

NYANGA DISTRICT

DRAFT

TEN YEAR

STRATEGIC PLAN

(2013-2022)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page:

Executive Summary...

Background

District Profile.....

Situational Analysis.....

Strategic / Key Issues

Guiding Principles

Strategic Direction

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation / Review

Conclusion

APENDICES

- 1. Nyanga District Map**
- 2. List of Nyanga District Wards and their Names**
- 3. Nyanga District Stakeholders' Profiles**

3.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District of Nyanga is made up of 31 wards each of which is represented by an elected Councillor. Of the 31 elected councillors of Nyanga District, six (6) of them are females. As a result, the District is proud to be among those with the highest number of female Councillors in Manicaland Province.

The District covers an area of 5 897,82 km² of which 28% falls under Natural Region I while 24% falls under Natural Region II. The rest of the District falls in Natural Regions III, IV and V.

Like most districts of Zimbabwe, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Nyanga District. For this reason, the district is renowned for producing timber, potatoes, stone fruits, flowers and mushroom. In addition, Nyanga is also known for being the only district in Zimbabwe which produces seed potato.

Besides the fertile soils which are good for agriculture, Nyanga District is renowned for its cool temperatures and beautiful scenery which make the district a prime tourist destination in Zimbabwe. So if you have not been to Nyanga, you have not been to the Eastern Highlands; and if you have not been to the Eastern Highlands, you have not seen the beauty of Zimbabwe.

In terms of population, Nyanga District has a population of 128 467 people as at the last census held in 2002 but we estimate the figure might have risen to about 200 000 as at the end of 2012.

Currently, the district boasts of a very high literacy rate of 87% and despite having a seemingly small population, the demand for goods and services in the district is very high. The district has a total road network of 1 339km all of which is trafficable.

However, like other rural districts in Zimbabwe, the district of Nyanga is facing many challenges which include inadequate transport and communication infrastructure, perennial food shortages in Nyanga North, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and a growing number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), among others .

This Strategic Plan reflects the hopes and aspirations of the district to overcome most of the current challenges and further the district's development agenda.

To this end, the following guiding principles were adopted by stakeholders to guide development efforts in the district:

3.1 District Vision

To achieve total development in all sectors of Nyanga district.

3.2 District Mission

To become the leading district in Zimbabwe in areas of sustainable conservation and tourism, and achieve self-sufficiency in food security and growth infrastructural development through inter-sectoral networking, provision of quality services and making the best use of available resources.

3.3 District Motto

Service with a smile.

3.4 District Stakeholders 'Core Values

In pursuit of afore-mentioned Vision and Mission, Nyanga Rural District Council and all Government Departments, Parastatals and Non-Governmental Organisations operating in Nyanga district agree and commit themselves to be guided by the following core values namely:

Transparency

Accountability

Efficiency and effectiveness

Cooperativeness

Commitment/ Dedication to duty

Development and Results-Oriented

Patriotism, and

Selflessness.

3.5 District Sectoral Strategic Goals/ Objectives

3.5.1 Agriculture, environmental management and tourism

- To increase agricultural productivity to meet local demand for food and for sale outside the district.
- To promote sustainable extraction of the district's mineral resources.
- To develop the tourism sector so that Nyanga district becomes the tourism hub of the Eastern highlands.

3.5.2 Education and training

- To provide universal access to primary and secondary /tertiary education for both the girl and boy children.
- To provide tertiary institutions that impart life-skills to communities.

3.5.3 Health and social services

- To provide comprehensive healthcare services within a radius of 10km to communities of Nyanga district.
- To provide safety nets to vulnerable members of the community.

3.5.4 Housing and infrastructure

- To provide recreational facilities and social amenities.
- To provide sound solid waste management.
- To provide standard accommodation.
- To improve access to information.
- To upgrade Nyanga village to town status.

3.5.5 Industry and commerce

- To create a conducive environment and opportunities for business investments in the District.
- To add value to agro-products produced in Nyanga district.

4.0 BACKGROUND

This Strategic Plan for the period 2013-2022 is largely based on the first five-year District Strategic Plan which expired in 2011. The 2007-2011 Strategic Plan was itself a product of all the district stakeholders' participation and was preceded by the Manicaland Provincial Strategic Planning Workshop that was held at Vumba Leopard Rock Hotel on 22-24 May 2006. At the Vumba Workshop, participants agreed that without a Strategic Plan, District stakeholders often find it difficult to focus their resources and energies on priority areas.

However, owing to the economic challenges that Zimbabwe experienced from 2007 until the adoption of the multicurrency system and the formation of the Inclusive Government in February 2009, most of the planned projects in the 2007 to 2011 Nyanga District Strategic Plan remained unimplemented. For this reason, this ten year Strategic Plan for Nyanga District draws most of its contents from the first district strategic plan.

