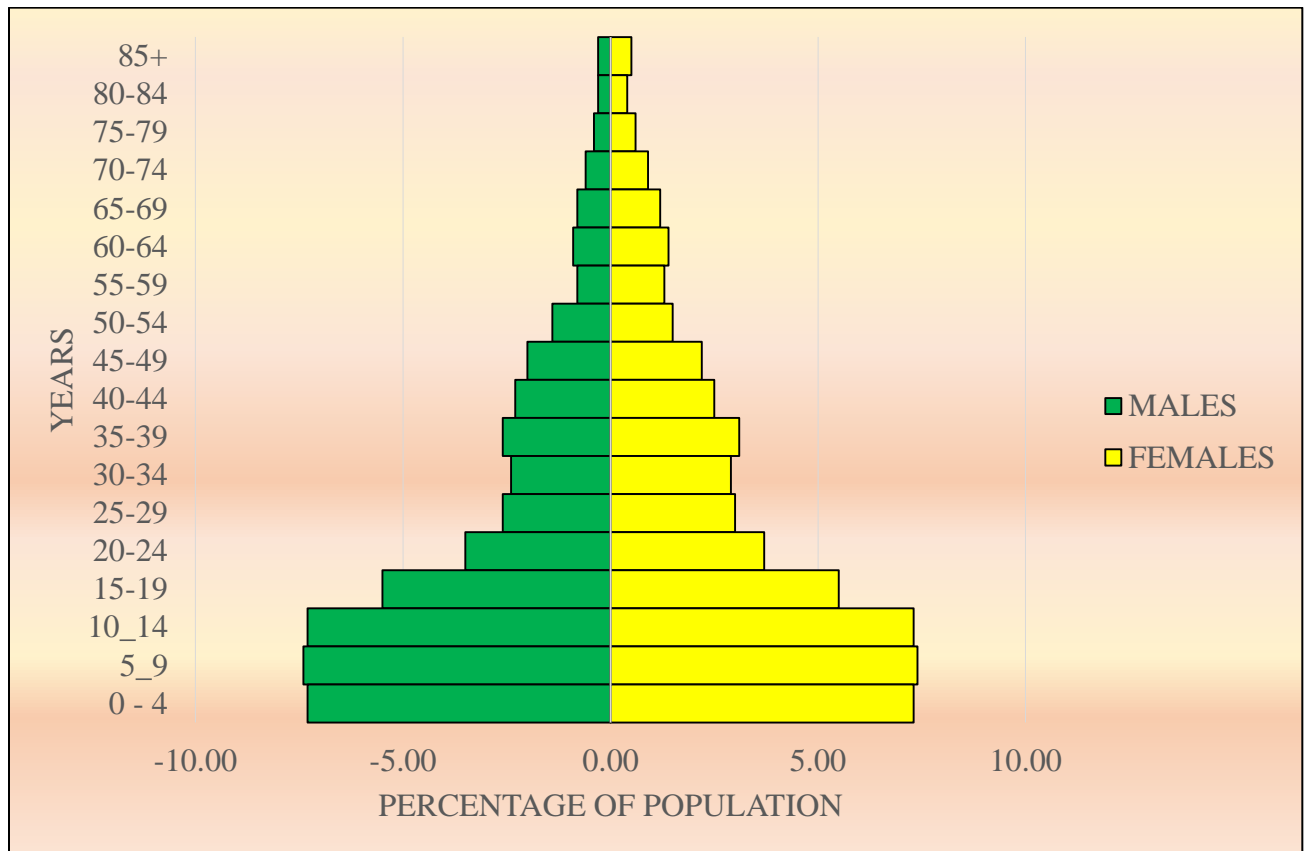
**TABLE 6.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AND ADULT POPULATION**

AGE (years)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-17	32 276	31 564	63 840
18 PLUS	27 654	32 732	60 386
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59 930</b>	<b>64 296</b>	<b>124 226</b>

Source: Zimstat Mashonaland East Provincial Profile

- 6.3.7 In constructing the age-sex pyramid for the district, in the absence of disaggregated data on age –sex structure, an extrapolation was made from the provincial rural population with the assumption that the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is predominantly rural. This yielded the age-sex pyramid shown in Figure 6.4 below.

**Figure 6.4:** Rural age sex pyramid 2022



**Table 6.3:** Mashonaland East distribution of child and adult population

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
CHILD [0 to 17 YRS]	410,947.00	406,377.00	817,324.00	47
ADULT [18 YRS Plus]	424,145.00	489,704.00	913,849.00	53
PROVINCE TOTAL	835,092.00	896,081.00	1,731,173.00	100

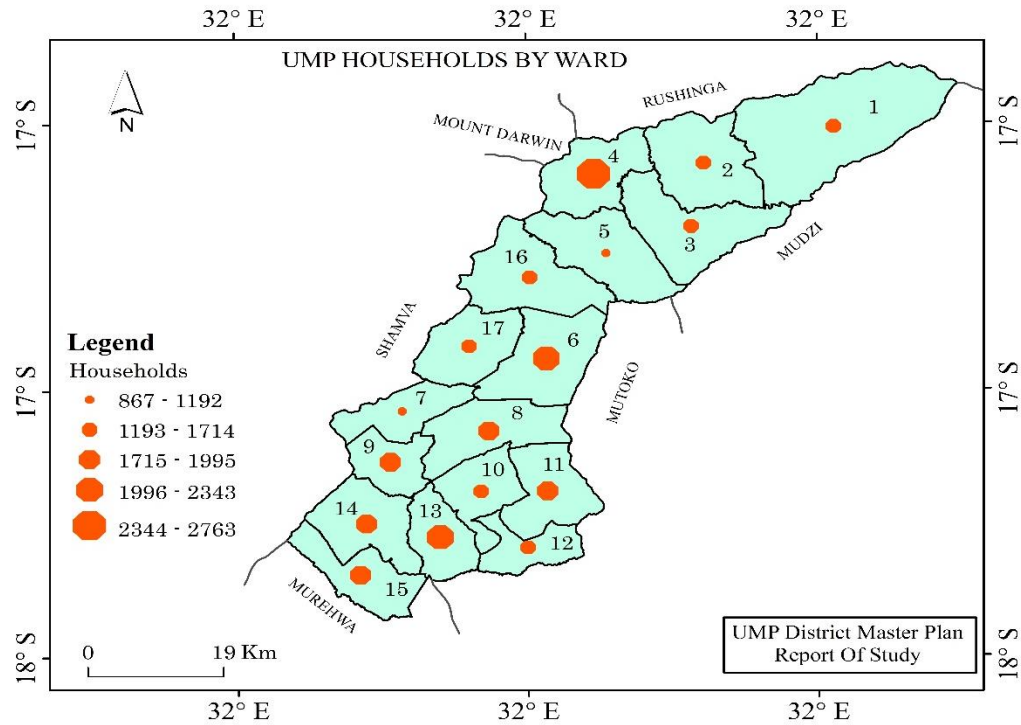
[Source: 2022 Census]

**Table 6.4:** UMP Number of households and household size by ward 2022

Ward	Total Population	Total Households	Average Household Size
1	7,125	1,648	4.3
2	6,832	1,640	4.2
3	7,173	1,669	4.3
4	11,792	2,763	4.3
5	5,126	1,192	4.3
6	9,086	2,343	3.9
7	3,715	867	4.3
8	7,649	1,808	4.2
9	7,344	1,787	4.1
10	6,891	1,714	4
11	7,639	1,955	3.9
12	6,063	1,643	3.7
13	9,054	2,202	4.1
14	8,091	1,995	4.1
15	7,362	1,860	4
16	6,694	1,603	4.2
17	6,589	1,557	4.2
<b>District</b>	<b>124,225</b>	<b>30,246</b>	<b>4.1</b>
PROVINCE	1,731,181	452,677	3.8

[Source: 2022 Census]

**Figure 6.5: Households by ward**



**Figure 6.6: UMP Households size by ward**

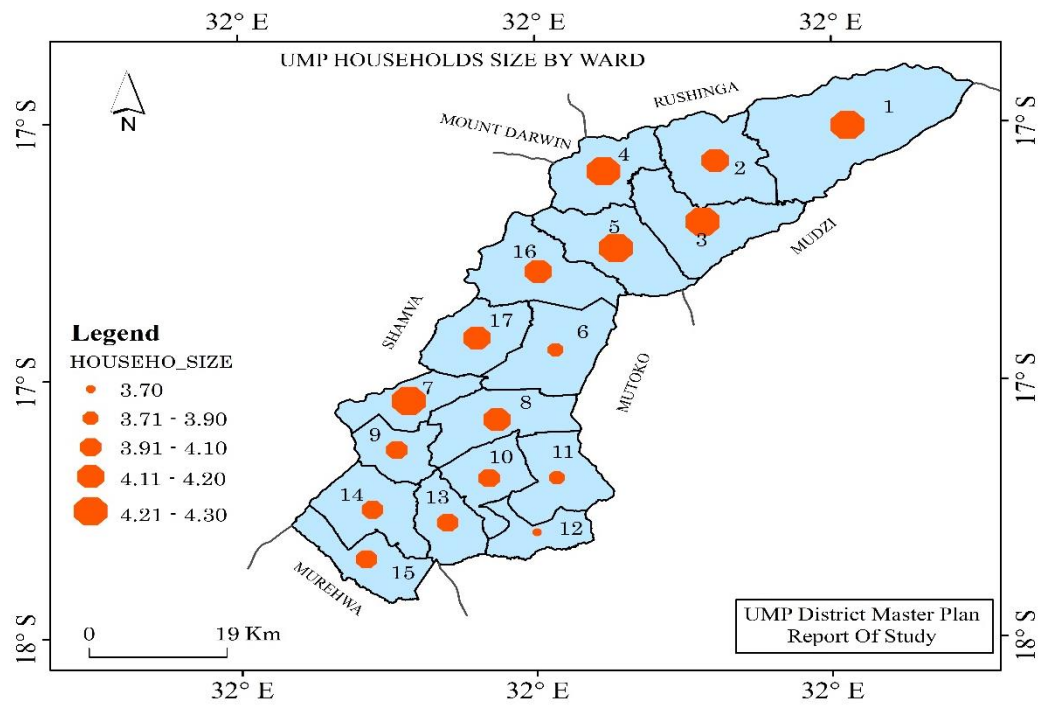
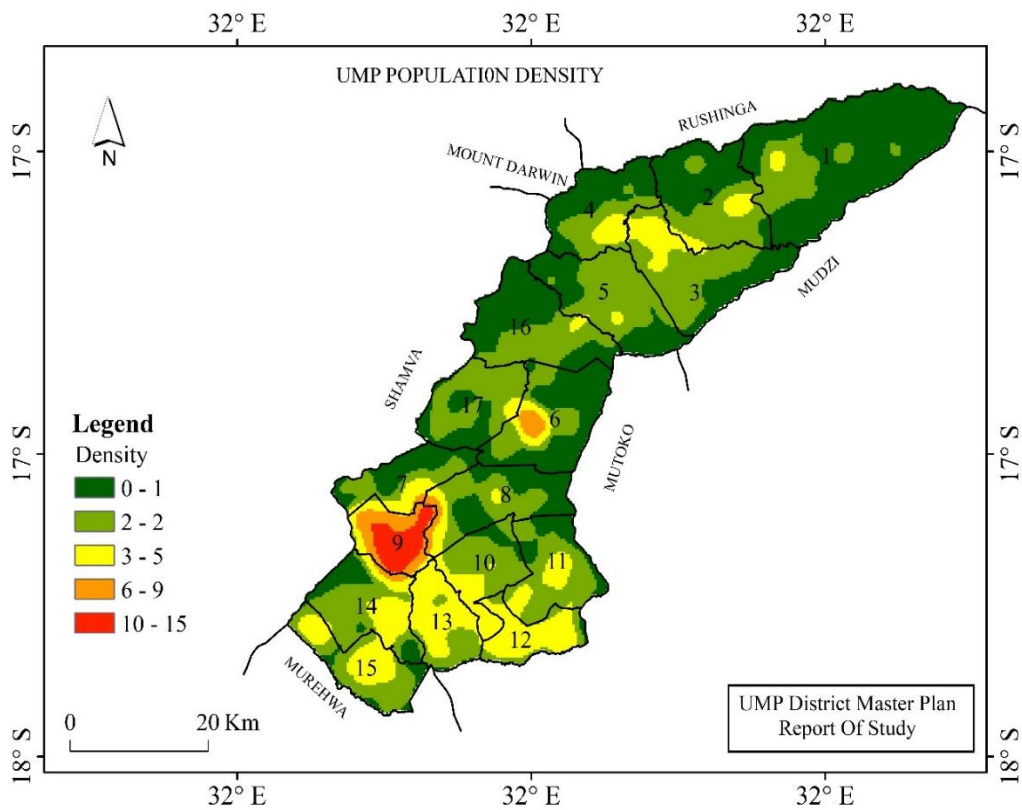


Figure 6.7: UMP Population density



## **CHAPTER 7**

### **7 LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES**

#### **7.1 AGRICULTURE**

##### **7.1.1 RAINFED AGRICULTURE**

Nationally, agriculture provides a livelihood for 70% of the population. In Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe it is estimated at 97%. The majority of the population is engaged in rain-fed subsistence farming. This is not ideal in a district where a large part is in natural region IV, where average rainfall is 450 mm to 650 mm per year. It causes low productivity, low household incomes and little excess, except for irrigated areas and those few in horticulture. The worsening factor is that most families grow maize, even in arid areas, with little diversification into other agricultural enterprises, such as small livestock.

In this 2023/24 drought season, the result is poverty, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, made worse by the selection of non-small grain crops in arid areas.

Measures to improve agriculture can include irrigation, horticulture, increase in livestock, agro-processing, marketing structures and financing,

##### **7.1.2 NATURAL REGIONS**

The district is largely situated in Agro-Ecological Zone [AEZ] IV, with smaller parts in semi-intensive region III and intensive region IIB.

Regions II and III are very productive areas for such crops as maize and groundnuts. Region IV is more suited for livestock rearing and drought resistant crops. In the 2023/24 season, farmers planted sizeable areas of maize in all regions. This has resulted in maize crop failure in Region IV. Small grains fared better.

Agro-Ecological Zones were revised in September 2020 [Herald, Sept 2020], in recognition of changes in rainfall and temperature patterns. The new zones prescribe what is best grown in a zone and they are being used to determine the Presidential Inputs Scheme [Pfumbudza] per zone.

In terms of suitability, zones II and III are for crops and zone IV for livestock and small grains. Planting according to the Agro-Ecological Zones has potential for better harvests.

### **7.1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE**

Climate change is evidenced by persistent droughts, higher temperatures, changes in rainfall over the past 30 years. The area is experiencing less rain, late start/early end of the season and interruption of seasons. The northeast parts of the district are extremely vulnerable to climate change, experiencing crop failure and inadequate water for livestock.

In order to mitigate adverse impacts of climate change, there is need for climate smart measures which include conservation of moisture, irrigation, early maturing seeds, appropriate crops, livestock maximization and implementation of irrigation and water harvesting.

### **7.1.4 AGRICULTURAL THRUST IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PLANS**

7.1.4.1 The Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan set the strategic direction for agriculture. It also guided sector budgets and development partners and reviewed key issues facing the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe. It recommended, among others:

- allocation of at least 10% of the national budget to agricultural development, and
- sustainable annual agricultural growth rate of 6%

Its Intermediate Result Areas were:

- Increasing production and productivity through improved management and sustainable use of land, water, forestry and wildlife resources;
- An efficient agricultural marketing system and enabling environment;
- Ensuring food and nutrition security by facilitating a cohesive multi-sectoral agricultural response; and
- Improving Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption.

*[Source: Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) 2013-2017]*

### **VISION 2030**

7.1.4.2 Vision 2030 targets a Gross National Income per capita of \$5 000.

Currently, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district per capita income is well below \$1000. The Vision targets National Poverty rate to drop down from 62.5% to 25%. Similarly, universal access to improved sources of water, which is nationally at 27.7%, is targeted to go up to 60%. It also targets self-sufficiency and food surplus.

7.1.4.3 Strategies to achieve this include:

- Beneficiation in line with competitive advantage;
- Best practices in agronomy and animal husbandry;
- Farmer education;
- Climate change mitigation: water harvesting and management: weirs;
- Irrigation Master Plan targets rehabilitation and establishment of smallholder facilities aiming at 200ha/district/year for the next 10 years;
- Resuscitate Horticulture and Livestock production;
- Mashonaland East was identified as an Agro-processing Hub; and
- Construction of Dams and drilling of boreholes.

[Source Vision 2030, Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030, Sept 2018]

### **7.1.5 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1 (NDS 1) 2021-2025**

7.1.5.1 NDS 1 identified major factors driving food insecurity as natural shocks, low skills and knowledge base of farmers, shortage of inputs, low levels of mechanisation, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, limited access to market information and marketing facilities, limited access to finance and limited security of tenure.

NDS1 set performance indicators in every sector. Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe performance will be measured against these national goals. Some examples are:

- Increase food self-sufficiency from the current level of 45% to 100% ;
- Reduce food insecurity from 59% in 2020 to less than 10% by 2025;
- Increase beef production from 49 115 tonnes in 2020 to 110 000 tonnes by 2025; and
- Upscale and expedite irrigation rehabilitation and expansion, utilising existing and new water bodies.

#### **7.1.5.2 WATER**

- Promote water and use efficient technologies such as Precision Agriculture [Remote sensing, GIS, drip irrigation...] and
- Promote traditional grains in low potential areas, which is climate smart.

#### **7.1.5.3 CROPPING**

- Implement commercial contract farming that is led by private financial services;
- Implement a climate proofed Presidential input support scheme that is anchored on the Pfumvudza/Intwasa Concept which adopts conservation agriculture techniques or principles such as minimum soil disturbances and mulching;

- Soil fertility management through soil conditioning management practices including liming and manuring;
- Diversify food production and consumption, moving away from maize to other food crops;
- Capacitate extension services delivery; and
- Promote access to finance, inputs and outputs markets.

#### **7.1.5.4 LIVESTOCK**

- Upscale hay cutting, development of pastures, and green belts;
- Promote on-farm feeds formulation using cow peas to produce survival rations;
- Intensify dipping programmes and blitz tick grease application to prevent and control animal diseases;
- Strengthen measures against Tsetse flies;
- Create livestock business centres for small stocks (goats, sheep, pigs);
- Increase watering points for livestock;
- Gradually phase out Government guaranteed command programme to a private financing model;
- Climate-proof Livestock production through commercialisation of fish, rabbits, bees and small stock;
- Support surrounding farmers with trained [and capacitated] livestock extension officers;
- Localise production [*and availability*] of livestock inputs and veterinary vaccines and medicine; and
- Establish a Livestock Information Management and Traceability Systems for disease control and market access;

#### **7.1.5.5 PROVINCIAL CONTEXT**

The provincial strategy recognizes Mashonaland East as:

- Strong and richly endowed in Agriculture [horticultural and animal produce] and Mining;
- There is a high production of groundnuts, honey, sunflower, livestock and horticulture.
- The province was identified as having potential for vegetable and fruit processing;
- Value addition opportunities exist in the agro-value chains for such items as beans, cereals, milk and horticulture. Expansion and resuscitation of existing and idle irrigation schemes is key.

## **7.1.6 FACTORS AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT**

### **a) INTER-ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIABILITY**

In several years, the total annual rainfall in the district has been less than the 812 mm mean annual rainfall [Figure 4.2]. Post year 2000, the highest annual rainfall of about 1 200 mm was received in 2001 and 2007. Lowest annual rainfall of about 535 mm was received in 2002. The other low annual rainfall has been 764mm in 2006, 667mm in 2015 and 707mm in 2021. The trend is that of more years below 812mm. Extreme drought, where two consecutive seasons receive little rain, is becoming regular.

### **b) GOOD SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

Good soil has aeration, permeability, drainage, foothold for roots, effective soil depth, absence of salinity and a tilth that promotes germination. Soil fertility includes the capacity to store, retain and release plant nutrients. Soil texture also affects plant growth.

In order to ensure high agricultural productivity, there must be good agricultural practices that include appropriate soil testing, use of organic material, rotation with leguminous crops, liming and putting gypsum to boost the level of calcium and magnesium in the soil. These good practices address soil fertility and low productivity.

## **7.1.7 CROP PRODUCTION**

### **7.1.7.1 CROP HECTARAGE**

The total district population in 2022 was 124,226. Total hectares planted in 2022/2023 season were 39,064.6 hectares [source Agritex]. Therefore estimated cultivated land per capita in 2022/2023 season was small at 0.31 hectares. This points out to cultivation for subsistence consumption, without commercial excess for livelihood.

### **CROPS GROWN**

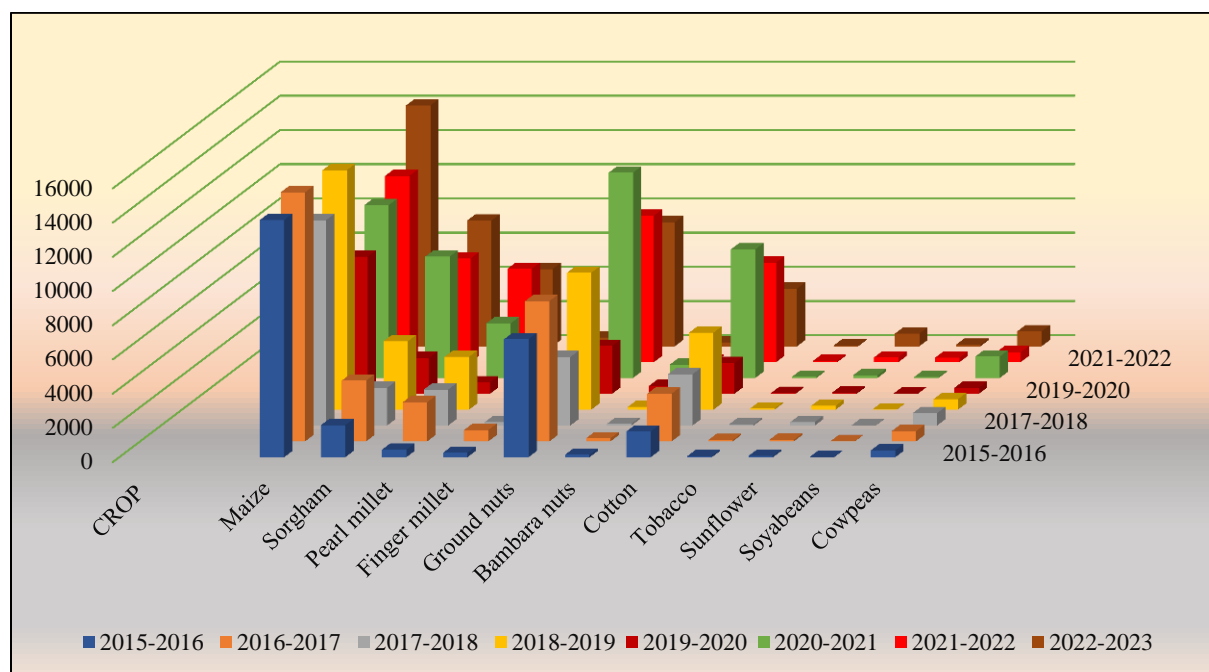
7.1.7.2 Maize is the most grown crop, including in drier natural region IV where it is not suitable. During the 2015 to 2023 period, the total area under maize cultivation was above 10,000 hectares, [except for 2019/2020 season] and above all crops (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1). However, during the 2023/2024 season many maize fields failed and the farmers concerned do not have small grains to fall back on. Cereal crops, such as maize, decrease in both grain and stover under hot conditions.

7.1.7.3 Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 further show that alternative crops such as small grains and legumes perform better, but they are underdeveloped in the district. Sorghum and pearl

millet are increasing in hectareage. This is worth encouraging. These small grains are more resilient and productive in the drier areas. They are also encouraged from a health point as they do not spike insulin the way white starch does and from a business point of view.

Groundnuts, cowpeas and cotton peaked in 2020/21 season, and then fell. For cotton there seems to be a response to the producer price and late payment for produce. Production of sunflower and soya beans increased significantly in 2022/23.

**Figure 7.1:** UMP cropping area from 2015 to 2024



*Table 7.1: District area (in hectares) planted from 2015/16 to 2023/24 season.*

<b>CROP</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>	<b>2022-2023</b>
<b>Maize</b>	13,865.00	14,560	12,000.00	14,000.00	8,020.00	10,100.00	10890	14080
<b>Sorghum</b>	1,870.00	3,551	2,200.00	4,000.00	2,100.00	7,100.00	6062	7350
<b>Pearl millet</b>	439.00	2,289	2,100.00	3,090.00	670.00	3,200.00	5454	4509
<b>Finger millet</b>	260.00	660	200.00	530.00	175.00	560.00	421	512
<b>Ground nuts</b>	6,900.00	8,200	4,000.00	8,000.00	2,800.00	12,000.00	8562	7254
<b>Bambara nuts</b>	150.00	182	100.00	165.00	460.00	780.00	100.2	230
<b>Cotton</b>	1,500.00	2,790	3,000.00	4,500.00	1,800.00	7,520.00	5825	3374
<b>Tobacco</b>	70.00	80	75.00	72.00	52.00	72.00	69	50.1
<b>Sunflower</b>	80.00	95.50	200.00	231.00	76.00	159.00	276	742
<b>Soya beans</b>	12.00	18	9.00	15.00	8.00	60.30	262	92.5
<b>Cowpeas</b>	400.00	600	720.00	615.00	358.00	1,256.00	580	871
	<b>25546</b>	<b>33025.5</b>	<b>24604</b>	<b>35218</b>	<b>16519</b>	<b>42807.3</b>	<b>38501.2</b>	<b>39064.6</b>

**SOURCE: AGRITEX**

7.1.7.4 Contribution of alternative crops, other than maize, to overall farm net returns is very low. Livestock would help buffer climate change impacts on maize. As a preference, farmers can plant small areas of maize for home consumption and plant bigger portions of small grains for market. Crop area can be increased in response to good producer prices and early announcement of prices. Sunflower and soya beans are used for oil extraction and the by-products could be used in the local livestock feeds.

Net returns of alternative crops, per hectare, are higher than those of maize.

## AVERAGE YIELDS

7.1.7.5 Yields for key crops in the district are low. The average yield for maize during the 2022/2023 season was 0.8 tons per hectare (Table 7.2). The trend for the district is an average yield of 1 ton per hectare. In comparative terms, the average yield per hectare in other communal areas outside the district is 2.5 – 3 hectares.

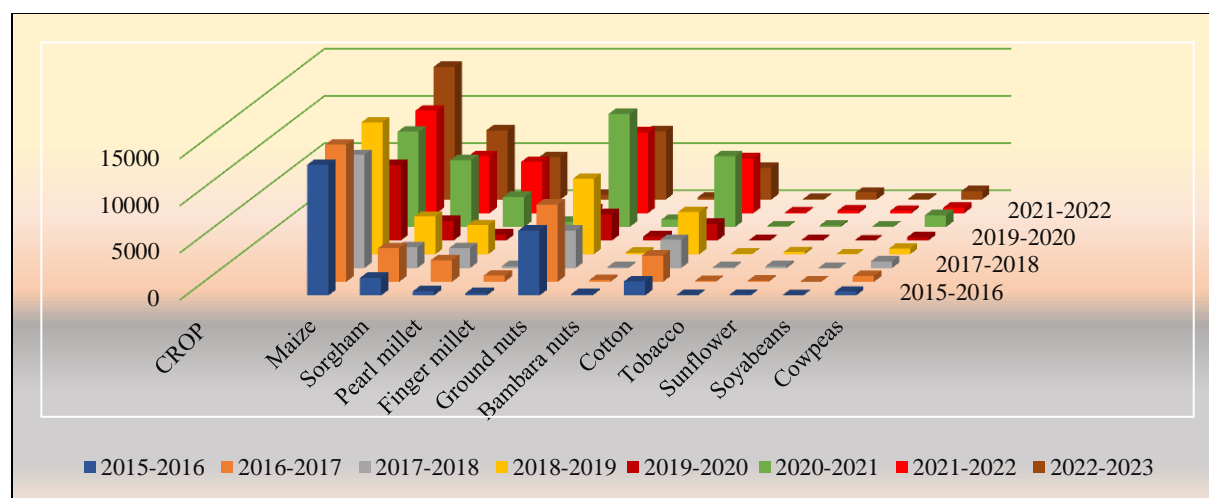
For groundnuts, the average yield per hectare is 0.8 tons, while the average yield for millet is 0.7 tons per hectare. Again, these are considered to be relatively low. Good yields are now cyclical, where high yields are obtained once in ten years. But in the past, prior to 1990, farmers used to get best yields once in five years.

**Table 7.2: District yield by crop: 2015 to 2023**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>2015- 2016 YIELD Ton</b>	<b>2016- 2017 YIELD Ton</b>	<b>2017- 2018 YIELD</b>	<b>2018- 2019 YIELD</b>	<b>2019- 2020 YIELD</b>	<b>2020- 2021 YIELD</b>	<b>2021- 2022 YIELD</b>	<b>2022- 2023 YIELD</b>
MAIZE	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
SORGHUM	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
PEARL MILLET	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
FINGER MILLET	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
G/NUTS	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
BAMBARA NUTS	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
COTTON	0.075	0.150	0.100	0.120	0.065	0.150	0.120	0.150
TOBACCO	0.040	0.090	0.050	0.070	0.050	0.070	0.060	0.090
SUNFLOWER	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
SOYA BEANS	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
COWPEAS	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7

**SOURCE: AGRITEX**

**Figure 7.2:** District area cultivated and yield per crop: 2015 to 2023



7.1.7.6 Besides weather, there are some socio-economic factors such as pricing, availability of inputs and market prices that result in poor farmer preparedness for the agricultural season. Increasing the community's awareness, knowledge, understanding on production, harvesting and use of underutilised crops will be necessary.

Farmers can diversify their livelihood options to include agro-processing and value-addition.

