

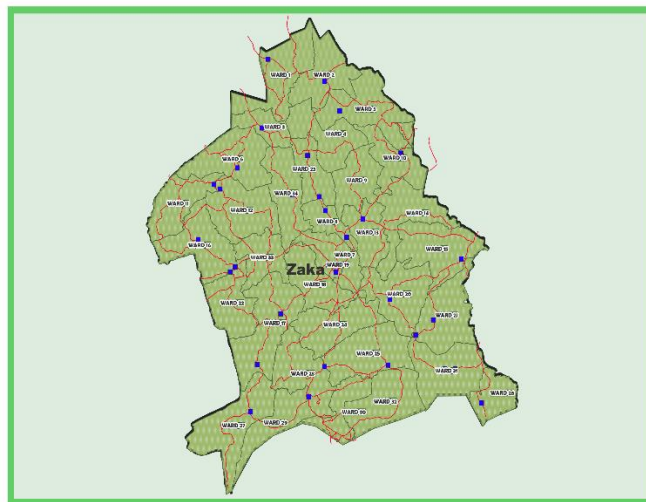


ZAKA RURAL DISTRICT MASTER PLAN 2024

Draft Written Statement

Submitted to

Zaka Rural District Council



By

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June 2024



REGIONAL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1996

ZAKA RURAL DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

This Master Plan has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act of 1996 (Chapter 29:12) and the Regional Town and Country Planning (Master and Local Plan) Regulations, as outlined in Government Notice No. 248 of 1977.

This document is certified to be the genuine and authentic copy of the draft Zaka Rural District Master Plan, which was adopted by the Zaka Rural District Council at its meeting held on June 21, 2024.

Council Chairman: -----

Signature: -----Date-----

Chief Executive Officer: -----

Signature: -----Date-----



List of Acronyms

<i>ICT</i>	<i>Information and Communication Technology</i>
<i>CAMPFIRE</i>	<i>Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources</i>
<i>CBD</i>	<i>Central Business District</i>
<i>CBNRM</i>	<i>Community-Based Natural Resource Management</i>
<i>DDC</i>	<i>District Development Coordinator</i>
<i>GIS</i>	<i>Geographic Information System</i>
<i>GPS</i>	<i>Global Position System</i>
<i>IRRC</i>	<i>Integrated Resource Recovery Centre</i>
<i>NGOs,</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
<i>PPP</i>	<i>Public-Private Partnership</i>
<i>RIDA's</i>	<i>Rural Infrastructure Development Agency</i>
<i>SEZ</i>	<i>Special Economic Zone</i>
<i>SMEs</i>	<i>Small Medium Enterprises</i>
<i>VID</i>	<i>Vehicle Inspection Department</i>
<i>ZNA</i>	<i>Zimbabwe National Army</i>
<i>ZRDC</i>	<i>Zaka Rural District Council</i>
<i>ZRDC</i>	<i>Zimbabwe Rural District Council</i>



List of Tables

Table 2.1: Proposed Education Facilities by Ward

Table 2.2: Proposed Health Facilities by Ward



Table of Contents

Background and Summary	8
Introduction	10
Part I: Key Findings of the Report of Study	11
1.1 Land Use and Ownership	11
1.2 Agriculture	11
1.3 Housing	11
1.4 Cemeteries	12
1.4 Commercial/Business Centres	12
1.5 Tourism	12
1.6 Mining	13
1.7 Education	13
1.8 Health.....	14
1.9 Infrastructure Services	14
Communication.....	14
Transport Infrastructure	15
Energy	15
Water Supply.....	15
Waste Disposal System	16
Dip tanks	16
1.11 Economic Context	16
1.12 Recreational	17
1.13 Culture and Heritage.....	17
1.14 Social Context.....	18
1.15 Population	18
1.16 Environmental.....	18
Human Wildlife Conflicts	19
1.17 Waste and Waste Management	19
1.18 Law and Order.....	19
1.18.1 Security	19
1.18.2 Legal	20
Part II.....	21



2.1 Land Use and Ownership	21
2.2 Agriculture.....	25
2.3 Housing	27
2.4 Cemeteries	30
2.5 Commercial/Business Centres	32
2.6 Tourism	38
2.7 Mining	40
2.8 Education	41
2.9 Health.....	45
2.9 Infrastructure Services	48
2.9.1 Communication.....	48
2.9.2 Transport Infrastructure	50
2.9.3 Transport Service	52
2.9.4 Energy	53
2.9.5 Water Supply.....	55
2.9.6 Sanitation	57
2.9.7 Waste Water Disposal.....	60
2.9.8 Dip tanks	61
2.10 Economic Context	62
2.11 Livelihoods	64
2.12 Recreation and Sport	65
2.13 Culture and Heritage.....	68
2.14 Social Context.....	70
2.15 Population.....	72
2.16 Environmental.....	74
Human and Wildlife Conflicts	76
2.17 Law and Order.....	78
2.1.7.1 Security	78
2.1.7.2 Legal	80
2.18 Waste and Waste Management	83
Part III.....	86
3.1 Strategic Planning and Implementation	86



3.2 Department of Spatial Planning and Land Management	89
3.3 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	89



Background and Summary

Zaka Rural District Council (ZRDC) was founded in 1993, following the amalgamation of several rural councils in the country. The creation of Zaka RDC marked a new era of cooperation and coordination among the rural communities, as well as a more efficient and effective use of resources. The RDC was established to provide a more effective and responsive governance structure for the rural communities, with a mandate to promote economic development, improve social services, and enhance the overall quality of life for the residents. Since its founding, Zaka RDC has worked to implement various projects and programs aimed at improving the lives of the people in the region.

The Master Plan is a comprehensive and inclusive framework that seeks to address the district's development needs, leveraging its strengths while addressing its weaknesses. It is grounded in a deep understanding of the district's socio-economic, environmental, and infrastructure context, and is informed by extensive stakeholder engagement and consultation with local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders.

The Master Plan's vision is to transform Zaka District into a thriving, sustainable, and resilient community that is characterized by economic growth, social cohesion, and environmental stewardship.

This Master Plan, aims to provide a roadmap for the district's development over the next fifteen (15) years, ensuring that the district is well-equipped to respond to the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. The Master Plan will serve as a valuable tool for local government officials, stakeholders, and residents alike, providing a shared vision for the district's future and guiding decision-making processes towards a more sustainable and equitable future. In accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation, the Master Plan document comprises of a report of study, written statement, and proposals map. The Master Plan will serve as a guiding framework for the development of both private and public land over the next 15 years, in cognizance of the community's present and future demands. It will also define the course of development and land use of Zaka and its surrounding areas, ultimately providing a clear implementation programme to ensure sustainable development and growth in the region.



The Master Plan aims to accomplish the following critical objectives:

- Provide a comprehensive framework for the development of private and public land over the next 15 years, ensuring a well-planned and sustainable future.
- Recognize and address the current and future needs of the community within the planning area, ensuring that the needs of all stakeholders are met.
- Determine the optimal direction for growth and land use in Zaka and its surrounding areas, balancing development with environmental and social considerations.
- Establish a clear implementation plan to ensure the successful execution of the Master Plan, ensuring that all stakeholders are aligned and committed to achieving its objectives.



Introduction

Zaka District Master Plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Part IV, Section 14 of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act (Chapter 29:12) of 1996, as well as the Master and Local Plans Regulations (1977). This process is mandated by the Act, which requires local authorities to prepare and submit a Master Plan to the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development for the areas they are responsible for planning.

The Master Plan is divided into three sections, which are outlined below:

Part I: This section is informed by the Report of Study. Key findings serve as an introductory section that provides a comprehensive overview of the various social, cultural, physical, and economic factors influencing the planning area.

Part II: Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Proposals of Master Plan

The second part of the Written Statement outlines the aims and objectives that will guide the development of the plan. This includes:

- Generating alternative options for the key issues identified in the planning area including environmental, agricultural, infrastructure, employment among many others.
- Evaluating these options against the main objectives of the master plan

This section will help to identify the most effective and feasible solutions and a clear understanding of how these goals and objectives will be achieved. Building on the findings and challenges identified in Part I, this section presents planning proposals for Zaka District over the next 15 years. These proposals are designed to provide solutions to the problems and issues highlighted in Part I, and are visualized on the accompanying Proposals Map for easy reference.

Part III: Strategic Planning and Implementation (Zoning and Land Use Guidelines, Sectoral Initiatives and Priority Areas, Corridors and Infrastructure Development, Environmental Sustainability Measures, and Resource Allocation and Institutional Framework).



Part I: Key Findings of the Report of Study

1.1 Land Use and Ownership

Jerera District Service Centre is facing land use planning and layout design challenges, with a departure from recommended guidelines and standards. This has resulted in inadequate open spaces, unplanned settlements, and environmental degradation. The lack of proper planning has led to issues such as unstructured development, health and safety concerns, and difficulties in future urban planning. The district is also experiencing land tenure and ownership issues, unsustainable land use practices, and peri-urban land invasion. The District Service Centre is situated amidst nine villages and provides vital services, but due to rapid population growth, it has exhausted its jurisdictional land, leaving no room for expansion. This poses challenges for the district administration in providing adequate services and infrastructure to meet the evolving needs of the local population.

1.2 Agriculture

The district's agriculture faces significant challenges, including subsistence farming, limited irrigation, soil degradation, and climate change. While farmers grow crops like maize, sorghum, and groundnuts, as well as high-value fruits like mangoes and avocados, they struggle to access markets and transportation infrastructure. Livestock farming is also affected by diseases. Soil degradation and nutrient depletion lead to declining crop yields, and climate change will likely worsen heat stress, stunt crop growth, and accelerate water evaporation. As a result, the district's agricultural sector is hindered by limited market access, lack of processing facilities, and underutilized irrigation potential, making it difficult for farmers to earn a stable income.

1.3 Housing

The district faces significant housing challenges, including a shortage of adequate housing infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and rapid urbanization leading to unplanned and informal settlements. Many households live in substandard dwellings made of mud bricks and thatched roofs, with limited access to clean water, electricity, and sanitation facilities. The district lacks a sufficient supply of durable, well-designed, and affordable housing units,



particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. Additionally, the shortage of government-provided housing is a major concern, with only 247 houses available for government workers. This has far-reaching implications for the district's residents and requires a multi-faceted approach to address the root causes of the problem.

1.4 Cemeteries

The district is home to a prestigious cemetery, the Zaka District Heroes' Acre, located in Ward 8. This sacred site is where national heroes and distinguished individuals are laid to rest, recognized for their significant contributions to the nation. The cemetery serves as a place of reverence and honour for those who have served the country.

In addition, there are several rural cemeteries scattered throughout the district, where residents pay their respects to their loved ones. These solemn sites are primarily village-based and also accommodate burials at homesteads. The Jerera cemetery, located in the Jerera district service centre, is the primary burial ground for Jerera residents and is easily accessible. The local council is responsible for its administration and maintenance.

1.4 Commercial/Business Centres

The built environment in the district is overwhelmed by outdated and aged buildings with limited accessibility, comfort, and sustainability. The lack of modern infrastructure, ICT advancements, and recreational facilities creates an unhealthy and disordered environment. Buildings fail to cater to the needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and lactating mothers. Additionally, there is no provision for street furniture, waste disposal, or aesthetic appeal. The district also faces competition from informal open markets, which operate outside traditional regulatory frameworks and offer goods and services at lower prices, posing a significant challenge to established businesses and formal commercial sectors.

1.5 Tourism

Zaka's tourism potential is vast, but remains largely untapped due to a lack of awareness, limited accessibility, and insufficient investment. The district boasts scenic dams, mountains, and unique attractions, such as the map of Africa on Mware Mountain. However, these



offerings are underutilized due to limited awareness about Zaka's attractions, poor infrastructure, and inadequate transportation options. As a result, effective marketing and promotion strategies are needed to raise awareness, while investments in infrastructure and amenities are necessary to unlock the district's tourism development potential.

1.6 Mining

The district has untapped mining potential, but limited resources and lack of investment are hindering its growth. This scarcity of opportunities restricts income sources for residents, including direct and indirect jobs for youth, rural communities, and the informal sector, leading to stagnant economic growth and reduced revenue. Furthermore, the district's underutilization of resources such as granite, quartzite, gold, diamond, and lithium contributes to its economic struggles. Moreover, illegal mining activities exacerbate the problem, having a detrimental impact on the environment, society, and economy, posing a significant obstacle to the district's development.