5.0 DISTRICT PROFILE

Geographical Profile

Nyanga District has a total area of 5 897, 82km² and is located in the North-eastern corner of Manicaland. The district share borders with Mutasa District in the South, Mudzi District in the North, Makoni District in the West and Mozambique in the East. The entire district is divided into areas falling under Natural Region 1 to 5. The total area in the district under each of the five natural regions is as follows:

<u>Natural Region:</u>	<u>% of Total Area in the District</u>
I	28%
II	24%

III	21%
IV	25%
V	2%

In terms of topography, Nyanga District is one the few districts in the country which are endowed with the most scenic features which are an attraction to tourists. The district boasts of the highest mountain in Zimbabwe –Nyangani Mountain whose peak is some 2 519,8m above sea level. The district also has rugged mountains, a plateau at the centre with a ridge and gentle slopes to the West, East and South.

Demographic Profile

As at the last population census held in 2002, Nyanga District had a population of 128 467 people of whom 43,8% were male while the rest were female.

Literacy level

There are 85 primary schools and 28 secondary schools in Nyanga district with a total enrolment of 30 388 pupils and 11 097 students respectively. As a result the literacy rate in the district is 87%.

Health Services

Nyanga district has a total of five (5) Hospitals and 21 clinics of ten(10) clinics belong to Council while eight(8) are Government-owned; two clinics are privately owned and one clinic is a mission clinic while four (4) Hospitals are Mission hospitals and one Hospital is Government-owned. In addition to these health centres Nyanga Rural District Council runs a mobile clinic which reaches out to the remotest parts of the district.

Housing and Sewer Services

The district of Nyanga has one major urban centre which is Nyanga Town which is located in Ward 29. The town has a total of nine (9) housing schemes namely Rochdale, Bepe Park, Nyangani Park, Mangondoza, Government Area, Messengers Camp, Anglers' Rest, Nyamhuka 1 and Nyamhuka 2.

In addition to the afore-mentioned schemes in Nyanga town, there are other housing schemes at various Rural Centres in the District namely Nyaruwaka (Nyamaropa), Ruwangwe, Nyamhanda, Nyakomba and Nyatate.

Of the nine housing schemes in Nyanga Town, only three namely Nyamhuka 1, Nyamhuka 2 and Messengers Camp are on sewer reticulation system while the rest uses septic tanks. Currently there is a general shortage of accommodation in Nyanga Town and Council is negotiating with National Parks in order to acquire more land for residential purposes.

Water

There is abundant water in Nyanga district. Although the district has no big dams to talk about, it has 13 medium dams, (2 in communal areas and 11 in commercial farm areas); 12 weirs/small dams (which are scattered through the communal areas) some 291 deep wells in both communal and resettlement areas, 800 boreholes and big rivers such as Gairezi and Nyarerwe rivers.

Roads

The district's road network is maintained by three road authorities who operate in the district namely the Local Authority, the District Development Fund (DDF) and Ministry of Transport (M.O.T). The total mileage of the road network in the district is as follows:

Responsible Authority	No. of Roads	Gravel in Km	Tar Surfaced in km	Total mileage
Local Authority	-	322	21	343
D.D.F	28	568	-	568 Primary roads
	16	201	-	201 Secondary roads
M.O.T	17	304,4	222,5	526,9

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the district of Nyanga. For this reason, the district is renowned for producing timber, potatoes, stone fruits, flowers and mushroom. In addition, Nyanga is also known for being the only district in Zimbabwe which produces seed potato.

Tourism

There are several tourist attractions in Nyanga district. These include Mt Nyangani, Nyanga National Parks, Mutarazi Falls, Ziwa Ruins, Pungwe Drift, Honde View, Nyangombe Swimming Pool, World View, White Water Rafting and Trout-fishing. In addition, the district has numerous tourist facilities namely Troutbeck Inn, Rhodes Hotel, Montclair Casino and Hotel, Ruparara Inn, Pine-Tree Inn, Village Inn, York Cottages, and Bronsebury Park Hotel

6.0 DISTRICT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

6.1 SECTOR: AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM

Sub-sector		Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1	Agriculture/ crop production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The District has adequate AREX Officers with the required technical know-how. There are several established irrigation schemes -Nyanga is the only producer of table potato. -Trout farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nyanga is 45% food insecure. -Inadequate draught power -Unavailability of farming inputs -Poor soils in Nyanga North. -Stream bank Cultivation / poor farming methods -Lack of warehousing facilities -Government/ donor Dependency syndrome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nyanga has rivers out of which water can be harnessed to build dams for irrigation schemes -Growing of Jatropha and cassava which are drought resistant -Use of organic fertilisers. -Contract farming -Creation of farmers syndicates/commodity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Droughts in Nyanga North. -Siltation of rivers and dams. -Inflation/ cost of inputs -Climate changes due to global warming -Floods in Nyanga East

