

UMZINGWANE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Written Statement
2024-2034



“Commitment to sustainable development”

**Umzingwane Rura District Council
Master Plan
Written Statement**

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Executive Summary

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe has spearheaded preparing a Master Plan for the Umzingwane district and its environs to maximise the biophysical and socio-economic benefits of this recently commissioned substantial national asset. His Excellence initiated this, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, E.D. Mnangagwa, in November 2023 through his A Call to Action: No Compromise to Service Delivery: First Stage of Interventions to Modernise the Operations of Local Authorities towards a 2030 Vision. This was to ensure an Upper Middle-Income economy for Zimbabwe by 2030.

Whilst the income per capita defines an Upper Middle-income economy, the quality-of-service provision by Local Authorities should align with a standard Upper Middle-income economy. An integrated approach and program are thus being implemented to ensure that all Local Authorities deliver a service in sync with an Upper Middle-income economy. An urgent and immediate requirement is for all Local Authorities to achieve acceptable service delivery levels and observe all applicable laws. Besides assisting Local Authorities in creating sustainable, well-planned settlements, the Master Plan is also critical to the market. It attracts potential investors, aligning with the government's Vision: 'Towards a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income society by 2030'.

Overall, the Umzingwane Master Planning Area, based on this Report of Study, is a district in Matabeleland South Province comprising 20 wards. The Master Plan will serve as a futuristic, strategic and dynamic policy document for creating sustainable, coordinated development, growth and conservation of the physical environment in the planning area. Due to the increased demands for land to develop various land use activities against the anticipated rapid growth rate of settlements in the proposed Planning Area, the Report of Study emphasises the need to manage and promote development and growth while safeguarding against land speculations in line with the provisions of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act (Chapter 29:12). The proposed boundary of the Planning Area was delineated considering existing district administrative and ward boundaries, potential developments, prevailing environmental conditions, and the needs and demands of stakeholders including local communities.

Qualitative and quantitative research methods and techniques were used to assess the prevailing. They projected biophysical, socio-cultural, and economic settings and identified policies and proposals for the development of the Umzingwane Master Planning Area. The methods used included field observations and surveys; participatory mapping and modelling with geographic information system (GIS), global positioning system (GPS) and remote sensing; formal meetings (including one-on-one, community and virtual) with key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs); and desktop review of government documents including reports, policies and Acts of laws as well as relevant scientific literature and documentation.

The guiding principle for stakeholder consultations was the need to chart an all-inclusive and sustainable development path that considers the views and aspirations of the local communities and relevant internal and external stakeholders. A topographical map (also known as a base map), a critical requirement in developing all Master Plans, was the primary tool used during the initial planning stages for data collection efforts. Regarding the biophysical environment, the Planning Area is predominantly located in agroecological regions (Natural Regions) IV and V, characterised by low and erratic rainfall and high annual variability.

The geology of the Umzingwane Master plan area is predominantly sedimentary/mesozoic and palaeozoic and sodic and clay soils. It has a Precambrian basement complex comprising clay, sandy loam and loam soils. Surface hydrology is characterised by several dams, including Inyankuni, Upper Ncema, Lower Ncema, Mzingwane and Mtshabezi, drawing their water from several major rivers and their numerous tributaries, including Umzingwane, Incema and Lunga rivers. Meanwhile, small reservoirs, boreholes, and wells characterise hydrogeology. Woody vegetation communities consist of miombo woodlands, *Terminalia* scrubland, mountain acacias, and dry savanna acacia (*Vachelia*) interspersed with grasslands. Terrestrial wildlife is dominated by mammals (predominantly troops of baboons and monkeys, elephants, the cats family and many others), reptiles (snakes, lizards, geckos), birds and insects, including bees.

On the aquatic side, biodiversity was equally diverse, consisting of various fish species, amphibians, reptiles and common hydrophytes, namely water lilies, sedges and algae. Surface hydrology is characterised by dams, small reservoirs, and rivers/streams, while boreholes, wells, and alluvial aquifer abstractions characterise hydrogeology. The total human population in the Planning Area is 71,860, constituting 17,958 households.

The Umzingwane Planning Area is rich in heritage places of local significance dotted across



several wards. These heritage places are protected by several pieces of legislation such as National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe 25:11, Traditional Leaders Act 29:17, Regional Town and Country Planning Act 29:12, Parks and Wildlife Act 20:14; Burial and Cremation Act 5:03, Forestry Act 19:05 and National Archives Act 25:06 of Zimbabwe. The heritage sites identified include the spiritual hot springs and baobab trees, sacred sites, graves, protected indigenous trees, and traditional practices (intangible heritage).

There is a need to proffer innovative ways of making such communities benefit from irrigable land, water and affirmative action to enable them to be active contributors to food security and the economy. Concerning agriculture, the district presents excellent opportunities for accelerated agricultural and irrigation development and triggering the associated agro and tourism-based value chains, including production, processing and marketing of agriculture and aqua in Matabeleland South Province and beyond. Within the Umzingwane Planning Area, horticulture and commercial cattle ranching can be the backbone of its local economy.

Other parts of the proposed development area are supported further by a network of other gravel roads in a poor state. The Planning Area of the Umzingwane Master Plan falls under the administrative management of the Umzingwane Rural District Council. The land within the planning area also falls under the local traditional leadership of chiefs, headmen and village heads. Funding is per the Rural District Councils Act and sector Ministry budgets, including Parastatals. The report concludes by summarising issues and development gaps that provoke potential areas of action to develop and improve the Planning Area.



Acknowledgements

The Umzingwane Master Plan Preparation Team would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Umzingwane Local Authority for its support in preparing this Draft Report of the Study through its resources, staff (all members have been supportive of this initiative), and organisational structures, i.e., the RDDC, which has been a critical resource person towards the preparation of this Master Plan. The Department of Spatial Planning has also been an essential pillar through the Provincial Planning Officer, who had an open-door policy and guidance to ensure the preparation of this document. Master Plan Preparation is indeed challenging, and we are grateful for the invaluable support of the local leadership, including the Chiefs and their structures. Without their involvement, this document would not have been possible. We also want to acknowledge the significant role of the community members who, despite the long distances they had to walk, actively participated in the data collection process for this draft report of the study, making their contribution invaluable.

The team members are also saluted for their unwavering dedication and hard work, enduring long travels, and ensuring this document is in place. Special Salutations to Mr J Sibanda, who was the rapporteur and ensured that all the wards in the district whose views were collected. The team also thanked the other support staff for providing this exercise, which was fruitful.

Lead Planner



Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|----------|---|
| AGRITEX | Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services |
| EMA | Environmental Management Agency |
| EMPs | Environmental Management Plans |
| ESAP | Economic Structural Adjustment Programme |
| FSL | Full Supply Level |
| NERP | National Economic Revival Program |
| URDC | Umzingwane Rural District Council |
| O&M | Operations and Maintenance |
| PSIP | Public Sector Investment Programme |
| RTCP Act | Regional, Town and Country Planning Act |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| ZETDC | Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company |
| ZEC | Zimbabwe Electoral Commission |
| LCAMPP | Legally Compliant Accelerated Master Plan Preparation Program |
| ZimStat | Zimbabwe Statistical Agency |
| MSME | Micro-small to Medium Enterprises |
| NDS | National Development Strategy 1 |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| ZINWA | Zimbabwe National Water Authority |



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|------------|
| <i>Executive Summary</i> | <i>i</i> |
| <i>Acknowledgements</i> | <i>iii</i> |
| <i>Acronyms and Abbreviations</i> | <i>v</i> |
| INTRODUCTION, VISION AND STRATEGIC OVERVIEW | |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Umzingwane District Profile..... | 1 |
| Strategic Vision | 2 |
| Masterplan Strategic Vision | 2 |
| Strategic Overview of the Umzingwane District Waste Plan | 3 |
| SWOT Analysis..... | 5 |
| Need for a Master Plan..... | 7 |
| Structure of written statement..... | 8 |
| INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT | |
| Goal..... | 9 |
| Objectives..... | 9 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 9 |
| Proposals..... | 9 |
| Strategies..... | 9 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 11 |
| THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | |
| Goal:..... | 12 |
| Objectives:..... | 12 |
| Proposals And Strategies:..... | 12 |
| Proposals For Esigodini Town Board..... | 14 |
| Strategies: | 14 |
| Proposals For Growth Points, Business Centres And Other Institutions:..... | 14 |
| Strategies For Town Centre Settlements, Business Centres And Other Institutions: | 15 |
| Policies:..... | 18 |
| LAND USE AND EXISTING TENURE | |
| Goal | 20 |
| Objectives:..... | 20 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 20 |
| Strategies:..... | 20 |
| Preservation Orders..... | 24 |
| Areas Of Incorporation For Urban Settlements (Town And Rural Service Centres)..... | 30 |
| Policies:..... | 31 |
| HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING | |
| Goal | 32 |
| Objectives..... | 32 |



| | |
|---|-----------|
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 32 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 35 |
| QUALITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT | |
| Objectives..... | 37 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 37 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 37 |
| Standards For All The Zones In The Town Board Area..... | 37 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 42 |
| Objectives:..... | 42 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 42 |
| Strategies..... | 42 |
| Proposals..... | 46 |
| Education..... | 48 |
| Goal..... | 48 |
| Objectives:..... | 48 |
| Proposals And Strategies | 48 |
| Policies..... | 48 |
| Health Facilities..... | 52 |
| Goal..... | 52 |
| Objectives:..... | 52 |
| Proposals And Strategies | 52 |
| Policies..... | 52 |
| Culture And Tourism..... | 54 |
| Goal..... | 54 |
| Objectives:..... | 54 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 54 |
| Policies..... | 58 |
| Social And Community Facilities..... | 64 |
| Objectives:..... | 65 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 65 |
| Policies..... | 66 |
| Roads..... | 70 |
| Objectives:..... | 71 |
| Proposals..... | 71 |
| Strategies..... | 71 |
| Policies:..... | 72 |
| Traffic And Transportation..... | 82 |
| Objectives..... | 82 |
| Proposals..... | 82 |
| Strategies..... | 82 |
| Policies..... | 87 |
| Energy Sector | 88 |
| Goal..... | 88 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Objectives..... | 89 |
| Proposals..... | 90 |
| Strategies..... | 90 |
| Policies..... | 90 |
| Telecommunications | 97 |
| Goal..... | 97 |
| Objectives..... | 97 |
| Proposals..... | 97 |
| Strategies..... | 98 |
| Education..... | 101 |
| Proposals..... | 101 |
| Health..... | 102 |
| Policies..... | 105 |
| Mining | 107 |
| Objectives..... | 107 |
| Introduction..... | 107 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 107 |
| Key Policies That Can Be Implemented..... | 117 |
| Social Responsibility Policies..... | 117 |
| Economic Efficiency Policies..... | 118 |
| Regulatory Compliance Policies..... | 118 |
| Agriculture..... | 119 |
| Objectives..... | 119 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 119 |
| Objectives..... | 120 |
| Policies..... | 120 |
| ECONOMIC PROFILE AND MARKETING..... | 134 |
| Objectives..... | 134 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 134 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 137 |
| Governance And Institutional Framework..... | 146 |
| Objectives..... | 146 |
| Proposals And Strategies..... | 146 |
| Policies And Standards..... | 148 |
| Monitoring Mechanism | 149 |
| Implementation | 149 |
| Controlling Development | 150 |
| Monitoring | 150 |
| Appendices | 151 |

CHAPTER 1



INTRODUCTION, VISION AND STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

The Master Plan guides future growth and development in the District. It sets out the policy objectives and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the District over the plan period from 2024 to 2034. The Master Plan takes an approach centered on the core principle of sustainability, focusing on creating vibrant, liveable, and resilient communities.

Umzingwane District has continued to grow and has experienced rapid development and change. To meet the needs of the ever-increasing population, the land needs to be provided for expansion. The Written statement was adopted with a resolution captured in the Special Full Council Number 9 of 2024 of 27th June 2024 SFCC177 (see Appendix 1) depicted in Fig1.

2. Umzingwane District Profile

Umzingwane RDC falls under agroecological regions iv and v, receiving less than 450 mm of rainfall annually and is prone to drought-related hazards. It is predominantly rural, with its centre of commerce being Esigodini Town. The district's main economic activities include primary livelihood sources in Umzingwane, such as mining and agriculture (Mabhena, 2010). However, most residents rely on livestock farming as a dominant source of livelihood (Ndlovu, T., 2019) and on artisan gold mining (Moyo et al., 2018). The District is endowed with cultural ruins, unexploited natural granite, and other minerals such as gold. According to the Zimbabwe Census of 2022, Umzingwane District has a total population of 161091 across its 20 wards. Isindebe, Shona, and Kalanga are widely spoken languages in the district. Residential development has happened over

time, primarily along the major roadways.

Umzingwane District has various urban centers considered for development, namely Esgodini Township, Mawabeni, Irisvale, Silobi, Mathendele, Sibomvu, and Sihlengeni. These centers are focal points for development, transit, and employment.

3. Strategic Vision

The Master Plan is underpinned by a strategic vision intended to guide the sustainable future growth of Umzingwane District. The strategic vision has been prepared considering Vision 2030's NDS-1, UN Sustainable goals, all legal frameworks for development, and the aspirations of the people and stakeholders in Umzingwane. This vision is underpinned by several interlinked strategic objectives that will be realized through the written statement of the plan.

4. Masterplan Strategic Vision Outcomes

- ♠ Ensure compact growth and enhanced accessibility of the District
- ♠ This plan seeks to foster a high quality of life for the community by providing for social, cultural, educational, economic, recreational, civic, transit, health, and safety needs.
- ♠ This plan calls for efficient delivery of services in a cost-effective way by;
- ♠ I am concentrating on infrastructure investments and service delivery to support development patterns near cities and towns where a full range of local services can be available.
- ♠ We are providing the District with certain regional facilities and services.
- ♠ Umzingwane District's rural communities and open spaces require protection and conservation from urban sprawl and suburban development patterns. Rural community character and open spaces are a valued part of the district's diversity.



- ♣ Protect and conserve agriculture, forest, and mineral resources. Areas endowed with natural resources, such as farms, mines, and forests, provide economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits. This plan ensures that these areas remain viable today and into the future.
- ♣ Sustainable mobility and a strong economy supported by enterprise, innovation, and skill. The plan will provide a basis for targeting road and transit investments where growth is desired and for equitable contributions to the transportation system by new development.
- ♣ High-quality national connectivity
- ♣ Enhanced amenities and heritage
- ♣ Protect and conserve the environment and ecologically sensitive areas, and preclude development and land uses that are incompatible with critical areas.
- ♣ Sustainable management of water, waste, and other environmental resources
- ♣ Encourage stakeholder participation and involvement. This plan derives its strength from the various stakeholders who participated in the planning process to develop a vision for Umzingwane District's future. The development of the District's Master Plan is the product of a planning process that includes extensive public participation, whose opinions continually shape public policy. The strategic vision recognizes the potential of Umzingwane and aligns with the critical growth objectives set out in the higher-order spatial plans, taking advantage of the district's strategic assets.

5. Strategic Overview of the Umzingwane District Master Plan

- ♣ The Master Plan aims to form a coherent development strategy up to 2034. The objectives are interrelated and essential elements of a sustainable approach to the district's future development.
- ♣ Plan for a population increase in the district during the plan

period.

- ♣ Consolidate settlements to avoid undesirable and inefficient urban sprawl. This can be achieved by targeting a significant proportion of future development's underutilized sites within the existing built-up footprint of all settlements.
- ♣ Plan for relocation of people displaced or affected by the development of the New City.
- ♣ Plan for relocation of old farm workers still residing in compounds
- ♣ Ensure that the district does not continue to be a dormitory town for surrounding cities. Better alignment of the location of population growth and employment growth to allow settlements to become more self-sustaining, sustainable, and balanced to avoid long-distance commuter-driven activity.
- ♣ Direct a significant proportion of the district's development and population growth into Glendale to build up its critical mass and fulfill its role as a key growth driver.
- ♣ Through urban renewal and regeneration, reverse the decline and stagnation of mining settlements and service centers. Improve the settlements' attractiveness, quality, design, and liveability to create healthy places. Also, manage urban-generated growth in rural/communal areas.
- ♣ Provision of high-quality housing of sufficient size, mix, tenure, and density located in optimum locations and aligned with adequate infrastructure, amenities, and services.
- ♣ Protect and enhance Umzingwane District's natural assets, including clean water, biodiversity, landscape, green infrastructure, heritage, and agricultural land.
- ♣ Encourage inclusive and active sustainable communities based around a strong network of community facilities and amenities.
- ♣ Grow Umzingwane's economy and create opportunity by maximizing the potential for development by promoting and enhancing the competitive advantages of Umzingwane District,



including its strategic location, connectivity and accessibility to national markets, a skilled workforce, and a high quality of life.

These are depicted in the proposal map (WS2)

6. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- ♣ Agriculture: Umzingwane is known for solid animal husbandry and crop production. This strength can be leveraged to ensure food security, create jobs, and generate export revenue.
- ♣ Mining: The district has a rich mining history and gold reserves. This presents an opportunity for economic development through responsible mining practices.
- ♣ Tourism: Umzingwane has historical sites like Diana's Pool and Gulabawa caves and scenic beauty that could attract tourists. Cultural and ecological tourism development could create jobs and boost the local economy.
- ♣ Infrastructure: The district is relatively well-connected by road to Bulawayo and the Beitbridge border post to the Republic of South Africa, which facilitates the movement of goods and people.

Weaknesses

- ♣ Dependence on agriculture: The district's economy heavily relies on agriculture, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in weather patterns and commodity prices.
- ♣ Underdeveloped infrastructure: While some basic infrastructure exists, there is a lack of investment in irrigation systems, storage facilities, and power grids. This can constrain growth in various sectors.
- ♣ Limited education and skills: Inadequate access to education and skills training can limit the workforce's ability to contribute to a diversified economy.
- ♣ Limited number of health Facilities: A limited number of health

facilities in Umzingwane District presents a significant challenge to the well-being of its residents

Opportunities

- ♠ Investment in irrigation: Modern irrigation systems can improve water efficiency and agricultural yields, ensuring food security and generating surpluses for export.
- ♠ Value addition in agriculture: Processing and packaging agricultural products can increase their value and shelf life, creating new income streams for farmers.
- ♠ Responsible mining: Attracting investment in sustainable mining practices can create jobs, generate revenue for the district, and minimize environmental impact.
- ♠ Tourism development: Investment in cultural heritage sites, national parks, and ecotourism experiences can attract tourists and create jobs.
- ♠ Education and skills development: Enhancing access to education and skills training can equip the local population to participate in the development of various sectors.

Threats

- ♠ Climate change: Erratic rainfall patterns, droughts, and floods can devastate agricultural production and water resources.
- ♠ Fluctuating commodity prices: Global market fluctuations can significantly impact the income of farmers who rely on a few agricultural products.
- ♠ Resource depletion: Unsustainable mining practices can lead to the depletion of finite resources and environmental damage.
- ♠ Economic instability: National economic instability can affect investment, limit access to essential goods, and hinder development efforts.



- ♣ By understanding these strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, stakeholders in Umzingwane District can develop a strategic plan to leverage its advantages, address its weaknesses, capitalize on opportunities, and mitigate threats. This can lead to sustainable economic development, improved livelihoods, and a better quality of life for the people of Umzingwane.

7. Need for a Master Plan

Rethinking urban-rural relations post land reform.

Mass population displacements resulting from the Fast Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) have radically changed the agrarian structure and landscape of the district. Some of the challenges emerging from the FTLRP included;

- ♣ high population growth due to migration,
- ♣ Land reform has created new rural-urban connections. In the past, rural and communal areas were disconnected from large-scale commercial farming operations, beyond being the source of labor and providing some inputs and services.
- ♣ We need to plan for increased pressure on land, infrastructure, and social services after the land reform program.
- ♣ Population growth
- ♣ Changes in population size and composition
- ♣ New land use proposals
- ♣ Changes in the district's economic structure, closures of operations at significant mines, and loss of agricultural land due to urbanization and mining activities.
- ♣ Regeneration and redevelopment
- ♣ Set the stage for farmland preservation
- ♣ Identify logical areas for industrial and residential uses.

- ♠ Implementation of updated zoning and subdivision regulations

8. Structure of written statement:

The Written Statement comprises the main policy document of the Master Plan. The Umzingwane Rural District Master Plan is a legal document, and as such, much of the wording in the Plan reflects statutory obligations.

The introductory section sets out the role of the Master Plan, its statutory basis, and the district's strategic vision.

CHAPTER 2



INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

GOAL

The Plan intends to critically examine and strengthen the Planning Area's role in its international, national, and regional context, outlining its strengths and weaknesses.

OBJECTIVES

1. To ensure that Umzingwane District actively participates in and benefits from the Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative (TLSDI)
2. To strengthen the role of Umzingwane District in national and regional development

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To ensure that Umzingwane District actively participates in and fully benefits from the TLSDI by 2040.

Proposals

Umzingwane District will strengthen and implement the signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to become a formal member of the TLSDI, just like Gwanda and Beitbridge, which have also signed.

Umzingwane District initiated twinning arrangements within the Spatial Development Initiative South African Local Authorities. The district will use the initiative to promote investment in mining and metallurgy, agriculture, tourism, cultural heritage, manufacturing, and energy development.

Strategies

Strategy 1: Investment promotion through Incentives

Umzingwane District can provide investment incentive schemes for inducing foreign and domestic investment into the economy, and these are:

- ♣ Special Economic Zones (SEZ) scheme and industrial parks to promote value addition and beneficiation of raw materials such as

minerals and agricultural products. An SEZ can be located in the proposed industrial zone in the Esigodini Town Board Area.

- ♣ The Umzingwane Tourism Corridor covers almost seven Wards and incorporates diverse tourist features such as historic sites, monuments, waterfalls, game sanctuaries, and dams. The Tourism Corridors can be linked to the Greater Mapungubwe—Transfrontier Conservation Area (GMTFCA) in Gwanda and Beitbridge (Zimbabwean side), South Africa, and Botswana.
- ♣ Growth Points Schemes in Mawabeni and Sibomvu
- ♣ Access to effective transport links, particularly a port (dry/wet), is essential for allowing trade links. This entails providing a good road network that links the south to the north of the district (a direct transportation corridor from Beitbridge to Bulawayo passing through Umzingwane District. Truck ports are proposed at Esigodini Town Board Area and other centres.

Strategy 2: Collaboration and exchanges

Umzingwane District to promote and facilitate collaboration and exchanges in the following areas:

- ♣ Cultural Exchanges include sharing information on cultural activities, promoting culture, and holding joint workshops, events, competitions, exhibitions, and cultural festivals.
- ♣ Information sharing on best practices in the development of shrines, libraries, archives management, as well as sport and culture
- ♣ Collaboration is needed in health issues, education, infrastructure development, sports (pool games are essential in Umzingwane District), and other issues.
- ♣ Participation in the Joint Limpopo, Matabeleland and Bulawayo Bi-annual Tourism, Trade and Investment Conference and Expo, Mining Indaba and the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF).
- ♣ Mega events like Business Expos will be held in Sigodini to attract international investors and tourists.
- ♣ This Master Plan must establish high-quality venues for collaboration and exchange activities. The venues can be showgrounds, stadia, or indoor arenas.



Objective 2: To strengthen the role of Umzingwane District in national and regional development

Proposals

Umzingwane District deliberately promotes development and investment in its four core pillars: Mining, Agriculture, Tourism, and SMMEs, contributing to national, regional, and local development.

Strategies

Refer to Strategy 1 and Strategy 1 in Objective 1, which apply at the national, regional, and local levels.

POLICIES AND STANDARDS

- ♠ The Umzingwane District will participate in preparing and implementing the TLSD Work Plans and other international and regional plans.
- ♠ The Umzingwane District will participate in preparing and implementing national, provincial, and district plans.
- ♠ There is a need for investment promotion in Umzingwane to lure more commercial/industrial players to boost commercial activity in the area (Ministry of Local Government Commission (March 2023)).

CHAPTER 3



THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

GOAL & OBJECTIVES, PROPOSALS, STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

The goal, objectives, proposals, strategies, and policies in this part of the Master Plan are developed and compatible with the issues and challenges from the Report of Study [Chapter 3]

Goal:

To investigate the area's natural system, explicitly focusing on its land systems (geology, topography, slope and soils); air systems (climate, rainfall, temperature, wind and vegetation); water systems (surface hydrology including flood plains, catchments, groundwater including aquifers and their recharge areas) in a logical sequence and the natural and cultural sense of the area. The investigation focuses on understanding the interaction between humans and the natural ecosystems in the area to create a balance between the two, protect environmentally sensitive areas, and identify hazards and areas with natural resource potential, including minerals.