1.7 Education

The district is afflicted by a severe shortage of secondary schools, with some areas lacking access to education altogether. Existing schools often lack facilities such as ICT and science labs, restricting students' ability to pursue science-related subjects. The infrastructure is outdated and in disrepair, with issues including inadequate electricity, water supply, and mobile telecommunications network. The schools also lack special needs classes and resources, leading to a shortage of teachers, particularly in science and ICT. Poor road access and housing issues contribute to teacher shortages, while poverty-stricken students face additional challenges such as inadequate nutrition and limited parental involvement. The district's severe space constraints make it difficult to expand or develop facilities, further exacerbating the problems. Largely, the district's educational system is hindered by a multitude of challenges that limit students' future prospects.



1.8 Health

The district faces significant challenges in ensuring equitable access to healthcare services, despite having 28 health facilities. Many residents have to travel long distances, up to 10 kilometres, to reach the nearest health facility, with some wards having no facilities at all. This creates a barrier to healthcare accessibility, particularly for those in wards 4, 5, 6, 18, 25, 28, and 30. Furthermore, understaffing of healthcare professionals, including doctors and nurses, and poor infrastructure, including lack of proper equipment, sanitation, water, and electricity at many facilities, also hinder the delivery of health services. Additionally, inadequate resources, poor road networks, lack of telecommunication and network connections, and shortage of accommodation and incinerators are other challenges that exacerbate the situation.

1.9 Infrastructure Services

Communication

(a) Telecommunication (Mobile)

The district has 20 mobile signal boosters, with 13 from Econet, 6 from NetOne, and 1 from Telecel. However, these boosters are not evenly distributed throughout the district, resulting in a shortage in most wards. This shortage affects information dissemination in schools, clinics, and businesses, making it difficult to conduct transactions. Mountains and other relief features also hinder connectivity in some areas, leaving only 5 out of 34 wards with reliable network coverage, while the remaining 29 wards experience difficulties.

(b) Telecommunication (Fixed)

Telone, a major telecommunications provider in Zaka District, faces significant challenges in delivering reliable services due to various obstacles. The district's rugged terrain and poor road conditions hinder maintenance teams' access to remote areas, leading to frequent network outages and breakdowns. In addition, power outages and voltage fluctuations disrupt services, while the high cost of maintaining infrastructure in the remote area increases operational expenses. Furthermore, security concerns in the rural setting pose a threat to Telone's equipment and network infrastructure, compromising its ability to provide quality services.

(c) Courier Services



Zimpost, a postal service in the district, offers a wide range of services including mail delivery, money transfer, bill payments, courier services, and more. Despite these offerings, the company faces several challenges. Infrastructure limitations, such as inadequate post offices, roads, and transportation networks, hinder its operations. Additionally, power outages and limited funding to upgrade technology and hire staff pose difficulties. The company also struggles with competition from the private sector and a rural-urban divide, where rural areas have limited access to postal services and infrastructure. Furthermore, the lack of online services and digital literacy among some customers hinder the adoption of digital solutions.

Transport Infrastructure

The transportation infrastructure in Zaka district is overwhelmed by challenges, including worn-out roads, inadequate public transportation, and limited airport facilities. The main roads, such as the 80km Lothian Triangle Road, need urgent repairs to ensure safe passage. The district lacks a direct rail network, but there is potential for development to boost goods transport. Four aerodromes exist, but poor maintenance and disputes hinder their full potential. Public buses operate, but the terminus lacks basic facilities, leading to reliance on unregulated "Mushikashika" services that charge high fares and pose safety risks. Parking is also a problem at Jerera DSC due to lack of a structured system, wasting available space. Addressing these issues could unlock economic potential and improve residents' quality of life.

Energy

The district experiences recurring electricity supply challenges, similar to many rural areas in the country, with the national power grid being unreliable and prone to outages. While some rural service centres and business centres are connected to the main grid, many others lack access to electricity. To address this, many areas have turned to solar energy, using it to power public institutions like schools, clinics, and business centres. This self-sufficient approach allows individuals and businesses to generate their own electricity, reducing their reliance on centralized power grids that may be unreliable or unavailable in remote areas.

Water Supply

Access to clean water and sanitation facilities is limited in the district. Most communities rely on boreholes, wells, or communal water sources, while others face challenges in accessing



clean water. In urbanized settlements like Jerera growth point, Zaka rural service centre, and Ndanga, most of the water used for domestic purposes comes from Nyatare dam in ward 8.

There is a pressing need for more boreholes, particularly at public institutions such as schools, clinics, and business centres. Several wards in the district require new boreholes, including wards 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 18, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, and 30. Furthermore, some areas have saline underground water that is not consumable and poses challenges for irrigation.

In urbanized settlements like Jerera, water infrastructure such as pipes require regular maintenance to meet demand. According to RIDA's data (2022), the district has a total of 917 boreholes, with 862 being functional and 55 being dry holes.

Waste Water Disposal

The district lacks an off-site sewerage system, relying on septic tanks and Blair toilets for waste management. Despite efforts to transition to septic tanks, many residents still use Blair toilets, hindering sanitation standards. The lack of infrastructure has limited the development of urban centers, and rural areas often lack basic sanitary facilities, posing serious health risks and impacting quality of life for residents.

Dip tanks

The district has only 71 dip tanks, which are not evenly distributed, forcing some residents to travel long distances to access them. Many dip tanks are in poor condition and require renovation or reconstruction. Additionally, geographical barriers such as rivers and mountains hinder access to dip tanks in certain areas, while water scarcity is a major issue, especially during off-seasons, affecting farmers. To effectively prevent livestock diseases, it is crucial to provide water at every dip tank.

1.11 Economic Context

Zaka district has a significant formal employment sector, with government ministries and state-owned enterprises being the main employers, as well as a notable informal sector of small businesses, trade, and artisanal activities. The district's economy is largely based on agriculture, including horticulture, fishing, and livestock production, but these activities face challenges such as climate change, lack of access to capital, and poor infrastructure. Subsistence farming



dominates the economy, with many farmers struggling to adapt to changing weather conditions. The district also has a significant poultry farming industry, but it faces challenges such as pests, diseases, and high input costs. The local economy also relies on casual labour, which is impacted by a cash shortage and climate change. To overcome these challenges, investments in infrastructure, capacity-building, and climate-resilient agricultural practices are needed to enhance the district's economic productivity and food security.

1.12 Recreational

Zaka district lacks significant development in terms of recreation facilities and opportunities. Despite this, there are a few recreational options available, including the Manjirenji Recreational Park, a community centre for social gatherings and events, sports fields like Jerera Stadium and Rutenga for soccer and other outdoor activities, and the now somewhat diminished Zaka Country Club with golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, and dining facilities. Additionally, the district has water bodies like Siye, Manjirenji, and Bangala dams, which currently do not offer recreational activities, as well as lacking public libraries that could provide intellectual and recreational resources for the community.

1.13 Culture and Heritage

The district faces numerous challenges in preserving its sacred sites, cultural heritage, and natural landscapes. Rapid development has led to encroachment and loss of these sites, while the lack of formal recognition and legal protection leaves them vulnerable to neglect and degradation. Hunting on sacred grounds, deforestation, unclear boundaries on sacred sites, and gender inequality are all significant issues that threaten the district's cultural and spiritual heritage. The district's rich cultural and natural heritage is intertwined with its forested landscapes, but deforestation is driven by socio-economic, political, and environmental factors. Additionally, the lack of clear boundaries around sacred sites leads to conflicts and erosion of their cultural significance. Furthermore, gender inequality in decision-making and representation within heritage management efforts hinders the comprehensive safeguarding of the district's cultural legacy, marginalizing women's voices and contributions to the cultural heritage.



1.14 Social Context

The district faces multiple challenges, including balancing religious diversity, cultural heritage, and traditional practices. This coexistence is often marked by tension and conflict, despite efforts to preserve Zimbabwean identity. Other significant challenges include food insecurity due to frequent droughts, socioeconomic issues affecting women's access to resources and rights, neglect of men's needs, and rising male suicide rates. Youth face limited access to vocational training and representation, while people with disabilities experience social exclusion and limited access to resources. Furthermore, children's rights are often neglected due to unawareness among parents and guardians.

1.15 Population

The district has experienced a significant population growth over the past few decades, driven by various factors such as economic shifts, migration patterns, and government policies. While there was a brief decline in population from 2002 to 2012, the district's population has continued to rise steadily since then. The increase in household population, with a notable surge of 15% from 2012 to 2022, highlights the need for expanded housing provisions and supplementary services to accommodate the growing residential needs of communities. This requires not only increased housing delivery services but also the provision of ancillary amenities to meet the evolving requirements of the expanding population, which is likely to lead to a rise in demand for resources like land and put additional pressure on the environment.

1.16 Environmental

The district is heavily reliant on agriculture and natural resources, making it vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change. The district faces numerous environmental challenges, including land degradation, stream bank cultivation, deforestation, land pollution, invasive species, gully erosion, veld fires, illegal mining, and alluvial mining. These issues are causing far-reaching consequences for local communities, including reduced agricultural productivity and food security, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem disruption, decreased water quality and availability, increased risk of landslides and flooding, negative impacts on human health, and economic losses. The district's reliance on agriculture and natural resources



exacerbates these problems, highlighting the need for sustainable practices to mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

Human Wildlife Conflicts

Zaka district is home to a diverse range of wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, which thrive in various habitats such as woodlands, grasslands, wetlands, and water bodies. The district's bio-physical features, including climate, topography, geology, soils, and vegetation, are crucial factors in understanding and managing the land use planning. Effective conservation and management strategies can be developed to ensure the sustainable development and conservation of natural resources in the district by taking into account these factors and promoting coexistence with wildlife.

1.17 Waste and Waste Management

In the district, littering is a widespread problem, particularly at business centres, with Jerera, Gumbo, Mageza, and Mbengwa being common hotspots. The lack of proper waste management facilities, including a certified landfill, results in solid waste being dumped and spread across nearby villages, posing health hazards. Rural service centers and business centers also struggle with waste management, with no separation of waste types and disposal at undesignated sites. The local authority has identified a new landfill site and is working to make it operational. Additionally, the district faces a challenge with wastewater management, as there are no sewer ponds or treatment plants, leading to the use of Blair toilets and septic tanks. While some residents have switched to septic tanks, enforcement of by-laws is needed to encourage others to follow suit.

1.18 Law and Order

1.18.1 Security

The law and order enforcement agencies in the district are facing numerous challenges, including limited transportation resources, lack of motivation among neighbourhood program members, inadequate resources, and community distrust. The police department is struggling to patrol the vast area, respond quickly to incidents, and maintain security due to these challenges. Additionally, the lack of suitable accommodation for officers, poor network



connectivity, and insufficient intelligence gathering capabilities hinder their effectiveness. The presence of the Zimbabwe National Army in the district is not fully utilized, as its camp station remains idle. The district needs more police stations and posts to address the high murder rate and provide security services to the community. Currently, there are some police posts scattered throughout the district, but they are inadequate to serve the entire population, leading to long distances for people to travel to reach the nearest police station.

1.18.2 Legal

Lack of a comprehensive legal aid system in the district creates significant barriers for the less privileged population in accessing legal representation, defending their rights, and seeking justice. Without affordable legal services, the impoverished and marginalized communities are unable to navigate the legal system, defend their rights, or hold accountable those who have wronged them. This lack of access to legal aid exacerbates social and economic disparities, leaving the less privileged vulnerable to exploitation and entrenching existing inequalities. As a result, the more affluent are better positioned to protect their interests through the formal legal channels, while the less privileged are left without the means to safeguard their rightful entitlements.



Part II

2.1 Land Use and Ownership

Goal

To ensure sustainable and equitable land use planning, management, and development in Zaka District, while promoting the well-being of local communities and protecting the environment.

Objectives

- i. To recognize and respect traditional land ownership and use rights of local communities, while also promoting transparency and accountability in land transactions and decision-making processes.
- ii. To develop a comprehensive land use plan that aligns with the district's development goals and national planning standards.
- iii. To improve the layout design and allocation of land for various uses, ensuring that prescribed percentages and allocation guidelines are followed.
- iv. To provide adequate open spaces for recreational activities, community interaction, and leisure pursuits.
- v. To address unplanned settlements and unregulated land allocation by promoting adherence to planning standards and regulations.
- vi. To develop a sustainable plan for the expansion of the District Service Centre to meet the growing demands of the local population.
- vii. To promote sustainable land use practices and reduce environmental degradation.
- viii. To ensure equal access to land for all groups, including youth, people with disabilities, women and marginalized communities.
- ix. To resolve land tenure and ownership issues through clarification and regularization of land rights.



xi. To prevent peri-urban land invasion and boundary conflicts.