7.1.7.7 There is also need to look into the efficacy of using local seeds. Other research showed that some seeds have a competitive advantage in germination, storage and cost. Consideration of hardy perennial plants such as castor beans could provide good yields in arid areas.

Agrometeorological forecasts can help farmers delay fertiliser application or stagger it to reduce leaching losses. Field management strategies that improve soil structure are also encouraged.

## 7.1.8 FARMING HOUSEHOLDS

In the 2022/2023 season, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district had 38,098 farming households. [Agritex]. Farming households are higher than Census households of 30,246 (Table 6.4), because of parental distribution to offspring. The district has a large average household size of 4.1 [Census 2022]. Residents shared that there is land pressure, particularly in the Uzumba communal area. Families are struggling to allocate land to

offspring. There has been encroachment of arable farming and homesteads onto grazing areas.

Residents reported their willingness to be resettled outside the district. Those who were moved from development areas like Mutawatawa District Service centre, were still waiting for resettlement.

### **7.1.9 Extension, Agriculture Inputs and Other support**

#### **a) Extension Workers**

The district has 47 Agricultural Extension Officers, 6 Supervisors, a Crop Specialist, a Livestock Specialist and District Agricultural Extension Officer. This translates to 3 Extension workers per ward. They do individual farm visits to assist farmers. They also organise model farmer field days which help in the training of farmers.

Agricultural extension officers' mobility is limited because of breakdowns of motorbikes they use in their extension work.

#### **b) Presidential Climate Proofed Inputs Scheme**

Each season, most farmers benefit from free cropping inputs for cereals, oilseeds and legumes on five plots. These inputs are natural region based. The crops on the program include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, soya beans, sunflower, groundnuts, dry beans, peas and vegetables. The concept is to capacitate more for the best region-matched crop and then elect other crops. So Region II farmers receive inputs for three compulsory maize plots, then elect crops from sorghum, sunflower, pearl millet, groundnuts and sugar beans, for the remaining two plots.

This way maize production is maximized in the best regions, but allowing farmers a choice on the balance of the crops.

Similarly Region III farmers receive inputs for two mandatory maize crops plus electives for the three remaining plots. Then region IV and V farmers receive for mandatory three plots for sorghum, millet and sunflower, with electives for the remaining two plots.

Beneficiaries receive seeds, fertilizers, water retention enhancers, herbicides and Fall Armyworm insecticide.

The program is justified on the grounds of the poverty in the area, the arid nature and the need to direct and improve production. Over time, issues of self-sustainability may need to be factored in.

c) Free and Paid Tillage

Some farmers benefit from free or paid tillage by Rural Infrastructure Development Agency. From 2019 to 2023, 100 hectares were tilled. About 14.4ha of these were tilled for free (Table 7.3).

**Table 7.3: Tillage figures 2019 to 2024**

Ward	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Farmers Service d	Hectarage [Ha]	Farmers Service d	Acreage [Ha]	Farmers Service d	Acreage [Ha]	Farmers Service d	Acreage [Ha]	Farmers Service d	Acreage [Ha]
6	30	14	17	7.4	13	4.8	15	6.9	8	5.8
7			2	0.8	6	3	4	4.8	2	0.8
8										
9					1	1	1	1	1	0.4
10										
11							2	2		
12			24	9.6						
13										
14			1	2	9	1	1	1		
15										
16					5	3	4	3.6	1	2.4
17	1	0.4	2	2	11	3.8	11	9.9		
Total	31	14.4	46	21.8	45	16.6	38	29.2	12	9.4

SOURCE: AGRITEX

### 7.1.10 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

7.1.10.1 Smallholder irrigation is a means of boosting production, ensuring food security as well as improving the standard of living of the district's population. It contributes immensely to employment creation, self-sustenance and production

*Table 7.4: UMP dams with irrigation schemes.*

WARD	EXISTING DAM	IRRIGATION AREA	COMMENTS
2	Nyakasoro	2.6 ha	1.6ha needs rehabilitation
6	Saparanyambuya	100 HA	Needs small repairs
		Pivot watering system	Tractors due for repair
		Managed by a committee	Uses Presidential input
12	Nyaitenga	3.5 HA	
15	Porepore	10 HA	7 Ha needs rehabilitation
15	Muda	3 ha	Functioning- needs hydrants

SOURCE: AGRITEX

7.1.10.2 Table 7.4 shows district dam irrigation schemes. The biggest and most successful is Saparanyambuya in Ward 6, in Maramba. The dam was constructed two decades ago, with a capacity of 2 800 megalitres. It cost \$2.1 million to construct. Before irrigation in 2023, the dam water was used for livestock watering and gardens. Irrigable land at Saparanyambuya is 100 hectares, expandable to 200 hectares. The scheme has 178 beneficiaries, drawn from Chiutsi and Marekera villages. Each beneficiary has 0.5ha. The first crop was a successful winter crop on 60 hectares. The land was then planted with 5 hectares of maize and 55 hectares of beans.

7.1.10.3 Beneficiaries receive Presidential inputs for maize and beans. Irrigation is done by Pivot system. Management is through a committee with a chairperson. Unfortunately, the tractors are overdue for service. Saparanyambuya irrigation scheme is a good pacesetter. The dam has potential to irrigate up to 200 hectares.

7.1.10.4 The other operating dams in the district are:

- Nyakasoro in ward 2, with 2.6 hectares, of which 1.6 hectares needs rehabilitation.
- Nyaitenga in ward 12, which covers 3.5 hectares and is working well.

- Porepore and Muda in ward 15

Only five irrigation schemes are functional in the district.

7.1.10.5 According to the Vulnerability Assessment [ZIMVAC 2022] report, the reasons for irrigation schemes not being functional were seasonality of water, lack of capital, vandalism, incomplete installation, need for rehabilitation work, silted dam or weir, Zesa or Zinwa bill or broken down pump. There is need to formulate a management plan for maintenance of irrigation schemes

7.1.10.6 Agricultural water is provided through dams, weirs, boreholes and wells. There are 35 dams in the district (Table 7.5). Their distribution is as follows:

- six in ward 4;
- four in wards 1, 2 and 5;
- three in wards 3 and 6;
- two each in wards 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15; and
- one in ward 13.

*Table 7.5: UMP piped water schemes, dam weirs and boreholes.*

WARD	PIPED WATER SCHEME	DAM & WEIRS		Names of Dam	Comment	Boreholes	
		Weirs	Dams			Total	Non functioning
1	2		4	Nyanzou		31	6
				Musechere			
				Wutu			
				Guramuswe			
2	1		4	Nyamubadura		33	5
				Nyakaranga			
				Nyakarova			
				Musika	Silted		
3	2		3	Nyakasoro	Irrigation	37	4
				Chipinda			
				Magudu			
4	1		6	Chipopoteke		42	5
				Mupudzi			
				Dindi	Silted		
				Mungari			

				Sowa	Rehabilitated		
				Nyakaturi			
5	2		4	Chitsungo		29	4
				Nyanjiwa			
				Chitabwari			
				Nyahondo	Silted		
6	3		3	Chikono		26	6
				Saparanyambuya	Irrigation		
				Chinhanga			
7	1	2		Shamba	Weir	25	4
				Chikuhwa	Weir		
8	2	2		Pasi		32	8
				Chari	Construction		
9	1		2	Chimhinya		32	8
		1		Katiyo			
				Shamba	Silted Weir		
10	1			Chidodo		29	3
11	1	1		Karimbika	Weir site	22	2
12	2		2	Nyadire		33	6
				Nyaitenga	Pumps needed		
					More possible		
13	1		1	Matsenga	Invasive plant	32	6
14	2		2	Muda		35	9
				Magunje Chidye			
15	3		2	Chitimbe		34	7
				Chibi			
16	1		2	Guyu	Silted	19	2
				Murondwe	Breach		
17	4		0			21	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>			<b>513</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Non-functional boreholes as %</b>							<b>17.15</b>

Source: Agritex

7.1.10.7 The following dams are silted, needing rehabilitation:

- Musika in ward 2;
- Dindi in ward 4;
- Nyahondo in ward 5; and
- Guyu in ward 16. .

Table 7.5 further shows that there are 6 weirs distributed as follows:

- Two each in wards 7 and 8; and
- One each in wards 9 and 11.

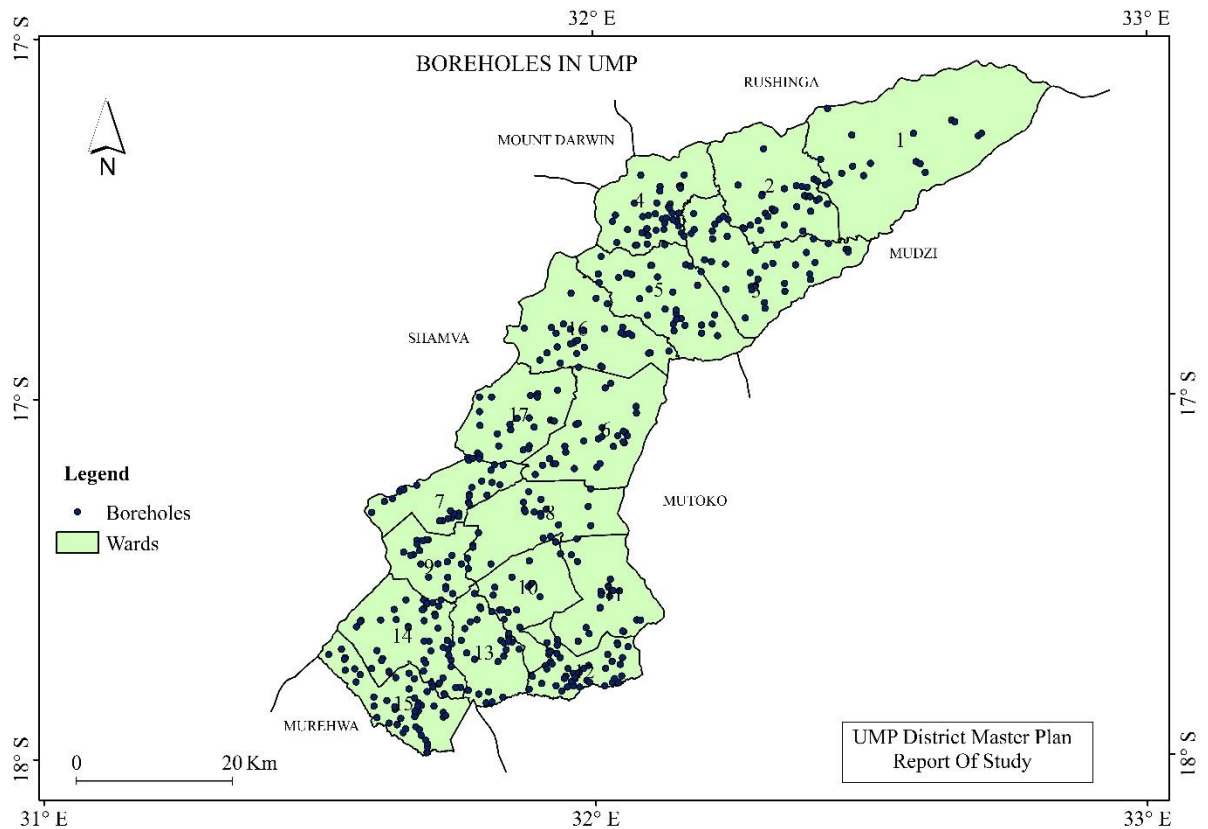
However, the weir in ward 9 (shamba) is silted.

7.1.10.8 Information on dam capacities was not readily available. The Zimbabwe National Water Authority supplied information on dam capacities for four dams only, as follows:

- Nyadire dam with a capacity of 1 067 megalitres;
- Nyaitenga dam with a capacity of 1 300 megalitres;
- Saparanyambuya dam with a capacity of 2 800 megalitres; and
- Mutawatawa (Chikomo) dam with a capacity of 410 megalitres.

7.1.10.9 There are 513 boreholes in the district. A significant number has been constructed by RIDA, since 1992. This gives an average of 31 boreholes per ward. Wards 6, 7, 11, 16 and 17 are below the average number of boreholes, at 28, 25, 22, 19 and 21, respectively. Figure 7.3 shows distribution of boreholes in the district.

**Figure 7.3: Spatial distribution of boreholes**



Source: RIDA and District Medical Office

## **NUTRITION GARDENS**

7.1.10.10 Seven wards in the district have nutrition gardens, and these are distributed as follows:

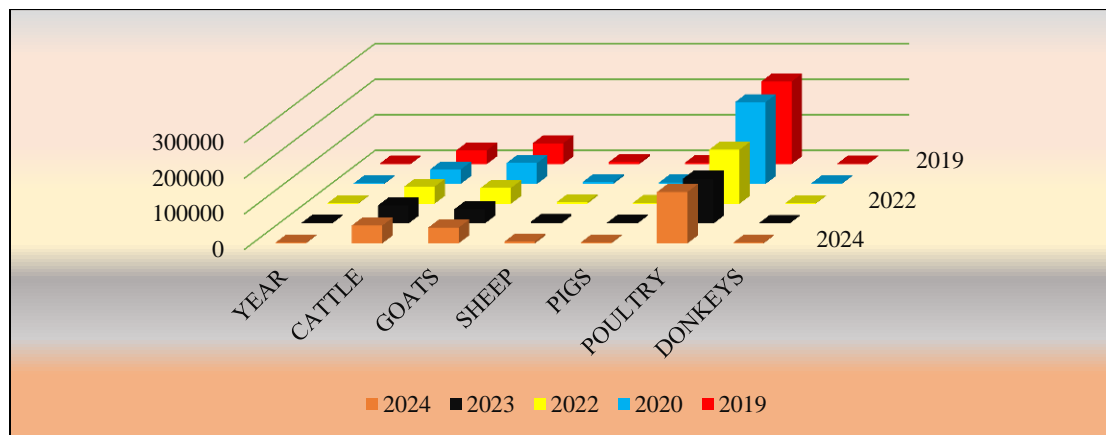
- ward 1 [with Tokoti, Dewe and Nyanzou];
- Ward 2 [with Chipinda and Nyamubadura;
- ward 3 [Nyakasoro and Magadu];
- ward 4 [chitsungu];
- ward 6 [ with Chikono and Katsande];
- ward 12 [Nyaitenga];
- ward 15 [ Gotora and Kamucheka].
- Chidye and Nyashonjiwa.

The gardens are run on a collective basis. According to AREX, one hectare is allocated to a group of 25 participants.

### 7.1.11 LIVESTOCK

7.1.11.1 The recorded livestock herd comprises of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and donkeys. The numbers have been decreasing for cattle because of January disease, Foot and Mouth, drought and economy. The district cattle figures fell in 2000, started picking up to 70 000 in 2017 but fell again to 52 438 in 2019. The cattle herd now stands at 38 714 in 2024 (Figure 7.4 and Table 7.7). This trend mirrors the national trend. A big drop is expected in 2024 as farmers destock in response to the drought. There are no dairy cattle in the district.

**Figure 7.4:** UMP livestock from 2019 to 2024



**Table 7.6:** UMP livestock herd

YEAR	CATTLE	GOATS	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY	DONKEYS	TOTAL
2019	52,438	33,479	4,339	2,770	131,611	1,482	226,119
2020	50,033	44,103	4,947	2,663	144,055	1,769	247,570
2021	50,854	40,262	4,540	2,189	126,060	1,748	225,653
2022	47,923	44,143	4,781	2,580	151,772	1,722	252,921
2023	40,842	58,737	5,906	4,097	229,815	1,963	341,360
2024	40,945	58,694	5,952	4,263	232,016	1,990	343,860

Source: Department of Veterinary Services

7.1.11.2 Extensive livestock rearing is well suited to natural region IV. In addition to natural region IV, cattle rearing are also practised in zones II and III. In natural region IV there is still emphasis on wet area crops when production could be maximised with livestock. The combined total stock of all recorded livestock has been increasing. It stood at 343 860 in March 2024. The highest quantities are in poultry, at 232 016 in 2024. Goats stood at 58 694 and sheep 5 952.

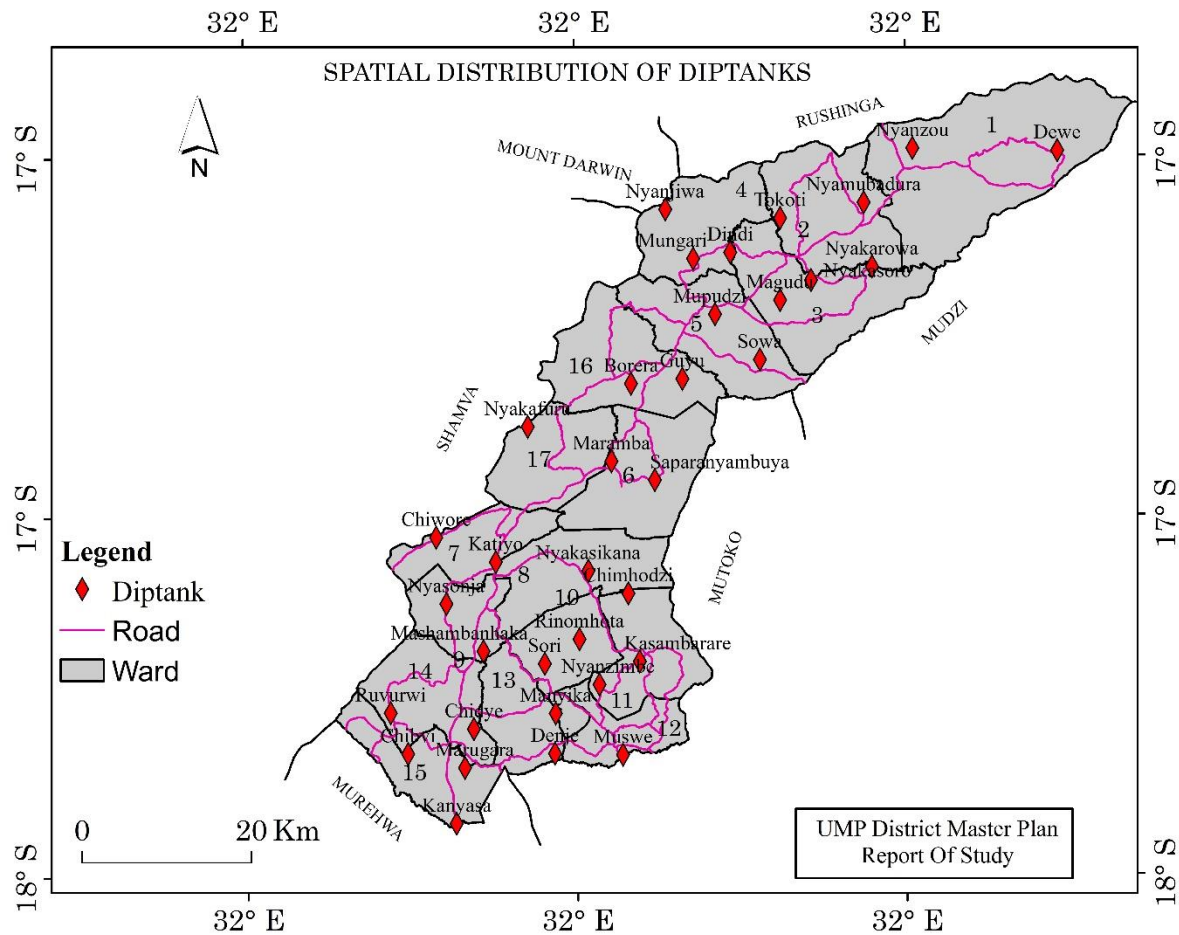
It has been estimated that grazing land covers 165,250 hectares of land. Some encroachment into cultivation areas, and vice versa, has occurred, affecting production.

7.1.11.3 There is an opportunity to strategize on concentration of livestock rearing in natural region IV. There is scope to increase the stock in accordance with NDS 1. This can be coupled with training for livestock rearing as a business, to improve livelihoods. This can include improved pasturing, culling [removal of non-performing animals], breeding and selling. There is also an opportunity to increase small livestock for quick returns or high returns per area applied.

7.1.11.4 There are 36 dip tanks in the district. The one at Shamba is not functional. Figure 7.5 shows the distribution of dip tanks in the district. Generally, the dip tanks have water challenges especially during the dry season. The most affected area is the drier Maramba and Pfungwe areas.

In Maramba, Guyu, Dindi, Dewe, Borera, Sowa, Nyanjiwa, Tokoti and Mungari dip tanks are most affected. In Uzumba, Mashambanhaka, Ruvhurwi, Denje and Nyakasikana dip tanks also have water challenges.

**Figure 7.5: Spatial distribution of dip tanks**



Source: District Veterinary Officer

7.1.11.5 Cattle have been affected by the incidence of January and Foot and Mouth diseases, killing a significant number of the herd. This has resulted in the decline of the herd. A concerted dipping program is necessary. It is important to capacitate the local veterinary department to provide essential service to livestock farmers. The use of Livestock Hubs and Youth Hubs also help with dissemination of information

7.1.11.6 Pastures are inadequate due to low rainfall received during this rain season, therefore District Veterinary Services Department has advised farmers to destock and supplement feed.

#### **7.1.11.7 LIVESTOCK POTENTIAL**

##### **i) BEEF CATTLE**

A survey in Nkayi showed that those who did both livestock and crops had better incomes than crop only farmers. [ZIMVAC]. Cattle eat stover and in turn manure the plot. A significant number of the households keep cattle and/or goats and donkeys, which they use mainly as a source of draft power and organic fertilizer, as well as cash income. Despite dry season feed shortages and poor feed quality, less than 5% of farmers produce forages. Crop residues are the most common source of supplementary feed.

A large part of the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district falls in agro ecological region IV and V, which is similar to Nkayi. Hence, farmers can get better income with mixed farming. However, this is generally an area where livestock performs better than rain-fed maize and horticultural crops.

##### **ii) GOATS**

Goats have a lower entry barrier than cattle. They survive on poorer pastures and thorny bushes than cattle. Presidential scheme supplied 900 seed goats. There is potential for expanding goat rearing in the arid area. An injection of quality breeds for cross breeding can boost the production of goats and the local economy.

##### **iii) POULTRY**

Poultry is kept, largely, for home use. There is potential to raise more poultry for sale. The Presidential scheme supplied 1000 birds in one ward. This needs to be expanded to other wards.

Broilers have a short turnaround period and road runners can be free-ranged at low cost. Poultry has a place on supply of protein and incomes at a low cost.

#### **7.1.12 MARKETING & TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE**

##### **a) CURRENT MARKETING**

GMB is the authorised purchaser of maize. It is authorised to buy, sell, store, handle and process controlled products. Unfortunately farmers complain of delayed payments or late adjustments of prices. This has caused significant reduction in planted areas. Generally markets are not organised and farmers are at the mercy of middlemen and unsafe transport.

## **b) POSSIBLE PROCESSING PLANT**

Farmers experience a lot of post-harvest loss. The district and farmers can benefit a lot, economically, if losses can be reduced by processing produce in the district.

### **7.1.13 SOURCES OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCE**

Government supports farmers through the Pfumvudza input pack. There may be a case for increasing the size of the support and timeliness in UMP where many households are vulnerable because of frequent droughts.

Under the Agriculture for She programme, females get loans for inputs of 6 bags compound D and 6 bags of Ammonia Nitrate fertilisers

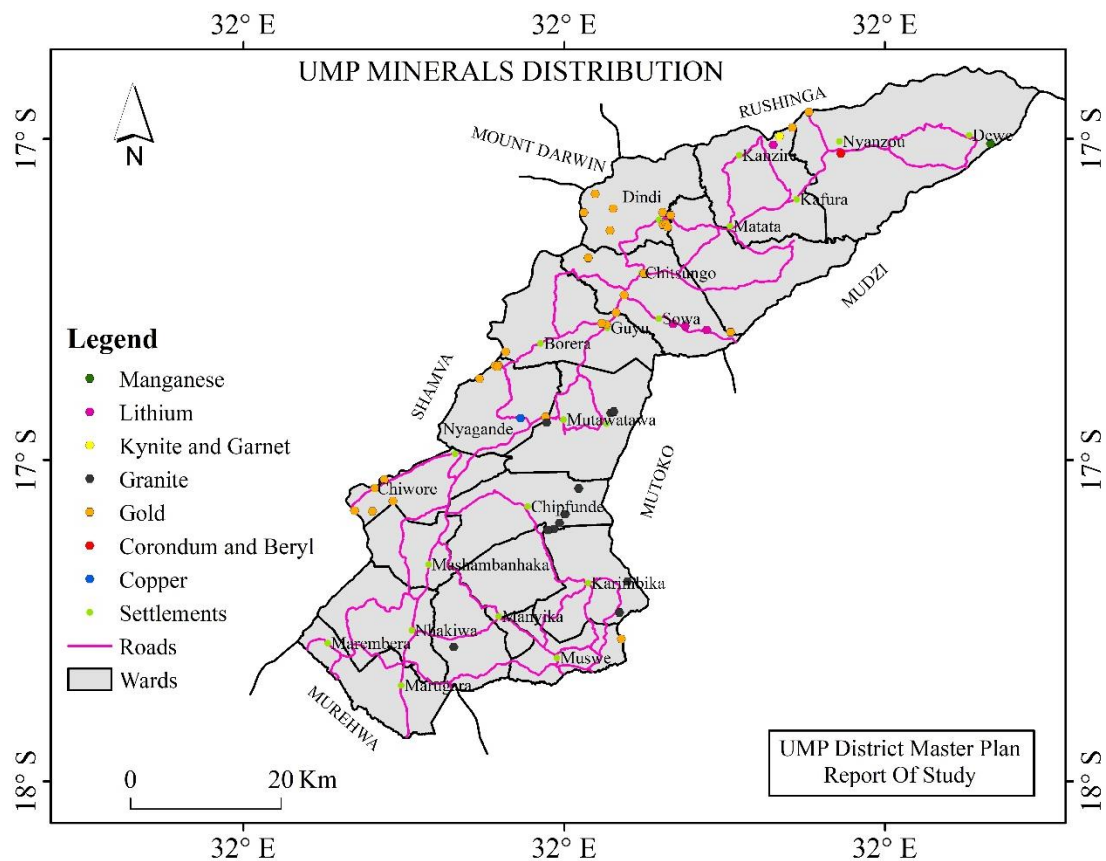
The amount from banks is still low.

## **7.2 MINING**

### **7.2.1 Mineral Resources and Exploitation**

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District is one of the districts in Mashonaland East Province, alongside Mutoko district, which is renowned for granite production in the country. Black granite mining relates to extraction of dolerite sills and dykenites which are polished to produce black ornamental stones and tiles. The quality of the black granite attracts interest from across the world. In addition to the mining of black granite, other minerals include corundum and beryl, copper, granite, gold, kynite and garnet, lithium and gold. Figure 7.6 shows the distribution of mineral resources in the district.

**Figure 7.6: Distribution of Minerals in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District**



Source: UMP Rural District Council

Production of precious and semi – precious stones in the pegmatites of the district has been subjected to very little systematic commercial exploitation. Though the occurrence of the deposits may be documented, very little is known to the investing public and the industry has been a preserve of only a few traders exploiting the informal small scale miners who sporadically produce the gemstones in order to eke out a living. With systematic exploitation and marketing, a lot of economic benefits can be derived by the district from these stones which are very much sought after. The economy of the district can be enhanced, quite greatly, should the production and marketing of the gemstones be regulated.

The characteristics of the minerals found in the district are described below:

- **Beryl** is a mineral composed of beryllium aluminium silicate. A well known variety of beryl is emerald. Pure beryl is colourless. However, it is frequently tinted with impurities, with blue, green, yellow, pink and red as possible colours. It is found most commonly in granitic pegmatites. Beryl has acute toxic effects

that may cause pneumonia. Care must be taken when mining, handling and refining this gem. It is mined in the south western part of ward 1.

- **Corundum** is a **very** hard mineral of aluminium oxide used for grinding, smoothing or polishing and as a precious gem in pieces of jewellery. Common example is that it can be made into sand paper. It can also be used to make cutting tools such as knives and saw blades.

Corundum can occur as an accessory mineral in metamorphic rocks. It can be found in contact zone between igneous rock and limestone. It is mined in the south western part of ward 1.

- **Copper** is a reddish- brown metal which is used in electrical equipment such as wiring and motors. This is because it conducts heat and electricity very well. It is also used in construction (for example roofing and plumbing) and industrial machinery such as heat exchangers. Other uses of copper include:
  - i) manufacture of electric cables and other electrical appliances;
  - ii) making utensils, containers and coins;
  - iii) Electroplating; and
  - iv) alloyed with gold and silver to make coins and jewels.

There are copper deposits in ward 17.

- **Granite** is a very hard igneous rock consisting mainly quartz, mica and felspar. It's often used as a building stone. Granitic rock is widely distributed in Uzumba and Maramba communal areas. Mining of granite is carried out in wards 6, 8, 11 and 13.
- **Gold**, a common mineral in Zimbabwe, is widely distributed in the district. There is widespread mining of alluvial gold in the Mazowe and Nyague rivers, particularly in wards 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16 and 17. It has not been possible to establish gold output in the district because mining of the gem is mostly informal.
- **Kyanite and garnet.** Kyanite is a silicate mineral formed during metamorphism of clay rich sediments. It is often accompanied by garnet. Kyanite is a semi-precious stone. Kyanite deposits are in ward 2 along the Mazowe river.
- **Lithium** is a soft, silvery-white alkali metal. It can be hosted by clay and borate minerals in sedimentary rocks. It is worthy to note that Zimbabwe has largest reserves of lithium in Africa and is ranked sixth globally in terms of exports. Lithium is used in the manufacture of batteries. There are lithium deposits in ward 5.

- **Manganese** is used as an alloy in the manufacture of iron and steel. Manganese deposits are located in ward 1.

