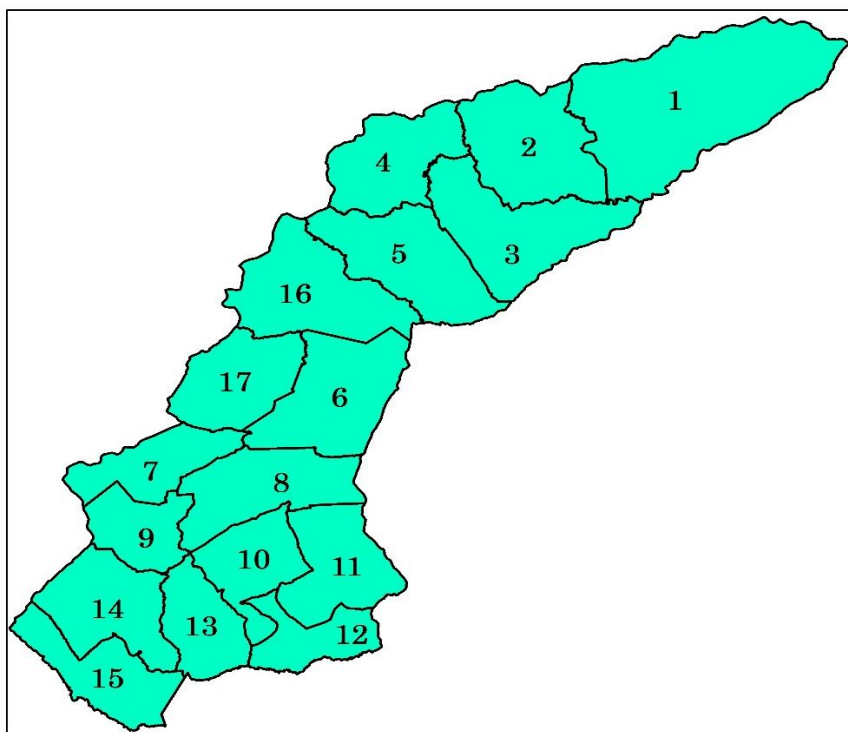


UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

WRITTEN STATEMENT



UMP ZVATAIDA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OCTOBER 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

PART I

CHAPTER 1

1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

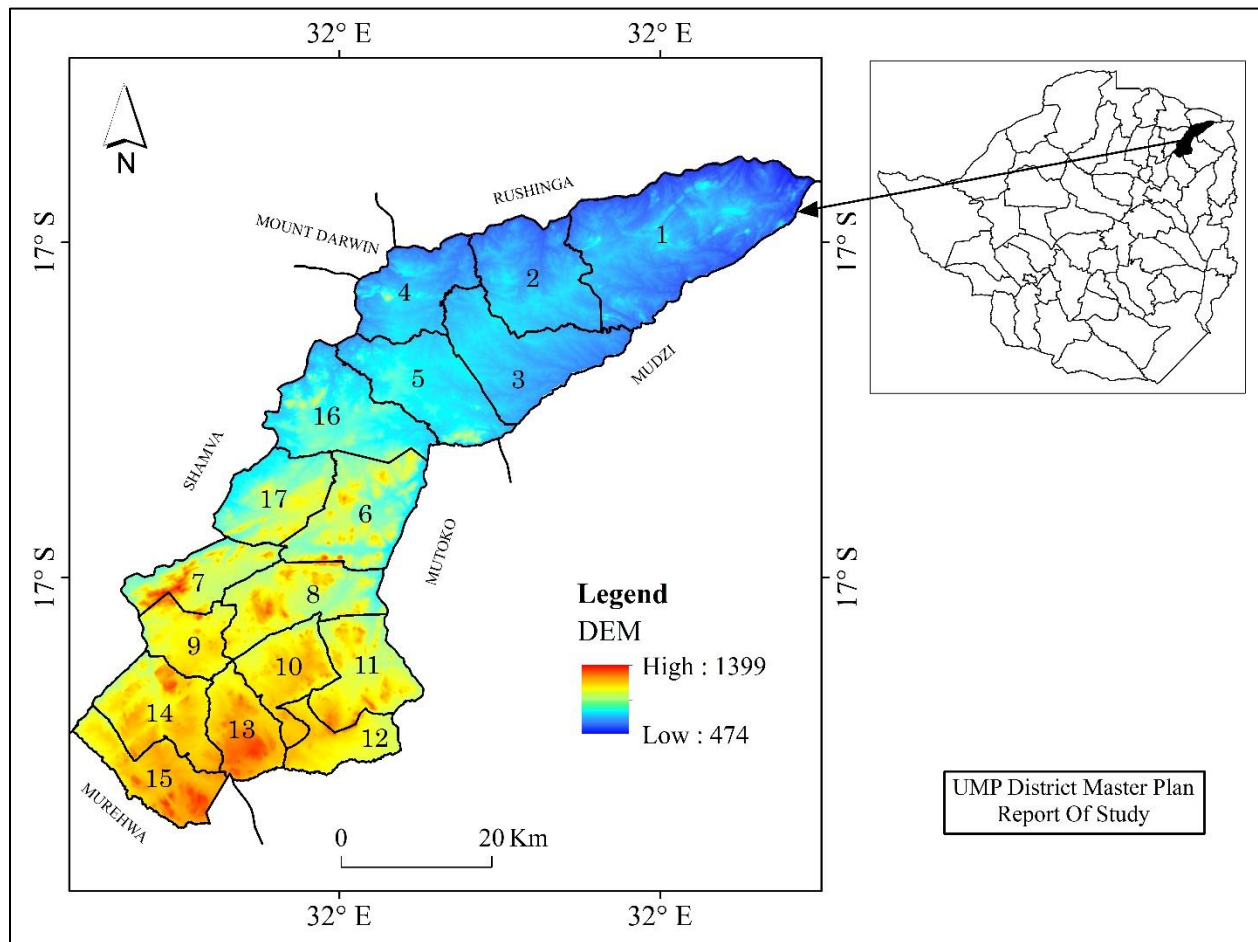
- 1.1.1 Vision 2030 is aimed at creating an empowered and upper middle income society by 2030. This entails an improvement in the standard of living of people as a result of an improvement in output for all productive sectors of the economy. For local authorities, it entails an improvement in service delivery.
- 1.1.2 The gap between urban and rural economies is widening. Yet the raw materials which make the urban economies tick come from rural areas. This means that the rural areas must make deliberate and coordinated efforts to close this gap. Rural areas must create better educational facilities, better health facilities, and better environments conducive for investment, thereby stimulating local economic development.
- 1.1.3 It is against this background that a master plan is being prepared for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district, in Mashonaland East Province, in order to guide investment decisions, promote and regulate economic development for the next ten to fifteen years.

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND SIZE

- 1.2.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe was established in 1983. It is in Mashonaland East Province. It lies bordered by the Mazowe river to the west and Nyadire river to the east. The district headquarters, Mutawatawa, is 165 km North East of Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe. It lies 73 km North East of Murehwa centre, along the Murehwa – Madicheche road. In geographical terms, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe is on latitude 17° (degrees) south of the Equator and longitude 32° (degrees) East of the Greenwich Meridian, at an altitude of 474 to 1022 metres above sea level.
- 1.2.2 The surface area of the district is about 2673 km² (267 300 hectares). Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district recorded a population of 124 226 people in the 2022 population census. It has a population density of 46.47/km².
- 1.2.3 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 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).
- 1.2.4 The main national road from Harare to Nyamapanda, links the district to Harare, the country's capital city and Marondera, the provincial headquarters, through the Murewa Madicheche and Musami-Marondera national roads, respectively. Harare Nyamapanda