Policies

i. Integrated Land Use Planning Policy

Involve local community, government, and stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that land use is aligned with community needs and priorities.

ii. Land Use Policy:

Develop a comprehensive land use plan that prioritizes sustainable development.

iii. Zoning Policy

Establish clear zoning laws and regulations to prevent land use conflicts, ensure compliance with environmental regulations, and promote sustainable development.

iv. Land Allocation Policy

Establish a transparent and accountable process for allocating land for various uses, ensuring that prescribed percentages and allocation guidelines are followed.

iii. Open Space Policy

Ensure that at least 20% of the total land area is allocated for open spaces, parks, recreational areas, and green belts.

iv. Sustainable Land Use Policy

Promote sustainable land use practices through education, awareness campaigns, and enforcement of regulations.

v. Land Tenure and Ownership Policy: Clarify and regularize land rights through a transparent and accountable process, ensuring that all stakeholders have secure and equitable access to land.



Proposals

- i. Conduct a comprehensive land use planning exercise to identify suitable areas for different uses, taking into account environmental, social, and economic factors.
- ii. Develop a layout design manual that outlines specific guidelines for land allocation, density, and infrastructure development.
- iii. Establish a Land Allocation Committee to oversee the allocation of land for various uses, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- iv. Implement a community engagement program to raise awareness about the importance of open spaces and sustainable land use practices.
- v. Develop a regularization program to clarify and regularize land rights, ensuring equal access to land for all stakeholders.
- vi. Establish a monitoring system to track progress towards achieving the objectives of the policy and to identify areas requiring improvement.
- vii. Develop a contingency plan to address peri-urban land invasion and boundary conflicts, including measures to prevent disputes over plot boundaries and undefined access roads.
- viii. Regularly monitor and update land use maps to identify changes, track progress, and inform decision-making.
- ix. Establish secure and transparent systems for land ownership and tenure, ensuring that individuals and communities have clear rights to the land they occupy.
- x. Establish adequate land for expansion of Jerera RSC.

Land for expansion for Jerera

Jerera District Service Centre (Jerera DSC) is surrounded by nine (9) villages which are: Chipezeze, Musiso, Gumbire, Manyimo, Bare, Benji, NeZaka, Chidzurira, and Munjanja. As the district service centre, Jerera provides essential services and amenities to these communities, such as government administration, healthcare, education, markets, and other community facilities.



However, Jerera "no longer has land for expansion." This indicates that the district service centre is constrained within its current geographic boundaries and unable to grow or expand to accommodate the increasing demands and needs of the population within the district. This challenge is likely to pose significant difficulties for the district administration in providing adequate services and infrastructure to meet the evolving requirements of the local communities.

Existing Jerera gazzeted boundary

Grid reference UN363432

Boundary description

Starting point is on the new Chivhu/Chiredzi road-UN 391435, going north south westwards along the Chivhu/Chiredzi road to a point UN 386419, then westwards to a point on the Chemhondoro river-UE 377420 proceeding north westwards to point UN 371423 then northwards to point UN371427, then north west to a point on the major tributary of the Nyamakwakwa river UN368435 then north eastwards up stream along this tributary to point UN370440 then north east to a point UN371444 then eastwards to the tributary(left-bank) of the Muzandawe river to point UN3764541 and finally south eastwards following a line that runs north of the kopje at UN383437 to point UN391435

Proposed Jerera boundary

The proposed boundary of Jerera Growth Point will be defined by physical features such as rivers, mountains, and major roads. These natural boundaries will serve as a logical and easily identifiable geographical limit for the growth area.

To the southwest of the Jerera Central Business District (CBD), the Mushavutwi River will mark the boundary. To the northwest, the Mutowenda River, which runs parallel to Muchechetere School, will define the boundary. The Mutowenda River originates from Charamba Mountains and flows into the Mushavutwi River.

To the north, Charamba Mountains will demarcate the boundary, while the Makute River, a tributary of the Chiredzi River, will mark the boundary as it flows eastward. The Chiredzi River



will be crossed by a dirt road leading to the northeast, passing through Chimbamba Mountain and Zaka Dip Tank. The Nyatari River will then mark the boundary to the northeast, flowing southward.

The southern part of the boundary will be marked by a mountain range featuring Rutukudumbe, Bakorehove, Nyamapere, Mavuzhe, Mafukudza, Mushungwa, and Nyabumhi Mountains. The Nyabumhi River, which originates from Mushungwa Mountain, will flow into Chiredzi River and mark the boundary.

The proposed gazetted boundary includes various educational institutions such as Mushungwa Primary School, Chimbwembwe Secondary School, Munjanja Primary and Secondary Schools, Mapanje Primary School, St Antony Primary and Secondary Schools, Manjeru Primary School, Mutamba Primary School, Chipezeze Primary School, Zaka Primary and Secondary Schools, and St Antony Mission Hospital.

Additionally, it includes commercial areas such as Makambe Business Centre, Siyawareva, Musiso, Mutamba, Devure, Zaka, Ferry Business Centre, Zaka Water Works, DDC's Complex, Zaka Police Station, Zaka Golf Course, and Zaka New Aerodrome.

2.2 Agriculture

Goal

To enhance the agricultural productivity and economic development of the district by addressing the challenges faced by farmers and improving the overall well-being of households.

Objectives

- i. To increase crop yields and reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture through the implementation of irrigation schemes.
- ii. To improve market access for farmers, enabling them to sell their produce at competitive prices.



iii. To enhance the livelihoods of rural households by promoting sustainable agriculture practices and increasing income-generating opportunities.

iv. To reduce the impact of climate change on agricultural production and improve the district's resilience to droughts.

v. To promote value addition and export of agricultural produce, increasing the district's economic potential.

Policies

i. Irrigation Development Policy

To develop and implement irrigation schemes that utilize the potential of major dams, such as Manjirenji and Bangala.

ii. Market Access Policy

To establish market linkages between farmers and potential buyers, improving the availability and accessibility of markets for agricultural produce.

iii. Climate Change Mitigation Policy

To promote climate-resilient agricultural practices and reduce the district's vulnerability to climate change.

iv. Soil Conservation Policy

To promote sustainable agriculture practices and reduce soil degradation and nutrient depletion.

v. Value Addition and Export Policy

To promote the processing and export of agricultural produce, increasing the district's economic potential.



Proposals

i. Development of Irrigation Schemes

The establishment of irrigation schemes that utilize the potential of major dams, such as Manjirenji and Bangala, to improve crop yields and reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

ii. Market Development Program

The establishment of market linkages between farmers and potential buyers, improving the availability and accessibility of markets for agricultural produce.

iii. Climate Change Adaptation Program

The implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices and infrastructure development to reduce the district's vulnerability to climate change.

iv. Soil Conservation Program

The promotion of sustainable agriculture practices and soil conservation measures to reduce soil degradation and nutrient depletion.

v. Value Addition and Export Program

The promotion of processing and export of agricultural produce, increasing the district's economic potential.

2.3 Housing

Goal

To provide adequate, safe, and affordable housing options to the residents of Zaka district, and to address the challenges associated with inadequate housing infrastructure.

Objectives

i. To develop a comprehensive housing strategy that addresses the challenges associated with inadequate housing infrastructure in the district.



- ii. To increase the availability of resilient, well-designed, and affordable housing units in the district.
- iii. To improve access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, and sanitation facilities.
- iv. To promote planned and formal settlements in the district.
- v. To address the shortage of government-provided housing units in the district.

Policies

1. Housing Development Policy

- Establish a housing development corporation to oversee the construction of affordable, durable, and well-designed housing units.
- Prioritize the development of rural and peri-urban areas, where demand is highest.
- Encourage private sector involvement through public-private partnerships to increase the supply of housing units.

2. Access to Basic Services

- Increase investment in water and sanitation infrastructure to provide reliable access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
- Implement a plan to electrify underserved areas, including Ward 26 (Benzi communal area).
- Develop a strategy to improve access to healthcare services, including primary healthcare centres and hospitals.

3. Urban Planning and Management

- Develop a comprehensive urban planning framework that prioritizes sustainable development, including zoning regulations, land use planning, and infrastructure development.
- Establish a system for regular monitoring and maintenance of urban infrastructure to prevent neglect and disrepair.



- Implement measures to promote responsible land use and minimize the proliferation of unplanned settlements.

4. Informal Settlements Upgrade

- Develop a program to upgrade informal settlements, providing residents with secure land tenure, basic services, and improved living conditions.
- Collaborate with local government, NGOs, and community organizations to identify suitable sites for relocation and provide support for relocation efforts.

5. Government Housing Allocation

- Review the allocation process for government-provided housing units to ensure fairness, transparency, and priority is given to those in most need.
- Increase the number of government housing units allocated to the district, prioritizing low-income households and essential workers.
- Develop a long-term plan to address the shortage of government housing units by increasing funding and expanding the allocation process.

Proposals

i. Housing Development

Development of new housing units over the next five years, with a mix of affordable and market-rate housing options.

ii. Upgrading Existing Housing

The upgrading of existing housing units to meet minimum standards for safety, sanitation, and accessibility.

iii. Infrastructure Development

The development of basic services such as clean water, electricity, and sanitation facilities in all areas of the district.

v. Land Titling



The provision of secure land tenure to residents of informal settlements through land titling programs.

2.4 Cemeteries

Goal

To ensure proper management and planning of cemeteries in the district, ensuring culture, dignity and respect for the deceased, while promoting a sense of community and national pride.

Objectives

- i. To develop a comprehensive plan for the management and maintenance of cemeteries, ensuring their dignity and respect.
- ii. To promote a sense of community and national pride through the establishment of well-planned and managed cemeteries.
- iii. To develop and implement a district-wide cemetery management plan that incorporates cultural practices, environmental considerations, and community needs.
- iv. To establish clear guidelines and standards for cemeteries' design, construction, and maintenance to uphold the dignity and respect of the deceased.
- v. To promote the integration of cemeteries as part of the broader community infrastructure, fostering a sense of shared space and national pride.
- vi. To engage with local communities, religious and cultural organizations, and relevant authorities to ensure the cemetery management plan reflects the diverse needs and preferences of the district's population.
- vii. To establish land reserves for cemeteries.



Policies

i. Cemetery Management Policy

- Establish a centralized cemetery administration system to manage and maintain all cemeteries in the district.
- Develop guidelines for the identification, mapping, and categorization of existing cemeteries.
- Ensure that all cemeteries are properly maintained

ii. Cemetery Planning Policy

- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing cemeteries to identify areas for expansion or relocation.
- Develop a long-term plan for the development of new cemeteries, taking into account population growth, urbanization, and environmental factors.
- Ensure that all new cemeteries are designed and constructed with dignity, respect, and reverence for the deceased in mind.

iii. Community Engagement Policy

- Establish a community engagement program to involve local residents in the planning and management of cemeteries.
- Encourage community participation in the design and construction of new cemeteries.
- Provide education and training on cemetery management and maintenance to local residents.

Proposals

- i. Develop a database of cemetery information, including location, size, condition, and historical significance.
- ii .Develop a comprehensive plan for the management and maintenance of cemeteries, including budget allocation, staffing, and infrastructure development.
- iii. Establish a system for monitoring and reporting on cemetery maintenance and upkeep.



- iv. Establish a community engagement program to involve local residents in the planning and management of cemeteries.
- v. Provide education and training on cemetery management and maintenance to local residents.
- vi. Provide land for cemeteries.

2.5 Commercial/Business Centres

Goal

To revitalize and sustain commercial and industrial centres ,increasing their economic viability, social impact, and community engagement, thereby enhancing the overall well-being of rural communities and contributing to the country's national development.

Objectives

- i. To modernize and upgrade the architectural designs of business centres, rural service centres, and district service centre and ensure they also cater for the needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and lactating mothers.
- ii. To improve the infrastructure and ICT advancements in these areas, including the provision of modern sanitary facilities, open spaces, recreational facilities, and street furniture.
- iii. To achieve sustainable development goal number 11, creating liveable communities and ensure that all development aligns with all other sustainable development goals.
- iv. To promote sustainable development, urban design, human comfort, place character, and identity in the revitalized areas.