Objectives

1. To ensure land rehabilitation/reclamation and protection of ecologically sensitive and fragile ecosystems.
2. To enhance appropriate solid waste management [SWM] and wastewater treatment [WWT] mechanisms and technologies.
3. To regulate wild/wildfires, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict.
4. To navigate climate change adaptation and mitigation, including indigenous knowledge system [IKS] for livelihood sustainability.
5. To promote Safety, Health and Environmental Management [SHE] in all sectors of the economy.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: *To ensure land rehabilitation/reclamation and protection of ecologically- sensitive and fragile ecosystems.*



Proposal 1:

- ♣ Afforestation and reforestation programmes at ward and village levels.
- ♣ Protection of grazing land to control overgrazing.
- ♣ Control small-scale artisanal mining and gold panning.

Strategy 1:

- ♣ Villagers should plant banana trees and vertiver grass in designated areas along all rivers. Monitoring should be done by environmental sub-committees, local leadership, the Forestry Department and the Environmental Management Agency. [EMA].
- ♣ We are conducting training on land rehabilitation through URDC, the Forestry Department, and the Environmental Management Agency.
- ♣ Farmers to shift to relief grazing across the district.
- ♣ Miners backfilled gullies in Umzingwane River, Claremont, amongst others and EMA and environmental subcommittees periodically monitor them.
- ♣ Dredging of silted water bodies such as Umzingwane Dam by the local community in collaboration with URDC and EMA.
- ♣ Fines offenders pay to URDC and EMA are to be ploughed back into communities towards projects that seek to mitigate deforestation and land degradation.

Proposal 2:

- ♣ Develop a community-driven strategy for wetland management in all wards.
- ♣ Develop a Wetland Action Plan at the ward level.
- ♣ Regular review of fines and penalties by EMA.

Strategy 2:

- ♣ Scaling up on community-based projects such as consolidated nutrition gardens by farmers in almost all wards
- ♣ Umzingwane Rural District Council [URDC] must develop a wetlands utilisation component in wards 1, 13, and 20 to improve rural livelihoods.

- ♣ Installing solarised boreholes by EMA and other partners in all Wards
- ♣ Establishing diversified projects such as apiculture and aquaculture by farmers so that local communities realise the need to protect, utilise and add value to the environment.

Objective 2: *To enhance appropriate solid waste management and wastewater treatment mechanisms and technologies.*

Proposals for Esigodini Town Board

- ♣ Establish a suitable landfill around Esigodini Town.
- ♣ Need for a refuse compactor for Esigodini Town.
- ♣ Have a modern sewer reticulation system in Esigodini Town.
- ♣ Parameters are set to test wastewater so that it can be recycled and reused.

Strategies

In consultation with town planners, we are designating a landfill at a strategic point close to the Esigodini Town Board.

- ♣ The Esigodini Town Board should channel part of the revenue collected from residents towards purchasing a refuse compactor.
- ♣ Establish a modern sewer reticulation system by the Esigodini Town Board.
- ♣ EMA shall enhance the segregation of solid waste like plastics, bottles, kitchen waste, and pampers.
- ♣ Advocacy on circular or green economy by using products more than three or four times to reduce solid waste disposal's net environmental impact. EMA should do the monitoring.
- ♣ Esigodini Town Board will conduct environmental education and awareness campaigns for the public.

Proposals for growth points, business centres and other institutions:

- ♣ Create a waste management-focused community outreach plan.
- ♣ It improved dump sites at growth points and business centres.
- ♣ Use incinerators at growth points, business centres, and other institutions like schools.



Strategies for town centre settlements, business centres and other institutions are:

- ♣ Maximum waste recovery through composting, recycling, and reuse at proposed town centre settlements such as Mawabeni and Silobi.
- ♣ EMA shall conduct training on solid waste management, such as reusing khaki shopping bags at Esigodini and Mawabeni centres and recycling plastic containers at all centres.
- ♣ All government departments should regularly carry out clean-up campaigns in collaboration with local communities.

Objective 3: *To regulate the occurrence of veld/wild fires, poaching of natural resources, and human-wildlife conflict.*

Proposal

- ♣ Develop, strengthen, and equip a community-based fire control strategy.
- ♣ Training, research and monitoring programmes on fire management.
- ♣ Fire management projects include putting up fireguards and using other equipment.
- ♣ Activate the role of Environmental Sub-committees.

Strategies

- ♣ Establish fire-fighting committees and teams in farming areas, especially wards Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,8, 9,10,11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.
- ♣ Every farmer should erect a standard fire guard 9m wide, particularly in all commercial farming areas. EMA should monitor the guard in collaboration with environmental subcommittees.
- ♣ They use fire-fighting equipment to suppress and extinguish fire when such veld fires occur.
- ♣ Farmers should practise controlled burning of grass biomass before the onset of the dry season.
- ♣ It is strengthening and improving the capacity of field staff to deal with hot-spot areas by the EMA and Forestry Department.
- ♣ EMA will conduct research, monitoring, and environmental awareness campaigns and activities on firemanagement.

Proposals

- ♣ Develop a proper plan for sand abstraction and grass harvesting.
- ♣ Community involvement and outreach.
- ♣ Conduct education and awareness campaigns.
- ♣ Increase surveillance and vigorous law enforcement by way of using rangers.

Strategies

- ♣ Stepping up anti-poaching patrols by environmental sub-committees and rangers at wardlevel.
- ♣ Stiffer penalties and fines on sand abstraction by URDC.
- ♣ Supporting conservation programmes such as tree planting days by the Forestry Department.
- ♣ URDC, EMA and the Forestry Department should spread awareness and education about the poaching of natural resources.
- ♣ They involve traditional leadership structures in all 20 wards.
- ♣ Certification and issuance of permits by EMA for sand abstraction, grass and firewood harvesting.

Proposals

- ♣ Revamp Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources [CAMPFIRE]
- ♣ Predator deterrent lights.
- ♣ Critical Wildlife Habitats and Livestock Grazing Area Corridors and Migratory Routes Connectivity Support.
- ♣ Land Lease Payments to Community Members to Open Wildlife Migratory and Livestock-Grazing Corridors.
- ♣ Wildlife monitoring and tracking.

Strategies

Objective 4: *To navigate climate change adaptation and mitigation, including an indigenous knowledge system [IKS] for livelihood sustainability.*

Proposals

- ♣ Climate-proof agricultural technologies such as conservation farming.



- ♣ Integrate livelihood and community-centred disaster risk reduction.
- ♣ Develop plans to harness and utilise groundwater.

Strategies

- ♣ We are strengthening local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through sustainable groundwater utilisation.
- ♣ Farmers should employ soil and water conservation techniques such as planting basins and infiltration pits.
- ♣ Use water harvesting techniques such as low cost water storage facilities at household level in all the 20 wards.
- ♣ AREX department should develop climate resilient open pollinated seed varieties through seed multiplication of drought, disease and pest tolerant crops in all the 20 wards.
- ♣ Farmers should pursue drought-tolerant agro-forestry practices for fodder production in all the 20 wards.
- ♣ Farmers should implement small livestock breeding schemes through local community-based animal health workers, especially in Umzingwane South.
- ♣ Farmers are replanting forests and restoring damaged ecosystems. EMA and the Forestry Department will monitor these activities.
- ♣ Coaching, mentorship, apprenticeship, training, and storytelling strategies for managing and sharing Indigenous knowledge should occur at shrines, churches, and learning institutions.
- ♣ Other strategies may include socialisation, festival celebrations, cultural displays, film shows, exhibitions and displays, and outreach services.
- ♣ Strengthening traditional leadership structures in natural resource management by the Department of Local Government.

Objective 5: *To promote Safety, Health and Environmental Management [SHE] in all sectors of the economy.*

Proposals

- ♣ Consolidate the S.H.E programme in all sectors of the economy.
- ♣ Integrate S.H.E and disaster-risk reduction and management.

- ♣ Multi-sectoral collaboration on implementation of S.H.E programme.

Strategies

- ♣ All government departments should create a safety and health culture by continuously assessing risks associated with different economic activities.
- ♣ Implement controls and improve S.H.E. performance to prevent harm to people and the environment.
- ♣ Promoting education and awareness campaigns on S.H.E, especially in the mining sector, by URDC and EMA.

Policies

- ♣ Land rehabilitation/reclamation strategies shall be inclusive, gender-sensitive, holistic, and participatory to enhance environmental sustainability.
- ♣ Solid waste shall be disposed of in a way that does not harm, damage, or adversely affect the natural environment and ecosystems.
- ♣ Anti-poaching programmes on sand, grass, firewood, and wild animals shall be stepped up to regularise natural resource utilisation in all wards.
- ♣ A context-specific veld/wildfire management plan shall be prepared, implemented, monitored, and reviewed regularly to prevent, suppress, and post-suppress veld fires in all wards.
- ♣ A comprehensive climate adaptation and mitigation plan shall be implemented to enhance community resilience in dealing with environmental issues.
- ♣ Indigenous Knowledge System [IKS] shall be an integral part of natural resource management through proper context-specific environmental planning at the local level.
- ♣ To enhance sound environmental management, an environmental management plan and Environmental Action Plans shall be adhered to.
- ♣ Community-based-driven strategies shall be implemented to transform ecologically sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands to enhance rural livelihoods.
- ♣ Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous



Resources [CAMPFIRE] shall be re-instituted and revamped to promote natural resource management and address human-wildlife conflict at the local level.

- ♣ All Safety, Health and Environmental Management programmes shall be multi-sectoral, collaborative, and inclusive of all sectors of the economy so that institutions become environmentally friendly.

CHAPTER 4



LAND TENURE AND EXISTING LAND USES

GOAL:

The goal is to provide sufficient land/space to cater for the current and future land needs of Umzingwane District, improving and preserving its history and natural environment through land use and development control while ensuring improved land tenure security.

OBJECTIVES

1. To regulate development in all settlements across the district.
2. To promote Tourism and Local Culture Preservation across the district.
3. To ensure a balance between demand and supply of the finite land resource for various uses (residential, commercial, agriculture, customary, etc....) amidst the ever-growing district population (growth through birth, urban to rural migration, inter-district migration and relocation of district natives from the diaspora).
4. To improve and ensure the security of tenure.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To regulate development in all settlements across the district.

Proposal 1: Enforcing land use zoning and development control standards for URDC and Esigodini Town Board.

Strategies

- i. Clearly define the land use zone and boundaries based on proposals from the study report (refer to Section 4.4 herein) and penalties for violating such.
- ii. Gazette of proposed Esigodini Town Board (FTB) By-Laws.
- iii. Issue the local authorities with enforcement rights on restrictive use of servitudes (water, powerline, pipeline, road, rail) through a gazette SI.



Proposal 2: Create a synergy relationship between Mining Activity and other Land Uses in the URDC and FTB.

Strategies

Through an SI, set a provision highlighting mandatory MOUs about recognising local committees (at village and ward levels) and EMA as interested parties that should be consulted while granting a prospectus license. Corporate Social Responsibility is a mandatory practice for Mining companies operating within the district with minimum set standards for such. Set a provision within the Mines and Minerals Act (through amendment) to recognise local committees (at village and ward levels) and EMA as interested parties that should be consulted when granting prospectus license.

Proposal 3: Through the Deeds Registry Act and Land Commission Act [Chapter 20:29], have an SI to foster compliance over the protection of servitudes.

Strategies

- i. Continuously raise awareness through field visits.
- ii. Rectification of existing intrusions into servitudes across the district by relocation or eviction order.
- iii. Have an enforcement team to do routine checks with a charge for violation after awareness.

Objective 2: To promote Tourism and Local Culture Preservation across the district.

Proposal: Responsible Local Authorities operating within the district are to develop a set of continuously reviewed provisions to protect areas of historical and cultural importance falling in both the URDC and FTB boundary jurisdictions.

Strategies

Draft and Gazette Preservation Order under the Preservation of Monuments Act for all Monuments and places of interest dotted around the district (*refer to table 4-1 herein*).

Objective 3: To ensure a balance between demand and supply of the finite land resource for various uses (residential, commercial, agriculture, customary, etc...) amidst the ever-growing district population (growth through birth, urban to rural migration, inter-district migration and relocation of district natives from the diaspora).

Proposal 1: Adopt Land Use Change and Intensification Concepts in URDC and STB areas.

Strategies:

- i. Adopt and implement activities/practices that enhance both productivity and profitability per unit area of rural land use, including intensification of particular land uses and changes between land uses. This could include mixed-use practices, vertical expansion, and multi-purpose buildings for the STB areas and Business Centers, while adopting the grazing plans concept and cooperative schemes as opposed to the current individual land ownership approach.
- ii. Acquire either communal, state or private land adjacent to current boundaries of STB, Mawabeni, and Silobi; areas of incorporation being defined as in *table 4-3 herein*:
- iii. Implementation of results from the Zimbabwe Land Commission Policy document.

Proposal 2: Continued promotion of access to land for women and youth.

Strategies

- i. Establish local community land boards that will regulate land allocation at the ward level, working in conjunction with relevant ministries and local authorities.
- ii. Have Routine local land Audits at village level by running Participatory enumeration activities jointly undertaken with local authorities and Ministries to gather information to assist in reducing land disputes, effective responses to local conditions and priorities, and highlighting existing opportunities for further engagement between the community and authorities.
- iii. Build an effective central land administration system that functions as a transparent accountant for land Registration and transactions (a Local GIS Database feeding into the eCadastre), incorporating both the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) and the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).



Proposal 3: Adopt Lessons on Regional and Global Best Practices.

Strategies:

Conduct a continuous review of alternative options through External orientation (e.g. Case Study of Botswana Land Tenure Policy and UN-Habitat).

Objective 4: To improve/ensure the security of tenure.

Proposal 1: Review and Improve the quality of bundle of rights offered by the current land ownership documents issued by the Ministry of Lands.

Strategies:

- i. Implement results from the Land Commission Policy document (*communal land rights registration, etc....*).
- ii. External orientation (e.g. Case Study of Botswana Land Tenure Policy, Zambia Customary Tenure Certificates, Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and UN-Habitat).
- iii. Adopt an inclusive, pro-poor and gender-responsive approach to formalise land rights where applicable, incorporating tenure rights that are documented as well as undocumented, formal as well as informal, for individuals as well as groups including pastoralists and resident slums and other settlements across the district which may be legal or not legal based on review of extents and limitations of existing bundle of rights for each existing form of tenure.

Proposal 2: Offer a Parsimonious Land Administration approach

Strategies

- i. Avoid an neat titling option that will not work.
- ii. Use a Phased Implementation Approach.

Proposal 3: Offer tenure security measures that promote use as collateral for long-term investment.

Strategies

- i. Continuous review of monetary policies by the Reserve Bank of

Zimbabwe (RBZ) and conditions of occupation on land tenure documents by the legal advisory team within the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MoLAFRD) so that land ownership under A1 Farms (temporary permits and A1 permits), A2 Farms (offer letter, A2 permit, 99-year lease, 3 tier, grazing permits), indigenous farms, Small Scale Commercial Farms and Large Scale Commercial Farms (title deeds), Trading Sites (Short-term leases – 5-year renewable lease with no option to purchase).

- ii. Protect farmers’ land rights (whether on State Land, Communal Land or Private Land) from Mining Rights through amendment of sections within the current Mines and Minerals Act [Chapter 21:05].

PRESERVATION ORDERS

Table 4:1 List of Monuments subject to a Preservation Order under the Preservation of Monuments Act as of 31st of June 2024.

| Zoning | Uses | Examples Of Developments |
|------------------|---|---|
| Green Belt | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for Agriculture and Natural environment conservation. | Green belt along Umzingwane River Banks, Mtshingwe River, Umzingwane River, etc.... and Associated Irrigation Schemes along such. |
| Grazing Land | These areas are used or intended mainly for livestock grazing paddocks. | Paddocks dotted around the district based on the Grazing Plan Concept. |
| Tourism Corridor | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for Tourism. | All ruins and monuments, protected areas, conservatories, wildlife sanctuaries, lakes, vegetation facing extinction, wild animal corridors, cultural sites, etc.... |
| Servitude | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly to give a right that an owner of the heritable property has over property owned by another, either in rural or urban land. A servitude runs with the land and is not personal to the owners, in which case, the right is enjoyed by the ‘dominant owner’ whose property is known as the ‘dominant tenement’. | Road servitudes, pipeline servitudes, railway lineservitude, water body/course servitude, powerline servitude, telecommunication lineservitude etc. |



| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Servitude | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly to give a right that an owner of the heritable property has over property owned by another, either in rural or urban land. A servitude runs with the land and is not personal to the owners, in which case, the right is enjoyed by the 'dominant owner' whose property is known as the 'dominant tenement'. | Road servitudes, pipeline servitudes, railway lineservitude, water body/course servitude, powerline servitude,telecommunication lineservitude etc. |
| Irrigation Scheme | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for irrigation | Silalatshani irrigation scheme,Umzingwane Irrigation |
| | Schemes or any related agricultural land use. | The scheme, village nutritiongardens, etc. |
| AgricultureFields | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for agricultural production based on rain-fed production. | Agriculture Fields dottedaround the district. |
| Homestead | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for household and surrounding land owned by afamily devoted to crops and animals. | Individual or group-ownedhomesteads across the wholedistrict. |
| Mining Fields | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for mining activity. | Existing Formal Mine Claims and Mining Activity, Proposedfuture mining prospects. |
| Residential | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for residential development. Serviced apartments and student hostels may be allowed subject to evaluation by the competent authority. | Residential developments for: Flats Condominium Townhouse Terrace House Semi-Detached House Detached House Strata-Landed Housing Retirement Housing Serviced Apartments Student Hostel |
| Residential with Commercialat first storey (Mixed use 1) | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for residential development, with commercial use limited to the first storey. Without any commercial use, residential developments may be allowed subject to evaluation bythe competent authority. | Flats with commercial usesat first storey Shophouse Residential Developments(e.g. Flats) |
| Commercial & Residential (Mixed use 2) | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for mixed commercial and residential development. | 1. Mixed Commercial & Residential development(e.g. Shopping/Hotel/ Office & Residential) |
| Commercial | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for commercial development. Recreation Clubs may be allowed subject to evaluation by the competent authority. | Developments for: Offices Mixed Uses (e.g. Office/Shopping/Cinema/ Hotel/Flat) Convention/ExhibitionCentre Commercial Bank School Market/Food Centre/Restaurant Cinema Entertainment Foreign Trade Mission/Chancery |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Hotel | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for hotel development. | Hotel Backpackers' Hostel |
| White | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for commercial, hotel, residential, sports recreational and other compatible uses, or a combination of two or more such uses as a mixed development. | A development for any one of more of the following uses: Residential Office Shop Hotel Serviced Apartments Recreation Club Association Convention/Exhibition Centre Entertainment |
| Business Park | These are areas used or intended to be used for business park operations. | Business Park Science Park |
| Business Park - White | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for business park operations and other uses permissible under the White zone as a mixed-use development. | Mixed Business Park and commercial, residential, hotel (or other compatible uses) development Mixed Science Park and commercial, residential, and hotel (or other compatible uses) development |
| Business 1 (B1) | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for clean industry, light industry, public utilities, and telecommunication uses and other public installations for which the relevant authority does not impose a nuisance buffer greater than 50m. General industrial uses that meet the nuisance buffer requirements imposed by the relevant authority for general industries may be allowed in the B1 zones, subject to evaluation by the relevant and competent authorities. | Clean and Light industrial factories with one or more predominant uses as listed in the Handbook on Development Control Parameters for industrial developments. |
| Business 2 (B2) | There are areas used or intended to be used for clean industry, light industry, general industry, warehouses, public utilities, telecommunications, and other public installations. Particular industries, such as the manufacture of industrial machinery and repair may be allowed in selected areas subject to evaluation by the relevant and competent authorities. | Clean, light, and general industrial factories with one or more predominant uses are listed in the Handbook on Development Control Parameters for industrial developments. |
| Business 1 - White | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for uses permissible under the B1 zone and White zone as a mixed-use development. | Development for any one or more uses that may be allowed under the B1 zone and White zone. |
| Business 2 White | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for uses permissible under the B2 zone and the White zone as a mixed-use development. | Development for any one or more uses may be allowed under the B2 and White zones. |



| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Residential/ Institution | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for residential | 1. Residential Developments(e.g. Flats) |
| | Purpose, community institution facilities or other similar purposes. | 2. Community Institution uses(excluding funeral parlour and workers' dormitory). The type of community institution uses, and other similar developments that may be allowed are subject to evaluation by the competent authority. |
| Commercial/ Institution | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for commercial purposes, community institution facilities or other similar purposes. | Entertainment Recreation Club Offices Bank Shops Commercial School Food Centres/Restaurant Community Institution facilities, e.g., child care centres and association premises (excluding funeral parlours and workers' dormitories). The types of commercial, community institutions and other similar uses that will be allowed are subject to evaluation by the competent authority. Hotel use may be allowed, subject to evaluation by the competent authority. Residential flats will not be permitted. |
| Health & Medical Care | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for medical services. | Hospital Polyclinic Clinic/Dental Clinic Veterinary Clinic Nursing Home Medical suite |
| Educational Institution | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for educational purposes, including tertiary education. | Kindergarten (ECD and Day Care Centers) Primary School High School Institute of Technical Education (Vocational Training Centers) Polytechnic |
| | | University Religious School/Institute Foreign System School Special Education School(e.g. School for the Disabled) |
| Park | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for parks or gardens, which include pedestrian linkages for the enjoyment of the general public. | National Park Regional Park Community Park/ Neighbourhood Park Park Connectors Zoological Gardens, Botanic Gardens, etc. Where additional sites for parks are deemed necessary, they may be secured by the competent authority. The notations used to delineate the park connectors may not show their precise boundaries, which are subject to interpretation and determination by the competent authority. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Place of Worship | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for religious buildings. | Church Mosque Temple Apostolic Shrine |
| Beach Area | These are areas used or intended to be used for coastal recreational purposes for the general public's enjoyment. | Nil The notation delineating the beach areas may not show their precise boundaries. The extent of a beach area is subject to survey. |
| Civic & Community Institution | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for civic, community or cultural facilities or other similar purposes. | Civic Institutions: Courts Police Station Fire Station Prison Drug Rehabilitation Centre/ Halfway House Reformative Centre Community Institutions: Association premises Community Centre/Club Community Hall Welfare Home Child Care Centre Home for The Aged Home for The Disabled Funeral Parlour Workers' Dormitory Cultural Institutions: Television/Filming Studio Complex: Performing Arts Centre Library Museum Arts Centre/Science Centre: Concert Hall |
| Open Space | These are areas used or intended to be used as open spaces. | Wooded Area Swamp/Wetland Area Natural Open Space Public Promenades Outdoor Pedestrian Malls Landscaped Plazas |
| Sports & Recreation | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for sports and recreational purposes. | Sports Complex/ Indoor Stadium Swimming Complex Golf Course Golf Driving Range Recreation Club Campsite Chalet Marina Water Sports Centre Outward Bound School Theme Park |



| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Waterbody | There are areas used or intended to be used for drainage purposes and water areas such as reservoirs, ponds, rivers and other water channels. | River Major Drain & Canal Reservoir Pond The notations used to delineate the drainage reserves may not show their precise alignment which are subject to interpretation and |
| | | Determination by the competent authority and other relevant authorities. Additional drainage reserves may be secured by the competent authority for any locality deemed necessary. |
| Road | Some areas are used or intended for existing and proposed roads. Other uses under an elevated road may be allowed, subject to evaluation by the competent authority. | Expressway Semi-Expressway Major Arterial Road Arterial Road Primary Access Road Local Access Road Service Road & Backlane |
| | | The notations used to delineate the route of the roads may or may not show their precise alignment, which is subject to interpretation and determination by the competent authority and other relevant authorities. All roads, including their junctions, are subject to widening and improvement, as may be determined by the competent authority. Buffers along and adjoining roads may be required to be set aside where necessary by the competent authority. Additional road reserves may be secured by the competent authority for any locality deemed necessary. |
| Transport Facilities | These areas are used or intended to be used mainly for parking vehicles and transport facilities, including garages and at-grade structure of underground road tunnel and rapid transit system. | Car Park Heavy Vehicle Park Trailer Park Bus Depot/Terminal Transport Depot MRT/LRT Marshalling Yard/Depot Driving Circuit/Test Centre Petrol Station/Kiosk Fuel Station/Kiosk shall only be allowed subject to evaluation by the competent authority. |
| Rapid Transit | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for Rapid Transit purposes. | 1. MRT/LRT Station The notations denote the MRT/LRT lines and the locations of stations are diagrammatic. The precise alignment of MRT/LRT lines and the locations of stations are subject to interpretation and determination by the competent authority and other relevant authorities. |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Utility | These are areas used or intended to be used mainly for public utilities and telecommunication infrastructure, including water works, sewage disposal works and other public installations such as electrical substations. | Electrical Substation Power Station Gas Installation Natural Gas Receiving Terminal Gas Takeoff/Regulator Station Water Treatment Plant Water Reclamation Plant Service Reservoir Water Pump House Sewage Pumping Station/Land Fill Incineration Plant Desalination Plant 13. Transmitting Station/Receiving Station 14. Earth Satellite Station |
| Cemetery | These areas are used or intended for burial grounds, crematoria and columbaria. | Cemetery Crematorium Columbarium |
| Agriculture | These areas are used or intended for agricultural purposes and include plant nurseries. | 1. Agrotechnology Park 2. Aquaculture Farm (e.g. Aquarium fish) Plant Nursery Hydroponics Farm Agriculture research/ experimental station |
| Rail Port/Airport | These are areas used or intended to be used for airport/airfield or rail/port purposes. | Airport Port Area Rail Port/Airport Related Facilities Landing Sites |
| Reserve Site | These are areas of specific use that have yet to be determined. Interim uses are compatible with the uses in the locality and may be allowed subject to evaluation by the competent authority. | |
| Special Use | These are areas used or intended to be used for particular purposes. | |

AREAS OF INCORPORATION FOR URBAN SETTLEMENTS (TOWN AND RURAL SERVICE CENTRES)

Within the zones indicated herein and prescribed on Umzingwane District Master Plan Map Number [001/2024], its annexures and any subsequent amendments, the competent authorities (*URDC and STB*) as Town Settlements or Rural Service Centres, there shall be control of developments in such a manner as to preserve or promote the character of the area as indicated by the notations in the Master Plan and any development control plans as may be published by the competent authorities from time to time through use of Local Development Plans.