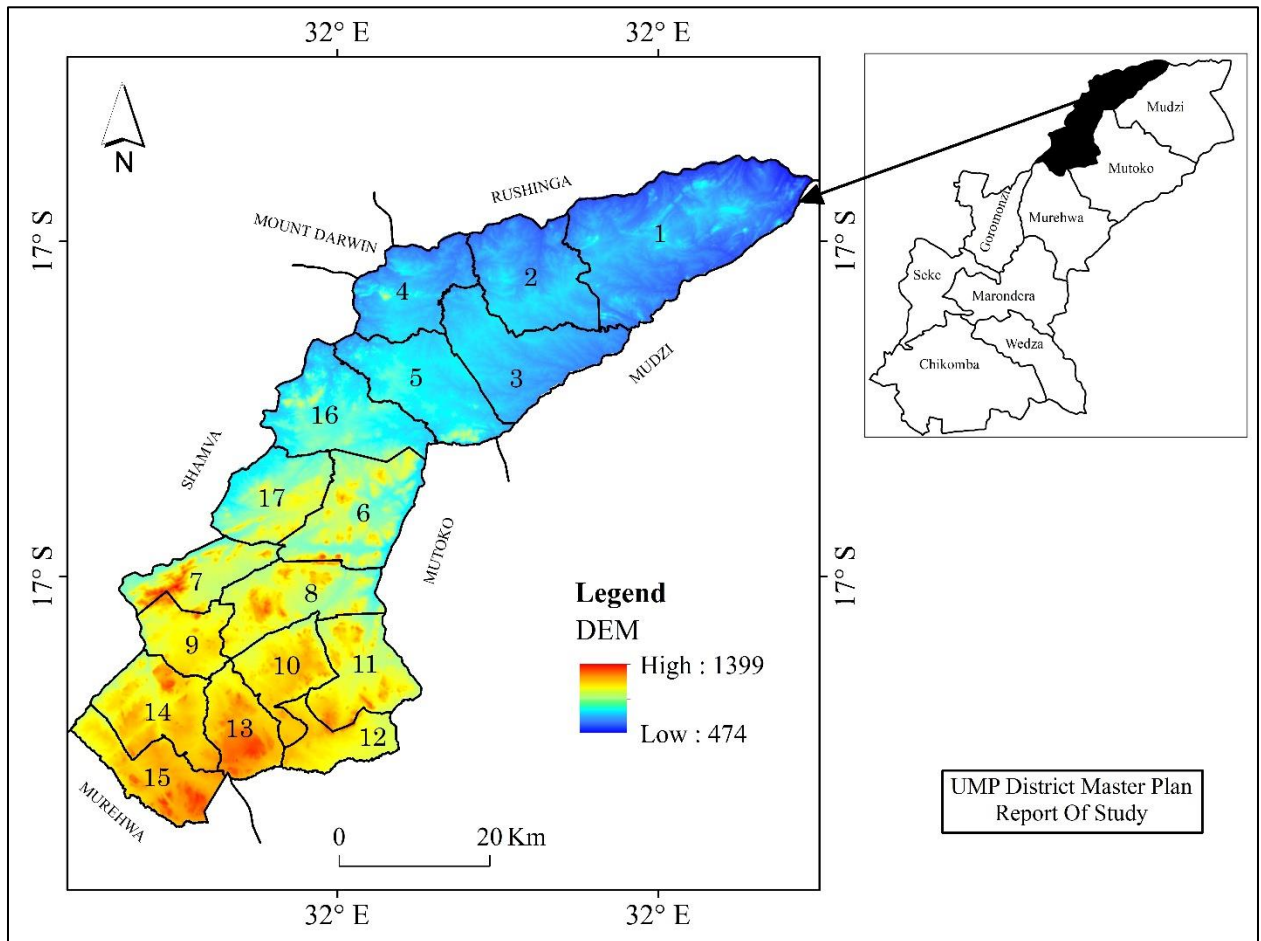
highway also links the district and Zimbabwe to Mozambique and Malawi. Should the Harare Nyamapanda and the forementioned links be resurfaced, the district will be easily accessible from different parts of the country.

Figure 1.1: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: National Context



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

Figure 1.2: Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District: Regional Context



- 1.2.6 There are no significant manufacturing concerns in the district. This is obviously an issue of concern which needs to be addressed. Conscious efforts are necessary 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. Therefore there is 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. Tourism activities has thrived in the past but is now dormant due to conflicts between safari operators and the communities. Efforts are underway to revive and upgrade tourism.

- 1.2.7 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.
- 1.2.8 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, Bindura, 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.

1.3 STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

- 1.3.1 The Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District Master plan is being prepared in accordance with provisions of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act (Chapter 29:12 and the Regional Town and Country Planning Regulations 1977 (RGN No. 248 of 1977). The plan is being prepared in order to serve as a guiding tool to the Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District authorities in as far as decision making is concerned.
- 1.3.2 The plan is also being prepared such that it complies with other acts and policies governing other sectors. Chief among these is Vision 2030.
- 1.3.3 The process for preparing this master plan involves three stages, which included preparation of:
 - a) Inception Report;
 - b) Report of Study; and
 - c) Written Statement

1.4 VISION OF UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT COUNCIL

- 1.4.1 Every organization exists for a purpose and is guided by the quest to achieve its dream. This will in turn guide the development of goals and objectives. The vision and mission for Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Rural District Council are stated thus:

Vision: A centre of excellence in local governance.

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

CHAPTER 2

2 SUMMARY OF KEY PLANNING ISSUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The analysis of data that was collected during the study resulted in the identification of a number of issues. The issues were identified in each sector of the economy together with their impact in respect of development in that sector.

2.1.2 This chapter highlights these sectoral issues.

2.2 Physical Features and Climatic conditions

2.2.1 Maramba communal area is characterized by hilly terrain, which is a constraint to development. Cultivation may take place in some parts of this area, but is limited due to vulnerability to soil erosion caused by water runoff on steep slopes. Cultivation would therefore require sustainable farming methods aimed at environmental conservation.

2.2.2 Uzumba communal area is characterized by relatively fertile soils. This presents an opportunity for arable farming. On the other hand, this also presents a constraint as livestock grazing competes for the limited fertile resources.

2.2.3 Climatic conditions in the district affect the type of land use activities that can take place in different parts of the district. Uzumba and parts of Maramba, located in the southern part of the district, receive relatively high rainfall while the northern part of the district, Pfungwe communal area, receives relatively low rainfall. This implies 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.

2.2.4 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), livestock farming and irrigated farming emerge as promising farming practices.

2.3 Land Tenure

2.3.1 All the land in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is communal. With this system of tenure, ownership rights are limited. This means that there is no security of tenure. With development in other sectors of the economy, particularly mining, there is encroachment onto homesteads, and the community is often bulldozed and their homesteads are

destroyed without any or little form of compensation. If there is security of tenure, like title deeds, properties like homesteads would not be interfered with without due compensation.

2.4 Population

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

2.4.2 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 youth age group translates to an upsurge in the future demand for land, 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.

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

2.4.3 Uzumba communal area has a relatively higher population density than Maramba and Pfungwe. This 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.

2.5 Employment

2.5.1 The district has low levels of employment. Formal employment is basically in the public sector. Agriculture and mining absorbs and fully sustains a few people.

2.5.2 Only 13 049 people, out of a labour force of 68 563, were in formal employment in the district in 2022. The formal employment to population ratio is 19% and the formal employment rate is 19.9%.

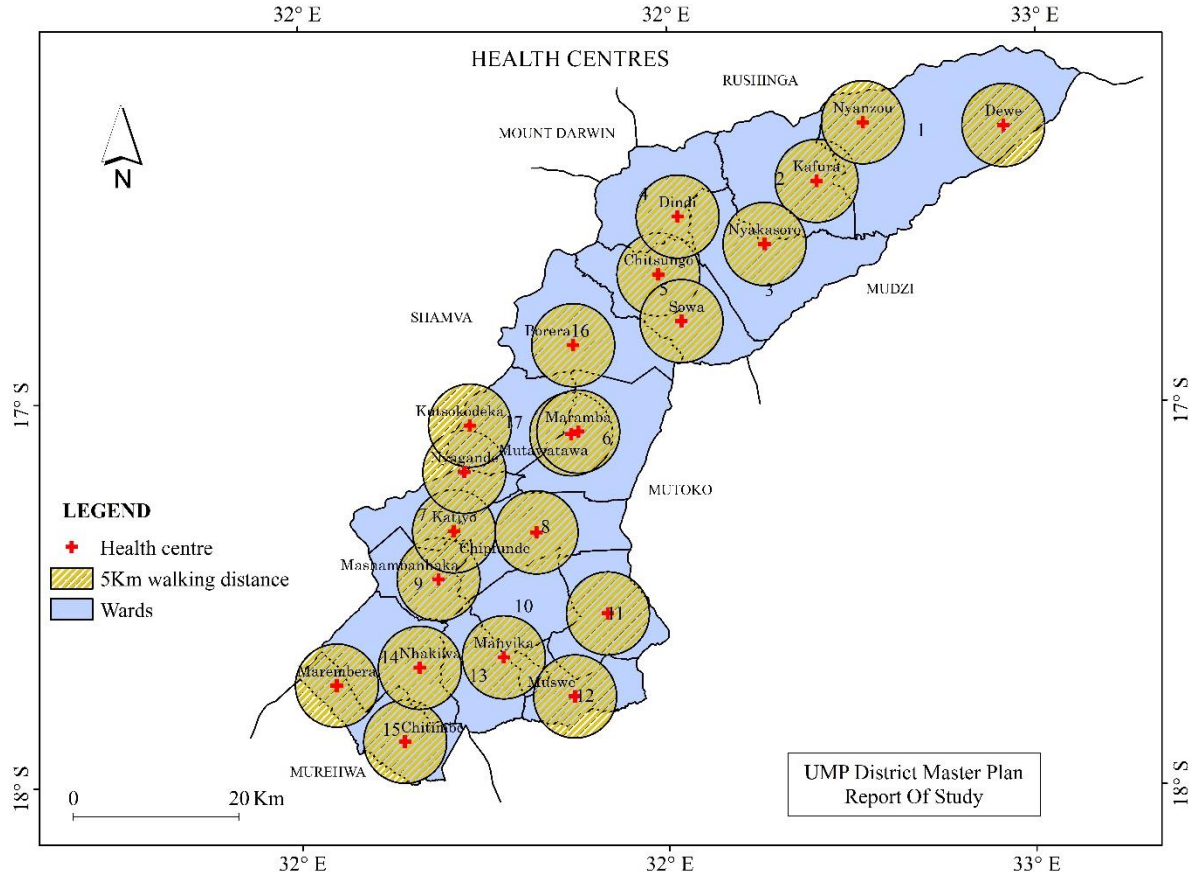
2.5.3 The structure of the population, which has more people in the youth age groups of below 18 years, has implications on immediate future demand for employment.

2.6 SOCIAL SERVICES

Health

2.6.1 There is one district hospital and 20 clinics. While policy states that people should walk at most 5 km to access a health facility, 35% of the population in the district walk more than 5 km and there are cases where people walk up to 10 km in the district, particularly in Pfungwe (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Health Facilities



- 2.6.2 The district has an establishment of six doctors and a nurse establishment of 78, with 43 nurses in post. Considering the district population, the health facilities are overwhelmed. This implication is that access to health services is restricted due to long waiting times by patients. Besides, the existing health personnel is subjected to pressure, further compromising the service.
- 2.6.3 Access to health services is compromised by the shortage of drugs. Vulnerable members of the population, who should get free medical services are further disadvantaged by shortage of drugs.