Policies

i. Shopfront Revitalization Policy

ZRDC should establish a policy that requires all stores to upgrade and modernise their shopfronts, including new signage, lighting, and facades within a certain timeframe.

ii. Design Guidelines Policy



ZRDC should establish a set of design guidelines that outline the standards for store design, including the use of modern and sustainable materials, fixtures, shop fronts and technology. This policy can be used to ensure that all new store designs and renovations meet the set standards.

iii. Flooring and Pavement Upgrade Policy

Establish a policy that requires all stores to upgrade their flooring and pavements to modern materials and designs within a certain timeframe.

iv. Landscaping and Aesthetics Policy

Establish a policy that requires all stores provide soft and hard landscaping of their stores especially store fronts. This promotes beautification and general aesthetics of the area.

v. Visual Merchandising Policy

Develop a policy that outlines the principles and best practices for visual merchandising, including the use of signage, lighting, and display fixtures. This policy can help ensure that stores are visually appealing and engaging.

vi. Technology Integration Policy

Establish a policy that outlines the requirements for integrating technology into store designs, including the use of e-commerce platforms, digital signage, and mobile payment systems.

vii. Sustainability Policy

Develop a policy that outlines ZRDC's commitment to sustainability and energy efficiency in store design, including the use of eco-friendly materials and energy-efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems.

viii. Accessibility Policy

Establish a policy that outlines the requirements for ensuring that all stores are accessible to all customers, i.e the elderly, women , children and people with disabilities, including the use of ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms,



ix. Brand Identity Policy: Develop a policy that outlines the shop/company's brand identity guidelines, including the use of logos, colours, and typography. This policy can help ensure that all stores reflect the company's brand identity.

x. Store Standards Policy

Establish a policy that outlines the standards for store maintenance, including regular cleaning and maintenance schedules, to ensure that stores are always clean and well-maintained.

xi. Communication Policy

Establish a policy that outlines the communication plan for store renovations and upgrades, including regular updates to stakeholders and customers.

xii .Display Fixture Upgrade Policy

Develop a policy that requires all stores to upgrade their display fixtures to modern materials and designs within a certain timeframe.

xiii. Lighting Upgrade Policy

Establish a policy that requires all stores to upgrade their lighting systems to energy-efficient options within a certain timeframe.

Proposals

- i. Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the existing conditions of the business centres, rural service centres, and district service centres to identify areas for improvement.
- ii. Develop a master plan for the revitalization of each area, incorporating the findings from the assessment and the objectives and policies outlined above.
- iii. Design and construct new buildings and facilities that meet the needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and lactating mothers.
- iv. Upgrade existing infrastructure and ICT advancements to provide modern amenities such as high-speed internet, public Wi-Fi, and digital signage.



- v. Create open spaces and recreational facilities such as civic parks, playgrounds, and sports facilities.
- vi. Install modern sanitary facilities, including baby changing rooms, accessible toilets, and shower facilities.
- vii. Provide street furniture such as litter bins, street lights, benches, and portable water fountains.
- viii. Develop a beautification plan that incorporates landscaping, art installations, and public art to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the area.
- ix. Develop local development plans, concept plans and upgrade some business centres to rural service centres.

Rural Service Centres which need Local Development Plans

Developing local development plans for Jerera, Zaka, Chivamba, Ndanga and Gumbo, rural service centres is a vital step towards their sustainable growth and progress. These plans can help guide the development and transformation of these centres in a way that aligns with the specific needs and aspirations of the local communities. Local development plans allow for community participation and input in the decision-making process. Engaging residents, local leaders, and stakeholders ensures that the plans reflect the priorities and aspirations of the people who live and work in these areas. It promotes a sense of ownership, empowerment, and accountability. These plans provide a holistic approach to development, considering various sectors and aspects of the rural service centres. They can address infrastructure, healthcare, education, agriculture, tourism, environmental conservation, economic growth, and social services in a coordinated and integrated manner. This ensures that development efforts are comprehensive and sustainable.

Local development plans enable a tailored approach to addressing the specific needs and challenges of each locality. By engaging with the community and conducting assessments, the plans can identify the unique requirements of Jerera, Zaka, Ndanga, and Fuve, such as infrastructure gaps, economic opportunities, social services, and environmental concerns. These areas likely have unique resources, whether natural, cultural, or human. Local



development plans can outline strategies for leveraging these resources to promote sustainable economic growth. For example, if Ndanga has rich agricultural land, a plan may focus on supporting and enhancing the agricultural sector to maximize its potential. Developing local development plans allows for the identification and prioritization of infrastructure and service improvements. This can involve upgrading roads, water and sanitation systems, electricity supply, telecommunications, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and other essential services. It ensures that the necessary infrastructure is in place to support the development of the rural service centres.

Local development plans enable efficient allocation of resources by identifying specific needs and priorities within each rural service centre. This helps in directing investments, infrastructure development, and service provision to areas that require immediate attention, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively. Local development plans can incorporate strategies for environmental conservation and sustainable practices. This may involve preserving natural habitats, promoting renewable energy sources, implementing waste management systems, and encouraging eco-tourism. By incorporating environmental considerations, these areas can protect their natural resources and promote sustainable development. Having local development plans enhances the chances of securing funding and attracting investment to these areas. The plans provide a clear roadmap for potential investors, showcasing the development opportunities and potential returns on investment. This, in turn, can contribute to the economic growth and development of Jerera, Zaka, Ndanga, and Fuve.

Rural service centres which need Concept Plans

Chiredzana, Veza, Chinyabako, ,Gumbo ,Fuve, Jichidza, and Nemauku need concept plans. The concept plan outlines a cohesive vision and objectives for the future of these centres. This creates a common understanding among stakeholders - government, private sector, and the local community. The concept plans will help identify gaps in essential services and infrastructure in rural areas. It allows for the strategic placement and phased improvement of services like healthcare, education, utilities, and transportation. This ensures equitable access to basic services for rural communities. The concept plan can stimulate the growth of rural economic hubs and employment centres. It can guide the development of agricultural processing facilities, small-scale industries, and support for local entrepreneurship. This creates



jobs and boosts incomes in rural areas, reducing urban-rural disparities. In essence, a well-designed concept plan is crucial for unlocking the potential of rural service centres and improving the quality of life for rural populations. It provides a holistic framework to guide equitable, sustainable, and community-driven development in these areas.

Business centres which need to be upgraded to Rural Service Centres

Chinorumba, Chiromo, Panganai, Mageza, Benzi Makambe business centres need to be upgraded to Rural Service Centres. Transforming these areas into comprehensive service centres can greatly benefit the local communities by providing improved access to essential services and fostering economic development. Many rural areas lack access to essential services such as healthcare, education, banking, and government facilities. Upgrading these business centres to rural service centres ensures that these services are available locally, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to access them. By transforming these business centres into rural service centres, economic opportunities can be generated. The presence of comprehensive services can attract businesses, entrepreneurs, and investors, leading to job creation and improved livelihoods for the local community. This, in turn, contributes to economic growth and reduces rural-urban migration. Upgrading these centres involves improving infrastructure, such as roads, transportation links, and water and sanitation facilities. This not only benefits the service centres themselves but also enhances connectivity to surrounding rural areas, facilitating trade, transportation, and overall development.

Upgrading these centres helps reduce the disparities between rural and urban areas. By providing comprehensive services and infrastructure, rural service centres can create more balanced and equitable development across the country, ensuring that rural communities have access to the same opportunities as urban areas. Sustainability and Long-Term Planning: Upgrading these centres should be approached with long-term sustainability in mind. It is important to consider factors such as environmental impact, energy efficiency, waste management, and the use of renewable energy sources.



2.6 Tourism

Goal

To unlock tourism potential and empower the local economy of Zaka by promoting sustainable tourism practices that deliver exceptional experiences, foster community engagement, and drive economic growth, while preserving the natural beauty and cultural heritage of the district.

Objectives

i. To foster Interagency Collaboration

Develop a mutually beneficial partnership between the tourism industry, local planning authorities, and stakeholders to promote Zaka as a tourism destination, ensuring a cohesive and effective marketing strategy.

ii. To ensure Strategic Land Allocation

Designate and allocate suitable land for tourism development, ensuring that it is sustainable, environmentally friendly, and in line with the local community's needs and aspirations.

iii. To promote Integrated Tourism Development

Develop a comprehensive and coordinated tourism plan that integrates transportation routes, landforms, and land uses to create a unique identity for Zaka. This plan will ensure a well-organized and strategic approach to tourism development.

iv. To promote diverse Recreational Offerings

Provide a wide range of indoor and outdoor, day and night recreational activities, catering to different interests and preferences, including passive and active pursuits, to create a vibrant and engaging tourist experience in Zaka.

Policies

1. Community Engagement and Empowerment

- To enhance the tourism experience, ZRDC shall promote community involvement and empowerment by:



- Encouraging local communities to participate in the development and management of tourist attractions
- Fostering the preservation of both natural and artificial resources
- Creating employment opportunities for local residents
- Providing a more authentic and immersive experience for tourists

2. Infrastructure Development

To support the growth of the tourism industry, ZRDC will invest in infrastructure development by:

- Improving road networks to facilitate easy access to tourist destinations.
- Upgrading air strips to increase capacity and efficiency
- Enhancing facilities in tourist destinations to ensure a high-quality experience for visitors

Proposals

i. Technology Integration Policy

- To enhance the tourism sector and provide visitors with a seamless and engaging experience, the Council will leverage technology to:
- Develop innovative mobile applications, interactive maps, and virtual reality experiences that provide tourists with accurate and immersive information about Zaka district
- Utilize data analytics to gain insights into visitor preferences and behaviours, enabling the Council to make data-driven decisions and adapt services to meet their needs
- Implement user-friendly and intuitive platforms that provide tourists with easy access to information, booking systems, and other essential services
- Continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of technology integration initiatives, making adjustments as necessary to ensure optimal results.

ii. Cultural Preservation Policy

- To preserve and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of Zaka district, the Council will:



- Protect and promote the unique cultural traditions and customs of the local community
- Develop and establish museums, cultural centres, and heritage sites to showcase the district's rich history and cultural diversity
- Foster and support traditional arts, crafts, and performances to provide authentic cultural experiences for visitors
- Encourage the preservation of local customs and traditions through education, community engagement, and cultural events

iii. Infrastructure Development Policy

To enhance the accessibility and comfort of tourist destinations, the ZRDC shall prioritize the development of:

- Efficient and reliable road networks to facilitate easy travel to various tourist locations
- Improved public transportation systems, providing convenient and affordable options for tourists
- A range of high-quality lodging options, including hotels, resorts, and guesthouses, catering to diverse budgets and preferences

2.7 Mining

Goal

To empower the mining sector in the district to drive sustainable economic development, create jobs, and stimulate entrepreneurship opportunities, particularly for local youth, local communities, and the informal sector, thereby promoting inclusive growth and prosperity.

Objectives

- i. To increase investment in the mining sector to maximize resource utilization and revenue generation.
- ii. To create direct and indirect jobs for residents, including youths, rural communities, and the informal sector.



iii. To promote sustainable environmental practices and reduce the negative impact of illegal mining activities.

iv. To enhance the district's economic growth and revenue generation.

Policies

i. Encourage foreign investment in the mining sector through favourable policies and incentives.

ii. Implement a rigorous monitoring and regulation system to prevent illegal mining activities.

iii. Develop a training program to equip local residents with skills required for mining activities.

iv. Establish a sustainable environmental management system to minimize the negative impact of mining activities.

v. Introduce tax incentives to attract local businesses and investors.

Proposals

i. Conduct a comprehensive audit of existing mineral resources to identify potential areas for exploitation.

ii. Establish a special economic zone (SEZ) to attract foreign investment and promote economic growth.

iii. Develop a public-private partnership (PPP) framework to facilitate collaboration between local businesses and investors.

iv. Introduce a scholarship program to support local students pursuing degrees in mining-related fields.

v. Establish a community development fund to support local initiatives and projects.

2.8 Education

Goal



To increase access to quality primary and secondary education, particularly in marginalized areas, and to enhance the overall learning experience by improving the infrastructure and facilities of existing schools, including the provision of ICT labs and science labs, to promote the pursuit of science-related subjects and provide a conducive environment for students to develop their skills and knowledge.