Table 4:3 Description of Areas of Incorporation for Urban Settlements Expansion

| Name of Place | Proposed Settlement Hierarchy | Proposed LandUses | Areas of Incorporation |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Esigodini Town Board | Town | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |
| Mawabeni | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |
| Silobi | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |
| Mathendele | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |
| Sibomvu, | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act | Work in progress |
| Sihlengeni, | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |
| Village 8 (rural service centre) | RSC | All urban settlement-related uses as set in the RTCP Act and Umzingwane Master Plan Report of Study | Work in progress |

POLICIES:

- ♣ A Call to Action – No Compromise to Service Delivery: First Stage of Interventions to Modernise the Operations of Local Authorities towards a 2030 Vision.
- ♣ Zimbabwe Human Settlement Policy of 2020.
- ♣ Sustainable Development Goals.
- ♣ Education 5.0.
- ♣ Smart City Concept.



HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING

GOAL

The plan intends to investigate and propose improvements in human settlements and the housing sector, particularly in housing supply versus demand. It will describe housing characteristics in the Town Board area, other Rural Service centres, business centres, and other rural settlements.

OBJECTIVES

1. To develop rural and urban settlements in Umzingwane through to higher order centres in the hierarchy of settlements.
2. To name streets, places and important buildings in Umzingwane District.
3. To provide adequate housing units and office space in the Umzingwane District.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To develop rural and urban settlements in Umzingwane through to higher order centres in the hierarchy of settlements.

Proposal 1:

To develop the Esigodini Town Board Area into municipality status by 2040.

Proposal 2

To develop Mawabeni and Silobi District Service Centres into Town Council Status by 2040.

Proposal 3

Mawabeni, Silobi, Mathendele, Sibomvu, Sihlengeni, Village 8 (rural service centre) into designated Growth Point status by 2040.



Proposal 4

To develop all 40 business centres into higher-order settlements (two business centres per ward).

Strategies

- i. Emphasises the need to focus on infrastructure development in the rural and urban centres to locate services conveniently to the community. Esigodini Town Board area is the first officially designated urban settlement in Umzingwane District.
- ii. The Town Board Area Management shall devote much effort to transforming Sigodini Town Board Area through the Local Board to full-fledged town status, later municipality status, and finally, city status.
- iii. The Umzingwane RDC will support the two other rural service centres, Mawabeni and Silobi, as growth points and promote at least two business centres as RSCs so that they develop through the hierarchy of settlements.

Objective 2: To number properties and re/name streets, places and important buildings in the Umzingwane District.

Proposals

Naming and renaming settlements, streets, and important buildings using local names with known meanings will enhance the identity and legibility of Umzingwane District and Esigodini in particular.

Strategies

Identify streets/roads, places, and important buildings that need to be named/ renamed in rural and urban centres. The process of naming and renaming will require wide consultation.

Objective 3: To provide adequate housing units and office space in the Umzingwane District

Proposal 1

Provide housing at 6000 housing units and office space in the Esigodini Town Board area by 2040

Proposal 2

Provide at least 1500 housing units and office space in Mawabeni, Silobi and other rural centres by 2040.

Proposal 3

To curb land shortages, intensify and reorganise the allocation of homesteads using communal and resettlement land.

Strategies

The Department of Spatial Planning and Development to facilitate the urgent delivery of residential and other layout plans. This can be done by devoting the layout plan approval process to Provincial Offices.

The central government, Umzingwane RDC, Esigodini town board area management, and the private sector must make more effort to provide more housing units and office space. The mining and agricultural sectors can anchor housing development in the district. A balance can be forged between the housing and mining industries, boosting the district's economy and accelerating the town's growth. The strategy involves all the relevant parties in maintaining existing houses and providing new ones.

In line with the Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020), the Esigodini Town Board and the Umzingwane RDC can utilise the rental housing market. The private sector, such as pension, insurance, provident funds, banks, and building societies, is encouraged and facilitated to venture into the rental housing market. This will be achieved through the construction of rental flat blocks. The flats can be left to corporates for their employees or individuals who can afford them.

According to the Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020:59), the Esigodini Town Board and the Umzingwane RDC can finance housing development through the following means:

- ♣ Appropriation from Treasury (General et al.);
- ♣ Utilisation of estates accounts of local authorities to fund infrastructure development;
- ♣ Public Private Partnerships;



- ♣ Facilitation lines of credit from regional international development partners, bilateral and multilateral financial arrangements and;
- ♣ Attraction of Foreign Direct Investments;
- ♣ Implementation of human settlement projects in conjunction with Non-Governmental Organisations and other Community-Based Organisations;
- ♣ Promotion of private sector initiatives;
- ♣ Utilisation of Insurance, Pensions and Provident Funds through the enforcement of the prescribed asset status to incorporate housing and other incentives and enhancers applicable;
- ♣ Facilitation of employer-assisted housing schemes; and
- ♣ Targeting diaspora remittances, in particular South Africa and the UK.

As stipulated in the Zimbabwe Human Settlements Policy, the strategy incorporates the vertical expansion model and encourages the construction of high-rise structures to maximise the available space. The government can provide walk-up flats/vertical utilisation of space for civil servants and a government complex to accommodate government offices (a stand has been set aside). The intention is to provide office space for the government, local authority (town board offices), private sector and Non-governmental organisations.

In order to intensify and reorganise the use of communal and resettlement land in the allocation of homesteads, there is a need for zoning of rural land followed by development control. The identified zones include homesteads, fields and grazing land. One proposal is to do villagisation and to encourage residents to settle in compact settlements in the urbanising settlements such as Esigodini, Mawabeni, Silobi and other more immense centres in the hierarchy.

POLICIES AND STANDARDS

Settlements in Umzingwane District will be developed following a hierarchy in line with the Zimbabwe 71+ Urbanisation Agenda and the First Schedule of the Urban Councils Act (29:15). The settlement governance systems of Umzingwane District will facilitate the sustainable growth of each settlement and progression along the national settlement hierarchy, thereby leading to national growth in

Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The procedure for naming streets, places, essential buildings (public buildings), the type of acceptable names, and the replacement of names are to be followed according to the Urban Councils Act (29:15) and approved Council by-laws.

The Umzingwane RDC and the Town Board Area Management will prepare a housing policy in accordance with the Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020:59) and other policies during the Plan period.

Houses under the Government Pool Properties (GPP), National Housing Fund (NHF), Properties and Housing and Guarantee Fund (NGF), and any other properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities shall be allocated under the Housing Allocation Policy (March 2024) and any other related policies during the master plan period.

CHAPTER 5



QUALITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

GOAL

The plan intends to assess the quality of the built environment in Umzingwane District (Esigodini town board area, rural services centres, business centres and rural homes) to propose solutions in light of the brilliant city concept.

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve the quality of the built environment in the Esigodini Town Board Area
2. To improve the quality of the built environment in rural centres, homesteads and mining areas

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To improve the quality of the built environment in the Esigodini Town Board Area

Proposal 1

Improve the Quality of individual buildings and precincts

Strategies

- i. Urban renewal of old parts and old buildings, in particular at Esigodini CBD by the Esigodini Town Board Committee.
- ii. The Esigodini Town Board Planning Department ensures that new buildings are of high quality in terms of visible façades that create or reinforce neighbourhood identity, provide a more prosperous pedestrian environment; facades that incorporate different textures, colours, materials, and distinctive architectural features that add visual interest to the environment. For buildings in commercial centres, attention must be given to the number of stories, fenestration and façade punctuation. There is a need to ensure diversity in building types, architectural quality and services offered.

Proposal 2:

Improve the quality of Surface materials and street furniture

Strategy

- i. The Esigodini Town Board Planning and Engineering Department will prepare detailed designs for existing and new streets in two and three dimensions to incorporate the carriageway lanes, street parking and the pedestrian zone. Depending on the width of a given street, the pedestrian zone may consist of three subzones, and these are the supplemental zone (a zone that provides for outdoor seating), the pedestrian clear zone (this is the pure sidewalk), and the planting or nature zone (also known as the landscape zone). Cycle tracks or lanes may also be incorporated into the streetscape.
- ii. Attention must be given to the quality of surface materials such as hard (paving material, colours, patterns, and texture) and soft landscaping and street furniture such as seats, billboards, litter bins, street trees, power lines, street lights, public art, boundary walls and fences, telephone lines, and other physical elements.
- iii. The street furniture must be carefully placed in an orderly and coordinated manner to avoid 'street clutter'. In this regard, coordination among the Infrastructure departments and/or private sectors, such as the Zimbabwe National Water Authority, Department of Roads, the Zimbabwe Electricity, Transmission and Distribution Company, and Tel One, is necessary.
- iv. The carriageway needs to be tarmac surfaced, stormwater drainage introduced, and road signs, culverts, and street lights introduced. On the Umzingwane River, the Town Board should separate pedestrians from vehicular flow and upgrade the bridge to two lanes.

Proposal 3

Promotion of public art in the outdoor environment.

Strategy

- i. The Esigodini Town Board encourages and provides well-thought-out public art that enhances the spirit of a place, attracts people, and can stand as a landmark. Public art engages pedestrians and makes Esigodini's outdoor environment



- attractive. Public art enhances orientation and identity and helps to reinforce a sense of place.
- ii. Public art can be in the form of a sculpture of an animal or a human statue, incorporated as part of a building, or be a standalone feature, such as a water fountain. The artworks may be symbolic of the history of Umzingwane or Esigodini, the culture in Umzingwane, and other important economic (mining, tourism, agriculture) or social activities. Public art can be used to market Esigodini and the Umzingwane District at large.
 - iii. One alternative is to place or incorporate public art in Public buildings like the Local Authority or Government offices.

Proposal 4

To maintain and enhance Urban green and forestry

Strategy

- i. The Esigodini Town Board area must encourage the maintenance of rich natural forestry both around commercial centres and residential areas. Trees play a pivotal role in the outdoor scene, and there are compelling reasons why trees are so important in the townscape. Benefits of trees include improved visual amenity, economic value addition, health promotion, and adaptation to climatic change.
- ii. There must be a deliberate effort to plant trees (street trees and within premises) and to establish great public spaces. All plantings (trees, lawn, potted plants and planters) must be placed on any site after careful thought and with a pre-determined purpose. Trees can be planted to provide shade, add to aesthetics, channel or direct views, screen noise and wind, create a wilderness corridor, or promote drainage, among other things. Great public spaces such as public parks and squares can make Esigodini town a great place to be a global attraction point. The first place to experience a town is the outside space; thus, it should be budgeted for, made unique and enriched with attractions.
- iii. An integrated public space system incorporating public parks and green corridors, especially along water courses, will introduce liveliness into the Esigodini Town Board area.
- iv. The Town Board, the community, government departments and development partners must actively participate in planning trees while being coordinated by the Town Board.

Proposal 5

Promotion of Vending (SMMEs) and other outdoor activities

Strategy

- i. The Esigodini Town Board, in collaboration with the Ministry of SMMEs, promotes and regulates vending through the design of proper facilities, including public toilets. The vending facilities must be carefully designed and located according to community needs and specific guidelines that enhance the place's friendliness and character.
- ii. The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020:59) emphasises diversifying Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) workspaces. Mixed-use high-rise MSME workspaces will accommodate more entrepreneurs.

Proposal 6

To identify and protect the distinctiveness/character or *genius loci* of Esigodini

Strategies

- i. The Town Board Area will conduct a study to discover the distinctiveness/character or *genius loci* of Esigodini.
- ii. Esigodini's distinctive character must be reflected in its layout and landscaping. It should respond to and reinforce locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape, heritage, identity, and culture.

Proposal 7

To promote Diversity in the Esigodini Town Board Area

Strategy

- i. The Town Board must promote diversity by providing variety and choice. This may come in the form of a range of functions and activities, a variety of building forms and architectural expression, diversity of local community and culture, and biodiversity.
- ii. Enormous commercial building stands, and multi-storey buildings are encouraged, such as supermarkets and hypermarkets supplying diverse goods and services. Such shops do not exist.



- iii. The local authority should introduce diverse recreational facilities, such as stadiums, indoor games, and sporting facilities, such as multicultural social clubs or sports academies.

Proposal 8

To promote legibility

Strategy

The Town Board must promote creating a Esigodini town characterised by recognisable routes, intersections, and landmarks that help people find their way around. This can be done through the introduction of road signage, landmarks, and clear name inscriptions for streets, neighbourhoods, and public buildings.

Proposal 9

Promote continuity and enclosure in the Central Business District (CBD) streetscape and other commercial centres.

Strategy

- i. The Town Board Planning Department ensures that the average street height-to-width ratio promotes outdoor spatial containment (1:3 is the agreed height-to-width ratio) in most streets in the CBD. Street height refers to the walls of buildings fronting the street. The intention is to create enclosed spaces that are visually pleasing, create a sense of place, provide a variety of visual interests, and are more comfortable at the pedestrian scale.
- ii. Spatial containment can be achieved by balancing the street width with the street height. Wide streets must be framed with high-rise buildings. In the case of the Esigodini CBD, a wide street already framed by single-storey buildings, linearly distributed street trees can be used to introduce spatial containment in the street. Spatial containment must be ensured at the design stage for proposed streets. In addition, a functional service lane system must be introduced to avoid offloading from the streets, which blocks traffic.

POLICIES AND STANDARDS

Standards for the CBD in the Esigodini Town Board area

- i. The proposed commercial buildings must have a minimum of three (3) stories unless there is a Council resolution. The existing single-story commercial buildings can be gradually converted to multi-storey buildings as part of regeneration, where the slenderness ratio is permissible.
- ii.
- iii. The setting of the minimum number of stories ensures both the intensity of land use and the creation of a balance between the street width and height. In order to promote spatial containment for the commercial buildings provided for by the expired LDP, where street width (18 meters plus parking is up to 40 meters), buildings with more than three (3) stories are encouraged. Therefore, the street layout design and width, block size and stand size shall be done with the anticipated three-dimensional effect in mind for all commercial layout plans.
- iv. A comprehensive Local Development Plan is a crucial tool for detailing Building standards for the CBD and other significant areas. This plan will outline the expected building facades, size, placement, sidewalk characteristics, street trees, seating, and the canopy system, all of which are designed to enhance human comfort and engagement. Adhering to these standards is essential for creating a harmonious and aesthetically pleasing urban environment.
- v. It is imperative that the building façade, the sidewalk (pavement), and the canopy system are continuous. This continuity is not just a design requirement, but a key element in creating an enjoyable human multisensory street environment. A cohesive streetscape contributes to the overall aesthetic appeal and functionality of the urban area.

Standards for all the zones in the Town Board Area

- ♠ The Local Authority should embrace the smart city concept and densification by developing Esigodini vertically to save land and increase land value. Densification / vertical expansion is in line with the Zimbabwe Human Settlements Policy (2020) and applies to commercial, residential, industrial, and all other zones.



According to the policy, at least 40% of land for human settlement development must be reserved to construct flats.

- ♣ The Local Authority should regulate the shape, size, inscription font, colour, and placement of signage and street furniture to avoid street clutter, improve visual quality, and ensure everyone can smoothly navigate through the sidewalk.
- ♣ The characteristics of street trees are not just multipurpose; they are the very essence of a pleasant urban environment. They define the street or sidewalk edge, provide shade, protect people on the sidewalk, attract biodiversity, and sometimes, even provide fragrant smells. In the CBD, street trees not only protect people from vehicles but also shade both the sidewalk and the car park. This multipurpose approach is not just economic, it's a testament to our commitment to creating a livable city for our citizens.
- ♣ When it comes to pedestrian safety, there's no compromise. Sidewalks should always be separated from vehicular traffic along streets. A policy that prioritizes the development of both traffic and pedestrian surfaces is not just good practice, it's a reflection of our commitment to putting people first, above vehicles.
- ♣ Any physical element has to be assessed for individual quality and harmonic relationships with existing elements before it is introduced into the outdoor space. Physical features that detract from the quality of the public space must be removed. A public space audit may be necessary.
- ♣ The quality of boundary walls and fences must be regulated to contribute to the quality of the concerned green area and surroundings and be of durable and attractive material.
- ♣ Undeveloped spaces and buffers to roads and streams have to be managed and developed where possible. Tree cutting in such areas has to be regulated. It has to be selective to balance security issues, stabilisation of sensitive buffers, environmental protection, and the preservation of historic trees, trees of medicinal and nutritional value, and trees that positively contribute to the character of an area.
- ♣ During the plan period, by-laws regulating the development of lands, public space, urban forests, game reserves, and the exploitation of natural resources for Umzingwane residents must be developed.

- ♣ Street trees should be planted in residential areas to provide shade and avoid a barren landscape, especially in high-density areas; separate sidewalks and defined pedestrian crossings should be provided for busy streets.
- ♣ Greening and soft landscaping must be encouraged, especially within extensive stands, including industrial areas. In high-density residential areas, lawns, flowers, and small potted and hanging plants are encouraged. Trees with invasive root systems, such as ficus, have to be avoided in all areas.
- ♣ Water features such as water fountains, pools, ponds and swim baths must be encouraged in public spaces and extensive stands. This approach, with greening, may tame the Esigodini hot climate through microclimates that may improve the user friendliness of the outdoor environment.
- ♣ Buildings (especially public buildings such as civic centres or stadia) and any physical elements may be consciously designed or improved to enhance Esigodini's identity and particularity regarding institutional colours, shapes, patterns, and public art. The intention is to enhance the indigenous citizenry's sense of belonging, rootedness, and place attachment. The built environment has to speak in a solidified voice to the users uniquely, engaging the visitors and thus evoking discussion.
- ♣ A Ndebele cultural Museum/centre showing the buildings of the first settlers, the history of Umzingwane, and the culture and emphasising the DNA of the Umzingwane district, particularly Esigodini, is necessary.

Promotion of flagship construction projects.

- i. Smart settlements: It will be mandatory that all layout plans for all new human settlement programs, developments, and projects provide for shared necessary infrastructure to support the provision of ICT services, such as the construction of ducts.
- ii. The **Local Development Plan (LDP)** should be reviewed and updated to provide specific standards to guide the development of Greater Esigodini Town.



Objective 2: To improve the quality of the built environment in rural centres, homesteads and mining areas

Proposal 1

Dealing with permanently closed ruinous shops and shacks, the unplanned nature of some business centres and mining settlements, and the mass change of use from service industrial stands to commercial stands.

Strategy

- i. Development control at business centres and mining areas. The RDC will employ more planning technicians and building inspectors, some of whom are mobile and based in rural areas. The shacks have to be identified and eliminated. Formalising unplanned business centres and tuckshops at the mines is a critical approach towards sanitising trade there.
- ii. Special inspection of the settlements is required in all mines, formal and informal, to ensure that miners reside in habitable rooms with the minimum services. Where people were relocated, the quality of the settlements in the new area also needs to be assessed. The effect of mining operations in terms of vibration, dust, noise, and the change of the landscape character has to be assessed, and sustainable corrective measures taken.
- iii. Given the limited land, the RDC should encourage shop owners to sell their closed shops to interested investors instead of issuing new stands. The RDC should facilitate the sales.
- iv. Given their low demand, the Department of Spatial Planning and Development should consider planning for fewer service industries.
- v. The Umzingwane RDC is proposing to take over the settlement at Shangani Mine for public use and establish a vocational training centre.

Proposal 2

Dealing with substandard buildings at homesteads and ruinous homesteads

Strategy

- i. The Government, the RDC, and NGOs should assist the poor, the aged, the orphans, and vulnerable people in acquiring basic habitable houses in their rural homes, targeting those whose huts are made of poles and dagga or other temporary materials due to poverty.
- ii. The RDC should play a crucial role in engaging traditional leadership on the issue of abandoned homes. This collaboration is not only necessary to create room for future development and to improve the quality of the built environment, but also to ensure the cultural and social aspects of the community are respected and preserved. One alternative is to resettle other families, but a challenge arises when ruins are within the homestead. A lasting and acceptable solution may be found through this collective effort.

POLICIES AND STANDARDS

- ♠ As stipulated in the Zimbabwe National Settlements Policy (2020), central and local authorities must provide social housing. This policy also ensures that social housing and institutions for vulnerable groups such as orphans and the aged are integrated into all human settlement plans. This approach can significantly enhance the quality of housing and social amenity facilities. Promoting charity at the village level is also vital to this policy.
- ♠ According to the Zimbabwe National Settlements Policy (2020), mining companies of all sizes, farmers and other private actors operating outside areas covered by operative plans will be expected to prepare and submit Settlement Plans and Development Concepts to the Local Authority for the area for consideration and approval prior to establishing settlements associated with their activities for approval. Using temporary wooden houses in mining and farming compounds is banned for environmental reasons.
- ♠ A culturally acceptable and legally compliant strategy is required to deal with abandoned and ruinous homes and associated graves. The Umzingwane RDC, in close consultation with the communities, traditional, religious and other community institutions, is expected to regulate the spatial location of settlements, design homesteads, and provide standard services



(e.g. gravesites). This approach ensures that settlement and construction choices are decided in liaison with the audience, respecting and conforming to local culture, norms and values.

- ♣ Some Town Board area policies apply to rural environments, primarily in the Rural Service Centers and District Service centres. The approach will allow for an easy transition of given settlements to higher levels.

CHAPTER 6



EDUCATION

GOAL

The major thrust is to ensure that Umzingwane Rural District Councils and the Town Board area are adequately catered for education to attain universal access to education as espoused in the country's constitution. In that regard, the district should be at par with all other districts in the country in terms of offering quality education. This will produce a society that can function within a broader at district, provincial, national and international level.

OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen existing schools in a bid to improve education.
2. To establish new schools and facilities to provide universal education. (distance issue)
3. To improve the literacy levels in the district.
4. To capacitate and expand research in tertiary institutions with modern technology.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To strengthen existing schools in a bid to improve education.

Proposal: To encourage the U.R.D.C and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary schools to rehabilitate and spruce up old schools in the district to meet the current education standards, which are synonymous with schools in other parts of the country.

Strategies

- i. Elementary education should be free. Schools in the area should be maintained in a manner conducive to learning, especially classroom blocks that are strong enough to withstand weather elements.
- ii. The other strategy is to use makeshift structures where schools do not exist in the short term. Then, the council and the government



- supporting communities can pull resources together in the long run and build structures that will serve communities over centuries.
- iii. It provides adequate and relevant infrastructure that will keep teachers comfortable and zealous about serving communities without complaints, such as adequate staff houses, reticulated water systems, electrified housing units, and classrooms.
 - iv. Piped water can lead to students drinking safe water that can be treated in reservoirs.
 - v. Develop and establish more ECD centres using the bicolour learning system. These centres are needed in most schools in the Umzingwane district.
 - vi. Reconfigure existing toilets and make them usable for minor students, especially in most schools with Blair toilets.
 - vii. Set up classroom blocks that will cater to students with various disabilities.

Objective 2: To establish new schools and facilities to provide universal education.

Proposal: To make education easily attainable in Umzingwane District, especially in resettlement areas under Umzingwane.