#### 7.2.2 **Issues arising from mining include the following:**

- i) mining generates heavy vehicular trucks which transport equipment used in mining and the mined products. This happens against a backdrop of very narrow dirty major distributor roads with deep culverts. The result is that these trucks damage the roads and culverts leading to environmental degradation. The miners hardly maintain the roads.
- ii) the residents of Uzumba Maramba pfungwe district are concerned by the low absorption levels of the district's youth in employment in the mines. They often complain that mining in the district benefits people coming from outside the district, with very little local employment.
- iii) Minerals extracted from the district are exported to other countries in their raw form. Value addition takes place in these foreign countries with products imported into the country as finished products. The question that has been asked at Focal Group discussions by villagers in the district is who the real beneficiary of the district's mineral and other natural resources is. The exploitation of mineral deposits does not leave any money in the district.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **8 Economic Infrastructure and Utilities**

#### **8.1 Roads**

- 8.1.1 Road network performs a pivotal role in providing accessibility and facilitating the development of different parts of the district, neighbouring districts and other parts of the country. A well developed and well maintained road network is essential in the movement of people within the district and between settlements and other land use activities such as business centres, clinics, schools, irrigation schemes, mines and tourist areas. A good road network also facilitates the movement of goods and services. Good roads are critical in the integrated development of the district.
- 8.1.2 The construction and maintenance of roads is a shared responsibility between Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development, Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA) and the Rural District Council. The Department of Roads in the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development is responsible for the construction and maintenance of state (major primary) roads. Rural Infrastructure and Development Agency and the Rural District Council are responsible for constructing and maintaining tertiary and access roads.
- 8.1.3 Figure 8.1 shows the road network in the district. The main trunk road in the district is the Murehwa – Madicheche road, which runs through Mutawatawa to the north most part of the district where it links with Binya road to provide access to Mazowe bridge via a viz Rushinga district, and Mudzi district. This road provides regional link with Murehwa, Mudzi and Rushinga districts. It's tarred from Murehwa up to Mutawatawa, thereafter it becomes a gravel road which is in a very poor state of maintenance. As a result, movement of people, goods and services is very difficult. Buses hardly ply the route beyond Mutawatawa. During the time of survey (March 2024), it was observed that only two buses went beyond Mutawatawa to reach Mazowe bridge, rendering movement of people very difficult.
- 8.1.4 Other primary roads include:
- 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;

e) Binya road (road from Mazowe bridge through Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district).

**ROAD NETWORK IN UMP**

**Legend**

- Settlements
- National road
- Primary roads
- Secondary roads
- Tertiary roads
- Wards

**Scale:** 0 to 20 Km

**Map Title:** UMP District Master Plan Report Of Study

**Geographical Labels:** MOUNT DARWIN, RUSHINGA, MUDZI, SHAMVA, MUTOKO, MUREHWA.

**Settlements:** Dinde, Kanziro, Nyanzou, Dewe, Matata, Rafura, Chitsungo, Sowa, Borera, Guyu, Mulawataya, Saparanyambuya, Ndagando, Chipfunde, Mashambambaka, Karimbika, Muswe, Musyika, Nhakiwa, Marembere, Marugara, Chivore.

These roads are gravel roads. They link with neighbouring districts, rendering them as roads with economic significance as regional roads. In addition, these roads make linkages with major mining areas. The fact that they are used by heavy 30 ton trucks to mining areas renders them to further damages. There is no doubt that these roads are of economic significance and need to be upgraded.

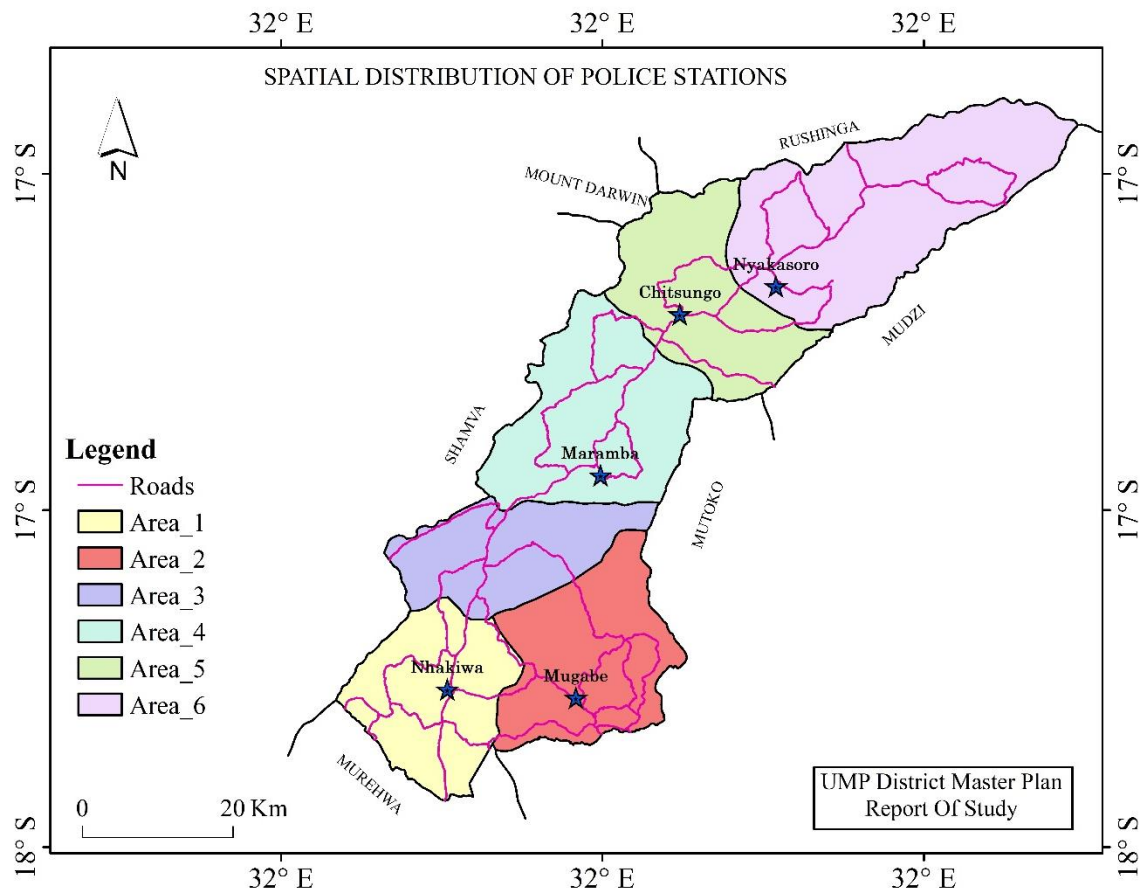
## **8.2 Rail Transport**

- 8.2.1 There is no railway line linking the sub-region covering the districts of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Murehwa and Mudzi. Yet these districts produce black granite, which is heavy and bulky to transport using road transport.
- 8.2.2 The absence of a rail network in this part of the province, and in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district in particular, creates a void and poor accessibility to railway services, given the importance of the district in the production, and indeed the bulkiness and weight, of black granite.

## **8.3 Police Stations**

- 8.3.1 The district Police headquarters is at Mutawatawa. Other Police posts/bases are at Nhakiwa, Mugabe, Chitsungo, Dindi and Nyakasoro business centres. Figure 8.2 shows Mutawatawa Police station and the five Police bases in the district together with the policing areas.
- 8.3.2 The district is currently manned by 57 police officers, of whom 5 are female. The increase in the incidence of crime such as theft, stock theft and assault require that there be an increase in law enforcement in the district.

**Figure 8.2: Location of Police Station and Bases in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe**



Source: ZRP MUTAWATAWA

## 8.4 Water

- 8.4.1 Water is a resource which is invaluable as it nourishes human, animal and plant life. While potable water is suitable for drinking, non – potable water is suitable for agricultural and industrial use. Settlement development, domestic and industrial operations, arable agriculture, livestock farming, wildlife and natural vegetation all depend on the availability of water. To this end, availability of water has considerable impact in the land use activities in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district.
- 8.4.2 Supply of water is a shared responsibility among the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural development; Zimbabwe National Water Authority; Rural Infrastructure Development Agency and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council. Responsibility of the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Development in water supply relates to construction of dams used for agricultural purposes and supply of water to settlements.

- 8.4.3 Rural Infrastructure Development Agency is responsible for construction of rural water schemes in respect of small dams, weirs and boreholes.
- 8.4.4 The Zimbabwe National Water Authority is responsible for management of resources and water bodies. Before extraction of water from a river or dam and drilling boreholes, authority has to be obtained from Zimbabwe National Water Authority. The private sector and non – governmental organizations also play a role in water supply through groundwater investigations and drilling of boreholes.
- 8.4.5 The larger portion of the district, especially Maramba and Pfungwe, experience semi - arid climate with low rainfall, high evaporation, low runoff and low groundwater recharge rates. The low rainfall has led to the poor development of surface water resources. To a large extent, the district depends on groundwater resources for water supply. Figure 8.3 shows district supply boreholes. The boreholes, while they may be used for watering livestock, they are primarily used for village water supply.
- 8.4.6 Zimbabwe National Water Authority supplies water to Mutawatawa. The water is supplied from Mutawatawa dam, with treatment works at the dam. In addition, there are two boreholes, within Mutawatawa, which supplement the water from the dam.

#### **Water supply to the rest of the District**

- 8.4.7 The district has 513 boreholes distributed in the 17 wards of the district. Table 8.1 shows the number of boreholes in the district by ward. The Table further shows functional and non-functional boreholes. Of these boreholes, 83% are functional, while 17% of the boreholes are not functional (Table 8.2).

***Table 8.1: Distribution of boreholes by Ward***

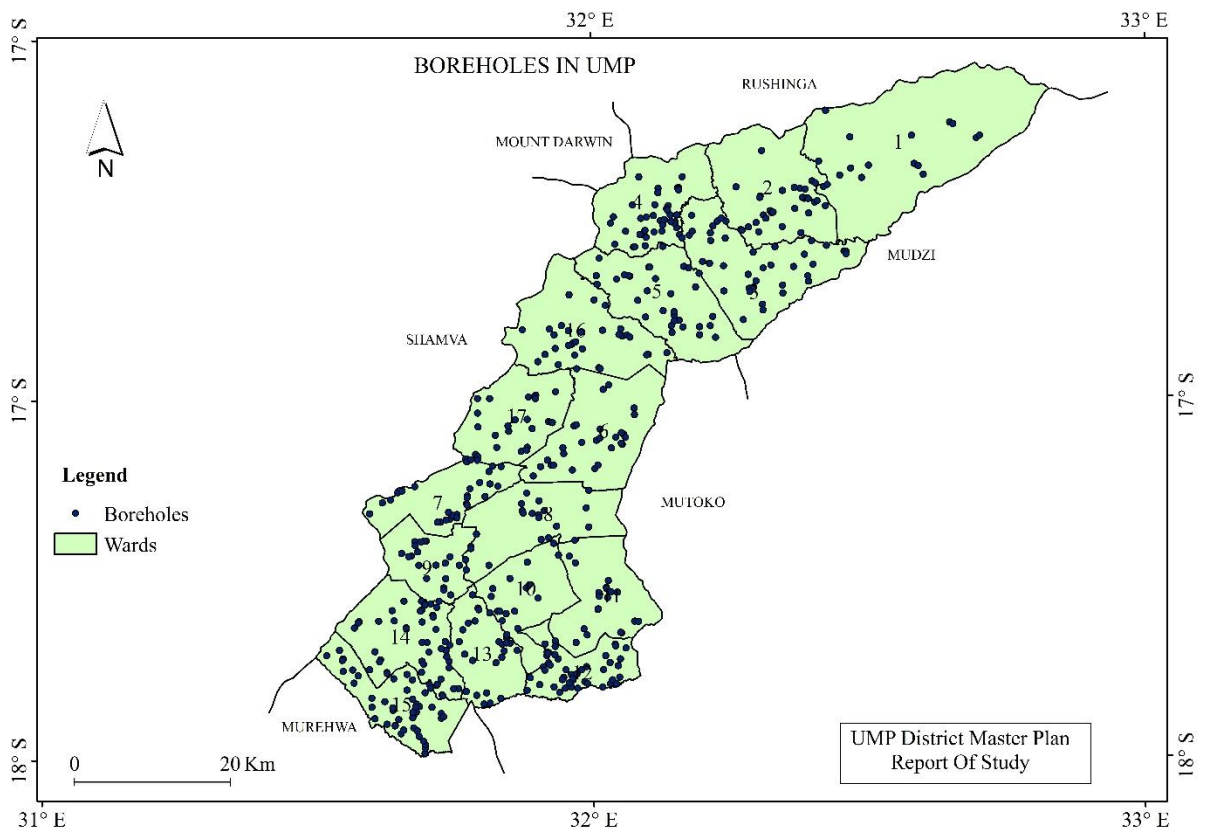
<b>Ward</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
<b>No of boreholes</b>	32	33	37	42	29	26	25	32	32	29	22	33	32	35	34	19	21	513
<b>No. of functional boreholes</b>	26	28	33	37	25	20	21	24	24	26	20	27	26	26	27	17	18	425
<b>No, of non functional boreholes</b>	6	5	4	5	4	6	4	8	8	3	2	6	6	9	7	2	3	88

Source: Mutatawa District Hospital

**Table 8.2: Functional and non-functional boreholes**

	Number	Percent (%)
Functional boreholes	425	83
Non functional boreholes	88	17
Total	513	100

**Figure 8.3: Spatial Distribution of Boreholes in the District**



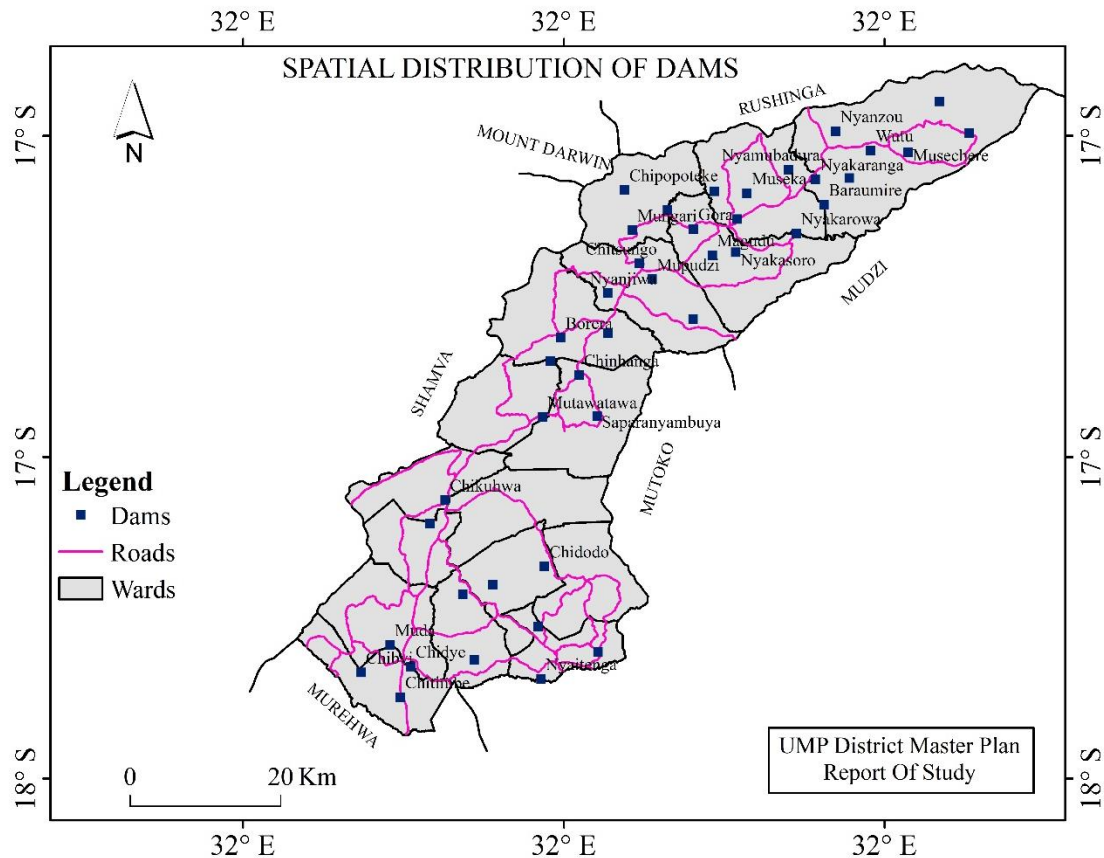
8.4.8 Figure 8.3 shows the distribution of boreholes in the district. Given a maximum walking distance of 3 km to a borehole, there are still a lot of areas where water is not easily accessible. This puts a heavy burden on villagers, particularly women, in their quest for potable water.

8.4.9 Community consultations in the district pointed out to inadequate water supplies in most parts of the district. More so, ground water in pfungwe is salty.

## Dams

8.4.10 The district has 42 dams (including weirs) provided for agricultural purposes. The dams provide water for irrigation and watering livestock. Figure 8.4 and Table 7.5 show distribution of dams in the district. While the overriding need for the dams is to provide water for irrigation, the only dam with substantial irrigation is Saporanyambuya dam with 100 hectares under irrigation. Water from the other dams is not being put to useful and economic use such as irrigation. Some of these dams (Museka, Dindi, Nanyondo and Guyu) are silted while Katiyo and Murondwe dams are bridged. Other dams are not put to irrigation because pumps are out of order (Nyaitenga dam) or they are infested with hyacinth (Matsenga dam). If all the dams were operating effectively and efficiently, a larger area can be put to irrigation, and this can result in higher crop production, thereby enhancing food security in the district.

**Figure 8.4: Spatial Distribution of Dams in the District**



## 8.5 Energy

- 8.5.1 The sources of energy which are used for lighting and cooking in the district include gas, electricity, candle/paraffin, solar power and wood. However, according to the 2022 population and household census, 73.8% of total households in the district had no electricity (Table 8.3)

**Table 8.3: Distribution of Households in Dwelling Units with Electricity in 2022**

<b>Source of Energy</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>%</b>
National Grid	1 326	4.4
Local mini Grid	271	0.9
Solar Power	6 149	20.3
Generator	89	0.4
Wind	1	0
Biogas	80	0.2
None	22 330	73.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 246</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Zimstat, Population and Housing Census, 2022

- 8.5.2 Wood is the most common source of energy, with 94.5% of households, using it for cooking (Table 8.4). The high consumption of wood as a source of energy in the district can cause environmental problems such as land degradation, if not alleviated.

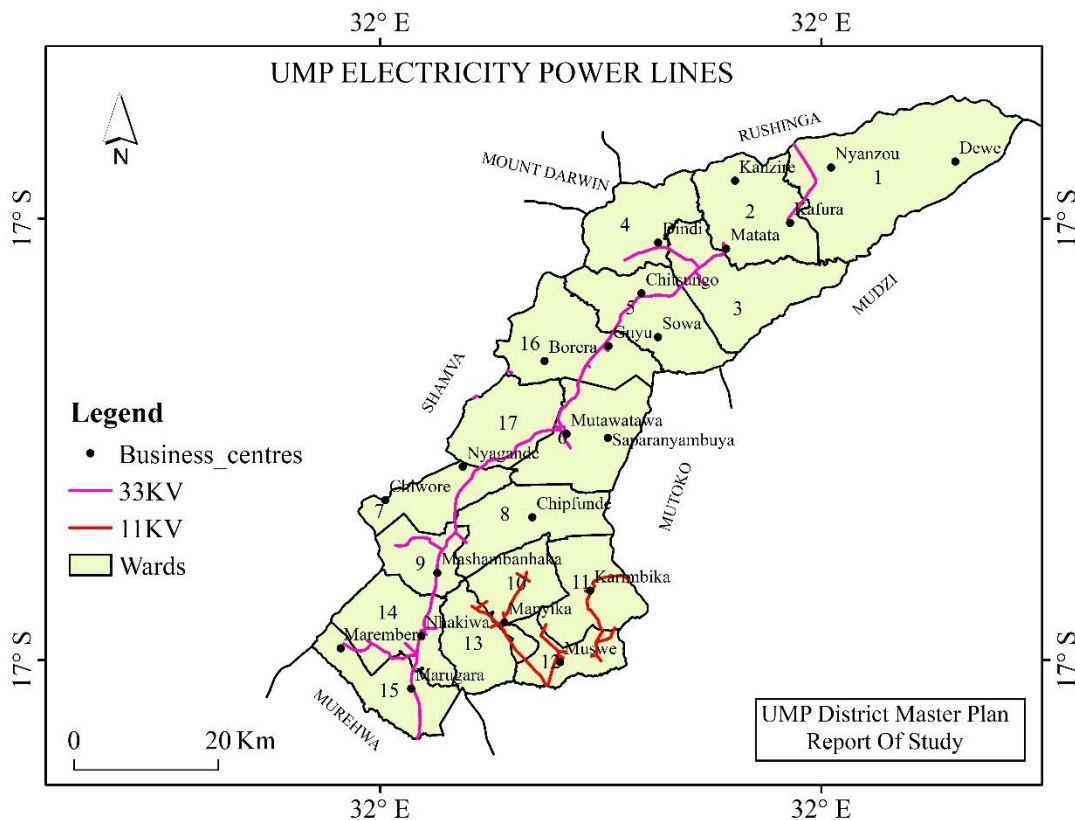
**Table 8.4: Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking**

Source of Energy	Lighting	%	Cooking	%
Electricity	1 442	4.7	873	2.9
Solar	8 117	26.8		-
Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	10 552	34.8		-
Paraffin	439	1.4	10	0.03
Candles	842	2.7		-
Wood	423	1.3	28 571	94.5
Grass/Straw	35	0.1		-
LP Gas	5	0.01	703	2.3
Biogas	1	0.0	28	0.1
Rechargeable flashlight/torch	4 406	14.5		-
Cellphone flashlight/torch	3 581	11.8		-
Oil lamp	102	3.3		-
None	301	0.9	47	0.2
Charcoal		-	2	0
Animal dung		-	1	0
Other			11	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30 246</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Zimstat, Population and Housing Census, 2022

8.5.3 The district is connected to the national grid in terms of electricity. Figure 8.5 shows electricity power lines in the district. Many parts of the district are not supplied with electricity. However, settlements in the district can be connected to electricity, particularly with rural electrification program.

**Figure 8.5: Electricity Power Lines in the District**

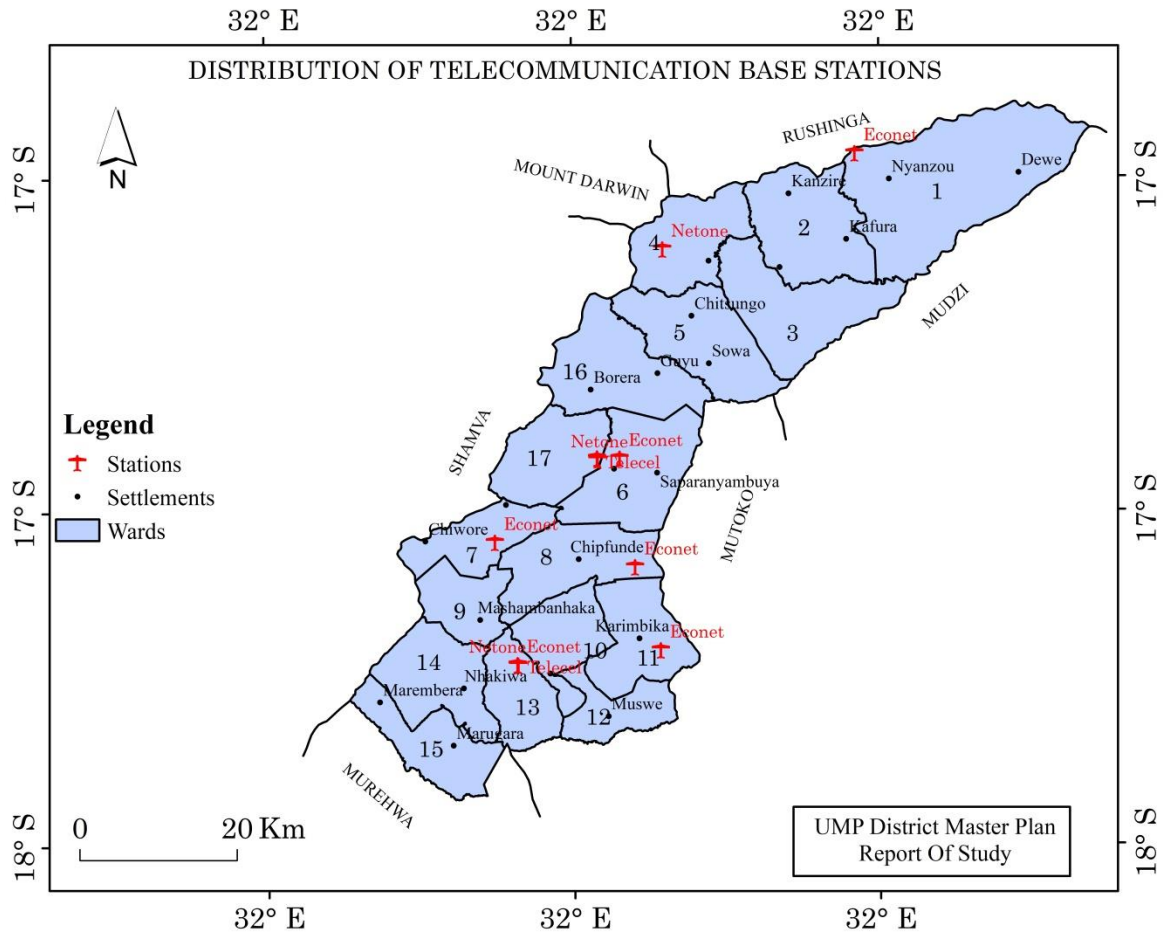


Source: ZESA

## 8.6 Communication

- 8.6.1 Communication plays a very important role in the development of the district. Telone is charged with the responsibility to develop, operate and manage the country's, vis a vis the district's, landline telecommunication system, with the objective of integrating the district into the national and global economy. But landline telephone services are not well developed in the district. Facilities like schools and clinics lack this service.
- 8.6.2 The district is connected to the internet. This facilitates communication within and outside the district. According to the 2022 population and housing census, 11.8% of households in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district had access to internet at home, which was the lowest in Mashonaland East Province.
- 8.6.3 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is serviced by Econet and Netone mobile networks. Telecell has temporarily withdrawn its service in the district. Figure 8.6 shows location of base stations for the mobile networks. However, the communities raised concerns of poor connectivity in respect of mobile networks, thereby disrupting smooth and efficient communication.

**Figure 8.6:** Location of Mobile Base Stations in Uzumba Maramba pfungwe District



### Postal services

- 8.6.4 ZimPost is charged with the responsibility to provide efficient and effective postal services in the country and in the district. Postal services are provided through post offices. However, with the development of technology, particularly the internet, postal services have become less important and of little value to the communities in the district.

## 8.7 Sanitation and Waste Management

8.7.1 The importance of management of waste is to prevent harm to human, animal and plant life, prevention of environmental pollution and controlling the movement of hazardous waste and its disposal.

8.7.2 Table 8.5 shows households with on-site sanitation facilities in the district.

*Table 8.5: Sanitation Facilities in the District*

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No. of households	1938	2120	2158	2763	1350	2536	2056	2170	1780	1663	2062	1874	2507	2666	2302	1951	1432
No. of Households with safe sanitation	815	685	585	874	890	756	942	485	1284	714	1019	773	1007	615	908	918	890
No. of households with other sanitation	54	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	16	321	0	447	135	284	196	157	0
No of households without sanitation	1123	1435	1573	2622	460	1780	965	1685	480	623	1043	665	1365	1767	1394	876	562

Source: Ministry of Health. Mutawatawa District Hospital

8.7.3 More than half of the households (56%) do not have sanitation facilities. This implies that 56% of the households use bush toilets. This has implications on the health of the people especially with the threat of cholera which has seriously affected the district. Second, the use of bush toilets greatly affects the quality of groundwater resources, the result being the contamination of borehole water. The pollution of groundwater resources is cause for concern since the district depends on ground water for potable water supply.

**Table 8.6:** *Percentage distribution of sanitation facilities in UMP*

Description	Number of households	Percentage (%)
Number of households with safe sanitation	14168	39
Number of households with other sanitation	1759	4.8
Number of households without sanitation	20418	56.2
Total number of households	36345	100

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

- 8.7.4 The district has no landfill site. Solid waste disposal at Mutawatawa is undertaken at a small dumping site which is not adequate for the handling of waste.
- 8.7.5 Clinical waste disposal is a major challenge in the district as incineration facilities available cannot handle waste adequately.

## CHAPTER 9

### 9 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES

#### 9.1 EDUCATION

- 9.1.1 The first decade, post-independence, was characterized by massive investment in education in Zimbabwe, resulting in the country having one of the highest rate of literacy in Africa.
- 9.1.2 The pre – primary institutions are the cornerstone of education. The district has a number of these institutions which are either run by the private or public sectors. Pre-primary institutions are mostly located at primary schools. But the distances being travelled by children to reach pre-primary institutions at primary schools are unbearably long. This leaves gaps in the distribution of lower order educational institutions over a wider area of the district’s extent.
- 9.1.3 There are 61 Primary Schools and 38 Secondary Schools in the district (Table 9.1).