Water and Sanitary Health (WASH)

- 2.6.4 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district has 513 boreholes. But 88 boreholes (20%) are not functioning. There is no village without potable water supply. In other words, there is no village which has no access to a borehole. However, some boreholes in some villages are not centrally located, thereby lengthening the distance walked by communities to access potable water.

2.6.5 A total of 20 418 households in the district, representing 58% of total district households, do not have toilets. This compromises the health and hygiene of the communities where this is prevalent.

2.6.6 All clinics have piped water schemes. However there are cases of vandalism, such as in Machechera where some households cut water reticulation pipes with the intention of diverting water to their homesteads before the water reaches the clinic or the intended facility.

Education

2.6.7 The district has 61 primary schools and 38 secondary schools. Enrolment in schools has been increasing steadily with the increase in population. While total enrolment was 36 967 students in 2014, it rose to 46 010 in 2024.

Figure 2.2: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Primary Schools

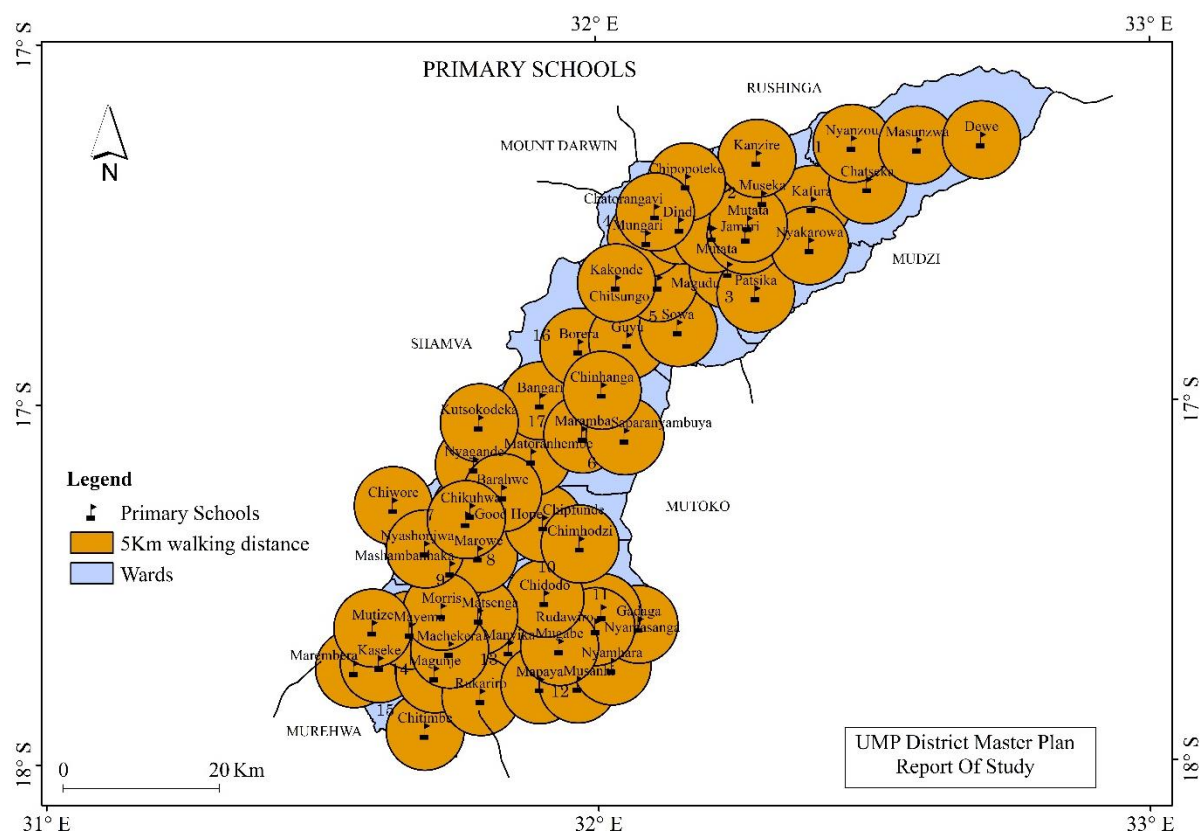
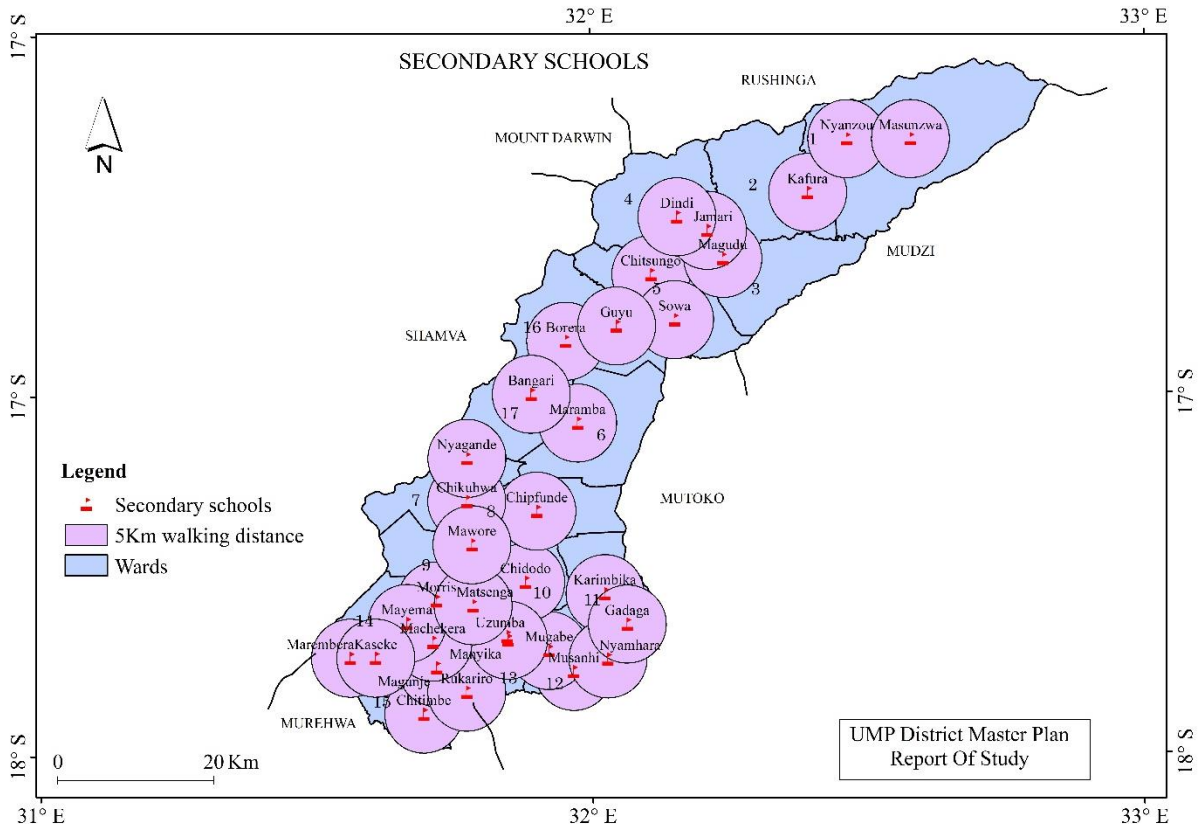


Figure 2.3: Areas Within Service Areas of Existing Secondary Schools



2.6.8 Existing education policy stipulates that school children should walk, at most, 5km to reach a school. There are, however, areas where children walk more than the prescribed distance, for both primary and secondary schools. For primary schools, Dewe is the hardest hit. However, secondary school distribution is sparse, particularly in Maramba and Pfungwe, where secondary school students walk for more than 10km. Pre – primary schools within the prescribed 2-3 km walking distance are very limited, and non-existent in most areas.

2.6.9 Existing teacher compliment in primary schools is 1111, against an establishment of 1287. For secondary schools, teacher compliment is 367 against an establishment of 407. This translates to a compliment of 80% and 89% for primary and secondary schools respectively. In Pfungwe, staff compliment is worse than other areas. This compromises quality of education.

2.6.10 Basic education access model, BEAM, is meant to assist vulnerable children with fees and learning materials. However, disbursement of fees is erratic and inconsistent. To this

end, some school authorities end up denying school children access to schools because they are also desperate for funds to run the school.

2.7 Gender and Youth Mainstreaming

2.7.1 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.

2.7.2 Policy requires a 30 % minimum female representation in leadership positions. Statistically, based on population split between sexes, the split could go up to 50-50.

- there are no female law makers in the district;
- there are 6 councilors out of 22, representing 27%;
- while council chairperson is male, deputy chairperson is female;
- there is a 14% female representation in respect of council committee chairpersons;
- there is a 100% male domination for senior management positions in council;
- there is a 36% female representation for the public service employees at district; and
- there are only 3 females (village heads) in traditional leadership positions, out of 346 village heads.

2.7.3 Leadership in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe schools reveals 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 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.