Strategies

- i. To shorten distances, Schools must be built within an accessible radius for all students. This can be done through partnerships between the government, URDC, communities, and International organisations. For example, Mulula Primary Schools, a community initiative, has seen the government deploy teachers while the community has come together to build the schools, with UNICEF donating a makeshift classroom in the form of a tent.
- ii. Build new schools: In Umzingwane north, more schools are needed, considering the unprecedented increase in rural population between 2000 and now. The increase in population requires the government, URDC, and communities to work together.
- iii. Technology Adoption: Schools and communities should engage Network service providers, such as Potraz, to facilitate teaching and research, which will, in turn, facilitate teaching and learning

for students.

- iv. Communities can engage in contract farming in exchange for infrastructure with the Ministry of Agriculture, selling part of their produce and building schools. e.g., in nine inward areas where the local river has plenty of water.
- v. Accommodation: Where resources are still limited, there is a need to build low-cost boarding which helps students proceed with their studies without any hindrances, which usually include distance and seasonal education due to rain, where students can cross bridges. e.g. Ward 20 area, among other areas.
- vi. Schools and Communities protect the girl child from travelling long distances to avoid being exposed to abuse along the way.

Objective 3: To improve the literacy levels in the district.

Proposal: To encourage knowledge attainment at all levels in the district.

Strategies

- i. Parents should support children with their school work from a tender age. Low retention in secondary education should be dealt with at the family to community level, and then schools should support families.
- ii. Communities should utilise government and NGO programs that pay fees for students so that they can proceed with their studies from primary school to tertiary institutions. Programs such as BEAM and DREAMS that are running in the district should be taken seriously.
- iii. Infrastructure development: There is a need for information and communication centres, which will be used by all members of the community to connect with the world at large, considering that the world is now seamless due to 41R. Proper connectivity in different council facilities dotted across the U.R.D.C. can support this.
- iv. Community engagement and empowerment: The nonformal education programs offered by the Ministry of Education should be taken more seriously by the communities. These programs will include skills development, which will result in job creation.
- v. Equity: Ensure access to quality education for girls and women in both constituencies of Umzingwane.



Objective 4: To capacitate and expand research in tertiary institutions leveraging modern technology.

Proposal 1: Establish more institutions of higher learning, considering the district's vast size. Currently, it only has one Vocational college and one University.

Strategies

- i. Building more vocational training centres in the district will increase the community skills base for the council and other private partners.
- ii. Strengthening the programs currently found at Sikoveni Vocational Training Centre is necessary. The curriculum should now be hinged on Education 5.0 so that communities benefit from heritage-based education.
- iii. The Gwanda State University should partner with different economic actors in Umzingwane District, such as Mining companies and agricultural partners, for research.

POLICIES

- ♣ The current education policy and constitutional provisions should be upheld to avert these challenges.
- ♣ The U.R.D.C. needs to request more support and assistance to build more schools in the district.
- ♣ Communities should inculcate the right and correct culture about education in their children to avoid dropping out of school and opting for Mining or Agriculture without relevant skills to fully exploit the trades.
- ♣ Make it mandatory that all communities have at least educational facilities catering to people with disabilities.

CHAPTER 7



HEALTH

HEALTH FACILITIES GOAL

This section is a call to action aimed at shaping the future of our district's health facilities. By making a deliberate effort to improve the health and wellness of our population, we can pave the way for universal access to health services. This, in turn, will elevate the standard of life and increase the life expectancy of our communities in the U.R.D.C and Town Board Area. Remember, a healthy community is a productive community, and your role in this process is crucial.

OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the current health facilities in the district.
2. To build more health facilities in the district.
3. Establish supporting facilities such as health laboratories, etc.
4. To equip clinics with adequate equipment so that they meet the required standard.
5. To strengthen the workforce in the region.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To strengthen the current health facilities in the district.

Proposal: U.R.D.C and other health partners should strive to provide quality health care to all communities in the district. This can be achieved through employing the following strategies below:

Strategies

- i. The Department of Public Works, URDC, and the Ministry of Health should improve their current facilities by expanding their district hospital and building more Morden infrastructure. This can be achieved through revenue collection and seeking funding from the government and other development partners that offer grants to improve health.



- ii. Enhanced water reticulation in health facilities across the district is crucial. This strategy, which involves collecting consultation fees paid by communities in clinics to be directed towards improving the facilities, such as sinking boreholes, will significantly improve the quality of health services and the overall health of the community.
- iii. The hospital should be equipped with a comprehensive range of modern and relevant equipment, including but not limited to, diagnostic tools, surgical instruments, and patient monitoring systems, to effectively carry out various medical procedures.
- iv. Connectivity: There is a need to establish roads that link health facilities in Umzingwane to allow easy transportation of patients from any part of the district

Objective 2: To build more health facilities in the district.

Proposal: To reduce distances and address the lack of relevant infrastructure in the area. Most Umzingwane communities walk long distances to access health services.

Strategies

- i. Improve Access to Health Facilities: This will ensure that communities are closer to facilities, reducing the distance travelled between villages and the district hospital. There is a need to engage the URDC and the government to release more funds to expedite the current projects.
- ii. Public-private partnerships: Mining companies in the district can also join and support the building and development of health facilities in the district. These facilities will, in turn, help the mine workers in the future when they fall ill with diseases related to mining, such as silicosis.
- iii. In light of the above strategy this must go a long way in assisting communities to receive proper health care within reasonable distance in the district. The fact that some district members shun their facilities and go to other cities and towns means a real need to strengthen the existing facilities.

Objective 3: To equip clinics with adequate equipment and relevant infrastructure.

Proposal: To ensure that all clinics in the district have adequate infrastructure, the government, URDC, and other development agencies in the health sector need to assist in procuring relevant equipment.

Strategies

- i. Corporate social responsibility: Mines and other large institutions operating in selected wards of the district can give back to the community by buying or donating equipment needed in hospitals and clinics.
- ii. Infrastructure development: there is need for accommodation and offices for health workers. Also the current facilities need to be corroborated by good road access, electricity, water so as to ensure staff retention and highly motivated work force. Currently doctors and nurses are sharing accommodation while in some health facilities workers are staying within the community.
- iii. Community engagement and empowerment: The communities should continue working hard by providing labour and other skills in the construction of clinics and other facilities. The process has seen more communities begin work.
- iv. There is a need to establish more supporting services, such as laboratories. The council can offer land to budding pharmacists and laboratory companies to set up facilities, especially in the town board area.

Objective 4: To strengthen the workforce in the district.

Proposal 1: To ensure that all health facilities meet the required number of qualified experts.

Strategies

- i. Employ specialists: The U.R.D.C and the Ministry of Health should offer Medical staff adequate incentives to retain health experts in the district.
- ii. Offer land: The URDC can offer land to health workers so that they can be part of the broader community and have a sense of belonging within the communities.
- iii. Application to change status: The Hospital needs to be equipped with a training school for nurses, who will later be deployed in the



district, then into the region and country-wide. This will ensure that the district has adequate staff in the future.

POLICIES

- ♣ The Ministry of Health, URDC, and other health partners should explore a multi-sector approach to improving the district's health system.
- ♣ Create value chain business at the end of primary health.
- ♣ Offer non-monetary incentives to health workers to encourage them to continue serving the district.
- ♣ Establish Poly-Clinics in the area that will assist the community after working hours.
- ♣ Safe spaces for youth and other victims should be established to allow for victims to recover.
- ♣ Establish quarantine centres for drug and substance abuse victims.
- ♣ Comply with the National Health Strategy for 2021-25, vision 2030 and any other framework that will be crafted in the future.

CHAPTER 8



CULTURE AND TOURISM

GOAL

The Umzingwane Districts should continue to restore, preserve, and rebuild monuments and other traditional sites of cultural and historical significance that can be harnessed for tourism, recreation, and leisure centres. These centres can be built in the town board area and on the ruralside of the district.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To preserve and restore monuments and other cultural sites in the district.
2. To establish a tourism corridor.
3. To recruit adequate and appropriate staff to manage the site
4. To promote/ market local tourism and international visitors.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To preserve and restore monuments and other cultural sites in the district

Proposal: To identify all sites and monuments in Umzingwane District and make them known to communities.

Strategies

- i. U.R.D.C and museums should sign a memorandum of understanding about who should manage what site and how it should be done.
- ii. There is a need to improve relations with local communication with locals in areas where sites are found to allow the community to be in charge and preserve the sites.
- iii. There is a need to fence all monuments and sites in the district.
- iv. Engage communities and share profits generated by the sites with them.



- v. Protect trees, rivers and sites where communities have rain-making ceremonies by fencing them.
- vi. Establish roads that will allow for easy connectivity.

Objective 2: To establish a tourism corridor

Proposal: To map all potential sites in the district that contribute to tourism.

Strategies

- i. Site identification: This will ensure that all scenic serendipitous sites in the area are included in a sightseeing line. For example, the corridor can start from Dula to Ward 11. The identified places will consist of the Sotshe, passing through Mwabeni, Mtshabezi, Inyankuni, Umzingwane and Lower Ncema Dams, and ruins. The sites are supported by neighbouring farms, where wildlife viewing will contribute tremendously to the corridor. These include Umzingwane National Park and so forth.
- ii. Partnerships: The U.R.D.C. and relevant tourism ministries will work together to develop the corridor. Communities should also take up the initiative that will be tabled, as it can lead to employment creation along the corridor. The ministries include the Parks and Wildlife, RIDA, Ministry of Transport, and U.R.D.C.

Objective 3: To recruit adequate and appropriate staff to manage the site.

Proposal: To make sure all sites are well catered for.

Strategies

- i. Community engagement: Communities need to take full responsibility for the sites found in their areas.
- ii. Government intervention: Employment of qualified people who will manage and market the sites.
- iii. Infrastructure development: Accommodation and offices are needed for Curators, custodians, and other service providers who will contribute to the leisure of the sites.
- iv. Also, the current facilities need to be complemented by good road access, electricity, and water to ensure staff retention and a highly motivated workforce.

Objective 4: To promote/ market local tourism to local and international visitors.

Proposal 1: To increase the visibility of the sites in Umzingwane.

Strategies

- i. Site marketing: U.R.D.C can partner with schools to teach more about these sites and make sure that students visit them during their school trips to enhance local tourism.
- ii. Internet: Marketing the sites through relevant ministries will attract the international market. In turn, the URDC can get more visitors which in turn translates to profits and greater image building for the district.
- iii. Employing experts: Use social media to attract and inform the youth about the existence of these sites both in the country and abroad.

POLICIES

- ♠ URDC can inherit sites in the districts and manage them
- ♠ Inculcate the spirit of local tourism among communities
- ♠ Affordable prices for services offered on the sites
- ♠ The Government is to embark on developing neglected sites in the province. e.g. Sotche caves.

CHAPTER 9



SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

GOAL

The Umzingwane District should continue to improve the quality of life for rural communities and residents in the town board area. This will make the lives of communities tandem with those of other places in the country and beyond. Social safety is critical (homes, orphanages and police stations are essential), and leisure centres, among others. These structures should be put.

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve and resuscitate leisure centres in the district.
2. To establish public facilities in the district, e.g. Halls and Police bases.
3. To build homes and orphanages throughout the district.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To improve and resuscitate leisure centres in the district.

Proposal: To identify all existing facilities and spruce them up.

Strategies

- i. U.R.D.C. should lead the resuscitation of the golf course and country club in the town board area. It can engage in PPPs.
- ii. There is a need to create or convert existing buildings to have more indoor games that will resonate with all age groups, especially in the town board area. Currently, snooker is only found in pubs and bars, and not every person gains entry into pubs due to beliefs and age restrictions.
- iii. Establish indoor games centres in the district.
- iv. URDC should professionally peg soccer, netball, volleyball, and handball pitches in all wards. These are key to improving talent, and the district is doing well in terms of talent development, especially in soccer.

Objective 2: To establish public facilities in the district, e.g Halls e.g. Police bases

Proposal: To capacitate communities and encourage government departments to set up structures.

Strategies

Site identification: Once sites are identified, communities can plan to put up facilities that will serve them, e.g., Halls, and Police bases, once land is available.

Objective 3: To build homes and orphanages throughout the district.

Proposal: To make sure the socially vulnerable are catered for.

Strategies

- i. Community engagement: The community plays a key role in assisting and identifying orphans, so they need to be assisted by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Where possible, orphanages can be built in all wards.
- ii. Most homes look ruinous, a sign that they might be neglected, so old-age homes need to be established.
- iii. Government intervention: Employment of qualified people who will manage and market the sites.
- iv. Infrastructure development: There is a need for accommodation and other services providers who will work in these homes.
- v. Also, the current facilities need to be complemented by good road access, electricity, and water to ensure staff retention and a highly motivated workforce.

POLICIES

- ♣ URDC will spearhead the revival of centres and build more.
- ♣ URDC will continue to avail land to communities for public facilities. Affordable prices for services offered in the leisure centre.

CHAPTER 10



INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER AND SANITATION

GOAL

The plan intends to strengthen capacities for water resources management and sanitation and further develop the District's water resources to meet existing and future demand and reduce Umzingwane Rural District's vulnerability to hydrological and climatic vulnerability.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To expand access to improved water
2. Expand access to improved sanitation and solid waste facilities in both Esigodini urban and rural areas, with particular attention to reducing open defecation in rural areas and constructing and maintaining sewer systems to manage wastewater effectively.
3. To provide Storage, transport and reticulated water to every household unit in Esigodini urban and Rural service centres
4. To implement institutional and commercial measures to ensure efficient operations in water service provision.
5. To re-introduce hygiene education programs for Umzingwane Rural District communities.

PROPOSALS

Objective 1: To Expand access to improved water supply

Proposals

Proposal 1: Community-Managed Solar-Powered Piped Water Schemes: Umzingwane District will develop and maintain solar-powered piped water schemes in all wards. These systems are more resilient and

compatible with community-based management and strengthen water point committees to ensure effective operation, maintenance, and cost recovery.

Proposed Piped Water Schemes and Solar powered Systems in Umzingwane District

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Ward no. | |
| Ward 1 | New borehole Rehabilitation of the dam wall and scooping |
| Ward 2 | Solarisation diptank |
| Ward 3 | Proposed piped water scheme along the Mtshabezi-Umzingwane Pipeline |
| Ward 4 | Solarized at diptank |
| Ward 5 | Proposed solarisation at dip tank |
| | |
| Ward 8 | Proposed solarisation dip tank |
| Ward 9 | New boreholes and solarized |
| Ward 10 | Proposed borehole at primary school solarisation at dip tank |
| Ward 12 | Proposed boreholes Proposed piped water scheme along Mtshabezi-Umzingwane Water scheme |
| Ward 13 | Need for new boreholes Piped water scheme from Umzingwane Dam |
| Ward 14 | New boreholes Piped water scheme from Inyankuni |
| Ward 15 | Water connection to reticulated water |
| Ward 16 | solarisation at the dip tank |
| Ward 17 | Proposed solar system at dip tank |
| Ward 18 | Proposed solar stem at the dip tank |
| Ward 19 | Propose solarisation in the following villages: |
| Ward 20 | Piped water scheme Inyankuni and Umzingwane-Mtshabezi Pipeline New boreholes |

Strategies

Strategy 1

Community Participation and Ownership: Umzingwane District will engage local communities in planning, implementation, and decision-making and strengthen local bodies and Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) to take ownership of water supply schemes.



Train community representatives in operation, maintenance, and financial management.

Strategy 2

Financial Sustainability: Umzingwane District will explore performance-based funding models for states and encourage community cost-sharing to cover capital, operational, and maintenance expenses.

Strategy 3

Gender Inclusion: Umzingwane District will ensure women's mandatory participation and promote gender equity in decision-making and management.

Strategy 4

Learn from Successful Models: study other community-managed schemes that have worked well to understand best practices

Proposal 2

Collaborate with NGOs and Government: Umzingwane Rural District to partner with organisations like UNICEF to improve water supply and sanitation in rural areas and advocate for sustainable water management practices and community involvement

Proposal 3

Rural Water Supply Program: Umzingwane Rural District to seek Government funding to implement a program to construct and rehabilitate water supply infrastructure, including boreholes, wells, and piped water schemes

Proposed boreholes in Umzingwane rural district

| Ward no. | Number of proposed boreholes | No. of boreholes to be rehabilitated |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ward 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Ward 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Ward 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ward 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Ward 5 | 37 | 17 |
| Ward 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Ward 7 | 15 | 7 |
| Ward 8 | 16 | 5 |
| Ward 9 | 34 | 0 |
| Ward 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Ward 11 | 30 | 0 |
| Ward 12 | 11 | 0 |
| Ward 13 | 20 | 2 |
| Ward 14 | 16 | 2 |
| Ward 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward 16 | 14 | 3 |
| Ward 17 | 55 | 0 |
| Ward 18 | 24 | 1 |
| Ward 19 | 36 | 1 |
| Ward 20 | 33 | 1 |
| Total | 539 boreholes | 56 boreholes |

Proposal 4

Water Treatment and Purification Systems: Umzingwane Rural District Council will establish water treatment and purification systems with government assistance to ensure safe and clean drinking water. The systems will be established in two rural service centres, Mawabeni Rural Service Centre and Silobi Rural Service Centre.

Proposal 5

Water Conservation and Efficiency Measures: Esigodini Town to implement water



Objective 3: To provide Storage, transport and reticulated water to every household unit in Esigodini's urban and rural service centres

Proposal 1 Lower Ncema Dam to Esigodini town water pipeline

Strategies

Strategy 1

Feasibility Study: Umzingwane Rural District to conduct a thorough feasibility study to assess the technical, economic, and environmental viability of the pipeline project and evaluate the water demand in Esigodini and the capacity of Lower Ncema Dam to meet that demand.

Strategy 2

Pipeline Design and Route Selection: Umzingwane District will engage experts to design the pipeline route, considering terrain, elevation changes, and potential obstacles. The route will be optimised to minimise land acquisition and construction challenges.

Strategy 3:

Construction and Materials: Umzingwane Rural District to select appropriate materials for the pipeline (e.g., steel, PVC, or HDPE) and ensure proper construction techniques to prevent leaks and ensure durability.

Strategy 4

Environmental Impact Assessment: Umzingwane Rural District to assess the environmental impact of the pipeline construction and mitigate any adverse effects on ecosystems, wildlife, and local communities.

Strategy 5

Community Engagement: Umzingwane Rural District to involve local communities in the planning process and address any concerns related to land use, water access, and disruptions during construction.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Water Needs Assessment in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town to identify the specific water needs and priorities of households and communities.

Strategy 2

Develop a Comprehensive Water Plan: Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town to create a plan outlining water infrastructure and service improvements, timelines, and budgets.

Strategy 3

Engage with Local Communities: Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town to engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote project adoption, and ensure ownership and sustainability.

Strategy 4

Establish a Water Management Committee: Esigodini Town will bring stakeholders, including local government, water operators, and community representatives, to coordinate and manage water services.

Objective 4

Implement institutional and commercial measures to ensure efficient operations in water service provision.

Proposal 1

Functional Areas Decision-Making: Esigodini town to base institutional arrangements on water services provision functional areas to ensure benefits of scale and scope and start by assessing practical needs and tailor the arrangement accordingly.

Proposal 2

Water Utility Reform: Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town will implement a water utility reform program to improve operational efficiency, reduce water losses, and enhance customer service.

Proposal 3

Commercialization of Water Services: Esigodini Town will commercialise water services to introduce a customer-centric approach, improve billing and collection efficiency, and reduce



operational costs.

Proposal 4

Institutional Strengthening: Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town will strengthen institutional capacity through training, capacity building, and organisational development to enhance water service provision.

These project proposals aim to improve water service provision's efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability, enhance customers' quality of life, and promote economic development.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Water Service Assessment: Assess the current water service provision to identify areas for improvement and develop a baseline for monitoring progress.

Strategy 2

Develop a Water Service Improvement Plan: Create a plan outlining institutional and commercial measures to improve water service provision, including timelines, budgets, and performance indicators.

Strategy 3

Establish a Water Service Performance Monitoring System: Develop a system to track water service provision, monitor performance, and identify areas for improvement.

Strategy 4

Implement Water Service Benchmarking: Benchmark water service provision against international best practices, identifying areas for improvement and measuring progress.

Strategy 5

Foster Private Sector Participation: Encourage private sector participation in water service provision through public-private partnerships, concessions, or management contracts.

Strategy 6

Implement Water Tariff Reform: Reform water tariffs to reflect the actual cost of water service provision, reduce subsidies, and promote water conservation.

Strategy 7

Develop a Water Service Customer Engagement and Education Program: Engage with customers to promote water conservation, improve customer satisfaction, and enhance water service provision.

Strategy 8

Strengthen Water Service Regulation: Strengthen water service regulation to ensure compliance with standards, monitoring, and enforcement of water service provision.

Strategy 9

Implement Water Service Maintenance and Rehabilitation Programs: Implement maintenance and rehabilitation programs to extend the lifespan of water service infrastructure and reduce water losses.

Strategy 10

Foster Institutional and Commercial Innovation: Encourage innovation in water service provision through research, development, and adoption of new technologies and approaches.

Strategy 11

Develop a Water Service Expansion and Upgrading Plan: Plan and implement water service infrastructure expansion and upgrading to improve coverage, quality, and reliability.

Strategy 12

Ensure Stakeholder Engagement and Participation: Engage with stakeholders, including customers, employees, and the community, to ensure ownership and sustainability of water service provision improvements.

By implementing these strategies in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town, proposals can effectively implement institutional and commercial measures to ensure efficient operations in water service



provision, enhance customers' quality of life, and promote economic development.

By implementing these strategies, project proposals can effectively re-introduce hygiene education programs in Umzingwane rural district and Esigodini town, improving the health, well-being, and economic productivity of the community.

POLICIES

Water

- ♣ *Water Conservation Policy:* Implement water-saving measures, such as fixing leaks and promoting water-efficient appliances.
- ♣ *Water Quality Monitoring Policy:* Regularly monitor and test water quality to ensure it meets national standards.
- ♣ *Water Access Policy:* Ensure equitable access to clean water for all households, schools, and healthcare facilities.

Solid Waste

- ♣ *Waste Segregation Policy:* Implement waste segregation programs to separate organic and inorganic waste.
- ♣ *Waste Collection and Disposal Policy:* Ensure regular waste collection and disposal, using environmentally friendly methods.
- ♣ *Recycling Policy:* Promote recycling programs for paper, plastic, glass, and metal waste.

Sanitation

- ♣ *Sanitation Infrastructure Policy:* Develop and maintain sanitation infrastructure, including latrines, bathrooms, and sewage systems.
- ♣ *Hygiene Education Policy:* Implement hygiene education programs to promote good sanitation and hygiene practices.
- ♣ *Menstrual Hygiene Management Policy:* Provide access to sanitary products and promote proper menstrual hygiene management practices.

Additional Policies

- ♣ *Community Engagement Policy:* Engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote ownership, and encourage participation in water, solid waste, and sanitation management.
- ♣ *Public-Private Partnerships Policy:* Collaborate with private sector entities to leverage resources and expertise for the development of water, solid waste, and sanitation infrastructure.
- ♣ *Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Policy:* Develop climate-resilient water, solid waste, and sanitation infrastructure to adapt to changing weather patterns.
- ♣ *Inclusive Access Policy:* Ensure equitable access to water, solid waste, and sanitation services for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and the elderly.
- ♣ *Monitoring and Evaluation Policy:* Regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of water, solid waste, and sanitation policies, making adjustments as needed.

By implementing these policies, Umzingwane rural district and Esigodini town can improve access to clean water, solid waste management, and sanitation services, enhancing the health, well-being, and economic productivity of the community.

ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The proposed Action Plan for the roads sector calls for a series of measures aimed at improving the status of road infrastructure in Umzingwane Rural District. These include road rehabilitation program, Upgrading of exiting gravel roads into surfaced roads, contraction of bridges culverts and maintenance of road infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES

1. To rehabilitate and maintenance of low-quality roads infrastructure in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.
2. To construct new roads to enhance accessibility to centres of economic, social and recreational importance in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.
3. To improve the management of the road infrastructure and



enhance employment creation opportunities in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

4. Minimize detrimental impacts of road construction on the environment in Umzingwanerural District and Esigodini town.

PROPOSALS

Objective 1: To rehabilitate and maintain low-quality roads infrastructure in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

The proposed Action Programme for Infrastructure is comprehensive and ambitious for the 15 years ahead. It aims to rehabilitate and upgrade the bulk of the essential infrastructure assets of the District in the coming 15 years and reinforce the existing integration of Umzingwane Rural District's infrastructure network with the other Districts.