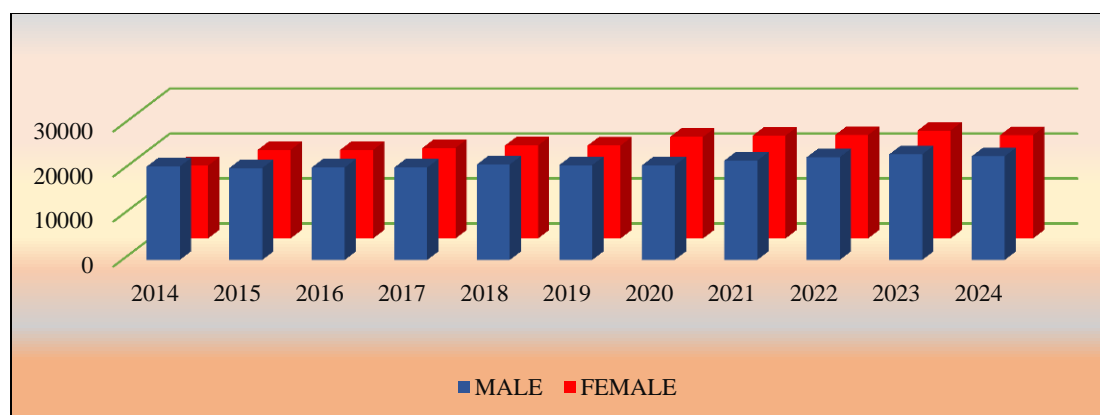
**Table 9.1: Number of Primary and Secondary Schools in UMP District**

	<b>Primary Schools</b>	<b>Secondary Schools</b>
Public Registered	52	22
Private Registered	1	
Satellite Schools	6	16
Private Schools operating and in Process of Registering	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

- 9.1.4 There has been a steady increase in school enrolment between 2014 and 2024. It increased from 36 967 in 2014 to 46 010 in 2024 (Table 9.2). The average annual enrolment in 2014 to 2024 was 42 663. The enrolment of girls has also been growing, since 2020, mirroring the population ratio, where there are more girls than boys (Figure 9.1 and Table 9.2).

**Figure 9.1: UMP school enrolment 2014 to 2024**



[Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education]

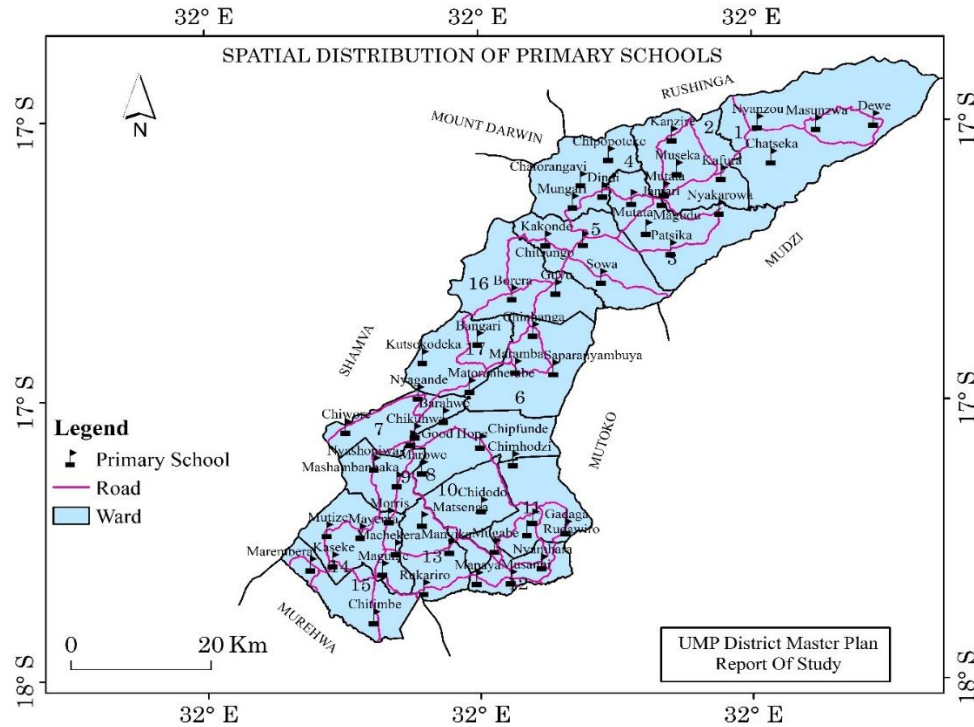
**Table 9.2 : UMP school enrolment by sex: 2014 to 2024**

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2014	20765	16202	36967
2015	20424	19668	40092
2016	20547	19671	40218
2017	20523	20140	40663
2018	21193	20668	41861
2019	21084	20647	41731
2020	20982	22580	43562
2021	22068	22842	44910
2022	22825	22988	45813
2023	23477	23993	47470
2024	23040	22970	46010
TOTAL	236928	232369	469297
AVERAGE			42663

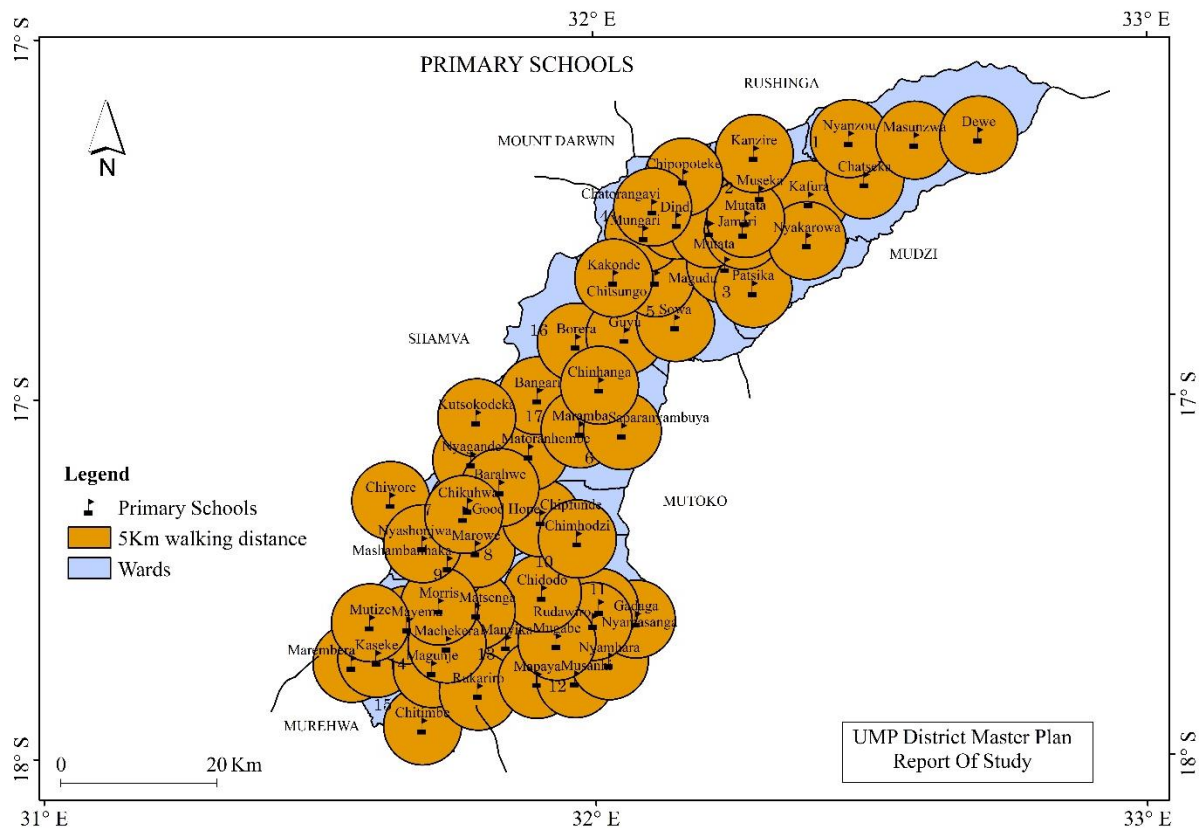
Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

9.1.5 In the North, there are gaps in provision of both primary and secondary schools. There are homesteads out of the 5 km radius from a primary school. The average provision is 3 primary schools per ward.

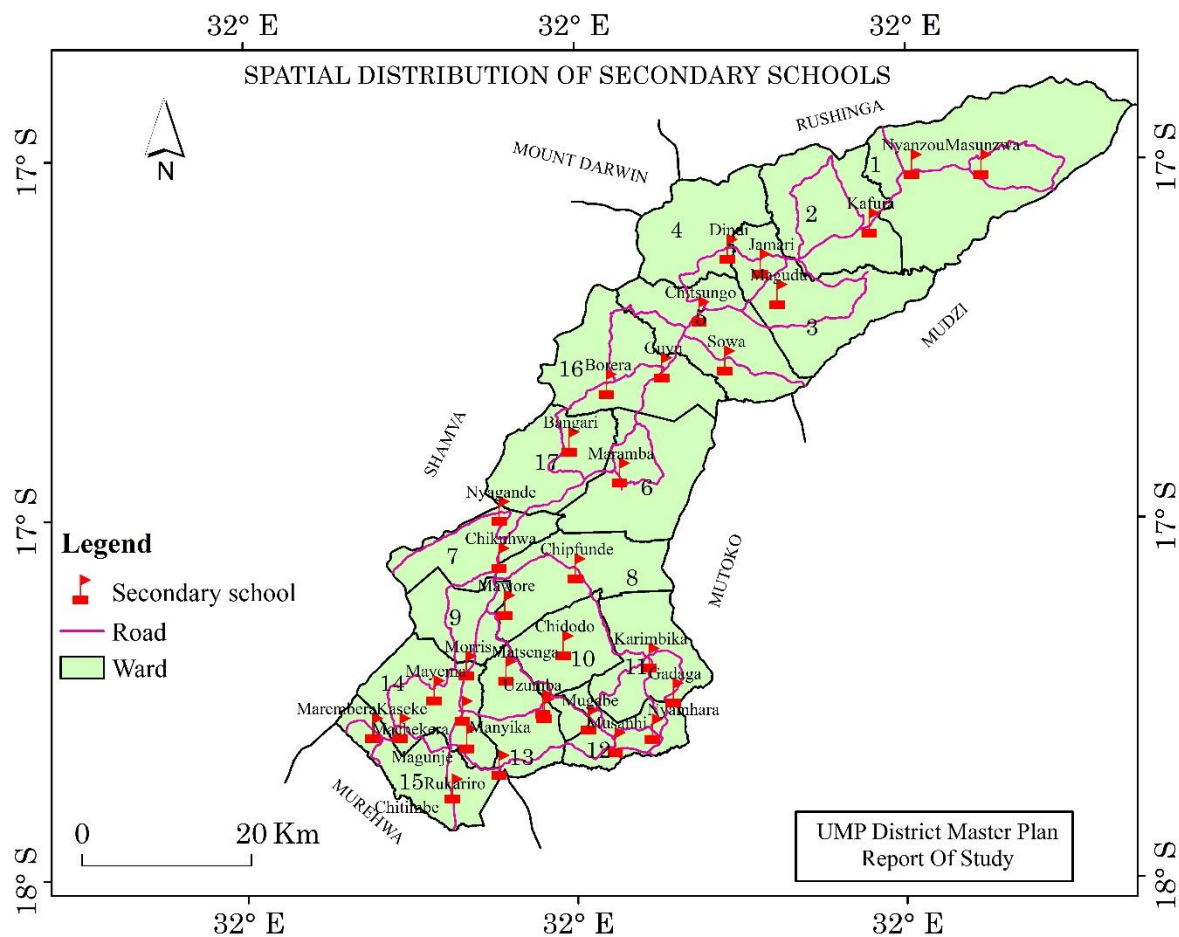
**Fig 9.2: Spatial distribution of primary schools**



**Figure 9.3: Threshold 5km walking distance to a primary school**



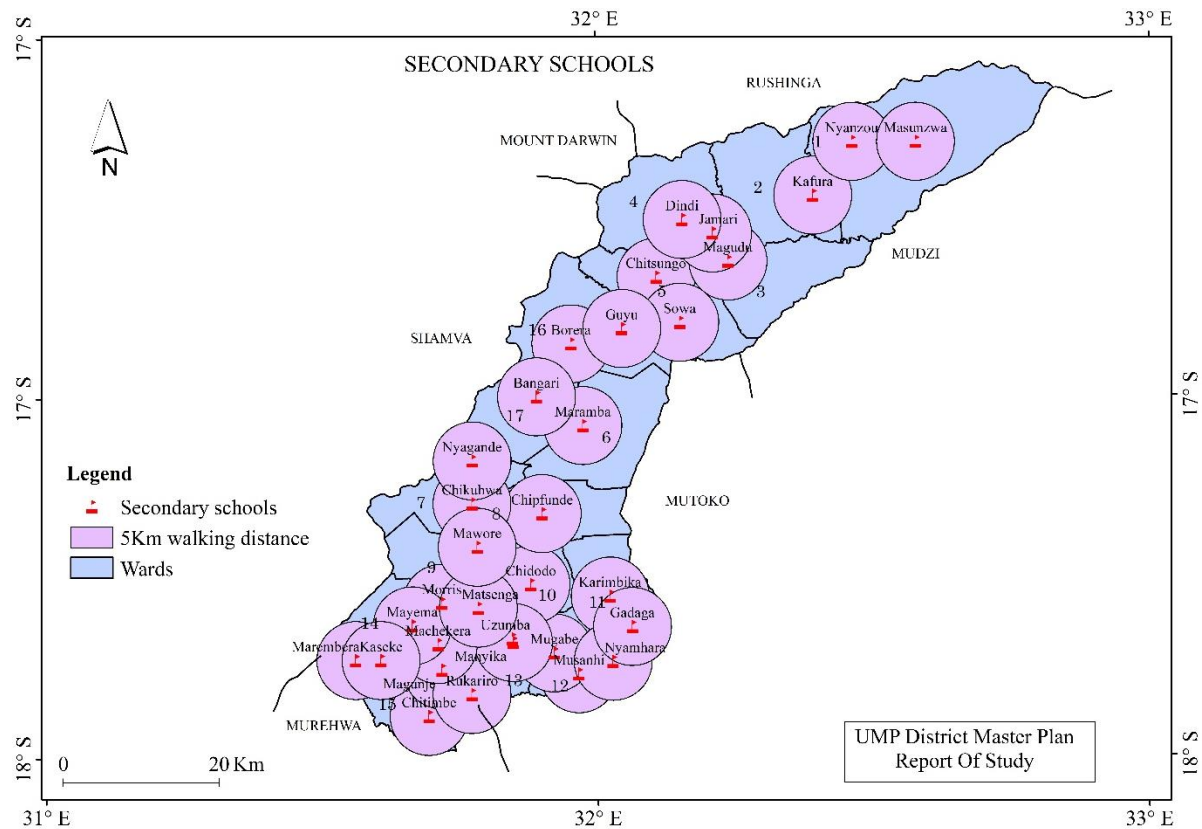
**Figure 9.4:** Spatial distribution of secondary schools



9.1.6 For Secondary schools, there are larger gaps in terms of provision in the north than in the southern part of the district. There are homesteads which are outside the threshold walking distance of 5 km (Figure 9.5). In the Pfungwe area, school children walk for distances of more than 10 km to school, which is unbearably long. This may discourage students from attending school and also has the effect of exposing the girl child to abuse. Besides, there are no boarding schools in Maramba and Pfungwe communal areas.

9.1.7 Government established Basic Education Model (BEAM), to ensure that every child has access to education. Under this model, vulnerable members of society have their fees paid by Government. However, the disbursement of BEAM funds has been erratic and inconsistent rendering the running of schools financially difficult. Parents, at ward meetings, complained that the children are sometimes only covered for a year yet circumstances will not have changed.

**Figure 9.5: Threshold 5km walking distance to secondary school**



9.1.8 Tables 9.3 and 9.4 show staff compliment for the 5 year period 2020 – 2024 for both primary and secondary schools. In 2024, the number of teachers in post is 1111 against an establishment of 1287 for primary schools, whilst there are 367 secondary school teachers against an establishment pf 407 teachers. Besides, even if teachers are employed, they would not stay long particularly in Pfungwe area. This compromises the quality of education. However, to address this challenge, the district education office has been given authority to recruit teachers directly, after which they are bonded for a period of four years.

**Table 9.3: UMP Staffing levels: Primary schools.**

YEAR	ESTABLISHMENT	IN POST	DEFICIT	% IN POST
2020	1287	1010	277	78.48
2021	1287	988	299	76.77
2022	1287	1038	249	80.65
2023	1287	1010	277	78.48
2024	1287	1111	176	86.32

(Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education)

**Table 9.4: UMP Staffing details: Secondary schools.**

YEAR	ESTABLISHMENT	IN POST	DEFICIT	% IN POST
2020	407	356	51	87
2021	407	366	41	90
2022	407	369	38	91
2023	407	350	57	86
2024	407	367	40	90

(Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education)

9.1.9 There are some schools which do not have access to electricity. This disadvantages students as there is limited exposure to information technology like internet.

9.1.10 The gaps in teacher establishment impacts negatively on the quality of education. Table 9.5 shows the pass rates between 2007 and 2023, where the average grade 7 pass rate was 24% and for O level, the pass rate was 16%. The very low pass rates are attributed to staff shortages and high turnover of staff, low attractiveness of district conditions and low moral or perceived poor facilities at schools, among other factors.

**Table 9.5: UMP Examination Pass Rates from 2007 to 2023.**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>GRADE 7 (%)</b>	<b>O LEVEL (%)</b>	<b>A LEVEL (%)</b>
2007	45.9	10.7	61
2008	12	7	64
2009	15	6	29
2010	17.1	10.7	70.5
2011	23.57	6.78	78
2012	11	10	72
2013	12	14.09	76.9
2014	16	11	86
2015	21	12	91
2016	40	27	87
2017	38.8	23	87
2018	13	21	96
2019	42	23.5	91.3
2020	29.26	23	88.5
2021	21.95	26	96
2022	24	20.74	95
2023	28	20.9	99
TOTAL	410.58	273.41	1368.2
AVERAGE	24.15	16.08	80.48

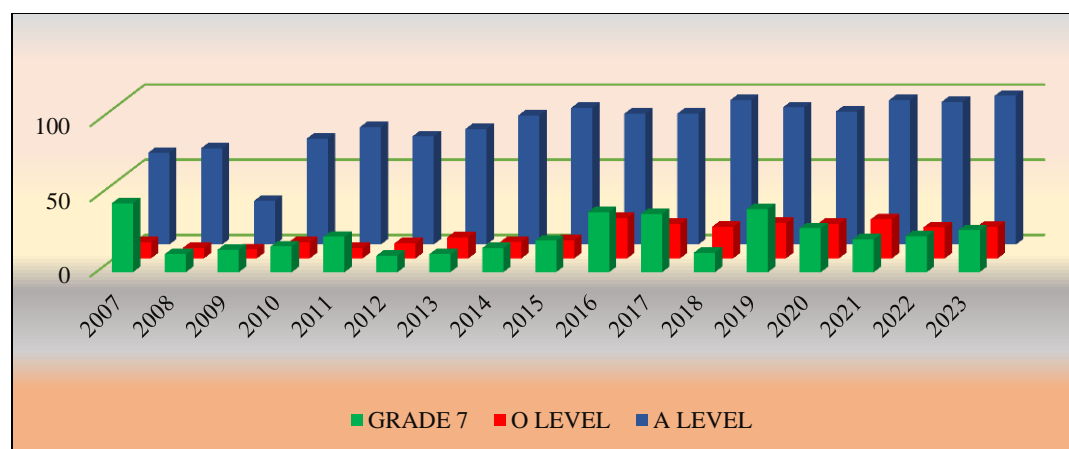
[Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education]

9.1.11 Boreholes have been provided near each school. However, some boreholes are seasonal and some schools are experiencing pipeline vandalism upstream.

The Learner and Teacher to Toilet Ratio is low. More Blair toilets need to be constructed, as well as hand washing facilities.

9.1.12 Vocational Training Centres perform a vital function in imparting skills in various trades. There is only one Vocational training Centre in the district, namely Nhakiwa Vocational Training Centre in Uzumba area. There is need for a Vocational Training centre in the northern part of the district to cater for the population in the north.

**Figure 9.6: UMP Examination Pass Rates from 2007 to 2023.**



## 9.2 HEALTH

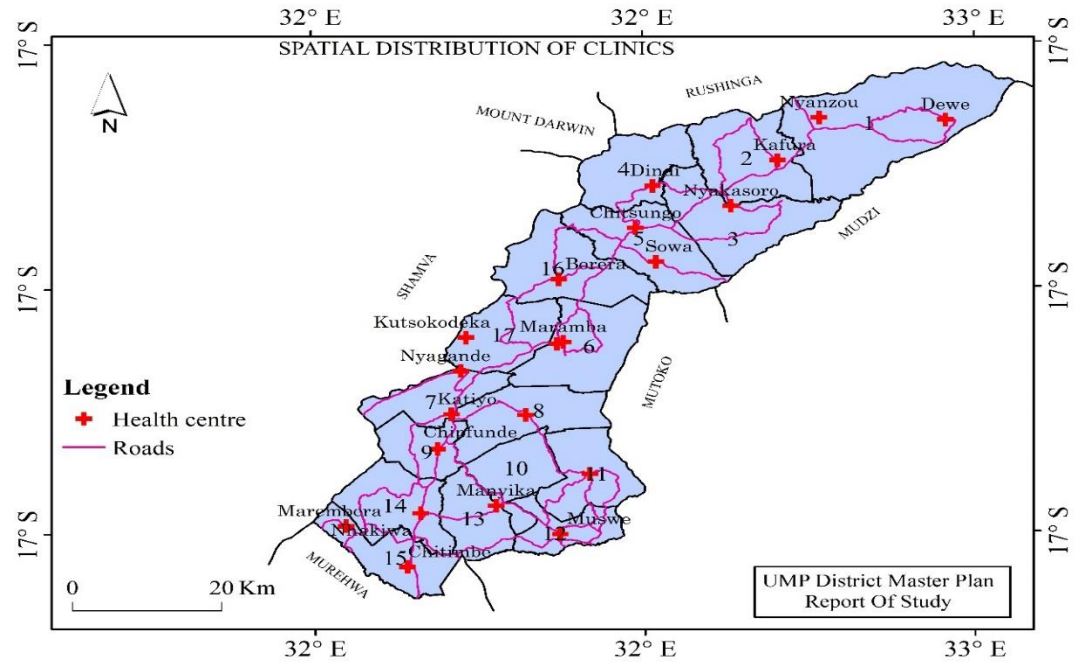
- 9.2.1 After a massive expansion between 1980 and year 2000, the health sector is experiencing contraction. Health allocations have decreased. Health facilities do not have adequate medicines and equipment. Health professionals, at all levels are also leaving for ‘greener pastures’ abroad. Despite these problems, there is some improvement in certain aspects of health, such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate and malaria control.
- 9.2.2 The delivery of health services in Zimbabwe is a tripartite responsibility between Central Government, local authorities and the private sector. Primary health care is based on a hierarchical structure with the clinic at the base and the national referral hospital at the top. The provision of health facilities is mostly guided by the distance factor. In particular, the provision of health facilities in the district is based on a radius of 5 km to a clinic. Figure 9.7 shows the distribution, while Table 9.6 shows the number, of health facilities in the district.
- 9.2.3 The district has one district hospital at Mutawatawa. Lower order health facilities in the district include 20 clinics. As pointed out, inter alia, homesteads should be within 5km radius of a clinic. Figure 9.8 shows areas which are within, and outside, the 5 km threshold distance. In a 2022 sample, 35% of households were outside the 5km threshold distance. However, five clinics are currently under construction at Tsokodeka, Bangare Saparanyambuya, Guyo and Takafo.

**Table 9.6: UMP Clinic distribution**

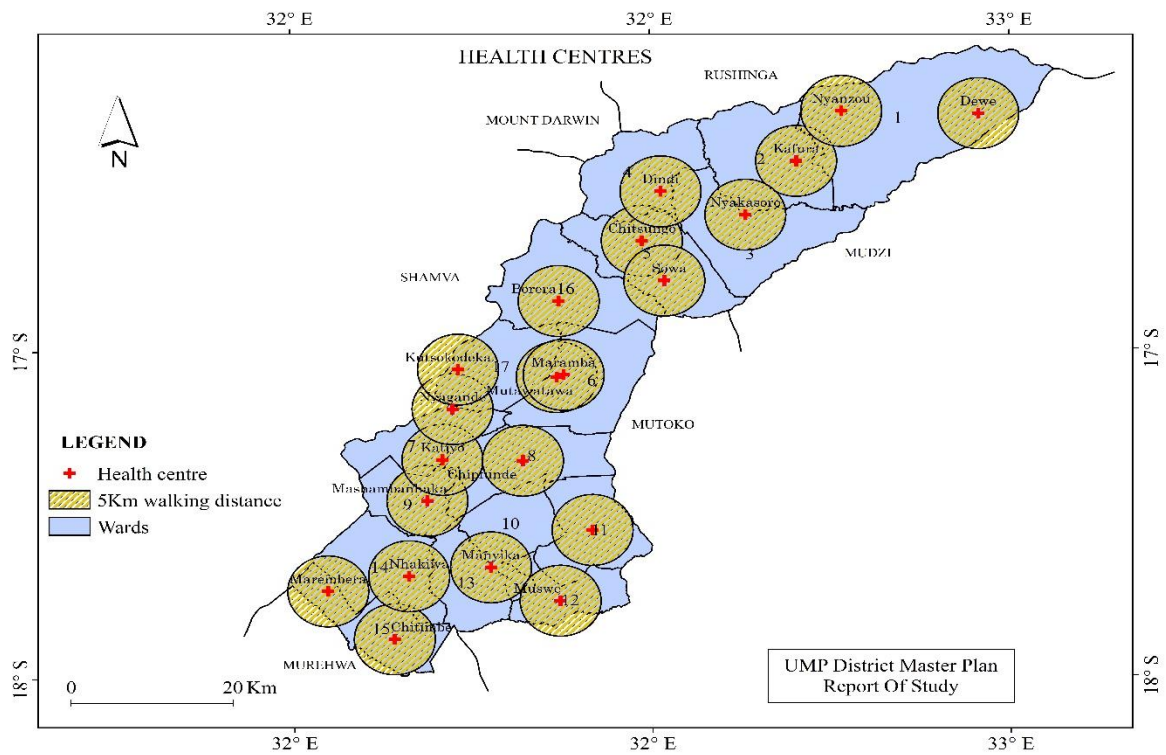
WARD	EXISTING CLINIC	CLINIC UNDER CONSTRUCTION
1	Dewe	
1	Nyanzou	
2	Kafura	
3	Nyakasoro	
4	Dindi	
	Chitsungo	
5	Sowa	
16	Borera	
	Tsokodeka	
6	Maramba	Saparanyambuya
		Guyo
		Bangare
7	Chikuhwa	
8	Chipfunde	
9	Mashambanhaka	
10	Hombiro	
11	Karimbika	
	Muskwe	
	Manyika	
14	Nhakiwa	
	Marembera	
15	Chitimbe	
		Tsokodeka
		Takafo

*Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care*

**Figure 9.7: Spatial distribution of health centres.**



**Figure 9.8: Threshold 5km walking Distance to a Health Centre.**



**9.2.4** There are 6 doctors at the hospital, and a total staff establishment of 251. Of these, 185 are in post. In respect of nursing staff there are 43 in post versus an establishment of 78.

**Table 9.7:** UMP District hospital staff

	ESTABLISHMENT	IN POST
DOCTORS		6
PCN	18	16
RGN		
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	27	25
HEALTH INFORMATION	6	5
HOSPITAL NURSES	78	43
RECORDS	5	4
NUTRITION	12	9
ORAL HEALTH	3	2
PHARMACY	4	4
RADIOGRAPHY	4	2
REHAB	4	4
ACCOUNTANTS	3	3
HR	6	5
ADMIN	48	42
RECORDS	5	4
TOTAL	251	185

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care

**9.2.5** The current health policy prescribes free medical treatment to children of 5 years and below, those who are over 65 years of age and expecting women. The modus operandi is that they get what is referred to as Access to Medical Treatment Order (AMTO), which is obtainable from the Department of Social Development, for them to access free medical treatment. However, due to non – availability of drugs, the above mentioned groups of

patients are often given prescriptions to buy drugs on their own despite inability to pay. As a result, access to medical treatment for these groups is compromised.

### **Water and Sanitation**

- 9.2.6 All clinics have piped water schemes. However, there are cases of vandalism. For instance, at Machekera, some households cut the black poly pipes and diverted water before the school or clinic.

There is no village without water, but some villages are big and the location of the borehole may not be central.

About 20 418 households (58%) do not have toilets, implying the use of bush toilets, which in turn pollutes underground water resources.

### **Malaria, TB and Cholera**

- 9.2.7 Malaria cases have been decreasing from 13 188 in 2020 down to 5 469 in 2023 (Table 9.8). Part of the progress is due to efficient and constant surveillance, spraying against mosquitoes, insecticide treated nets and availability of drugs.

**Table 9.8 : UMP Malaria Cases**

Year	Cases
2020	13188
2021	3704
2022	5761
2023	5469
Jan - Feb 2024	242

Source District Medical Officer

### **Food security and improved nutrition**

- 9.2.8 Food security and improved nutrition are important health needs, as lack of it can lead to diseases such as malnutrition and starvation. The current drought has put many at risk of food shortages. The district hospital has a nutrition garden for waiting mothers. Here, pregnant women access nutritious food from the garden. In the villages, there are very

few nutrition gardens. There is need to improve child nutrition in the district with a focus on reducing stunting and wasting as well as raising the rates of exclusive breastfeeding.

Nutrition Gardens are operated as a cooperative. Average size is 1 hectare for 25 families.

### **9.3 SOCIAL WELFARE**

- 9.3.1 Members of the community who are vulnerable get access to food in the form of social safety nets. These include the elderly, the chronically ill, persons with disability and children. Table 9.9 shows total number of people who received food under the drought relief program. Total beneficiaries were 37 916 as at March 2024. Given the prevailing drought, more people are likely to be affected.
- 9.3.2 The government is supplying agricultural inputs through the “pfumvudza” program for communal farmers in the district.