				associations	
2	Animal husbandry/ livestock production	-Nyanga is a major producer of beef cattle. -Abundant pasturelands	-Lack of dipping services	-Nyanga North is good for cattle ranching. -Rearing small livestock	-outbreak of livestock diseases.
3	Environmental, soil, and water conversation	- Virgin forests	-Poor enforcement of environmental laws. -the terrain is bad and promotes land degradation. -Indiscriminate cutting down of trees by newly restyled farmers.	- Increase in environmental outreach/ awareness campaigns. -Utilise local structures to disseminate information to grassroots people	-Gold panning. -Veld fires. -Poaching of wild fruits. -Environmental degradation. -Water pollution. -Siltation of rivers and dams.
4	Forestry/ Timber Production	-Nyanga is a major producer of Timber	-Lack of reforestation -In discriminate cutting of trees by newly resettled farmers	-Encourage reforestation in timber growing areas & communal areas. -Incentivise farmers who keep indigenous trees/ forest	-Veld fires. -Lack of national policy framework on timber harvesting in light of land reform. -Poaching of timber
5	Horticulture	-The District produces fruits and flowers	-Marketing	-To establish Fruit processing Industry	-Climate changes due to global warming -Farmers need licences to grow certain flowers
6	Mining / Mineral Extraction	-Nyanga is rich in gold, green marble and granite/ quarry stone	-low rate of mineral extraction -lack of local investors	-Local authority to benefit to rates that can be raised from the miners	-Illegal mining -gold panning -smuggling of minerals
7	Tourism	-Nyanga has several tourist attractions and cool temperatures	-Lack of aggressive marketing strategy	-Look East policy -2010 World Cup in South Africa	-Bad publicity about Zimbabwe abroad -Poaching of

		-Nyanga has some of the best hotels facilities in the country		Lack of aerodrome	wildlife
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6.2 SECTOR: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SUB-SECTORS		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS/ CHALLENGES
1.	Primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -86 registered primary schools. -5 satellite primary schools. -86 ECD Centres -40 lifelong education centres -Literacy rate in Nyanga is 87% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor infrastructure at satellite schools. -Lack of piped water and electricity at some schools -Shortage of resources e.g. textbooks, teaching aids, stationery and vehicle for supervision. -Shortage of substantive school-heads -low computer literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To establish more primary schools. -Establish more ECD classes at every primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Damage/ destruction of infrastructure by gales and hailstorms
2.	Secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nyanga has 29 registered secondary schools. -5 satellite secondary schools -12 "A" Level schools in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shortage of trained teachers. -lack of piped water -Lack of electricity at 14 secondary schools. -Shortage of resources e.g. textbooks, teaching aids. -low computer literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish more secondary and "A" level schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High school fees -Damage/ infrastructure destruction by natural disasters.
3.	Tertiary education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of tertiary institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -District Hospital can be transformed into a nurses training school 	
4.	Vocational Training	Nyangombe VTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nyangombe VTC not yet operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Can start long vocational courses -introduce more courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of financial resources

6.3 SECTOR: INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

SUB-SECTORS		STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS/ CHALLENGES
1.	Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	-There are many SMEs operating in the District	-Lack of proper infrastructure	-Encourage Public-Private partnerships under 'BOAT' scheme	-High cost of borrowing money
2.	Manufacturing	-Availability of raw materials for manufacturing industries e.g. timber, mushroom, fruits, flowers	-lack of land for expansion of Nyanga village -Lack of local investors in manufacturing industry -Lack of railroad link with major towns or cities -lack of Aerodrome/ Airstrip	-Obtain land for expansion from Nyanga National Park .-Apply for Town status -Compulsorily acquire land around one private aerodrome in the district and transfer airstrip to state	-Slowed national economic growth. -Erosion of consumers buying power
3.	Commerce	-Nyanga has 4 commercial banks, 1 building society and one savings bank	-Same as above -Lack of office accommodation -Lack of telecommunication service in parts of the district	-Same as above -Encourage Public-Private partnerships under BOAT	-Slowed national economic growth. - weak buying power of consumers

6.4 SECTOR: HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SUB-SECTORS		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS/ CHALLENGES
1.	Health services(Hospitals/	-Seven(7)	-Inadequate and	-Improved co-	-Brain drain

	clinics& cemeteries)	government clinics and 1 government hospital -Four (4) mission hospitals and six(6) mission clinics, -Ten council clinics and one mobile clinic. -Recognition & promotion of use of traditional medicines	erratic supply of essential drugs. -Shortage of qualified nurses -Lack of effective coordination(no oneness and hence some stakeholders fell like alone) -Lack of ambulances services from RHCs to District Hospitals. -Lack of piped water, electricity and drugs	ordination and networking. -Strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation. -Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence in Zimbabwe	-Protracted illegal sanctions on ZIm. -New Hiv/Aids infections. -Dependency on government. Malaria /cholera outbreaks. -Cross boarder disease outbreaks and HIV infections. -Unsafe sex behaviours
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Assistance Programmes for the disabled, the elderly, widows and OVCs 		-Lack of transport to move drought relief grain to the wards.	-Sensitisation of local communities on issues affecting the disadvantaged	-Bureaucratic delays in the disbursement of NAAC funds and school fees for OVCs under BEAM. -Under funding from national fiscus
3.	Recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community halls. Public libraries. Sport centres / stadia Bottle store 	-Five Rural Service Centres in the district. - One (1) public library in Ward 29	-Lack of entertainment in the district. -inadequate sports facilities and public libraries	-Transform Nyanga Country Club into a recreation Centre -Better school programme	-Youths engaging in unsafe sex behaviours. -Criminal activities and drug/ substance abuse

