CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Scope of the Report of Study

The Nyanga District Master Plan seeks to achieve a range of socio-economic development objectives at local, regional, and national levels. The District has a variety of National assets that will contribute to food security through increased agricultural activity, possibly opening of new mines, expansion of timber production, opening irrigation areas; improvement of livelihoods and creation of employment opportunities; tourism and recreation; and augmenting national power supply to the national grid through mini-hydro power stations. There is vast potential for irrigation in the Middle-veld and Lowveld area and the two major rivers, Nyamombe and Gairezi, can create varied water use opportunities. At the regional/provincial level, the Nyanga Master Plan will reinforce the devolution agenda and stimulate provincial economic growth and development. At the Local Authority levels, the Master Plan will address the basic needs of the locals, and the key stakeholders, including provision of basic services, employment creation, and infrastructure development, and set the standards aligned to sector and national norms. The demand for land in some business centres should be approached with an open mind and with caution as well as in understanding the development forces behind it. The population of Nyanga District has been growing steadily over the past 30 years. Temptations to occupy land without permission from the Council seem to be on the increase in some wards. This document focuses on the first part of the Master Plan, which is to record what is existing and generate issues.

The anticipated economic and business opportunities derived from the resources of Nyanga District and its varied environment are also associated with increased demands for land to develop various uses including the establishment of settlements particularly Nyanga Town and its expected expansion, growing business centres like Regina Coeli and expanding irrigation in Nyamaropa to mention but a few in the Planning Area. The envisaged developments in the Planning Area also require adequate provision of social and physical infrastructure, and services to ensure functionality. These opportunities are also envisioned to generate environmental challenges that will affect certain areas noting that Nyanga District has all five farming regions

and by extension accommodates all three physical regions i.e. the highveld, middleveld, and lowveld. That unique physical position means a whole spectrum of different economic activities which include tourism and mixed farming. In light of these issues, it is important to ensure that the investments to be made within and around Nyanga District are socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable for them to remain viable. This Master Plan is, therefore, required to provide a strategic framework for coordinated and orderly socio-economic development and environmental sustainability in the Planning Area and the nation at large. And the starting point is to document what is existing.

1.2 Historical Background

Nyanga District is located in Manicaland Province, in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe, along the international border with Mozambique. Nyanga Town, the administrative centre, is located 115 km from Mutare, the provincial capital. Nyanga historically was known as Inyanga during the colonial period.

Situated along the international border with Mozambique, Nyanga is known for its captivating natural beauty, historical significance, and diverse cultural offerings. A region which mesmerized Cecil John Rhodes in 1896. He advocated for the introduction of apple growing in the area. He also created the Nyanga National Park (formerly known as Rhodes Inyanga National Park) which covers the Nyanga Mountain, the sources of Odzi, Pungwe, Nyamombe and Gairezi Rivers.

The southern part of the district has a cool climate which attracted European settlers whilst the northern part of the district is hot and that is where indigenous people displaced from the south migrated to. The southern part of the district was under the Rural Council whilst the northern part was run by the District Council. In 1993 the current Nyanga Rural District Council was created by amalgamating Nyanga Rural Council and Nyanga District Council. The Nyanga Rural Council offices became the RDC headquarters and Ruwangwe Growth Point hosts a suboffice.

Nyanga Town has been growing steadily such that it was recently declared a Town Board. The town of Nyanga retains a colonial architectural character. It has been having challenges of rugged terrain. There isn't much room for expansion since it is constrained by Nyanga National Park.

Nyanga, Zimbabwe, boasts a long and rich history stretching back centuries. The history of Nyanga dates back to ancient times, with archaeological evidence showcasing Stone Age and Iron Age remains such as pit structures, stone forts,

terraces, and pathways. Nyanga District has many heritage sites. Ziwa is an archaeological site in Nyanga District, Zimbabwe, containing the remains of a vast late Iron Age agricultural settlement dated to the 15th century. It is one of many sites that compose the Nyanga Iron Age ruins. Ziwa was declared a National Monument in 1946 and is currently under consideration for World Heritage listing.

picture credit to Bryoryans

Plate 1: Stone work

Tourism emerged as a significant economic activity, attracting visitors drawn to the mountains, waterfalls, and historical sites. This economic activity is supported by fruit, fish and potato farming. Forestry is another economic activity that has developed over time. In the communal lands people practice subsistence farming. Missionary schools e.g. St Mary's and Regina Coeli were established in the district to cater for the education needs of the people.

On spatial planning the district has a combination master plan which covers Nyanga District and Mutasa District. In preparing the Nyanga master plan land uses created by the existing master plan were taken into consideration.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of this Report of Study was to assess the prevailing biophysical and socio-economic environment and bulk infrastructure facilities and identify issues and opportunities for providing evidence-based policy and development proposals in the Nyanga District Planning Area. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. assess and document existing and potential biophysical, socio-cultural, and economic conditions in the Planning Area;
2. evaluate existing bulk infrastructure and explore options for development;
3. identify biophysical, socio-cultural and economic, and bulk infrastructure issues and opportunities for informed policy and physical development proposals; and
4. map existing management structures and funding available for the implementation of the Master Plan.

1.3 National Policies and Legal Frameworks Affecting Development Planning

In Zimbabwe, development planning is guided by local and national policies and legal instruments formulated by the central government and local authorities. These policies and laws are buttressed by the international policies and conventions. Most of these policies and legal instruments provide guidance on the equitable distribution and sharing of national resources to achieve sustainable development and social equity while protecting the environment. This section gives an overview of the main policies and legal frameworks that were considered in preparing the Nyanga District Master Plan.

1.3.1 Vision 2030

The policy and development proposals of the Nyanga District Planning Area was informed the by aspirations of the Government of Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 which seeks to transform the country to upper middle-income status through rapid economic growth and development. The study therefore considered how this Master Plan as a higher order spatial plan could unlock economic development opportunities and promote investment in the Planning Area thereby contributing to the realisation of the Vision's aspirations. This is an important feature of the Call to Action exercise as the Minister of Local

Government and Public Works has decided to get all Local Planning Authorities to prepare and implement Master Plans. Section 69 of the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act gives the Minister explicit powers to give direction to local authorities on planning matters.

1.3.2 National Development Strategy 1 (2021 – 2025)

The Government of Zimbabwe launched its five-year National Development Strategy 1 :2021-2025. The strategy aims at realising the country's Vision 2030 through promoting sustainable and transformative economic growth, new enterprise development, employment creation, and poverty alleviation as well as strengthening social infrastructure and ensuring environmental protection. The policy and development proposals of this Nyanga District Master Plan reinforce sustainable harnessing of our natural resources for transformative economic growth at local, regional, and national levels, in line with the National Development Strategy 1. The development proposals in the Planning Area and its environs will create opportunities to potential investors, both foreign and domestic.

1.3.3 National Tourism Master Plan

The national tourism development policies as spelt out in the National Tourism Master Plan were taken into account since tourism is one of the key sectors in Zimbabwe for generating foreign currency, creating employment and wealth, and alleviating poverty. The Master Plan complements the tourism policies in unlocking tourism opportunities in Manicaland Province through connecting the many tourist attractions in the region and designing of marketing models. Nyanga District and its vast tourist attractions and heritage sites will play a key role in the Tourism Industry.

1.3.4 Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy (2019-2023)

The Nyanga District Planning Area also considered aspects of the Zimbabwe National Industrial Development Policy, which seeks to facilitate the sustainable growth of industry, the development of new industries, and the transformation and diversification of the Zimbabwean industry. Of particular importance, the study of the Planning Area considered principles of this Policy concerning value addition and beneficiation and promotion of sustainable industrial development (green industry).

1.3.5 Devolution and Decentralisation Policy (2020)

The study of the Planning Area was also informed by the Devolution and Decentralisation Policy (2020) regarding the promotion of rural industrialisation, provincial tourism, and the sustainable management and extraction of natural resources. The analysis also sought to understand the implementation capacity of Nyanga Rural District Councils in the context of this Policy and how their capacity can be enhanced. The proposed developments should be aligned with the Provincial and District Development Plans.

1.3.6 National Climate Policy (2017)

Zimbabwe is a 'hotspot' for rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and increased frequency of droughts and floods due to global climate change (IPCC, 2018). Without appropriate adaptation options, climate change will have huge consequences on availability of resources, food and income security and socio-economic development. Thus, climate change issues should be integrated into the Nyanga Master Plan to develop climate-smart agriculture, climate proof infrastructure for building climate resilient communities and businesses. This means managing climate risk in the Nyanga Planning Area is important to minimize the negative impacts and seize opportunities associated with climate change.

1.3.7 Human Settlement Policy

It guides the operations of Local Government and Public Works and the Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities together with local authorities on settlement development and management.

1.3.8 Mining Policy

Further, the plan considered principles of the Mining Policy with respect to the promotion of sustainable extraction of mineral resources in the Planning Area. In addition to the policies that have been considered the legal instruments also play an important role in the development of an effective Master Plan. The key legal instruments are outlined in Table 1.

1.3.9 Acts of Law

Table 1: Key Acts of Zimbabwe Guiding Nyanga Master Plan Preparation

Act of Law	Relevance
Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013)	Provides for the establishment of the local authorities and confers them authority to manage their areas of jurisdiction.
Regional Town and Country Planning Act [Chapter 29:12 Revised Edition, 1996 as read with the relevant RGN Regulation 248 (Master and Local Plans) 1977.	Provides a legal guideline for the preparation of a master plan.
Rural District Councils Act [Chapter 29:14]	Provides for the planning, development, regulatory, and administrative functions of rural district councils in their areas of jurisdiction.
Communal Land Act [Chapter 20:04]	Provides for the classification of land as Communal Land and for regulation of the occupation and use of the Communal Land.
Traditional Leaders Act [Chapter 29:17]	Provides for Traditional leaders' participation in local authority activities.
Public Health Act	Provides for local authorities to maintain cleanliness and prevent nuisances in the district.
Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]	Provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; and the preparation of plans for the management and protection of the environment.
Water Act [Chapter 20:24]	Covers the declaration of river systems and catchment councils and the preparation of outline plans.
ZINWA Act [Chapter 20:25]	Established to develop and manage water bodies including planning for their sustenance.
Mines and Minerals Act [Chapter 21:05]	Establish to control the siting and development of mine sites including registering mine claims.
Museum and Monuments Act of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 25:11]	Deals with heritage protection and promotion.

Act of Law	Relevance
Urban Councils Act [Chapter 29:15]	Provides for the planning, development, regulatory, and administrative functions of urban councils in their areas of jurisdiction.
Parks and Wildlife Act [Chapter 20:14]	Provides for the preservation, and conservation of biodiversity.
Forest Act [Chapter 19:05]	For the protection of forests and biodiversity including sustainable exploitation of forests.

1.3.9.1 Legal Framework Specific to Agritex

i. Dairy Act chapter 18.08
ii. Farmers and licensing and levy act chapter 18.10
iii. Farmers stop order act chapter 18.11
iv. Fertilizers, farm feeds and remedies chapter 18:12
v. Fruit marketing chapter 18:13
vi. Grain marketing act chapter 18:14
vii. Pig industry act chapter 18:15
viii. Seeds act 40 (1963)
ix. Plant breeders right 53/1973
x. Fencing act (20.06) 1976
xi. Tobacco Marketing and levy act
xii. Tobacco research act
xiii. Bees act 54 0f 1973 section 23
xiv. Locust control act chapter 19:06
xv. Noxious weeds chapter 19:07
xvi. Plant act and disease act chapter 19:08
xvii. Quelea control act water act
xviii. Phyto-sanitary regulations Animal health act chapter 19:01
xix. Food and food standards act
xx. Stock trespass act chapter 19.14
xxi. Control goods (registration of poultry producers) regulation 1972
xxii. Control goods (registration of poultry producers) regulation 1972
xxiii. Control goods (processed poultry and poultry products) regulation 1968,1973

xxiv. Agricultural products marketing livestock carcass classification and grading regulations 200

1.3.9.2 Law Specific to National Parks and Wildlife

Acts of Law

Constitution of Zimbabwe
Mines and Minerals Act Chapter 21:05
Environmental Management Act chapter 20:27
Forestry Act chapter 19.05. Bees Act chapter 19.02,
Quelea Control Act chapter 19:10,
Protection of Wildlife (Indemnity) Act Chapter 20:15
Tourism Act Chapter 14:20
Criminal and Codification Act chapter 9:07

Statutory instruments

1. SI 362 of 1990
2. SI 72 of 2020
3. SI114 of 1993
4. SI 56 of 2012
5. SI 57 of 2012

1.3.9.3 Legal framework specific to EMA

Environmental Management Act (Cap 20;27)
Forestry Act
Parks and Wildlife Act
National Wetlands Policy
National Climate Policy
Communal Lands Act

1.4 Structure of the Report of Study

The report starts with an executive summary. Chapter 1 is an introduction outlining the purpose and scope of the Report of Study. The policies and laws governing socio-economic development, social equity, and protection of the environment are also articulated in Chapter 1. Under Chapter 2, the Nyanga Planning Area is analyzed and situated in the local, regional, and national development contexts. This enables the reader to relate the development in the Planning Area to regional and national agenda. Chapter 3 describes the

research methods and techniques used in this Report of Study. The physical features, climate, geology, drainage, and vegetation of the Planning Area are discussed in Chapter 4. These will inform proposed developments in the Written Statement. Chapter 4 also covers agriculture and irrigation development in the Planning Area. Chapter 5 focuses on land-use and land ownership in the Nyanga Planning Area. The extent to which the land is being used is also outlined in Chapter 5. The planning of Nyanga District is for purposes of improving the quality of life of the people of this area. There is therefore a need to understand the population and population dynamics (Chapter 6) in order to adequately plan for space allocation, various land uses and services needed in the Planning Area. Chapter 7 covers the socio-economic issues including health, education and heritage of the Planning Area and the immediate surroundings. This chapter also covers sustainability issues and livelihoods of the concerned community. The infrastructure is the backbone of any economic and social development and this is described in chapter 8. Chapter 8 also assesses the state of the existing infrastructure and gaps for infrastructure planning and development. Chapter 9 summarizes key biophysical, socio-cultural and economic issues. Chapter 10 focuses on forms of administration in the Planning Area as well as how the implementation of the Master Plan can be funded. Chapter 11 is the conclusion.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 National Development Context

Nyanga District and its famous Nyanga Mountain and several heritage areas is one of the most prized assets for Zimbabwe with a commanding position in tourism which can be leveraged to transform the economy of Nyanga and subsequently the country. The national importance of Nyanga Mountain should be understood from various perspectives. It is the tallest mountain in the country and has heritage status which attracts the development of tourist facilities. Its status needs to be fully and efficiently used for the benefit of the nation. Historically, Nyanga has been associated with tradition and culture and sacred places. A mystic perspective that calls for adventure and experience. The central government, the local authority and private developers have invested a lot in naturing tourist attractions. Secondly, if the vast water resources are harvested a significant amount of the Region IV and Region V land can be turned green providing the much-needed food security through irrigation. It will have massive multiplier effects in the national economy. The expansion or the development of these sectors has the potential to create employment and boost production for both local and export markets.

Zimbabwe's economy is prone to severe droughts and its vulnerability to hydrological shocks is being worsened by a changing climate. Because of the global climate change, the frequency of droughts is projected to increase in Zimbabwe, as in many other countries in Southern Africa (IPCC, 2019). Therefore, harnessing the water resources of Nyanga has a buffer effect of reducing the country's exposure to the effects of droughts. There is plenty of potential, basing on stakeholder submissions, if a major tarred road was to be developed linking Hauna (in Mutasa District), Tangwena area and Nyamaropa. Agricultural activities may change the landscape and boost the economy of the country. Add to this Zimbabwe's intentions of increasing urban and rural electrification to levels of 95% and 75% respectively in line with the government 's Vision 2030. The Nyanga terrain can support mini hydro power stations to make the dream achievable. Overall, Nyanga if planned properly, has immense potential to contribute to the national economy.

2.2 Regional Development Context

The road network is a major factor in trade and economic growth within the region. Within Zimbabwe, it connects all major towns, mines and farming areas. The same roads then link subnational regions of Zimbabwe to other countries in Southern Africa. The roads connect the outlying areas in Zimbabwe to the railway lines where heavy goods are involved. Nyanga is easily connected to the Indian Ocean through Mutare, a major agricultural collection centre which also provides much of the transport of mineral exports to seaport in Mozambique. The use of rail for the transport of freight also improves road safety and reduces road damage and congestion in the region.

Nyanga district houses all the five agro-ecological regions. The district has very steep slopes in many wards. It is prone gully erosion and siltation of waterways. Any developments in the district may have negative impact in areas further down the Gairezi that is Mudzi District and Mozambique. Conservation becomes a regional issue so that any developments that take place are not threatened. Socio-economic issues also have to take a regional perspective. How the Zimbabwe side interacts with the Mozambican side

Nyanga District is linked to Kariba, Victoria Falls, Great Zimbabwe and other tourist attractions in that visitors to one of the mentioned areas may connect with Nyanga as well. Regional tourism even extent beyond Zimbabwe borders to South Africa and Zambia. It is a regional outlook worth exploring when marketing Nyanga as a tourist destination.