Objectives

- i. To improve the infrastructure of existing schools, including the provision of ICT labs and science labs, to enhance the learning experience for students.
- ii. To increase the number of qualified teachers in the district.
- iii. To improve the housing and infrastructure issues, including water and electricity supply, road network, and mobile signal boosters, to attract and retain qualified teachers.
- iv. To enhance the provision of special needs classes and resources for students with disabilities.
- v. To increase parental involvement in education and provide support to students from low-income backgrounds.
- vi. To increase the number of primary and secondary schools in the district

Policies

i. Policy on Education Infrastructure Development

- To prioritize the development of infrastructure in schools, including the provision of ICT labs and science labs.

ii. Policy on Teacher Recruitment and Retention

- To attract and retain qualified teachers, particularly in Science and ICT subjects.

iii. Policy on Special Needs Education

- To provide additional support and resources for students with disabilities.



iv. Policy on Parental Involvement

- To encourage parental involvement in education and provide support to students from low-income backgrounds.

v. Policy on School Management

- To ensure that school administrators are equipped with the necessary skills to manage schools effectively.

Proposals

i. Rehabilitation of existing schools

To improve the infrastructure and facilities of existing schools, including the provision of ICT labs and science labs.

ii. Transformation of secondary schools

To convert existing Ordinary level secondary schools into Advanced level secondary schools by providing necessary infrastructure, resources, and training to enable them to deliver Advanced level education, pending permission and capacity approval from the ministry.

iii. Teacher recruitment and training program

To attract and retain qualified teachers, particularly in Science and ICT subjects.

iv. Special needs education program

To provide additional support and resources for students with disabilities.

v. Parental involvement program

To encourage parental involvement in education and provide support to students from low-income backgrounds.

vi. Mobile signal booster installation

To improve mobile telecommunications network coverage in schools.



vii. Construction of new secondary schools

To increase the number of secondary schools in the district, particularly in areas lacking access to secondary education altogether.

Proposed Education Facilities by Ward

Table 2.1: Proposed Education Facilities by Ward

WARD	TOTAL_POP	AREA (HA)	PROPOSALS EDUCATION
1	3591	11571	NO ADDITIONS
2	6702	9447	1 SEC
3	4923	4510	2
4	9641	9105	1 PRY 1 SEC
5	7176	12049	1 PRY 1 SEC
6	4958	11478	1 PRY 1 SEC
7	3178	6261	1 SEC
8	7323	4209	1 PRY
9	5933	7618	1 PRY 1 SEC
10	5418	8097	1 PRY 1 SEC
11	6174	8752	NO ADDITIONS
12	5838	11626	1 PRY 1 SEC
13	4621	7043	NO ADDITIONS
14	5225	10008	NO ADDITIONS
15	8877	12468	NO ADDITIONS
16	5011	11360	1 PRY 1 SEC
17	3123	14651	1 SEC



18	6418	8447	1 PRY 1 SEC
19	13945	1504	1 PRY
20	5642	11267	1 PRY 1 SEC
21	5853	11318	1 PRY 1 SEC
22	3965	8824	NO ADDITIONS
23	4522	6294	NO ADDITIONS
24	6285	10083	NO ADDITIONS
25	8136	12154	1 SEC
26	4875	5805	1 PRY 1 SEC
27	6781	13600	1 PRY
28	6219	10505	NO ADDITIONS
29	3906	7760	1 PRY
30	5488	6121	NO ADDITIONS
31	5435	11820	NO ADDITIONS
32	4444	11347	1 PRY 1 SEC
33	4947	6811	1 PRY 1 SEC
34	4416	9302	NO ADDITIONS

2.9 Health

Goal

To ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all residents of the district by providing strategic and accessible healthcare facilities, staffed by sufficient healthcare professionals, and equipped with necessary infrastructure and resources.



Objectives

- i. To increase access to healthcare services by constructing new health facilities and upgrading existing ones.
- ii. To improve the availability and distribution of healthcare professionals across the district.
- iii. To ensure that all health facilities have adequate infrastructure, equipment, and resources to provide quality healthcare services.
- iv. To enhance the overall quality of healthcare services by addressing shortages and inadequacies.

Policies

- i. Implement a District Health Plan that prioritizes the development of healthcare facilities and services in underserved areas.
- ii. Develop a strategy to recruit and retain healthcare professionals in the district, including providing incentives for working in rural areas.
- iii. Invest in infrastructure development, including construction of new health facilities, upgrading existing ones, and providing essential amenities such as electricity, water, and sanitation.
- iv. Ensure that all health facilities have adequate resources, including bed capacity, equipment, and supplies.

Proposals

- i. Upgrade existing health facilities in the district to improve their capacity and infrastructure.
- ii. Recruit and deploy additional healthcare professionals to marginalized areas, including doctors and nurses.
- iii. Establish a Telemedicine Program to improve access to specialist care for patients in rural areas.



iv. Develop a Mother's Shelter at health centres to provide accommodation for pregnant women.

v. Install incinerators and bottle-crushing pits at all health centres.

vi. Improve road networks and infrastructure to ensure easy access to health facilities, especially during rainy seasons.

vii. Install solar power systems or generators at some health facilities to provide backup electricity

viii. Construct new health facilities in the district to provide basic healthcare services to residents. Especially in ward 4, 29,22,25,28,5,6,18,30

Proposed Health Facilities by Ward

Table 2.2: Proposed Health Facilities by Ward

WARD	TOTAL_POP	AREA (HA)	PROPOSALS_HEALTH
4	9641	9105	1
5	7176	12049	1
6	4958	11478	1
18	6418	8447	1
22	3965	8824	1
25	8136	12154	1
28	6219	10505	1
29	3906	7760	1
30	5488	6121	1



2.9 Infrastructure Services

2.9.1 Communication

a)Telecommunication

Goal

To improve the telecommunication network coverage and connectivity in the district, ensuring equal access to information and services for all residents.

Objectives

1. To increase the number of mobile signal boosters in the district, particularly in areas with limited or no coverage.
2. To improve the reliability and consistency of mobile network connectivity in the district.
3. To enhance the accessibility and availability of mobile network services in public institutions, such as schools and clinics.
4. To facilitate electronic transactions and business operations through reliable network coverage.

Policies

i. Policy on Mobile Signal Booster Distribution

The district should prioritize the distribution of mobile signal boosters to areas with limited or no coverage, ensuring that all wards have at least one booster.

ii. Policy on Network Maintenance

Establish a policy that ensures that regular maintenance and updates are carried out to ensure the reliability and consistency of mobile network connectivity.

iii. Policy on Public Institution Connectivity

Emphasises on the provision of reliable mobile network connectivity in public institutions, such as police stations, government buildings, schools and clinics.



Proposals

- i. Establish a dedicated team to maintain and update the mobile network infrastructure in the district.
- ii. Collaborate with mobile network service providers for provision of mobile signal boosters are installed to cover the whole district.
- iii. Site and map possible sites.

(b) Courier Services

Goal

To provide reliable and efficient postal services to individuals and businesses in the district, while addressing the challenges faced by the service providers.

Objectives

- i. To increase the availability of postal services to rural areas.
- ii. To improve the efficiency of mail and package delivery.

Policies

i. Infrastructure Development Policy

To invest in upgrading infrastructure, including post offices, roads, and transportation networks.

ii. Digital Transformation Policy

To adopt digital solutions to improve services and increase online presence.

iii. Staff Development Policy

To provide training and development opportunities for staff to enhance their skills, particularly in IT and logistics.

iii. Customer Service Policy



To prioritize customer service and ensure that customers receive timely and efficient services.

Proposals

- i. Upgrade infrastructure, including post offices, roads, and transportation networks
- ii. Implement digital solutions to improve services and increase online presence.
- iii. Provide training and development opportunities for staff to enhance their skills, particularly in IT and logistics
- iv. Prioritize customer service and ensure that customers receive timely and efficient services
- vi. Review compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards.

2.9.2 Transport Infrastructure

Goal

To enhance the transportation infrastructure in the district, ensuring a safe, efficient, and sustainable network that supports economic development and social well-being.

Objectives

- i. To rehabilitate all roads in the district.
- ii. To upgrade bridges along the roads to meet modern safety and capacity standards.
- iii. To develop rail infrastructure to enhance the economic viability and competitiveness of goods transportation.
- iv. To improve the maintenance and management of the existing aerodromes to ensure their safe and efficient operation.
- v. To address the challenges faced by the gravel roads in the district, including poor signage.



Policies

i. Road Infrastructure Development Policy

- Prioritize road rehabilitation and expansion projects to ensure a safe and functional transportation network.
- Encourage private sector investment in road infrastructure development.
- Develop a comprehensive road maintenance plan to ensure regular maintenance and upkeep.

ii. Rail Infrastructure Development Policy

- Develop a strategic plan for the establishment of direct rail infrastructure in the district.
- Identify potential partners and investors for rail infrastructure development.
- Ensure that rail infrastructure development is aligned with national and regional transportation priorities.

iii. Aerodrome Management Policy

- Establish a clear governance structure for the management of aerodromes in the district.
- Develop a maintenance plan to ensure the safe and efficient operation of aerodromes.
- Encourage private sector investment in aerodrome development and maintenance.

Proposals

i. Road Rehabilitation and Expansion

- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of Zaka Nyika and Lothian Triangle Roads to identify rehabilitation and expansion needs.
- Develop a detailed project plan, including timelines, budget, and resources required.
- Seek funding from government agencies, private sector investors, or international organizations.

ii. Rail Infrastructure Development



- Conduct a feasibility study to identify potential routes for direct rail infrastructure development.
- Develop a detailed project plan, including timelines, budget, and resources required.
- Seek funding from government agencies, private sector investors, or international organizations.

iii. Aerodrome Maintenance and Management

- Develop a comprehensive maintenance plan for the four aerodromes in the district.
- Identify resources required for maintenance and management, including funding, personnel, and equipment.
- Seek funding from government agencies, private sector investors, or international organizations.

2.9.3 Transport Service

Goal

To establish a reliable, efficient, and safe public transportation system that caters to the needs of the residents, promotes economic growth, and reduces social inequalities.

Objectives

- i. To improve the availability and reliability of public transportation services.
- ii. To enhance passenger safety and comfort.
- iii. To increase transparency and accountability in public transportation operations.
- iv. To reduce the prevalence of informal and unregulated "Mushikashika" services.
- v. To develop a structured parking system at Jerera DSC.

Policies

i. Public Transportation Policy

- Ensure that all public buses operating in the district are well-maintained, roadworthy, and meet safety standards.



- Implement a standardized scheduling system for buses, including clear timetables and arrival/departure times.
- Introduce a fare structure that is affordable and reasonable for passengers.

ii. Vehicle Inspection Policy

- Establish a functional Vehicle Inspection Department (V.I.D) to inspect and certify all vehicles operating as public transport in the district.
- Conduct regular inspections to ensure compliance with safety standards.

iii. Parking Policy

- Designate parking areas with clear signage and demarcations to ensure efficient use of available spaces.
- Implement a parking fee system to encourage responsible parking practices.

Proposals

- i. Establish a modernized bus terminus with adequate waiting shelters, route signage, information desks, cloak rooms, standard restrooms, security, and public lighting.
- ii. Introduce a bus route optimization system to reduce congestion and improve travel times.
- iii. Implement a smart card payment system for fares to improve efficiency and reduce cash handling risks.
- iv. Develop an awareness campaign to promote the use of public transportation and educate passengers on safety guidelines.
- v. Conduct a thorough review of the current parking system and implement changes to optimize parking space usage.

2.9.4 Energy

Goal

To increase access to reliable and sustainable energy in the district, improving the overall economic and social development of the rural and urban community.



Objectives

- i. To provide alternative energy solutions to the district, reducing their dependence on the national power grid.
- ii. To increase access to electricity in remote areas, particularly in schools, clinics, and business centres.
- iii. To promote the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, to reduce carbon emissions and environmental degradation.
- iv. To support the growth of local businesses and industries by providing reliable and affordable energy.

Policies

i. Policy on Energy Access

Ensure that all rural communities have access to reliable and affordable energy sources.

ii. Policy on Renewable Energy

Promote the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, wind power, and hydro power.

iii. Policy on Energy Efficiency

Encourage energy-efficient practices and technologies to reduce energy consumption.

iv. Policy on Community Engagement

Encourage community involvement in the planning and implementation of energy projects.

Proposals

- i. Conduct a comprehensive survey to identify areas with the greatest need for energy access and infrastructure development.