6.5 SECTOR: HOUSING AND INFRASTRURE

SUB-SECTOR	STENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS/ CHALLENGES
1. Agriculture	-11 small dams in the district.	-Long down time of borehole pumps.	-Build small dams/ weirs for irrigation schemes e.g. Nyajezi	-Shortages of funding to buy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -465 boreholes. -340 deep wells. -14 piped water schemes. -dip tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate financial and material resources -Dependency/ donor syndrome. -Under utilisation of dip tanks. -Inadequate dipping chemicals. 	dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment. -High cost of borrowing money for infrastructure development. -high cost of building materials, dipping chemicals, equipment and spare parts
2.	Education	-Local communities/ leadership contribute towards development of school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate financial resources -Dependency/donor syndrome 	See above under Health and Social Services	Same as above
3.	Health and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -5 Hospitals -21 Clinics -5 RSCs -1 public library -Nurses accommodation available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate financial resources. -lack of electricity -Dependency/ donor syndrome 	See the above under Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above. -Lack of electricity
4.	Housing	-Residents keen to develop own houses	-Lack of earthmoving equipment to open new housing schemes	-Acquire land from National Park for expansion of Nyanga Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -same as above. -Lack of land in Nyanga urban
5.	Industry and commerce	See under industry and commerce sector	See under industry and commerce sector	See above under industry and commerce sector	Same as above
6.	Power	-Local communities contribute towards rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate financial resources -Dependency/donor syndrome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rural electrification programme. -Develop small hydro-electric plants e.g. along Tsanga river. -Develop wind electricity generating plants -Use of solar power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shortages of funding to import electricity from neighbouring countries. -Looming power shortages in Zim& SADC region. -Failure by government to meet it's share of contribution

					towards rural electrification projects. -Vandalism of electricity infrastructure
7.	Transport and Communication	-1 395,4 KM of gravel road networking in the district. -243,5 KM of tarred road network in the district	-lack of railroad and air transport link with major cities/towns -poor road network. -lack of telecommunication services and infrastructure in parts of Nyanga -shortage of tarred road network	-Expand telecommunication network and radio coverage.	-Shortage of funding -High cost of road maintenance, equipment and spare parts. Vandalism of telecom infrastructure -High cost of borrowing money for infrastructure development.

7.0 STRATEGIES / KEY ISSUES

Through stakeholder consultations and discussions on the current status and challenges facing the district, the stakeholders have identified the following as key issues for the district of Nyanga.

Sector: Agric, Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism

- Increase food security for households in the district.
- Harvesting of water and/ constructions of six (6) dams at following sites: Nyatate (ward 17), Nyamudeza (ward 4), Nyarukowa (ward 23), Rodel (ward 24), Musekapadzuru (ward ...?) and Manyoli/ Nyarumbu (ward 27) and at the confluence of Nyamombe and Gairezi Rivers in Nyanga North.
- Creation of .three (3) additional micro-irrigation schemes at Spring valley (ward24), Glen Spey (ward 25) and Stockdale (ward 24).
- Restoration of the natural beauty of Nyanga through reforestation, containment of deforestation (in areas where new farmers were resettled), prevention of fire outbreaks and environmental degradation (conservation) and gully reclamation.

- Promote / market Nyanga as a major tourist destination both locally and abroad.
- Establish a public aerodrome in Nyanga (by acquiring land with a disused private aerodrome and transferring same to Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe (CAAZ)) to facilitate movement of tourists by air transport to and fro Nyanga.

Sector: Education and Training

- Electrification of seventy (73) rural primary and secondary schools.
- Establish a Nurses Training School at Nyanga Rural District Hospital.
- Operationalisation of Nyangombe Vocational Training Centre.

Sector: Industry and Commerce

- Upgrading of route 247 Nyanga-Ruwangwe-Nyamapanda road (aka Binya road) thereby creating of a shorter route for international traffic going to and fro Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa via Nyamapanda Border post .Not only will this expose Nyanga as a major tourist destination to international travellers, but will also divert international traffic that is currently using the Beitbridge-Harare-Nyamapanda route.
- Establishment of a public aerodrome in Nyanga (by acquiring land with a disused private aerodrome and transferring same to Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe (CAAZ)) to facilitate movement of tourists by air transport to and fro Nyanga.
- Establishment of railroad transport links with major towns and cities .
- Expansion of telecommunication service, radio and television coverage in the whole district.
- Provision of commercial and industrial stands.
- Construction of shelter for SMEs.

Sector: Health and Social Services

- Establish a Nurses Training School at Nyanga Rural District Hospital.
- Electrification of existing Rural Health Centres.
- Promotion of ARVs in the district.
- Establishment and/ improvement of recreational facilities.

Sector: Housing and Infrastructure

- Acquiring of land from Nyanga National Parks to facilitate the provision of commercial, industrial and residential stands.
- Upgrading of route 247 Nyanga-Ruwangwe-Nyamapanda road (aka Binya road) thereby creating a shorter route for international traffic going to and fro Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa via Nyamapanda Border post .Not only will this expose Nyanga as a major tourist destination to international travellers, but will also divert international traffic that is currently using the Beitbridge-Harare-Nyamapanda route.