2.7.4 The pendulum in respect of gender based violence tilts towards more female victims than males.

2.7.5 Females experience unequal access to productive resources than their male counter parts.

2.7.6 The youths are still marginalized in terms of their participation in the economy.

2.8 Agriculture

2.8.1 Agriculture is the main livelihood activity for the communities and is predominantly for subsistence. Mixed farming, where arable farming is practiced alongside livestock farming, is the predominant agricultural activity practiced by almost all communal farmers. To this end, the district is experiencing depletion of communal grazing land due to encroachment by arable land, and vice versa

- 2.8.2 Arable farming is predominantly rain fed, with very limited irrigation. Saparanyambuya is the only viable irrigation scheme in the district. Yet the district has 35 dams and weirs which are not being put to their maximum use, either because they are silted or breached, in a state of disrepair or existence of management challenges. As a result, irrigation is failing to uplift farmers and the district economy.
- 2.8.3 During the 2022/2023 agricultural season, 39 064.6 hectares were cultivated. Given a population of 124 226 and 38 098 farming households in the district, the cultivated area yields 0.31 hectares and 1 hectare per capita and per household respectively. This points out to there being pressure on land and need for irrigation to improve yields.
- 2.8.4 Uzumba, which is in natural region IIb receives relatively higher rainfall (about 700 to 1050 mm per annum) than Maramba (500 to 700mm) and Pfungwe (400 to 700 mm). The latter two are in agro-ecological regions III and IV respectively. Soils are also more fertile in Uzumba than Maramba and Pfungwe.
- 2.8.5 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 extensive livestock rearing too. 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.

2.9 Mining

- 2.9.1 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe District, alongside Mutoko district, is renowned for granite production in the country. 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, kynite and garnet, lithium and gold.
- 2.9.2 Production of precious and semi – precious stones in 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 and tax be paid to the local authority.
- 2.9.3 Accordingly, mining in the district has not made an impact 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 foreign countries with products imported back into the

country as finished products. The exploitation of mineral deposits does not leave any money in the district.

2.10 Tourism

2.10.1 There are four tourism related sites in Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district. These are Nyagande, Garura, Muda conservancy and Nyatana. These, with the exception of Muda, have been run jointly by the community and safari operators as community resource based management projects. The Nyatana game park spans over three districts that include Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Rushinga and Mudzi. The three community projects failed because of management challenges. However, plans are underway to resuscitate the three projects.

2.10.2 The hilly terrain of Maramba, notably Makenikeni, provides great potential for development of tourist activities.

2.10.3 The district has several sites and places of historic interest. Once the game parks are well developed and functional, these present good sites for tourism as they will complement the game parks.

2.11 Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Roads

2.11.1 The Murehwa – Madicheche road is the major spine road that gives access into the district. From Murehwa, it passes through Mutawatawa, which is the district administrative headquarters, to Mazowe bridge and then to Rushinga. It is tarred up to Mutawatawa. It becomes a dirty road beyond Mutawatawa, and it is in a poor state of repair.

2.11.2 The road links the district with neighbouring districts of Rushinga and Mudzi in the north. The poor state of the road limits movement of people, goods and services.

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

a) the road from Nhakiwa through Uzumba High school, Manyika, Mugabe business centre, Nyadire bridge to Mutoko district;

b) the road from Kawanga through Nyagande to Shamva district;

c) road from 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).

Railway

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

Dams and Weirs

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

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

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

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

Boreholes

2.11.7 The district has 513 boreholes. There are 88 boreholes, representing 17% of total boreholes, which are not functional.

2.11.8 There are still some areas where members of the community travel long distances to get to water points.

Dip Tanks

2.11.9 There are 36 dip tanks in the district, with one at Shamba not working. The majority of dip tanks experience water challenges especially during the dry season. The most affected area is the drier Maramba and Pfungwe areas.

2.11.10 The worst affected dip tanks in respect of water availability during dry seasons are at Guyu, Dindi, Dewe, Borera, Sowa, Nyanjiwa, Tokoti and Mungari. In Uzumba, Mashambanhaka, Ruvhurwi, Denje and Nyakasikana, diptanks also have water challenges.

Communication

2.11.11 Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe district is serviced by Econet and Netone mobile networks. Telecel has temporarily suspended its services in the district. However, there is poor connectivity in respect of mobile networks, thereby disrupting smooth and efficient communication. Landlines have the potential to expand telephone coverage to all parts of the district

2.12 Bio-physical Environment

2.12.1 Mutawatawa is surrounded by hilly and rugged terrain, which constrains its expansion.

2.12.2 Environmental degradation in the district results from human activities such as mining, stream bank cultivation, bad agricultural practices and cutting down of trees. These result in water pollution, soil erosion, siltation, deforestation and destruction of wetlands.

2.13 Possible Changes and Forecasts

2.13.1 Development plans are essentially targeted at meeting people's needs and aspirations, as well as improving their quality of life. To achieve this, it is important to know the number of people being planned for, hence the need for population projection.

2.13.2 The population growth rate between 2002 and 2012 was 0.7%. It increased to 1.03% between 2012 and 2022.

2.13.3 Arithmetic progression method is used to project future population. In this method the average increase of population per decade is calculated from the past census and added to the current population to find out population in the next decade. The average increase of population per decade of 9513 was used. This method is suitable for well settled and established communities, and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe has been assumed to be such.

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

where:

P_n = projected population;

P = present population;

N = average population increase per decade; and

C = number of decades

Table 2.1: Population Projections

YEAR	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/HECTARE)
2022	124 226	0.46
2024	126 128	0.47
2027	128 982	0.48
2030	131 836	0.49
2032	133 738	0.5
2034	135 641	0.51
2039	140 397	0.52
2040	141 349	0.53
2042	143 251	0.53
2044	145 153	0.54

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

LAND

2.13.5 The area of the district is 267 300 hectares.. As at 2022, the district had a population density of 0.46 persons per hectare. In 2024, the population density is estimated at 0.47 persons per hectare. As population increases, pressure on land increases as well such that population density is estimated to increase to 0.49 persons per hectare and 0.52 persons per hectare by 2030 and 2039 respectively.

2.13.6 As population increases, more land will be required for human settlement. This implies that there will be encroachment of settlement onto arable land and grazing land.

- 2.13.7 More so, as population increases, there will be an increased demand for more land for arable farming and grazing. Hence, there will be encroachment of arable farming onto grazing land and vice versa.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Water

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

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

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

HEALTH

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

RECREATION

- 2.13.13 There is a dearth of recreational facilities in the district.

MUTAWATAWA DISTRICT CENTRE

- 2.13.14 With increased population, there will be an increase in the demand for more land, particularly for residential development. More land will be required for its expansion. Yet there is no more land for its expansion within the gazetted boundary. Current development pattern is ribbon development.
- 2.13.15 Given the above scenario, there may be need for acquiring more land for the expansion of the district service centre.

PART II

CHAPTER 3

3 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.1 Goals and Objectives

Goals are an end which the district seeks to achieve in order to resolve the issues that were identified in the study. Objectives are a means to achieve the intended goals. The goals and objectives are considered sector by sector.

3.1.1 Land

Goal

To rationalize and optimize the use of land in the district.

Objectives

- a) To encourage communities to use the land for purposes which are appropriate/suitable for different activities.
- b) To reduce pressure, which is imminent, on land by seeking land for resettlement outside the district.

3.1.2 Social and Cultural Services

i) Education

Goal

To provide adequate facilities and improve the quality of education in the district.

Objectives

- a) To reduce walking distances to pre-primary, primary and secondary schools.
- b) To equip schools with modern equipment and technological gadgets.
- c) To ensure that all schools are adequately staffed with qualified teachers.
- d) To ensure that teachers are committed to their duty in order to achieve best outcomes.
- e) To create conducive environment for innovation at all schools.
- f) To improve working conditions and environment for teachers for retention purposes.

ii) Health

Goal 1

To provide quality and affordable curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health service that is responsive to the health needs of the community.

Objectives

- a) To provide adequate and appropriate equipment and drugs at all health centres.
- b) To ensure availability of high quality diagnosis and effective treatment of all ailments reported at all health centres on a continuous basis.
- c) To reduce maternal, infant mortality and morbidity in the district.
- d) To immunize all the under-five age groups against the six childhood killer diseases on a continuous basis.
- e) To carry out health awareness campaigns on a continuous basis.
- g) To improve working conditions and environment for health staff for retention purposes.

Goal 2

To provide disease prevention and control measures and promote the creation of an environment conducive to healthy living.

Objectives

- a) To eradicate food borne diseases through monthly inspections of food preparation premises and food retail outlets on a continuous basis.
- b) To effectively control all disease vectors in order to minimize transmission of communicable diseases.
- c) To monitor water quality through monthly sampling and analysis of all potable water sources.
- d) To control incidence of all notifiable diseases on a continuous basis.

iii) Cultural and Heritage Sites

Goal

To ensure sustainable preservation and utilization of cultural and heritage sites in the district.

Objectives

- a) To identify and register cultural and heritage sites with the relevant authorities.

- b) To conserve, protect and promote cultural and heritage sites as tourism destination sites.

iv) Gender and Youth Mainstreaming

Goal

To promote gender equality and youth mainstreaming in the district.

Objectives

- a) To implement the 30% quarter system, as a minimum, to ensure that women occupy decision making positions in all sectors of the economy.
- b) To ensure women are involved in decision making and participate in planning and implementation of projects and programs in the district.
- c) To ensure that there are no disparities and inequalities in accessing resources and opportunities across various sectors of the economy.
- d) To promote participation of the youth in sectoral planning and implementation of projects and programs.
- e) To create employment and recreational opportunities for the youth.

3.1.3 District Economy and Employment

Goal

To stimulate local economic development in order to create sustainable employment opportunities and revenue base in the district.