- ii. Develop a district-wide energy plan that outlines strategies for increasing access to renewable energy sources and reducing reliance on the national power grid.
- iii. Establish a revolving fund to support the development of small-scale renewable energy projects, such as solar-powered micro-grids.
- iv. Provide training and capacity-building programs for local technicians and communities to maintain and repair solar-powered systems.
- v. Collaborate with local government agencies, NGOs, and private sector organizations to secure funding and resources for energy projects.
- vi. Develop an awareness campaign to educate the public about the benefits of renewable energy and the importance of energy conservation.

2.9.5 Water Supply

Goal

To ensure that all communities in the district have equitable and sustainable access to clean water and sanitation facilities.

Objectives

- i. To increase the number of functional boreholes in the district.
- ii. To reduce the number of dry boreholes.
- iii. To improve the maintenance of water infrastructure in urbanized settlements like Jerera, Zaka rural service centre, and Ndanga.
- iv. To ensure rehabilitation of the Benzi/Nyangambe water treatment and supply infrastructure.
- v. To provide alternative sources of water for areas with saline underground water that is not consumable.
- vi. To promote good hygiene practices and sanitation habits among communities.



Policies

i. Water Access Policy

ZRDC should craft a policy that prioritizes the provision of clean water access to all communities, with a focus on public institutions such as schools, clinics, and business centers.

ii. Water Quality Policy

The policy ensures that all water sources are regularly tested and monitored to ensure they meet quality standards.

iii. Maintenance Policy

ZRDC should establish a regular maintenance schedule for water infrastructure in urbanized settlements like Jerera, Zaka rural service centre, and Ndanga.

iv. Sanitation Policy

The policy promotes good hygiene practices and sanitation habits among communities through education and awareness campaigns.

Proposals

1. Upgrading Zaka Treatment Plant

- The current capacity of the Zaka treatment plant is 100m³/h it is needed to be upgraded from 100m³/h to 150m³/h.
- This capacity increase will allow the plant to treat and supply more raw water, providing a higher volume of treated, clean water to the 3,100 connected household

2. Upgrading Water Mains and Reticulations

- The existing water distribution network, including the main pipelines (water mains) and smaller reticulation pipes, needs to be upgraded.
- This will involve replacing aging or undersized pipes, and improving the overall integrity and efficiency of the water distribution system.



- Upgrading the water mains and reticulations will help minimize water losses and ensure more reliable water delivery to households.

3. Solarizing Diesel-Powered Boreholes:

- The boreholes in areas like Chinyabako, Chivamba, Harava, Rudhanda, Veza, and Zinguvo currently rely on diesel-powered pumps. The proposal is to solarize these borehole pump systems, transitioning them from diesel to solar power.
- This will eliminate the dependency on inconsistent diesel fuel supplies, ensuring a more reliable and sustainable power source for the borehole pumps.

4. Every business center should have solar-powered boreholes.

- The implementation of solar-powered boreholes can enhance the resilience, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability of business centers.

5. Every village should have at least one borehole.

- Having at least one borehole in every village is essential for ensuring access to clean water. Investing in village-level boreholes can significantly improve the quality of life for residents and support the overall development of rural communities.

6. Construction of new dams (Mushavhute and Mapengero) and desiltation of existing dams and weirs.

2.9.6 Sanitation

Goal

To improve sanitation infrastructure and promote environmental sustainability in rural areas through the transition from individual Blair toilets to communal septic tanks and sewer ponds.

Objectives

1. To increase access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and environmental pollution.



2. To enhance the efficiency and sustainability of sanitation services by transitioning from individual Blair toilets to communal septic tanks and sewer ponds.
3. To reduce the environmental impact of wastewater disposal by promoting proper treatment and disposal methods.
4. To provide a basic, low-cost sanitation solution for rural households, promoting community development and social equity.

Policies

1. Communal Septic Tanks Policy

- All new business centers will be equipped with communal septic tanks instead of individual Blair toilets.
- Existing business centers will be upgraded to communal septic tanks within a specified timeframe.
- The communal septic tanks will be designed and installed in accordance with local regulations and best practices.

2. Sewer Ponds Policy

- Three specific service centres (Jerera DSC, Ndanga RSC, and Zaka RSC) will be upgraded to sewer ponds instead of septic tanks.
- The sewer ponds will be designed and installed in accordance with local regulations and best practices.
- The operation and maintenance of the sewer ponds will be managed by trained personnel.

3. Existing Households Policy

- Existing households will be provided with a Blair toilet in the communal area as a basic, low-cost sanitation solution.
- The Blair toilets will be installed in accordance with local regulations and best practices.



- The maintenance and upkeep of the Blair toilets will be the responsibility of the household owners or community leaders.

4. Waste Disposal Policy

- All wastewater generated from communal septic tanks and sewer ponds will be properly treated and disposed of through approved methods (e.g., percolation pits, irrigation systems).
- Regular monitoring and maintenance of wastewater disposal systems will be ensured to prevent environmental pollution.

5. Community Engagement Policy

- Community education and awareness programs will be implemented to promote proper sanitation practices, hygiene, and waste management.
- Community leaders and representatives will be involved in the planning, design, and implementation of sanitation upgrades to ensure community buy-in and ownership.

Proposals

- i. Business centres should transition from individual Blair toilets to communal septic tanks to improve sanitation, efficiency, and environmental sustainability.
- ii. Three specific service centres (Jerera DSC, Ndanga RSC, and Zaka RSC) should switch from septic tanks to sewer ponds to enhance sanitation infrastructure and ensure proper waste disposal.
- iii. Existing households should have a Blair toilet in the communal area to provide a basic, low-cost sanitation solution for rural communities.
- iv. Before constructing a new household, each household should construct a Blair toilet first to establish a standard of proper waste management and reduce the risk of open defecation.



2.9.7 Waste Water Disposal

Goal

To develop a comprehensive plan for upgrading the district's waste management system, focusing on the transition from blair toilets to septic tanks and ultimately, the implementation of an off-site sewerage system.

Objectives

- i. To identify and address the challenges hindering the development of off-site infrastructure.
- ii. To increase the number of residents utilizing septic tanks and reduce the reliance on blair toilets.
- iii. To develop a sustainable waste management system that ensures improved sanitation standards and public health.
- iv. To provide access to basic sanitary facilities, including toilets, to all residents in urban and rural areas.

Policies

- i. The district will prioritize the development of off-site infrastructure, allocating necessary resources and funds to overcome constraints.
- ii. The local authority will provide incentives and education to encourage residents to transition from blair toilets to septic tanks.
- iii. A task force will be established to monitor progress and identify potential solutions to challenges hindering infrastructure development.
- iv. The district will collaborate with neighboring authorities and stakeholders to share best practices and resources.

Proposals

- i. Conduct a feasibility study to identify the most suitable locations for off-site sewerage systems.



- ii. Develop a phased plan for upgrading urban center infrastructure, prioritizing areas with the greatest need.
- iii. Establish a public education campaign to raise awareness about the benefits of septic tanks and the importance of proper waste management.
- iv. Collaborate with local businesses and organizations to provide affordable financing options for residents seeking to install septic tanks.
- v. Develop a contingency plan to address potential health risks and environmental concerns during the transition period.

2.9.8 Dip tanks

Goal

To ensure the availability of efficient and well-maintained dip tank facilities throughout the district to support the effective management and health of livestock.

Objectives

1. To conduct a comprehensive assessment of the district's existing dip tank infrastructure, identifying gaps, rehabilitation needs, and opportunities for new construction.
2. To prioritize the upgrading and rehabilitation of deteriorating dip tanks, with a focus on structural improvements, roof repair, and the integration of borehole water supply systems.
3. To ensure that all dip tanks are equipped with reliable water sources, such as boreholes, to guarantee a consistent supply for the dipping process.
4. To develop and implement a comprehensive maintenance and management plan for the districts dip tank infrastructure to ensure long-term functionality and sustainability.
5. To engage with local livestock owners, farmers, and relevant stakeholders to foster a collaborative approach to the planning, implementation, and maintenance of dip tank facilities.
6. Explore opportunities for funding, partnerships, and technological innovations to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the district's dip tank infrastructure.



Proposal

1. Rehabilitating dip tanks

Many dip tanks have fallen into disrepair, with deteriorating roofs posing a significant risk to the effectiveness and safety of the dipping process. A comprehensive rehabilitation program that addresses the structural integrity of dip tank can help restore these facilities to full functionality.

2. Equipping each dip tank with a dedicated borehole water supply

Boreholes provide a reliable, on-site source of clean water, eliminating the need to transport or rely on potentially distant or intermittent water sources. This ensures a consistent supply of water for the dipping process, which is crucial for effectively treating and protecting animals against parasites and diseases.

2.10 Economic Context

Goal

To promote economic development in the district by creating a conducive business environment, increasing employment opportunities, and enhancing the district's overall productivity and competitiveness.

Objectives

- i. To increase formal employment opportunities in the district by promoting entrepreneurship and supporting small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs).
2. To develop a vibrant business sector by providing access to capital, training, and market information.
3. To improve the productivity and sustainability of the district's agricultural sector by investing in climate-resilient farming practices and irrigation systems.
4. To promote the development of the district's artisanal sector by providing access to markets and training opportunities.



5. To address the challenges faced by casual labourers by providing training and financial support to enhance their employability and income-earning potential.

Policies

i. Entrepreneurship Empowerment Initiative

Encourage entrepreneurship and small-to-medium enterprise development by providing access to capital, training, and mentorship programs.

ii. Informal Sector Development Policy

Promote the development of the informal sector by providing access to markets, training, and financial support.

iii. Climate-Resilient Agriculture Policy

Invest in climate-resilient farming practices and irrigation systems to enhance the productivity and sustainability of the district's agricultural sector.

iii. Artisan Support and Development Policy

Provide training and financial support to artisans to enhance their employability and income-earning potential.

iv. Casual Labourer Protection and Empowerment Policy

Implement policies to address the challenges faced by casual labourers, such as providing access to financial services and social protection programs.

Proposals

i. Establish a Business Development Centre to provide training, mentorship, and access to capital for entrepreneurs and SMEs.

ii. Develop a district-level market information system to provide informal sector businesses with access to market information and demand-driven production.



- iii. Implement a climate-resilient agriculture program that provides training, seeds, and inputs to farmers to enhance their productivity and sustainability.
- iv. Establish an artisanal development program that provides training, mentorship, and access to markets for artisans.
- v. Develop a social protection program that provides financial support and social services to casual labourers to enhance their employability and income-earning potential.
- vi. Implement a district-level infrastructure development program that includes upgrading roads, bridges, and irrigation systems to enhance the district's overall productivity and competitiveness.
 - i. Establish a district-level training centre that provides vocational training and skills development programs for residents, including entrepreneurs, artisans, and casual labourers.

2.11 Livelihoods

Goal

Engage in sustainable income generating projects that are resilient to climate change effects, including environmentally friendly infrastructure.

Objectives

1. To promote sustainable income-generating projects that are resilient to climate change effects.
2. To prioritize environmental stewardship, that create a positive feedback loop where economic prosperity, food security, and community well-being reinforces one another, ultimately contributing to the overall development and resilience of the district.
3. Enhance self-reliance and the use of local skills for economic freedom and creation of local employment.
4. Creating opportunities for women and the youth to engage in gainful employment and creation of wealth.



5. Stop or reduce youth delinquency and promote awareness campaigns

Policies

1. Sustainable Income-Generating Projects policy

Provide financial incentives and technical assistance to local entrepreneurs and community groups to develop climate-resilient businesses and enterprises.

2. Environmental Stewardship policy

Develop sustainable land-use policies and zoning regulations to balance economic activities with environmental protection.

3 Self-Reliance policy

Establish vocational training programs and apprenticeship schemes to equip the local population with relevant skills for the sustainable income-generating projects.

4. Opportunities for Women and Youth policy

Provide tailored entrepreneurship training, mentorship, and access to finance programs to support women and youth-led businesses.

5. Awareness policy

Develop youth-focused awareness campaigns on the benefits of sustainable income-generating projects and their role in community development.

2.12 Recreation and Sport

Goal

To revitalize and develop recreation facilities and opportunities in the district, enhancing the quality of life for the local population.



Objectives

- i. To restore and develop existing recreational facilities, including Manjirenji Recreational Park, Community Centre, Sports Fields, Country Club, Dam, and Libraries.
- ii. To provide a range of recreational activities and opportunities for the local community, including sports, cultural events, and educational programs.
- iii. To promote community unity and social interaction through the development of public libraries and community centres.
- iv. To create a sustainable and environmentally-friendly environment that supports recreational activities and community development.

Policies

i. Restoration and Development of Recreational Facilities

To restore and develop existing recreational facilities to a safe and functional condition, ensuring they meet the needs of the local community.