- Establishment of a public aerodrome in Nyanga (by acquiring land with a disused private aerodrome and transferring same to Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe (CAAZ)) to facilitate movement of tourists by air transport to and fro Nyanga.
- Expansion of telecommunication services, radio and television coverage in the whole district.
- Establishment of railroad transport links with major towns and cities.
- Promote the exploitation of commercial and industrial opportunities in Nyanga district by adding value to local produce such as timber, potatoes, fruits and natural spring water.

NB

It should be noted that there are certain issues which affect more than one sector. This in fact, is an indicator that such issues are cross-cutting and critical to the development of the district.

8.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Vision

To achieve total development all sectors of Nyanga District

Mission

To become the leading district in Zimbabwe in areas of sustainable conversation and tourism, and achieve self-sufficiency in food security and growth in infrastructural development through inter-sectoral networking, provision of quality services and making the best use of available resources.

District Motto

Service with a Smile.

Core Values

In pursuit of the afore-mentioned Vision and Mission, Nyanga Rural District Council and all Government Departments, Parastatals and Non- Governmental Organisations operating in Nyanga district agree and commit themselves to be guided by the following values namely

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Co-cooperativeness
- Commitment / Dedication to duty
- Development and Results-Oriented
- Patriotism
- Selflessness

9.0 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Pursuant to Nyanga district Stakeholders' Vision and Mission, the district's medium and long-term objectives and strategies for each sector of the district's socio-economic development are:

SUBSECTOR: AGRICULTURE , TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
STRATEGIC GOAL(S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase agricultural productivity to meet local and outside demand. To develop the district to become a tourism hub of the Eastern Highlands. To promote sustainable extraction of the district's mineral resources. 						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be a food-secure district. To become a leading producer of beef and small livestock in the province. To promote sustainable use the district's natural capita? 						
ACTIVITIES	2012 Baseline	2013-5 Target	2016-8 Target	2019-20 Target	2021-2 Target	Output & performance measures	Responsible Stakeholder
Dam construction	Eleven (11) existing small dams	Complete construction of Nyatate and Nyamudeza dams by 2015	Complete construction of Nyarukowa and Rodel dams by 2018	Complete construction of Musekapad zuru dam by 2020	Complete construction of Manyoli/ Nyarumbu dam by 2022	Increase no. of dams to 17 by 2022.	Dept of Agric Engineering ZINWA EMA NGOs NRDC

							DDF
Establishment of irrigation schemes	Two (2) big and six (6) small Irrigation schemes existing.	Establish & commission one (1) micro-Irrigation scheme at Spring Valley by 2015.	Establish & commission one (1) micro-Irrigation scheme at Glen Spey by 2018.	Establish & commission one (1) micro-Irrigation scheme at Stockdale by 2020.		Increase no. of established irrigation schemes to eleven (11) by 2020.	Dept of Irrigation EMA NRDC NGOs Community
Conservation and gully reclamation	Six gullies in need of reclamation	Complete reclamation of Nyamarimbira gully and Sabvure gully by 2015.	Complete reclamation of Mapako gully and Village 32 (Ward 16) gully by 2018.	Complete reclamation of Nyamhanda gully by 2020.	Complete reclamation of Bumhira gully by 2022.	Have successfully reclaimed six (6) gullies by 2022.	Dept of Agric Engineering EMA NRDC Community
Dip tank construction	50 existing dip tanks	Construct dip tank at Sabamba (ward 7) by 2015	Construct dip tanks at Mapara (ward 8) & Claremont (ward 25) by 2018			Increase no. of dip tanks by 3 additional dip tanks by 2018.	Dept of Veterinary Services
Establishment of consolidated gardens.		Establish 10 protected gardens in ten Wards by 2015	Establish 10 protected gardens in ten Wards by 2018	Establish five (5) protected gardens in five Wards by 2020	Establish five (5) protected gardens in five Wards by 2022	Increase no. of protected gardens by 30 additional gardens by 2022.	NGOs Agritex Dept of Irrigation
Promotion of small grains in drought prone areas.	Train 1000 new farmers in conservation and small grain farming by 2015	Train 1000 new farmers in conservation and small grain farming by 2018	Train 1000 new farmers in conservation and small grain farming by 2020	Train 1000 new farmers in conservation and small grain farming by 2022	Increase by 500% no. of farmers growing small grains in drought prone areas by 2022.	Agritex NGOs
Promotion of livestock rearing in drought prone areas.	77 531 cattle; 907 donkeys and 46 224 small livestock					Increase no. of small and big livestock in district by 50% by 2018	Dept of Livestock Production Dept of Veterinary Services