Proposal 1

- ♣ Road rehabilitation program: The key objective of the rehabilitation program for the road network is to improve the quality of roads, and this will, as a result, improve service levels for businesses and communities throughout the district by improving access to transport and lowering its current high cost.
- ♣ Priorities for rehabilitation in the near term.
- ♣ Close attention should be given to rehabilitating damaged sections of the main gravel roads that link Esigodini Town and whole wards in the District. The following targeted roads will be implemented under the DoR, URDC and RIDA.
- ♣ Priorities for rehabilitation and surfacing in the near term in the Umzingwane District
- ♣ Mawabeni-Dula-Bulawayo 70 km(Council)
- ♣ Mawabeni-Sibomvu-Bulawayo 35 km (Council)
- ♣ Whites run- Malilangwe 46km (Council)

Strategies

Strategy 1

Assess and prioritise: Identify roads that need rehabilitation and prioritise them based on condition, traffic, volume and importance.

Strategy 2

Design and planning: Conduct thorough design and planning to ensure the rehabilitation works meet the required standards.

Strategy 3

Material selection: Select appropriate materials that can withstand traffic and weather conditions.

Strategy 4

Contractor selections: Choose experienced and qualified contractors to carry out the rehabilitation works.

Strategy 5

Quality control: Ensure the works are executed to the required standards through regular inspections and quality control measures.

Strategy 6

Community engagement: Engage with local communities to minimise disruptions and ensure that their concerns are addressed

Proposal 2

- i. Routine Maintenance Programs: Rehabilitate Existing Roads, Prioritize maintenance, repair existing roads to ensure they are in good condition—regular Graveling: Regularly gravel roads to prevent potholes and improve driving conditions.
- ii. All roads will be targeted for Routine Maintenance Programs implemented under the DoR, URDC and RIDA.
 - ♠ Ministry of Transport
 - ♠ Surfaced 81.8 km
 - ♠ Earth 15 km
 - ♠ Gravel 10 km
 - ♠ Umzingwane Rural District Council
 - ♠ Surfaced 70.7 km
 - ♠ Earth 186.6 km
 - ♠ Gravel 429.7 km
 - ♠ Road Infrastructure and Development Agency (RIDA)
 - ♠ Gravel 261 km



Strategies

Strategy 1

Regular inspections: Conduct regular inspections to identify and address minor issues before they become significant problems.

Strategy 2

Preventive maintenance: Perform routine maintenance tasks such as cleaning, clearing, and repairing minor defects.

Strategy 3

Emergency response: Establish a response plan to quickly address unexpected events such as accidents or natural disasters.

Strategy 4

Maintenance scheduling: Schedule maintenance activities to minimise disruptions and optimise resource allocation.

Strategy 5

Resource allocation: Ensure adequate resources (equipment, materials, and personnel) are allocated to maintenance activities.

Strategy 6

Performance monitoring: Monitor maintenance activities' performance to identify improvement areas.

Proposal 4

Road Infrastructure Improvement: Upgrade existing gravel roads to surfaced roads, re-gravel all roads connecting key centres and prioritise routes to economic hubs, schools, health facilities, and recreational areas

- ♠ All targeted roads will be upgraded to surfaced roads under the DoR and URDC.
- ♠ All roads will be targeted for re-gravelling under the DoR, URDC and RIDA.
- ♠ Under the URDC, all roads will be targeted for re-gravelling: routes to economic hubs, schools, health facilities, and recreational areas.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Network **planning**: Develop a comprehensive network plan to identify areas for improvement and prioritise investments.

Strategy 2

Capacity expansion: Expand road capacity to accommodate increasing traffic volumes and reduce congestion.

Strategy 3

Safety improvements: Implement safety measures like crash barriers, guardrails, and pedestrian crossings.

Strategy 4

Drainage improvements: Improve drainage systems to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion.

Strategy 5

Intelligent transportation systems (ITS): Implement ITS technologies such as traffic management systems and surveillance cameras.

Strategy 6

Green infrastructures: To reduce environmental impact, incorporate green infrastructure such as green roofs, rain gardens, and permeable pavements.

Proposal 5

- ♣ Construction, repairing, maintenance and finishing up of road structures, i.e. Bridges, Culverts and Drifts in Umzingwane Rural District
- ♣ Uncompleted bridge construction along gravel roads has also been assigned a priority to prevent further loss, as the uncompleted works are exposed to the elements.
- ♣ The proposal priorities construction of major bridges and finishing up the bridges
- ♣ Road protection works construction.
- ♣ Repairing and maintenance of all road structures in Umzingwane Rural District



Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Needs Assessment: Identify the condition and needs of road structures, bridges, culverts, and drifts to prioritise construction, repair, and maintenance activities.

Strategy 2

Develop a Road Maintenance Plan: Create a plan outlining maintenance schedules, repair priorities, and construction timelines.

Strategy 3

Engage Local Communities: Engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote ownership, and encourage participation in road maintenance activities.

Strategy 4

Train Local Workforce: Train local workers in road construction, repair, and maintenance techniques to build capacity and ensure sustainability.

Strategy 5

Use Appropriate Technology: Utilize appropriate technology, such as gravel road construction techniques, to ensure durability and sustainability.

Strategy 6

Implement quality control measures to guarantee the standard of construction, repair, and maintenance activities.

Strategy 7

Collaborate with Local Authorities: Collaborate with local authorities, such as the District Roads Office, to ensure compliance with regulations and access to resources.

Strategy 8

Leverage Resources: Leverage resources from local government, NGOs, and private sector entities to support road construction, repair, and maintenance activities.

Strategy 9

Prioritize Safety: Prioritize safety measures, such as installing guardrails and signage, to ensure the safety of road users.

Strategy 10

Monitor and Evaluate Progress: Regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of road construction, repair, and maintenance activities, making adjustments as needed.

Strategy 11

Implement Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures: Implement measures to mitigate environmental impacts, such as erosion control and drainage systems.

Strategy 12

Ensure Inclusivity: Ensure road construction, repair, and maintenance activities are inclusive, considering the needs of vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities.

By implementing these strategies, road structures, bridges, culverts, and drifts can be effectively constructed, repaired, maintained, and finished, enhancing transportation, economic productivity, and community well-being.

Objective 2: To construct new roads to enhance accessibility to centres of economic, social and recreational importance in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

Strategies

- i. **Conduct a Feasibility Study:** Assess the viability of the proposed roads, considering factors such as traffic volume, terrain, and environmental impact.
- ii. **Engage with Local Communities:** Engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote ownership, and encourage participation in the road construction process.
- iii. **Develop a Detailed Design:** Prepare a detailed design and engineering plan for the proposed roads, considering factors such as drainage, safety, and environmental impact.
- iv. **Secure Funding:** Identify and secure funding sources, such as



- government grants, private sector investment, and international funding agencies.
- v. Implement Quality Control: Ensure quality control measures are in place to guarantee the standard of road construction, including regular monitoring and evaluation.
 - vi. Collaborate with Local Authorities: Collaborate with local authorities, such as the District Roads Office, to ensure compliance with regulations and access to resources.
 - vii. Leverage Resources: Leverage resources from local government, NGOs, and private sector entities to support road construction activities.
 - viii. Prioritise Safety: Prioritize safety measures, such as installing guardrails and signage, to ensure the safety of road users.
 - ix. Implement Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures: Implement measures to mitigate environmental impacts, such as erosion control and drainage systems.
 - x. Ensure Inclusivity: Ensure road construction activities are inclusive, considering the needs of vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities.

By implementing these strategies, the construction of new roads in Umzingwane District and Esigodini town can enhance accessibility to economic, social, and recreational centres, promoting economic growth and development and improving the quality of life for local communities.

Objective 3: To improve the management of the road infrastructure and enhance employment creation opportunities in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town

Road Infrastructure Management:

- ♣ Conduct a road inventory and condition assessment
- ♣ Develop a road maintenance plan and schedule
- ♣ Implement a road maintenance program
- ♣ Upgrade and construct new roads

Employment Creation Opportunities:

- ♣ Identify and prioritise labor-intensive road maintenance and construction activities

- ♣ Provide training and capacity building for residents
- ♣ Create jobs for residents in road maintenance and construction

Encourage local entrepreneurship and economic development Strategies:

- ♣ Collaborate with local authorities and stakeholders
- ♣ Engage with local communities to raise awareness and promote ownership
- ♣ Develop a detailed project plan and budget
- ♣ Secure funding and resources
- ♣ Implement quality control monitoring, and evaluation
- ♣ Leverage resources from local government, NGOs, and private sector entities
- ♣ Prioritise safety and environmental impact mitigation measures

Ensure inclusivity and accessibility for vulnerable groups. Expected Outcomes:

- ♣ Improved road infrastructure and reduced maintenance costs
- ♣ Increased employment opportunities and economic growth
- ♣ Enhanced local capacity and entrepreneurship
- ♣ Improved road safety and reduced accidents
- ♣ Environmental impact mitigation and improved air and water quality
- ♣ Increased accessibility and inclusivity for vulnerable groups

By implementing this project proposal, Umzingwane District and Sigodini Town can improve the management of road infrastructure, enhance employment creation opportunities, and promote economic growth and development.

Objective 4: Minimize detrimental impacts of road construction on the environment

Proposals

Proposal 1

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Conduct a thorough EIA before starting any road project in Umzingwane District and Esigodini town and assess potential impacts on ecosystems, water bodies, and



wildlife.

Proposal 2

Green Infrastructure: Umzingwane Rural District should incorporate green elements like tree planting, vegetated swales, and permeable surfaces. These features help manage stormwater runoff and reduce soil erosion.

Proposal 3

Habitat Preservation: Identify ecologically sensitive areas (wetlands, forests, etc.) and design roads to avoid disrupting habitats or wildlife corridors.

Proposal 4

Noise and Air Pollution Mitigation: To reduce air pollution, noise barriers and vegetative buffers near residential areas should be used, and cleaner construction equipment should be promoted.

Proposal 5

Waste Management: Properly manage construction waste (debris, chemicals, etc.) and recycle materials where possible.

Proposal 6

Community Engagement: Involve local communities in planning and decision-making and educate residents about the project's environmental benefits.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA): Identify potential environmental impacts and develop mitigation measures.

Strategy 2

Develop Environmental Management Plans (EMP): Outline strategies to minimise environmental impacts during construction.

Strategy 3

Implement Sustainable Construction Practices: Use environmentally friendly materials, minimise waste, and optimise resource use.

Strategy 4

Protect Natural Habitats: Avoid construction in sensitive ecosystems, protect wildlife corridors, and preserve natural habitats.

Strategy 5

Manage Water Resources: Implement measures to prevent water pollution, protect water sources, and manage drainage.

Strategy 6

Control Noise Pollution: Implement noise reduction measures like sound barriers to minimize impact on nearby communities.

Strategy 7

Minimize Soil Erosion: Implement erosion control measures, such as retaining walls, to prevent soil degradation.

Strategy 8

Protect Air Quality: Implement measures to minimise dust and air pollution, such as dust suppression techniques.

Strategy 9

Engage with Local Communities: Raise awareness and involve local communities in environmental monitoring and management.

Strategy 10

Monitor and Evaluate Environmental Impacts: Regularly monitor and evaluate environmental impacts, making necessary adjustments.

Road construction projects can minimise detrimental environmental impacts by implementing these strategies, promoting sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

POLICIES

- ♣ Road Maintenance Policy: Regular maintenance of roads to prevent deterioration and extend lifespan.
- ♣ Road Safety Policy: Implement measures to reduce accidents, such as installing guardrails, signage, and markings.
- ♣ Road Upgrading Policy: Upgrade roads to improve safety, capacity, and accessibility.



- ♣ Road Network Expansion Policy: Expand road networks to connect rural areas, promote economic growth, and improve access to social services.
- ♣ Environmental Impact Mitigation Policy: Implement measures to minimise environmental impacts, such as erosion control and pollution prevention.
- ♣ Community Engagement Policy: Engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote ownership, and encourage road maintenance and development participation.
- ♣ Private Sector Investment Policy: Encourage private sector investment in road infrastructure development and maintenance.
- ♣ Road User Fee Policy: Implement road user fees to generate road maintenance and development revenue.
- ♣ Road Standards Policy: Ensure roads meet national and international standards for safety, quality, and accessibility.
- ♣ Emergency Response Policy: Develop a plan to respond quickly and effectively to road-related emergencies.
- ♣ Road Asset Management Policy: Manage road assets effectively, including inventory, condition assessment, and maintenance scheduling.
- ♣ Climate Resilient Roads Policy: Develop roads that withstand extreme weather conditions and climate change.
- ♣ Inclusive Road Design Policy: Design roads that are accessible and safe for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and people with disabilities.
- ♣ Road Traffic Management Policy: Implement measures to manage traffic flow, reduce congestion, and minimise environmental impacts.
- ♣ Road Infrastructure Monitoring Policy: Regularly monitor road conditions, traffic volume, and environmental impacts to inform maintenance and development decisions.

These policies can help ensure that road infrastructure in Umzingwane District and Esigodini town is safe, accessible, and sustainable, supporting economic growth and development while minimising environmental impacts.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

GOAL

The proposed Goal for the Traffic and Transport sector is to make the transport system safer for all people, to advance a future without transportation-related severe injuries and fatalities, to promote connectivity, trade, and economic growth through efficient transportation, and to strive for sustainable transport solutions that minimise environmental impact and support long-term development.

OBJECTIVES

1. To implement reforms that address road safety, promote safety on new and existing road networks, and promote the safe usage of the roads in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.
2. To improve public transportation options and expand transport network capacities in rural areas, which are most important for rural communities' and rural business activities' access to markets and services in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

Objective 1: To implement reforms that address road safety, promote safety on new and existing road networks and promote the safe usage of the roads in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

PROPOSALS

Proposal 1

- ♠ To introduce Road Safety Education in Esigodini town and Umzingwane Rural District:
- ♠ Community Workshops: Conduct workshops to educate residents about safe road usage.
- ♠ School Programs: Introduce road safety education in schools.
- ♠ Awareness Campaigns: Promote safe driving practices through campaigns and media.

Strategies

Strategy 1 Incorporate Road Safety into School Curriculum:

- ♠ Integrate road safety education as a regular part of the school curriculum.



- ♣ Ensure lessons are ongoing and not just one-time events.

Strategy 2 **Interactive Lessons and Practical Application:**

- ♣ Provide teachers with proper training to deliver engaging road safety lessons.
- ♣ Give students opportunities to apply their knowledge and skills practically.

Strategy 3 **Pedestrian Safety Programs:**

- ♣ Teach student will learn about risks for pedestrians and safe walking strategies.
- ♣ Plan safe walking routes and emphasise pedestrian safety

Proposal 2 Enforcement and Monitoring:

- ♣ Traffic Police: Increase patrols and enforce traffic rules.
- ♣ Speed Checks: Implement speed checks and penalties for speeding.
- ♣ Regular Inspections: Inspect vehicles for roadworthiness.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Targeted Compliance Monitoring: Assess and document compliance with permits and regulations and support the enforcement process through evidence collection.

Strategy 2

Timely Non-Compliance Response: Select appropriate enforcement instruments promptly and ensure timely actions in response to non-compliance.

Strategy 3

Monetary Penalties: Set meaningful fines for non-compliance, create deterrence, and encourage adherence to rules.

Strategy 4

Feedback Loop: Provide feedback on implementation challenges to improve regulations and continuously monitor and adapt enforcement strategies

Proposal 3

- ♣ To introduce Emergency Response Preparedness:
- ♣ Emergency Numbers: Display emergency contact numbers along roads.
- ♣ First Aid Training: Train community members in basic first aid.
- ♣ Response Teams: Establish local response teams for accidents.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Risk Assessment and Mitigation: Identify potential hazards, assess their impact, and develop strategies to mitigate risks and prevent emergencies.

Strategy 2

Disaster Planning and Training: Create detailed emergency plans for various scenarios and train personnel on response procedures and roles.

Strategy 3

Community Education and Awareness: Educate the public about emergency preparedness and conduct drills and exercises to reinforce knowledge¹.

Strategy 4

Coordination with First Responders: Collaborate with local emergency services and ensure a swift and effective response during crises

Objective 2: To improve public transportation options and expand transport network capacities in rural areas that are most important for access to markets and services by rural communities and rural business activities in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town

Proposals

- ♣ Minibus Taxi Services: Introduce minibus taxis to provide door-to-door transportation services for rural communities.
- ♣ Rural Road Upgrading: Upgrade and maintain rural roads to improve safety and reduce travel times.
- ♣ Transport Hubs: Establish transport hubs strategically to connect



rural communities to main transportation networks.

- ♣ Community-Based Transport Initiatives: Support community-based transport initiatives like carpooling and ride-sharing programs.
- ♣ Rural Transport Cooperative: Establish a rural transport cooperative to manage and maintain transport services owned and operated by rural communities.
- ♣ Public-Private Partnerships: Foster partnerships between government, private sector, and local communities to improve transport infrastructure and services.
- ♣ Transport Demand Management: Implement transport demand management strategies to optimise transport services and reduce congestion.
- ♣ Rural Transport Information System: Develop a rural transport information system to provide real-time information on transport services and schedules.
- ♣ Capacity Building and Training: To improve transport management and maintenance, provide training and capacity building for rural transport operators and communities.
- ♣ Rural Transport Safety Initiatives: Implement rural transport safety initiatives, such as road safety campaigns and emergency response services.
- ♣ Inclusive Transport Services: Ensure transport services are inclusive and accessible to all members of rural communities, including women, youth, and people with disabilities.

These project proposals aim to improve public transportation options and expand transport network capacities in rural areas of Umzingwane District, enhancing access to markets, services, and business opportunities for rural communities and businesses.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Transportation Needs Assessment: Identify specific transportation needs and priorities of rural communities and businesses.

Strategy 2

Establish a Transport Coordination Committee. This committee would Bring stakeholders, including local government, transport operators, and community representatives, to coordinate and manage transport services.

Strategy 3

Develop a Comprehensive Transport Plan: Create a plan outlining transport infrastructure and service improvements, timelines, and budgets.

Strategy 4

Upgrade and Maintain Rural Roads: Implement regular maintenance and upgrading of rural roads to improve safety and reduce travel times.

Strategy 5

Introduce Affordable and Reliable Transport Services: Establish affordable and reliable transport services, such as buses and minibuses, to connect rural communities to markets and services.

Strategy 6

Promote Public-Private Partnerships: Foster partnerships between government, private sector, and local communities to improve transport infrastructure and services.

Strategy 7

Implement Transport Demand Management Strategies: Optimize transport services and reduce congestion through strategies like carpooling and ride-sharing.

Strategy 8

Develop a Transport Information System: Provide real-time information on transport services and schedules through a transport information system.

Strategy 9

Build Capacity and Train Transport Operators: Provide training and capacity building for transport operators and communities to improve



transport management and maintenance.

Strategy 10

Ensure Inclusive Transport Services: Ensure transport services are accessible and inclusive for all members of rural communities, including women, youth, and people with disabilities.

Strategy 11

Monitor and Evaluate Progress: Regularly assess project progress, impact, and sustainability to make adjustments and improvements.

Strategy 12

Engage with Local Communities: To raise awareness, promote project adoption, and ensure ownership and sustainability.

By implementing these strategies, project proposals can effectively improve public transportation options and expand transport network capacities in rural areas of Umzingwane District, enhancing access to markets, services, and business opportunities for rural communities and businesses.

POLICIES

- ♣ **Road Maintenance Policy:** Regular maintenance of roads to prevent deterioration and extend lifespan.
- ♣ **Road Safety Policy:** Implement measures to reduce accidents, such as installing guardrails, signage, and markings.
- ♣ **Road Upgrading Policy:** Upgrade roads to improve safety, capacity, and accessibility.
- ♣ **Road Network Expansion Policy:** Expand road networks to connect rural areas, promote economic growth, and improve access to social services.
- ♣ **Environmental Impact Mitigation Policy:** Implement measures to minimise environmental impacts, such as erosion control and pollution prevention.
- ♣ **Community Engagement Policy:** Engage with local communities to raise awareness, promote ownership, and encourage road maintenance and development participation.
- ♣ **Private Sector Investment Policy:** Encourage private sector

investment in road infrastructure development and maintenance.

- ♣ Road User Fee Policy: Implement road user fees to generate road maintenance and development revenue.
- ♣ Road Standards Policy: Ensure roads meet national and international standards for safety, quality, and accessibility.
- ♣ Emergency Response Policy: Develop a plan to respond quickly and effectively to road-related emergencies.
- ♣ Road Asset Management Policy: Manage road assets effectively, including inventory, condition assessment, and maintenance scheduling.
- ♣ Climate Resilient Roads Policy: Develop roads that withstand extreme weather conditions and climate change.
- ♣ Inclusive Road Design Policy: Design roads that are accessible and safe for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and people with disabilities.
- ♣ Road Traffic Management Policy: Implement measures to manage traffic flow, reduce congestion, and minimise environmental impacts.
- ♣ Road Infrastructure Monitoring Policy: Regularly monitor road conditions, traffic volume, and environmental impacts to inform maintenance and development decisions.
- ♣ These policies can help ensure that road infrastructure in Umzingwane District and Esigodini town is safe, accessible, and sustainable, supporting economic growth and development while minimising environmental impact

ENERGY AND POWER SECTOR

GOAL

The Goal is to expand and upgrade the grid to ensure reliable and efficient transmission and distribution of electricity in Esigodini Town and Umzingwane rural District.

OBJECTIVES

1. To connect electricity in every household in Esigodini urban, Rural Service Centres and rural communities
2. To attract additional international investors to operate as IPPs within the Umzingwane rural district and to strengthen the enabling environment for private investment in the power sector.



PROPOSALS

Objective 1: To connect electricity in every household in Esigodini's urban and rural communities

Proposal 1

Grid Extension Project in Umzingwane District: Extend the existing grid from nearby urban areas to reach rural communities, schools, healthcare facilities, and economic centres in Umzingwane district.

Proposal 2

Solar mini-grids: Establish solar mini-grids to provide electricity to remote villages and communities, with battery storage for nighttime use.

Proposal 3

Off-Grid Solar Home Systems: Provide individual solar home systems for households, schools, and healthcare facilities, including training and maintenance support.

Proposal 4

Renewable Energy Micro-Grid: Develop a micro-grid using a combination of solar, wind, and hydropower to electrify the district, with energy storage and backup systems.

Proposal 5

Energy Access and Economic Development: Electrify vital economic centres, such as markets, agricultural processing facilities, and small-scale industrial areas, to boost economic growth and job creation.

Proposal 6

Rural Electrification through Community-Based Approaches: Umzingwane rural district and Esigodini town to engage local communities in the planning, implementing, and maintaining electrification projects, ensuring ownership and sustainability.

Proposal 7

Umzingwane District Electrification Master Plan: Develop a comprehensive master plan to guide electrification efforts, prioritising areas of greatest need and identifying potential energy sources and infrastructure requirements.

Proposal 8

Public-private partnerships: Collaborate with private sector companies to finance, build, and operate electrification projects, leveraging expertise and resources.

Proposal 9

Energy Efficiency and Appliance Support: Provide energy-efficient appliances and training to households and businesses, promoting sustainable energy use and reducing energy costs.

Proposal 10

Capacity Building and Training: To ensure the long-term maintenance and management of electrification infrastructure, offer training and capacity-building programs for local technicians, engineers, and community members.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Feasibility Study_: Assess the district's energy needs, existing infrastructure, and potential energy sources to determine the most suitable electrification options.

Strategy 2

Develop a Master Plan_: Create a comprehensive plan outlining the electrification strategy, including grid extension, off-grid solutions, and energy efficiency measures.

Strategy 3

Engage with Stakeholders: Collaborate with local communities, government agencies, and private sector partners to ensure ownership and support.

Strategy 4

Secure Funding: Explore financing options, such as grants, loans, and public-private partnerships, to support project implementation.

Strategy 5

Grid Extension:

- ♠ Identify suitable grid extension points



- ♣ Design and construct transmission and distribution lines
- ♣ Install substations and transformers

Strategy 6:

Off-Grid Solutions_:

- ♣ Identify suitable locations for solar mini-grids or individual solar home systems
- ♣ Design and install systems with battery storage and backup generators (if needed)

Strategy 7

Energy Efficiency Measures_:

- ♣ Conduct energy audits and assessments
- ♣ Implement energy-efficient lighting and appliances
- ♣ Promote sustainable energy use practices

Strategy 8

Capacity Building and Training_:

- ♣ Train local technicians and engineers in electrification and maintenance
- ♣ Provide education and awareness programs for communities and businesses

Strategy 9

Project Management and Monitoring:

- ♣ Establish a project management unit to oversee the implementation
- ♣ Set up a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and identify areas for improvement

Strategy 10:

Community Engagement and Participation:

- ♣ Encourage community involvement in project planning and implementation
- ♣ Foster ownership and responsibility among residents

Strategy 11

Technology Transfer and Innovation:

- ♣ Introduce new technologies and innovations to improve electrification efficiency and sustainability
- ♣ Encourage knowledge sharing and skills transfer

Strategy 12

Sustainability and Maintenance:

- ♣ Develop a maintenance schedule and plan
- ♣ -Ensure long-term sustainability through community ownership and private-sector partnerships

By implementing these strategies, the project proposals to electrify the Umzingwane rural district can be successfully executed, providing reliable and sustainable energy access to the local communities.