Objectives

- a) To provide serviced industrial stands at District and Rural Service centres in the district.
- b) To provide adequate space for the development of youth projects in all wards.
- c) To create an enabling environment for investment.
- d) To ensure there is value addition in the production and exploitation of all resources in order for the district to derive maximum benefits from its local resources.

3.1.4 Agriculture

Goal

To strengthen agricultural production in order to increase food security and contribute to the district economy

Objectives

- a) To increase interventions that increase productivity, range of products and self-sufficiency.
- b) To increase and improve infrastructure necessary for agricultural production.
- c) To maximize production through adherence to potential of agricultural ecological zones.
- d) To identify and develop land with potential for irrigation.

3.1.5 Mining

Goal

To exploit mineral resources in order to stimulate local economic development for the benefit of all.

Objectives

- a) To encourage geological exploration of minerals in the district.
- b) To resuscitate mines which had ceased operating.
- c) To partake in the beneficiation and value addition of minerals exploited in the district.

3.1.6 Tourism

Goal

To exploit available opportunities in order to boost tourism as one of the economic bases in the district.

Objectives

- a) To conserve and protect the community based natural resource management areas.
- b) To revitalize the community game parks by increasing and/or restocking wild life population.
- c) To streamline management systems in order to minimize project failures.

3.1.7 Infrastructure

Goal

To provide and improve physical and social infrastructure in order to facilitate economic and social development of the district.

Objectives

- a) To surface and rehabilitate all priority roads in the district.
- b) To provide potable water within close proximity of the communities.
- c) To maintain and rehabilitate all existing dams and other water points in the district.
- d) To ensure that buildings at all social and public facilities are in a good state of repair and accessible by the physically challenged.
- e) To provide adequate public transport services in the district.
- f) To ensure availability of adequate and efficient telecommunication services in the district.
- g) To provide electricity in all parts of the district.

3.1.8 Environment

Goal

To improve the quality of the environment in the district.

Objectives

- a) To reduce air and water pollution.
- b) To rehabilitate degraded areas
- c) To encourage adoption of practices which minimize environmental degradation.

3.1.9 Urban Growth

Goal

To ensure sustainable development of urban/commercial settlements in the district.

Objectives

- a) To provide for the development and expansion of Mutawatawa as a district service centre.
- b) To provide physical infrastructure at Rural Service Centres.
- c) To consider designation of Dindi as a Rural Service Centre.

3.2 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- 3.2.1 The goals and objectives that have been generated are to guide development and utilization of resources in a rational, equitable, sustainable and balanced manner across the district. The goals are derived from the issues identified in the Report of Study. There are several possible courses of action that may be undertaken to address the issues identified.

To plan means to choose the best among possible alternative courses of action to solve the problems uncovered in the district. Possible strategies that have been considered and from which the best strategy can be selected include a non – intervention strategy and intervention strategies. These are as follows:

- a) Status Quo – Permit Existing Situation to Prevail
- b) Ad Hoc/Incremental Development Strategy
- c) Rational Development Strategy

STRATEGY 1

STATUS QUO – PERMIT EXISTING SITUATION TO PREVAIL

- 3.2.2 This strategy has been adopted in planning and is commonly known as the ‘Do Nothing Approach’. The development option is a non – interventionist planning strategy where the status quo is allowed to prevail and shape the development of the district. Under this strategy, development of the district is not directed at achieving a desired end-state. There is no clearly defined course of action to solve the existing and expected future problems, issues and negative environmental impacts. Instead, planning intervention is undertaken in an unsystematic manner. This strategy implies that development would follow current development trends.
- 3.2.3 The Do Nothing Approach/strategy implies that the efforts of role players in the development of the district which, among others, include Central Government, departments and parastatals, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe Zvataida Rural District Council, Non – Governmental Organisations and various communities are not coordinated and directed towards the attainment of common goals.
- 3.2.4 The Status Quo approach to the development of the district means that development would not be directed towards sustainable exploitation of physical and natural environmental resource opportunities. Neither would there be comprehensive measures to prevent adverse environmental impacts of development. For instance, unsustainable agricultural practices would continue to cause dam and river siltation and little or nothing would be done to prevent this. Land use conflicts would persist while land is being

devoted to unsuitable land use activities. As a result, optimum land utilization is not realized.

- 3.2.5 If anything, the DO NOTHING APPROACH is reactive to issues and problems.

STRATEGY 2

AD HOC/INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- 3.2.6 The AD HOC or Incremental Development Strategy responds to most pressing problems and issues. It is reactive and focused towards solving particular problems as they arise. It does not steer development towards chosen goals and objectives.
- 3.2.7 The strategy uses a fire fighting approach. Instead of counting the risks today, action is taken in small chunks. The approach avoids confrontation and conflicts by not taking hottest action today.
- 3.2.8 At face value, the strategy appears to depict continuous development yet it lacks interconnectedness. In other words, the broader context is not assessed.

STRATEGY 3

RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- 3.2.9 The strategy is borne out of a rational comprehensive planning approach which revolves around the overriding purpose of the Master Plan, which is to guide and shape land and resource use utilization and development in a rational, equitable, sustainable and balanced manner.
- 3.2.10 The strategy seeks to put the land into more beneficial use through identified developmental potentials in the district. It is however, not oblivious of the constraints of existing development and proposes radical change where necessary. The strategy seeks to facilitate environmental friendly resource utilization and good management of resources in a way that would bring positive change to people's lives.
- 3.2.11 This strategy addresses all issues, problems and constraints identified in the study and proffers solutions in each and every sector of the economy. The strategy is proactive to issues and problems.

3.3 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.3.1 The evaluation of the three development strategies provides the basis for selecting the best strategy to shape and guide development of the district in a rational manner. Evaluation accords the evaluators insight into comparative advantage and disadvantages of each strategy. The evaluation tools applied are the Goal Achievement Matrix (GAM) and the Constraint Based Analysis (CBA). The evaluation concludes with the adoption of the best strategy to guide development in the district.

Evaluation Criteria

3.3.2 The development strategies are evaluated against a checklist of criteria driven by concerns relating to performance. Achieving good performance can be defined as a measure of the degree to which the needs (physical, economic and social) of the population in the district are met. The overriding aim is to ensure that current needs are met without exploiting the natural resource base to the extent that its ability to meet future needs is undermined.

3.3.3 The following performance criteria have been used in evaluating the strategies:

- a) Does the strategy promote spatial integration within the district? (this relates to increased access to opportunities, more efficient service and facility provision, more efficient transport networks and more economic benefits);
- b) Does the strategy promote sustainable utilization of natural resources?
- c) Does the strategy promote a balanced and sustainable development of the district?
- d) Does the development strategy promote conservation/protection of natural resources?
- e) Does the strategy promote employment creation and empowerment of households?
- f) Does the strategy promote development of social facilities and service infrastructure services?
- g) Does the strategy facilitate the development of an integrated transportation network?
- g) Is the development strategy realistic in terms of its implementability and costs?

- 3.3.4 The criteria are ranked with scores from 1 – 5. The score 5 represents an excellent performance of the criterion, while score 1 shows that the criterion performs the least on the strategy. The Table below shows the relative performance of the different strategies.

Table 3.1: Goal Achievement Matrix of the Development Strategies

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	STRATEGY 1	STRATEGY 2	STRATEGY 3
Promote spatial integration	1	3	5
Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources	2	3	5
Promote a balanced and sustainable development of the district	2	3	5
Promote conservation/protection of natural resources	1	3	5
Promote employment creation and empowerment of households	3	4	4
Promote development of social facilities and service infrastructure services	3	3	5
Facilitate the development of an integrated transportation network	3	3	4
Implementability and costs	5	2	3
TOTAL	20	24	31

STRATEGY 1: STATUS QUO/DO NOTHING

- 3.3.5 The Status Quo/Do Nothing Strategy has the least performance, with a score of 20 points. Below are advantages and disadvantages of the strategy:

Advantages

- The way activities are being carried out is familiar as it has already been established and proven over the years.
- Since it is not bound by any rational comprehensive integrated planning, development under strategy is piece meal and the most flexible.
- Implementation of the strategy is the cheapest in the short run.

Disadvantages

- a) There is no defined planning framework for the guidance of development in the district. Therefore development is subject to the influence of social, political and economic forces in the district.
- b) Development is not aimed at achieving goals and objectives for integrated development of the district.
- c) The potential of the land under the various categories of land uses is not fully exploited and hence the full benefits are not realized.
- d) The strategy does not offer comprehensive solutions to issues and problems affecting the district.
- e) The absence of plan-led guidance leads to conflicts between land use activities.

STRATEGY 2: AD HOC/ INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.3.6 The Ad Hoc/Incremental Development Strategy had a total score of 24 points. It has the following advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages

- a) It focuses at the problems as they arise.
- b) Quick action can be taken to solve the problems.

Disadvantages

- a) The strategy lacks a holistic approach at solving problems.
- b) It is disjointed, incremental and not systematic.

STRATEGY 3 : RATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- 3.3.7 The Rational Comprehensive Development strategy emerged as the preferred development strategy with a score of 31 points. It has the following advantages.

Advantages

- a) The strategy provides a rational activity system based on utilization of resources in a rational, equitable, sustainable and balanced manner.
- b) Development activities are carried out in a coordinated manner.
- c) With this strategy, courses of action taken are proactive. Implementing agencies do not have to wait until situation is out of hand.

- d) It allows exploitation of diverse economic opportunities to improve efficiency in the economy and cost effective resource utilization.

Disadvantage

The departure from the current system is bound to disrupt activities, result in losses to communities and would likely be met with resistance from affected parties.