							NGOs
Sustainable extraction and utilisation of the district's natural capita		Hold ten (10) awareness campaigns & assist 10 farmers prepare land use plans	Hold ten (10) awareness campaigns & assist 10 farmers prepare land use plans	Hold fifteen (15) awareness campaigns & assist 20 farmers prepare land use plans	Hold fifteen (15) awareness campaigns & assist 50 farmers prepare land use plans	Increase by 100 number of farmers with farm land use plans by 2022	EMA Forestry Commission NRDC Agritex
Increase bedding capacity of hotels in Nyanga	400 hotel beds in Nyanga	Expand existing hotel facilities by 200 beds by 2015	Create additional 300 beds by 2022	Create additional 300 beds by 2022	Create additional 300 beds by 2022	Increased number of beds by 1000 by 2020	Hoteliers

SUB SECTOR: EDUCATION AND TRAINING							
STRATEGIC GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide universal access to primary and secondary education . To provide tertiary institutions that impart life skills to communities. To provide best education and training infrastructure in the province. To promote the use of ICT in the education and training sector. 						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide improved basic learning and teaching facilities in schools. To produce best students and results at national level at 'O' and 'A' levels. To impart life skills to people of the district 						
Activities	2012 BASELINE	2013-5 TARGET	2016-8 TARGET	2019-20 TARGET	2021/2 TARGET	output & performance measures	Responsible Stakeholder
Staffing of schools with qualified personnel						Have all schools staffed by qualified teachers by 2020	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
Construction of new primary schools	86 established primary schools & 5	Build two satellite primary	Build one additional satellite	Build one additional satellite	Build one additional satellite	Increase no. of established primary	NRDC, Min of Education & Communities

	satellite primary schools	schools by 2015	primary school by 2018	primary school by 2020	primary school by 2022	schools to 91 by 2022	
Establishment of new secondary schools	29 secondary schools & five (5) satellite secondary schools	Build two satellite secondary schools by 2015	Build one additional satellite secondary school by 2018	Build one additional satellite secondary school by 2020	Build one additional satellite secondary school by 2022	Increase no. of established secondary schools to 34 by 2022.	NRDC, Min of Education & Communities
Establishment of ECD Centres	All 86 established 86 primary schools in district have ECDC classrooms	Build ECDC classrooms at 5 existing satellite primary school by 2015	Build ECDC classroom at every new Primary school by 2018	Build ECDC classroom at every new primary school by 2020	Build ECDC classroom at every new primary school by 2022	Have established an ECDC classroom at every primary school by 2022.	SDCs/ Local Communities
Provide teachers' accommodation at schools		Build 2 x F14 house at 5 primary schools by 2015	Build 2 x F14 house at 5 secondary schools by 2018	Build 2 x F14 house at 5 primary schools by 2020	Build 12x F14 house at 5 secondary schools by 2022	Have built 40 x F14 teachers' houses by 2022.	SDCs & local communities
Provide piped water to Schools	45 schools have piped water	Provide piped water to 20 schools by 2015	Provide piped water to 20 schools by 2018	Provide piped water to 15 schools by 2020	Provide piped water to 15 schools by 2022	Have installed piped water at all primary & secondary schools by 2022.	SDCs & local communities
Electrification of schools	42 schools electrified	Electrify 19 additional schools by 2015.	Electrify 19 additional schools by 2018.	Electrify 19 additional schools by 2020.	Electrify 19 additional schools by 2022.	Have electrified 73 additional schools by 2022.	SDCs & local communities
Establish a Nurses Training School	No existing Nursing School in the district.			Establish Nursing School by 2020		Have opened a Nursing School in district by 2020	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
Operationalise Nyangombe VTC		Complete refurbishment of Nyangombe VTC by 2015				Have Nyangombe VTC fully operational by 2015	Ministry of Youth

SUB SECTOR: INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE							
STRATEGIC GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a conducive environment and opportunities for business investments in the district. To add value to agro-products produced in Nyanga. 						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create employment for locals. To create a wealth base that can self finance the development of the district. 						
Activities	2012 baseline	2013-5 target	2016-8 target	2019-20 target	2021/2 target	output and performance measures	Responsible Stakeholder
Provision of working space for SMEs	Nil existing factory shelters	Build factory shelters for 50 SMEs in Nyanga urban (ward 29) by 2015.	Build additional factory shelters for SMEs by 2018.			Provide working space for at least 100 SMEs by 2022.	Ministry of SMEs, NRDC & SMEs.
Establishment of agro-processing industries in Nyanga district	One existing furniture manufacturing Company in Nyanga Urban					Have established furniture manufacturing, potato-processing, and fruit-canning industries in Nyanga by 2022.	Private sector
Construction of Class 'C' Abattoir	No existing abattoir in district	Complete Construction of Class 'C' Abattoir in Ward 31 by 2015	Complete Construction of Class 'C' Abattoir at Ruwangwe in Ward 4 by 2018			Have at least two functional abattoirs in district by 2018	NRDC
Construction of GMB Depot	One GMB depot in Ward 29	Complete Construction of GMB Depot at Nyamaropa in Ward 12 by 2015				Have a functional GMB depot at Nyamaropa by 2015	