Manicaland Province is generally referred to as the Eastern Highlands. At a subnational regional level, it means Nyanga is grouped together with Vumba Mountains and Chimanimani. Its development in light of timber extraction, fruit growing and tourism is also looked at from an Eastern Highlands perspective.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Location of District/Local Authority

Nyanga District is located 100 km north of Mutare City, the capital city of Manicaland Province in Zimbabwe. The District is on the border with Mozambique to the east, Mutasa District to the south, Makoni District to the south west, Mutoko District to the north west and Mudzi District to the north. The district is easily accessed from the Harare and from Mutare using tarred roads. Its link with the other districts is by gravel roads. A very large portion of the Planning Area is covered by Parks and Wildlife protected area (Proposals Map). Nyanga mountain is in the south east portion of the district in what is mostly commercial farming or Parks area. The northern half of the District is mostly communal land.

3.2 Research Methods and Techniques

The approach is participatory in that stakeholders were involved throughout the process. They were involved at the data collection stage as informants, report of study production and written statement in formulating proposals and strategies partly as participants in ward profile meetings that provided data, and draft policies and proposals. Also, they were be involved in formal consultation as they responded to formal letters written to stakeholders as per planning law and regulations. Stakeholders were categorized to make sure all stakeholders are represented. Where sampling was done it was purposive.

Various research methods were used to understand the current and potential biophysical and socio-economic conditions, and bulk infrastructure in the planning area and its environs. Stakeholders consulted included government ministries, parastatals, private organisations, civil society and individuals. The methods and techniques are further outlined below.

3.3 Topographic base map

The boundary of Nyanga District (as proclaimed by the president) was taken to be the boundary of the planning area provided by the client (i.e. Nyanga RDC). This was augmented by a mosaic, of relevant sheets of the national 1:50 000 scale topographic map series, on which the planning boundary (enclosing the area of interest) was marked. From the map mosaic the boundary was finalized. The boundary was then used to create a Kmz file that was superimposed on Google Earth and satellite imagery to facilitate refining the base map.

3.3.1 Assessment of the Biophysical Environment

The main objectives of the biophysical assessment was to integrate environmental issues in development planning to avoid or minimise negative environmental impacts and maximize potential benefits of the Nyanga District, as well as to provide baseline data that will be used to evaluate the environmental impacts of future activities of Nyanga RDC.

3.3.2 Geology and soils

The geology and spatial distribution of soils in the planning area were assessed through field observations and surveys, and complemented with legacy maps. The geology of the area was triangulated through interpretation of the 1:1,000,000 geology map of Zimbabwe (Geological Survey of Zimbabwe, 1994). The major geological formations of the planning area were extracted from a digital map using query language and overlay functions in the GIS environment. The soils were delineated according to similar morphological properties such as colour, depth, drainage, texture and topographic features.

3.3.3 Land cover and Vegetation Survey

The land cover in the planning area was determined using remote sensing images. Sentinel satellite images were used and classified in the Google Earth Engine (GEE), a cloud-based computing platform for processing of satellite imagery, using a Random Forest Classification Algorithm. The training samples were digitised from high resolution imagery hosted on the Google Earth Platform and were complemented with data from the field. These training samples were later imported into GEE image classification using the Random Forest Algorithm. A classified imagery was produced

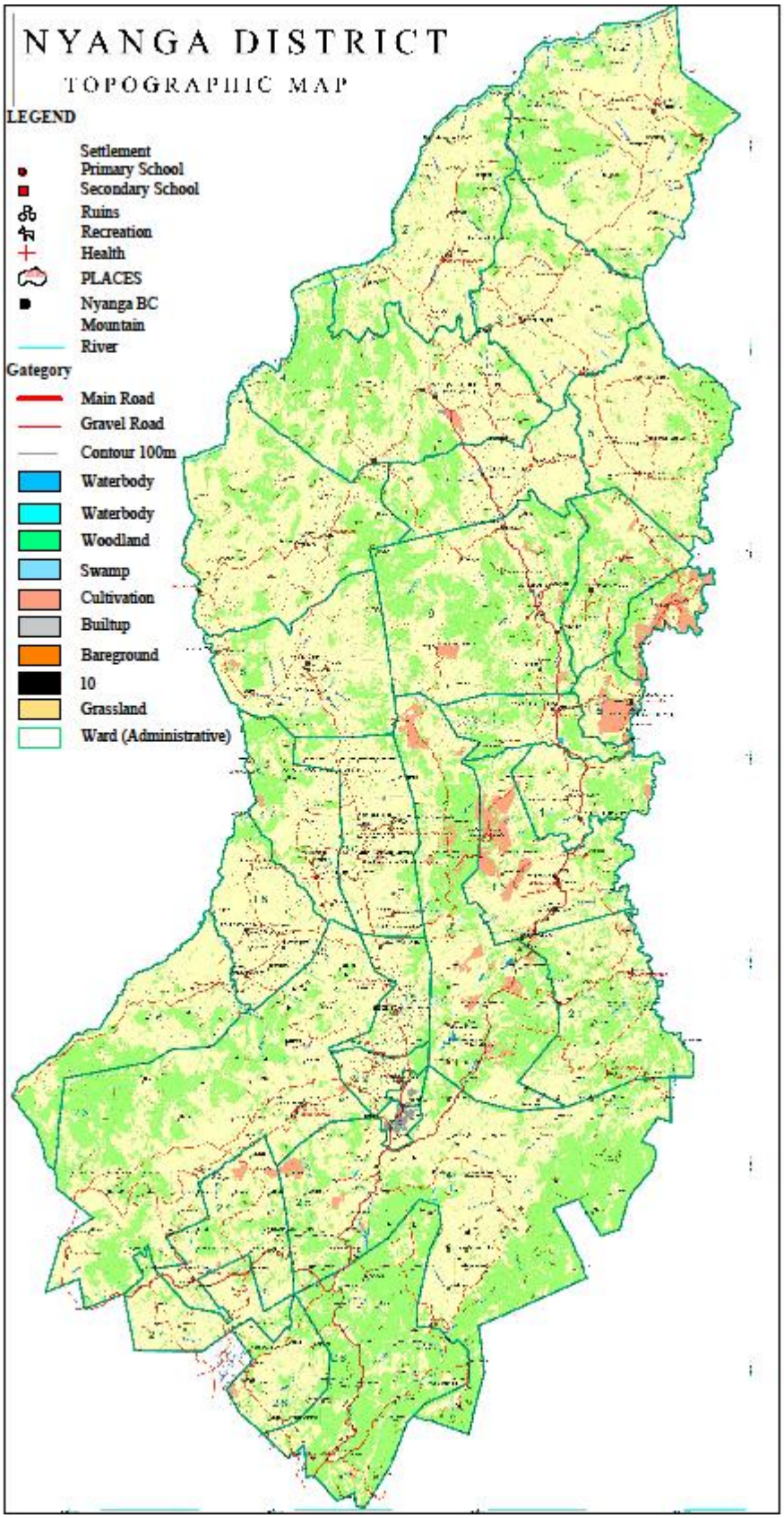

NYANGA DISTRICT
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
LEGEND
Settlement
Primary School
Secondary School
Ruins
Recreation
Health
PLACES
Nyanga BC
Mountain
River
Category
Main Road
Gravel Road
Contour 100m
Waterbody
Waterbody
Woodland
Swamp
Cultivation
Builtup
Bareground
10
Grassland
Ward (Administrative)

Fig 1: Topographic Map

3.3.4 Surface and groundwater hydrology

The location of the surface water bodies in the planning area was pre-identified using GIS technology-the Google Earth and Digital Elevation Model.

3.3.5 Socio-cultural and Economic Conditions

These were done through literature review and focus group discussion. Ward development committees and other stakeholders participated

3.3.6 Chiefs and other Local Traditional Leaders

Traditional leaders attended as part of the WADCO

3.3.7 Energy and Infrastructure

It was through documenting the existing and mapping the infrastructure

3.2.8 Human Settlement Information

It was gathered from the RDC and during the ward profile preparation exercises.

3.2.9 Secondary data Collection

Secondary data from sources such as government documents, rural district councils (RDCs) reports and national statistical reports were reviewed to gather knowledge and information on the activities taking place in the district.

a) A comprehensive desk review of literature related to Nyanga developments.
b) A review of Government policy documents relating to national development including the economic blueprints informing national development goals.
c) A review of public finance laws governing financing of public infrastructures.
d) Review of existing studies relating to the planning area.
e) Review of UN Sustainable Development Goals.

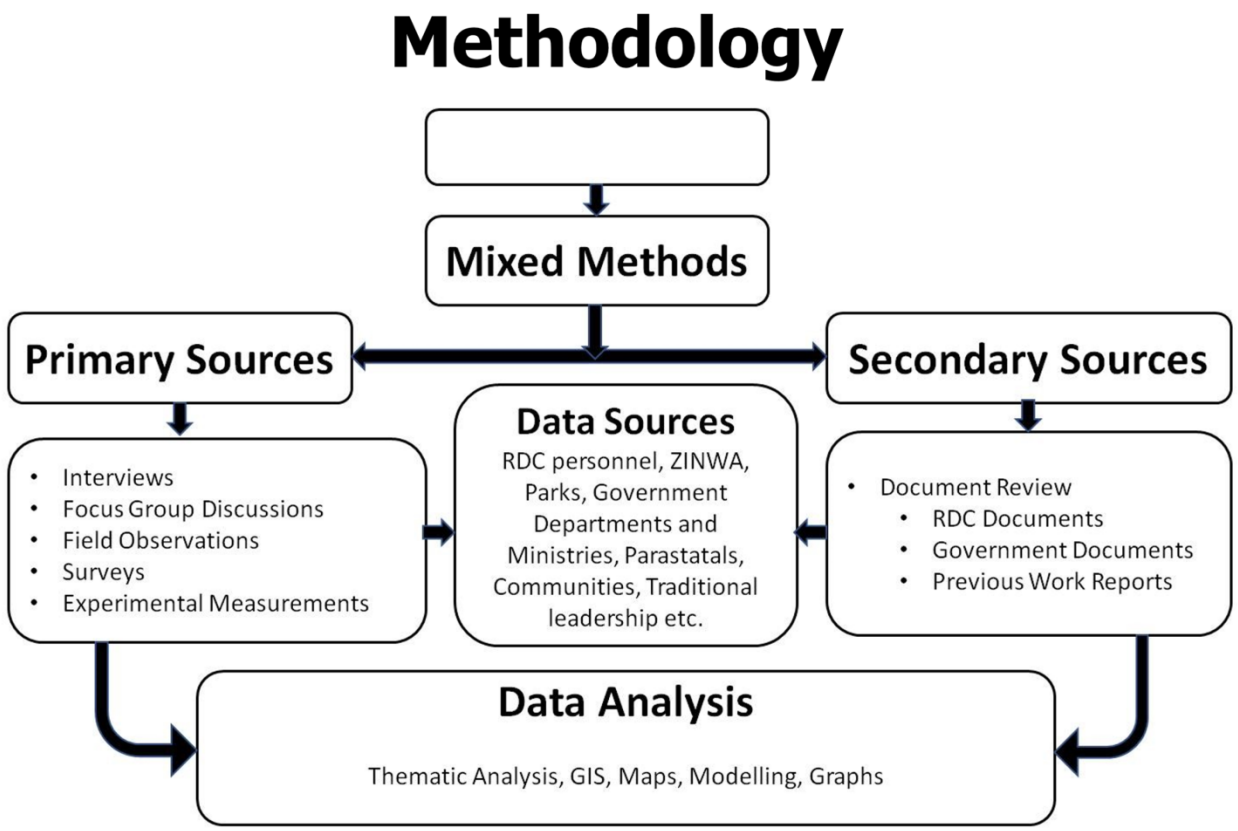


Fig 2 Summary of Research Methods

3.2.10 Data Analysis

It was through thematic analysis, policy analysis, modeling and comparative techniques. A multi-criteria analysis was performed in a GIS environment to display data on maps and indicate areas of need

CHAPTER 4

4.0 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAND COVERAGE

4.1 Bio-Physical Features

Nyanga District in Zimbabwe is characterized by diverse physical features. The district is geographically bounded by Mutasa District to the south, Makoni District to the west, Mashonaland East Province to the northwest and north, and Mozambique to the east. The Nyanga Mountains, including Mount Nyangani, Zimbabwe's highest peak, are situated in the southern part of the district. The Gairezi River forms the eastern boundary with Mozambique, while the Nyangombe River marks the western and northwestern boundaries, meeting to form the Luenha River, a tributary of the Zambezi. Additionally, the Nyangui highlands and Nyangui State Forest, established in 1958, are central features protecting dry montane forests and tree plantations. The district is divided into 31 administrative wards and has two parliamentary constituencies, Nyanga North and Nyanga South. The area also boasts historical significance with ruins like Ziwa, showcasing stone terraces, pit structures, and rock art sites

4.1.1. Climate, geology and soils

Nyanga district is classified as having all 5 natural regions

Natural Region I
Covers 2% of Zimbabwe's land area (7,000 sq km) in Manicaland province and receives over 1,000 mm of rainfall per year, with precipitation possible in any month. It is Suitable for specialized and diversified farming, including intensive agriculture, forestry, fruit production, and livestock. This natural region covers wards15, 20, 21, 29, 22, 25, 42 27 and 28.
Natural Region II
Covers 15% of Zimbabwe (58,600 sq km) in parts of Mashonaland, Manicaland, and Harare
Receives 700-1,000 mm of rainfall per year, mostly during the hot season. It is divided into sub-regions IIA and IIB, both suitable for intensive farming of crops like maize, cotton, tobacco, horticulture, and livestock. This natural region covers wards 16, 23 and 6.
Natural Region III

Covers 18% of Zimbabwe (72,900 sq km) in parts of Midlands, Mashonaland, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Matabeleland it receives 500-700 mm of erratic, heavy rainfall per year. It is suitable for semi-intensive farming, especially beef production and maize, often requiring irrigation this region covers wards 18, parts of wards 17 and 30, parts of ward 8 and 4 as well as parts of wards 6 and 10

Natural Region IV and V
Covers 38% of Zimbabwe (147,800 sq km), the largest region. Receives 450-600 mm of rainfall per year, with periodic seasonal droughts. Suitable for semi-extensive farming of small grains and drought-resistant crops. Natural region 5 Covers 27% of Zimbabwe (104,400 sq km), the second largest region. It Receives less than 650 mm of rainfall per year, too low for reliable crop production. It is suitable only for extensive cattle or game ranching utilizing the natural veld. Natural Regions 4 and 5 cover Wards 1, 2, 3 and 5 fully whilst wards 17,30,7 and 4 are partially in natural region 4 and 5.

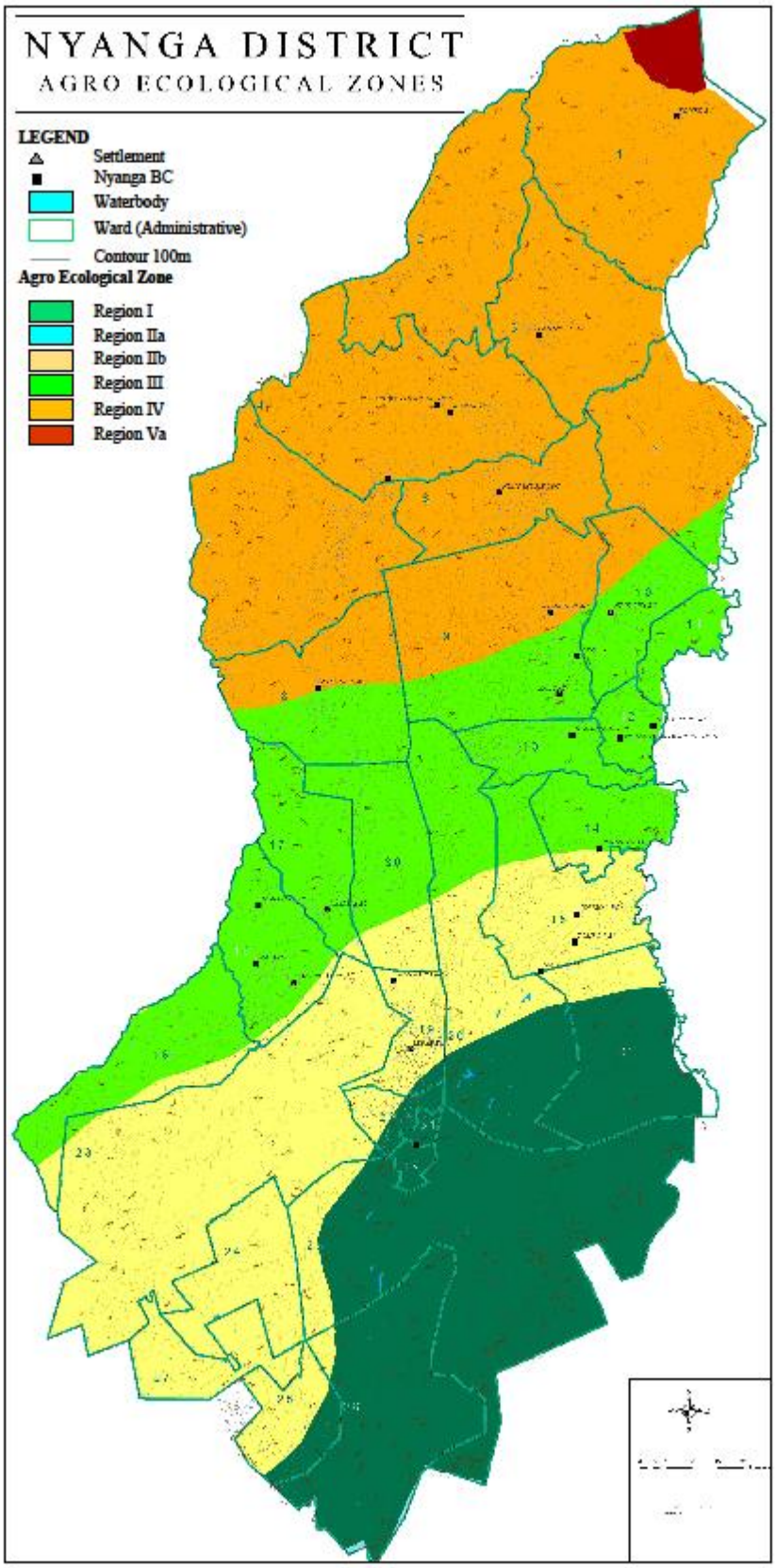

NYANGA DISTRICT
AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES
LEGEND
Settlement
Nyanga BC
Waterbody
Ward (Administrative)
Contour 100m
Agro Ecological Zone
Region I
Region IIa
Region IIb
Region III
Region IV
Region Va