- 3.3.8 After due consideration of the alternative strategies, the Rational Comprehensive Development strategy turns out to be the preferred option that best meets the goals and objectives of the development plan.

PART III

CHAPTER 4

4 SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

4.1 Policies and Proposals: An Overview

- 4.1.1 Changes in strategic direction do not happen automatically. Policies must be established in order to make a strategy work. Policies are, therefore, formulated to give guidance for the accomplishment of desired objectives.
- 4.1.2 Proposals are actions taken, consistent with the policies, in order to achieve set goals and objectives. These are projects and programs to be implemented during the master plan period, in order to solve a specific problem.
- 4.1.3 The policies and proposals are considered for each sector.

4.2 Sectoral Policies and Proposals

4.2.1 Land and Population

Policy

- a) Reduce pressure on land.

Proposals

- a) Council should engage the relevant ministries in order to acquire land for resettling willing population.
- b) Land being held in the district by people who have been resettled elsewhere should be reallocated to deserving land seekers.
- c) Conduct a study with the view to assess land carrying capacity in the district.

4.2.2 Social and Cultural Services

i) Education

Policies

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

Proposals

- a) All schools under construction to be completed during the first year of this plan.

- b) Establish pre-schools which are within ~~reasonable~~ 3km walking distance to ensure accessibility by young children.
- c) Construct new primary schools to reduce walking distances to 5 km for all primary schools in the district.
- d) Construct new secondary schools to reduce walking distances to 5 km for secondary schools in the district.
- e) Introduce a (Government) boarding school in Pfungwe.
- f) Establish a tertiary educational institution (Vocational Training Centre) in Pfungwe, at Nyakasoro.
- g) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.
- h) All vacant posts must be filled to improve teacher-student ratio.
- i) Improve living and working conditions at all schools, particularly schools in Pfungwe.
- j) There should be timely disbursements of BEAM funds to facilitate smooth running of schools.
- k) Improve the provision of libraries, laboratories and communication centres at all schools.

ii) Health

Policies

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

Proposals

- a) All health centres under construction to be completed during the first year of this plan.
- b) Provide mobile clinic services in those areas where walking distances are currently beyond 5km.
- c) Construct new health facilities in those areas where people are walking beyond 5km to access health facilities.
- d) Establish a hospital at the proposed Dindi Rural Service Center
- e) Fill all vacant posts for health personnel to reduce pressure on working staff and patient waiting times.
- f) Provide modern equipment at the district hospital to facilitate timely diagnosis of patients.
- g) Equip all health facilities with adequate drugs and basic equipment.

iii) Cultural and heritage Sites

Policy

Preserve all sites with cultural and heritage, historical and archeological significance in the district, and open them for tourism.

Proposals

- a) Identify and register all sites of cultural, historical and archeological significance with the Department of Museum and Monuments.
- b) Market these as tourist attraction sites.

iv) Gender, Youth and Physically Challenged Mainstreaming

Policies

- a) Planning and implementation of all projects and programs at district must be sensitive to gender, youth and the physically challenged.
- b) Minimise incidences of gender based violence in the district.

Proposals

- a) Allow women to fill positions of decision making by adopting positive discrimination.
- b) Ensure the 30% minimum women quarter policy is strictly adhered to.
- c) Upscale awareness campaigns with the view to minimize incidences of gender based violence.
- d) Establish a safe house in the district for victims of gender based violence.
- e) Establish Youth projects and programs at every ward in the district.
- f) Establish youth recreational facilities at District and Rural service centres.
- g) Establish projects with positive discrimination for the physically challenged.
- h) Ensure the physically challenged are prioritized in social welfare programs.
- i) Ensure that the needs of the physically challenged are incorporated in the planning of facilities, such as public building entrances and parking

v) Recreational Facilities

Policies

- a) Plan for the provision of recreational facilities for all ages.

Proposals

- a) Provision of recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia, playgrounds and clubs.
- b) Provide recreational facilities at District and Rural Service Centers

4.2.3 District Economy and Employment

Policies

- a) Beneficiation and value addition of all products which are produced in the district to be done in the district.
- b) Facilitate and create employment opportunities in the district.

Proposals

- a) District authorities to engage relevant Government ministries for collaboration.
- b) District authorities to support and incentivize the establishment of small scale and medium size industrial enterprises.
- c) Council to avail serviced stands at District and Rural service centres for the establishment of small scale and medium size enterprises.
- d) Quality of products to be produced must be certified by the Standard Association of Zimbabwe.
- e) Facilitate the establishment of fruit and vegetable (tomatoes) canning in the district.
- f) Collaborate with neighbouring districts with the view to establish processing of black granite into finished products.
- g) Establish at least two projects in each ward for the Youth (Youth business units).
- h) Establish school business projects at all schools in the district (school business units).
- i) Establish a project in each village in the district (village business unit).
- j) Establish a vocational business unit at Nhakiwa vocational training centre.

4.2.4 Agriculture

Policies

- a) Produce agricultural products which are enough for subsistence and selling.
- b) Maximize on potential for each agro-ecological region in the district.
- c) Maximise on existing water bodies for agricultural production.

Proposals

- a) Avail enough land to facilitate viable agricultural production to every farming household in the district.
- b) Increase irrigation schemes to enable sufficient production per household

- c) Farmers must maximize on potential for each agro-ecological region for maximum agricultural outputs. Farmers in some parts of Maramba and Pfungwe must concentrate on production of small grain and small livestock to derive maximum benefits from farming.
- d) Identify, demarcate and secure all irrigable land near dams, weirs and other water bodies in the district.
- e) Repair and rehabilitate all dams and weirs in the district to make them ready and available for the intended purpose.
- f) Repair and rehabilitate all dip tanks which are not in functional order.
- g) Establish irrigation schemes for every feasible dam and weir in the district.
- h) Investigate and establish irrigation schemes along Mazowe and Nyadire rivers by extracting water from the two rivers.
- i) Establish Nyatana dam at the confluence of Mazowe and Nyadire rivers, to open up irrigated agricultural land
- j) Agricultural inputs must be readily available to facilitate timeous planting of crops.

4.2.5 Mining

Policies

- a) All those granted mining claims must come through the local authority and traditional leadership before commencement of mining operations.
- b) Prospective miners to agree with the local authority on their social responsibility obligations before commencement of mining operations.
- c) Miners must employ local labour for non- skilled positions.

Proposals

- a) Engage relevant Government authorities so that mining claim holders start operations within a prescribed period or risk cancellation of claims.
- b) Miners to pay the relevant tax to the Local Authority .
- c) All those who acquire mining claims should pay appropriate compensation should the claimed land encroach onto villagers' properties.
- d) Market the mining potential of the district to facilitate geological exploration of minerals.
- e) Engage Geological Surveys with the view to map minerals in the district.
- f) Facilitate the resuscitation of mines which had ceased operating.
- g) Miners must participate in the implementation of projects and programs in the district as part of their social responsibility obligations.

4.2.6 Tourism

Policies

- a) Boost tourism as one of the economic bases in the district.

Proposals

- a) Resuscitate operations of the three community based game parks (Nyagande, Muda Conservancy and Garura) by stocking them with wild life.
- b) Revitalise efforts and engagements underway with Rushinga and Mudzi districts to resuscitate operations at Nyatana Game Park.
- c) Pursue vigorous marketing strategies for the community based game parks.
- d) Increase community awareness on the socio-economic benefits of CAMPFIRE projects.
- e) Establish tourist facilities and activities at Makenikeni hills and valleys.
- f) Establish Nyatana Dam and utilize it for tourism.

4.2.7 Infrastructure

l) Transport and Communication

Policies

- a) Facilitate the transportation of goods and services.
- b) Facilitate easy communication among people.
- c) Facilitate easy movement of people

Proposals

- a) Surfacing Mutawatawa – Madicheche road.
- b) Surfacing the road from Nhakiwa, through Uzumba High school, Mugabe business centre to Manyika.
- c) Surfacing the road from Manyika to Nyadire Bridge.
- d) Upgrading the following roads:
 - the road from Kawanga through Nyagande to Shamva district;
 - road from Chitsungo through Sowa, Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district;
 - road from Chitsungo, Dindi to Mutata; and
 - Binya road (road from Mazowe bridge through Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district).
- e) Install a Telephone landline system from Murewa to Nyanzou
- f) Establish more boosters, and upgrade existing ones, to enhance telecommunication within and with people outside the district.

- g) Establish community centres with libraries and internet facilities at Rural Service Centres.
- h) Each school must have internet facilities for access by both students and communities.

ii) Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

Policies

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

Proposals

- a) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional boreholes in the district.
- b) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional dams and weirs in the district.
- c) Secure all existing water reticulation systems against vandalism and improve community management of assets.
- d) Initiate processes for construction of a dam at the confluence of Mazowe and Nyadire rivers to be used for irrigation and tourism.
- e) Ensure the construction of toilets to each and every household without such a facility.

4.2.8 Environment

Policies

- a) Creation of a safe living environment for all.
- b) Avoid indiscriminate cutting down of trees.
- c) There must be permits for extraction of sand and gravel for purposes of construction.

Proposals

- a) Cultivation must be beyond 30m of river and stream banks and strictly avoided on wet lands.
- b) Adopt use of alternative sources of energy to avoid indiscriminate cutting down of trees for wood fuel.
- c) Adopt use of bricks for construction purposes instead of wood.
- d) Extraction of sand and gravel must be followed by rehabilitation of the borrow pits.
- e) Institute environmental impact assessments for major development projects.