SUB SECTOR: HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES							
STRATEGIC GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of comprehensive healthcare services. • To provide safety nets to vulnerable members of the community. • Provision of standard and adequate social, public and recreational facilities. 						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide comprehensive healthcare services within 10km radius to communities of Nyanga district. • To provide safety nets to vulnerable members of the community. 						
Activities	2012 baseline	2013-5 target	2016-8 target	2018-20 target	2021/2 target	output & performance measures	Responsible Stakeholder
Construction of Stadium	Nil stadium in entire district.	Identify suitable site and produce designs	Start building a stadium in Nyanga town (Ward 29)			Have a stadium in Nyanga town by 2020.	Council, Government & Private Sector
Construction of Public libraries in district	One (1) existing public library in Nyanga village (Ward 29)	Build a public library at Ruwangwe Growth Point (Ward 4)				Increase no. of public libraries in district to 2 by 2015.	NRDC, NGOs & Community.
Construction of community Halls in district	Two (2) existing Community Halls in Wards 29 & 8		Build community Hall at Ruwangwe Growth Point			Increase no. of community Halls in district to 3 by 2018	NRDC, NGOs & Community
Construction of clinics	21 existing clinics in district	Complete Munemo clinic in Ward 5 by 2016.	Build clinics at Matema (Ward 15), Sanhani (Ward 7), Troutbeck (Ward 20)	Build clinics at Chimusasa (Ward 3), Mukunza (Ward 2), Dazi (Ward	Build clinics at Spring Valley (Ward 27),	Increase no. of clinics to 31 by 2022.	NRDC, Min of Health, Missions & Community

			by 2018.	21) by 2020.	Brittania (Ward 28) & Ziwa (Ward 23) by 2022.		
Electrification of RHCs		Electrify Chatindo,				Electrify ...clinics by 2022.	NRDC, Government, NGOs & Community.

SUB SECTOR: HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
STRATEGIC GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide recreational facilities and social amenities. To provide solid waste management services. To provide standard accommodation. To improve access to information. To upgrade Nyanga village to town status. 						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES							
Activities	2012 baseline	2013-5 target	2016-8 target	2019-20 target	2021/2 target	output & performance measures	Responsible Stakeholder
Upgrading of water works in Nyanga Urban (Ward 29)	Two (2) existing water tanks in Ward 29	Build Nyangani Park water tank /reservoir (Ward 29) by 2015				Have Nyanga Park water reservoir by 2015.	ZINWA
Improve water supply to Nyanga Urban			Build new dam on Nyamombe River (Ward 25) by 2018.			Have completed new day by 2018.	ZINWA

Construction of pool houses in Ward 29	75 existing pool houses.	Build 10 new Govt pool houses in Ward 29 by 2015.	Build 10 additional Govt pool houses in Ward 29 by 2018.	Build 5 additional Govt pool houses in Ward 29 by 2020.	Build 5 additional Govt pool houses in Ward 29 by 2022.	Increase no. of govt pool houses in Ward 29 to 105 by 2022.	Min of National Housing and Social Amenities
Sewerage works expansion in Ward 29	Three (3) existing sewer ponds in Ward 29	Complete Nyanga urban sewer reticulation project by 2015				Completion of Nyanga urban sewer plant by 2015.	NRDC & Govt
Produce enough hydro-electric power to supply Nyanga town	One existing mini hydro-power stations in wards 21 & 25.	Refurbishment of Claremont hydro-power station				Link Claremont hydro power station to national electricity grid by 2015	Claremont Estate
Upgrading of State Roads in Nyanga district	243,5 km of existing network of state roads is tarred.		Upgrade and surfacing of route 247 Nyanga-Ruwangwe-Nyamapanda road			Increase no. of Kms of surfaced road network to 400km by 2018.	Min of Transport.
Attainment of town status for Nyanga Village.	No existing town in entire district.	Apply for town status for Nyanga village by 2013.				Granting of town status for Nyanga by Minister by 2014.	NRDC & MLGRUD

10. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION/ REVIEW

10.1 FINANCING OF THE PLAN

To ensure the success of this Strategic Plan all stakeholders within and outside Nyanga district are being implored to support both the district's plan and efforts. To this end, it is envisaged that this strategic plan will be financed by resources from Central Government, Nyanga people, private sector, NGOs and donors.

10.2 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

The district Administrator's office will be charged with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of this District Strategic Plan, through the Rural District Development Committee which is chaired by DA.

As part of its responsibility, the District Administrator's Office shall convene annual review of this strategic plan to reaffirm stakeholders' ownership of the Plan, review progress towards implementing the plan and to adapt the plan (if necessary) in line with the changes in the environment.

10.3 HUMAN CAPABILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTAING THE PLAN

Nyanga district is endowed with a highly educated and skilled human resources base capable of spearheading the District Strategic Plan. Nonetheless, where necessary Nyanga District will seek expertise from other stakeholders outside the District.

10.4 MARKETING OF THE PLAN

The Nyanga District Strategic Plan will be shared and publicized/ disseminated with the help of all stakeholders who include the senator of Nyanga-Makoni North Constituency, the Member of Parliament for Nyanga Constituency, the District Administrator's office, Government Departments with offices in Nyanga, Nyanga Rural District Council and NGOs operating in the district. To this end, each of the aforementioned stakeholders will receive a copy of the Nyanga District Strategic Plan. In addition, the Nyanga District Strategic plan will be disseminated to prominent Government, Parastatals, Civil Society and Media houses.