Objective 2: To attract additional international investors to operate as IPPs within Umzingwane rural district and to strengthen the enabling environment for private investment in the power sector

Proposals

Proposal 1

Conduct a Feasibility Study: Assess the district's energy needs, existing infrastructure, and potential energy sources to determine the most suitable electrification options.

Proposal 2

Develop a Master Plan: Create a comprehensive plan outlining the electrification strategy, including grid extension, off-grid solutions, and energy efficiency measures.

Proposal 3

Engage with Stakeholders: Collaborate with local communities, government agencies, and private sector partners to ensure ownership and support.

Proposal 4

Secure Funding: Explore financing options, such as grants, loans, and public-private partnerships, to support project implementation.



Proposal 5

Grid Extension:

- ♣ Identify suitable grid extension points
- ♣ Design and construct transmission and distribution lines
- ♣ Install substations and transformers

Proposal 6

Off-Grid Solutions:

- ♣ Identify suitable locations for solar mini-grids or individual solar home systems
- ♣ Design and install systems with battery storage and backup generators (if needed)

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Energy Efficiency Measures:

- ♣ Conduct energy audits and assessments
- ♣ Implement energy-efficient lighting and appliances
- ♣ Promote sustainable energy use practices

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Capacity Building and Training:

- ♣ Train local technicians and engineers in electrification and maintenance
- ♣ Provide education and awareness programs for communities and businesses

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- ♣ Establish a project management unit to oversee the implementation
- ♣ Set up a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and identify areas for improvement

Proposal 1

Community Engagement and Participation:

- ♣ Encourage community involvement in project planning and implementation
- ♣ Foster ownership and responsibility among residents

Proposal 1

Technology Transfer and Innovation:

- ♠ Introduce new technologies and innovations to improve electrification efficiency and sustainability
- ♠ Encourage knowledge sharing and skills transfer

Proposal 12

Sustainability and Maintenance:

- ♠ Develop a maintenance schedule and plan
- ♠ Ensure long-term sustainability through community ownership and private-sector partnerships

By implementing these strategies, the project proposals to electrify the Umzingwane rural district can be successfully executed, providing reliable and sustainable energy access to the local communities.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Stakeholder Analysis: Identify key stakeholders, their interests, and roles in attracting IPPs and strengthening the enabling environment.

Strategy 2

Develop a Comprehensive Investment Promotion Strategy: Create a strategy to promote Umzingwane District as an attractive investment destination for IPPs.

Strategy 3

Establish a One-Stop Shop: Set up a single point of contact for IPPs to facilitate licensing, permitting, and other regulatory requirements.

Strategy 4

Streamline Licensing and Permitting Processes: Simplify and accelerate regulatory processes to reduce barriers to entry for IPPs.

Strategy 5

Develop Standardized IPP Agreements: Establish clear and transparent power purchase agreements (PPAs) to reduce negotiation time and costs.



Strategy 6

Enhance Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure: Upgrade and expand infrastructure to ensure reliable and efficient power evacuation and supply.

Strategy 7

Implement a Competitive Tender Process: Conduct transparent and competitive tenders for IPPs to ensure fair and equal opportunities.

Strategy 8

Provide Incentives and Supportive Policies: Offer attractive incentives, such as tax breaks, feed-in tariffs, or other benefits, to encourage IPP investment.

Strategy 9

Build Local Capacity and Skills: To enhance technical and financial expertise and provide training and capacity building for local stakeholders, including IPPs.

Strategy 10

Foster Stakeholder Engagement and Awareness: Engage with local communities, stakeholders, and IPPs to raise awareness and build support for IPP investment.

Strategy 11

Develop a Risk Mitigation Framework: Establish mechanisms to mitigate risks for IPPs, such as guarantees, insurance products, or other instruments.

Strategy 12

Monitor and Evaluate Progress: Regularly assess and evaluate the effectiveness of strategies and make adjustments as needed.

By implementing these strategies, Umzingwane District can create an attractive investment environment for IPPs, strengthen the enabling environment for private investment in the power sector and ensure a reliable and sustainable power supply to meet growing energy demands.

POLICIES

- ♣ Energy Access Policy: Ensure universal access to electricity for all households, businesses, and institutions.
- ♣ Renewable Energy Policy: Promote the development and use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydro power.
- ♣ Energy Efficiency Policy: Implement measures to reduce energy consumption and promote energy-efficient technologies and practices.
- ♣ Grid Expansion and Upgrade Policy: Upgrade and expand the grid to ensure reliable and efficient transmission and distribution of electricity.
- ♣ Off-Grid Energy Policy: Provide off-grid energy solutions for remote and rural areas, such as solar home systems and mini-grids.
- ♣ Energy Security Policy: Ensure a stable and secure energy supply to meet the demands of the district and town.
- ♣ Environmental Sustainability Policy: Promote environmentally sustainable energy solutions to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change.
- ♣ Energy Education and Awareness Policy: Educate and raise awareness among the public on energy efficiency, safety, and sustainability.
- ♣ Private Sector Investment Policy: Encourage private sector investment in the energy sector to promote competition and innovation.
- ♣ Energy Infrastructure Development Policy: Develop energy infrastructure such as transmission lines, substations, and distribution networks to support economic growth and development.
- ♣ Energy for Social Services Policy: Ensure that all healthcare facilities, schools, and water treatment plants can access reliable and affordable electricity.
- ♣ Energy Pricing Policy: Ensure fair and competitive energy pricing to promote economic growth and development.
- ♣ Energy Regulation Policy: Establish a regulatory framework to ensure a safe, reliable, and efficient energy supply.
- ♣ Energy Research and Development Policy: Promote research and development in the energy sector to identify new energy sources and improve energy efficiency.



- ♣ Energy Emergency Response Policy: Develop a plan to respond quickly and effectively to energy-related emergencies.
- ♣ By implementing these policies, Umzingwane District and Esigodini town can ensure a sustainable, reliable, affordable energy supply supporting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. Sent from my iPhone

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

GOAL

The plan establishes reliable broadband infrastructure, including optic cables and wireless networks, to cover the entire district.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide access to reliable internet and telecommunications services in Umzingwane Rural District
2. To enhance Education and Health Services
3. To promote Agriculture and Livelihoods in the Umzingwane rural district

PROPOSALS

Objective 1: To provide access to reliable internet and telecommunications services in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini Town.

Proposals

Proposal 1

Broadband Infrastructure Deployment: Establish reliable broadband infrastructure, including fibre-optic cables and wireless networks, to cover the entire District and Ensure high-speed internet access for schools, healthcare centres, and local businesses.

Proposal 2

Mobile Network Expansion: Extend mobile network coverage to remote villages and areas with low population density and improve signal strength and reliability for voice calls and data services.

Proposal 3

Community Connectivity Centres: Establish community centres equipped with computers and internet access, promote digital

literacy, and train residents to use technology effectively.

Proposal 4

Local Content Development: Encourage the creation of local content (websites, apps, and services) relevant to Umzingwane's culture, language, and needs and foster collaboration among local developers and entrepreneurs.

Proposal 5

Affordable Services: Work with telecom providers to offer affordable data plans and call rates and bridge the digital divide by making services accessible to all income levels.

Strategies

- i. Conduct a Needs Assessment: Identify areas with limited or no internet and telecommunications services.
- ii. Develop a Telecommunications Infrastructure Plan: Outline the required infrastructure, including fibre optic cables, cell towers, and internet exchange points.
- iii. Partner with Telecommunications Operators: Collaborate with private sector operators to invest in infrastructure development.
- iv. Implement a Fibre Optic Backbone: Connect major towns and institutions with fibre optic cables for high-speed internet.
- v. Deploy Cell Towers: Install cell towers to provide mobile network coverage and internet access.
- vi. Establish Internet Exchange Points: Create Internet exchange points to reduce latency and improve internet speeds.
- vii. Implement a Last-Mile Solution: Connect remote areas using wireless technologies like Wi-Fi, LTE, or satellite.
- viii. Develop a Digital Literacy Program: Educate the community on internet usage and digital skills.
- ix. Establish Public Internet Access Points: Create public internet access points like libraries, community centres, and internet cafes.
- x. Ensure Affordability: Implement pricing models that make internet and telecommunications services affordable for the local community.
- xi. Monitor and Evaluate: Regularly monitor and evaluate the project's progress and impact.
- xii. Engage with Local Communities: Engage with local communities to raise awareness and promote the benefits of internet and



- telecommunications services.
- xiii. Develop a Maintenance and Repair Plan: Ensure regular maintenance and repair of infrastructure to minimize downtime.
 - xiv. Encourage Private Sector Investment: Encourage private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure development.
 - xv. Develop a Digital Economy Strategy: Develop a strategy to leverage internet and telecommunications services for economic growth and development.

By implementing these strategies, Umzingwane District and Esigodini town can improve access to reliable internet and telecommunications services, promoting economic growth, social development, and digital inclusion.

Objective 2: To enhance Education and Health Services

Proposal 1

E-Learning Platform: Develop an online platform to provide access to educational resources, virtual classrooms, and remote learning opportunities.

Proposal 2

Digital Literacy Program: Implement a program to improve digital literacy skills among students, teachers, and communities.

Proposal 3

Online Resource Library: Create a digital library with educational resources, e-books, and research materials.

Proposal 4

Virtual Science and Technology Labs: Establish virtual labs for science and technology experiments and simulations.

Proposal 5:

Teacher Training and Support: Provide training and support for teachers to integrate technology effectively into their teaching practices.

Health

Proposal 1

Telemedicine Services: Establish telemedicine services for remote consultations, diagnosis, and treatment.

Proposal 2

Electronic Health Records (EHRs): Implement an EHR system for efficient storage, retrieval, and sharing of patient information.

Proposal 3

Remote Patient Monitoring: Develop a system for remote monitoring of patients with chronic conditions.

Proposal 4

Health Education and Awareness: Create a platform for health education, awareness, and community engagement.

Proposal 5

Emergency Response System: Establish an emergency response system for quick response to medical emergencies.

Shared Proposals

Proposal 1

Broadband Infrastructure Upgrade: Upgrade broadband infrastructure to enhance connectivity and internet access.

Proposal 2

Digital Skills Training: Provide training and capacity building for digital skills, including online safety and cyber security.

Proposal 3

Community Engagement and Awareness: Engage with local communities to raise awareness about the benefits and potential of telecommunications in education and health.

Proposal 4

Public-Private Partnerships: To support project implementation and sustainability, Foster partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society.



Proposal 5

Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly monitor and evaluate project progress, impact, and sustainability.

These project proposals aim to harness the power of telecommunications to enhance education and health services, improving access, quality, and outcomes for communities.

STRATEGIES

Education

Strategy 1

Conduct a Needs Assessment: Identify specific educational needs and priorities.

Strategy 2

Develop a Comprehensive Plan: Create a plan outlining project goals, objectives, timelines, and budgets.

Strategy 3

Establish Partnerships: Collaborate with educational institutions, government agencies, and private sector organisations.

Strategy 4

Infrastructure Development: Upgrade or establish necessary telecommunications infrastructure (e.g., broadband, Wi-Fi).

Strategy 5

Content Development: Create and curate relevant digital educational content.

Strategy 6

Teacher Training: Provide training and support for teachers to integrate technology into their teaching practices effectively.

Strategy 7

Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly assess project progress, impact, and sustainability.

Health

Strategy 1

Needs Assessment and Planning: Identify healthcare priorities and develop a comprehensive plan.

Strategy 2

Telemedicine Infrastructure: Establish necessary telemedicine infrastructure (e.g., video conferencing, remote monitoring systems).

Strategy 3

Healthcare Provider Training: Train healthcare providers on telemedicine technologies and procedures.

Strategy 4

Patient Education and Awareness: Educate patients on telemedicine services and benefits.

Strategy 5

Electronic Health Records (EHRs) Implementation: Establish an EHR system for efficient patient data management.

Strategy 6

Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly assess project progress, impact, and sustainability.

Shared Strategies

Strategy 1

Stakeholder Engagement: Engage with local communities, educational institutions, healthcare providers, and government agencies.

Strategy 2

Capacity Building: Provide training and capacity building for teachers, healthcare providers, and technical staff.

Strategy 3

Public-Private Partnerships: Foster partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society to support project implementation and sustainability.



Strategy 4

Infrastructure Sharing: Share telecommunications infrastructure to reduce costs and enhance efficiency.

Strategy 5

Content Sharing: Share digital educational and health content to maximise resources.

Strategy 6

Regular Maintenance and Upgrades: Ensure regular maintenance and upgrades of telecommunications infrastructure and systems.

These strategies can help effectively implement telecommunications project proposals, enhance education and health services, and improve communities' quality of life.

Objective 2: To promote Agriculture and Livelihoods in the Umzingwane rural district

Proposals

Proposal 1: Develop a digital agriculture platform to inform farmers about best practices, market prices, and weather updates.

Proposal 2

Mobile Extension Services: Establish a mobile extension service to provide farmers with real-time advice and support from agricultural experts.

Proposal 3

E-Extension Platform: Create an e-extension platform to provide online training and capacity building for farmers and agricultural extension officers.

Proposal 4

Market Access Platform: Develop a digital platform to connect farmers with markets, traders, and suppliers.

Proposal 5

Digital Payment Systems: Implement digital payment systems to enable farmers to receive payments for their produce efficiently.

Proposal 6

Weather Insurance Services: Introduce weather insurance services to protect farmers from crop failure due to adverse weather conditions.

Proposal 7

Livestock Monitoring System: Develop a digital system to monitor livestock health and provide farmers with real-time updates.

Proposal 8

Establish a farm management information system to help farmers manage their farms efficiently.

Proposal 9

Digital Literacy Program: Implement a digital literacy program to equip farmers with the necessary skills to use digital technologies.

Proposal 10

Telecommunications Infrastructure Upgrade: Upgrade telecommunications infrastructure in Umzingwane Rural District to enhance connectivity and internet access.

These proposals aim to leverage telecommunications to improve agricultural productivity, market access, and livelihoods in Umzingwane Rural District, promoting sustainable economic growth and development.

Strategies

Strategy 1

Conduct a Needs Assessment: Identify specific needs and priorities of farmers and agricultural communities.

Strategy 2

Establish Partnerships: Collaborate with local government, agricultural organisations, and private sector entities.

Strategy 3

Develop a Comprehensive Plan: Create a plan outlining project goals, objectives, timelines, and budgets.



Strategy 4

Infrastructure Development: Upgrade or establish necessary telecommunications infrastructure (e.g., cell towers, fibre optic cables).

Strategy 5

Digital Literacy Training: Provide training and capacity building for farmers and agricultural extension officers.

Strategy 6

Content Development: Create relevant digital content (e.g., agricultural tips and market information) and disseminate it through various channels.

Strategy 7

Mobile Extension Services: Deploy mobile extension services to remote farming communities.

POLICIES

- ♣ **Universal Access Policy:** Ensure all households and businesses access reliable, affordable telecommunications services.
- ♣ **Infrastructure Development Policy:** Encourage private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure development.
- ♣ **Spectrum Management Policy:** Efficiently manage spectrum allocation to ensure optimal use and minimise interference.
- ♣ **Numbering Policy:** Implement a numbering system that allows for efficient use of resources and easy dialling.
- ♣ **Quality of Service Policy:** Ensure telecommunications services meet minimum quality standards.
- ♣ **Consumer Protection Policy:** Protect consumers from unfair practices and ensure dispute resolution mechanisms are in place.
- ♣ **Cyber security Policy:** Implement measures to protect telecommunications networks and services from cyber threats.
- ♣ **Data Privacy Policy:** Ensure telecommunications service providers protect user data and maintain privacy.
- ♣ **Emergency Services Policy:** Ensure access to emergency services like 911 or 112.
- ♣ **Digital Inclusion Policy:** Promote digital literacy and access to telecommunications services for underserved communities.

- ♠ **Competition Policy:** Encourage competition among telecommunications service providers to drive innovation and affordability.
- ♠ **Environmental Impact Policy:** Ensure telecommunications infrastructure development minimises environmental impact.
- ♠ **Public Safety Policy:** Implement measures to ensure telecommunications services support public safety and emergency response.
- ♠ **Disability Access Policy:** Ensure telecommunications services are accessible to people with disabilities.
- ♠ **Research and Development Policy:** Encourage innovation and R&D in telecommunications to drive growth and development.

These policies can help promote universal access, infrastructure development, and consumer protection while driving innovation and economic growth in Umzingwane Rural District and Esigodini town.

CHAPTER 11



MINING

GOAL

To map, regulate and coordinate mining and spatial planning activities to achieve sustainable utilisation of mineral resources while benefiting the local community.

Objectives

1. To promote environmentally responsible mining techniques and practices.
2. To enhance the livelihoods of local communities through sustainable mining activities.
3. To strengthen governance and regulatory frameworks for sustainable mining.
4. To build capacity among mining stakeholders regarding sustainable practices.

Introduction

Small-scale mining, while economically beneficial, often leads to significant environmental degradation. This proposal outlines sustainable strategies to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of small-scale mining. The strategies include regulatory reforms, adoption of environmentally friendly technologies, community engagement, and sustainable land management practices. Effective implementation of these strategies can help balance economic development and environmental conservation.

Proposals and Strategies

Objective 1: Promote environmentally responsible mining techniques and practices

Proposal 1: Regulatory Reforms and Enforcement (to be done by experts in the fields of Mining, Metallurgy in cooperation with law enforcement).

Developing Comprehensive Legal Frameworks

The government should establish clear and comprehensive legal frameworks to regulate small-scale mining activities. These frameworks must include provisions for environmental impact assessments (EIAs), mining permits, and mandatory rehabilitation plans.

Strengthening Monitoring and Enforcement

Enhanced monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are crucial to ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. These include regular inspections, remote sensing technologies, and community-based monitoring systems.

Promoting Transparency and Accountability

Creating platforms for transparency and accountability in the mining sector can help curb illegal activities and ensure that mining operations adhere to environmental standards. This can be achieved through public reporting systems and stakeholder engagement.

Proposal 2: Adoption of Environmentally Friendly Technologies (Ministry of Mines).

Introducing Sustainable Mining Techniques

Encouraging sustainable mining techniques, such as gravity concentration and direct smelting, can reduce the environmental impact of small-scale mining. These methods are less invasive and generate less waste compared to traditional practices.

Utilising Biodegradable Chemicals

Replacing harmful chemicals like mercury and cyanide with biodegradable alternatives can significantly reduce water and soil contamination. This can be achieved through training programs and incentives for miners to adopt safer practices.

Implementing Water Management Systems

Efficient water management systems, including wastewater recycling and treatment, can mitigate water pollution and reduce the impact on local water resources. Constructed wetlands and sedimentation ponds are effective solutions.



Proposal 3: Community Engagement and Capacity Building (District Leadership).

Raising Environmental Awareness

Educational campaigns and training programs focused on the environmental impacts of mining and the benefits of sustainable practices can change local attitudes and behaviours. Community workshops and school programs are practical tools.

Promoting Alternative Livelihoods

Developing alternative livelihoods such as agroforestry, eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture can reduce reliance on mining and promote environmental conservation. Support from NGOs and government agencies is critical.

Strengthening Community Governance

Empowering local communities to manage their natural resources through community-based organisations and cooperatives can lead to more sustainable and equitable outcomes. This includes providing legal recognition and support.

Proposal 4: Sustainable Land Management Practices (EMA and Environmental expects)

Implementing Land Reclamation Projects

Mandating land reclamation projects for mined areas can restore ecosystems and prevent further environmental degradation. Techniques such as reforestation, soil stabilisation, and habitat restoration are essential.

Encouraging Agroforestry

Agroforestry, which integrates trees and shrubs into agricultural systems, can enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, and provide additional income for local communities. This practice can be promoted through training and incentives.

Developing Integrated Land Use Plans

Integrated land use plans considering ecological, social, and economic factors can help balance mining activities with environmental

conservation. These plans should be developed collaboratively with all stakeholders.

Objective 2: Enhance the livelihoods of local communities through sustainable mining activities.

Sustainable mining can provide economic benefits while minimising environmental impacts and enhancing the livelihoods of local communities. This proposal outlines sustainable mining strategies that support community development, including economic diversification, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement.

Proposal 1: Economic Diversification

Promoting Alternative Livelihoods

Encouraging the development of alternative livelihoods such as agriculture, agroforestry, and eco-tourism can reduce dependency on mining and provide additional income sources. Training programs, microfinance, and market access initiatives can support this diversification.

Developing Local Enterprises

Supporting local entrepreneurship and small businesses related to mining, such as equipment maintenance and the supply of goods and services, can create job opportunities and stimulate local economies.

Value Addition to Mining Products

Encouraging the local processing and value addition of mined products can increase income for miners and communities. This includes initiatives like gemstone cutting, jewellery making, and mineral refining.

Proposal 2: Capacity Building and Education (Esigodini Agricultural, Sikoveni Vocational Training Centre)

Technical Training for Miners:

Training on sustainable mining practices, safety standards, and efficient resource utilisation can enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact. Training programs can be conducted through partnerships with technical schools and mining organisations.



Environmental Education

Raising awareness about the environmental impacts of mining and the importance of conservation can foster sustainable practices. Educational campaigns, workshops, and community meetings are practical tools.

Financial Literacy and Business Skills

Training programs on financial literacy, business management, and entrepreneurship can empower miners and community members to manage their income better and invest in sustainable ventures.

Policy 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Community Participation (CO, Council chairperson, Councillors, MPs, Chiefs)

Participatory Decision-Making

Involving local communities in decision-making processes related to mining activities ensures that their needs and concerns are addressed. Establishing community committees and regular consultations can facilitate this.

Benefit Sharing

Implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms, such as community development funds or royalties, can ensure that local communities receive a fair share of the profits from mining activities.

Building Strong Partnerships

Forming partnerships between governments, mining companies, NGOs, and local communities can enhance collaboration and resource sharing and support sustainable development initiatives and conflict resolution.

Objective 3: Strengthen governance and regulatory frameworks for sustainable mining.

Strengthening governance and regulatory frameworks for sustainable mining in Umzingwane District will require a coordinated effort involving government, industry, and communities. By implementing these strategies, the district can promote responsible mining practices, protect the environment, and ensure that the benefits of mining are shared equitably. Continuous improvement and adaptation of these frameworks will be essential to address evolving

challenges and opportunities in the mining sector.

Proposal 1: Enhance Governance Structures (Council)

- ♣ Establish a Central Mining Authority: Create a dedicated authority to oversee all mining activities, ensuring coordinated and effective governance.
- ♣ Capacity Building: Provide training and resources to government officials to enhance their ability to effectively manage and regulate the mining sector.
- ♣ Transparency Initiatives: We propose to implement measures that will significantly increase the transparency in the licensing process, revenue management, and allocation of mining benefits, ensuring a fair and open system that instills confidence in all stakeholders.
- ♣ *Proposal 2: Regulatory Framework Enhancement (Mining and Environmental Experts)*
- ♣ Comprehensive Mining Legislation: Update and expand existing mining laws to cover all aspects of sustainable mining, including environmental protection, worker safety, and community rights.
- ♣ Standardised Procedures: Develop transparent and standardised procedures for licensing, environmental impact assessments (EIAs), and mine closure plans.
- ♣ Incentives for Sustainable Practices: Introduce legal provisions that incentivise mining companies to adopt sustainable practices, such as tax benefits or expedited permitting processes for those meeting high environmental standards.

Policy 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Participation

- ♣ Multi-Stakeholder Committees: Establish committees comprising government representatives, mining companies, local communities, and civil society organisations to ensure all voices are heard in the decision-making process.
- ♣ Public Consultations: Mandate regular public consultations before the approval of mining projects to gather input from affected communities and other stakeholders.
- ♣ Community Benefits Agreements: Require mining companies to enter into agreements with local communities that outline the



benefits they will receive and the measures taken to mitigate negative impacts.

Policy 4: Monitoring and Enforcement (special task force, police)

- ♣ Regular Inspections: Conduct frequent inspections of mining sites to ensure compliance with regulations—Utilise modern technologies such as remote sensing and drones for more effective monitoring.
- ♣ Penalties for Non-Compliance: Establish and enforce strict penalties for violations of mining regulations, including fines, suspension of operations, and revocation of licenses.
- ♣ Third-Party Audits: Independent third-party audits of mining operations are required to verify environmental and social standards compliance.

Objective 4: Build capacity among mining stakeholders regarding sustainable practices.

Policy 1: Increase Knowledge and Skills

Equip mining stakeholders with the knowledge and skills required to implement sustainable practices.