Table 9.9: UMP district food deficit mitigation programme  
Weekly Report: 14 March 2024

Ward name	Ward No	The Elderly			Chronically Ill			Persons with Disabilities			Children			Total
		<i>M</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>t</i>	
Karamba	1	172	324	<b>496</b>	197	278	<b>475</b>	180	139	<b>319</b>	980	565	<b>1545</b>	1
Chiunze 1	2	180	364	<b>544</b>	179	320	<b>499</b>	101	97	<b>198</b>	688	743	<b>1431</b>	1
Chiunze 2	3	190	312	<b>502</b>	138	186	<b>324</b>	101	118	<b>219</b>	680	1002	<b>1682</b>	1
Mawanza	4	217	186	<b>503</b>	150	298	<b>448</b>	63	69	<b>152</b>	776	1116	<b>1890</b>	1
Chigonda	5	251	197	<b>548</b>	129	279	<b>408</b>	110	117	<b>227</b>	812	683	<b>1624</b>	1
Maramba 1	6	143	219	<b>361</b>	113	238	<b>351</b>	118	96	<b>214</b>	765	316	<b>1081</b>	1
Masiyandima	7	186	177	<b>363</b>	141	218	<b>359</b>	93	77	<b>170</b>	409	876	<b>1285</b>	9
Marowe	8	274	212	<b>486</b>	91	217	<b>308</b>	81	64	<b>145</b>	623	642	<b>1274</b>	1
Mukuru	9	111	185	<b>296</b>	85	134	<b>219</b>	53	44	<b>97</b>	612	498	<b>1110</b>	8
Manyika	10	198	245	<b>443</b>	83	184	<b>267</b>	73	47	<b>120</b>	365	512	<b>877</b>	7
Chigwarada	11	257	236	<b>493</b>	101	169	<b>270</b>	79	35	<b>114</b>	425	725	<b>1150</b>	8
Nyamhara	12	205	312	<b>517</b>	114	186	<b>300</b>	82	56	<b>138</b>	313	604	<b>917</b>	7
Chikwira	13	187	237	<b>424</b>	52	187	<b>239</b>	69	87	<b>156</b>	856	177	<b>1033</b>	1
Nhakiwa	14	239	297	<b>536</b>	92	103	<b>195</b>	79	43	<b>122</b>	601	428	<b>1029</b>	1
Musosonwa	15	188	372	<b>560</b>	137	187	<b>324</b>	74	55	<b>129</b>	397	471	<b>868</b>	7
Maramba 2	16	269	297	<b>557</b>	178	183	<b>361</b>	97	20	<b>117</b>	497	726	<b>1223</b>	1
Mutungagore	17	247	302	<b>549</b>	118	218	<b>336</b>	83	64	<b>147</b>	511	739	<b>1250</b>	9
GRAND TOTAL	<b>17</b>	<b>3514</b>	<b>4474</b>	<b>7988</b>	<b>2098</b>	<b>3585</b>	<b>5683</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>10310</b>	<b>10823</b>	<b>21133</b>	<b>1</b>

Source : Department of Social and Community Development

## 9.4 Cultural and Heritage Sites

The district has a number of cultural and heritage sites. Though these have not been developed into tourist attraction sites, the district has a tourist potential that hinges on cultural heritage sites. Table 9.10 shows sites of historic and cultural interest.

*Table 9.10: Cultural and Heritage Sites in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District*

AREA	NAME OF SITE
Uzumba	Mhuno dzemba on Nyadire river
	Chomazumba mountain
	Matamwa hills
	Misiyarimwa
	Kasipiti
	Marowe hill – burial site for Uzumba chiefs
Maramba	Marambanzara
	Musikati
	Nyamakona
	Nyakarize hill
	Mazaya spring
Pfungwe	Nyanza hills
	Chibvudza
	Guta ra Mapika
	Nyatupadza
	Sande caves
	Bombodza hill

	Nyangura
	Marowe
	Magoma
	Maputi
	Hanza spring

Source: Survey by Master Plan Preparation Team

## 9.5 Gender and Youth Mainstreaming in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe

9.5.1 The Zimbabwean Government recognises the need for full participation of men and women in development processes at all levels to ensure sustainable development and attainment of equality between the sexes. It is also cognisant of the existence of social, economic, and cultural factors that create gender imbalances and prevent women from fully participating and benefiting from the development process. Positively, there has been some progress in integrating gender in Zimbabwean laws and policies and below are some of the actions taken in the country:

- Ratification and domestication of important gender equality conventions and protocols;
- A Constitution and other legal provisions on gender equality.
- The establishment of the National Gender Machinery and review of the National Gender Policy; and
- Inclusion of gender in the national development framework (e.g., NDS-1).
- Development of a gender equality index
- A National GBV strategy

9.5.2 Zimbabwe has always strived to achieve gender equality since its political independence in 1980. Over the years, in its continued commitment to removal of all forms of sex discrimination in the society, the government has alluded to several national and international gender declarations and conventions. It is part to several international conventions that provide for gender equality. These are the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1991); the Beijing Declaration on the Platform for Action (1995); the Convention on Civil and Political Rights; the Equal Remuneration Convention; the Convention on Prohibition of Discrimination in Occupations, Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC).

9.5.3 In 2008, Zimbabwe ratified the protocol to the 2003 African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women. Zimbabwe is also part to the 2004 Solemn Declaration on Gender and Equality in Africa. In 1997 Zimbabwe ratified the Southern

African Development Community's (SADC) Gender and Development Protocol and subsequently ratified the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development which was adopted by SADC in 2008. The protocol advocated for gender parity in all sectors and set out 28 substantive targets for achieving gender equality by 2015.

- 9.5.4 Zimbabwe also subscribes to the COMESA Gender Policy which fosters gender equality and equity at all levels of regional integration and cooperation. The country has made significant strides in amending and enacting legislation and has passed out 17 pieces of legislation to advance the gender equality and equity objective. These include:

- Matrimonial Causes Act (1987);
- Maintenance Act (1999);
- Administration of Estate Act (1997);
- Sexual Offences Act (2001),
- Education Act (2004),
- Labour Act, [Chapter 28:01];
- Criminal Law Act (2006);
- Domestic Violence Act (2007).

The 2004 Public Sector Gender Policy put in place Gender Focal Points in all Ministries and parastatals and in 2012 dialogue was initiated to set up a Gender Commission.

- 9.5.5 The Constitution of Zimbabwe adopted in 2013 is widely acknowledged for its firm commitment to gender equality. The affirmative action provisions further assert the new Constitution's resolve for gender inequality redress. The constitution reaffirms earlier commitments shown by the 2005 Constitutional Amendment number 17 which prohibited discrimination on the grounds of sex. Chapter 2 on National Objectives spells out gender balance as one of the objectives to guide the state, all institutions, and agencies of Government. Throughout the statement of 26 national objectives, equality is emphasised and where appropriate women and girls are specifically mentioned. The Bill of Rights in Chapter 4 of the new Constitution recognises that men and women have a right to equal treatment, including right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres. It accords to women the right to custody and guardianship, and makes void all laws, customs, cultural practices, and traditions that infringe on the rights of women and girls.
- 9.5.6 Despite all these legal instruments in place, Zimbabwe performs very lowly in gender equality ranking. This indicates the generally low status of women with respect to reproductive health, empowerment, access, control and ownership of economic resources and economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making. It can be seen from this background that in Zimbabwe, policies and legislations have been put in place designed to address the different challenges of women, yet gender inequalities persist. The country has ratified most of the fundamental conventions designed to achieve gender justice across sectors.

### **The National Gender policy**

- 9.5.7 The Revised National Gender Policy provides the overarching framework and guidance for mainstreaming gender across all sectors in Zimbabwe. As the country's leading policy document on gender equality, it recognizes the importance of adopting intentional gender approaches in formulating and implementing policies, programs, and projects at both the national and sub-national levels. Through its various strategies, the Revised National Gender Policy aims to increase the responsiveness of all national policies and strategies to the different needs, contributions and realities of both women and men in society. It fosters the development of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data collection to properly assess impacts. Drawing from this higher-level direction, each sector ministry is then strongly encouraged to develop complementary gender policies and action plans tailored to the ministry's particular mandate and operating context. This helps translate cross-cutting national gender priorities into sector-specific actions and outcomes. By encouraging this cascade approach, the Revised National Gender Policy provides systematic guidelines to more comprehensively mainstream gender considerations across the entire government and ultimately move Zimbabwe closer to achieving equitable development and universal enjoyment of human rights by all its citizens.

### **The National Youth Policy**

- 9.5.8 The National Youth Policy places strong emphasis on mainstreaming youth considerations across all sectors of governance and development. It recognizes that Zimbabwe's young people face unique challenges and opportunities that require strategic policy attention to leave no one behind. The Policy therefore promotes the integrated participation of youth perspectives and needs in sectoral planning, implementation, and budgeting. All ministries are encouraged to assess how their work directly and indirectly impacts youth, and to develop appropriate programs and measures that address the priorities of this demographic group. This includes improving access to education, skills training, job opportunities, sexual and reproductive health services, and civic/political participation. By mainstreaming youth systematically, the Policy aims to develop policies and programs that are responsive to today's youth while also investing in tomorrow's workforce and citizenry. It strives to empower young Zimbabweans to realize their full potential and contribute meaningfully to the country's socio-economic transformation. Overall, the Policy reflects the government's commitment to upholding an inclusive national development agenda, with youth development firmly situated within the 'leaving no one behind' ethos.
- 9.5.9 Gender mainstreaming is a policy approach that considers the interests and concerns of both women and men. Gender mainstreaming means integrating a gender perspective at every stage of developing, implementing and evaluating policies, programs and projects.

Women and men have different needs, living conditions and life experiences due to unequal access to things like power, resources, human rights and institutions. These differences between women and men can also vary depending on factors such as country, region, age, ethnicity or social status. The goal of gender mainstreaming is to take these gender differences into account when designing policies, programs and projects so that they benefit both females and males without increasing inequality but rather promoting equality between the sexes.

9.5.10 Key areas where mainstreaming is applied include workplace policies, access to resources and financing, representation in leadership, social and health programs, education curricula, and responses to gender-based violence.

9.5.11 Given the above legal and policy frameworks, a gender assessment was made with the view to establish the extent to which the district has incorporated gender considerations from its governance structures, programs and organizational culture.

### **Gender in Governance and Leadership Positions**

9.5.12 Several measures have been put in place over the last eight years to guarantee a 50:50 split between representation and participation by 2030. As equal representation in grassroots development planning has garnered more attention, there has also been a commensurate rise in awareness and sensitivity to female representation in public institutions. The ideas of proportional representation serve as the foundation for both the rural district council, national assembly and Senate and provincial governments' constitutions. The African Union (AU) set a 30% quota, which the district has occasionally met and struggled to meet since the 2013 harmonized elections. Below is the statistics of the National Assembly, senate and council representation since 2013

9.5.13 Members of the National Assembly

The UMP district has two national assembly seats namely Uzumba constituency and Maramba Pfungwe constituency and one senatorial seat UMP-Mudzi senatorial seat.

**Table 9.11: National Assembly Representation**

Election	Constituency	M	F	Total	Constituency	M	F	Total
<b>2013</b>	Uzumba	1	0	<b>1</b>	UMP-Mudzi	0	1	1
	Maramba Pfungwe	1	1	<b>2</b>				
District Total		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	1

<b>2018</b>	Uzumba	1	0	<b>1</b>	UMP-Mudzi	0	1	1
	Maramba Pfungwe	1	0	<b>1</b>				
District Total		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2023</b>	Uzumba	1	0	<b>1</b>	UMP-Mudzi	1	0	1
	Maramba Pfungwe	1	0	<b>1</b>				
District Total		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Administration

From the above figures in 2013, female lawmakers in the UMP district constituted 50% of the total representatives which was at par with the ideal 50-50 target and well above the African Union target of 30%. This was greatly aided by the government policy of women's quota national assembly representatives which was made possible by the 2013 constitution. In the 2018 harmonized elections women lawmakers constituted 33.3% which was a decline from the previous election. However, it was still above the African Union target of 30%. This was mainly caused by the withdrawal of the Women's Quota representative from the district. In the 2023 elections men constituted 100% of lawmakers in the district which is a complete reversal of gains that have been made in the last 10 years.

#### 9.5.14 Local Government Representation

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is subdivided into 17 wards. Below are the statistics since the 2013 elections.

**Table 9.12: Proportion of Male and Female Councillors**

Election	Male councillors	Female councillors	Total	% female
<b>2013</b>	11	6	17	35.2%
<b>2018</b>	14	3	17	17.6%
<b>2023</b>	16	6	22	27.2%

Source: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Council

In the 2013 harmonised elections women constituted 35.3% of elected councillors in the district which was above the African Union and national target of 30%. In 2018, female representation decreased to 17.6% which was well below the national target and the African Union target. The 2023 harmonised elections saw the introduction of the women's quota in councils and the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural district council proportion had 5 positions for women. However the district still struggled to meet the national and African Union target as the percentage of women in council is 27.2%.

### 9.5.15 Council Chairpersons and Committee Chairpersons

The district has fared relatively well in terms of council chairperson and deputy chairperson since 2013. It can be noted from Table 9.13 that women constituted 50% of the council chairperson and deputy chairperson which are the highest decision-making positions for the council in the district. This is higher than the National and AU target of 30%. In 2018 the district did exceptionally well in this category with 100% female representation. In 2023 female representation went back to 50% which is still higher than the national and African Union targets.

**Table 9.13:** Political Leadership Positions in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council

Election	Council chair		Deputy chair		% Women	Committees chairpersons		Total	% female
	M	F	M	F		M	F		
<b>2013</b>	1	0	0	1	50%	5	1	6	16.6%
<b>2018</b>	0	1	0	1	100%	6	1	7	14.2%
<b>2023</b>	1	0	0	1	50%	6	1	7	14.2%

However, for the council committees, a grim picture is painted with regards to the national and African Union targets. In 2013 women constituted only 16.6 % in leading various council committees. In 2018 and 2023 the statistics indicate that the percentage of women leading council committees decreased as it now stands at 14.2% for both 2018 and 2023. It should also be worth noting that for 2018 and 2023 the committee headed by a female is the gender committee.

### 9.5.16 Council Employees in Decision-making Positions since 2014

The top management for the rural district council has been 100% occupied by males since 2014. There has not been any department that has been substantively occupied by a female executive officer since 2014.

*Table 9.14 Council Employees in Leadership Positions*

Position	Male	Female
Chief Executive Officer	1	0
Executive Officer Human Resources and Social Services	1	0
Executive Officer Finance	1	0
Executive Officer Environment	1	0
Engineer	1	0
Internal Auditor	1	
Total	6	0

Source: UMP Rural District Council

### 9.5.17 Women in Leadership and Decision-making Positions in Government Institutions

The Constitution of Zimbabwe prescribes a 50:50 representation for women and men in positions of decision-making in commissions and other elective bodies.

The reality on the ground still falls far short of this target as there still exist disparities in several areas. This is highlighted in Table 9.15 below.

**Table 9.15: Women in Leadership Positions in Public Institutions**

Institution	Leadership Positions		% women
	M	F	
<b>PSC</b>	1	1	50%
<b>MOPSE District office</b>	8	1	11.1%
<b>MOPSE Schools</b>	82	43	34.4%
<b>Ministry of Local Government</b>	3	1	25%
<b>Ministry of Women Affairs</b>	1	2	66.6%
<b>Agritex</b>	7	3	30%
<b>Ministry of youth</b>	1	2	66.6%
<b>Ministry of sport and culture</b>	2	0	0%
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	0	1	100%
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	15	18	54.54%
<b>Judicial service</b>	1	0	0%

<b>commission</b>			
<b>Public works department</b>	2	0	0%
<b>Department of Social Services</b>	3	1	25%
<b>Civil registry department</b>	5	3	37.5%
<b>Ministry of National Housing</b>	0	1	100%
<b>National prosecuting authority</b>	1	1	50%
<b>Zimbabwe electoral commission</b>	2	0	0%
<b>Veterinary department</b>	0	2	100%
<b>Grain marketing board</b>	0	1	100%
<b>Ministry of information</b>	0	1	100%
<b>Ministry of War Veteran Affairs</b>	1	0	0%
<b>ZINWA</b>	1	0	0%

<b>ZIMSTATS</b>	1	1	50%
<b>National AIDS Council</b>	1	0	0%
<b>UMP RDC</b>	6	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	144	83	36.5%

Source: Public Service Commission

Table 9.15 shows the number of public service institutions in the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district; the number of males and females in decision-making and leadership positions for each institution. It is evident from the data that government institutions have 36.5% of leadership positions filled by women which is just above the African Union target but below the ideal 50% parity. Factors such as education and training affect this indicator.

#### 9.5.18 Women in leadership positions in the traditional leadership structure

Traditional leaders are rural, unelected figures who inherit positions of authority. Although some women have ascended to traditional leadership roles in situations where there are no male offspring to assume the job, this succession is traditionally passed down through male lines. Nonetheless, women in rural areas continue to be underrepresented in traditional leadership roles, justice and governance structures.

**Table 9.16:** Traditional Leadership Structure in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District

Chiefs			Headman			Village heads		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4	0	4	7	0	7	343	3	346

Source: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Administration

Table 9.16 shows the district's traditional leadership structure. The chieftaincy is the pinnacle of traditional authority. Currently, the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District has four male chiefs. There has never been a female chief since time immemorial. The headmanship is the second tier. In the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, there are now seven headmen, all of whom are men. The district has never had a female headman. Just

three of the district's 346 village heads are at the village head level, which is the lowest in the traditional leadership hierarchy.

The major reason for this is that male primogeniture, or the succession through first-born sons in particular, is the foundation of traditional district leadership. Since traditional leadership has been defined as a domain for men, succession customs and norms have reinforced the inferiority of women in positions of decision-making. Opposition to women's leadership is likely to arise when they assume positions intended for men or question hegemonic masculinities. Compared to men, the few women who have achieved significant political positions have limited access to authority.

## **Gender and Access to Social Services**

### **9.5.19 Gender in Education and Training**

The trend in student enrolment across schools in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, over the past decade, reveals some noteworthy patterns in the difference between boys and girls. Total enrolment has generally been on an upward trajectory, growing from around 37,000 students in 2014 to exceeding 47,000 by 2023. However, girls' access to education has increased at an even faster rate compared to boys. While boys consistently maintained higher enrolment numbers till 2016, girls' figures have surpassed boys' every year since 2020. This positive shift is likely attributed to growing social awareness of girls' right to learn. Previously, traditional gender biases favouring the boy child may have influenced uneven priorities for schooling. Financial constraints also could have compelled some families to withdraw daughters from school earlier in order to assist with domestic chores. Safety concerns related to commuting and gender-based violence may have deterred girls' participation as well. Going forward, continued public education, promoting the value of girls' schooling, along with gender-sensitive policies, social protection programs, and enhanced security measures in schools can help sustain this momentum in achieving full gender parity in enrolment across all levels of the education system.

**Table 9.17: Gender Disaggregation of School Enrolment in UMP**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
2014	20 765	16 202	36 967
2015	20 424	19 668	40 097
2016	20 547	19 671	40 218
2017	20 523	20 140	40 663
2018	21 193	20 668	41 861
2019	21084	20647	43741
2020	20 982	22 580	43 562

2021	22 068	22 842	44 910
2022	22 825	22 988	45 813
2023	23 477	23 993	47 470
2024	23 040	22 970	46 010

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

9.5.20 The statistics provided on school leadership in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe schools reveal some persisting inequities between male and female representation at different levels. While primary school heads are relatively balanced between genders, deputy heads still show a bias towards more males than females. This disparity becomes more pronounced at the secondary level, with heads and deputies overwhelmingly dominated by men, with only six female heads out of forty (Table 9.18).

**Table 9.18:** *Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Schools Gender Disaggregation of Senior Staff Members*

<b>Heads Primary</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	43	15	58
<b>D/Heads Primary</b>			
	36	22	58
<b>TIC Primary</b>			
	7	51	58
<b>Heads Secondary</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	34	6	40
<b>D/Heads</b>	25	15	40
<b>Senior teacher</b>	26	14	40

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education: UMP District

A notable outlier is the disproportionately high number of females in teachers-in-charge (TIC) positions at primary schools, with fifty-one women compared to just seven men. This suggests that while women comprise the bulk of frontline teaching roles, there remains an invisible "glass ceiling" impacting perceptions of their suitability for higher leadership. The concentration of females in junior TIC positions rather than senior deputies or heads indicates implicit gender biases may subtly influence progress into top management domains, where masculine stereotypes of leadership are often still socially upheld. To truly achieve equitable access to quality education for all students, ongoing efforts are needed to address such inequities through supporting greater representation of qualified women in secondary school heads and other top echelons of authority within the education system. This suggests unconscious biases may still influence perceptions of women in leadership roles, despite their strong presence in frontline teaching positions. Addressing staff shortfalls and promoting diversity in leadership will be important to strengthen the education system equitable access and quality for all students.

#### **9.5.21 Gender in Health care**

While the existing policy stipulates a maximum walking distance of 5km to access a health facility, cases abound of people walking beyond 5 km to get to a clinic. The Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council Needs Assessment (2021 – 2025 Strategic Plan) rated the need for an ambulance at 80%. This speaks into the urgent need for the district to prioritize access to primary healthcare and the need to resource the local district clinics. Gender Responsive Budgeting around healthcare in the district can therefore assist in increasing the availability of affordable healthcare options for less advantaged groups, including women, and ensuring that improvement of maternal and child health services, supplementary feeding for children and expectant mothers are prioritized.

#### **9.5.22 Gender in Water and Sanitation**

Non-functional boreholes disproportionately burden women, who must spend additional hours locating alternative sources of water or queuing. This diverts time from productive activities and increases safety risks when drawing water alone. Repairing all boreholes would restore more equitable provision.

Baseline information on water and sanitation access levels across the 17 wards in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has shown that while borehole quantities appear generally adequate to meet recommendations, a concerning finding is the number of non-functional water sources in several wards. This indicates that while infrastructure may be present, reliability is compromised and not all communities have equitable access to a functional water point.

Sanitation coverage levels also lag significantly behind water provision across most wards. Over half of households in many areas lack even basic sanitation facilities, with over 50% practicing open defecation in several wards. This data highlights sanitation as a major public health issue in need of address. Ward by ward comparison reveals inequities

that could be remedied with targeted support. Both water and sanitation infrastructure also requires sustained maintenance budgets to promote long term sustainability of services and their impacts. Collecting additional qualitative perspectives from communities themselves could provide valuable insight into lived experiences and barriers not captured numerically.

However, empowerment cannot stop there. Women remain underrepresented in management roles for such community resources. Projects must facilitate training women as technicians and members of water committees. This opens economic opportunities while giving greater participation in decision-making over essential services. On sanitation, over half of households across several wards lack private facilities. This poses obstacles especially for girls in schools, who may struggle with hygiene needs or miss classes entirely when nature calls. Constructing additional toilets close to all homes and schools would address this barrier to health and education.

Yet empowerment means considering women's unique perspectives throughout, via their leadership in planning, siting and oversight of new infrastructure. Initiatives should establish Sanitation Action Groups run independently by women. This offers a platform to deliberation project design that genuinely meets their distinct mobility and safety needs. To truly empower women, a two-pronged approach is needed - improving basic access while simultaneously transforming unequal dynamics of control. Money alone will not undo deep-rooted socio-cultural factors that disenfranchise women for generations. Supporting women's groups to make independent decisions over resources they manage daily is key to empowering communities from within.

### **9.5.23 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

Zimbabwe increased its efforts to combat domestic violence, abuse, and rape through several programmatic and legislative changes in accordance with international obligations. These include the promulgation of:

- the Criminal Law Act of 2006;
- the Domestic Violence Act of 2007 and the creation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Council to enforce it;
- the implementation of the Sexual Offenses Act of 2001 with effective mechanisms, and other campaigns such as the yearly 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence.

This pledge is maintained under the 2013 Constitution's provisions. A person's right to personal security, dignity, and freedom from cruel, inhumane treatment and all types of violence are guaranteed under Chapter 4, Part 2, Sections 51, 52, and 53 of the Constitution.

In the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, there have been several successful outcomes since 2014 which include increased public awareness and media coverage; more legal cases; harsher penalties for sexual offenders. However, given the ongoing rise in cases,

the goal of eradicating all types of GBV in the District is still distant from being realized. The following data demonstrate that women (and young girls) experience various forms of violence at a higher rate than men (and young boys). Table 9.19 shows statistics concerning sexual offences in the district. The crimes indicated here include rape and section 70 cases (having sexual offences with a young person).

**Table 9.19: Crimes Related to Gender Abuse: 2016 - 2024**

Year	Rape cases	Section 70
2016	21	31
2017	28	25
2018	26	17
2019	18	32
2020	30	34
2021	31	37
2022	41	27
2023	38	34
2024	5	6

**Source:** Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Table 9.19 point out to an increase in sexual offences in the district. This is a worrying trend given the fact that all these are female victims. The cause of the rise might be as a result of the awareness campaigns that have been held in the district, leading to victims reporting the offences. On the other hand, the increase in reported cases might mean that crimes are on the rise.

The same trend is observed in the protection orders applied for at the Mutawatawa magistrate court which deal with all cases of domestic violence in the district. It can be noted that there has been an increase in people applying for protection orders since 2014.

**Table 9.20: Protection orders applied for during the period 2014 - 2024**

Year	Male	Female	Total	% female
<b>2014</b>	8	70	78	89.7%
<b>2015</b>	7	76	83	91.56%
<b>2016</b>	10	71	81	87.65%
<b>2017</b>	9	76	85	89.41%
<b>2018</b>	10	77	87	88.50%
<b>2019</b>	8	90	98	91.83%
<b>2020</b>	18	86	104	82.69%
<b>2021</b>	13	91	104	87.5%
<b>2022</b>	16	84	100	84%
<b>2023</b>	14	81	95	85.26%
<b>2024</b>	5	26	31	83.87%

Source: Mutawatawa Magistrate Court

The district has been carrying out outreach programs, workshops and awareness campaigns with the view to educate community members about GBV and encourage survivors to seek help and promote access to support services.

The district has religiously held the following annual UN calendar events since 2014 from the ward level up to the district level:

- International Women's Day from ward level to district level;
- International Families Day from ward level to district level;
- International rural women's day from ward level to district level; and
- 16 days of activism against gender-based violence from ward to district level.

In addition, the district hosted the provincial launch of 16 days of activism against gender-based violence in December 2015. The district also hosted the National launch of the International Families Day in May 2018 and the national launch of the 16 Days of activism against gender-based violence in November 2022.

**Table 9.21:** Awareness campaigns on gender-based violence and anti-child marriages

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014	8450	9111	17551
2015	9854	10220	20074
2016	8220	14520	22740
2017	12120	15211	27331
2018	13148	16223	29371
2019	12540	14880	27420
2020	1026	1540	2566
2021	1240	1452	2692
2022	8759	11224	19983
2023	10112	12734	22846

Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development

The eradication of gender-based violence in the district is still being hampered by several issues, including economic disempowerment, unemployment, orphan-hood, cultural norms and the code of silence.

#### **9.5.24 Gender in Productive Resources and Employment**

Women experience unequal access to and control over land in addition to limited access to other productive resources and services due to gender differences. The rights of rural women to land and property must be affirmed, safeguarded, and strengthened through legislation, policies, decentralized institutional and administrative capacities, and public awareness campaigns. Policy and legal barriers, along with cultural norms that prohibit women from starting and growing their businesses, increasing productivity, maintaining bank accounts, or entering into contracts without their husbands or other men, are some of the barriers that impede women's access to financial services (credit, savings and loans, insurance, etc.). Women are also more restricted than men because they do not possess assets that can be utilized as collateral to increase the amount of loans. Financial services for women must be part of a larger policy framework that guarantees rural

women's access to financial services and promotes the growth and expansion of markets and value chains in order to ensure women's increased access to, and benefits from, both local and export markets. Rural women spend a great deal of time and energy lugging produce and merchandise to and from marketplaces on their backs, cooking, caring for children, and obtaining water and firewood for residential and agricultural use in an environment of inadequate or nonexistent infrastructure.

Since 2014, several gender-responsive economic policies and initiatives have been implemented in the UMP district by the national and local governments and private sector as well as non-governmental organizations. The primary ones were the introduction of the treasury-funded Women's Development Fund through the Ministry of Women Affairs Community Small and Medium Enterprises Development, market linkages for women and girls through participation in various exhibitions and expos, and the unveiling of funding by the Zimbabwe Women's Bank. Table 9.22 shows access to funding by women.

The Women Development Fund has disbursed funds to 27 groups between 2010 and 2024, to a total of 139 women and loans to a total amount of \$48 400 have been secured. Agribusiness Suppliers (1) Peanut Butter Manufacturing (1) Bakeries (4), Mining (1) Goat Keeping (1), Honey Production (1) Horticulture, and Poultry Production (13) are among the project types that have received funding. It should be noted that the Women's Development Fund is a revolving fund, meaning that more monies cannot be issued until the previous group has made its final loan payback. Additionally, the disbursement modalities mandate that the women employ group guarantees for the loan, which means that money can only be disbursed to groups and not to individuals. Nonetheless, there is a three-month grace period before loan repayments are due, and the interest rate on the loans is only 10% annually.

**Table 9.22:** *Number of beneficiaries for the Women Development Fund since 2010*

Year	Groups	Members	Loan amount
2010	5	25	\$5000
2011	5	19	\$3800
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	5	30	\$20000
2015	-	-	-

<b>2016</b>	4	20	\$4000
<b>2017</b>	-	-	-
<b>2018</b>	-	-	-
<b>2019</b>	-	-	-
<b>2020</b>	5	30	\$6000
<b>2021</b>	-	-	-
<b>2022</b>	1	4	\$3000
<b>2023</b>	1	6	\$3600
<b>2024</b>	1	5	\$3000
<b>Totals</b>	27	139	\$48400

Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, small and Medium Enterprise Development

Since the bank's establishment in the district in 2021, the Zimbabwe Women's Micro Finance Bank has provided loans to 56 women in addition to the Women Development Fund, employing the same group loan guarantees and 20 individual women loans. Additionally, the bank funded 40 women in 2023 as part of the Agric - for - She initiative, which aimed to empower women to buy inputs and participate in crop production.