Fig 3: Natural Regions and Wards Covered

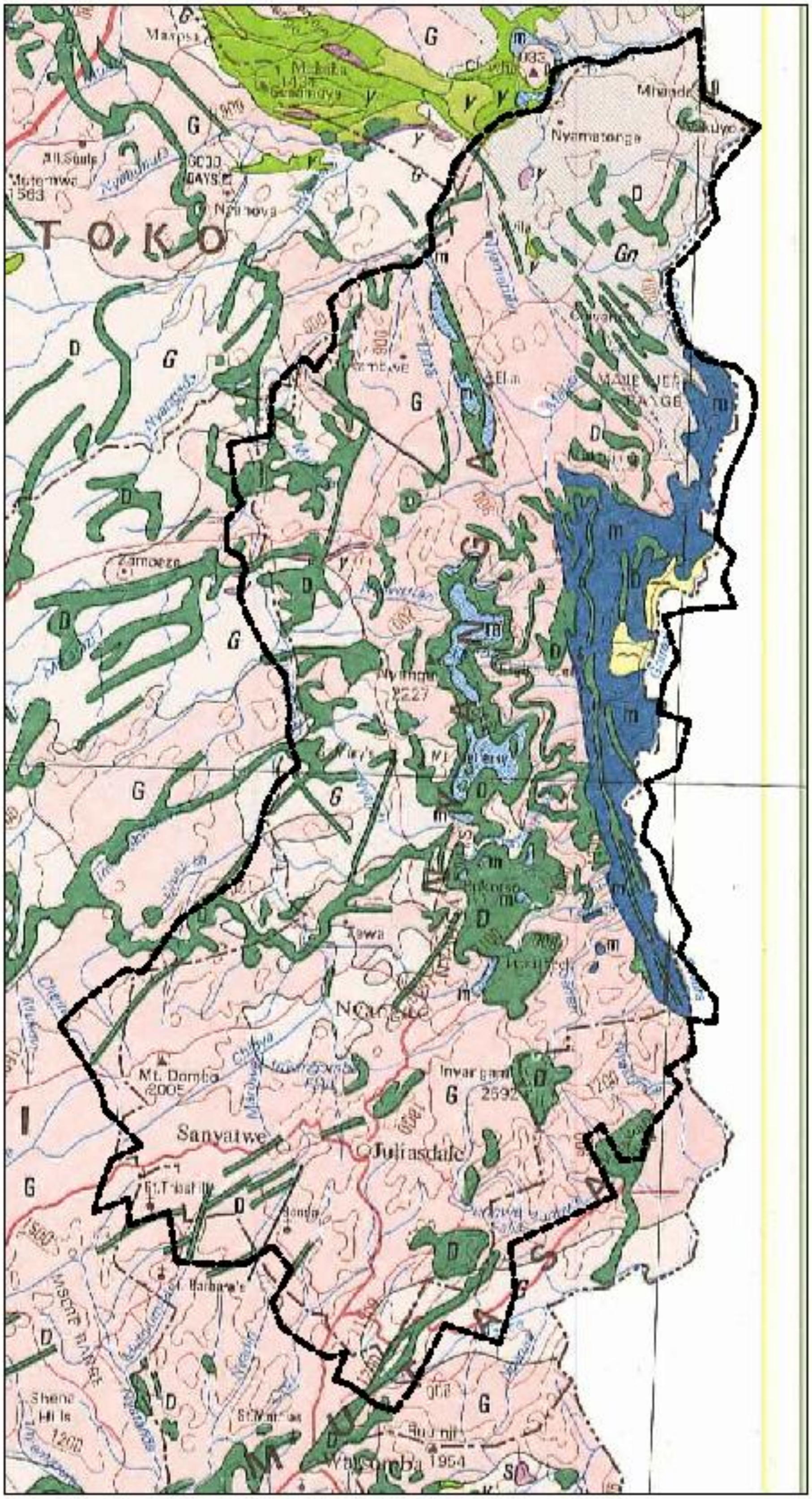
Rainfall

Table 2: Rainfall information Normal 2023/24 Specific Areas

Zone	Nyarumvurwe south A	London south B	Troutbeck east A	Makondora East B	Nyamaropa irrigation	Nyakomba irrigation	Nyamahumba	Ruwangwe	Nyanga central	nyatate	St Mary's	
July												
Aug												
Sept												
Oct	92	125	188.2	202	107	87	78	84	143	87	106	87
Nov	80.9	77	145	99	87	202	87	79	102	44.7	98.3	54
Dec	128	125.5	98	105	65.6	76	56	47	98	35.7	76	92
Jan	165	103.7	101	187	88	98	87	49	88.7	33.8	98	45
Feb	95	45	104	97	45	48.7	45	33.7	85.4	22	45	56
Mar	82	79	95	120	34	33	33.5	34	19	39	88	29
Apr												
May												
Jun												
TOTAL	634.9	555.2	731.2	810	426.6	544.7	386.5	326.7	536.1	262.2	511.3	363

4.2 Geology

The Nyanga Mountains occupy the southern portion of the district, including Mount Nyangani, Zimbabwe's highest peak. The Nyanga Mountains extend into the neighboring Mutasa District.
The Nyangui highlands lie in the center of the district. Nyangui State Forest was established in 1958 as a plantation forest and protects dry montane forests where mountain cypress is prominent. The district is bounded by the Gairezi River to the east, which forms the border with Mozambique, and the Nyangombe River to the west and northwest.


TOKO
Nyamatenga
Mhande
Mt. Domba
2005
Sanyatwe
Juliasdale
Nyangui
2227
Ngangue
Inyangani
2592
Tsiga
St. Barbara's
St. Marias
Mauta
Shane Hills
1954
All Souls
Mutemwa
1563
GOOD DAYS
Zambeze

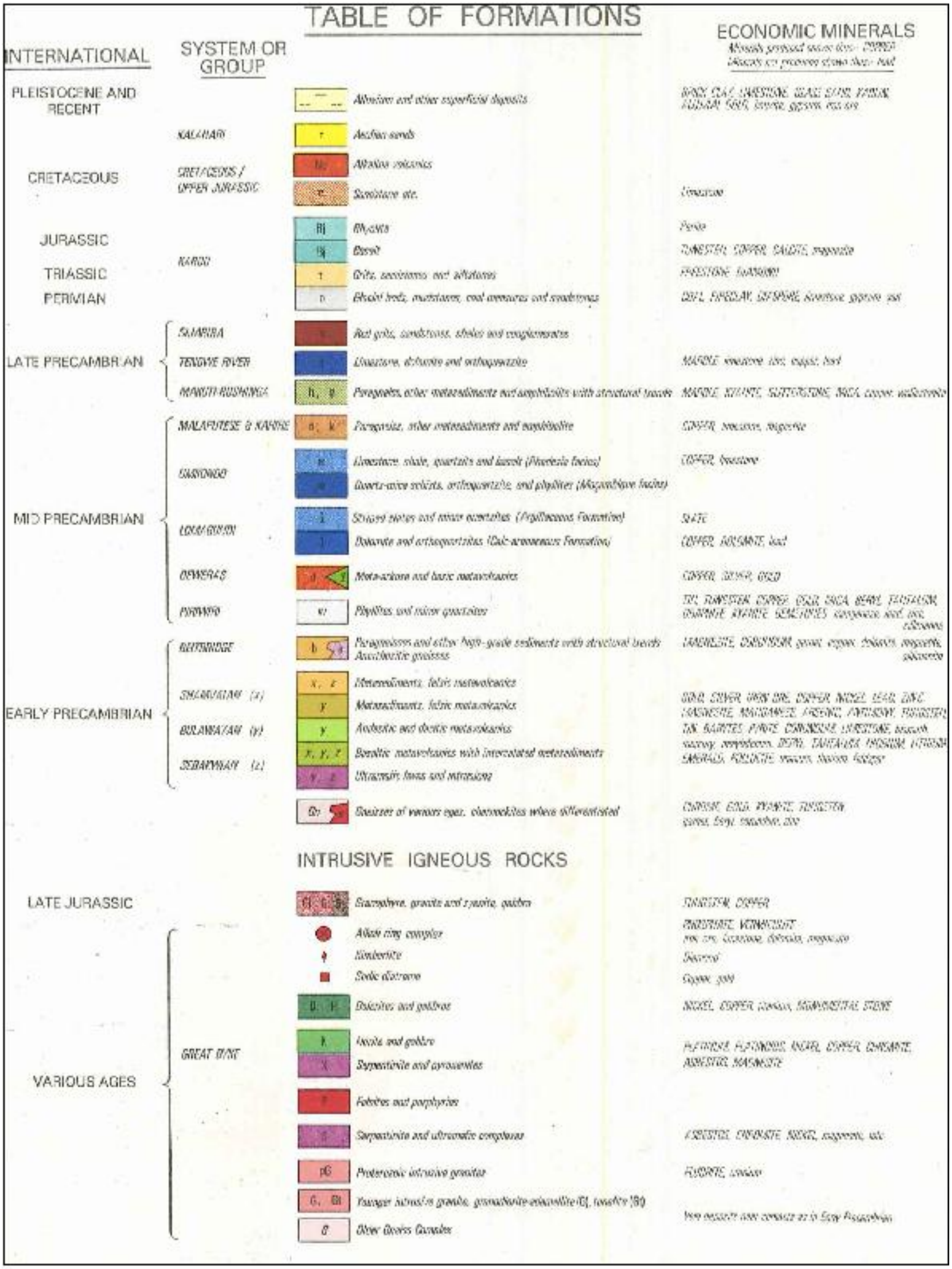


TABLE OF FORMATIONS
INTERNATIONAL
SYSTEM OR GROUP
ECONOMIC MINERALS
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Alluvium and other superficial deposits
KALAHARI
Aeolian sands
CRETACEOUS
Alkaline volcanics
Sandstone etc.
Limestone
JURASSIC
Rhyolite
Basalt
TRIASSIC
KAROO
PERMIAN
LATE PRECAMBRIAN
TENGWE RIVER
Limestone, dolomite and orthoquartzite
MID PRECAMBRIAN
Meta-arkose and basic metavolcanics
Phyllites and minor quartzites
EARLY PRECAMBRIAN
SHAMVAIAN (x)
BULAWAYAN (y)
SEBAKWIAN (z)
INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS
LATE JURASSIC
VARIOUS AGES
GREAT DYKE
Alkaline ring complex
Kimberlite
Dolerites and gabbros
Norite and gabbro
Serpentinite and pyroxenites
Felsites and porphyries
Serpentinite and ultramafic complexes
Proterozoic intrusive granites
Older Gneiss Complex

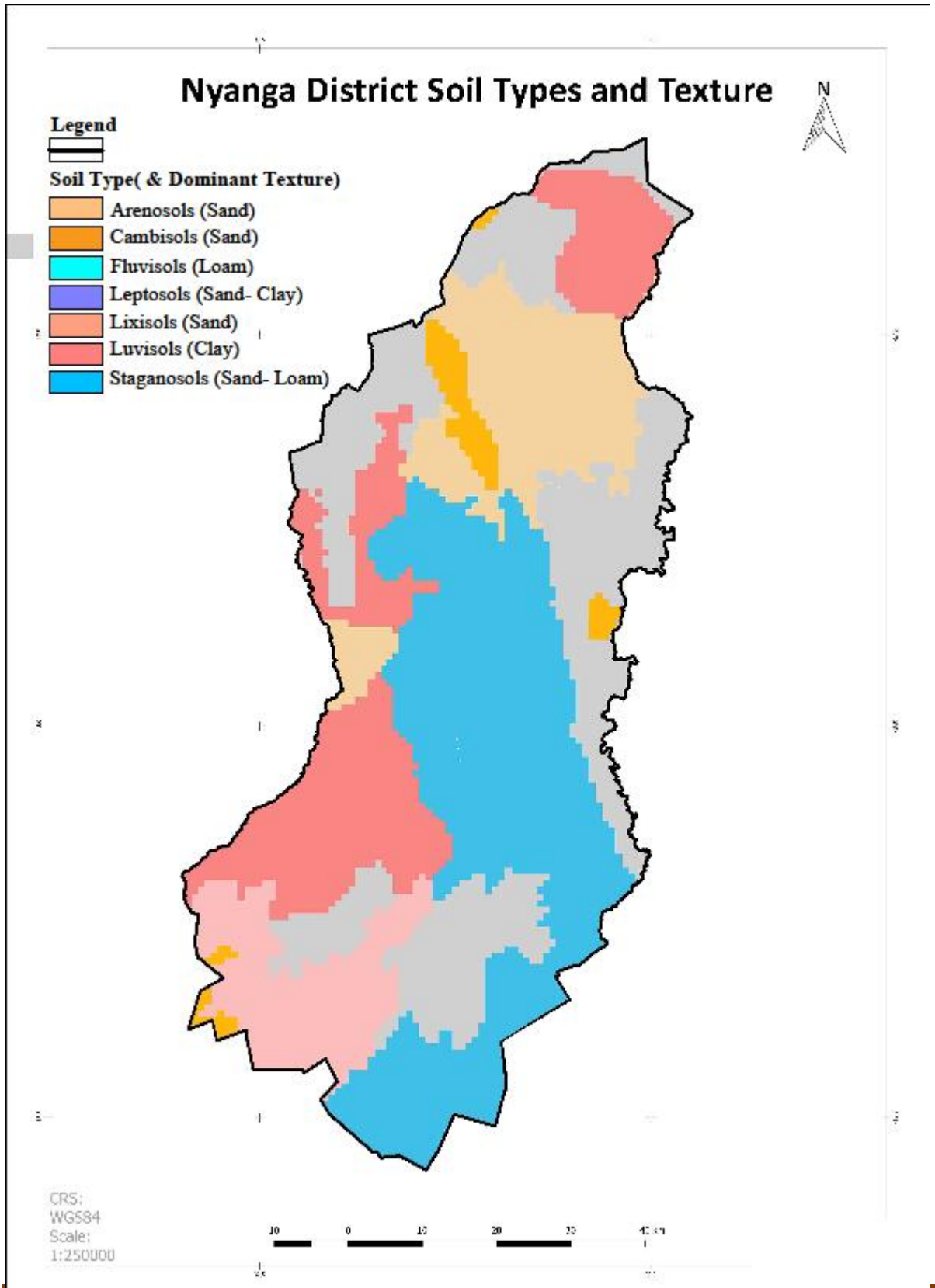
Figure 4: Geology

The Nyanga Mountains occupy the southern portion of the district, including Mount Nyangani, Zimbabwe's highest peak. The Nyanga Mountains extend into the neighboring Mutasa District.

The Nyangui highlands lie in the center of the district. Nyangui State Forest was established in 1958 as a plantation forest and protects dry montane forests where mountain cypress is prominent. The district is bounded by the Gairezi River to the east, which forms the border with Mozambique, and the Nyangombe River to the west and northwest.

Geologically, the area is part of the N-S trending Gairezi Segment of the Proterozoic age Umkondo Basin, a sedimentary basin deposited in a braided stream and shallow marine environment. The sedimentary units underwent moderate grade metamorphism and are manifested as quartz mica schists and gneisses. The ruins of Ziwa, also called the Nyanga cultural landscape, include numerous stone terraces, pit structures, hill fortresses, and iron-smelting sites, along with older stone-age rock art sites. Quartz stockpiles and stone troughs used by precolonial miners are constant features of the artificial terracing landscapes in the Nyanga Mountains. The area has recently become a new frontier for gold exploration, with artisanal miners discovering gold at several locations. A 2 km long, east-west trending shear zone has been identified as a highly prospective gold exploration target

4.3 Soils


Nyanga District Soil Types and Texture
N
Legend
Soil Type(& Dominant Texture)
Arenosols (Sand)
Cambisols (Sand)
Fluvisols (Loam)
Leptosols (Sand- Clay)
Lixisols (Sand)
Luvisols (Clay)
Staganosols (Sand- Loam)
CRS:
WGS84
Scale:
1:250000

The soils are old, highly leached, coarse grained, sandy loams with low pH and nutrients. This is due to the high rainfall in the region. The district falls under Natural Regions I, II, III, IV and V. Natural Region I has the highest rainfall and most fertile soils, while the soils become increasingly sandy and infertile towards the drier Natural Regions IV and V in the west.