Policy 2: Promote Best Practices

Disseminate and promote the adoption of best practices in sustainable mining.

Policy 3: Foster Collaboration and Networking

Encourage collaboration and networking among stakeholders to share experiences and solutions.

Policy 4: Enhance Stakeholder Engagement

Engage all relevant stakeholders in capacity building to ensure broad-based support and participation.

Strategies for attaining objective 4

Training and Education Programs:

- ♣ Workshops and Seminars: Organize regular workshops and seminars on sustainable mining practices, covering environmental management, health and safety, and community engagement.

- ♣ Certification Programs: Develop certification programs in partnership with educational institutions to provide formal training in sustainable mining techniques.
- ♣ On-site Training: Provide on-site training sessions at mining operations to offer hands-on learning experiences.

Development of Educational Materials:

- ♣ Guidelines and Manuals: Create comprehensive guidelines and manuals on sustainable mining practices tailored to different mining operations.
- ♣ Online Resources: Develop an online platform with resources such as e-learning courses, webinars, and best practice case studies.

Technical Assistance and Support:

- ♣ Expert Consultation: Offer consulting services from experts in sustainable mining to provide tailored advice and support to mining companies and artisanal miners.
- ♣ Pilot Projects: Implement projects demonstrating sustainable practices and serving as learning models for other operations.
- ♣ Research and Innovation: (Government in association with Higher and Tertiary Institutions)
- ♣ Funding for Research: Allocate funds for research into new technologies and methods that promote sustainability in mining.
- ♣ Collaborative Research Initiatives: Encourage collaboration between mining companies, research institutions, and government agencies on sustainable mining projects.

Policy and Regulatory Support:

- ♣ Incentives for Capacity Building: Provide incentives such as grants or tax breaks for mining companies that invest in training and capacity building for their workforce.
- ♣ Regulatory Requirements: Incorporate capacity building as a requirement in mining licenses and permits to ensure that all mining operations engage in continuous learning.

Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration:

- ♣ Multi-Stakeholder Forums: Establish forums for regular dialogue



and knowledge exchange among government, industry, and community stakeholders.

- ♣ Community Education Programs: Develop educational programs for local communities to increase awareness of sustainable mining practices and their benefits.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ♣ Tracking Progress: Implement a system to track the progress of capacity-building initiatives and assess their impact on adopting sustainable practices.
- ♣ Feedback Mechanisms: Create mechanisms for stakeholders to provide feedback on capacity-building programs and suggest improvements.
- ♣ Building capacity among mining stakeholders in Umzingwane District regarding sustainable practices is essential for achieving long-term sustainability in the mining sector. By implementing these strategies, stakeholders will be better equipped to adopt and promote environmentally responsible, socially equitable, and economically viable mining practices. Continuous engagement, education, and collaboration will be critical to the success of these initiatives.

Mining Companies can also contribute to the development of the communities surrounding them. This can be done with these objectives in mind:

- ♣ Promote Socio-Economic Development: Ensure that mining activities contribute positively to the socio-economic development of surrounding communities.
- ♣ Enhance Quality of Life: Improve residents' living standards and quality of life.
- ♣ Foster Sustainable Development: Support long-term, sustainable community development initiatives.
- ♣ Strengthen Community Relations: Build strong, positive relationships between mining companies and local communities.

Strategies for attaining this objective:

- ♣ Community Development Agreements (CDAs):
- ♣ Formal Agreements: Require mining companies to enter CDAs with local communities outlining mutual obligations and benefits.

- ♠ **Inclusive Negotiations:** Ensure that CDAs are negotiated inclusively, with representation from all community segments, including women, youth, and marginalised groups.
- ♠ **Clear Terms:** Define clear terms in CDAs for contributions to community development, including financial support, infrastructure projects, and social programs.

Financial Contributions:

- ♠ **Community Development Funds:** Establish community development funds financed by mining companies. These funds should be managed transparently and used for local development projects.
- ♠ **Royalty Sharing:** Implement a system where a percentage of mining royalties is allocated directly to local communities for development projects.

Infrastructure Development:

- ♠ **Roads and Transportation:** Support constructing and maintaining roads and transportation infrastructure to improve connectivity and access to markets and services.
- ♠ **Water and Sanitation:** Invest in water supply and sanitation projects to ensure communities can access clean water and proper sanitation facilities.
- ♠ **Health and Education:** Fund the construction and improvement of healthcare facilities and schools, ensuring access to quality health and education services.

Economic Empowerment:

- ♠ **Local Employment:** Prioritize hiring residents for mining operations and related activities. Provide training and capacity building to enhance their skills and employability.
- ♠ **Support for Local Businesses:** Encourage and support the growth of local businesses by sourcing goods and services locally. Provide training and financial support to local entrepreneurs.
- ♠ **Agricultural Support:** Implement programs to support local agriculture, including training, market access, and infrastructure development.



Social Programs:

- ♣ Health Initiatives: Fund healthcare initiatives such as mobile clinics, vaccination programs, and health education campaigns.
- ♣ Education and Scholarships: Provide scholarships and educational support programs for local students to enhance their access to higher education.
- ♣ Cultural and Recreational Facilities: Invest in cultural and recreational facilities to improve community well-being and cohesion.

Environmental Stewardship:

- ♣ Environmental Conservation Projects: Fund and participate in environmental conservation projects, including reforestation, wildlife protection, and sustainable land management.
- ♣ Community Training: Provide training for community members on environmental stewardship and sustainable practices.

Key Policies that can be implemented

Environmental Protection Policies:

- ♣ **Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs):** Mandate comprehensive EIAs for all new mining projects and significant expansions of existing operations. EIAs should include public consultations and be reviewed by an independent panel of experts.
- ♣ **Pollution Control:** Establish strict limits on mining operations' emissions, effluents, and waste. Require the use of the best available technologies to minimise pollution.
- ♣ **Rehabilitation and Reclamation:** Require mining companies to develop and implement mine closure plans, including land rehabilitation and reclamation. Companies must set aside financial resources for these activities from the start of operations.
- ♣ **Biodiversity Conservation:** Protect areas of high biodiversity value from mining activities. Implement buffer zones around protected areas and important water bodies.

Social Responsibility Policies

- ♣ **Community Engagement:** Mandate regular consultations with local communities throughout the lifecycle of mining projects. Ensure that community concerns and suggestions are addressed.

- ♣ **Benefit Sharing:** Develop frameworks for fair distribution of mining benefits to local communities, including royalties, community development agreements, and employment opportunities.
- ♣ **Health and Safety:** Implement stringent health and safety regulations to protect mine workers and nearby communities. Provide regular health and safety training and ensure access to healthcare facilities.

Economic Efficiency Policies

- ♣ **Resource Management:** Promote efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources. Encourage practices that maximise resource recovery and minimise waste.
- ♣ **Local Content Requirements:** Mandate that mining companies source goods and services locally wherever possible. Promote capacity building for local suppliers and contractors.
- ♣ **Revenue Transparency:** Require mining companies to disclose payments to the government and local authorities publicly. Support initiatives like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to promote transparency and accountability.

Regulatory Compliance Policies

- ♣ **Licensing and Permits:** Establish clear and transparent procedures for granting mining licenses and permits. Include environmental and social criteria in the assessment process.
- ♣ **Monitoring and Enforcement:** Strengthen regulatory agencies' capacity to monitor and enforce compliance with mining laws and regulations. Use modern technologies such as remote sensing and GIS for effective monitoring.
- ♣ **Penalties for Non-Compliance:** Implement strict penalties for violations of mining regulations, including fines, suspension of operations, and revocation of licenses.
- ♣ **Continuous Improvement:** Establish a mechanism for regularly reviewing and updating mining policies and regulations to address emerging challenges and incorporate best practices.

CHAPTER 12



AGRICULTURE

Introduction

The study report revealed that agriculture and mining remained the critical drivers of the Umzingwane community's livelihoods. It was noted that several opportunities required either strengthening or improving. These were settlement patterns, animal production, crop production, dry land and irrigation crops, agricultural produce marketing, and responsible consumption through safeguarding the environment.

Purpose of the Written Statement

The written statement attempts to address issues and challenges raised by the report of study regarding agriculture, settlement, and land use in Umzingwane District. It will further acknowledge good practices that should be strengthened.

Objectives

1. To review agricultural production (animal production, crop production, fisheries, irrigation schemes, and irrigated gardens) in Umzingwane District and proffer a solution for a food-secured community.
2. To review the commercialisation of agriculture (cereal and legume production), marketing of agriculture products and opportunities for agro-industry and agroecology.
3. To review the existing four land use classifications, propose changes where required, and strengthen the zoning of land for specific agricultural purposes with a view to meeting future development needs.
4. To promote optimum land use underpinned with a need to safeguard the environment.

Proposals and strategies

Objective 1: To review agricultural production (animal production, crop production, fisheries, irrigation schemes and irrigated gardens) in Umzingwane District and proffer a solution towards a food-secure community.

The challenge of breeding heifers and bulls that did not always attract better prices through a quality product

Proposals and strategy:

Crossbreeding supported with Artificial insemination and livestock pass-on schemes:

The opportunity for cross-breeding can be strengthened by purchasing breeding bulls to go together with heifer pass-on schemes, which were taking place in livestock-producing wards in the district. Bulls and heifers introduced in the District should include Simmental, Tuli, Hereford, Brahman and Beef Master. These breeds, where they have not been introduced in the wards, would have to start on a trial basis using different treatments, such as non-supplementing and supplementing conditions and non-treatment and treatment conditions.

The introduction of new breeds should, however, not compromise the meat quality or cows' mothering ability. It should be noted that the market prefers natural rather than artificial production, which is a crucial health consideration. This should be done with exhaustive research. Furthermore, introducing breeds inwards should not replace traditional cattle that have withstood the test of time, hence the emphasis on thorough research. Better breeds will naturally attract better quality and better prices. The idea is that livestock farmers' markets should not just be restricted to the local market. However, farmers with good quality produce can be in a consortium with Shangani Holistic to participate in the EU market.



Policy guidelines

A breeding policy differentiating pure breeds should be improved through selection, while mixed breeds should be improved through grading.

Responsibility: Ministry responsible for Agriculture

Improving management of dipping facilities

- ♣ The list of dip tanks collected during the RoS indicated that some required maintenance and rehabilitation, while others had a shortage of water.
- ♣ The proposal and strategy would be to reinforce and support dipping committees with funds to maintain and rehabilitate structures on their own rather than having the government do it.

Policy guideline

The government should craft a framework that, over and above DVS scheduled dipping, provides for farmers to use private resources to control ticks and prevent tick-borne diseases, thereby promoting the health of their livestock.

Responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture through DVS

Improving livestock access to feed (demonstration plots, planting grasses in wet places, irrigation schemes, gardens and vleis and pen feeding for the markets).

Proposals and strategy

Farmers with access to water should be encouraged to grow fodder for their livestock to wage against losses during the drier season or when there are high incidences of veld fires. Such fodder should be consistent with health considerations such that beef quality will improve rather than deteriorate due to supplementary feeding. Silage making is rarely promoted, but it is one of the easier ways of preserving feed for cattle during winter. The process is cheap, accessible to most farmers and has positive results in maintaining cattle weights throughout the year.

Policy guideline

The government should craft a policy where new products and projects entering an area are accompanied by research and extension funds to enable their success. This will avoid dumping without follow-up strategies, hence little or no learning in the absence of verifiable records.

Responsibility: Agriculture Ministry and partners.

Low livestock prices have caused farmers to prefer private buyers over RDC-organized sales, which has caused conflicts as farmers avoid being levied.

Proposals and strategy

The government should consider reintroducing livestock auctions, as was the case with CSC in the past. CSC tended to set the pace for fair pricing as buyer number one. The strategy will also assist RDCs in collecting levies on cattle sales in real-time.

Policy guideline

The government should consider introducing a policy that will control livestock sales and give CSC the first monopoly to set prices. The policy will have the extra benefits of disease control and control of livestock movement, thereby defeating the possibility of cattle rustling.

Responsibility: Local government and DVS

Stray livestock have continued to cause fatal accidents along the highway

Proposals and strategy

- ♣ Several proposals are as follows:
- ♣ Re-introduce fences, then use road funds to hire patrollers from the community in that stretch of the road to monitor fences daily on a walkable or use of bicycle distance basis.
- ♣ The other option is to introduce patrol vehicles along the roads to remove cattle. This can also be financed through the road fund.
- ♣ Consider installing GPS collars/ trekkers on livestock to alert farmers to the location of their cattle in real-time.



- ♠ Community awareness programmes can be intensified. Alternatively, roadside animal shelters can be constructed to halt animals before alerting owners.
- ♠ Establish livestock crossing points, preferably with rumble strips on the highway.
- ♠ Install road signs, the priority being danger warning signs, as most are no longer available on the main highway and rural roads.

Policy guideline

Communities should be made aware of policies that govern the management of animals, such as the Animal Welfare Act of 2006, which specifies how animals should be cared for and protected.

Responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture through DVS

Wild animals like warthogs, hyenas, leopards and wild dogs threaten livestock and crop production.

Proposal: Introduce or reintroduce the CAMPFIRE concept of resource management.

Policy guideline

The government should deliberately allow councils to form PAC control monitors and facilitate their arming.

Responsibility: Home Affairs Ministry, Local Government Ministry and National Parks

Fewer animals in the district against its carrying capacity

Proposal

- ♠ cross breeding
- ♠ heifer and bull scheme
- ♠ improving grazing and pasture management
- ♠ facilitate livestock loans by the government

Policy guidelines

Agriculture financing and credit can be the policy guide to facilitate an increase in livestock.

Responsibility: Ministry of Responsible for Agriculture

On crop production and fisheries, the objective will seek to address the following:

Cereal and legume production and productivity remain largely subsistence, with minimal crop contribution to GMB, possibly because of climate change, lack of adequate inputs or restrictive means of production (agricultural technology)

Proposal and strategy

- ♣ Introduce loans to purchase agriculture-related technology for farmer groups rather than individuals
- ♣ Improve grains and legumes producer prices.
- ♣ Increase GMB access to inputs and determination for distribution.

Policy guide

- ♣ Community awareness programmes on the nine policy pillars in Agriculture so that their participation in agriculture production is guided accordingly. Specific to agriculture technology, the policy guide would be:
 - ♣ Agricultural knowledge, technology and innovation
 - ♣ Production and supply of agricultural inputs

Responsibility

- ♣ Government through AGRITEX and partners
- ♣ Irrigation schemes and gardens were constrained with enough water available for crop growth.

Proposal and strategy

Weir dams, coffer dams, sand dams, and even dam de-siltation must be encouraged so that more water is available for irrigation. Well points can be sunk in weir and sand dams to extract water for irrigation and domestic use.

Policy guide



The government will introduce a priority water use policy based on circumstances of need. Water supplied to BCC from Umzingwane district's dams will gradually be reduced as the Gwayi / Shangani dam enters Bulawayo supplies.

Responsibility: Government through ZINWA

Low prices or late payment of deliveries to GMB cause farmers to sell maize to alternative buyers in the market and challenge accessible roads and bridges.

Proposal and strategy

- ♣ GMB needs to consider contract farming for all farmers receiving inputs from it. This can be twofold: half of the free inputs can be contracted while the other half is not.
- ♣ Improve producer prices and pay on time.

Policy guide

The government sets time limits for the payment of produce in order to retain farmers' confidence.

Responsibility: Government through GMB

Communities have poor access to fish resources in the district

Proposal

The district has dams where fishing takes place. At the same time, a number of irrigation schemes can embark on fish farming, while farmers with private water resources can equally create fish ponds on their plots. Oil, tinned processed fish, and dried salted fish can be produced at a canning factory or strategic Growth Points in the District.

Policy guide

Craft policy that enhances sustainability and biological diversity that will strengthen ruraleconomies through fish farming.

Responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Objective 2

To review the commercialisation of agriculture (cereal and legume production), marketing of agriculture products and opportunities for agro-industry and agroecology.

Poor yields challenge farmers.

Proposals and Strategy 1

Strengthening and promotion of the Intwasa concept to increase yields for all farmers

Policy guide

- ♣ Three 9-point agriculture promotion pillars will guide the policy. These are:
- ♣ Agricultural knowledge, technology and innovation
- ♣ Production and supply of agricultural inputs
- ♣ Resilience and sustainable agriculture

Responsibility: RDC, Traditional leaders and AGRITEX

Proposals and Strategy 2

Farmers do not have a fallback mechanism in a drought or food shortage—re-introducing and promoting the Isiphala seNkosi concept.

Policy guide

The policy will be guided by cluster 1 of the nine policies that are meant to promote:

- ♣ Agriculture
- ♣ Food and nutrition security and resilience.

Responsibility: AGITEX, traditional leaders and RDC

Farmers are constrained by markets

Proposal

Linking farmers with ARDA for agriculture value addition and beneficiating possibly through reopening the West Nicholson canning factory



Policy guide

The policy will be guided by cluster 5 of the 9-point agriculture revival plan, which is:

- ♣ Agricultural marketing; and
- ♣ Trade development

Responsibility: AGRITEX, ARDA, RDC, Shangani Holistic
Farmers have limited access to credit and finance.

Proposal

Credit facilities use 99 lease agreements and title deeds to enable farmers to secure credit. The government guarantees leases, while titled farms must act as a guarantee. AGRITEX should do due diligence to ensure that registered persons on lease and title access borrowing, not third parties.

Policy guide

Clusters 6 and 7 of the 9-point agriculture plan should be used to facilitate borrowing. This being:

- ♣ Agricultural finance and credit
- ♣ Access, tenure security and land administration

Responsibility: Agriculture Bank, AGRITEX, Ministry of Agriculture

Isolated calls from some community members arising from notable investments in rural homes had proposed title to communal land.

Proposal

As much as this may seem ideal to encourage communal land housing projects, title surveys should be restricted to Growth Points while communal land remains in the hands of the state. This will protect communal land from falling into the hands of a few land barons as people may be encouraged to sell. This is from a background that communal land would appreciate beyond the capacity of Umzingwane citizens to purchase it.

Policy guide

This should remain guided by the Communal Lands Act.

Responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture through Lands Department and AGRITEX

Objective 3

To review the existing four land use classifications, propose changes where required, and strengthen the zoning of land for specific agricultural purposes to meet future development needs.

Proposals about communal lands, A2 and small-scale commercial areas.

The proliferation of new settlements in communal and resettlement areas, as well as invasions of large-scale commercial farms like the Shangani Holistic, thereby affects arable and grazing.

Proposal

- ♣ Regularise settlers who had used space within the residential and arable lands of original settlers. These could be the offspring of original settlers.
- ♣ Relocating settlers who had invaded grazing land may offer them stands as growth points so that grazing land remains an economic space for livestock farmers.
- ♣ Reduce arable land for all farmers to 3 Ha maximum given climate change given that production has to be intensified under Intwasa, requiring less land under cultivation.
- ♣ Introduce a deliberate policy that will encourage farmers to learn and replicate production systems at Shangani Holistic, especially in A2 and Small-Scale Commercial, as this can be done as joint ventures.
- ♣ The government should never allow new land invasions as this would likely derail Vision 2030.

Policy guide

The following two pillars will guide the policy:

- ♣ Resilience and sustainable agriculture
- ♣ Institutional arrangement for policy implementation



Responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture through AGRITEX. Proposals about large-scale commercial farms

Large-scale farms were subject to invasions, a case being Shangani Holistic.

Proposal

- ♣ Communities that had invaded large-scale farms were most likely to interfere with land use disposition for the farms. Furthermore, they would disrupt government arrangements regarding agreements, foreign markets, and relationships.
- ♣ The proposal would be to relocate invaders to areas where space could be found as the large-scale farms could be used for the following purposes:
 - ♣ Take the lead in sustainable agriculture, conservancies and infrastructure development
 - ♣ Take the lead in selecting and grading livestock to support communal small-scale and A2 farmers.
 - ♣ Facilitate entry into foreign markets for communal, A2 and Small Scale Commercial.

Policy guide

The policy should be related to agreements with foreign governments, related agencies, and affected farmers if such farmers are linked to the supply of products to foreign markets. One such policy from the nine pillars would be:

- ♣ Agricultural marketing and trade development.

Objective 4

To promote optimum land use underpinned with a need to safeguard the environment.

Deforestation

Deforestation is an environmental concern as people continue to open up new areas for settlement and firewood harvesting. The practice has opened land to erosion, climate change effects, flooding in low-lying areas, and decreased crop production. Natural forestry products like honey from bees have been known to be lost to deforestation.

Proposal and strategy

The proposal will be to support communities with soft loans to invest in renewable energy like solar.

New settler communities may consider relocating to Growth Points, where they can use gas, solar and electricity instead of firewood.

Policy guide

The Government should continue allowing free duty on solar products but regulate the sector to ensure product quality.

Responsibility: Government through Energy Regulatory Authority.

Veld fires

Veld fires have been known to destroy vast grazing areas, leaving livestock stranded.

Proposal and strategy

- ♣ to strengthen fire fighting committees by providing fire beaters or creating them where they are unavailable.
- ♣ Fire knowledge will also be strengthened through awareness campaigns.
- ♣ reduce biomass before the fire season by harvesting grass and sending it to less grassed areas.
- ♣ Baling has already been seen to occur successfully in some areas and benefit those areas without grass.

Policy guide

Communities should be guided by EMA to formulate fire management plans that identify roles and responsibilities in the event of a fire challenge, be it at communal, A2, Small-Scale Commercial, or Large-Scale Commercial farms. Communities should be made aware of the Environmental Management Act Chapter 20: 27 in relation to fire prevention and control.

Responsibility: EMA, RDC, AGRITEX

Protection of wetlands

Farmers had invaded wetlands mainly for gardening purposes.

Proposal and strategy



- ♠ Regulate the use of wetlands by defining conservation methods rather than prohibiting the use or trying to enforce nonuse. This could be done by strictly protecting natural species like bananas and sugar cans in wetlands and stream banks.
- ♠ As for stream bank cultivation, communities have produced vegetables at these sites without observing regulated distances from stream banks.

Policy guide

Communities must be aware of the Environmental Management Protection of Wetlands policy and utilise it per the policy document.

Responsibility: EMA, RDC, AGRITEX.

Mining claims in agriculture productive land

Proliferation of mining claims on agricultural productive land.

Proposal and strategy

Review the Mines and Minerals Act and allow for comparative benefits of mining and agriculture.

Policy guide

The government should speed up the process of reviewing the Mines and Minerals Act so that it does not always take precedence over agricultural productive land.

Responsibility: Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Local Government.

Pollution

Communities noted that pollution had become an issue regarding waste disposal and carbon monoxide.

Proposal

The proposal will be:

- ♠ Introduce co-owned agricultural equipment like tractors and walk-behind energy-driven ploughs. These should be used alongside traditional methods. This is necessary to control carbon monoxide and ensure the environment has limited pollution. Co-ownership

might mean a limited number of, say, one motorised piece of equipment for every ten farmers rather than one piece of equipment for every farmer.

- ♣ To reinforce and make it law the once-a-month Friday policy of cleaning up of environments.
- ♣ Chemicals should be used in moderation, and the green triangle chemicals should be promoted ahead of the orange and purple triangle chemicals to protect users' health.

Policy guide

Safe use of pesticides awareness to communities.

Responsibility: Ministry of Health through the Environmental Health department

Chemicals are used for agricultural production, both cropping and livestock production.

Communities noted that the use of chemicals, especially in gardens, was high owing to a high infestation of pests.

Proposal and strategy guide

- ♣ Reducing the use of chemicals while promoting the growing of cereals and legumes under inorganic conditions is proposed.
- ♣ The strategy could be to separate pricing, where foods grown under inorganic conditions attract higher prices and are ready for acceptance in the market.
- ♣ Use of intercropping with vegetables to control pests like onions.
- ♣ The market should discourage livestock growth enhancement drugs. The strategy would be to test all livestock arriving at the market for traces of growth enhancement hormones. Those with such traces should be downgraded and prices lowered. In any case, research has it on record that such Growth Enhancement Hormones (GEH) have caused cattle to be aggressive in handling, at times nervous, and may suffer from rectal prolapse.

Policy guide

- ♣ The policy should be on the safe use of pesticides
- ♣ Encouragement of cropping under inorganic production



Responsibility: Environmental Health Department.

Conclusion

- ♣ The proposals and strategies in this document can be used either in isolation or as a whole as they guide policy and direction regarding issues that continue to affect agriculture and land use in Umzingwane District.
- ♣ Various government departments and Partners will need to make a concerted effort to work together in developing communities as per the country's vision for 2030.