4.2.9 Growth of District and Rural Service Centres

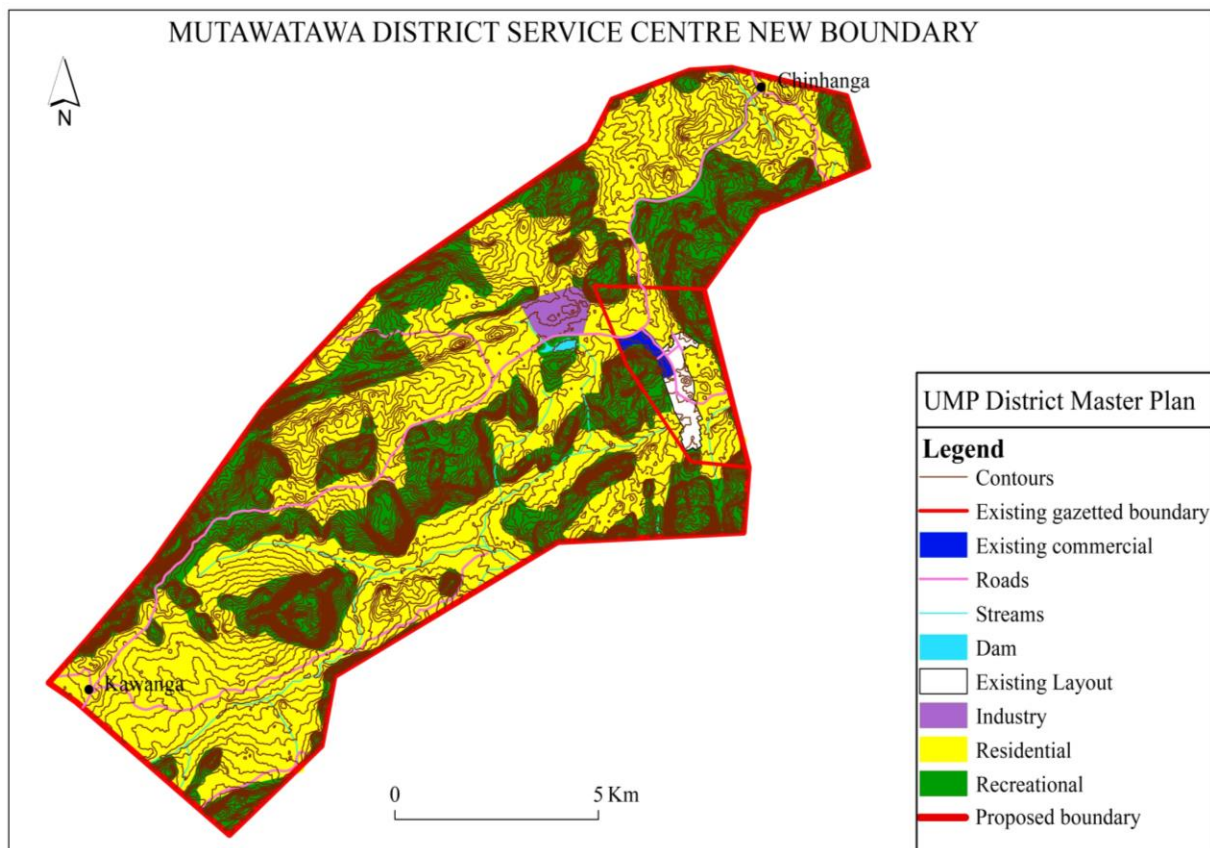
Policy

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

Proposals

- Provide for enough land for the expansion of Mutawatawa District service centre.
- Initiate negotiations with abutting villagers for the acquisition of more land, if any, for the expansion of Mutawatawa.
- Provide relevant infrastructure for the development of the District and Rural Service centres.
- Prepare Local development Plans for Mutawatawa and the three administrative areas of Pfungwe, Maramba and Uzumba.
- Prepare layout plans for the provision of stands for different land use categories at Rural Service centres.

Figure 4.1: Mutawatawa Growth Expansion



4.3 PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.3.1 The implementation of the plan proposals forms a very vital component of the plan preparation process as it enables the transformation of development visions into realities, which is, by and large, the essence of planning. Since it is a long term plan with a 15 year time horizon, it is necessary that the proposed development be implemented in phases. In terms of timing, some proposals will be prioritized and implemented during the first year of the plan, while others will be within the first three years of the plan.

4.3.2 The implementation of UMP District Master Plan is proposed for implementation in phases as follows:

- i) Priority projects and programs implementation period – 2025
- ii) Phase I: 2025 – 2027
- iii) Phase II 2028 – 2030
- iv) Phase III 2031 – 2035
- v) Phase IV 2036 – 2039

PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD 2025

4.3.3 During this period, the following projects and programs are programmed for implementation. These include those projects which are most urgent; those which have been started but not completed due to financial constraints; priority projects which can be undertaken in a year and district priority projects to be initiated in the first year.

- a) Fill all vacant posts in all sectors of the economy.
- b) Beam and Devolution funds must be disbursed timeously to capacitate the education sector and the local authority financially, so that they operate efficiently and effectively.
- c) All health centres under construction to be completed.
- d) All class room blocks and schools under construction to be completed.
- e) Provide mobile clinic services in those areas where walking distances are currently beyond 5km.
- f) Ensure continuous availability of drugs at health centres.
- g) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dams and weirs and make them ready for the intended use.
- h) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dip tanks.
- i) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional boreholes and deep wells

- j) secure all existing water reticulation systems against vandalism and embark on awareness campaigns to improve community management of assets.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE I : 2025 – 2027

4.3.4 The following projects are slated for implementation during phase I of the implementation programme. Cost estimates are captured in Table 4.1 for capital projects in this phase. Cost estimates were not done for subsequent phases, as they will be reviewed annually during implementation of the plan.

- i) Surfacing of Mutawatawa – Madicheche road (56km).
- ii) Surfacing Nhakiwa – Manyika road (13km)
- iii) Surfacing Manyika- Nyadire road (16km)

- iv) Initiate Nyatana Dam construction program
- v) Provision of modern equipment at Mutawatawa District hospital.
- vi) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads:
 - Chitsungo – Sowa- Nyadire bridge to Mudzi district (18km).
 - Katiyo- Chipfunde- Musanhi road (45km)
 - Kawanga -Nyagande to Shamva district (23km)
 - Magunje -Marembere- Nyagui bridge (19km)
 - Magunje- Muswe (25 km)

- v) Identify and register all sites of cultural, historic and archeological significance and market them as tourist destinations.
- vi) Implement the 30% minimum women quarter policy.
- vii) Establish two projects in each ward for the Youth (Youth business units).
- viii) Establish school business projects at all schools (school business units)
- ix) Establish a project in each village (village business units)
- xi) Establish a vocational business unit at Nhakiwa vocational training centre
- xii) Construction of a vocational training centre in Pfungwe, at Nyakasoro.
- xiii) Marketing mining potential of the district.
- xiv) Resuscitate mines which had ceased operating.
- xv) Resuscitate operations at Nyatana, Nyagande, Muda Conservancy and Garura game Parks
- xvi) Establish and upgrade boosters and landlines to enhance communication
- xvii) Construction of toilets for each and every household without such a facility.
- xviii) Implementation of campaigns to:
 - Restrict cultivation within 30m of river and stream banks
 - Minimize indiscriminate cutting down of trees
 - Rehabilitation of borrow pits
- xix) Acquisition of land for expansion of Mutawatawa
- xx) Establish irrigation schemes at every dam and weir, wherever possible.

- xxi) Commence construction and establishment of pre-schools.
- xxii) Establish a safe house to accommodate victims of sexual abuse and GBV.
- xxiii) Provision of recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia, playgrounds, clubs

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE II : 2028 – 2030

4.3.5 The following projects and programs are programmed for implementation during Phase II.

- i) Construction of 3 new primary schools.
- ii) Construction of a new health centre
- iii) Construction of a new boarding secondary school.
- iv) Provision of serviced stands at Mutawatawa District Service Centre
- v) Establish small scale and medium sized enterprises to manufacture consumer products.
- vi) Designate Dindi as a Rural Service centre.
- vii) Drilling of new boreholes.
- viii) Layout plans for Rural Service centres
- ix) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.
- xix) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads:
 - Chitsungo -Dindi Mutata (22km)
 - Binya road to Nyatana (20km).

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE III: 2031-2035

4.3.6 The following projects are for implementation during Phase III of the implementation program.

- k) Acquire land for resettlement
- ii) Commission a study to assess land carrying capacity in the district.
- iii) Construction of new primary schools
- iv) Construction of new health centres
- v) Construction of new secondary schools
- vi) Establish processing of black granite into finished products.
- vii) Drilling of new boreholes
- viii) Abstract water from Mazowe river and establish irrigation schemes along Mazowe river valley.
- ix) Abstract water from Nyadire river and establish irrigation schemes along Nyadire river valley.
- x) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads:
 - Chitsungo – Dindi – Mutata road.

- Binya road.
- xi) Development of tourism facilities at Makenikeni

IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE IV: 2036 – 2039

4.3.7 The following projects are to be implemented during Phase IV of the implementation programme.

- i) Construct new primary schools
- ii) Construct new health centres
- iii) Drilling of boreholes
- iv) Construction of a dam at the confluence of Mazowe and Nyadire rivers for irrigation, tourism and power generation.

4.4 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND COST ESTIMATES FOR PHASE I

The implementation of the Master Plan shall, as a minimum, involve the agencies below. Costs have been estimated for the first 3 years. Beyond that, costs will be determined at the appropriate time. The master plan has to be kept under review.