4.3.1 Types of soils and coverage map and suitability to farming

Area A
-small pockets of deep red cultivable soils, acidic due to high rainfall and many rock out crops (ruwares)
-suitable for plantations, apples, potatoes, lovegrass as well as horticulture, sheep and cattle
-areas include Nyanga Downs, Kwaraguza, Rukotso/Bende, Nyafaru, Nyazengu, Gaerezi range in the valleys of Mudzoro and Tsanga rivers, Matema

Area B
-deep well drained pink to reddish sandy loams through sandy clay loams and clay loams to red clays ie Pungwe, Chingamwe, Sanyanga gardens, Minnehaha, Selbourne estates,Brittania, Nyamaropa, London stores/Nyatwe

Area C
-pink to red sandy loams as well as poor sandy loams with gravel in some places i.e Juliasdale, Claremont, Liverpool,York, Rupurara, Gotekote, Kanyimo, Ruwange, Kazozo, Fombe, Nyamasara. Kaitano suitable for wheat/barley, table potato, deciduous fruits, field crops, sheep, goats, cattle.

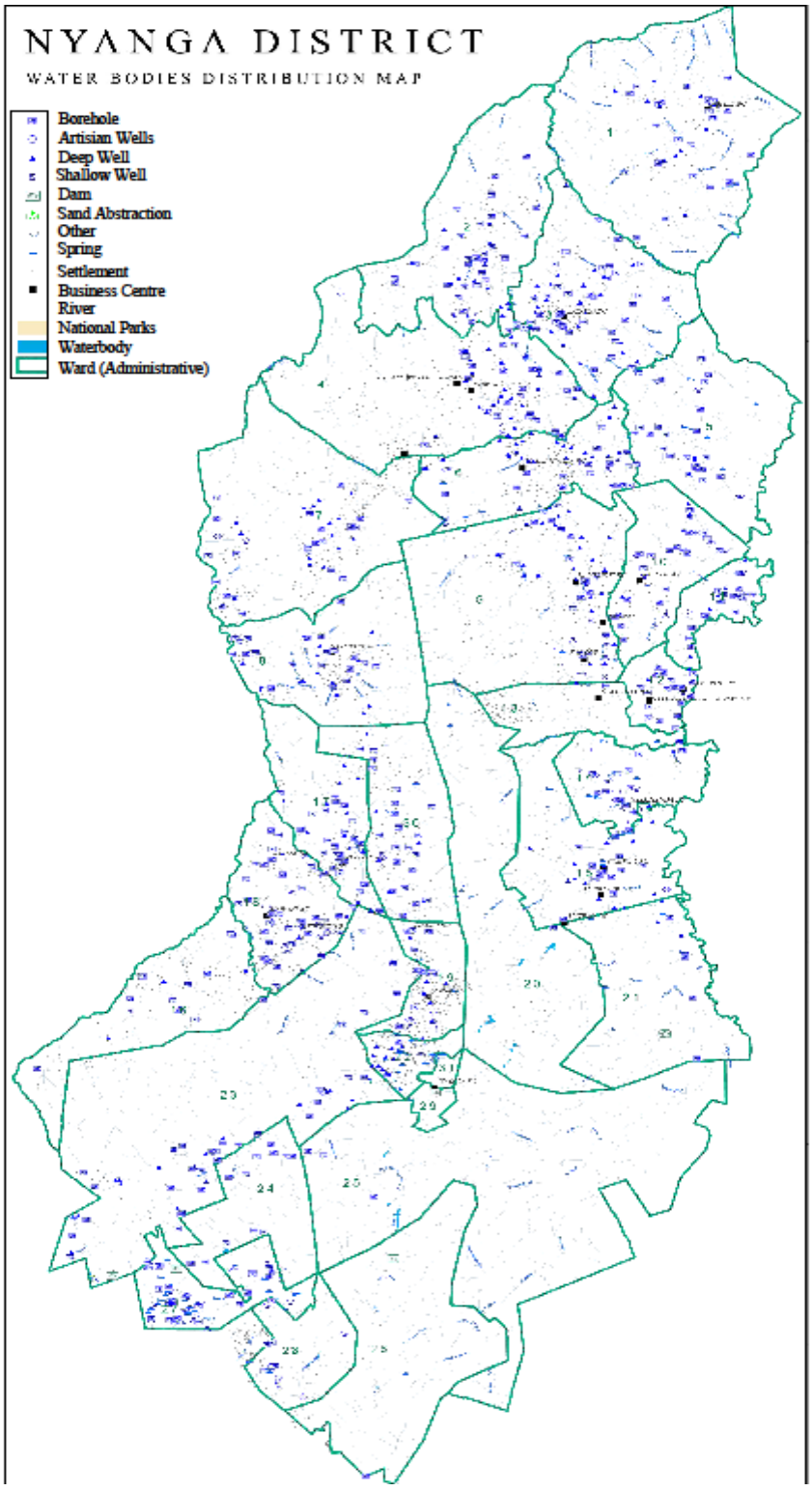
Area D
-granite country,ruwares, deep,pink to red sandy loams as well as sand and loam sand i.e Rodel, Airedale, Kute, Nyautare Harewood, Dombo suitable for seed potato, wheat field crops, cattle, sheep and goats

Area E
-poor shallow sandy soils and tendency of waterlogging. gravel is common i.e. parts of Dombo, Burnaby, Glenspey, Aberdeen, Nyarumvurwe, Cumberland, Chidya valley, Gonde suitable for field crops, ranching, irrigation potential

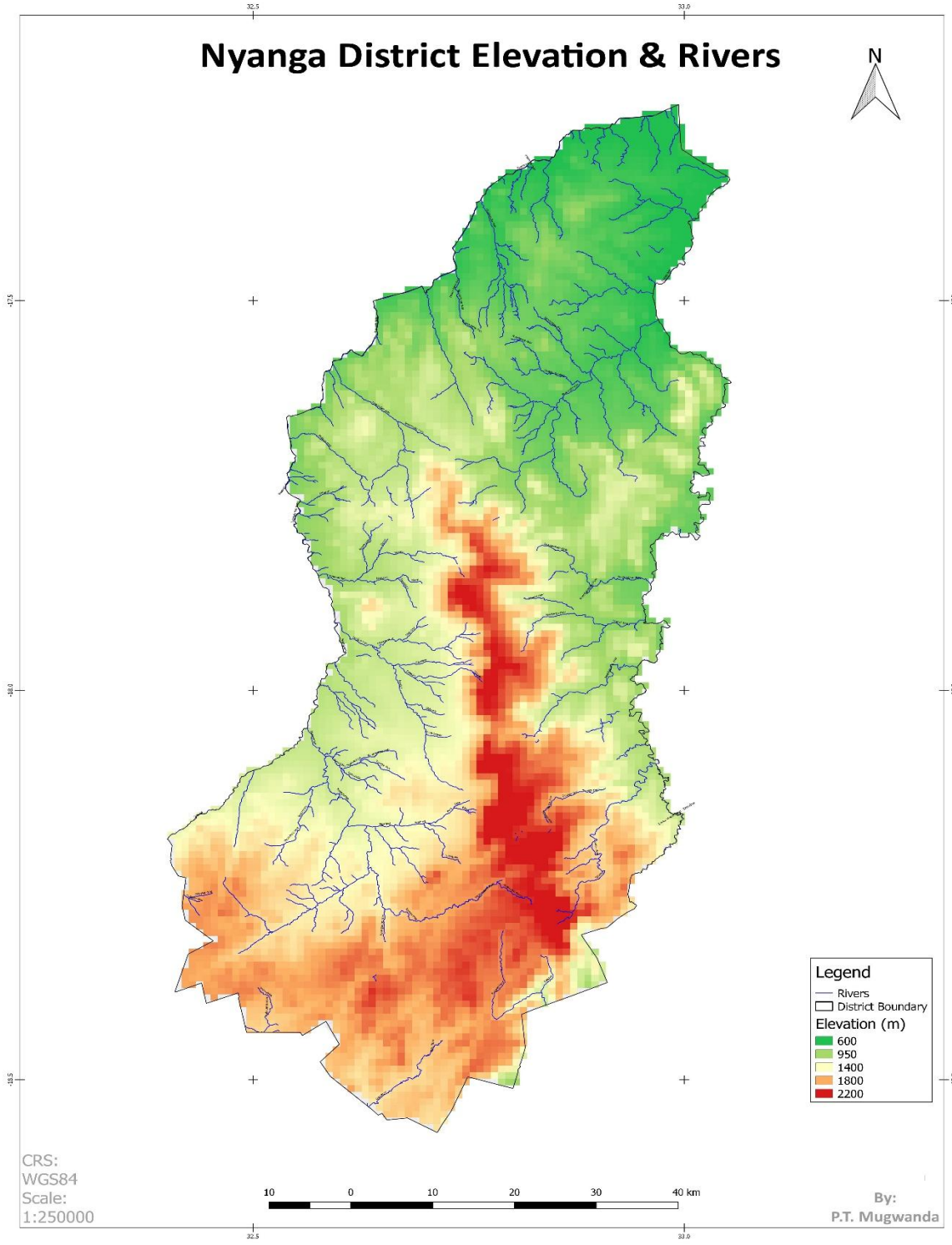
Area F
-pockets of alluvial/colluvial soils, parts of stony and shallow soils gravelly sands and sandy loams i.e. Rhino Valley (Mt Melleray), Mt Pleasant (St Marys), Tendanayi, Jerusalem, Nyahokwe, Zewa, Nyajezi, Maristavale, Sabvure,

Nyatate, Nyautare, Mazarura, Sabvure. Chiwarira, Kazozo, Fombe. suitable for field crops, small grains.

Figure 5: Nyanga water bodies



4.3.2 Physical features and Land cover



4.4 Land cover

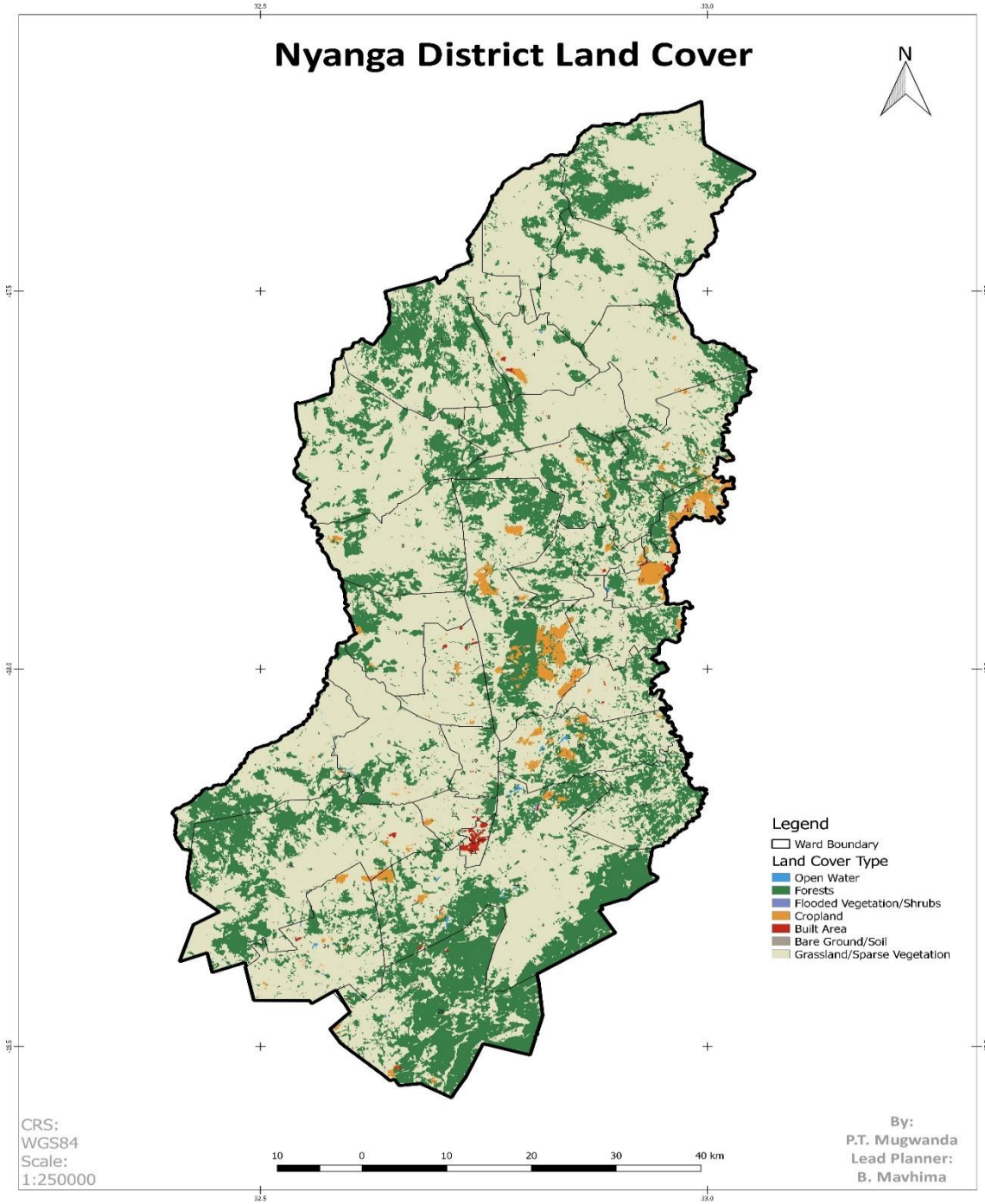


Table 3: Land Cover in Nyanga

Land Cover Type	Percentage	Hectares
Forest	47	166 kha
grassland	47	163 kha
settlement	2.3	8.18 kha
cropland	3.5	12.2 kha
wetland	0.1	30ha
other	0.1	63ha

4.5 Vegetation

In terms of vegetation, the Eastern Zimbabwe Highlands eco-region, which encompasses Nyanga, features montane grasslands, ericaceous shrubland, and various forest types based on altitude and water availability. The region supports a rich biodiversity with endemic plant and animal species. The eco-region's topography includes rolling hills, massive mountain peaks, river gorges, and waterfalls.

The area faces threats like deforestation for agriculture, invasion by exotic species, and climate change impacts. Conservation efforts focus on fire management, eco-tourism initiatives, and promoting awareness of wildlife conservation

The flora in Nyanga varies depending on location and natural region. The high rainfall areas are mainly dominated by evergreen Ferns, Cabbage tree and open Hyperrhennia grass species. Above 1800 -2400 m above sea level, disturbed lands are occupied by kikuyu grasses The black and silver Wattle has rapidly spread into the high rainfall areas around Troutbeck, Montclaire and Claremont and have become invasive species around these areas. The problem is more pronounced in Nyanga National Park where the species has been declared an invasive plant and deliberate efforts are now being employed to contain its spread inside the National Park.Region two is dominated by Brachystegia and Julbernadia species whereas Region three is dominated by Terminalia and Combretum species. Region 4 and 5 in Nyanga north and west are dominated by Acacia, Cactus, Euphorbia, Adansonia and Aloe species.

The vegetation of Nyanga National Park and the surrounding Nyanga District in Zimbabwe is diverse, with a mix of montane grasslands, forests, and woodlands. The Nyanga National Park is dominated by the Nyanga Mountains, which reach an elevation of 2,592 meters at Mount Nyangani. The higher

elevations (above 1,800 meters) are characterized by extensive Afromontane grasslands, which form a microphyllous shrubland with a variety of herbaceous plants, including some Afro-alpine species.

Afromontane rainforests are found on the eastern, windward slopes of the mountains, as well as in ravines and valleys on the leeward slopes. These forests are dominated by Syzygium masukuense trees and have affinities with forests farther north in Malawi and East Africa. Small patches of drier Widdringtonia nodiflora coniferous forest occur in fire-protected gullies.
The western portion of the district holds drier, flatter grasslands interspersed with dwarf Brachystegia spiciformis woodland. Acacia abyssinica woodland is found in isolated patches on colluvial soils at the base of granite kopjies. There are also extensive plantations and forests of alien wattle (Acacia mearnsii and A. dealbata) and pine (Pinus patula) throughout the area.
The vegetation of Nyanga is part of the Eastern Zimbabwe montane forest-grassland mosaic, within the montane grasslands and shrublands ecoregion. The park and surrounding district are home to a diverse array of endemic and threatened plant species, including the Nyanga aloe (Aloe inyangensis), Moraea inyangani, Erica simii, and Protea inyangensis

Table 4: Dominant Woody Species in Nyanga

Species	location
Brachystegia Sperciformis (musasa)	Rhodes Nyanga National Park, Fox Rock, Nyanzou, Jonh Galt, Tangwena , Gairezi, Dombo, Nyarumvurwe, Kambudzi (wards 19,23,24, 25, 27,28,21,15,14,26,29,22,16)
Brachystegia Boehmii/ tamarindoides (muunze)	Wards 1, 2, 4,6,5,7
Afzelia Quanzensis (mukamba)	Wards 23,16,6,7, 1, 3
Pericopsis Angolensis (Muwanga)	Wards 24,23,16,4,6
Julbernadia Paniculata (mutondo)	Wards 21,30,19,24,25,23,25,22
Peltophorum africanum (muzeze)	Wards 23,24, 16, 18
Terminalia Sericea	Wards 16,18,17,8,74,2
Uapaca Kirkiana	24,15,21,23,

Philenoptera violacea	
Parinari Curatellifolia (muhacha)	23,16
Acacia Abyssinica (Muunga)	London Store, Pine Tree Area, Claremont, Fox Rock (Masumburero), York Forest. (Ward 25)
Adansonia Digitata (baobab, mawuyu)	Nyatate ward 17, 30
Kaya anthotheca (African Mahogany) muwawa	Found along the Gairezi river in Nyamaropa.
Kigelia Africana(Sausage tree)	Ward 1, 2,3 ,4 ,5,6, 7, 8
Combretum species	Wards 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,17,18,30

Table 5: Threats To Vegetation Resources
Veldfires are the greatest threat to natural forest resources.