From the above statistics, it can be concluded that women in the district have limited access to funding for their projects or business ventures. The issue of women in the District not having enough access to financing adds to their lack of economic opportunities. This is a result of the fact that many women are not being successful with traditional lending techniques, which frequently need collateral or credit records. Women-run firms, which are typically smaller than those owned by men, have limited options because many financial service providers are hesitant to lend money to tiny businesses that they view as risky. Furthermore, the district is completely rural and has few financial institutions that provide loans, which makes this worse.

### 9.5.25 Market linkages

Marketing linkage programs are useful instruments for women's empowerment because they give rural women from low-income households the support they need to become micro-entrepreneurs. These programs, which have acted as change agents, have made it easier for women in the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District to access bigger markets and have equipped them with the skills necessary to thrive in competitive business environments. Often through cooperatives and women's groups, collective marketing campaigns have enabled rural women entrepreneurs to bargain from positions of strength and improved awareness. These initiatives have demonstrated the power of unity. Additionally, these activities contributed to the development of sustainable marketing methods that align with the conscious consumerism movement.

Table 9.23 shows the number of women who have participated in market linkage programs in the district. The Table further shows that market linkage programs were very active before the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Women businesses are still struggling to thrive post COVID era. The goal of market links is to support female entrepreneurs on a local, regional, and global level. Through participation in a variety of events, including the Dubai Expo, market fairs, food fairs, open market days, Zimbabwe foreign Trade Fair, foreign expos, and International Women's Day, a total of 1 547 women were exposed to markets

*Table 9.23: Number of Women Linked to Markets*

Year	Number of women linked to markets
2014	224
2015	300
2016	200
2017	254
2018	318
2019	120
2020	-

<b>2021</b>	-
<b>2022</b>	52
<b>2023</b>	46
<b>2024</b>	33
<b>Total</b>	1547

Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development

### 9.5.26 Gender in Mining

Despite the district being well endowed with minerals, women's participation in mining is very minimal especially with regards to legal mining. Women are more active in alluvial gold panning which is illegal, hazardous and labor intensive. Women face serious health, social, and environmental dangers due to the informal, frequently unstable nature of their working circumstances and their lack of access to social safety nets. All women gold panners work without the necessary licenses and permits. The sector has not seen a substantial uptake in improvements, particularly for women who are disproportionately affected by gold panning operations and receive insufficient protection.

In order to solve this, gender inclusivity in economic policy and mining laws is required. Women's access to, and control over, resources are not sufficiently supported by more than two-thirds of mining laws, which govern the management and production of minerals, and 80% of laws pertaining to property rights. This is an issue that cannot be disregarded. Gender-inclusive mining legislation is essential to levelling the playing field, as women encounter several barriers when trying to find opportunities in the artisanal small scale mining industry.

**Table 9.24: Number of women in the legal mining sector**

Year	Male	Female	Total	% female
2020	12	3	15	25
2021	13	2	15	13.3
2022	12	2	14	16.66
2023	32	0	32	0
2024	14	0	14	0

Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development

#### 9.5.26 Land ownership and access

Due to land ownership rights acquired through marriage, women frequently encounter obstacles in their quest for access, control, and ownership of land on their own. Restricted land rights for women are often made worse when male heirs inherit the land. Because they have less access to, and ownership of, land, most women in the district struggle to make ends meet.

The exclusion and marginalization of women from land ownership and access are frequently facilitated by traditional leadership structures such as chiefs, headmen, and village heads. Due to the fact that male family members are prioritized, the typical land allocation and distribution methods used by traditional and cultural institutions have very little, if any, to offer regarding land distribution for women.

**Table 9.25: Number of women who have applied for land From the RDC**

Year	Male		Female		Total		Total	% Female
	Communal	State land	Communal	State land	Male	Female		
2018	87	59	21	6	146	27	173	15.60%
2019	363	41	110	15	404	125	529	23.62%

<b>2020</b>	298	36	76	14	334	90	424	21.22%
<b>2021</b>	34	12	11	5	46	16	62	25.8%
<b>2022</b>	130	21	29	5	151	34	185	18.37%
<b>2023</b>	48	4	18	0	52	18	70	25.71%

Source: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council

From statistics in the Rural District Council land application register between 2018 and 2023 showing gender disaggregated data, it is evident that there are fewer women who are on the register. It may be that women are unwilling, or are not seeking, to acquire land ownership rights. Table 9.25 shows that the average percentage of women seeking to acquire land ownership rights is just 21.72%, which is significantly less than the ideal gender parity. Considering that women make up the majority of the district population (51%) compared to males (49%), the progress made thus far toward achieving gender parity in land ownership and access is encouraging but insufficient. In terms of land ownership and women's access, particularly for widows, single women, and heads of households, more work needs to be done. Because of the persistent patriarchal systems in the district and the nation as a whole, women will continue to face obstacles in acquiring and owning land, including issues with security of tenure. Ensuring equal access to, and ownership of, land by women is crucial for maintaining food security in the district.

## **10 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **10.1 BACKGROUND**

**10.1.1** In June 2014, the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) carried out a survey of the district's environmental status. It mapped out a variety of issues. The major environmental issues identified included illegal mining, [55,345 ha], soil erosion (gullies 2.2545 Ha), stream bank cultivation, siltation and invasive plants [*Lantana camara*]. This study has used some baseline information from that survey.

**10.1.2** The National Conservation Strategy's goal is "...to integrate sustainable resource use with every aspect of the nation's economic development and to rehabilitate those resources which are already degraded." The strategy works as a guide to environmental work in the district.

Agenda 21 calls for Sustainable living through healthy ecosystems, minimising negative human impacts and improving quality of life. Environmental work anticipates and prevents future environmental problems such as pollution or other degradation of the environment.

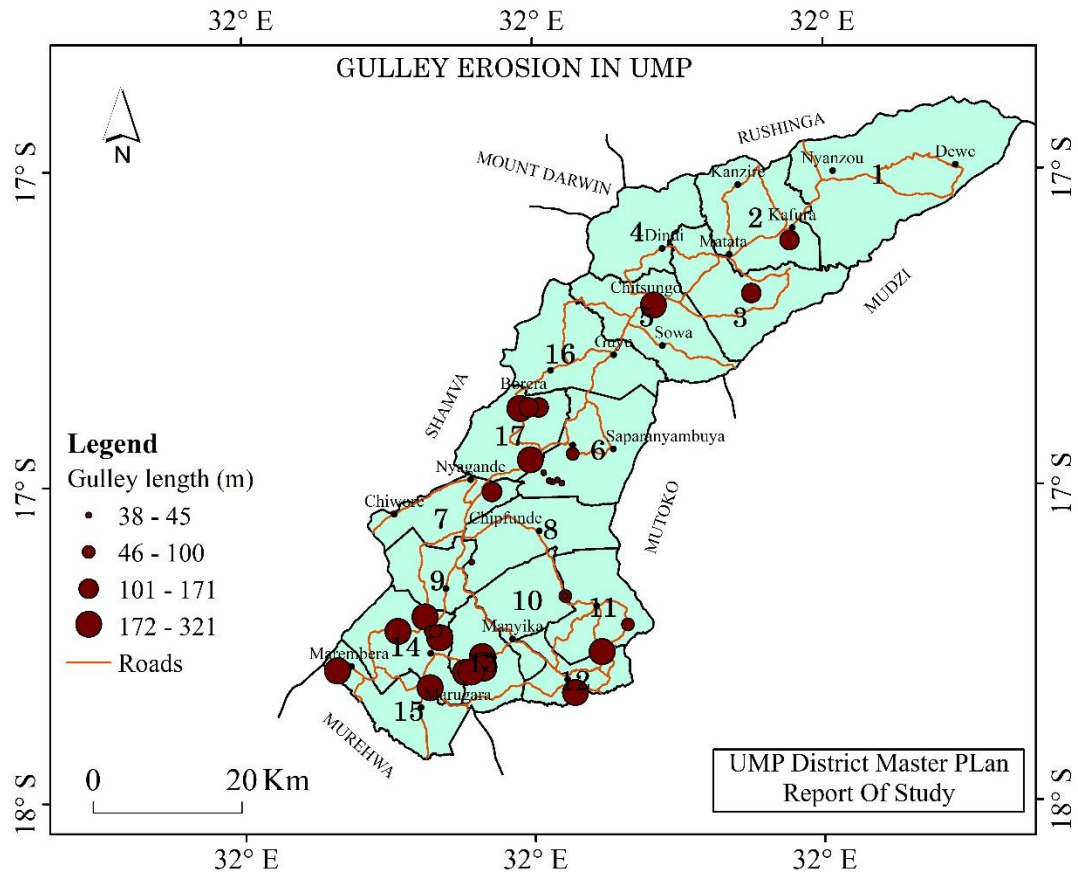
The Zimbabwe Wetlands Master plan guides the assessment and passive and active management of wetlands

### **10.2 SOIL EROSION**

**10.2.1** Most of Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has sandy loam soils which are easily subjected to soil erosion. Most of the gullies formed as a result of road culverts, run off from mountainous areas and inadequate soil conservation works in arable lands result in soil erosion. It is estimated that 40 562 m<sup>3</sup> of soil has been eroded. A total of 35 gullies were identified and mapped by the Environmental Management Agency. The most affected wards are 6, 13, 14 and 17. The identified gullies are huge, with an average depth of 2m and a gully length of 500m. Gullies affect roads, farm lands and homesteads.

**10.2.2** The district is making an effort, with the assistance of the Environmental Management Agency and its partners, to reclaim some gullies in wards 6 and 14.

**Figure 10.1: Soil Erosion Prevalence in UMP**



Source: EMA

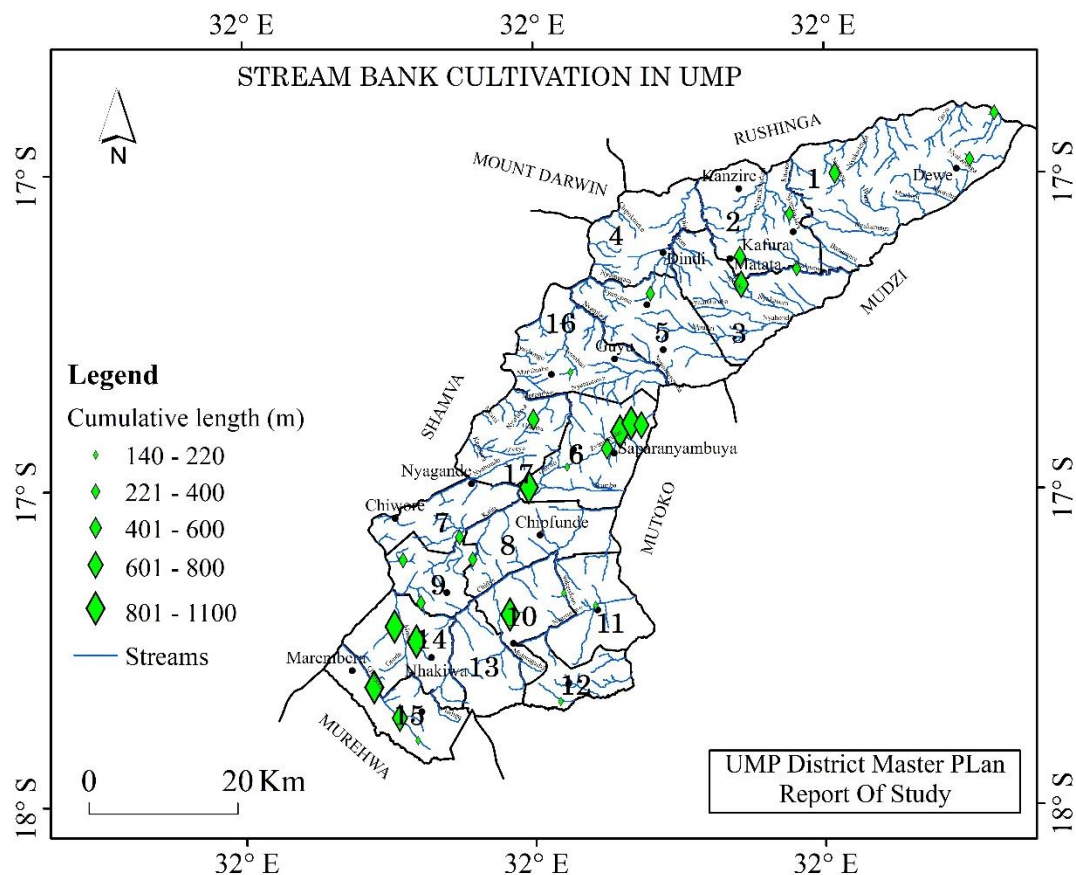
### 10.3 STREAM BANK CULTIVATION

10.3.1 Stream bank cultivation is evident along streams, rivers and dams in almost all wards. Severe cultivation was identified along Chikwamba Stream, Mazowe River, Zviture River, Shamba River, Rungira River, Badza River and Saparanyambuya River. The most affected dams are Chipinda, Nyakarowa, Chitsungo and Nyanzou. The major reason for stream bank cultivation is that farmers will be in search for moisture as fields are drying out due to poor rains because of climate change.

10.3.2 Figure 10.2 shows water bodies affected by stream bank cultivation. A cumulative length of gardens and fields within the 30m zone was 13.59 km and the average distance from the river was 2.4 m. Some gardens were right on the bed of Mazowe River, in Chipara village, ward 4.

When farmers cultivate close to, and along, river banks they endanger the water course with siltation.

**Figure 10.2: Stream-bank Cultivation in UMP**



Source: EMA 2014

10.3.3 Efforts are underway to mitigate the negative impacts of stream bank cultivation. These include public awareness campaigns for farmers to leave a 30m cropping free zone along streams and rivers. This should involve traditional leaders who help allocate land for cultivation in communal areas.

10.3.4 Environmental Management Agency and other partners are funding the construction of consolidated nutritional gardens so that communities can move away from stream banks to these irrigated gardens. Such improvements were recorded at Chipinda dam.

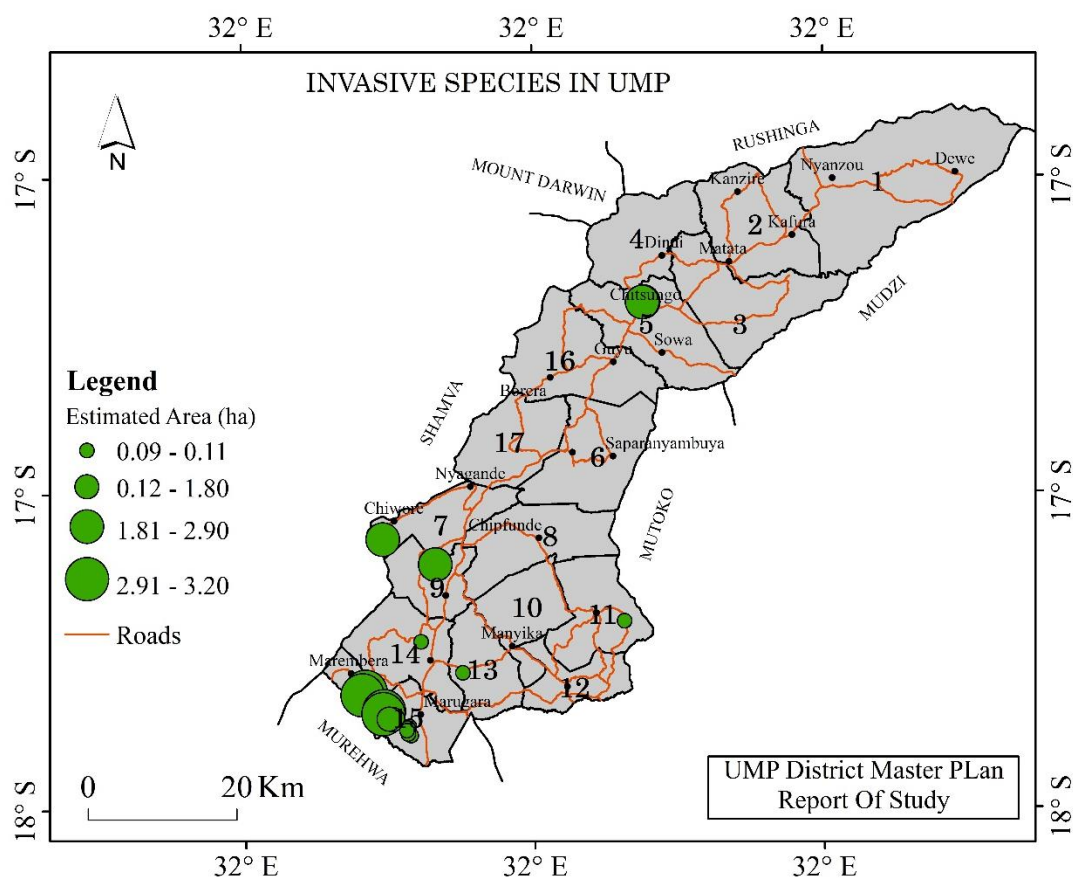
## 10.4 BIODIVERSITY

### 10.4.1 INVASIVE PLANTS

In 2014 about 23.7 hectares of land in the district or 3.5 km length were covered by an invasive plant called *Lantana camara*. Few communities have tried to eradicate it mechanically but the weed keeps on sprouting. It takes over and chokes out other vegetation in the area. Animals have been known to be fatally caught in the plant. Seed is dispersed mostly through livestock and birds. Some families have fenced gardens and homesteads with it. This is because it is cheaper than wire or pole fencing.

The most affected wards are 9, 14 and 15. *Lantana camara* is prevalent along water courses, roads, in wetlands and around gardens and homes.

**Figure 10.3: Invasive species in UMP**



Source: EMA

### **10.4.2 DEFORESTATION**

Due to population growth, the demand for firewood is on the increase resulting in deforestation. Power cuts by ZESA have also worsened the situation especially near rural service centres. Other natural forests are lost due to the demand for new lands for farming as population is growing fast in the district. A total of 3, 6 hectares were affected by deforestation mainly in Nhakiwa village (ward 12), Muyengwa village (ward 9) and Tore village (ward 17). Environmental Management Agency awareness meetings with traditional leaders are being done periodically throughout the district to educate communities on sustainable use of forests.

The establishment of nurseries is encouraged, so that the area can be reforested. In these forests, selective harvesting of dead wood would be encouraged, compared to tree cutting.

## **10.5 WETLANDS**

10.5.1 The district has a total of 474.9 hectares under wetlands. These are mostly in wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Figure 10.4 shows the spatial distribution of wetlands in the district. Families were using most of these wetlands for agriculture without licences from EMA. Licenses ensure environmentally sensitive use of the land. In 2014, the rate of degradation was moderate, but requiring preservation and protection. There are wetlands which are still pristine in ward 11, 12, 14, 15. Some wetlands in the district are very stable due to cultural beliefs attached to them that they supply spirit mediums and ancestors with drinking water during cultural ceremonies.

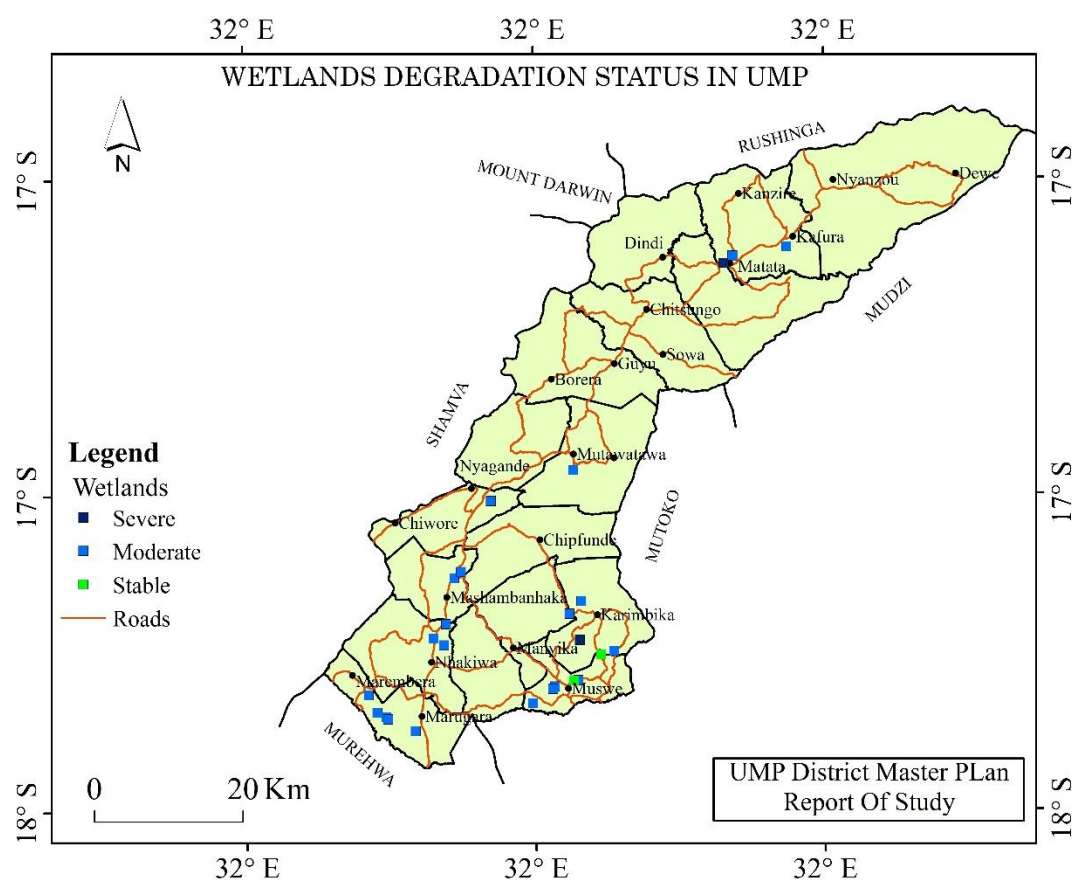
Communities use wetlands as moisture levels dwindle in their fields. They also use wetlands because they have fertile clay loam soils that are good for crop production. Wetlands are invaluable sources of water. They work like a sponge naturally purifying water.

10.5.2 Wetlands, if well managed, result in a lot of benefits to the communities which include:

- prevention of siltation;
- flood control;
- soil erosion control;
- wild life support; and
- reduction of water pollution.

10.5.3 Nyamhara wetland, in ward 12, is a good example of a well-managed wetland. The nearby community is able to farm fruits, bees and horticultural crops such as tomatoes, green beans, peas, carrots and onion. However, threats on the wetland, such as overgrazing, deforestation and decreasing rain, [610mm in 2016, down to 477mm in 2020] and drying up rivulets were observed. Communities also noted the drying of trees [Syzigium], reduced grazing area, wildlife and reeds.

**Figure 10.4: UMP Wetlands**



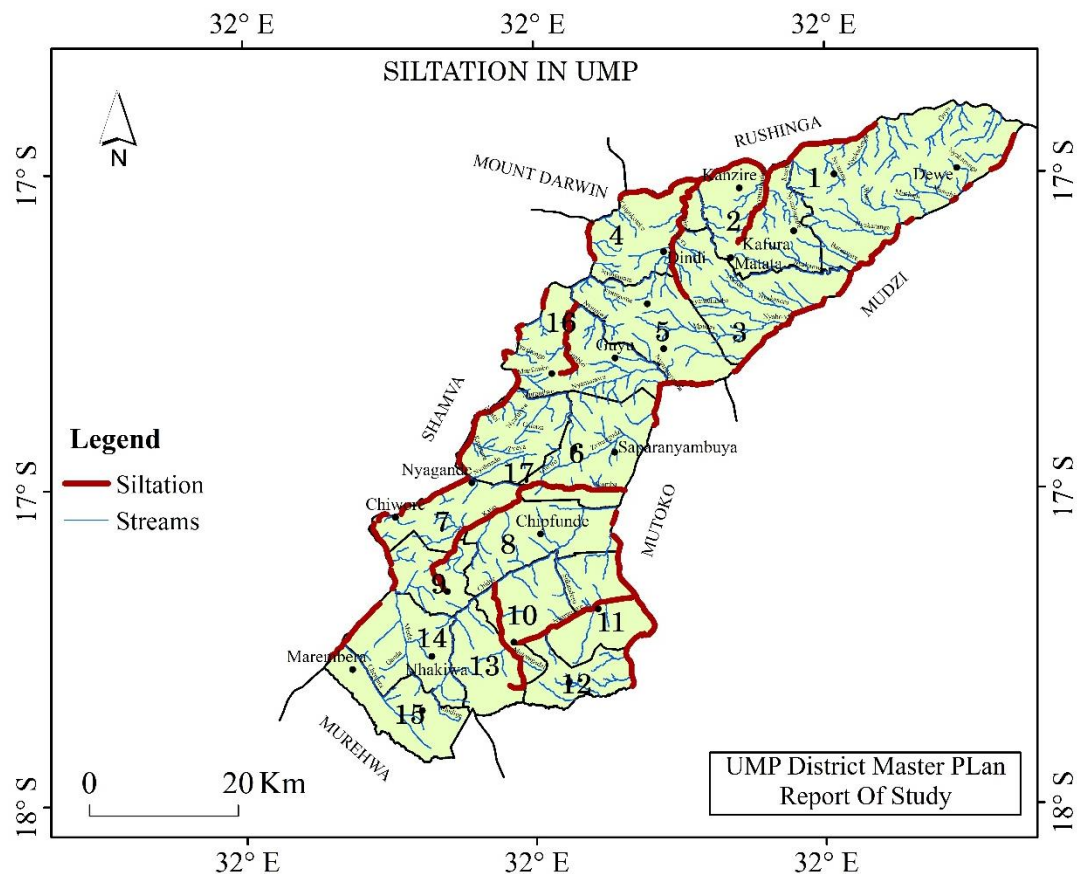
Source: EMA

## 10.6 SILTATION

10.6.1 Siltation is a result of soil erosion from poor land use, poor conservation measures, streambank cultivation and gold panning. Siltation is worse around Mutuku River, Chikwinda River, Murungadzi River, Nyanzou River and Mazowe River. Dams such as Nyanzou, Dindi, Nyakasoro, Chipinda, Chitsungo and Borera are badly affected by

siltation. About 20.8 km of rivers were silted in 2014. Currently, the situation is no better than it was in 2014. Water bodies affected are shown in Figure 10.5.

**Figure 10.5: Siltation in UMP**



Source: EMA

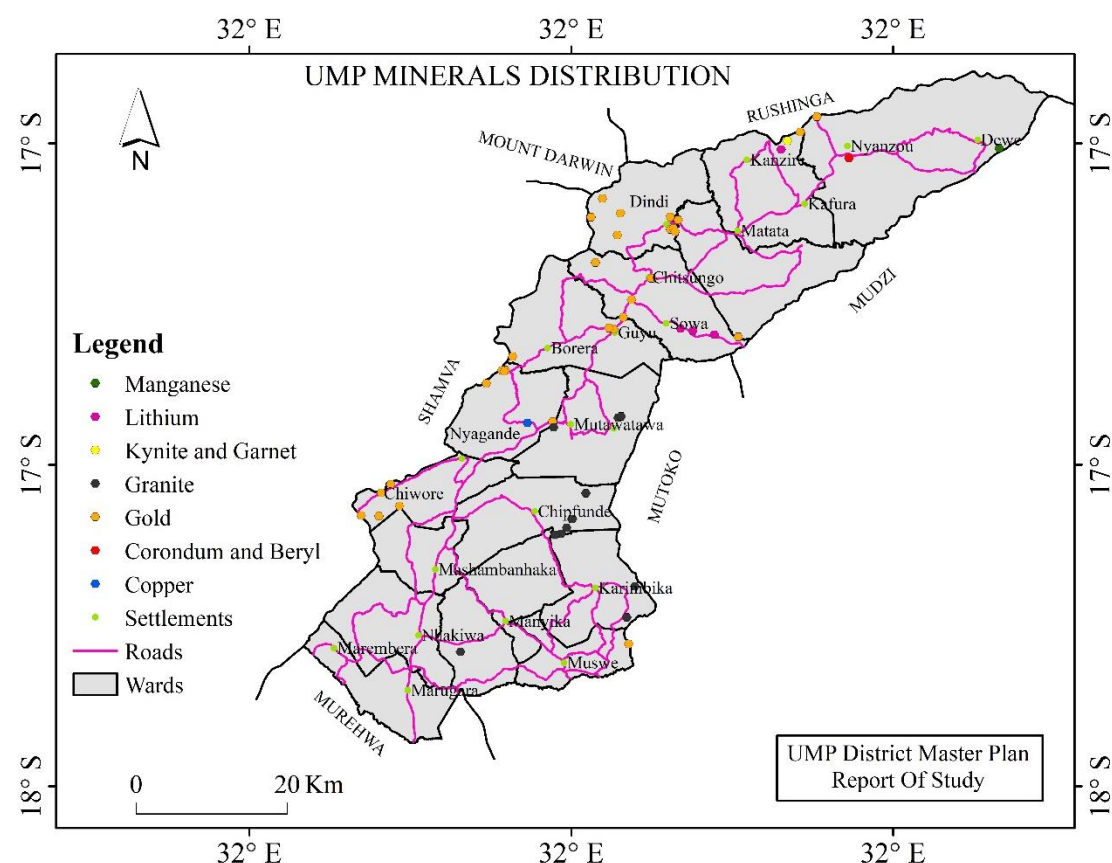
## 10.7 ILLEGAL MINING

10.7.1 Illegal mining is prevalent in the northern agro ecological zone IV. The main wards are 1, 2, 4, 5, 16 and 17. This is because this area is arid and not so suitable for crop farming. Hence, people turn to illegal mining of gold and other various minerals, in order to eke out a living. People mine in pits as well as along rivers (alluvial mining). The resultant land degradation and siltation is severe along Mazowe and Nyadire Rivers.

10.7.2 People also mine sand, gravel and pit sand for construction projects. This is done without the necessary permits. The result is that there are no rehabilitation works that take place to reclaim the land.

10.7.3 It is estimated that 55,345 hectares of land are affected by illegal mining. Figure 10.6 shows the spatial distribution of mineral extraction that result in environmental degradation.