CHAPTER 13



ECONOMIC PROFILE AND MARKETING

ECONOMIC PROFILE AND MARKETING

GOAL

To study and understand the Planning Area's economic system (formal and informal), how it has changed over time, and the key factors, either internal or external, influencing this pattern of change in the critical sectors of the local economy and come up with ways of improving the lagging areas and further strengthening and protecting the more robust sectors of the economy; to improve the local authority's capacity to collect revenue; and to proffer marketing strategies for the place and the products from the Umzingwane District.

OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the sources of livelihood in the district, thereby improving the well-being of people.
2. To increase crop and animal productivity in the district.
3. To increase mineral output/ productivity in the district
4. To increase employment and address observed gender disparity in the district employment profile
5. To increase revenue collected by the rural district council.
6. To increase visitor numbers and spending by enhancing the marketing of tourism products in the district.
7. To effectively market the district as an attractive tourist and investment destination

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To strengthen the sources of livelihoods, thereby improving the well-being of people in the district.

Proposal: The people in the district need to be empowered through different initiatives so that they can earn a sustained better living from their primary sources of livelihood, namely agriculture and



mining and other available resource endowments

Strategies

- ♠ i. Agricultural and Mining Support: Agriculture and mining are significant sources of livelihood. Therefore, there is a need for support to enhance productivity. To some extent, the majority of the community are farmers; therefore, support that provides access to credit, training programs, and agricultural extension services can help increase yields and income. Increased availability of seeds, fertilisers, and other inputs, resuscitation of defunct irrigation systems, and encouragement of adoption of improved farming techniques.
- ♠ Local small-scale alluvial and surface miners need proper support to operate. A less expensive milling plant within the district that supports small-scale miners is needed, as the current plants, owned by large companies, charge between 30% and 40% of the processed gold for milling and processing.
- ♠ Diversification: Encourage diversification of livelihoods beyond agriculture and mining. This can include promoting small-scale industries, cottage and backyard businesses, and non-farm activities such as handicrafts, beekeeping, poultry farming, and agro-processing.
- ♠ Access to markets: Establish market linkages, create value chains, and support the development of cooperatives and producer organisations to improve rural producers' access to markets and enable farmers and miners to get better prices for their products.
- ♠ Skill development: Skill development programs must be invested in to enhance rural people's employability. This can be done by establishing vocational training centres in the district, entrepreneurship development, and capacity building in the dominant sectors, agriculture and mining. It can also be done by establishing partnerships with local training institutions such as the Gwanda State University and EpochMine Campus.
- ♠ Access to Finance: Improve access to financial services, credit, savings, and insurance for households and entrepreneurs by forming partnerships/ MOUs with microfinance institutions and

creating community-based financial initiatives to foster financial inclusion in rural communities.

- ♣ **Social Protection:** Establish social protection schemes such as food security nets, cash transfer schemes, and insurance cover to protect vulnerable sections of society (women, orphans, people with disabilities, and the elderly) from adverse economic shocks and improve their resilience to adversity.
- ♣ The rural district council should consider lobbying for or applying to the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) for the district to be considered or declared a Special Economic Zone for Gold (and other minerals mining) and beef production.
- ♣ Creating a successful SEZ in the rural district requires a multi-faceted approach, strong government support, and active involvement of local communities and businesses.
- ♣ Adhere to the regulatory framework provided in the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) Act—Act 10-2019, part VI, sections 31-32. This framework defines the SEZ's operational guidelines, incentives, and benefits.
- ♣ Investors need incentives to invest in the SEZ. Some of the incentives are provided for in the ZIDA Act. The successful establishment of an SEZ in the district would require incentives such as tax holidays and reprieves, simplified customs procedures, relaxed labour laws, and subsidies for businesses operating within the SEZ.

Objective 2: To increase the income earned by the farmers from crop and animal production in the district.

Proposal: The district should implement deliberate strategies to increase agricultural productivity and output so that the people can derive more income to sustain their livelihoods.

Strategies

- ♣ **Improved Access to Inputs:** Farmers need access to quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and machinery at affordable prices. This can be done through partnerships with the GMB and by ensuring that the presidential input scheme is facilitated smoothly. Microfinance programs can also help provide soft loans to farmers



so that they can access inputs on the market.

- ♣ **Extension Services:** Agricultural extension services should be strengthened to provide farmers with up-to-date information on modern farming techniques, pest and disease management, soil health, and water conservation practices.
- ♣ **Technology Adoption:** Encourage the adoption of modern agricultural technologies such as drip irrigation, precision farming, greenhouse cultivation, and mechanisation to enhance efficiency and yield.
- ♣ Furthermore, the district should harness information technology's power to market agricultural products effectively. Thus, the district is encouraged to develop an adequate real-time Agricultural Marketing Information System (AMIS) for the constituency. In this vein, critical information such as weather patterns, market trends, supply and demand dynamics, regulations for agricultural products, export market opportunities, prices and import tariffs and trade-related regulations, amongst others. This information is instrumental as it will enable the farmers to make informed decisions regarding planting, harvesting and selling their crops.
- ♣ **Desilting of water weirs and reservoirs:** It is necessary to remove silt and resuscitate the dams and numerous water weirs/reservoirs, silting their carrying capacity. increase
- ♣ **Education and Training:** Invest in agricultural education and vocational training programs to equip farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to adopt innovative practices and technologies.
- ♣ **Market Linkages:** Facilitate market access by developing market infrastructure, farmer cooperatives, and agribusiness networks to ensure farmers receive fair prices for their produce.
- ♣ Furthermore, using existing Zimbabwe Farmers Union structures, Umzingwane Rural District Council should organise smallholder farmers from all constituent wards into marketing groups. Group marketing will enable farmers to achieve greater bargaining power and negotiate higher product prices. Group marketing will also enable farmers to pool their resources and capacities together to meet the requirements of the export market, as the export market will enable the farmers to sell their products at competitive prices

whilst also obtaining the much-needed foreign currency.

- ♣ **Policy Support:** Implement supportive policies and regulatory frameworks that incentivise investment in agriculture, protect farmers' rights, and promote sustainable farming practices
- ♣ **Resuscitation of non-functional crop markets:** Resuscitate non-functional markets for crops at the requisite centres in the district. These markets will bring together suppliers' buyers and suppliers of agricultural commodities, making it easier for farmers to sell their products. Consequently, the need to establish a large-scale fresh produce market at Esigodini Town Centre cannot be overemphasised.
- ♣ **Resuscitate public auctions for cattle:** The district should revive public auctions for livestock products to enable farmers to obtain a fair price for their livestock and protect the local farmers from unscrupulous buyers who are bent on exploiting the farmers by buying livestock at very low prices.
- ♣ **Facilitate contract farming arrangements:** To enhance the marketing of agricultural products in the district, the local authority should encourage local farmers to engage in contract farming. In this vein, the local authority is encouraged to play a vital role in identifying reputable organisations that partner with local farmers in contract farming. Contract farming is essential as it offers a form of vertical co-ordination to the farmers, which contributes to the harmonisation between adjacent stages in the commodity marketing channel concerning the quantity, quality, timing and location of supply and demand. The other advantage of contract farming is that it supplies technical and market information to the producers, thus transferring production technology to the producers and providing a more secure market outlet. Producers.

Objective 3: To increase the income earned by the miners from mineral production in the district.

Proposal: Mining productivity and output need to increase in order for people to derive more income and sustain their livelihoods.



Strategies

- ♣ Local small-scale alluvial and surface miners need proper support to carry out their operations. A less expensive milling plant within the district that supports small-scale miners is needed, as the current plants, which are privately owned, charge between 30% and 40% of the processed gold for milling and processing.
- ♣ Infrastructure development: Improve infrastructure, including roads, electricity, and water supply, to facilitate smooth operations and logistics. Better infrastructure reduces downtime and transportation costs, thereby boosting productivity.
- ♣ Community engagement and empowerment: Involve local communities in decision-making processes and provide them with opportunities for economic empowerment through initiatives such as local procurement, job creation, and skill development programs. Gaining local support and cooperation fosters positive relationships, reduces social tensions, and enhances overall productivity.
- ♣ Safety measures: Prioritise safety measures to prevent accidents and injuries, which can cause disruptions and decrease productivity. There is a need to enforce and implement comprehensive safety protocols, provide adequate training, and regularly conduct safety audits to maintain a safe working environment.

Objective 4: To increase employment and address observed gender disparity in the district employment profile

Proposal 1: There is a need to increase human capital employment in the district.

Strategies

- ♣ Promote entrepreneurship: Offer support and incentives for local entrepreneurs to start businesses in rural areas. This could include grants, low-interest loans, or business development programs.
- ♣ Encourage agriculture innovation: Support agricultural innovation and modernisation to increase productivity and create new jobs in farming and related industries.

- ♣ Promote tourism: Develop and promote tourism attractions unique to the rural area to create jobs in hospitality, tourism services, and related industries.
- ♣ Support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): Provide assistance and incentives for the growth of small and medium-sized businesses in rural areas, as they are often significant contributors to local employment.
- ♣ Encourage value-added processing: Support value-added processing of agricultural products to create more job opportunities and increase the economic returns from local agricultural production.
- ♣ Support for co-operatives and community enterprises: Provide support for co-operatives and community-owned enterprises, which can empower local communities and create jobs that are more resilient to economic shocks.

Proposal 2: The gender disparities in unemployment and employment should be addressed to reduce the unemployment burden on women.

Strategies

- ♣ Education: Ensure access to quality education for girls and women in rural areas.
- ♣ Vocational training and skill development: Provide vocational training programs that equip women with skills relevant to local industries, such as agriculture, handicrafts, and small business management.
- ♣ Access to financial services: Facilitate access to microfinance, savings, and credit services tailored to the needs of women entrepreneurs in rural areas.
- ♣ Land rights and property ownership: Promote land rights and property ownership for women, ensuring they have secure access to and control over land and other productive resources.
- ♣ Promoting women's leadership: Encourage participation in local governance structures, community decision-making processes, and leadership positions. The district council should be exemplary in this regard and ensure that women are fairly represented in its structures.
- ♣ Support for women's cooperatives and self-help groups



- ♠ Promotion of gender equality: Promote gender-sensitive policies and programs that address the underlying structural inequalities and discrimination women face in rural areas. This includes challenging harmful gender norms and stereotypes that limit women's opportunities and agency.

Objective 5: To increase revenue collected by the rural district council

Proposal: The district council must diversify revenue sources, reduce reliance on government allocations, and build a more sustainable revenue base.

Strategies

- ♠ The council can introduce parking levies to collect revenue from motorists parking their vehicles within the urban centre.
- ♠ The district should lobby for the transfer of water ownership from ZINWA to the district council. This would make it easier for the council to collect water revenue from residents and follow up on defaulters.
- ♠ There is a need to introduce municipal rangers to enforce council bylaws and collect revenue by administering fines to individuals and entities engaging in illegal activities such as environmental pollution, operating without licenses, and sand and firewood poaching.
- ♠ There is a need to improve the use of technology and modernise revenue collection processes. Employing digital platforms for tax/fee collection and automating revenue processes simplifies revenue collection, reduces excess compliance burden, and minimises leakages. Digitalisation and the use of technology improve general transparency and foster accountability in revenue management.
- ♠ Employing new technologies requires excellent capacity building, which needs proper investment and staff training management. Staff training and capacity building improve the council's ability to implement revenue generation initiatives effectively, enforce compliance, and prevent revenue leakages. These initiatives also enhance the professionalism of council officers, leading to more efficient revenue collection processes.

- ♣ The council can explore public-private partnerships towards infrastructure development, waste management, and other public services, allowing cost and revenue- and revenue-sharing arrangements. This enables the council to leverage the expertise and resources of the private sector to generate additional revenue and improve service delivery.
- ♣ Strengthen council by-laws to reduce fees/tax evasion, non-compliance and non-payment.

Objective 6: To enhance the marketing of tourism products in the district to increase visitor numbers and spending

Proposal: The district should implement strategies aimed at harnessing the potential provided by tourist sites within the area as well as implement strategies aimed at enhancing the appeal of the district as an attractive tourist and investment destination

Strategies

The following strategies are pertinent in enhancing the marketing of tourism products in the district:

- ♣ The district should harness the power of social media to promote the beauty of the scenic attractions by visually depicting the ruins on social media and pinpointing the main attractions on the sites. Thus, it is important for the district to operationalise a district website and Facebook and Twitter pages that will provide key information on tourist attractions in the constituency.
- ♣ The district can promote domestic tourism by designing affordable packages to attract local tourists.
- ♣ Even though the Dlodlo Ruins are a beautiful tourist attraction, the road leading to them is in a bad state, making it difficult for visitors to assess the ruins. Thus, the district should rehabilitate the road to attract site visitors.
- ♣ The district may build cultural museums at the ruins, adding to their allure by providing visitors with historical information.
- ♣ Furthermore, the district might attract investors to build holiday homes and hotels on the banks or in the vicinity of Mayfair Dam and safari lodges in the game parks. These social amenities increase tourist figures as tourists would have a comfortable place



to sleep after exploring the activities offered by the tourist attractions in the area.

- ♠ The district may also license operators to offer leisure activities at the tourist sites. For example, additional activities such as quad bikes, braai activities, and zip lines can be offered at Mayfair Dam, as these activities significantly attract local tourists to the area.
- ♠ The district might also enhance fishing and boating activities at the dams to attract fishing and boating enthusiasts.
- ♠ The district may also engage national parks to increase the diversity of fauna in the parks and attract more visitors. This might be achieved by ensuring that the big five animals are included in the game parks.
- ♠ Game drives can also be heightened at Jabulani safaris and other game parks within the area.

Objective 7: To effectively market the district as an attractive tourist and investment destination

Proposal: The district should implement deliberate strategies aimed at improving the overall attractiveness and allure of the area

Strategies

In order to effectively market the district as an attractive tourist and investment destination, the rural district council is encouraged to:

- ♠ The district should promote indoor and outdoor sports by building sports arenas and stadiums. Promoting indoor sports such as snooker and outdoor sports such as soccer has the potential to draw visitors to the district, as players and supporters would visit the area.
- ♠ The district should also explore building amusement parks similar to the Long Cheng Plaza in Harare. Amusement parks have the potential to draw visitors to the area, as the leisure activities available will attract both adults and children.
- ♠ To craft and implement investor-friendly laws that will make it easier for business to set up their premises in the district. These bylaws might include:

- ♣ Streamlined Permitting Processes: Simplifying and expediting the process for obtaining permits and licenses necessary for business operations.
- ♣ Tax Incentives: Offering tax breaks, exemptions, or reductions to attract investors and encourage business growth.
- ♣ Infrastructure Development: Investing in infrastructure projects such as roads, transportation, and utilities to enhance the region's attractiveness to businesses.
- ♣ Transparent and Predictable Regulations: Establishing clear, consistent, and easily accessible regulations to provide investors with certainty and stability.
- ♣ One-Stop-Shop Services: Providing a centralised point of contact for investors to access information, permits, and other essential services.
- ♣ Collaboration and Partnerships: Establishing partnerships with investors, businesses, and other stakeholders to foster a collaborative environment and attract investment
- ♣ The rural district council is also encouraged to invest in the construction of malls, which would be leased to businesses to attract significant service providers such as retailers and banks. Attracting service providers to the district will catalyse economic growth, as the businesses will increase the level of economic activity within the district.
- ♣ The district is further encouraged to use electronic marketing strategies to market its tourist attractions and business investment potential. Thus, the district should have an active presence on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Furthermore, the council is encouraged to have an interactive website for marketing its offerings.
- ♣ The rural district council is encouraged to develop and implement affordable tourist packages for locals to boost local tourism. This is essential as it will boost the overall tourism figures for the district through positive word of mouth from the locals.
- ♣ Most tourist sites lack entertainment activities. As such, the district is encouraged to attract investors to build hotels and holiday homes on the banks of big water bodies such as Mayfair Dam.



POLICIES

Key policies that can be implemented to improve the economic profile of the district as well as enhance the marketing of tourism products include:

- ♠ Vision 2030 and National Development Program 1 (DP1:2021-2025)
- ♠ Devolution and Decentralisation Policy
- ♠ National Tourism policy
- ♠ National Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Policy
- ♠ Climate Smart Agriculture Policy

CHAPTER 14



GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

GOAL

To create and strengthen a governance and institutional framework for the implementation of the Umzingwane District Master Plan

OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the central and local governance in implementing the Umzingwane District Master Plan.
2. To strengthen the traditional leadership system in implementing the Umzingwane District Master Plan.

PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

Objective 1: To strengthen the central and local governance in the implementation of the Umzingwane District Master Plan

Proposal 1

The Ministry of Local Government and the Umzingwane RDC will facilitate a smooth transition of Esigodini from town board status to local board and town status. Collaboration between Esigodini Urban and Umzingwane RDC will be promoted throughout to ensure development in the Local Authority areas.

Strategy

1. The two local authorities (Esigodini Local Board and Umzingwane RDC) shall not **compete** but **collaborate** in all areas of development, that is, service delivery, development projects, environmental conservation, disaster response and management, community engagement and participation, pooling for joint shared services; planning, coordination of development plans; transportation systems and emergency response efforts; economic development and manufacturing, tourism and cultural development. Other areas of potential collaboration include public



- health, education, skills, and emergency response.
2. Government departments and development partners are expected to support the collaboration, thus promoting the implementation of the Master plan.
 3. An excellent example of collaboration is the Victoria Falls-Hwange RDC Masuwe Joint Committee (Declaration of Joint Committee), Statutory Instrument 211 of 2021.

Proposal 2

Strengthening the capacity of the two local authorities, government departments, and development partners: capacity to plan and implement development projects.

Strategies

1. The creation of a functional urban planning department for both local authorities: at least an urban planner and two planning technicians for each local authority. The number of planning personnel will increase as the settlements rise in the hierarchy. This is an essential strategy given that all settlements shall be planned under the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act (29:12) and other applicable laws. As a finite resource, land will be used efficiently and effectively for sustainable development. Every local authority will develop and maintain an updated database of settled land by use, ownership and users, which should be regularly audited for efficiency and effectiveness.
2. Therefore, all local authorities are expected to have appropriately staffed Spatial Planning Units staffed by Registered Spatial Planners and overseen by an existing or specially established local authority Committee that coordinates land, spatial planning and governance with Council Committees as appropriate. These structures will oversee development planning, control and facilitation within each local planning area (Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy, 2020). Given its urban status, Esgodini Urban may need a registered planner with a geomatics and urban design background and an economist to co-lead the settlement's growth.
3. Strengthening all the local authority's departments, government departments, and development partners is needed to ensure improved revenue collection, administration, and development project implementation.

4. The two Local Authorities and the District Development Coordinator's office facilitate continuous capacity building through workshops and training of all the RDDC officials in the District to ensure the successful implementation of the Umzingwane District Master Plan.

Objective 2: To strengthen the traditional leadership system in implementing the Umzingwane District Master Plan.

Proposal

To strengthen the role of chiefs, headmen and village heads and empower them to perform their roles in implementing the master plan.

Strategy

1. The RDDC empowers the local development structures (Village Development Committees, Ward Development Committees and other Committees such as environmental and water point committees). The grassroots committees must know their added roles in implementing the master plan. Other committees, such as planning committees, may be formed locally.
2. The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020) proposes specially established Committees responsible for land and spatial planning at settlement, Council, Provincial or Regional and National levels that will coordinate the preparation and implementation of Spatial Plans. These structures will set up and monitor minimum standards for different settlements (i.e. service level benchmarks) and connections across them.
3. Where a local authority delegates land and/or housing development, allocation, sale, lease, or renting, it will be expected to clearly guide and build the capacity of such institutions to ensure consistent and equitable application of the laws of the land. This applies, for instance, to traditional leaders performing land allocation functions in rural areas. The delegating authority (Umzingwane RDC) will remain accountable for relevant outcomes.

POLICIES AND STANDARDS

- ♣ The intention is to empower and motivate everyone who matters in the development of the Umzingwane district. Everyone must



participate in his or her development, Leaving no one and no place behind.

- ♣ The creation of a functional Planning Department is in response to the Call to Action and the Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy Vision: ‘well planned and well governed Zimbabwean settlements.

MONITORING MECHANISMS

No matter how well-thought-out a master plan is, it is only as effective as it is implemented and periodically monitored. Without implementation and monitoring, a master plan can easily become a traditional blueprint kept on the wall without anything to show on the ground. The section assigns responsibility for implementing and monitoring the process.

Implementation

| Proposal | Implementing Agency | Time Frame |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Expand facilities for children and Youth | LA, G | Short to medium |
| 2. Subject all developments to EIAs | LA, EMA | Short |
| 3. Create buffers for dams | LA | Short |
| 4. Revision of the expired Local Development Plan | LA | Short |
| 5. LEAPS for all areas | LA | Short to medium |
| 6. Establish a new landfill | LA | Short to medium |
| 7. Repair and upgrade sewer plants | LA | Short to medium |
| 8. Establish a recycling plant | LA, Private | Short to medium |
| 9. Create recreational zones | LA | Short |
| 10. Upgrade water infrastructure | ZINWA, LA | Medium to long |
| 11. Surface all roads | LA | Short to long |
| 12. Development of Local Concept Plans | LA, | Short to medium |
| 14. Create a public terminus in town | LA | Short to medium |
| 15. Provide for rail reserve | LA, NRZ | Short to long |
| 16. Improve public lighting | LA | Short to medium |
| 17. Create a zone for flats | LA, Private | Short |
| 18. Provide land for tertiary institutions | LA | Short |
| 19. Provide recreational land | LA | Short to medium |
| 20. Esigodini Town CBD Redevelopment Plan | LA | Short to medium |
| 21. Provide more industrial land | LA | Short |
| 22. Provide land for small-scale industry and trade | LA | Short to medium |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 22. Provide land for small-scale industry and trade | LA | Short to medium |
| 23. Prepare a new town center layout | LA | Short to medium |
| 24. Arts and Crafts hub | LA, Private | Short to medium |
| 25. Provide land for an Exhibition Park | LA | Short to medium |
| 26. Create Urban Agriculture Allotments | LA | Short to medium |
| 27. Create agriculture markets | LA, Private | Medium |

LA-Local Authority, G-Government, EMA-Environmental Management Agency, ZINWA-Zimbabwe National Water Authority

Controlling Development

As the Local Planning Authority, the Umzingwane Rural District Council, with technical advice from the Provincial Planning Department, will determine all planning applications in line with zoning and land allocations in the Master Plan Implementation.

Monitoring

The local authority shall create a vehicle to monitor the Umzingwane Master Plan. Ideally, This should be a multi-stakeholder team of professionals and representatives of key stakeholder groups such as businesses and residents. This team should meet quarterly to review implementation progress and make recommendations to the local authority areas that require attention. The team will also organize five-year review conferences. This team may also be granted powers to mobilize resources for some public-interest projects. The local authority will approve the specific terms of reference of this team. One of the assignments of this team is to identify any gaps between the master plan intentions and day-to-day developments and prepare tools to address such gaps, including bridging the gap between the master plan goals and the usual local plan detail.



Appendix 1: Adoption Meeting

UMZINGWANE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
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umzingfinance@gmail.com



COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Agenda of the Special Full Council No.9 of 2024

Time : 1000hours
Venue : Council Boardroom
Date : 27 June 2024

Members: Cllr C Mpofu - Chairman

- Cllr A Kumalo
- Cllr T Tshuma
- Cllr W Ngwenya
- Cllr Collen Sibanda
- Cllr E Nkala
- Cllr N Dube
- Cllr G Moyo
- Cllr B Moyo
- Cllr T T Moyo
- Cllr Z Mpofu
- Cllr R Moyo
- Cllr J Makhala
- Cllr J J Sibindi
- Cllr H Sibanda
- Cllr J Ngwenya
- Cllr E Maphosa
- Cllr J Manga
- Cllr P Sibanda
- Cllr S Nkala
- Cllr Priscillah Sibanda
- Cllr Constance Sibanda
- Cllr P Khumalo
- Cllr E Ncube
- Cllr F Mathe

Invited: Chief S Mabhena
Chief S Gwebu
Chief N Mathe

Chairman's Signature.....*[Signature]*

- 1.1 Chairman's Opening Remarks
- 1.2 Staff Reports

2.0 New Business

2.1 Master Plan Written Statement

3.0 Correspondence

4.0 Closure

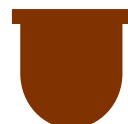
SFCC177 Adoption of the written statement

Members agreed that the master plan written statement be adopted

Resolution

- That the written statement be adopted

[Signature]

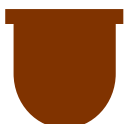


Proposed by Cllr T T Moyo and seconded by Cllr R Moyo

SFCC178 **Correspondences**
There were no correspondences

SFCC179 **Closure**
The chairman thanked everyone for attending the meeting and their participation and fruitful deliberations and declared the meeting closed at 1208hrs with a prayer from Cllr W Ngwenya.

Chairman's Signature.....  Date..... 27/06/24





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