Year	Hectarages	Percentage	Hotspot wards
2020	9166.90	1.59	20, 25,26,28
2021	10263.46	1.75	24, 2, 26,25
2022	11798.28	2.04	20, 25, 23, 9, 2, 1, 21
2023	4962.62	0.86	25,24, 23, 28, 20,21

Table 5. Veldfire destruction in the past 4 years. Data was collected using realtime Landsat remote sensing data.

Veld fires usually occur in the areas around natural regions 1 to3 where vegetation biomass is high. In 2023 there was a decrease in fire incidences due to strict enforcement measures and awareness raising.
The other major cause of vegetation loss in the district is the unsustainable cutting down of trees and dragging them downslope as sleighs especially in wards 1 to 15.

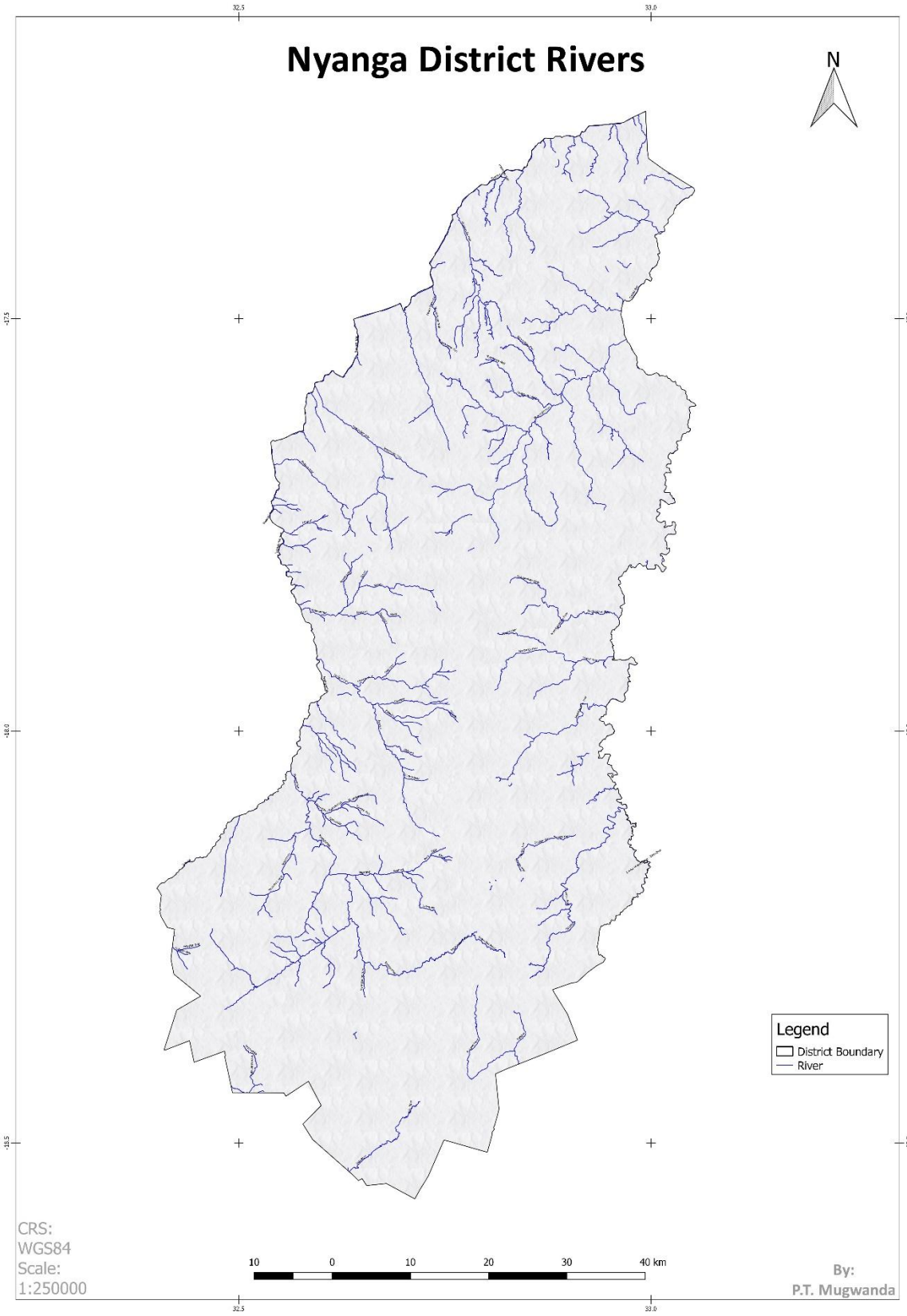
4.6 Hydrology and Drainage

The Nyanga Mountains occupy the southern portion of the district, extending into the neighboring Mutasa District. The Nyanga National Park covers the central part of the Nyanga mountain range, including Mount Nyangani, which is Zimbabwe's highest peak. The Gairezi River forms the eastern boundary of

the district with Mozambique, while the Nyangombe River forms the district's western and northwestern boundary. The central highlands which span from the south to the north create a central watershed creating two drainage systems (hydrological zones D and F). River systems to the west of the central watershed drain into Nyangombe river whilst the river systems on the east of the central watershed drain into Gairezi river.

Both rivers (Gairezi and Nyangombe) flow generally northwards and meet at the district's northernmost point to form the Luenha River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The Nyangui highlands lie in the center of the district, and the Nyangui State Forest was established in 1958 as a plantation forest covering an area of 155.02 km2. In addition to the tree plantations, the forest also protects dry montane forests where the mountain cypress (*Widdringtonia nodiflora*) is prominent. The district has a diverse drainage system, with numerous rivers and streams flowing through the area. The Nyanga Mountains and highlands play a significant role in the district's hydrology, acting as the source for many of these waterways.

Overall, the hydrology and drainage of Nyanga District is characterized by its mountainous terrain, major and minor high gradient high velocity river systems forming the district boundaries, and the presence of protected forest areas that help regulate the water resources


Nyanga District Rivers
N
Legend
District Boundary
River
CRS:
WGS84
Scale:
1:250000
10 0 10 20 30 40 km
By:
P.T. Mugwanda

The major rivers in Nyanga District are:

- Pungwe River - rises at the foot of Mount Nyangani and flows southwards through Nyanga National Park before dropping 240 m into the Pungwe Gorge. It ultimately joins the Mazowe River.
- Gairezi River - a major perennial river that can be harnessed for hydroelectric power. It has its source on Mount Nyangani.
- Nyangombe River - its tributaries include the Mare River and Nyamuziwa River. It flows north out of Nyanga National Park to join the Mazowe River.
- Nyamuziwa River - a tributary of the Nyangombe River that has its source on Mount Nyangani.
- Honde River - the Mutarazi Falls drop into this valley, which lies outside Nyanga National Park and is a major tea-planting area.

4.7Aquatic ecology, limnology and wildlife

The Nyanga District in Zimbabwe is located in the Eastern Zimbabwe Highlands ecoregion, which is characterized by high-gradient streams with cool temperatures. The district is home to several major rivers including the Gairezi, Nyangombe, Pungwe, and Nyazengu.The aquatic ecosystems in Nyanga are fragmented into highland "islands" due to the mountainous topography. Two species of freshwater crabs, Potamonautes obesus and P. mutareensis, have been assessed in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe, including Nyanga National Park. However, the freshwater ecosystems of the region are understudied, particularly the invertebrate fauna. The Nyanga-Chimanimani Montane Forest-Grassland ecoregion, which includes Nyanga District, is home to a rich diversity of flora and fauna adapted to the montane habitats. The high-altitude grasslands and forests are relatively well protected within the Nyanga National Park

The Nyanga District in Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands region is home to numerous small high-altitude reservoirs that have been studied for their limnological characteristics. These reservoirs have cool, ultra-oligotrophic waters and are located at elevations between 1,800 and 2,593 meters. Key findings from limnological studies in the Nyanga reservoirs include:

- The water quality is generally of very good quality, with low nutrient levels and high oxygen concentrations.
- The reservoirs are dominated by cyclopoid copepods in the zooplankton community, with little variation in species composition between reservoirs.
- Sediments in some reservoirs like Connemara 3 are rich in nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, comparable to highly eutrophic systems, but

the overlying water remains oligotrophic. This paradox is attributed to the geochemistry of the area, which consists mainly of iron and manganese-rich dolerite rock that binds phosphorus in the sediments.

- Limnological studies in Zimbabwe have historically focused on larger water bodies like Lake Kariba and Lake Chivero, while smaller systems like those in Nyanga remain understudied.

The Eastern Highlands region, including the Nyanga District, is characterized by deeply dissected topography with numerous high-altitude streams, springs, and small lakes. The streams are typically oligotrophic mountain torrents with rapid flow and rocky substrates. Freshwater habitats in the region face threats from human activities like settlement, agriculture, and mining

Nyanga National Park in Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands is home to a variety of wildlife, including:

- Kudu, eland, zebra, wildebeest, and waterbuck
- Klipspringer, Reedbuck, and Greater kudu
- Samango Monkey
- Leopards and Hyenas

However, poaching has considerably reduced the numbers of these animals in recent years. The park also contains the highest point in Zimbabwe, Mount Nyangani (2,592m), as well as Mutarazi Falls, the highest waterfall in Zimbabwe and second highest in Africa. Despite the park's natural beauty and wildlife, local communities in Nyanga District feel they don't benefit enough from the park's tourism. There are conflicts over land ownership, with locals complaining they are not allowed to enter the park for rituals or to collect medicinal plants. The park also borders residential areas, disrupting wildlife migration.

4.8 Environmental issues in Nyanga

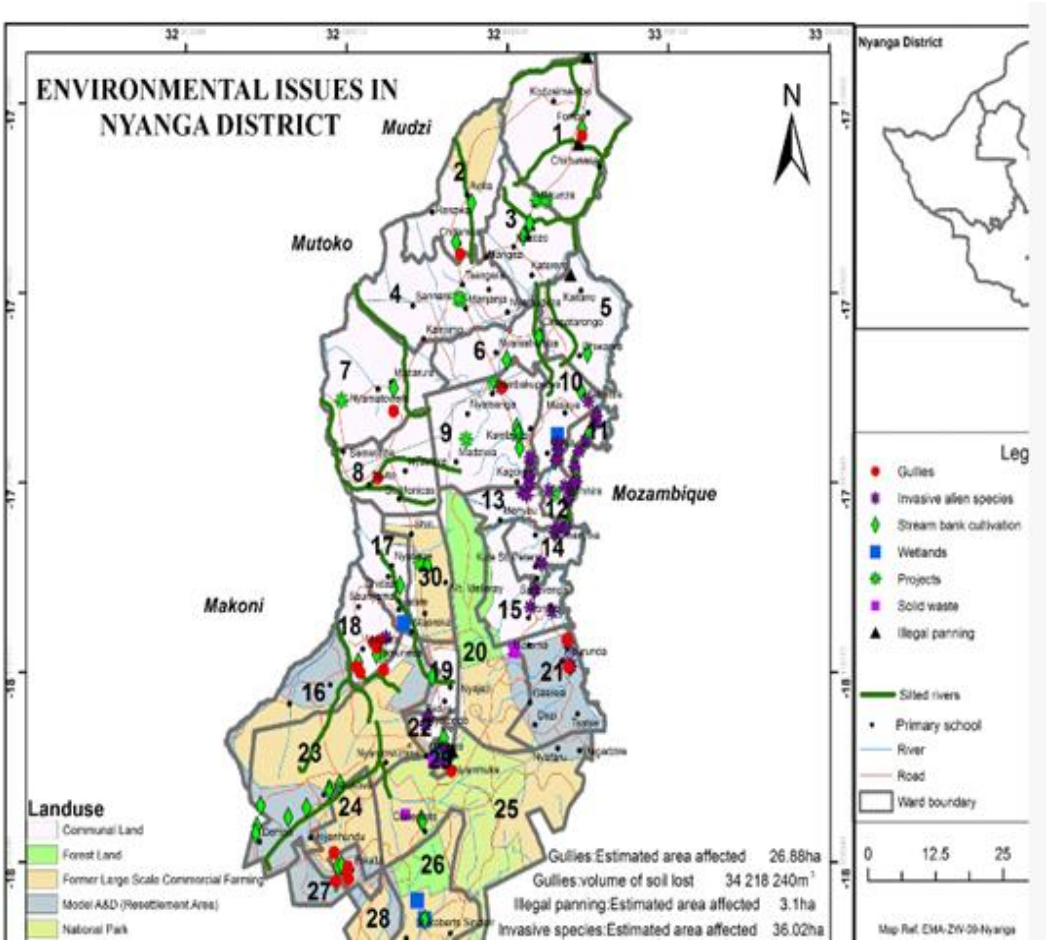


Fig 9: Environmental issues in Nyanga

Land degradation is rampant in Nyanga district and the communal areas are the most affected. There are two threating gullies; Sabvure and Manjoro threatening a clinic and a school respectively. Gullies are a threat to fields and pastures in ward 14,19,18,25. A bridge is under threat on Nyamaropa primary school road and another gully is threatening a bridge along the Avilla road. Dams under threat: ward 24 Bronseberry dam. However, most communal areas are affected yearly by sheet erosion.

Another serious threat to Nyanga ecosystems is streambank cultivation along the major rivers that is Gairezi, Nyamombe, Mudzoro, Matisi, Nyarerwe, Nyajezi and a wide array of other smaller rivers and streams. Logging is also problematic in river source areas where pollution is imminent from sawdust and heavy machinery loosening silt and organic matter into the rivers. Urban agriculture has also come as big threat to water sources since most of it is occurring along the tributaries that feed into Nyarerwe river which happens to be a life vein for communities downstream.

Invasive alien species such as pine and wattle are also colonising most of the indigenous forests in region 1 and 2 especially the Nyanga national park area and areas around the commercial forests.
Gold mining is another major threat to the environment in Nyanga with mining being carried out in Rwenya, wards 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 24,23 and 25.
Waste management and disposal is a problem in all rural service centres. None of the service centres have waste disposal sites and waste disposal remains a major challenge. None of the service centres have waste collection and disposal systems in place.

Recommendations

- All rural service centres should have designated waste dumpsites and waste collection and disposal systems.
- Every lay-by along the highways should be renovated, have waste receptacles installed and waste collected regularly.
- Gullies threatening important infrastructure should be rehabilitated.
- Clearing of road servitude.
- Ward environmental sub-committees and monitors should be trained regularly
- Dragging of logs should be totally abolished and enforced especially in Nyanga North.
- Council environmental bylaws should be seriously enforced.
- Alien invasive species should be cleared in all indigenous ecosystems.
- Msasa woodlands should be seriously protected and protected ecosystem zones designated especially in areas around Fox Rock and Bondana.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 LAND USE AND LAND OWNERSHIP

5.1 Land Utilization Issues in the Planning Area

Nyanga District is divided into two constituency which are Nyanga North and South. The southern part is the one which is largely composed of Large Commercial farms and also receives high rainfall as compared to the northern side and even activities being undertaken in the two places differ due to the climatic conditions therein. Most of the A2 Farms and Commercial Farms are found in the southern part.

Table 6: Land Utilization in Nyanga

Type of Resettlement	Crops Grown	Livestock	Level of Productivity
A1 Farmers	Potatoes, onions, cabbages, maize, etc.	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and all poultry	Small scale
A2 Farmers	Potatoes, onions, cabbages, maize, etc. and plantations such as pine, gum trees and wattle	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and all poultry	Small to large depending on the possibilities of the farmer
Commercial farmers	Potatoes, onions, cabbages, maize, etc. and plantations such as pine, gum trees and wattle	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses	Large scale

Anyone who occupies stateland without the tenure documents is an illegal settler and can be brought to court for prosecution.
In line with sections 291 and 292 of the constitution people who were offered land should enjoy state protection.
There are many people who are interested in getting plots from the Department of Lands

5.1.1 Major Landuse Zones

The area has large scale commercial land which have title. There are small scale commercial farms, communal land, National Parks, forests, urban land/business cnetres, tourist zones and second homes, and resettlement land. Under resettlement land there are A1 and A2 farms.

5.2. Potential for Town Development

Centres such as Regina Coeli, Nyatate, Nyamaropa, Ruwangwe, Kazozo and Tombo 1 seem to be popular on the location of new developments.
Nyanga Town has high demands.