- To prioritize the restoration of Manjirenji Recreational Park, Community Centre, Sports Fields, Country Club, Dam, and Libraries.
- To involve the local community in the planning and decision-making process for the restoration and development of recreational facilities.
- To allocate necessary resources and funding for the restoration and development of recreational facilities.

ii. Provision of Recreational Activities and Opportunities

- To provide a range of recreational activities and opportunities that cater to diverse interests and age groups in the local community.
- To promote sports programs, cultural events, and educational programs that foster community engagement and social interaction.
- To collaborate with local organizations, schools, and community groups to develop and deliver recreational programs.



- To ensure that recreational activities are accessible and inclusive for all members of the local community.

iii. Community Unity and Social Interaction

- To promote community unity and social interaction through the development of public libraries and community centres.
- To establish programs and activities that bring together individuals from diverse backgrounds and age groups.
- To foster a sense of belonging and connection among community members through social events, workshops, and volunteer opportunities.
- To encourage community members to participate in decision-making processes related to community development.

iv. Environmental Sustainability

- To create a sustainable and environmentally-friendly environment that supports recreational activities and community development.
- To incorporate environmentally sustainable practices in the restoration and development of recreational facilities.
- To promote eco-friendly behaviors among community members through education and awareness campaigns.
- To develop programs that reduce waste, conserve energy, and promote water conservation in recreational facilities.

v. Community Engagement and Participation

- To engage the local community in the planning, decision-making, and implementation process for recreational facility development and programming.
- To involve community members in volunteer opportunities, surveys, and focus groups to ensure their needs are met.
- To establish a community advisory committee to provide feedback and guidance on recreational facility development and programming.



- To recognize and reward community members who contribute to recreational facility development and programming.

Proposals

- i. Restoration of Manjirenji Recreational Park: The Park will be restored to its former glory, with new facilities and amenities added to enhance the recreational experience.
- ii. Community Centre Revitalization: The community centre will be renovated and equipped with modern facilities to provide a hub for community activities and events.
- iii. Sports Fields Development: The sports fields will be upgraded with necessary facilities such as spectator stands, changing rooms, and lighting to host sporting events and competitions.
- iv. Country Club Revitalization: The country club will be revitalized to provide a range of recreational activities, including golf, tennis, swimming, and fitness programs.
- v. Water Bodies Development: The dams will be developed for recreational activities such as boating, fishing, and other water-based activities.
- vi. Library Development: Public libraries will be established in the district to provide access to reading materials, computers, and educational programs.

2.13 Culture and Heritage

Goal

To ensure the preservation and protection of sacred sites in the district, recognizing their cultural, spiritual, and historical importance, and promoting sustainable development that balances economic growth with environmental conservation.

Objectives

- i. To develop a comprehensive land use plan that prioritizes the protection of sacred sites and promotes sustainable development.
- ii. To formalize recognition and legal protection for sacred sites, ensuring their long-term preservation.



- iii. To establish a robust regulatory framework to safeguard these culturally significant spaces.
- iv. To promote gender equality and inclusive participation in heritage management and conservation efforts.
- v. To prevent hunting on sacred grounds and ensure their continued use for traditional rituals and ceremonies.
- vi. To address deforestation and promote sustainable forest management practices.
- vii. To establish clear boundaries on sacred sites, ensuring their protection and preventing conflicts.

Policies

i. Policy on Sacred Sites Protection

Establish a protected area for sacred sites, ensuring their long-term preservation. Implement a system for monitoring and reporting encroachment and damage to sacred sites.

ii. Policy on Land Use Planning

Develop a comprehensive land use plan that prioritizes the protection of sacred sites and promotes sustainable development. Encourage sustainable agriculture practices, minimizing deforestation and environmental degradation.

ii. Policy on Gender Equality

Promote equal access to resources, decision-making, and representation of women and marginalized genders within heritage management and conservation efforts. Establish a mechanism for addressing gender-based discrimination and promoting inclusive participation in cultural heritage activities.

iii. Policy on Forest Conservation

Promote sustainable forest management practices, minimizing deforestation and environmental degradation. Establish a system for monitoring and reporting forest loss and degradation.



Proposals

- i. Conduct a comprehensive study to identify and map sacred sites in the district, including their cultural, spiritual, and historical significance.
- ii. Establish a Sacred Sites Protection Committee, comprising local stakeholders, government officials, and experts, to oversee the protection of sacred sites.
- iii. Develop a comprehensive land use plan that prioritizes the protection of sacred sites and promotes sustainable development.
- iv. Introduce legislation to formalize recognition and legal protection for sacred sites, ensuring their long-term preservation.
- v. Establish a community-based monitoring system to track encroachment and damage to sacred sites.
- vi. Develop training programs to promote gender equality and inclusive participation in heritage management and conservation efforts.
- vii. Organize public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of preserving sacred sites and cultural heritage.
- viii. Establish partnerships with local communities, NGOs, and government agencies to support conservation efforts.

2.14 Social Context

Goal

To promote harmony and understanding among diverse religious beliefs, cultures, and heritages, while addressing socio-economic, youth, disability, and children's rights challenges in the district.

Objectives

- i. To promote peaceful coexistence among people of different religious beliefs and practices.



- ii. To ensure a consistent and accessible food supply, thereby supporting the health and well-being of the community and promoting a conflict-free environment.
- iii. To enhance socio-economic opportunities for men and women, particularly through access to resources, training, and rights.
- iv. To provide vocational training and essential supplies to empower the youth.
- v. To promote inclusion and accessibility for people with disabilities.
- vi. To increase awareness of children's rights among parents and guardians.

Policies

i. Religious Harmony Policy

Establish community forums to promote dialogue and understanding among religious groups.

ii. Food Security Policy

Implement sustainable irrigation systems and support small-scale farming initiatives.

iii. Women's Empowerment Policy

Provide training and resources to enhance women's economic participation and social status.

iv .Youth Development Policy

Establish vocational training centres and provide essential supplies to support youth entrepreneurship.

v. Disability Inclusion Policy

Develop accessible infrastructure and services, and provide transportation assistance to people with disabilities.

vi. Children's Rights Policy

Conduct awareness campaigns to educate parents and guardians about children's rights.



Proposals

i.Community Engagement

Organize community events to promote interfaith dialogue and understanding.

ii.Irrigation System Development

Collaborate with local government to develop sustainable irrigation systems.

iii.Women's Empowerment

Establish a women's empowerment centre to provide training and resources.

iv.Youth Entrepreneurship

Provide vocational training and mentorship to support youth entrepreneurship.

v.Disability Inclusion Initiative

Develop accessible infrastructure and services, and provide transportation assistance.

vi.Children's Rights Awareness Campaign

Conduct awareness campaigns to educate parents and guardians about children's rights.

2.15 Population

Goal

To safeguard sustainable and equitable development of the district, adapting to the growing population and addressing its impact on resources and the environment.

Objectives

- i. To provide adequate housing provisions for the growing population.
- ii. To enhance infrastructure and services to meet the evolving needs of the community.
- iii. To minimize the environmental impact of the growing population.



iv. To promote sustainable economic development and job creation.

v. To improve the quality of life for residents in the district.

Policies

i.Housing Policy

Increase the availability of affordable housing options. Encourage mixed-use development and infill development. Implement a land-use plan that prioritizes housing and community facilities.

ii.Infrastructure Policy

Enhance public transportation systems to reduce congestion and emissions. Upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure to meet growing demands. Implement waste management systems that minimize environmental impact.

ii. Environmental Policy

Develop a green space strategy to maintain environmental quality. Implement measures to reduce energy consumption and emissions. Promote sustainable agriculture practices and forestry management.

iv. Economic Development Policy

Encourage entrepreneurship and small business development. Foster partnerships with local businesses and industries. Invest in education and skills training programs.

Proposals

i.Housing Provision

Develop a new housing schemes with affordable housing units.

Implement a rent-to-own scheme for low-income households.

Provide subsidies for low-income households to purchase homes.



ii. Infrastructure Development

Construct a new public transportation hub with buses and rail services.

Upgrade water supply facilities to increase capacity.

Install waste recycling facilities to reduce waste sent to landfills.

iii. Environmental Conservation Proposal

Establish a green corridor along major roads and highways.

Implement a tree-planting program to increase urban green spaces.

Develop a community-based waste management program.

iv. Economic Development Proposal

Establish a business accelerator to support start-ups and entrepreneurs.

Provide funding for small businesses and micro-finance initiatives.

Invest in vocational training programs to address skills gaps.

2.16 Environmental

Goal

To restore the environmental sustainability of the district by addressing the environmental challenges and promoting sustainable development practices.

Objectives

- i. To mitigate land degradation and erosion through sustainable land use practices.
- ii. To reduce deforestation and promote reforestation efforts.
- iii. To improve waste management and reduce pollution.
- iv. To control the spread of invasive species and promote biodiversity conservation.



- v. To reduce the risk of gully erosion and veld fires.
- vi. To regulate illegal mining activities and promote alluvial mining best practices.
- vii. To improve water quality and availability.

Policies

i. Sustainable Land Use Policy

To promote sustainable agriculture practices, protect natural habitats, and prevent soil erosion.

ii. Forest Conservation Policy

To regulate deforestation, promote reforestation, and protect biodiversity hotspots.

iii. Waste Management Policy

To reduce pollution, promote recycling, and ensure proper disposal of waste.

iv. Invasive Species Management Policy

To control the spread of invasive species, promote native vegetation restoration, and protect biodiversity.

v. Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

To reduce the risk of gully erosion, veld fires, and other disasters.

vi. Environmental Regulation Policy

To regulate illegal mining activities, promote alluvial mining best practices, and protect water sources.

vii. Water Quality Policy

To improve water quality, ensure proper wastewater management, and protect water sources.



Proposals

- i. Implement sustainable agriculture practices through training and extension services to farmers.
- ii. Develop a comprehensive waste management plan to reduce pollution and promote recycling.
- iii. Launch a public awareness campaign to control the spread of invasive species.
- iv. Implement a disaster risk reduction plan to reduce the risk of gully erosion, veld fires, and other disasters.
- v. Regulate illegal mining activities through enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.
- vi. Develop a water quality monitoring program to ensure proper wastewater management and protect water sources.
- vii. Establish a forest reserve system to protect natural habitats and promote reforestation through carbon credits. Typically, carbon credits are associated with designated areas, projects or initiatives that have demonstrated the ability to sequester or prevent the release of greenhouse gas emissions. These credits can then be traded on carbon markets as a way to incentivize and finance emissions reduction efforts. Rambakutemwa ward 34, Chigombi ward 17, Chigombi ward 17, Chehudo ward 22, Gondora ward 29, Dambara ward 28, Chikwii ward 30, Gyangwe ward 25, Mware and Vuroyi ward 33 should be declared mountains of carbon credits. However, the designation of carbon credit areas requires careful evaluation of factors like carbon sequestration potential, land use, environmental impact, and local stakeholder input.

Human and Wildlife Conflicts

Goal

Minimise Conflicts between Humans and Wildlife in Zaka Communal Lands, and Leverage Wildlife Resources to Secure Livelihoods



Objectives

1. To conduct a comprehensive assessment of human-wildlife conflict hotspots and underlying causes within the Zaka Communal Lands.
2. Develop and implement a community-based strategy to prevent and manage human-wildlife conflicts, focusing on protecting both human lives and wildlife, CAMPFIRE
3. Establish early warning systems and communication protocols to rapidly respond to and address emerging human-wildlife conflict incidents.
4. Implement targeted mitigation measures, such as the installation of electric fences, wildlife corridors, and warning signs, to reduce the frequency and severity of human-wildlife encounters.
5. Promote sustainable land-use planning and zoning to minimize the encroachment of human settlements and activities into wildlife habitats, while ensuring the preservation of key wildlife corridors.
6. Collaborate with local communities, conservation organizations, and relevant authorities to foster a shared understanding and co-existence approach to human-wildlife interactions.
7. Strengthen the capacity of local wildlife management agencies and empower community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) groups to effectively monitor, respond to, and enforce regulations related to human-wildlife conflicts.

Policies

1. Human-Wildlife Conflict Hotspots Assessment policy

Identify high-risk areas for human-wildlife conflicts, including factors such as wildlife movement patterns, resource competition, and historical incident data.

2. Community Based Conflict Prevention and Management policy



Implement the CAMPFIRE (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources) approach, which empowers local communities to manage and benefit from wildlife resources in their areas.