**Figure 10.6: Mineral Extraction in UMP**



10.7.4 The advantage of permitted mining is that there are controls that are put in place with the view to mitigate possible negative impacts on the community and the environment. Permits specify rehabilitation measures and the benefits that may accrue to the community. For example, in ward 5, at Chitsungo, a company owning a gold milling plant constructed an effluent pond that was below specifications, resulting in effluent

being discharged into the environment. But because it was a permitted activity, it was possible to monitor and enforce the activities at the plant.

## **10.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **10.8.1 SOLID WASTE**

Solid waste issues are centered at Mutawatawa. Elsewhere the volumes are too low to be significant. In 2014, the local authority was urged to use a lined pit for waste disposal and it conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed landfill.

### **10.8.2 SLIME DAMS**

The Environmental Management Agency monitors gold milling plants slime dams in the district. Slime dam for Suraj milling plant is lined and water from the dam is channeled to settling ponds where it is pumped back to the processing system for reuse.

## **10.9 PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS**

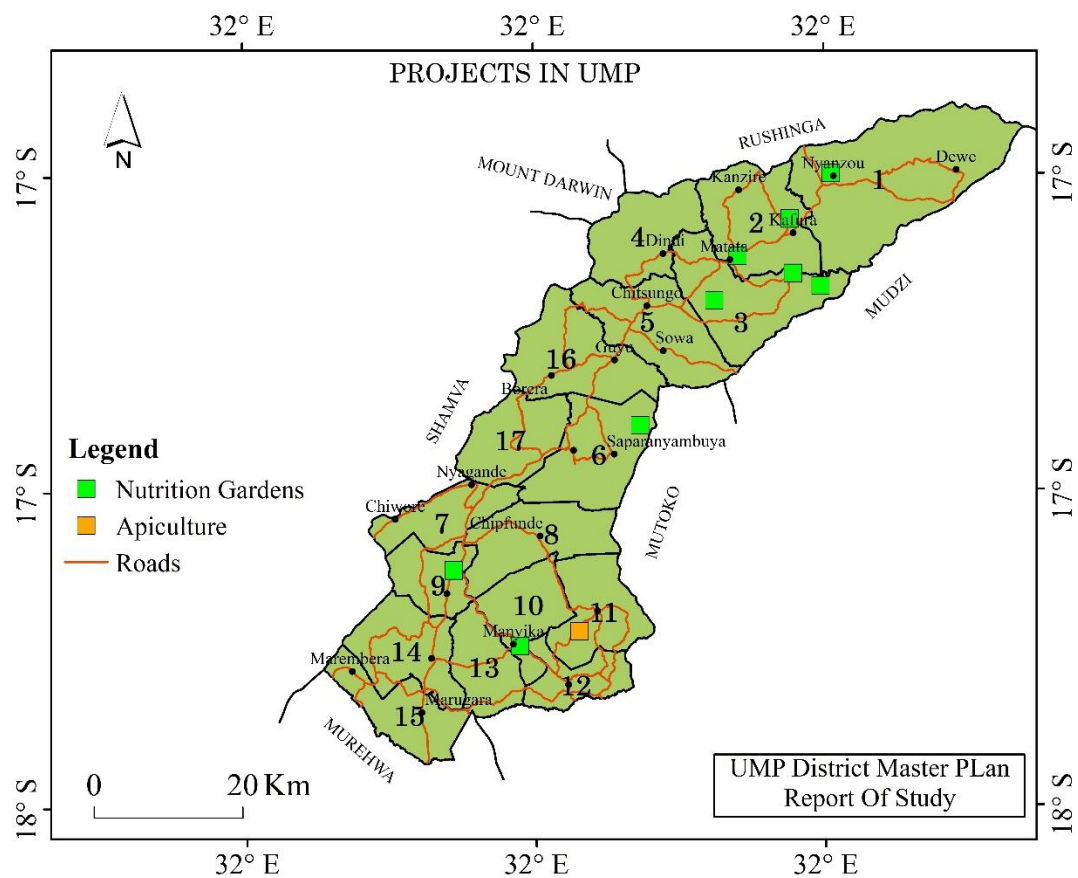
10.9.1 In response to environmental issues such as climate change, deforestation and siltation, NGOs, government departments and EMA are supporting a number of environmental and diversification projects in the district. A total of 9 consolidated nutrition gardens, 1 bee keeping and a small grains project directly benefitted 2 419 people in the district. For example, EMA has been assisting 300 farmers with inputs such as seed, fertilisers and chemicals to produce small grains in wards 3 and 9 since 2011. UMCOR and Comtech funded consolidated nutrition gardens in wards 2, 3, 5 and 6.

10.9.2 Lessons can be drawn from these projects by EMA and other partners in that if the communities in the district were to emulate what is being done, they will not be concentrating on illegal activities such as illegal mining, illegal sand extraction and illegal stream bank cultivation which damage the environment.

- 10.9.3 (i) The consolidated nutritional gardens helped to reduce stream bank cultivation and siltation of water sources. An example is at Chipinda Dam in ward 3.
- (ii) The bee keeping project in ward 10 has promoted the conservation of forests in the ward and improved livelihoods. The constitution of the project does not allow people to cut fresh vegetation but only to collect dry wood for firewood.
- (iii) The small grain project improved food security in wards 3 and 9, thereby reducing overexploitation of natural resources.

- (iv) Some communities gave up gold panning since they had an alternative source of livelihood.

**Figure 10.7: Location of Projects for Promoting Environmental Awareness in UMP**



Source: EMA 2014

## **CHAPTER 11**

### **11 IDENTIFIED PLANNING ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **11.1 Issues, Conflicts and Constraints**

##### **Physical Environment**

- 11.1.1 Favourable agro – climatic conditions in Uzumba communal area present favourable conditions for arable farming. Less favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the northern part of the district, Pfungwe communal area, limit rainfed crop farming to drought resistant crops. Thus, drought resistant crops (small grain) and livestock farming emerge as promising farming practices.
- 11.1.2 Topographical constraints in the form of hilly terrain characterized by undulating pediments in the central part of the district, Maramba communal area, constitute limitations. Although cultivation may take place in these areas, the environment is fragile and vulnerable to water erosion and requires the use of sustainable arable farming methods which are geared towards conservation of the environment.
- 11.1.3 Soils that are classified as fertile are found in the southern part of the district, Uzumba communal area, where there is a relatively higher amount of summer rainfall, arable farming and settlement development. Throughout the district, arable farming, livestock grazing and settlements are in competition for the limited fertile soil resources.
- 11.1.4 The accumulation of surface water resource in the district occurs seasonally in ephemeral streams. Therefore, the contribution of surface water resource to the district's water demand is negligible and limited to seasonal watering of livestock.
- 11.1.5 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district depends on ground water resources for its water supply demands. Groundwater is not well replenished as some boreholes often run out of water. This has adverse implications for the district's water supply in the long term.
- 11.1.6 Areas within close proximity of boreholes should be deliberately protected from pollution agents such as pit latrines and agricultural pesticides.
- 11.1.7 Boreholes, which are sources of potable water for villagers are often the same ground water sources used as livestock watering points. To this end, livestock watering points contribute to ground water pollution through the discharge of nitrates. Proximity of livestock watering points to village supply boreholes subjects the latter to pollution by the former.

### **Land Tenure and Existing Land uses**

- 11.1.8 The district is experiencing depletion of communal grazing land due to encroachment by arable land and to a lesser extent through establishment of new homesteads, and vice versa. The loss of grazing land as a result of arable farming activities has a negative impact on the environment as it involves the clearing of vegetation to make way for cultivation of crops. The removal of vegetation subjects the soil to water and soil erosion. Second, mixed farming activities create conflicts among these activities.
- 11.1.9 Over-harvesting of trees and vegetation in order to get fuel wood, grass and poles expose the land to agents of environmental degradation.
- 11.1.10 On account of higher rainfall and fertile soils, most of Uzumba communal area is suitable for crop cultivation. However, the community prefers to use the land for mixed farming comprising arable agriculture and livestock farming. The result is that the full crop production potential of Uzumba has not been unlocked. This has implications on the district's sub-economy and its contribution to the national economy.
- 11.1.11 The dispersed settlement pattern, coupled with population growth, results in there being no more land for allocation to deserving persons. However, there are no farms in the district for resettling people and those who have been resettled under the land resettlement schemes have done so outside the district. To this end, there is an outcry for farms to be identified in order to resettle people outside Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district. In addition, those who have been resettled outside the district still hold onto the pieces of land they used to occupy before resettlement, rendering reallocation of these pieces of land untenable, when considered against a background of population increase.
- 11.1.12 With communal land tenure system, ownership rights are limited. The advent of mining in the district subjects the communities at the mercy of unscrupulous miners in respect of security of their properties. Communities raised issues of some families whose homesteads were destroyed by some miners without paying any compensation. The communities strongly feel that, with title deeds, they would receive fair compensation if they are, for any reason, displaced.

### **Mutawatawa District Service Centre**

- 11.1.13 The slow pace of providing serviced stands for service industry and residential at Mutawatawa is a drawback on any initiatives and efforts to attract investments to the District Service Centre, thus perpetuating the weakness of the district economy. Generally, positive impacts of existing small scale and medium enterprises on local employment creation and the district economy have not been very significant
- 11.1.14 The expansion of Mutawatawa is constrained by hilly terrain.

## **Tourism**

11.1.15 The district used to run three community tourist projects at Nyagande, Garura and Nyatana . The projects failed due to management challenges.

11.1.16 The undulating plains, hills and valleys of Makenikeni and some heritage sites and places of historic interest present good opportunities for tourism. But what will be required are proper management structures and styles given the challenges that have been experienced in the Nyagande, Garura and Nyatana community based tourism projects.

## **Demographic Profile**

11.1.17 The district population increased at an increasing rate from 0.7% to 1.03% during the 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 intercensal periods respectively. The growth in population, and in particular, the dominance of the working age group translates to an upsurge in the demand for land, pressure on land resources, demand for facilities and services as well as the creation of employment opportunities. With respect to water supply, population growth implies increased abstraction of groundwater resources.

Moreso, the youthful characteristic of the population has implications on demand for educational services and facilities.

11.1.18 Population density has increased in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district. Uzumba communal area has a higher population density which implies increased loading of the human population and human activities on land. It is therefore imperative that the carrying capacity of the land and associated natural resources be determined to ensure that population loading does not lead to unsustainable land utilization to communities.

11.1.19 Dependence on land resources such as sand, wood and thatch as building materials or in the case of wood, as a source of energy for cooking has negative implications on the environment.

## **Socio – Cultural Facilities and Activities**

11.1.20 A healthy population is a requisite for the development of the district. While policy stipulates a maximum of 5km walking distance to access a health facility, there are cases where maximum walking distances to access health facilities are beyond 5km.

11.1.21 Other than distance, access to healthy services is compromised by the inability to pay. The AMTO system, while it is a system that would yield the intended result in a perfect environment, the patients find themselves in a vicious circle in the sense that they get AMTO because of lack of money. At clinics there are no drugs, and they are given a prescription yet they have no money.

- 11.1.22 Shortage of staff at health centres further restricts accessibility due to long waiting periods and existing staff is subjected to pressure.
- 11.1.23 A similar scenario obtains for distances to primary and secondary schools. Children for both primary and secondary schools walk beyond the prescribed maximum walking distances subjecting children, especially the girl child, to all sorts of social ills. Pre-primary schools, which should be within a 2-3 km walking distance are limited.
- 11.1.24 In addition to adverse effects of long walking distances, the quality of education, particularly in Pfungwe, is compromised due to shortage of qualified staff.
- 11.1.25 Basic education access model, BEAM, is meant to assist vulnerable children with fees and learning materials. To the extent that disbursement of fees is erratic and inconsistent, some school authorities end up denying school children access to schools.

### **Livelihood Activities**

- 11.1.26 Farmers in the district do not take into account the agro-ecological conditions when planning their cropping patterns. In Pfungwe area where the conditions are suitable for small grains and animal husbandry, farmers ignore this as they plant long season variety crops like maize and they end up with poor yields leading to losses. Farmers should consider potential for each area when planning their cropping patterns.
- 11.1.27 Irrigated agriculture is not being exploited to its full potential. Saparanyambuya irrigation scheme is the only viable irrigation scheme in the district. The available dams are not being put to their maximum potential, either because they are silted, bridged, failure to repair dams or existence of management challenges. As a result, irrigation is failing to uplift farmers and the district economy.
- 11.1.28 Horticultural production, particularly tomatoes, is very lucrative. If combined with Murehwa and Mutoko, production of tomatoes becomes significant. The marketing of the product is not well organized.
- 11.1.29 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has very good potential for mining. If mining is properly done, it would significantly contribute to the district's economy and economy of the country at large. However, mining generates heavy vehicular trucks which damage the roads and culverts leading to environmental degradation.
- 11.1.30 Mining in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has not made an impact in the district in terms of revenue generation for the Rural District Council and employment of the local population. Minerals extracted from the district are exported to other countries in their raw form. Value addition takes place in these foreign countries with products imported

into the country as finished products. The question that has been asked is who the real beneficiary of the district's mineral and other natural resources is. The exploitation of mineral deposits does not leave any money in the district.

### **Infrastructure**

11.1.31 The Murehwa – Madicheche road is tarred up to Mutawatawa. Beyond Mutawatawa, the road becomes a gravel road which is in a very bad state of maintenance yet it 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.

11.1.32 The poor condition of the following 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 Chitsungu through Sowa, Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district;
- d) road from Chitsungu, Dindi to Mutata; and
- e) Binya road (road from Mazowe bridge through Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district).

11.1.33 There is a void in railway transportation, especially with mining of a bulky and heavy product like black granite.

11.1.34 The dispersed nature of settlement pattern makes electrification costly.

11.1.48 Save for the primary centre of Mutawatawa, the secondary centres of Nhakiwa, Katiyo, and Chitsungu and the tertiary centre of Dindi are not planned. Consequently, these settlements are developing amorphously, with no defined boundaries and functional land use activity systems.

### **Environment**

11.1.49 Inadequate soil conservation has left huge gullies in most parts of the district due to soil erosion.

11.1.50 Farmers in the district cultivate along rivers and streams in a bid to get water for their crops. When they do so, they endanger the water courses with siltation, thereby affecting ground water sources.

11.1.51 Invasive plants, such as *lantana camara*, affect large portions of land in the district, thereby taking up land that can be used for other land uses.

11.1.52 Dependence on wood fuel as a source of energy has implication for the conservation of natural resources.

11.1.53 The district has some mineral resources which when exploited could contribute to employment creation. However, uncontrolled extraction of sand, brick earth, clays and alluvial gold as riverine deposits in floodplains is inclined to have adverse impacts on the environment.

## **11.2 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

11.2.1 In preparing a master plan for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, a number of development planning considerations have to be taken into account. These, amongst others, include meeting needs and aspirations of the people, as well as improving their quality of life, during the 15 year or so time frame of the plan, taking into account all the identified planning issues, constraints and development opportunities. Since people are the focus of all development initiatives, it is important that the district's population be projected to the year 2039, including other intervening years. This will be done in order to have an idea of how many people are being planned for, and for determining future needs and requirements in terms of social facilities.

### **CLIMATE**

11.2.2 Climate, directly or indirectly, influences the type of land use activities to be undertaken in different parts of the district. Relatively high and low rainfall received in the southern and northern parts of the district respectively, means that the southern parts of the district may be devoted to those activities that require a high amount of rainfall. Similarly, land use activities in the northern parts of the district should take cognizance of the relatively low rainfall that prevails in this part of the district.

### **TOPOGRAPHY**

11.2.3 Topographical characteristics of land are either a constraint or an opportunity to the developmental activities of any land. Maramba communal area, which is in the central part of the district, is characterized by hilly terrain. The delineation of land use activities may need to avoid placing certain categories of land uses that cannot thrive on land with topographic limitations. However, areas with difficult terrain are not homogeneously so, with the result that intervening spaces in areas with rugged terrain may be put to productive use such as grazing and forest areas.

## **PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES**

- 11.2.4 The major sources of potable water for the district are boreholes. Groundwater resources, therefore, deserve protection from contamination from pollutants such as cemeteries, agricultural fertilizers, pesticides and discharge from sanitary facilities.

## **PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITATS**

- 11.2.5 The protection of wildlife resources is of utmost importance in the district. There is need to provide for the protection of wildlife resources in the Nyagande, Garura and Nyatana areas.

## **IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE**

- 11.2.6 The district has several dams which are not being put to their optimum uses. It is imperative to identify land and dams with potential for irrigation.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: Minutes Of Stakeholders Meeting Considering Master Plan Inception Report

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
STAKEHOLDERS MASTER PLAN INCEPTION MEETING  
DATE OF MEETING  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
1 MARCH 2024  
1/2024**

DATE : 1 MARCH 2024  
VENUE : MUTAWATAWA COUNCIL BOARDROOM  
TIME : 10:00-13:59Hours

NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER
S.Zimowa	Council Chairperson-Chairing	M
D.Hungwa	Min of Local Government	M
S.Chindundundu	Min Of Local Government	M
T.Muhabe	Chief Executive Officer	M
H.Mufambira	Chief Chitsungo	M
T.D Nyajina	Chief Nyajina	M
G.Zimonte	Chief Chipfiyamiti	M
J.Chikono	Chief Chikono	M
P.Chagumaira	Councillor	M
T.Nyakabau	Councillor	M
K.Chipindu	Councillor	M
C.Kachidza	Councillor	M
D.Chiota	Councillor	F
S.Bvumbwe	Councillor	M
L.Pfupa	Councillor	M
E.Munhenga	Councillor	F
T.Maronda	Councillor	F
P.Tsiga	Councillor	M
B.N.Badze	Councillor	M
T.Marekera	Councillor	M
N.Mwanza	Councillor	M
M.Kowo	Councillor	F
A.Mbizi	Councillor	M
L.Matanhire	Councillor	M
B.F Jack	Councillor	M
T.Kapfudza	Councillor	F
S.Ncube	Councillor	F
V.Kamunda	Councillor	M
F.Tsikidzi	Councillor	M
M.Dangwa	E.O HRM, Admin and Social Services-UMP RDC	M
S.Mafaiti	Treasurer-UMP RDC	M
S.M.Tsimba	Ass E.O HRM,Admin and Social Services	F
A.T Katsande	Internal Auditor	M
B.Nyawo	P.D	M
B.T Muguti	DSD	M
A.Zulu	MOHCC	M

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
STAKEHOLDERS MASTER PLAN INCEPTION MEETING  
DATE OF MEETING  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
1 MARCH 2024  
1/2024**

K.Pasi	Min of Veterans of the L.Struggle	M
T.Chirungurira	RIDA	M
L.M.Kakunguwo	Local Government	M
J.Kativhu	MYEDVT	M
V.Katema	MOPSE	M
M.Marekera	Business Community	M
N.Pfumbidzai	PSC	M
S.Chibanda	District Economist local Government	M
C.Chakuwana	Pastor's Fraternity	M
C.Chari	MSRAC	M
C.Machovo	UMP RDC-Engineer	M
T.Zvinisai	UMP RDC	F
V.Ngwarati	Civil Registry	M
F.Chahwanda	Public Works	M
W.Nyakuyedzwa	Forestry	F
P.P Chapinduka	UMP RDC-Procurement Officer	F
Mutubuki	Lead Planner	M
Ms Mugabe	Planner	F
T.Mutami	EMA	M
G.Mukwakwa	PSC- Performance Audit	F
T.Chibanda	ZANU PF Coordinator	M
N.J.Rungwe	Planner-UMP RDC	F
P.Mano	Personal Assistant -UMP RDC Minuting	F

**Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed members present and an Opening Prayer was given by Pastor Chakuwana , Traditional greetings were lead by Councillor Marekera thereafter the meeting was declared open

**NEW BUSINESS**

The Chairman informed the house that His Excellency launched a blue print Call To Action this was done to align all Local Authorities with NDS1 and the Vision 2030. Master Plan and Valuation of properties should be done by 30 June 2024 hence Planners were deployed to the Districts. For UMP Mr Mutubuki was deployed as our lead planner.

**Presentation by Mr Mutubuki**

Master Plan is whereby we plan for the District our priorities will be mentioned in the Plan. Information going to be used will collected from all stakeholders in the district, wards and anywhere else we see necessary.

The Presentation was done on powerpoint as attached of the Inception Report.

**See Annexure A**

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

After the presentation the house was told to participate by giving correct information to the Team so that a good Master Plan will be compiled for the district. A follow up meeting will be held of which the findings will be presented to the stakeholders for discussion on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 2024.

### **ANNOUNCEMENT**

#### **Woman Affairs**

The Department informed the house that there was going to be a cooking competition at District and Provincial level.

- 15 Women will be chosen from Uzumba, Maramba and Pfungwe areas.
- 4 Chiefs' spouses
- 5 female students from Vocational Training Centres

#### **Ministry of Education**

Invitation was extended to all stakeholders to a workshop on the 11<sup>th</sup>-12 of March at Nyamakwere lodge in Mutoko, the Department informed the house the meeting will held with CAMFED an organization partnering with the Ministry.

#### **Ministry of Sport**

The Department invited all stakeholders to participate on sports day every Wednesday at 2pm.

#### **DSD**

The Department informed the house that Registration of beneficiaries of drought relief is still ongoing in all wards.

#### **SENATOR**

The senator for UMP/Mudzi District Honorable Senator Jerry Gotora informed that the house that District Master Plan is very important for our District because this is the basis of development in the district. There is need for people to be united and work together so that we put our District on the mp for investors.

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
STAKEHOLDERS MASTER PLAN INCEPTION MEETING  
DATE OF MEETING  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
1 MARCH 2024  
1/2024**

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**CHIEF CHINHANGA**

The Chief thanked all members present and he urged people to be united in the District.

**CLOSING PRAYER**

The meeting ended at 13:59 after a word of prayer from Pastor Chakuwana.

**CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE**.....**DATE**.....

## APPENDIX 2: Minutes Of Stakeholders Meeting Considering Master Plan Draft Report Of Study

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
16 APRIL 2024  
2/2024**

DATE : 16 APRIL 2024  
VENUE : MUTAWATAWA COUNCIL BOARDROOM  
TIME : 10:00-14:30Hours

NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER
S.Zimowa	Council Chairperson-Chairing	M
D.Hungwa	District Development Coordinator	M
T.Muhabe	Chief Executive Officer	M
H.Mufambira	Chief Chitsungo	M
J.Zimonte	Chief Chipfiyamiti	M
P.Chagumaira	Councillor	M
T.Nyakabau	Councillor	M
K.Chipindu	Councillor	M
C.Kachidza	Councillor	M
D.Chiota	Councillor	F
S.Bvumbwe	Councillor	M
L.Pfupa	Councillor	M
E.Munhenga	Councillor	F
T.Maronda	Councillor	F
P.Tsiga	Councillor	M
B.N.Badze	Councillor	M
T.Marekera	Councillor	M
N.Mwanza	Councillor	M
M.Kowo	Councillor	F
A.Mbizi	Councillor	M
L.Matanhire	Councillor	M
B.F Jack	Councillor	M
T.Kapfudza	Councillor	F
S.Ncube	Councillor	F
V.Kamunda	Councillor	M
F.Tsikidzi	Councillor	M
M.Dangwa	E.O HRM, Admin and Social Services-UMP RDC	M
S.Mafaiti	Treasurer-UMP RDC	M
S.M.Tsimba	Ass E.O HRM,Admin and Social Services	F
T.Zvinisai	Student -HRM UMP RDC	F
B.Nyawo	P.D	M
B.T Muguti	DSD	M
A.Zulu	MOHCC	M
K.Pasi	Min of Veterans of the L.Struggle	M
T.Chirungurira	RIDA	M
L.M.Kakunguwo	Local Government	M

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
16 APRIL 2024  
2/2024**

J.Kativhu	MYEDVT	M
M.Marekera	Business Community	M
N.Pfumbidzai	PSC	M
C.Chari	MSRAC	M
T.Zvinisai	UMP RDC	F
V.Ngwarati	Civil Registry	M
F.Chahwanda	Public Works	M
W.Nyakuyedzwa	Forestry	F
P.P Chapinduka	UMP RDC-Procurement Officer	F
J.Mateko	Transport	M
G.Mukwakwa	PSC- Performance Audit	F
C.T Mutubuki	Lead Planner	M
N.Mugabe	Planner	F
A.Mashayamombe	MPT	M
S.Chindundundu	Min of Local Government	M
S.Chibanda	Min of Local Government	M
C.Machovo	Engineer	M
N.J.Rungwe	Planner-UMP RDC	F
P.Mano	Personal Assistant -UMP RDC Minuting	F

**Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed members present and an Opening Prayer was given by Councillor Nyakabau. Traditional greetings were led by councillor Marekera. Members introduced themselves and the meeting was declared open.

**NEW BUSINESS**

The Chairperson informed the house that the purpose of the meeting was for the lead planner to present the draft report of study for the UMP Master Plan. The information was gathered from Departments, Wards, traditional leader's assemblies. The Masterplan is a legal compliant and the report was presented as per annexure A

**Comments**

- ❖ It was noted that in the District there is no land reserved for grazing in most areas.
- ❖ There is also no working space for small and medium businesses in the District.
- ❖ Game parks in the district are not fenced and this is not safe for people staying surrounding the areas.

The Chief Executive Officer managed to get an updated mines database from the Ministry of Mines. The database will improve revenue collection from mines. The database will be given to legislators so that they will also present it to the Parliament.

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE  
SPECIAL NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
16 APRIL 2024  
2/2024**

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**Presentation of Chapter 10 of the draft was also done.**

**Resolution number**

Council adopted the draft report of study of the Master plan as presented pending distribution of hard copies of the report for additional input of the final draft. The lead planner was also granted permission to go ahead with preparation process.

Proposer Councillor Tsigia

Seconder

Councillor Mwanza

## APPENDIX 3: Minutes Of Stakeholders Meeting Considering Master Plan Draft Written Statement

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
ORDINARY MEETING  
NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
21 MAY 2024  
2/2024**

DATE : 21 MAY 2024  
VENUE : MUTAWATAWA COUNCIL BOARDROOM  
TIME : 1000-1230Hours

NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER
S.Zimowa	Council Chairperson-Chairing	M
S.Chibanda	Min of Local Government	M
T.Muhabe	Chief Executive Officer	M
H.Mufambira	Chief Chitsungo	M
G.Zimonte	Chief Chipfiyamiti	M
J.Chikono	Chief Chikono	M
P.Chagumaira	Councillor	M
T.Nyakabau	Councillor	M
K.Chipindu	Councillor	M
C.Kachidza	Councillor	M
D.Chiota	Councillor	F
L.Pfupa	Councillor	M
E.Munhenga	Councillor	F
T.Maronda	Councillor	F
P.Tsiga	Councillor	M
T.Marekera	Councillor	M
N.Mwanza	Councillor	M
M.Kowo	Councillor	F
A.Mbizi	Councillor	M
L.Matanhire	Councillor	M
B.F Jack	Councillor	M
T.Kapfudza	Councillor	F
S.Ncube	Councillor	F
V.Kamunda	Councillor	M
S.Mafaiti	Treasurer-UMP RDC	M
I.Zvirevo	AGRITEX	F
S.M.Tsimba	Ass E.O HRM,Admin and Social Services	F
M.Dangwa	E.O HRM &Social Services	M
A.T Katsande	Internal Auditor	M
R.Tsiga	Resident Association	M
T.Shamuyarira	P.D	M
B.T Muguti	DSD	M
A.Zulu	MOHCC	M
K.Pasi	Min of Veterans of the L.Struggle	M
P.Svosve	MWACSMED	M
M.Makawa	Command Agric	M

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
ORDINARY MEETING  
NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
21 MAY 2024  
2/2024**

K.Muchinhairi	Arts and Culture	M
L.Kapfunde	RIDA	M
L.M.Kakunguwo	Local Government	M
J.Kativhu	MYEDVT	M
V.Katema	MOPSE	M
M.Marekera	Business Community	M
W.Machaka	PSC	M
C.Chakuwana	Pastor's Fraternity	M
C.Chari	MSRAC	M
T.Zvinisai	UMP RDC	F
V.Ngwarati	Civil Registry	M
F.Chahwanda	Public Works	M
W.Nyakuyedzwa	Forestry	F
Mutubuki	Lead Planner-Master Plan team	M
N Mugabe	Planner-Master Plan team	F
L.Chimupombo	ZICHIRE	F
R.Katsande	ZPCS	M
B.Mwanyisa	CTDO	M
G.Marambakuwana	Heritage	M
K.Chibanda	GMB	M
T.R Kasekete	MID	M
O.Mupemhi	NAC	M
A.Makanyisa	ZRP	M
J.Nhire	ZRP	M
T.Mutami	EMA	M
J.Marize	DSPD	F
G.Shumba	DSPD	M
A.Mashayamombe	Master Plan	M
T.Mutami	EMA	M
T.L.Gwaka	ZEC	M
R.Mataure	ZVANDIRI	F
G.Mukwakwa	PSC- Performance Audit	F
T.Chibanda	ZANU PF Coordinator	M
N.J.Rungwe	Planner-UMP RDC	F
P.Mano	Personal Assistant -UMP RDC Minuting	F

**Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed members present and an Opening Prayer was given by Pastor Chakuwana , Traditional greetings were lead by Councillor Marekera thereafter the meeting was declared open

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

### NEW BUSINESS

The Chairman informed the house that the purpose of the meeting was for the Master Plan team to present the **Written Statement** report and Mr Mutubuki was given the opportunity to present to the house.

#### Presentation by Mr Mutubuki

The Lead planner welcomed all members present to the important meeting whereby a Written statement report would be presented. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of April a meeting was held and a report of study was presented to the house. Before this meeting documents were distributed to stakeholders some got them in time so for the few who did manage to get them in time are free to submit their submissions to the team.

For the Draft Written statement see annexure

The Draft written statement includes the submissions of goals and objectives in four chapters.