5.2.1 Potential for Tourism

Tourism facilities available under ZimParks.
Mare Camp has 10 lodges with a capacity of 32 people.
Rhodes Hotel 24 Rooms with a capacity of 60 people.
Camping Facilities are:
-Caravan site
-Mutarazi

Main tourist attractions are:

- Mount Nyangani
- Mutarazi falls
- Pungwe Gorge and fall
- Nyangwe and Chawomera
- Trout hatchery
- Nyamuzihwa falls
- Nyangombe Falls
- Rhodes Museum and Rhodes Hotel
- Trout Hatchery

Many exciting activities await the visitors ZimParks in Nyanga:

- Fly fishing
- Bream finishing
- Boating (Rhodes, Udu, Mare, Pardon and Galiver dams)
- Swimming
- Hiking Trails and walks
- Game viewing
- Birding
- Zip line and Skywalk

- Scenic viewing
- Team building activities

CHAPTER 6

6.0 POPULATION

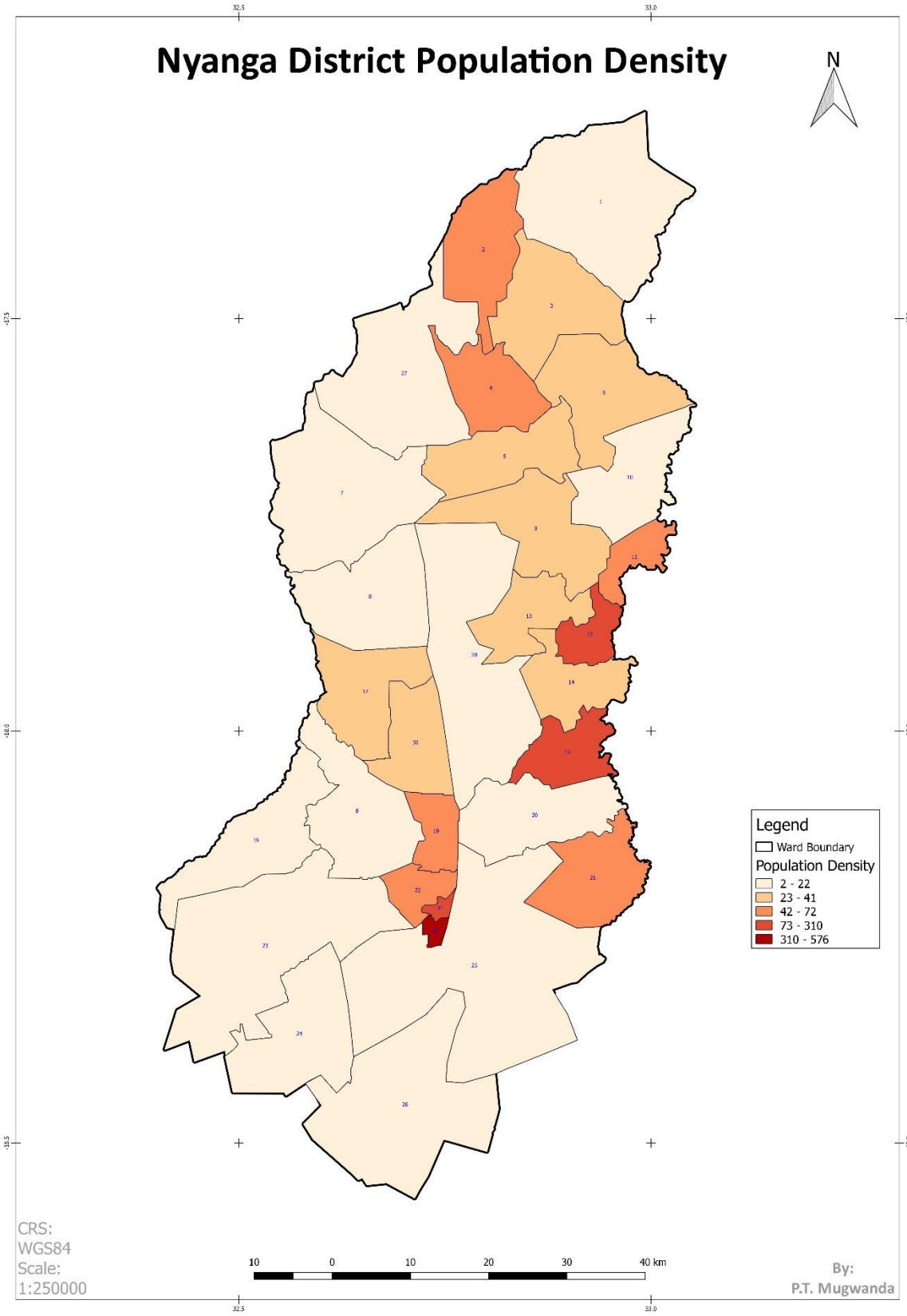
6.1 Population trends in the planning area

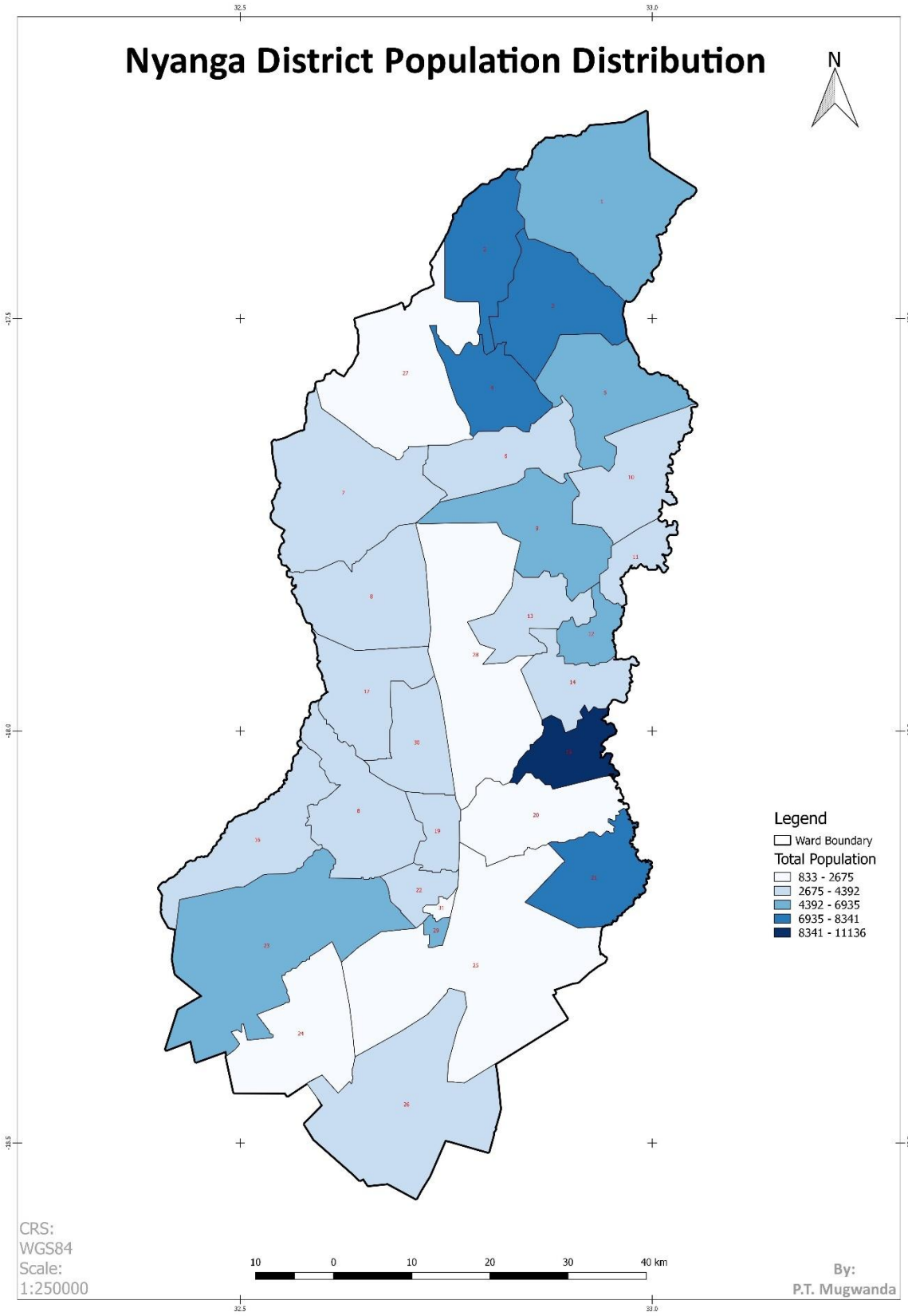
6.1.1 Population distribution of Nyanga District

Table 7: Nyanga District Population Distribution by Ward, Sex and Number of Households

Ward	Male	Female	Total	Households
Ward 01	3,081	3,350	6,431	1,438
Ward 02	3,966	4,092	8,058	2,065
Ward 03	3,645	3,970	7,615	1,854
Ward 04	3,846	4,495	8,341	2,163
Ward 05	3,255	3,680	6,935	1,677
Ward 06	1,836	2,275	4,111	1,102
Ward 07	2,034	2,358	4,392	1,132
Ward 08	1,469	1,658	3,127	839
Ward 09	3,286	3,614	6,900	1,728
Ward 10	1,559	1,850	3,409	929
Ward 11	1,696	1,931	3,627	943
Ward 12	2,536	2,808	5,344	1,326
Ward 13	1,547	1,722	3,269	810
Ward 14	1,988	2,200	4,188	1,053
Ward 15	5,348	5,788	11,136	2,801
Ward 16	1,574	1,576	3,150	757
Ward 17	1,806	2,158	3,964	1,098
Ward 18	1,850	2,286	4,136	1,208
Ward 19	1,777	2,025	3,802	1,066
Ward 20	1,724	951	2,675	1,413
Ward 21	3,783	4,406	8,189	2,059
Ward 22	1,503	1,710	3,213	874
Ward 23	3,316	3,251	6,567	1,536
Ward 24	1,299	1,123	2,422	758
Ward 25	1,380	1,106	2,486	984
Ward 26	1,721	1,301	3,022	1,259
Ward 27	1,254	1,405	2,659	721
Ward 28	476	357	833	273
Ward 29	2,676	3,007	5,683	1,762
Ward 30	1,857	2,133	3,990	1,048

Ward 31	1,310	1,243	2,553	678
Total	**70,398**	**75,829**	**146,227**	**39,354**


Nyanga District Population Density
N
Legend
Ward Boundary
Population Density
2 - 22
23 - 41
42 - 72
73 - 310
310 - 576
CRS:
WGS84
Scale:
1:250000
10 0 10 20 30 40 km
By:
P.T. Mugwanda


Nyanga District Population Distribution
N
Legend
Ward Boundary
Total Population
833 - 2675
2675 - 4392
4392 - 6935
6935 - 8341
8341 - 11136
CRS:
WGS84
Scale:
1:250000
10 0 10 20 30 40 km
By:
P.T. Mugwanda

The 2022 census reported that Nyanga District has a total population of 146,227, with 51.9% female and 48.1% male. The age distribution in Nyanga District is as follows:

- 0-9 years: 25.6%
- 10-19 years: 21.2%
- 20-29 years: 13.5%
- 30-39 years: 9.9%
- 40-49 years: 5.4%
- 50-59 years: 4.2%
- 60-69 years: 2.9%
- 70+ years: 2.7%

The district has a relatively young population, with over 60% under the age of 30. The largest age group is 0-9 years, making up over a quarter of the total population. The population of Nyanga District has been increasing steadily, with a significant rise from 117,279 in 2002 to 146,227 indicating an average annual growth rate of around 1.5% from 2012 to 2022.

The maps on population show wards that have the highest number of people and wards that have the highest density per square kilometer.

CHAPTER 7

7.0 SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Tourism: Nyanga is a major tourist destination in Zimbabwe, known for its natural attractions such as the Mtarazi Falls (the highest waterfall in the country), the Nyangani Mountain, the Pungwe Gorges, and the Nyanga National Park. The town and surrounding areas offer various tourist activities like fishing, golfing, and hiking.

Agriculture: Nyanga has a favorable climate for agriculture, with the district producing a variety of fruits and vegetables like apples, peaches, beans, tomatoes, and maize. There are also two major irrigation schemes in the district which are Nyakomba and Nyamaropa. The region is also known for its pine plantations that can be processed into timber products.
A large number of forestry-related economic activities have been created offering employment opportunities and income to many people in NR I. Four large companies, the Forestry Commission, Wattle Company, Allied Timbers, and Border Timbers, own and operate large sawmills in the area. Wattle Company Limited is the only producer of wattle extract in Zimbabwe and one of the eight producers in the world.

Economic activity by natural region
Natural Region I (Wards 15, 20, 21,29,22,24, 27 and 28)
The main activities in this region are forestry, fruit, and intensive livestock production.

Natural Region II (Wards 16, 23 and 6)
The main activities in this region are flue-cured tobacco, maize, cotton, sugar beans, and coffee, sorghum, groundnuts, seed maize, and other crops

Natural Region III (Ward 18, 17, 30, 8,4 6 and 10)
The main activities in this region are farming of sorghum, groundnuts, seed maize, barley, and various horticultural crops

Natural Region IV and V (Wards 1,2,3,5,17,30,7 and 4)

- Main crops grown are sorghum, millet, groundnuts, and cash crops like cotton and tobacco. The regions are also suited for extensive cattle ranching and game farming

Mineral resources: Nyanga District has deposits of minerals such as gold, marble, vermiculite, and tantalite that can be extracted and processed.

7.1 Education

Early Childhood Development Centers

Nyanga District has a total of 86 Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD's). These are located at each and every primary school in the district. Facilities at these centers include classrooms and play centers.

Primary Schools

The district comprises of 86 primary schools located throughout the whole district with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40. The majority of schools have electricity, adequate water and sanitation although this need improvement. The ratio of private schools in the district compared to public schools is still low with only 6 private schools to date (4 church mission and 2 private).

Secondary Schools

The district comprises of 34 public primary schools located throughout the whole district with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:33. The majority of schools have electricity, adequate water and sanitation although this need improvement. The ratio of private schools in the district compared to public schools is still low with only 5 private schools Which are Nyanga High, St Marys, Regina Coeli, Emmanuel High and Avila High

Issues

The key to conceptualising education in Nyanga district is the age-population data. The 2022 census reported that Nyanga District has a total population of 146,227, with 51.9% female and 48.1% male. The age distribution in Nyanga District is as follows:

- 0-9 years: 25.6%
- 10-19 years: 21.2%
- 20-29 years: 13.5%
- 30-39 years: 9.9%
- 40-49 years: 5.4%
- 50-59 years: 4.2%
- 60-69 years: 2.9%

- 70+ years: 2.7%

The district has a relatively young population, with over 60% under the age of 30. The largest age group is 0-9 years, making up over a quarter of the total population. The population of Nyanga District has been increasing steadily, with a significant rise from 117,279 in 2002 to 146,227 indicating an average annual growth rate of around 1.5% from 2012 to 2022. This growth rate will also see the youth portion of the population increase in the future. The school going age comprises approximately 46.8 % of the district's population with the 0-9 age range indicating that there will be a significant increase in the population that requires ECD and primary school services with a graduating demand for high school services in the future. The 20-39 age range comprises approximately 23.4% of the district's population and will require vocational training services in the future.