3. Early Warning Systems and Communication Protocols policy

Establish a centralized early warning system that integrates real-time monitoring of wildlife movements, weather patterns, and other relevant data to predict and communicate potential conflict situations.

4. Targeted Mitigation policy

Utilize a combination of physical barriers (electric fences), wildlife corridors, and warning signage to create physical separation and guide wildlife movement away from human settlements and activities.

5. Sustainable Land-Use Planning and Zoning policy

Incorporate wildlife habitat preservation and human-wildlife interface considerations into the district's land-use planning and zoning regulations.

6. Collaborative Human-Wildlife Interaction policy

Establish a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together local communities, conservation organizations, government agencies, and other relevant parties to foster a shared understanding and co-existence approach to human-wildlife interactions.

7. Wildlife Management and Enforcement capacity building policy

Invest in the training and equipment of local wildlife management agencies and CBNRM groups to enhance their ability to monitor, respond to, and enforce regulations related to human-wildlife conflicts.

2.17 Law and Order

Security

Goal



To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the security departments in the district by addressing the systemic challenges hindering their ability to maintain law and order.

Objectives

- i. To provide adequate transportation resources for the police department to enable them to respond quickly to incidents and conduct regular patrols across the district.
- ii. To improve the living conditions and morale of police officers by providing suitable housing and access to essential stationery and communication equipment.
- iii. To enhance community engagement and cooperation by fostering a sense of shared responsibility for public safety and improving communication between the police and local community.
- iv. To optimize the utilization of the Zimbabwe National Army's camp station in Mutamba village.

Policies

i. Policy on Transportation

Allocates a sufficient number of vehicles to enable them to respond quickly to incidents and conduct regular patrols across the district.

ii. Policy on Housing

Provide suitable accommodation for officers posted in the district, ensuring their morale and availability are maintained.

iii. Policy on Communication

Invest in improving network connectivity in the area, ensuring effective communication between the police, local community, and other stakeholders.

iv. Policy on Community Engagement



The Security department will engage with local community members through regular outreach programs, community meetings, and other initiatives to foster a sense of shared responsibility for public safety.

Proposals

- i. Identify site and construct a police station
- ii. Identify site and construct a prison
- iii. Purchase additional vehicles for the security department, which will be equipped with GPS tracking systems and other necessary communication equipment.
- iv. Provide funding for the construction of new housing facilities
- v. Upgrade network infrastructure in the area, including installing fiber optic cables and improving mobile phone coverage.
- vi. The security department should establish a community outreach program, which should involve engaging with local community members through regular meetings, social media campaigns, and other initiatives to promote trust and cooperation.
- vii. Zimbabwe National Army to refurbish the camp station in Mutamba village.

Legal

Goal

To ensure that all legal issues and disputes in the district are resolved fairly, efficiently, and in accordance with the laws of Zimbabwe, thereby promoting peace, stability, and economic development in the area.

Objectives

- i. **Ensuring equal access** to legal representation and justice for all members of the district, particularly the less privileged and marginalized populations.
- ii. **Ensuring Compliance with Legal Frameworks**



Ensure that all legal frameworks and regulations are complied with, including laws related to land ownership, property rights, inheritance, and family laws. This includes ensuring that all legal documents, such as titles, deeds, and wills, are up-to-date and properly executed.

ii. Protecting the Rights of Vulnerable Population

Prioritize the protection of the rights of vulnerable populations, including women, children, and marginalized groups. This includes ensuring that these individuals have access to justice, legal aid, and other support services to address their specific legal needs and challenges.

iii. Promoting Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Promote peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms to address disputes and conflicts between individuals, communities, and organizations. This includes providing training and support for mediators, arbitrators, and other dispute resolution professionals to facilitate effective and sustainable conflict resolution.

iv. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability

Prioritize transparency and accountability in its legal systems, including ensuring that all legal proceedings are transparent, fair, and accessible to all stakeholders. This includes implementing measures to prevent corruption, promote accountability, and ensure that legal decisions are based on evidence and due process.

By achieving these objectives, Zaka District can strengthen its legal framework, promote justice and equality, and improve the overall well-being of its citizens.

Policies

i. Legal Aid Services Policy

All members of the district will have equal access to legal representation, regardless of their financial situation.

The legal aid system will be free or low-cost, with subsidies available for those who cannot afford to pay.



The legal aid system will be accessible and user-friendly, with a focus on providing support to the most vulnerable populations.

ii. Awareness and Education Policy:

The district will regularly conduct awareness campaigns and educational programs to inform the community about the importance of legal aid and the services available.

iii. Capacity-Building Policy:

The district will provide training and capacity-building for legal aid providers and other stakeholders in the district.

The training will focus on improving the skills and knowledge of legal aid providers in areas such as land rights, access to public services, and human rights.

By implementing these policies and proposals, we can work towards ensuring equal access to legal representation and justice for all members of the district particularly the less privileged and marginalized populations.

Proposals

i. Establishment of a Legal Aid Office:

- The district should establish a dedicated Legal Aid Office that will provide affordable and accessible legal representation to the less privileged and marginalized populations.
- The office should be staffed by trained lawyers and paralegals who will provide support to clients in navigating the legal system.

ii. Development of a Legal Aid Scheme:

The district should develop a comprehensive legal aid scheme that will provide financial assistance to clients who cannot afford to pay for legal services.

The scheme should be based on a sliding scale fee system, with subsidies available for those who cannot afford to pay.



iii. Partnership with Local Organizations:

The district should partner with local organizations that provide services to marginalized populations, such as women's organizations, children's organizations, and organizations that support people with disabilities.

The partnerships should enable the district to reach a wider audience and provide targeted support to vulnerable populations.

iv .Public Education Campaigns:

The district should conduct public education campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of legal aid and the services available.

The campaigns should focus on reaching the less privileged and marginalized populations, particularly women, children, and people with disabilities.

v. Training and capacity-building:

The district should conduct training and capacity building for legal aid providers and other stakeholders in the district.

2.18 Waste and Waste Management

Goal

Enhancing the district's sanitation, hygiene, and environmental sustainability through education and responsible waste disposal practices among residents and businesses, promoting a clean, healthy, and sustainable community.

Objectives

- i.To establish a properly registered and certified landfill.
- ii To separate waste into different categories (glass, metal, plastics, biodegradables) for effective management.
- iii.To provide proper waste management facilities for rural service centres and business centres.



- iv.To reduce the number of undesigned and improper waste disposal sites.
- v.To promote the use of septic tanks and sewer reticulation systems.
- vi.To enforce by-laws related to waste management and sanitation.

Policies

i.Waste Management Policy

Establishment of a comprehensive waste management policy that outlines the responsibilities of residents, businesses, and the local authority in managing waste.

ii.Sanitation Policy

Develop a sanitation policy that prioritizes the provision of safe and clean sanitation facilities for residents and businesses.

iii.Environmental Policy

Adopt an environmental policy that promotes sustainable practices and reduces the environmental impact of human activities.

Proposals

i. Establishment of a Proper Landfill

Establish a properly registered and certified landfill. The landfill will be designed to receive waste from rural service centres and business centres.

ii.Waste Separation and Collection

Implement a waste separation and collection system that separates waste into different categories (glass, metal, plastics, and biodegradables). This will be done through education and awareness campaigns, as well as the provision of separate waste bins.

iii.Provision of Waste Management Facilities



The district will provide proper waste management facilities for rural service centres and business centres. This will include the installation of bins, compactors, and other necessary equipment.

iv.Enforcement of By-laws

Enforce by-laws related to waste management and sanitation through regular inspections and penalties for non-compliance.

v.Promotion of Septic Tanks and Sewer Reticulation

Promote the use of septic tanks and sewer reticulation systems through education and awareness campaigns, as well as incentives for residents and businesses that adopt these systems.

vi.Capacity Building

Provide training and capacity building for local authorities, residents, and businesses on waste management and sanitation practices.

vii.Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the waste management system through regular monitoring of waste disposal sites, collection rates, and public health indicators.

viii.Integrated Resource Recovery Centre

Establish Integrated Resource Recovery Centres (IRRC) at every business centre, rural service centres and district service centres. An IRRC is a facility that manages waste by sorting, recycling, and processing various types of waste to produce valuable products and energy. The centre uses various technologies to process organic waste, recyclables, and hazardous materials, producing outputs such as compost, biofuels, and recyclable materials. IRRCs also provide education and community engagement programs to promote sustainable waste management practices. The benefits of an IRRC include reduced greenhouse gas emissions, conservation of natural resources, and improved public health and environmental quality.



Part III

3.1 Strategic Planning and Implementation

Goals

i. Optimize Administrative Operations

Consolidate administrative processes to accelerate service delivery, enhance governance, and foster a more efficient and effective Rural District Council.

ii. Fiscal Excellence

Ensure transparent and accountable financial management practices, maximize revenue generation, and allocate resources judiciously to meet the district's needs, thereby ensuring sustainability and effectiveness.

Objectives

1. Operational Excellence

i. Enhanced Service Delivery

Streamline and improve the quality of public services provided by the RDC focusing on areas such as infrastructure maintenance, waste management, planning, and social services to ensure timely and effective delivery.

ii. Governance Strengthening

Foster transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct by establishing robust governance frameworks and mechanisms, ensuring responsible decision-making and effective oversight.

iii. Capacity Building



Invest in training, professional development, and knowledge sharing initiatives to enhance the skills and capabilities of staff members, enabling them to deliver high-quality services.

2. Financial Sustainability

i. Revenue Enhancement

Develop innovative strategies to generate additional revenue streams, including exploring new sources of income, optimizing existing revenue collection systems, and promoting economic activities in the district through partnerships in infrastructure provision, resource value addition, and tourism development.

ii. Budgetary Planning

Implement effective budgeting processes to ensure that financial resources are allocated in alignment with the district's priorities and development plans, ensuring efficient use of funds.

iii. Financial Transparency

Strengthen financial controls, reporting mechanisms, and audit procedures to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

iv. Operational Efficiency

Identify opportunities to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and optimize resources within the RDC operations to minimize waste and maximize value for money.

Proposals

1. Technology Integration

i. Leverage Digital Solutions

Implement innovative digital systems and platforms to streamline administrative processes, optimize data management, and facilitate seamless information sharing and communication.



2. E-Government Services

Develop and deploy user-friendly online platforms that enable residents and businesses to access various services, submit applications, and make payments electronically, thereby enhancing the overall citizen experience.

3. Database Development

Establish or update comprehensive database systems for housing, Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), and industrial ratepayers, ensuring accurate and accessible information for informed decision-making.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

Empowering Community Voices

Foster inclusive decision-making processes by providing opportunities for residents, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to actively participate in district development initiatives and shape the future of the community.

5. Collaborative Development

Forge strategic partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, and development organizations to harness resources, expertise, and innovative solutions that benefit the district and drive sustainable growth.

6. Financial Systems Enhancement Initiative

To optimize financial management and efficiency, we propose the following enhancements:

1. Enhanced Revenue Management

Implement modernized revenue collection systems by introducing digital payment options, streamlining billing processes, and strengthening enforcement mechanisms to ensure seamless revenue generation and timely payment processing.



2. Data-Driven Decision Making

Develop a robust financial planning and reporting framework to support informed decision-making, budgetary control, and performance monitoring, enabling data-driven decisions that drive strategic growth.

3. Staff Capacity Development

Provide targeted training and capacity-building programs for finance and administration staff to enhance their skills in financial management, budgeting, and reporting, ensuring they are equipped to effectively support the organization's financial objectives.

3.2 Department of Spatial Planning and Land Management

The goal is to establish a comprehensive Spatial Planning and Land Management Department, led by a qualified Planner(Urban Designer), and staffed with a GIS assistant, planning assistant, and technician. This will enable the department to function effectively.

- Providing vehicular mobility for efficient fieldwork and data collection
- Implementing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems to enhance data management and sharing
- Setting up Geographic Information System (GIS) infrastructure to support spatial planning and land management activities
- Developing land management and valuation skills among department staff to ensure informed decision-making.

3.3 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Develop and Track Key Performance Metrics

Identify and establish measurable performance indicators (KPIs) to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative and financial processes within the RDC enabling data-driven decision-making and monitoring of progress."

2. Regularly Evaluate and Improve Performance



Conduct routine internal assessments and external stakeholder reviews to gauge progress, pinpoint areas for enhancement, and maintain accountability, ensuring the RDC stays on track towards their goals and objectives.