TABLE 4.1: PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES: IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD 2025

PROPOSAL	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COST ESTIMATE
a) Fill all vacant posts in all sectors of the economy.	Public Service Commission UMP Rural District Council ZRP Government Departments	
b) Timeous disbursement of Beam and Devolution funds to capacitate the education sector and the local authority financially, so that they operate efficiently and effectively.	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. Ministry of Local	

	Government and Public Works	
c) All health centres under construction to be completed (Tsokodeka, Bangare, Saparanyambuya and Guyo at USD20,000 each)	RIDA; UMP Rural District Council Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	USD 80 000
d) All schools under construction to be completed at USD25000-50000 each		USD150 000
e) Provide mobile clinic services in those areas where walking distances are currently beyond 5km (estimated at USD5000 each)	Ministry of Health and Child Care	USD15 000
f) Continuous availability of drugs at health centres.		USD15 0000
g) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dams and weirs and make them ready for the intended use. Musika, Dindi, Nyahondo, Guyu: Silted Nyaitenga faulty pump Murondwe and Katiyo breached at USD10 000 1 invaded by Invasive plants (desilting Shamba dam @ USD5 000)	RIDA UMP RDC	USD50 000 USD200 USD20 000 USD5 000 USD5 000 Each USD200
h) Repair and rehabilitate all non- functional dip tanks i) Repair and rehabilitate all non-functional boreholes and deep wells		USD 16 000
j) Secure all existing water reticulation systems against vandalism through community involvement.	UMP RDC	

TABLE 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE I : 2025 – 2027

PROPOSAL	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	COST ESTIMATE
i) Surfacing of Mutawatawa – Madicheche road. (56km @ USD500,000/km double seal, 8m wide). Shelverts 1.2km	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development	USD28 million USD2.6 million
ii) Surfacing Nhakiwa- Manyika 13km @USD400000/km iii) Surfacing Nyadire- Mutoko rd 16km @USD400000/km	RIDA through PSIP annual budget	USD 11.6 million
iv) Initiate Nyatana Dam construction program	ZINWA RIDA, MOL	USD 413 million
v) Provision of modern equipment at Mutawatawa District hospital.	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare	USD10 000
vi) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawanga through Nyagande to Shamva district (23km); • Chitsungo – Sowa-Nyadire bridge (18km) • Katiyo- Chipfunde-Musanhi (45km) • Magunje -Marembera-Nyagui bridge 19km • Magunje- Muswe 25 km (Total 130km gravelled at USD25,000/km) 	RIDA; UMP RDC; NGO's	USD3.25 million
vii) Identify and register all sites of cultural, historic and	UMP RDC Department of	

archeological significance and market them as tourist destinations.	National Museum	
viii) Implement the 30% minimum women quarter policy.	Public Service Commission; UMP RDC	
ix) Establish two projects in each ward for the Youth (Youth business units)(@ USD6 000 ea)	Ministry of Youth; UMP RDC	<i>USD12 000</i>
x) Establish school business projects at all schools (school business units)	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; UMP RDC	USD12 000
xi) Establish a project in each village (village business unit) [Borehole, solar, tank, fencing and irrigation (USD 6 000)]	UMP RDC	USD12 000
xii) Establish a vocational business unit at Nhakiwa vocational training centre xiii) Construction of a vocational training centre in Pfungwe at Nyakasoro.	Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Local Govt. and Public Works	USD6 000 USD50,000
xiv) Marketing mining potential of district. xv) Resuscitate mines which had ceased operating.	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development; UMP RDC; Private Sector	
xvi) Resuscitate operations at Nyatana, Nyagande, Garura a and Muda conservancy game Parks	UMP RDC; Private Sector	
xv) Establish and upgrade boosters and telephone landlines to enhance communication	Mobile Network Providers. Telone	
xvi) Construction of toilets for each and every household (20 000 @ US\$300 ea) .	Communities UMP RDC Min of Health and Child care	US\$6 000 000
xvii) Implementation of campaigns to: • Restrict cultivation within 30m of	EMA; UMP RDC	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> river and stream banks Minimize indiscriminate cutting down of trees Rehabilitation of borrow pits and gullies 		
xviii) acquisition of land for expansion of Mutawatawa	Ministry of Local Govt and Public Works; UMP RDC	
xix) Establish irrigation schemes at every dam and weir, wherever possible (Trial area 50 Ha. 50-100 farmers 100000L Tank \$800-1000, Drip reticulation \$800-1000 per ha, Other works eg 3 check dams \$1500. Pump 5Hp \$1000 Weir \$10000 Total \$50000) – 200 ha per year @USD 240 000 times 3 years)	Ministry of Lands; RIDA	US\$720 000
xxi) Commence construction and establishment of pre-schools. (one in each ward – 17 x US\$10 000 ea)	UMP RDC Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	US\$170 000
xxii) Establish a safe house to accommodate victims of sexual abuse and GBV.	Ministry of Community Development and UMP RDC	US\$50 000
xxiii) Provision of recreational facilities for the community, such as stadia, playgrounds and clubs	Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Recreation	US\$100 000

TABLE 4.3: IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE II: 2028 – 2030

PROPOSAL	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
i) Construction of 3 new primary schools.	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; RIDA UMP RDC
ii) Construction of a new health centre	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare RIDA; UMP RDC

iii) Construction of a new government boarding secondary school in Pfungwe.	RIDA; UMP RDC; Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
iv) Provision of serviced stands at District and Rural Service Centres v) Designate Dindi as a Rural Service centre.	UMP RDC; Ministry of Local Govt and Public Works
vi) Establish small scale and medium sized enterprises to manufacture consumer products. vii) Establish fruit and vegetable processing in Uzumba.	Ministry of Women Affairs and Community Development Small and Medium Enterprises,; SMEDCO UMP RDC
viii) Upgrade the following roads to gravel standard roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chitsungo – Dindi – Mutata road. • Binya road. 	RIDA; UMP RDC; NGO's
ix) Drilling of new boreholes.	RIDA; UMP RDC; NGO's
x) Layout plans for Rural Service centres	UMP RDC
xi) Establish a higher learning institution in the district, such as University or teacher training college.	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary education

TABLE 4.4: IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE III: 2031-2035

PROPOSAL	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
i) Acquire land for resettlement ii) Commission a study to assess land carrying capacity in the district.	Ministry of Agriculture, water, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement; UMP RDC
iii) Construction of new primary schools	Ministry of Primary

v) Construction of new secondary schools	and Secondary Education; RIDA; UMP RDC
iv) Construction of new health centres	RIDA; Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; UMP RDC
vi) Establish processing of black granite into finished products.	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; UMP RDC
vii) Drilling of new boreholes	RIDA; UMP RDC; Ministry of Local Govt and Public Works
viii) Abstract water from Mazowe river and establish irrigation schemes along Mazowe river valley. ix) Abstract water from Nyadire river and establish irrigation schemes along Nyadire river valley.	Ministry of Agriculture; RIDA; UMP RDC
x) Development of tourism facilities at Makenikeni	Ministry Tourism and Hospitality Industry; UMP RDC ; Zimbabwe Tourism Authority; Private Sector

TABLE 4.5: IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE IV: 2036 – 2039

PROPOSAL	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
i) Construct new pre-school, primary and secondary schools.	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; RIDA; UMP RDC
ii) Construct new health centres	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; RIDA; UMP RDC
iii) Drilling of boreholes	RIDA; UMP RDC

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1
DEVELOPMENT GUIDE TO CONSIDER AT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STAGE

	LAND AND BUILDING LAND USE	DSC/RSC						AGRICULTURAL			
		COMMERCIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FLATS	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING	PUBLIC	INTENSIVE	SEMI		EXTENSIVE
									INTENSIVE	EXTENSIVE	
A	Detached Dwelling House	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P
A1	Attached/Semi-detached Dwelling	X	P	P	X	X	X	Pw/SC	Pw/SC	X	X
A2	Flats	P1	SC	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B	Residential Buildings	SC	SC	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B1	Residential Buildings [Licensed	SC	SC	SC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B2	Residential Buildings [Institutional	SC	SC	SC	X	X	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
C	Schools & Residential Colleges	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
C1	Creches/Preschools	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
D	Shops	P	X	SC1	X	X	X	PfSC	PfSC	PfSC	PfSC
D1	Petrol Filling Station	SC	X	X	SC	X	X	X	X	X	X
D2	Restaurants	P	SC	SC	X	X	X	PfSC	PfSC	PfSC	PfSC
E	Offices	P	SC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E2	Surgeries & Medical Chambers	P	SC	SC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
F	Wholesale Warehouse	SC	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
G	Storage Warehouse	SC	X	X	P	P	X	SC	SC	SC	SC
H	Public Buildings	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
H1	Places of Assembly	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
H2	Special Places of Assembly	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
I	Places of Public Worship	SC	SC	SC	X	X	P	SC	SC	SC	SC
J	Service Industrial Building	P	X	X	P	X	X	Pf/SC	Pf/SC	Pf/SC	Pf/SC
K	Industrial	X	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
K1	Surface car park	SC	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
L	Parking Garage	SC	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
O	Surface Mineral Workings	X	X	X	SC	P	X	SC	SC	SC	SC
	Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P

NOTES

Permitted on upper floor

P1

Permitted by Special Consent on ground floor SC1

Workers' accommodation permitted to 5 units, Special consent required at PwSC

Farm shop or Farm Restaurant permitted by Special Consent

PfSC