Early Childhood Development Centres

1. Livelihoods play a critical role in the enrolment of children to ECD centres and thus must be considered a critical solution element.
2. There will be need for more EDC facilities (classes and playgrounds) to accommodate the increased youth population
3. There is need to consider distance travelled to ECD centres for improved accessibility.
4. There is a need for increased and improved teacher accommodation

Primary and Secondary Schools

1. Based on the population structure and projections, there will be need for more primary school facilities in the district (expansion or new locations)
2. New schools will need to be located where they can reduce student walking distances
3. There is need to improve teacher accommodation facilities to reduce staff turnover
4. Schools require specialist subject facilities and equipment such as laboratories and workshops
5. Existing school infrastructure has to be repaired and renovated.
6. School sanitation systems have to be improved.
7. Public sector participation in primary school education should be facilitated.
8. Recreational Facilities should be renovated and improved
9. Water supply and electricity in schools should be improved

NYANGA EXISTING SCHOOLS

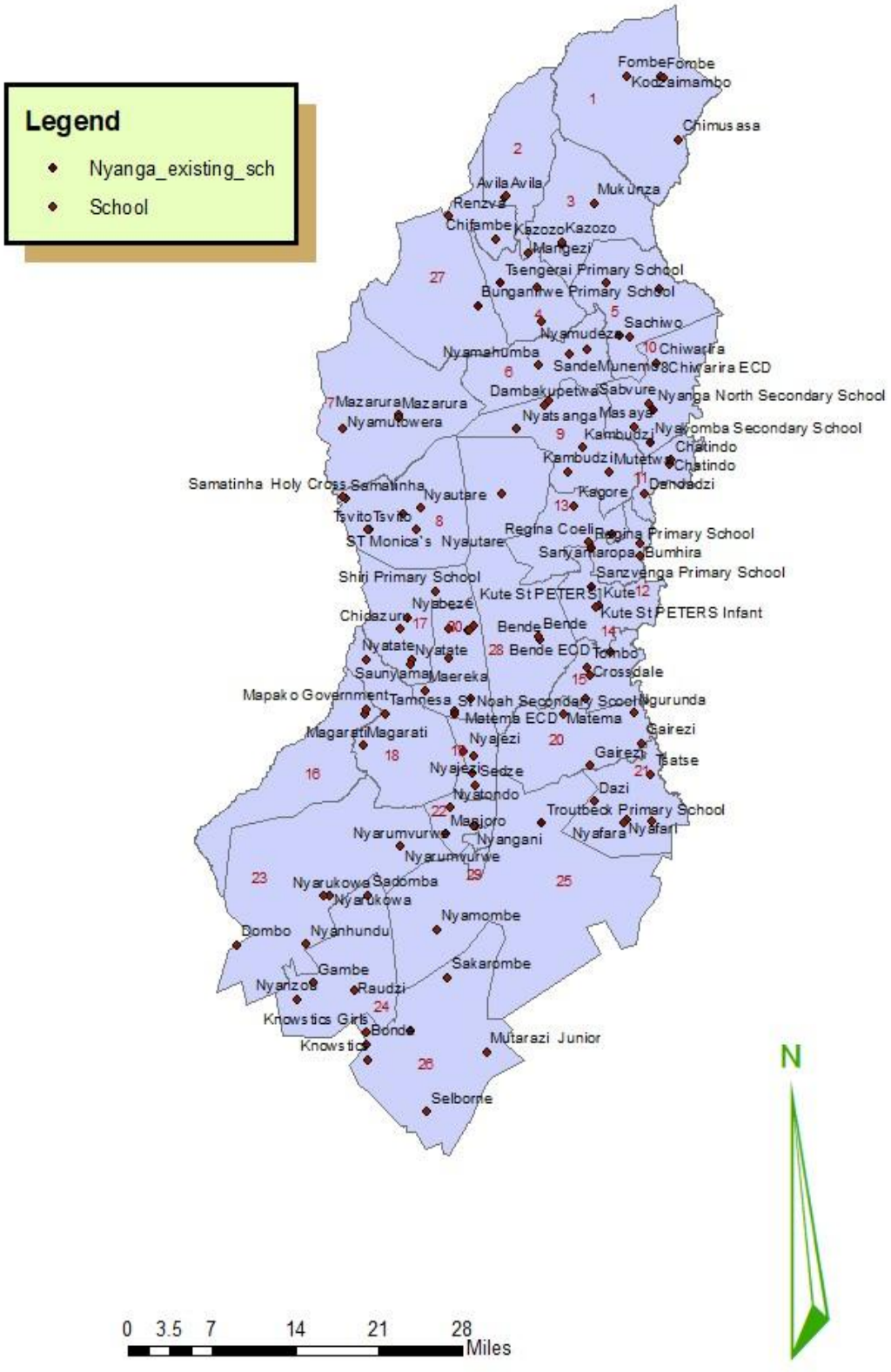


Fig 12: Nyanga Existing Primary and Secondary Schools Map

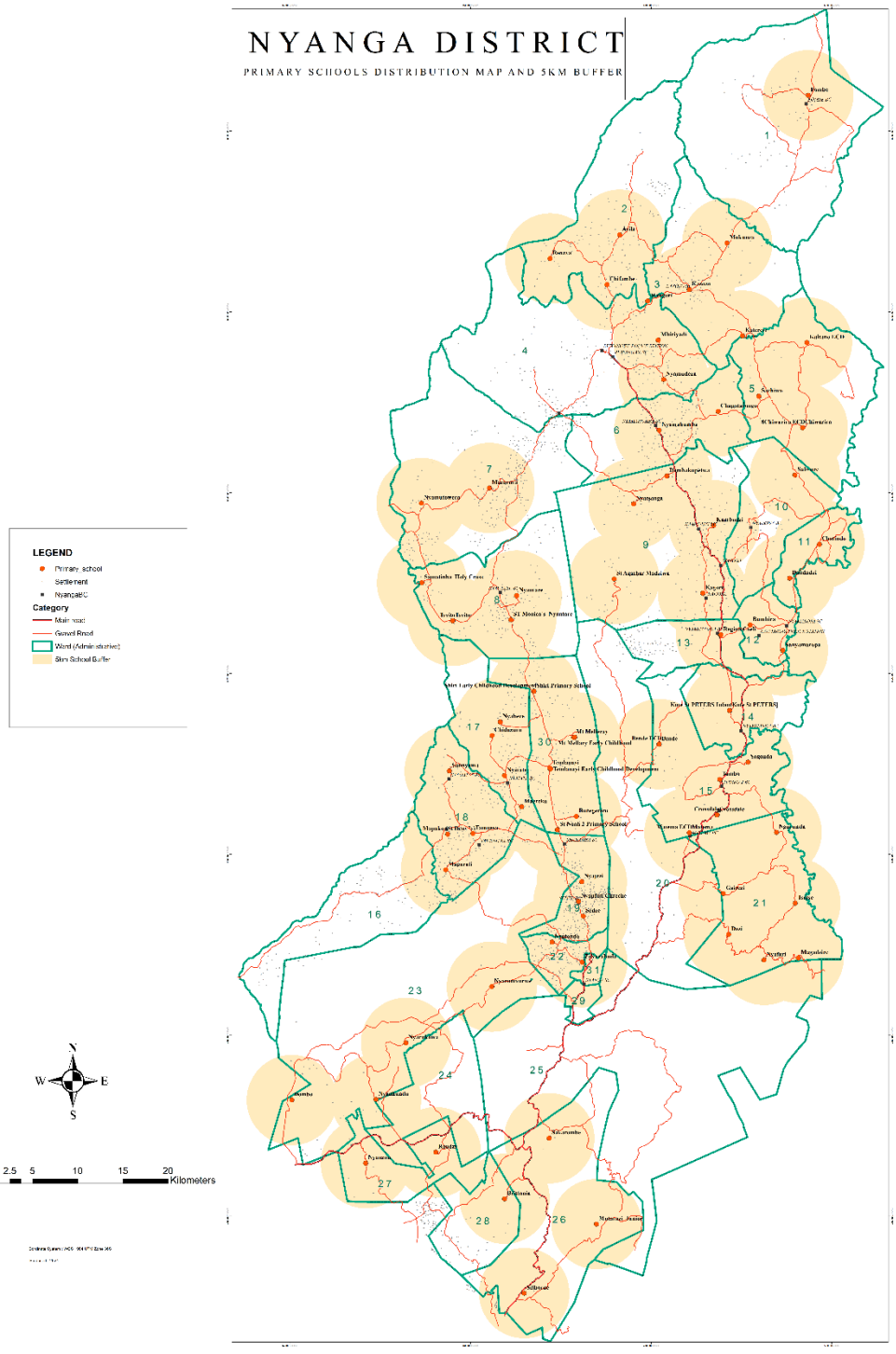


Fig 13: Nyanga Primary Schools Map 5km Radius and Needy Areas

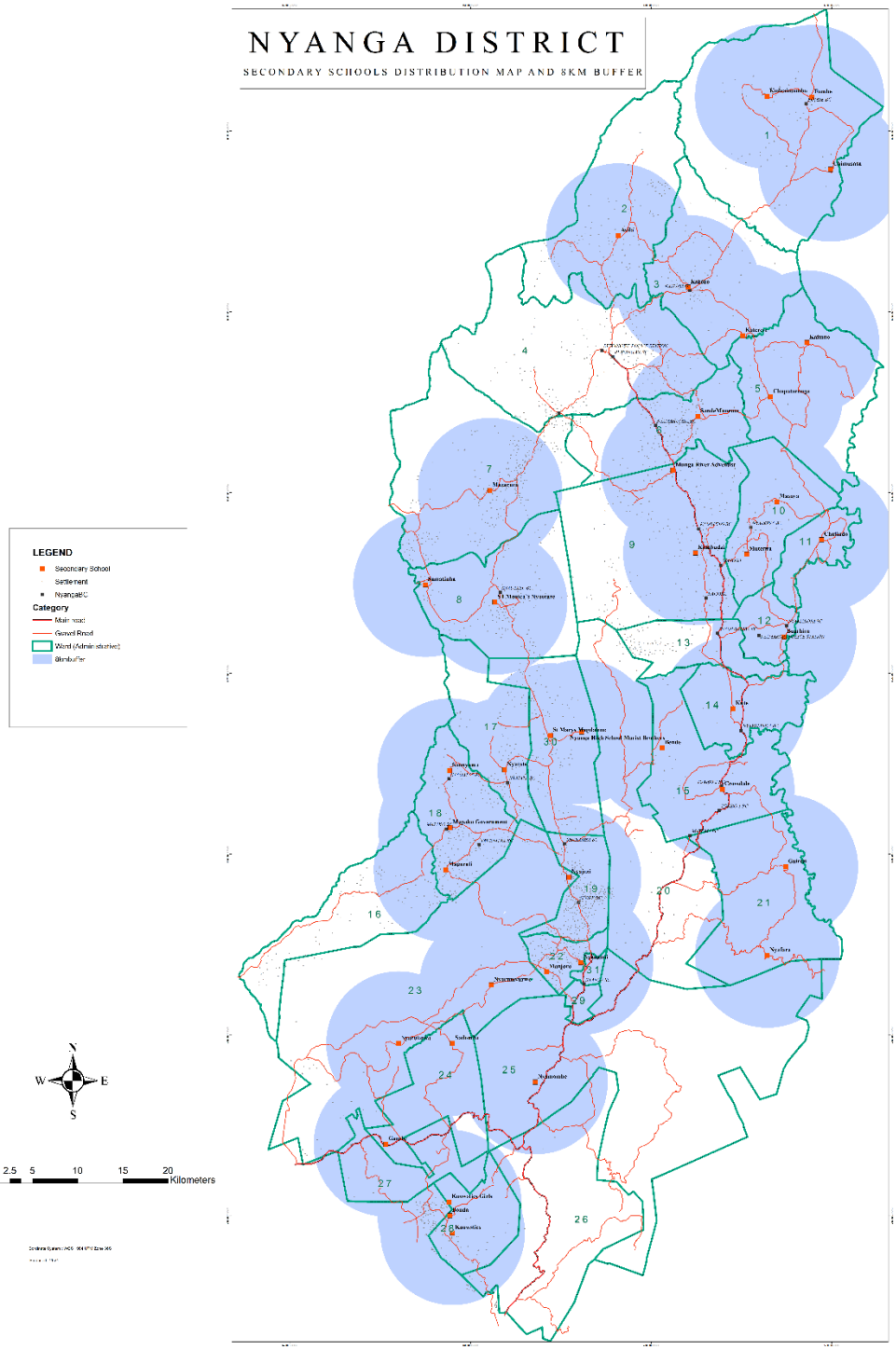


Fig 14: Nyanga Secondary Schools Map 8km Radius and Needy Areas

7.2 Health

There are 3 rural hospitals, 20 fully established clinics, 4 clinics with no staff establishment, 7 other cliinics, I functional satellite clinic and 2 health posts. Theis gives a total of 37 health instituions outside Nyaga town. Within Nyaga Town is the District Hospital and 2 private surgerires. Appendix 3 shows more details. Not all wards have an existing clinic or health insttuion
The Rural Hospitals are Mt Melleray Hospital, Elim Hospital and Regina Coeli Hospital and in terms of hierarchy, they are bigger than a clinic.

Table 8: Electricity Situation in Health Centres

Electricity ZESA	Electricity Solar	Both ZESA & Solar	Electricity Adequate	Source of Water	Water Adequate or Not
19 Yes	26 yes	13 yes	18 yes	Mostly boreholes	21 Yes
17 No	10 No	23 No	18 No		15 Not
plus 1	plus 1	check on 1	Check 1		Check on 1

The building structures for the health centres are generally in a good state and the centres are operational. During the survey 3 health institutions indicated that they had problems with buildings either being old or have cracks.

Table 8 shows that out of the 37 health instituions 19 have ZESA power, 16 have solar power, and 13 have both ZESA and solar power. Of those 37 instituins only 18 have adequate power. The story is the same on water as only 21 have adequate water. The most common source of water is boreholes i.e. underground water. About half the district being a dry area this pauses serious challenges on water supply. Pipped water is planned for or exists in about 5 instituions.

A good number of the health instituions do not have adequate sanitary facilites. The msot affeted group is waiting mothers.
Human resources shortage
Equipment shortage.
Adequacy of facilities

The district hopital is treated separately

7.2.1 Health Situation in Nyanga District

Malaria

District disease burden:- the district recorded 4948 confirmed cases in 2021, 4776 confirmed cases in 2022 and 3266 confirmed cases in 2023. Recorded deaths were at 7 in 2022 and 4 in 2023 (Jan to date). The most affected group is the adult cohort. Malaria sensitization meetings are held at ward level on a yearly basis and the key malaria messages include transmission of malaria, heaths effects, its treatment and preventive measures.

Current cholera outbreak situation

A total of 15 cumulative cases
I. Tombo- 8 cases
2. Nyanga district hospital- 2 cases
3. Nyatate- 1 case
4. Bende- 2 cases
5. Claremont -I case
6. Regina -1 case

10 confirmed cases by culture test
1. Tombo -5 cases
2. Nyanga District hospital-2
3. Bende-2 cases
4. Nyatate -I case

Case Fatality Rate: 0%

In 2023 the cumulative number of cases from January to December is as depcted in the Table 9 See Appendix 3 for detail.

Table 9: Diarrhea Cases in 2023

Diarrhea			Dysentry		
No of Cases	Investigated	Deaths	No of Cases	Investigated	Deaths
3370	2622	0	35	31	0

Table 10: Nyanga Hospitals Information

Name	Beds Available	Average out patient	Day with highest number of	Day with lowest number of	Sesonal Issues concening

		s per day	patients (Month/Year)	patients (Month/Year)	Health
Nyanga District Hospital	176	90	Mondays	Fridays	Colds, Diarrhea cases
Mt Mellarey Hospital	60	30	Modays	Thursdays	Winter pneumonia, runny nose, sore throat, summer skin deseases e.g. heat ailments, Autumn eye conditions
Elim Hospital	75	40	Mondays	Wednesdays	Malaria, Flue
Regina Coeli Hospital	120	45	Mondays	Thursdays	Road accidents, Malaria
All Clinics (with establishment)	177	419	=	=	=
All Clinics (without establishment)	31	125	=	=	=
Total	**639**	**749**	**=**	**=**	**=**

Table 11: Staff by post and actual staff numbers in post

Facility	Post	Establishment	In post	Variance
Nyanga Disrict Hospital	All posts	235	198	-37
3 Rural Hospitals	All posts	134	112	-22

All Clinics (with establishment)	All posts	146	124	-22
All Clinics (without establishment)	All posts	30	0	-30
Total		**545**	**434**	**111**

The health condition of a people matters much because every other activity in human settlements is dependent on a healthy workforce.

PROPOSED HEALTH FACILITIES: NYANGA DISTRICT

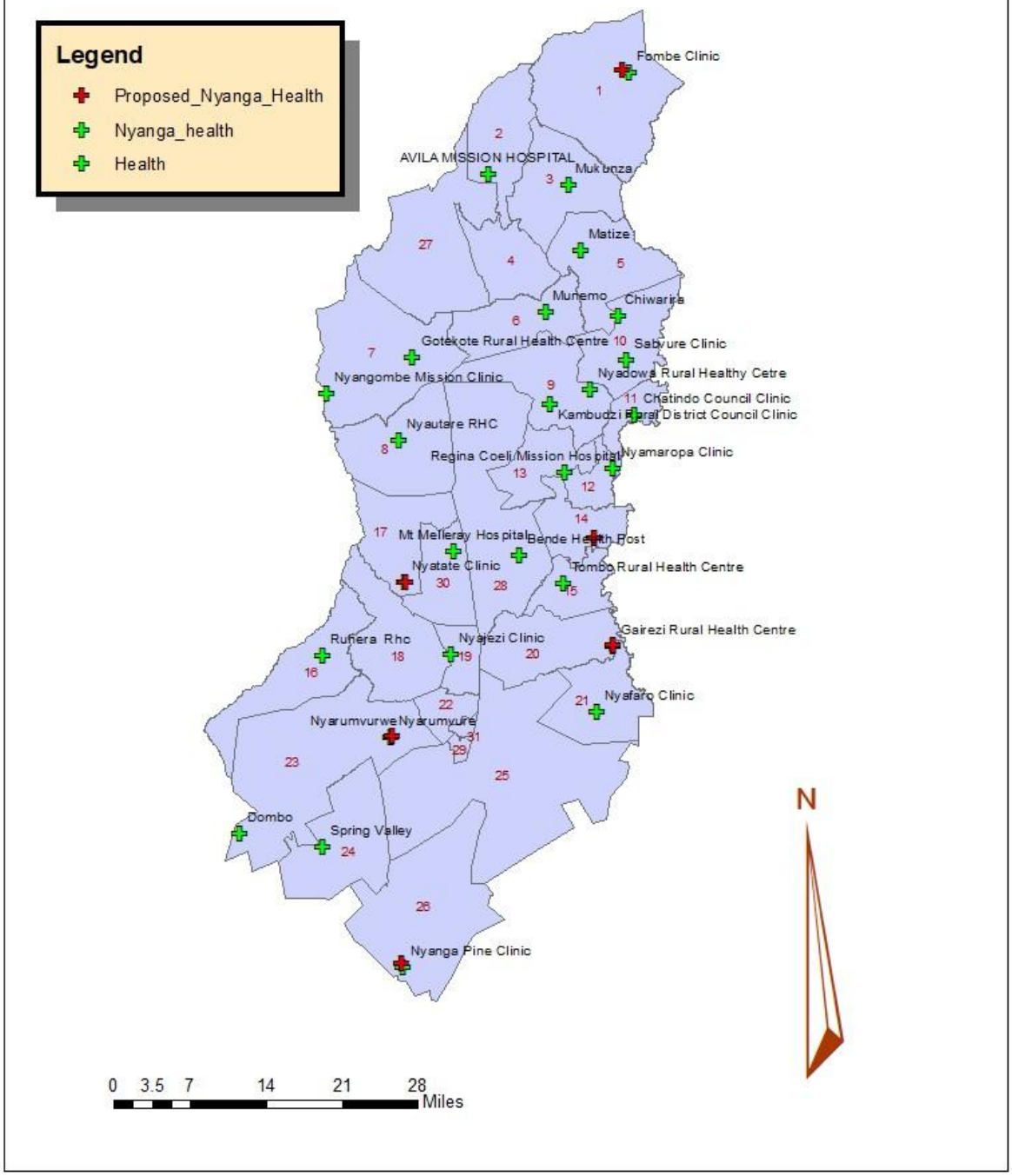


Fig 15 Nyanga Existing Health Centres

7.3 Culture and Heritage

Culture and Heritage-Museums
Key archaeological sites

- Ziwa Ruins
- Nyanga Mountains (in national Park) (archaeological sites are well protected in park)
- Chaomera mountain
- Mt Muchena
- Mt Mhonda
- Liberation heritage sites- Mapako, Rusvingo
- Muozi Burial grounds in Saunyama (Nyanga Boys High area)
- Nyanga North has many liberation heritage sites (Proximity to Zimbabwe Mozambique border)
- Rock paintings and Terraces in hills mountains and caves

Other sites: generally, within the district, the majority of places with hills or mountains have historic wall structures and pits. These sites are seen on 1:50000 Surveyor General Map Series.