- ❖ Chapter 1 Background Information
- ❖ Chapter 2 Summary of key planning issues
- ❖ Chapter 3 Goals objectives and strategies
- ❖ Chapter 4 Policies and Proposals
- ❖ Map which shows regional location.

### GOALS

The goal is to improve the standard of living of our communities and sectoral goals are also included.

For Planning purpose it was discovered that there is need for land creation in the district. Re organization should be considered and establish planned settlement.

Historical and Archeological sites these are to be preserved and also considering marketing as the areas attract tourist.

### GENDER

There is need to implement 30% quarter system in order to ensure that women occupy decision making positions in all sectors of the economy.

### HEALTH

It was noted that that to improve on health sector given outbreaks for diseases like cholera toilets more toilets should be built in the District. There is also need for considering mobile clinics for areas which are far from Rural Service Centres.

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE HOUSE**

- It was discovered that the district has Tourist Attraction areas that need to be advertised if marketed there is possibility of collecting revenue from them.
- Companies and Miners in the District should honour their social corporate responsibility agreed with community and local authority.
- Provision of safe water should be a priority where there are gatherings.
- A map showing environment status of the district should be included in report especially for vegetation and trees.
- There is always need to address the issue of drug and substance
- UMP has game parks owned by the community and the challenge faced is that of Political interventions, Poaching of the animals and theft by the locals employed by the contracted companies to rent the game parks.

**RESOLUTION NUMBER 55/2024**

Council resolved that the Lead planner proceed to the next stage after the presentation of the Written statement.

Proposer Councillor Kachidza

Seconder Councillor Mwanza

**Department of Spatial Planning Representatives**

Congratulated UMP for being the first district to present the Written Statement report in the Province and urged the stakeholders to turn the tables and maintain the standards now being held by the district. There is also need to seriously consider land expansion for the district especially the Growth point.

**Ministry of Education**

The Department acknowledged that indeed students are being selected for BEAM and 1/3 in the district are registered. Selection of the children is done transparently with committees in schools doing the selection but the major problem is timeous disbursement of the funds.

**Chief Executive Officer's Remarks**

Thanked all members present for attended the meeting and urged the Master Plan team to include the implementing agencies in the plan so that the set targets and goals are achieved.

**Meeting Audit**

- The meeting started at 10:10
- Contributions were done through the Chair
- Meeting ended at 13:44

**Closing Prayer**

The meeting ended with a closing prayer from Pastor Chakuwana

## APPENDIX 4: Minutes Of Council Meeting Adopting Draft Master Plan

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
ORDINARY MEETING  
NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
25 JUNE 2024  
2/2024**

DATE : 25 JUNE 2024  
VENUE : MUTAWATAWA COUNCIL BOARDROOM  
TIME : 10:13-12:20Hours

NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER
S.Zimowa	Council Chairperson-Chairing	M
S.Chibanda	Min of Local Government	M
T.Muhabe	Chief Executive Officer	M
H.Mufambira	Chief Chitsungo	M
G.Zimonte	Chief Chipfiyamiti	M
J.Chikono	Chief Chikono	M
P.Chagumaira	Councillor	M
T.Nyakabau	Councillor	M
K.Chipindu	Councillor	M
C.Kachidza	Councillor	M
D.Chiota	Councillor	F
L.Pfupa	Councillor	M
E.Munhenga	Councillor	F
T.Maronda	Councillor	F
P.Tsiga	Councillor	M
T.Marekera	Councillor	M
N.Mwanza	Councillor	M
M.Kowo	Councillor	F
A.Mbizi	Councillor	M
L.Matanhire	Councillor	M
B.F Jack	Councillor	M
T.Kapfudza	Councillor	F
S.Ncube	Councillor	F
V.Kamunda	Councillor	M
S.Mafaiti	Treasurer-UMP RDC	M
I.Zvirevo	AGRITEX	F
S.M.Tsimba	Ass E.O HRM,Admin and Social Services	F
M.Dangwa	E.O HRM &Social Services	M
A.T Katsande	Internal Auditor	M
R.Tsiga	Resident Association	M
T.Shamuyarira	P.D	M
B.T Muguti	DSD	M
A.Zulu	MOHCC	M
K.Pasi	Min of Veterans of the L.Struggle	M
P.Svosve	MWACSMED	M

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

**UMP ZVATAIDA RDC  
FULL COUNCIL MEETING  
ORDINARY MEETING  
NUMBER**

**MINUTES  
DATE OF MEETING  
25 JUNE 2024  
2/2024**

M.Makawa	Command Agric	M
K.Muchinhairi	Arts and Culture	M
L.Kapfunde	RIDA	M
L.M.Kakunguwo	Local Government	M
J.Kativhu	MYEDVT	M
V.Katema	MOPSE	M
M.Marekera	Business Community	M
W.Machaka	PSC	M
C.Chakuwana	Pastor's Fraternity	M
C.Chari	MSRAC	M
T.Zvinisai	UMP RDC	F
V.Ngwarati	Civil Registry	M
F.Chahwanda	Public Works	M
W.Nyakuyedzwa	Forestry	F
Mutubuki	Lead Planner-Master Plan team	M
N Mugabe	Planner-Master Plan team	F
L.Chimufombo	ZICHIRE	F
R.Katsande	ZPCS	M
B.Mwanyisa	CTDO	M
G.Marambakuwana	Heritage	M
K.Chibanda	GMB	M
T.R Kasekete	MID	M
O.Mupemhi	NAC	M
A.Makanyisa	ZRP	M
J.Nhire	ZRP	M
T.Mutami	EMA	M
J.Marize	DSPD	F
G.Shumba	DSPD	M
A.Mashayamombe	Master Plan	M
T.Mutami	EMA	M
T.L.Gwaka	ZEC	M
R.Mataure	ZVANDIRI	F
G.Mukwakwa	PSC- Performance Audit	F
T.Chibanda	ZANU PF Coordinator	M
N.J.Rungwe	Planner-UMP RDC	F
P.Mano	Personal Assistant -UMP RDC Minuting	F

**Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed members present and an Opening Prayer was given by Pastor Chakuwana , Traditional greetings were lead by Councillor Marekera thereafter the meeting was declared open.

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE .....DATE.....

The Chairman in his speech welcome all members again to the meeting and mentioned that the purpose of the meeting was to have presentation by the Masterplan team of the final document of the Master plan and recommendation from committees which held their committee meetings. He also urged his fellow councillors to distribute maize in a transparent manner to avoid speculations.

#### **Chief Executive Officer's Remarks**

The CEO informed the house that the final presentation of the Master Plan was going to be held today 25 June 2024. Valuation Roll was done and it is also ready for adoption. Following the President's Call to Action Councils were supposed to have a proper functional planning unit by 31 June 2024 so as UMP recruitment was done for E.O Planning and Environment, Environment and Planning Technician and an Accountant. 5 By Laws were submitted for Approval. 2023 salary arrears for eight months is are still outstanding we are hoping to pay them by November 2024. For 2024 the salaries are up to date. The grader managed to work on 29 kilometers to date. The report which was submitted by the Internal Auditor showed that the grader was not being serviced on time and it was used with minor faults which lead to major faults total amount used so far for the grader repairs is \$44 580-00. Roads are being graded and the priority list so far is Patsika, Kakonde, Kodogo, Dewe.

The status of the Council fleet, Land cruiser had a breakdown 50% of the total amount which is USD4000 was paid so far leaving the outstanding balance of 4000. Two employees resigned and both were facing disciplinary actions

#### **MASTER PLAN PRESENTATION**

The Chairman informed the house that the Master Plan team was going to present the final Master Plan document.

##### **Presentation by Mr Mutubuki**

Mr Mutubuki informed the house that he was going to present the final draft of the Master Plan document which is legally compliant. The document was distributed to all stake holders and it was noted that there were no additions, the house agreed that team did a splendid job and that all departments will take note of all proposals in the document so that UMP will develop.

##### **Resolution Number 62/2024**

That the final Draft of the Master Plan be adopted so as to allow further processes.

Proposer Councillor Kachidza

Seconder Councillor Tsiga

CONFIRMATION SIGNATURE .....DATE.....

## APPENDIX 5: Consultation Letter To ZESA

*UMP MASTER PLAN PREPARATION TEAM*

*80 Central Avenue  
Central avenue/7<sup>th</sup> Street  
HARARE  
+263 774 434 160  
cmutubuki@hotmail.com*

27 March 2024

**THE GENERAL MANAGER  
ZETDC NORTHERN RELIGION  
CHINHOYI**

Dear Sir

**PREPARATION OF UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT MASTER PLAN: A  
REQUEST FOR POWERLINE DATA FROM YOUR ORGANIZATION**

We are leading the process of preparing the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan.

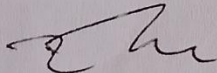
We are writing this letter to request for digitized power lines data for the whole district from your organisation as we prepare the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe master Plan

The data is purely for the purpose of the master plan project only and we wish to have it as soon as possible.

We greatly appreciate your quick response to this matter.

We look forward to hearing from you soon

Yours Faithfully



**C.T. Mutubuki  
Lead Planner  
Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master Plan Preparation Team**

## **APPENDIX 6: Minutes Of Group Focal Discussion With Local Leadership Under Headman Magaya**

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN (PFUNGWE HEADMAN MAGAYA)

ALL STAKEHOLDERS CONFERENCE

VENUE : CHATSEKA TURNOFF PFUNGWE WARD 1

DATE 14 MARCH 2024

Time 10:00AM

AGENDER MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

PRESENTER :MR MUTUBUKI (LEAD PLANNER)

Speech:mutungamiri wenyika president Munangagwa varikuti vanhu vagadzire MASTER PLAN mumatunhu ose enyika .Kuuya kwandaita ndatumwa kuzokubatsirai kuti MASTER PLAN inogadzirwa sey

MASTER PLAN inogadzirwa sezvinotevera

1 Zvinotangira paFAMILY PLAN

2 VILLAGE MASTER PLAN

3 WARD PLAN

4 DISTRICT PLAN

5 PROVINCIAL PLAN

6 NATIONAL PLAN

# Tinofanirwa kuva nenhoroondo yekwatakabva uye kuziva kutidunhu redu rePfungwe rakambomira sey

EXISTING SITUATION (PROBLEMS ) CHALLENGES

#Tichanyora zvataurwa pamusangano uno, musi wa30 June 2024 ndipo patichagara pasi nekanzuru toona kuti zvinogadziriswa sey

ZVAKABUDA PAMUSANGANO KUBVA KUVATUNGAMIRI VENHARAUNDA

1 Kufutsirika kwenzizi nemadhamu

2 kuoma kwezvibhorani (contaminated water)

3 kubatsirwa kwezvirema ,chembere ,neharahwa nenherera

4 kugadzirwa uye kuvandunzwa kwemugwagwa ----- MUREWA MADACHECHE HIGHWAY

5 market challenge for livestock

6 DAMBUDZIKO rezvikoro nemaclinic zviri kure nevagari nevana vechikoro

7 mbavha dzezvipfuyo dziri kuwedzera zvichiva zviri kutadzisa budiro sezvo zvipfuyo iri bhaja yedu

8 LOOTING of natural resources pasina kuzivisa vakuru vematunhu

9 LAND DEGRADATION BY THE CHINISE COMMUNITY ,hapana development yavansiya munhaura kuti ibatsire vagari

10 VILLAGE BOUNDARIES DISPUTE panoda maps from responsible ministry

11 , SHORTAGES OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOL teacher per student ratio yakakurisa 1:50

12 NETWORK CHALLENGES zimbo Shinji hadzina network

13 MINING RIGHTS uneven distribution of mining rights (munhu mumwe chete anopiwa 150ha ko vamwe voita sei

14 TERTIARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES hatina zvikoro zvedzidzo dzepamusoro chero maboarding schools

15 NO CLAUSE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN panofanirwa kugadziriswa bumiro kuti vana vachengetedzeke

16 SUB POLICE STATION TO CATER FIR RISE IN CRIME mbavha dzwanda muzvikoro nemaclinic vachitora malaptops computers, and solar kits ,mari nezvimwe zvakakosha

17 WELFARE FOR MUJIBHA NACHIBWIDO ,nguva garena pasina chinobatika kuti vavewo neupenyu hwakati tsvikiti wevamwe vavo mawarvet

NB// IN CONCLUSION HURUMENDE PANE ZVESE ZVATADONONGODZA PAMUSORO APO SEVATUNGAMIRIRI VENHARAUNDA TAIKUMBIRAWO KUTI HURUMENDE ISADZISE ZVISHUWO ZVEDU

TATENDA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Chief chitsungo

HEADMAN MAGAYA

DDC OFFICIALS

Mr MUTUBUKI (LEAD PLANNER)

Councillors 2

Village heads 54

Village secretary 54

ZVATAIDA RURAL DISTRICT OFFICIALS 9

AGRITEX STAFF 3

VETERINARY OFFICER 1

MINISTRY OF YOUTH 3

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS 2

VHW 8

SCHOOLS SDCs 6

CLINIC MEMBERS 4

SOCIAL WELFARE 1

ZRP 7

BUSINESS PERSONEL 16

PUMP MINDERS 3

## **APPENDIX 7: Minutes Of Group Focal Discussion On Written Statement Feedback With Local Leadership Under Headman Magaya**

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN FEEDBACK

ALL STAKEHOLDERS MEETING CONFERENCE

CHAired BY HEADMAN MAGAYA

VENUE :14 JUNE 2024

TIME 10:00AM

PRESENTER :MR MUTUBUKI (LEAD PLANNER)

MR MUTUBUKI's address

-# MR MUTUBUKI :nhasi ndauya kuzokupai feedback yemusangano watakaita musi wa 1 March 2024 ,pamakore gumi nemashanu (15 years) maprograms achaitwa muUMP akamir akadai or ari muzvikamu zvakamira sekudai

Phase 1: 2025 to 2030

Urgent to be solved

---mapazi ose ehurumende kuva nevashandi vaisakwana

--- vacant post to be filled with immediate effect

-----early disbursement of revelation fund kuitira kusimudza budiro nekukasika

-----establishment of clinics to easy distance and loss of life

-----establishment of weirs dams kutapudza dambudziko rekushaikwa kwemvura

-----kufukunurwa kwemadam akafutsirwa nejecha

----zvibhorani 513 zviri kushanda 88 hazvisi saka by 2025 zvese zvinenge zvava kushanda

---vandalism of government property must stop

NB first priority programs UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE

1 completion of MUREWA MADACHECHE HIGHWAY ,first and for most

2 creation of pre schools less than 3 km kubva panogara vana

3 District hospital zvipatara live modernised and have state of the art healthy facilities

4 cultural and heritage site ,kuvandudza to create tourist attractions

5 safe home and houses proper and modern houses

6 business units for youth and the entire community , people to be empowered to be entrepreneur in their locality

7 nyatana to be modenised so that vashanyi vanouya vachisiya chouviru munharaunda

8 communication boosters anofanirwa kuwedzera kuitira kuti vanhu vakwanise kutaure zviri bhore

9 every household to have Blair toilets to reduce zvirwere zve manyoka

10 environmental land degradation ,how ,,,stop unlawful mining ,poor farming methods, deforestation

11 irrigation schemes ,kuvakwa kwemadam nemaweir dams kuitira madiridziro ,mvura yeva nezvipfuyo

12 construction of new school and pre schools and als establishment of higher and tertiary education so that we value add our raw material into usable product ready for markets straight from the grassroots

13 rehabilitation of boreholes

14 land distribution to all in a well planned manner

15 irrigation schemes from two main Rivers mazowe and nyadire :proposed at nyatana aare on the intersection of mazoe and nyadire river

NB// Mr MUTUBUKI 0774434160

ATTENDANCE register

CHIEF CHITSUNGO

HEADMAN MAGAYA

DDC OFFICIALS 3

MASTERS PLAN OFFICIALS 1

COUNCILLORS 2

VILLAGE HEADS 52

VILLAGE SECRETARY 48

COUNCIL OFFICIALS 2

AGRITEX AND VET 4

## **APPENDIX 8: Minutes Of Ward 17 Meeting Held With Master Plan Team Members**


Meeting conducted 08/05/24 about Master plan

Mr Mutubuki the Lead Planner asked the people in Mutungagore ward 17 through consensus about how a person can get an extra dollar and also to complete community projects. Community said they need all clinics Bangari & Tsokodeka clinics to be electricified and fenced

- 2) Garura eco Tourism's to be provided with facilities needed for it to function well.
- 3) To improve Garura, Chitimbe, and Mangere infant schools.
- 4) Rehabilitation of unfunctional boreholes and drilling new ones to provide safe water to people.
- 5) Muronzwe dam also talked about so as to be rehabilitated, a female from mhungu village said it and Mr Mutubuki promised to help if found resources.
- 6) Tsokodeka area reported to have network problems and needs a booster in Mutungagore mountain.
- 7) Nyakafuru diptank needs engine for drowning water from Mazoe river into the tank.
- 8) Bangari stream needs a passing bridge as for kids to cross well going and coming back home from school.
- 9) Animal vaccines were discussed as crucial on animal health in the ward.
- 10) All road networks were said to be maintained and improved in the ward up tarred road and Nyadzayo & Magove to be established a dam.

Lastly child headed families, their information to be captured for assistance in the ward. That's the issues raised by ward 17 on the day

# **APPENDIX 9: Minutes Of Group Focal Discussion With Local Leadership Under Headman Muswe**

P.O. BOX 17 MUTAWATWA				TEL: 071 77961/071 77960 EMAIL: DIVERS@chadco.com				
PURPOSE SENSITIZATION MEETING ON BILANS AND MASTER PLAN								
UIMP ZVATAIDA RDC ATTENDANCE REGISTER								
DATE 07/03/24								
Mgabe Hall								
1.	NAME	DEPARTMENT	I.D. NUMBER	SIGNATURE	SEX- M/F	18-45 YEARS	45+ YEARS	PHONE NUMBER
2	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	47-602224/ma		M	✓		0719162795
3	M. Masango	Chidodo	62-666376/ma		M	✓		0113074196
4	C. Kumbaka	Chidodo	05-010114/ma		M	✓		
5	C. Mawadhi	Chidodo	25-010114/ma		M	✓		
6	I. Mawadhi	Chidodo	68-01224/ma		M	✓		0771714493
7	S. Mawadhi	Chidodo	05-180507/ma		M	✓		0717126224
8	C. Kumbaka	Chidodo	47-602224/ma		M	✓		
9	A. Mawadhi	Chidodo	62-666376/ma		M	✓		0773135198
10	B. Mawadhi	Chidodo	68-01224/ma		M	✓		0772510165
11	P. Mawadhi	Chidodo	47-602224/ma		M	✓		
12	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	25-010114/ma		M	✓		
13	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	68-01224/ma		M	✓		0771714493
14	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	05-180507/ma		M	✓		0717126224
15	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	47-602224/ma		M	✓		0773135198
16	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	62-666376/ma		M	✓		0772510165
17	M. Mawadhi	Chidodo	68-01224/ma		M	✓		0771714493

All correspondence should be  
Addressed to the Chief Executive Officer  
P.O. BOX 17  
MELAWATI AWA

TEL: 071279981/071279980  
E-MAIL: info@rdoc.gov.mw

UMP ZVATAIDA RDC ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PURPOSE: SENSITIZATION MEETINGS ON GRUHAS AND MASTER PLAN DATE: 07/03/24

1. NAME	DEPARTMENT / VILLAGE	I.D. NUMBER	SIGNATURE	SEX: M/F	ANY FORM OF DISABILITY Y/N	15 YEARS	15-35	35-59	60+	PHONE NUMBER
1. Kaganza Ngoni Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
2. Kaganza Ngoni Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
3. Kaganza Ngoni Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
4. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
5. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
6. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
7. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
8. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
9. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
10. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
11. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
12. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
13. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
14. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
15. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	
16. Munguwa Chikhi Kazinga			Atkuru	M	N				✓	


ALL MAILING OFFICE TIVATIA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
 All correspondence should be  
 sent to the Chief Executive Officer  
 P.O. BOX 17  
 MUKAWATIA

TEL: 0712/9881/0712/9881  
 FAX: 0712/9881/0712/9881

PRINCIPAL SENSITIZATION MEETINGS ON GRAMS AND MASTER PLAN DATE 07/03/24. **Mugabe Hall.**

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SEX	AGE	STATUS	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	REMARKS
1	Ellisabeth Nzenhela	Sohi	08-44693447	F	2				✓
2	Rebecca Kase	Mugeza	47-082402	F	2				✓
3	Unice Mwanze	Mutawanga	85-03785448	F	2				✓
4	Sharon Chingoka	Mutawanga	85-0499765	F	2				✓
5	Josephine Jey	Kemungu	85-02681688	F	2				✓
6	Danaza Mwanze	Kemungu	85-03841268	F	2				✓
7	Daght Bado	Sohi	85-076241585	F	2				✓
8	John Chingoka	Mugeza	68-08446x85	F	2				✓
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									

TO: WHOSOEVER CONCERNED  
FM: HEADMAN MUSKWE WARD ASSEMBLY  
DATE: 07/03/24

HEADMAN MUSKWE UZUMBA EAST UMP CELL: 78 514 4021 DATE: 07/03/2024 SIGN: 
---

REF: MASTER PLAN MEETING - MINU

PRESENT: Chief Nyajina, Headman Muskwe, Mr Chindundundu (Ass DDC), Madam Zhaneti, Mrs Katunguwo & Doves Team (Nhengu & Zhoya), Mr Mutubuki and Mr Mashayamombe of the Master Plan, Cllr Nyakabau, Madam Mutasi (Woman Affairs) Muskwe Ward V/Heads.

Chief Nyajina introduced Mr Mutubuki and Mr Mashayamombe and encouraged the house to cooperate with them for they ~~the~~ came from the government.

Mr Mutubuki informed the house that they have a directive from the President, time framed that they go down to the grassroots so that they collect what is on the ground. They said our hard working President want a proper, smooth and clear services to the people.

The house was given time to say out their concerns, (1) Miners (Chinese especially) are are cause of concern - they are not fulfilling their promises, they are destroying our community, not following labour laws, not developing the area where they are operating.

(2) due to climatic changes water for drinking

challenge to our community - so they request  
sinking of ~~water~~ boreholes, construction of  
dams

(3) in this Constituency, Uzumba, we want a  
(i) Hospital because Nyadire is now under Muto  
and is not central to our people, Murewa &  
Mutawatawa are too far from us. Other  
areas they is a need of Clinics and those  
Clinics, presently they don't have medicines

education facilities is ~~needed~~ ~~needed~~ ~~needed~~ with  
other districts. We need a University, and an  
additional of government schools. Our school  
must be electrified and computerised to  
bridge the gap with those in other areas.

(5) (Community) communication - the house request  
a tarred road from Nhakiwa - Nyadire Miss  
and the other other roads ought to be upgraded.  
Again network is a challenge in most part  
of our areas.

(6) a processing plant - Uzumba is a farming  
area, they do horticulture - crops like vegetables  
tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, butternuts etc. So  
they requested a plant to process their crops for  
value addition.

(7) Village heads complained about the type of land  
equality i.e. other people have many fields than  
others.

## APPENDIX 10: Minutes Of Group Focal Discussion On Written Statement Feedback With Local Leadership Under Headman Muswe

TO: WHOSOEVER CONCERNED  
FM: HEADMAN MUSKWE VILAGE ASSEMBLY  
DATE: 07/06/24

REF: MASTER PLAN MEETING - MINUTES

HEADMAN MUSKWE  
UZUMBA EAST  
UMP  
CELL: 071 411 1021  
DATE: 07/06/2024  
SIGN: [Signature]

PRESENT: Chief Nyajina, Headman Muskwe, C/r Chaguma, Madam Chauruwa (BSC office), Mukarati & Zhaya (Boves), and Mr Mutubuki, Muskwe v/head


Mr Mutubuki reminded the house that they have been here around March this year, assigned ~~the~~ by the Resident to compile a 15 years master plan for UMP district. He talked with most government departments and came out with some of these resolutions -

- (1) Health - they are far from people e.g. Rukariro area. Therefore there will be a mobile clinic and medicine should be available.
- (2) Water - by 2025 all silted dams should be excavated and borehole on ~~the~~ breakdown repaired
- (3) Roads - 2025-2027 Madacheche road should complete
- (4) Education - establishments of pre-~~sch~~ schools 3 kms distance is ~~per~~ preferable walking distance.

- There should be enough health ~~for~~ facilities at Mutawitawa Hospital e.g. scanning etc
- There should be two youth projects for each ward (business units) e.g. fisheries
- Village business units per every village 2025-27

- to improve communication e.g. boosters. Nkhosha
- Nyadire road to be done by 2027-2030
- Water & Sanitation - 2025-2027 there should be enough toilets and health drinking water for the people
- Stream bank cultivations and cutting down of trees should be discouraged & avoided.
- Hospital - should be built by 2027-2030
- Value Addition - a vegetable Canning plant should be constructed in Uzumba
- 2031 - there should be a resettlement establishment for the overcrowded people, and there is chance of relocations e.g. two hectares per person
- Irrigations - by 2030 there should be an irrigation system from Mazoe of Nyadiri river
- University - by 2031 there should be built a university in Uzumba constituency.

# **APPENDIX 11: Attendance At A Group Focal Discussion Meeting With Local Leadership Under Headman Dyora At Mashambanhaka**

<p>Addressed to the Chief Executive Officer          10, BOX 17          MUTAWATANA</p>				<p>TEL: 071479804/071479804          EMAIL: UNDP@UNDP.KE</p>				
<p align="center"><b>UNIP ZVATAIDA RDC ATTENDANCE REGISTER</b></p>								
<p align="center">PURPOSE: SENSITIZATION MEETING FOR CHAS AND MSTER RDC DATE: 06/03/2014</p>								
<p align="center">Mashambanhaka</p>								
1.	NAME	DEPARTMENT /VILLAGE	I.D. NUMBER	SIGNATURE	SEX- M/F	18-45 YEARS	45+ YEARS	PHONE NUMBER
2.	Muchorek K	Mashambanhaka		M.K	F	✓		
3.	Noster Engisi	Muganga 2	48-137639548	Noster	F			
4.	Kimello M.	Kashevu	85-035294485	Muganga 2	F	✓		0219922519
5.	Abigail Mugazi	Kashevu	85-035294485	Muganga 2	F	✓		0285179444
6.	Muganga N	Kashevu	85-044326748	Muganga 2	F		✓	
7.	Fortunate Mungu	Kashevu Village	48-160760947	Muganga 2	F		✓	
8.	Maad Sengeru	Chusungu	68-085705748	M.	F		✓	
9.	Machirei Bingwa Chusungu				F		✓	
10.	Joseph Muga	Chusungu Village			F		✓	
11.	Vimbeki Mepika	Chusungu Village			F		✓	
12.	Mashwa Kando	Chusungu			F		✓	
13.	Sikasoni Konde	Chusungu Village	85-000438485		F		✓	
14.	Mashamba Kipure	Chusungu	85-000438485		F		✓	
15.	Chusungu Chusungu	Chusungu	48-04556661		F		✓	0779821004
16.	Chusungu Chusungu	Chusungu	48-04556661		F		✓	0779821004
17.	Delchubani	Chusungu	48-04556661		F		✓	0779821004

UZUNGA MASHAMBA PRINCIPAL ZVATAIDA RIBAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
 All correspondence should be  
 Addressed to the Chief Executive Officer  
 P.O. BOX 17  
 MUTAWATWA

TEL: 0717988/0720708  
 EMAIL: UZUNGA@ribal.gov.mw

UMP ZVATAIDA RDC ATTENDANCE REGISTER  
 PURPOSE: SENSITIZATION MEETINGS ON GRANTS AND MASTER PLAN DATE: 06/03/24

1.	NAME	DEPARTMENT / VILLAGE	I.D. NUMBER	SIGNATURE	SEX- M/F	18-45 YEARS	45+ YEARS	PHONE NUMBER
2.	Ruthy Mubombe	Musova		PM	F	✓		
3.	Wadzanai Vangwa	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Musova	F	✓		
4.	Priscilla Nkhosho	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		0733028972
5.	Angela Nyanga	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
6.	Angela Chirya	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
7.	Ruthy Zambombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		0733136781
8.	Crotundine M	Musova		Nyanga	F	✓		071575625
9.	Angela Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		0716402081
10.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
11.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
12.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
13.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
14.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
15.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
16.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		
17.	Crotundine Mubombe	Musova	85-045592 v 86	Nyanga	F	✓		

USUALLY MARIAMBA PTUNGWE NYATANDA R  
All correspondence should be  
Addressed to: the Chief Executive Officer  
is not indistinguishable  
P.O. BOX 17  
MUTAWATAWA

DIFFERENT SENSITIZATION MEETING ON 67 LAINS AND MASTER PLAN

Amungangang.  
DATE: 11/03/24

178

DIRECTOR SENSITIZATION MEETINGS ON BY LAWS AND MASTER PLAN DATE 11-03-24

Pamungogona

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Phone No.	Gender	Disability	Year	SS	SS	Phone No.
1	MC Morize	hoga		F	2				0773555317
2	Cleivude Nerey hoga			F	2				07431660163
3	Maria Nerey hoga			F	2				0779423825
4	Ioga Kone	Musara	45-083100645	M	2				0774100779
5	Mupen Edward Musara		45-29287600	M	2				0773075774
6	Haradai Ingosh musara		45-021864783	M	2				0776655195
7	POES KAFUNITE	MURUA	48-04265548	F	2				0773793014
8	NONOY KACHUA	MURUA	85-054381285	F	2				07793394761
9	VALLEY JULIA	MURUA	06-79438798	F	2				076500457
10	Denge Moke nyaulo			F	2				071702057
11	SANDRA GITHINGE	nyaulo	85-0671114085	F	2				0715973349
12	Muteu Muterisi	nyaulo	0704553807	F	2				077809984
13	Bethere Cakatu	MURUA	47-10461732	F	2				0776677599
14	(higa Murets)	MURUA	85-07733210	F	2				077828446
15	PAMELA MURUA	MURUA	63-167046494	F	2				