10.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the District Strategic Plan will be done through the Nyanga Rural District Development Committee, which is established in terms of the Section 60 of the Rural District Councils Act (Chapter29:13).

The Rural District Development Committee, is chaired by the District Administrator and member and members of the Committee include: the Chief Executive Officer of Council, the district head of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, the Zimbabwe National Army, President's Department, other

Government Ministries and Departments within the district and parastatals. The District Administrator will thus be expected to convene annual reviews of the District Strategic Plan.

11.0 CONCLUSION

THIS Strategic Plan is born out of the development aspirations of the people of Nyanga as represented by the various stakeholder who participated planning the district strategic planning process. This strategic Plan is therefore a product three months of hard work and consultations between and among the stakeholders of Nyanga District. However, this not say that the document is perfect of flawless but at least it provides a starting point from which stakeholders and well-wishers can engage in further debate.

We therefore commit this strategic plan to the people of Nyanga and Zimbabwe as a whole.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

NYANGA DISTRICT MAP

APPENDIX 2:**LIST OF DISTRICT WARDS AND THEIR NAMES**

WARD NO.	WARD NAME
1.	MAROWO
2.	SHUNGU
3.	MUTAMBWE
4.	RUWANGWE
5	NYAMASARA
6	NYAMAHUMBA
7	NYAMUTOWERA
8	NYAUTARE
9	GURAMATUNHU
10	NYADOWA
11	NYAKOMBA
12	NYAMAROPA
13	NYAMUBARAWANDA
14	TABUDIRIRA
15	TOMBO/ BENDE
16	RUCHERA
17	TONGOGARA
18	NYABUNJE
19	CHITSANZA
20	TROUTBECK
21	TANGWENA

22	GONDE
23	NYARUMVURWE
24	AIRDALE
25	JULIASDALE
26	NYAKUPINGA
27	NYATWE
28	NYAMAZI
29	NYANGA
30	NYAJEZI
31	MANGONDOZA

APPENDIX 3:

LIST OF DISTRICT SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS

SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	TYPE OF ACTIVITY/ INFRASTRUCTURE
1. Agric, Environmental Natural resources and tourism	1. Agriculture /Crop Production	-Crop Production
	2. Animal husbandry/ livestock production	Livestock production/ Animal health
	3. Environmental, soil and water conservation	Conservation
	4. Forestry/ Timber Production	Wealth creation
	5. Mining /Mineral Extraction	Wealth creation
	6. Tourism	Hospitality
2. Education and training	1. Primary education	-learning
	2. Secondary education	-teaching /training
3. Industry and commerce	1. Small to medium enterprises	-Provision of goods and services -Wealth creation
	2. Manufacturing	
	3. Commerce	
4. Health & Social Services	1. Health	-Entertainment
	2. Social services	-Public convenience

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Public toilets • Public/ street lighting • Waste disposal • Cemeteries • Fire protection • Policing 	-Civil protection
5. Housing and infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture. 2. Education. 3. Health and Social Services 4. Industry and commerce 5. Power. 6. Housing. 7. Transport and communication 	-Dams, boreholes, dip tanks, cattle sale pens -school houses -Hospitals, Clinics, Public toilets, Public lighting, Recreational facilities/ cemeteries, etc -Electricity infrastructure -Residential houses, water & sewerage reticulation -Airstrip, roads, bridges, footbridges

APPENDIX

4:

PROFILES OF NYANGA DISTRICT STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS	VISION	MISSION	CURRENT PROGRAMMES
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND MINISTRIES			
1. AREX			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer training • Soil & water conversation • Processing water permits application • Distribution of farming inputs
2. CONEX	To be the provider of excellent services in sustainable utilisation of forest resources	To provide sustainable management and development of the nations forest resources through research training research training and extension conversation and safari operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings production • Farmer training • Tree growing and woodlots mangement
3. CMED			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4. DEPT OF AGRIC ENGINEERING	To be a leader in the provision of appropriate agricultural engineering and related technical services to stakeholder	To endeavour to meet the engineering needs of its different farmer clientele timeously and at the possible level of professional quality,	

	in the agricultural sector	effectiveness, efficiency and accountability	
5. DEPT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	To become the most effective and efficient livestock production and development agent in the country resulting in sufficient good quality livestock production to meet the needs of the people	To provide technical extension advising and regulatory services to the livestock industry in order to enhance livestock production	
6. DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		To reduce poverty and enhance self reliance through the provision of social welfare protection services to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate implementation of poverty alleviation action plan • Coordinate NPA on OVCs • Registering of NGOs and monitoring their activities • Rehabilitation of delinquent children • Conduct awareness campaigns on children abuse drug alcohol abuse
7. DEPT OF VETERINARY SERVICES			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip tank rehabilitation • Animal health
8. DDF			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
9. DISTRICT REGISTRY			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of births and deaths

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing National identity Cards • Registration of voters • Registration of cattle brands
10. EMA			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of environmental laws • Environmental education • EIAs • Rehabilitation of gullies