1. Burial sites: the old burial sites were in the hills and caves within the district
2. Sacred places are also located within the hills, mountains and caves within the district
3. The district is distinct in that it has numerous archaeological sites as the majority of hills and mountains have artefacts, however key sites:
    a. Ziwa ruins
    b. Chaomera mountain
    c. Mhonda mountain
    d. Mapako and rusvingo
4. There are no mining sites of heritage interest
5. Rhodes House in Nyanga National Park is a record of our history

There are numerous issues concerning the heritage sites that are summarized here. Some of the heritage sites do not have defined stands/plots. With population increase some of the sites being damaged. These sites need to be inspected and records updated.

7.4 Livelihood Activities

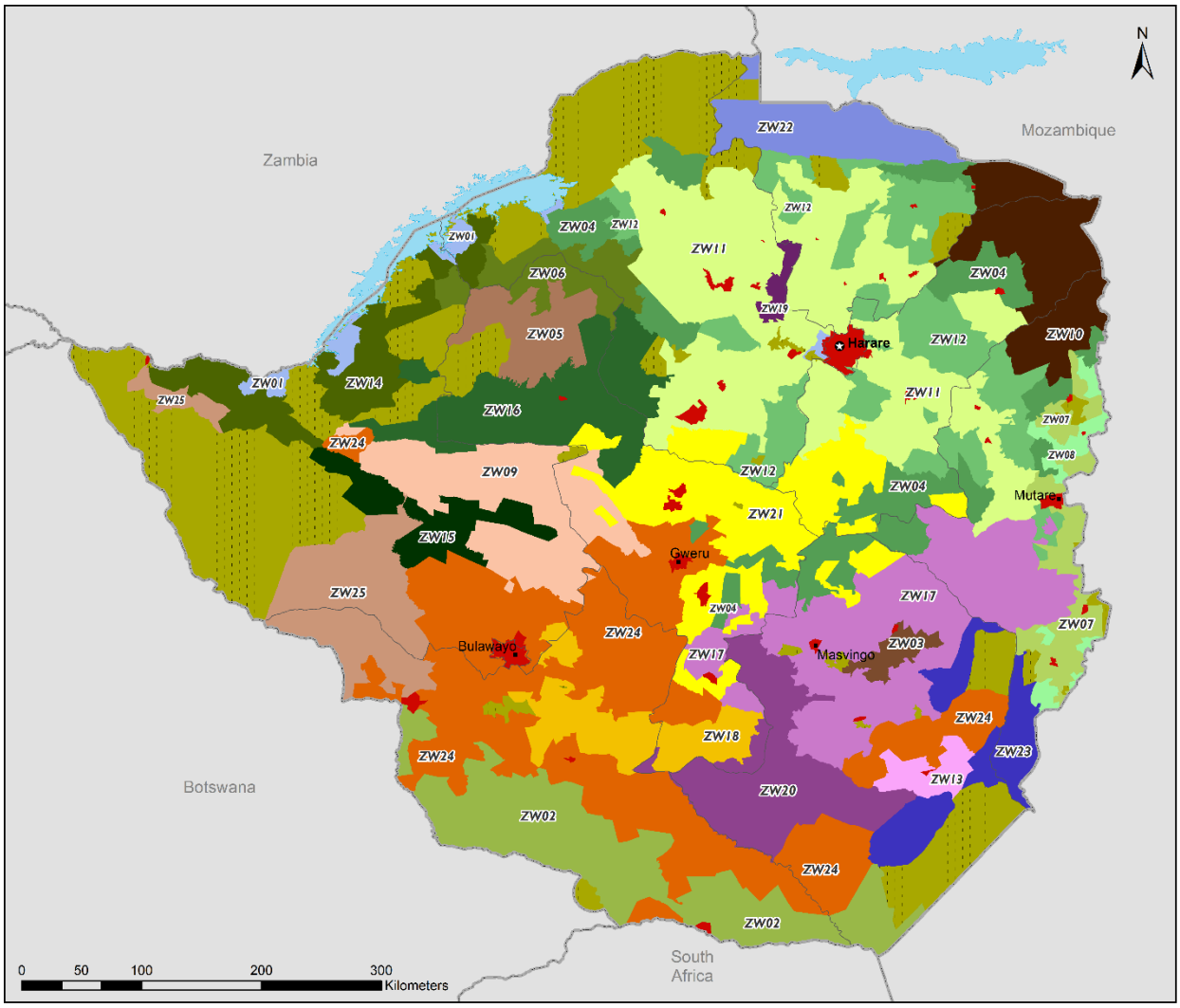


Fig 16 Livelihoods Map for Zimbabwe

Eastern Highlands Commercial Farming

The zone covers parts of Nyanga, Chimanimani, Chipinge and Mutasa districts of Manicaland Province. This high potential zone produces fruit, vegetables, flowers, tea, coffee and sugar cane for export. Timber is an important industry

in this rugged, forested highveld zone. Both the commercial farms and the saw mills offer labour opportunities to poor farmers as well as to farm workers (who often need to pick up additional seasonal work to supplement on-farm income).

Eastern Highlands Prime Communal

This livelihood zone is in Manicaland province and covers Nyanga, Mutasa, Chimanimani and Chipinge districts. This is a high potential zone where the greater part of available land is classified as some of the most productive communal land. It is characterized by intensively farmed small plots of mixed food and cash crops. Maize is primary but crop diversity is a key feature here (cereals, root crops, fruits, tea/coffee, tobacco). Poor farmers find wage work locally in the commercial agriculture sector.

Highveld Prime Communal
Livelihoods in this prime agricultural zone centre on rain-fed production of cash and food crops. Maize is the predominant food crop but cultivation is diversified and includes groundnuts, paprika,
millet, sorghum, round nuts, cow peas, sweet potatoes, soya beans, tobacco and cotton. The zone has relatively high production potential although production is limited due to dense population. Poor road network limits trade.

In summary, the main livelihood activities in Nyanga District, Zimbabwe are:

1. Agriculture, including growing crops such as maize, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorghum, yams, and sugar beans. Smallholder farmers also practice gardening, producing vegetables like tomatoes, onions, cabbages, and various green leafy vegetables.
2. Animal husbandry, with farmers rearing livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits, and poultry.
3. Labor, both local and migratory.
4. Horticulture, which is one of the main economic activities in the district.
5. Irish potato production, done by both large and smallholder farmers.
6. Sustainable extraction and utilization of the district's natural capital (minerals), with efforts to increase the number of farmers with land use plans

7.4.1 Livelihoods and ZimParks

People living next to National Parks or interested stakeholders are allowed to do the following:
-minerals extraction (cabinet resolution is now restricting new application)

-water extraction
-timber harvesting
-perform religious/cultural rituals in the park.
-bee keeping
-Thatch grass collection
-scientific exercises and research
-touring

7. 4.2 Housing as social infrastructure

MNHSA
209 houses have been delivered by the ministry being on lease basis. These houses are categorized to be Government pool houses and National Housing Fund (Operation Garikai) houses. 159 are GP and 50 NHF houses
For one to be allocated a GP house, he/she should be a civil servant serving with the radius of 50 km of Nyanga; and NHF any registered citizen can qualify to be allocated a house, he/she should not be owning any property in Zimbabwe
Issues on housing are:
-Both the GP and NHF houses are in their dilapidated state.
-There is soil suitability for housing construction reticulations water and sewer, natural drainage access
-There is a high demand for housing
-There is duplication of effort in some operations between MNHSA and the MLGPW concerning housing

7.4.3 Labour

The department of Labour was recently established in the district. It has been dealing with the increasing labour disputes and labour unfair practices. Awareness campaigns are being done to make the workers and employers understand the labour laws.

7.4.4 Civil Registry

The Civil Registry Department is located in Nyanga Town, Nyanga District Hospital, Nyamaropa RHC and Ruwangwe RIDA Offices. They are being accommodated by other government departments.

7.4.5 Gender

Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise
Government's thrust is to provide capacity building and skills trainings for women, community groups, MSMES and cooperatives. The Ministry responsible also carry out awareness campaigns on GBV, source funding for women, community groups, MSMES and cooperatives. Also, it carries out marketing and market research trainings targeting women groups, community groups, MSMES and Cooperatives and promoting formalization initiatives for women groups and Community groups and promoting value chain initiatives of products.

Facilities available to the Ministry include 2 roomed offices, that are not conducive for offering privacy during Counselling sessions to GBV clients. A Women in Mining training facility in Avilla ,Ward 2, but it is turning into a white elephant due to inactivity at the site

Area Coverage
The Ministry has 22 out of 31 wards being manned by Community Development Coordinators, meaning 9 wards are vacant namely wards,1,5, 7,10,15,25,27,28 and 30.
The vacant wards are devoid of empowerment activities, GBV awareness campaigns and lack of capacity building skills for women and community groups.

Youths
In urban Nyanga there are drug and substance abuse are problems. At the same time the District does not have facilities e.g. sports complex, arable land and vocational training centers that may take the youths away from drug abuse.

7.5 Agriculture

7.5.1 Nyanga Research

They have carrying out research on fruits e.g. apples and blueberry. The aim is to find varieties that are suitable for our climate and other environmental factors. A detailed report is attached as an Appendix 2.

7.5.2 Land under irrigation

Table 12: Land Under Irrigation

IRRIGATION SCHEME	**AREA (HA)**
Nyakoma	580
Nyamaropa	539
Shiri	160
Nyarumvurwe	38
Nyajezi	30
Nyabombwe	10
Total	**1357**

7.5.3 Crop production

Table 13 Major Crops

Major Crops	**Average Output**
Maize	0.6tons/ha
Sorghum	0.3tons/ha
Potato	15 tons/ha
Mhunga	0.2tons/ha

7.5.4 Land area under crops 2024

Table 14: Area under crops

CROP	**AREA (HA)**
Maize	21 095
Sorghum	3 005
Rapoko	1 000
Ground nuts	2 100
Soya	4 125
Sunflower	52.5

Cotton	3 055
Beans	1 700
Tobacco	1 200
Sweet Potato	2 900
Nyimo	52.2
Cow peas	7 200

CHAPTER 8

8.0 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

8.1 Infrastructure

8.1.1 Roads

Table 15: State Roads

SECONDARY ROADS

ROAD NAME	LENGTH OF GRAVEL SECTION	LENGTH OF TARRED SECTION	TOTAL LENGTH	ROAD CONDITION	ROAD CAPACITY	ADT
Rusape - Nyanga		52.8 km	52.8 km	Good	300 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	800-1000
Nyanga – Ruangwe	82 km	4.2 km	86.2 km	Tarred 4.2 km Good 82 km Bad 5 km under construction	300 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	800-1000
Honde Valley		8 km	8 km	Bad	300 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	800-1000
Nyanga-Ruenya - Nyamapanda	51.2 km	95.1 km	146.3 km	Good Tarred Bad Gravel	300 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	800-1000
Mutare - Juliusdale		25.2 km	25.2 km	Good	300 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	800-1000

TERTIARY ROADS

ROAD NAME	LENGTH OF GRAVEL SECTION	LENGTH OF TARRED SECTION	TOTAL LENGTH	ROAD CONDITION	ROAD CAPACITY	ADT
Dombo	12 km		12 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/	150 - 200

					lane/ year	
Pungwe-Scenic	42.6 km	0.6 km	43.2 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Placefell Link	6.2 km		6.2 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Pungwe View	1 km		1 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Nyanga-Village Access		0.7 km	0.7 km	Good	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Nyamaropa-Chiso	63 km		63 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Mtarazi Falls	15.4 km		15.4 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Bonda		25.7 km	25.7 km	Good	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Nyamaropa-Nyafaru-Katiyo	43 km		43 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Nyafaru-Troutbeck	2.2 km		2.2 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Headlands-Mayo	18.7 km		18.7 km	Bad	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200
Nyanga-AABS Access		1.2 km	1.2 km	Good	100 000 vehicles/ lane/ year	150 - 200

Table 16: Summary of RIDA Roads

1. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RIDA) ROADS IN NYANGA DISTRICT

Rd No	Rd Name	Rd Length	Category/Class	Rd Hierarchy	Condition of Rds
C17105	Elim-Nyamasara	23	High	Primary	Good, bridge maintenance
C17106	Nyadowa-Masoso	20	Medium	Primary	Good
C17108	Nyakomba-Nyagwaya-Mazumba	11	Medium	Primary	Good
C17109	Chimusasa-Fombe	18	High	Primary	Good
C17113	Katerere-Chiwarira	20	Medium	Primary	Bad
C17119	Tizora-Kodzaimambo-Fombe	21	High	Primary	Bad
C17121	Nyadowa-Mandi-Nyaruwaka	16	Medium	Primary	Good
C17122	Nyanhambwe-Mutunduwe	15	Medium	Primary	Good
C17103	Matinha Rd	21	High	Primary	Very bad
C17104	Bande-Avilla-Mukunza	31	Medium	Primary	Need maintenance
C17107	Kagore-Regina Coeli	12	Medium	Primary	Better
C17111	Nyatsanga-Sanhani	20	Medium	Primary	Good
C17112	Sanhani-Renzva-Chifambe	9	Medium	Primary	Bad
C17115	Munemo-Mutigwa	7	Medium	Primary	Maintenance needed
C17120	Kambudzi-Towe Towe-Munemo	4	Low	Primary	Maintenance needed
C17101	Zimbiti Outer Loop	28	High	Primary	Bad
C17102	Zimbiti Inner Loop	14	High	Primary	Bad
C17110	Aberdeen –Weaving	9	Medium	Primary	Need maintenance
C17114	Mapako	5	High	Primary	Need maintenance
RC101	Aberdeen-Nyanhundu School	30	20 High/10Medium	Primary	Need maintenance
RC103	Makumbe	15	Low	Primary	Need construction

RC17104	Nyanhundu-Kriste Mambo	22	High	Primary	Good
R17D101	Village 16 Nyamombe bridge	15	High	Primary	Need maintenance
C17201	Magarati -Ziwa	26	Low	Primary	Bridge construction
Total		**412**			

8.1.2 Business Centres and Rural Service Centres

Nyanga as a district does not have town in terms of the settlement hierarchy of Zimbabwe. Ruwangwe is designated as the District Service Centre. There are Rural service centres such a Nyatate, Tombo 1, Nyamaropa, Kazozo and London Stores. Recently there has been an upsage in areas that have established new business centres. A map showing business centres is included (Figure ???)

8.1.3 Police Station

Nyanga district has a number of police stations and posts in the district. During consultation with the community they indicated that the police posts are spread far and thin. They also indicated that a number of police posts have been closed yet they need more. The police say they are over stretched and that is why some posts were closed.

8.1.4 Dip Tanks

There are over 60 diptanks in the district. Most of them are in the communal lands. In some of the commercial farms they use knapsack instead of diptanks e.g. ward 25. The stakeholders indicated that water for the diptanks was a problem especially in the drier northern parts of the district. In the Ruwangwe area there concerns over cattle sickness that seemed to be difficult to cure. A veterinary officer indicated that the farmers were not reporting early and that's why it was problematic.

Some of the issues that were raised were the drying of boreholes that were drilled to feed water to the diptanks, inefficient diptank chemicals and that some diptanks were located far away.

8.2 Water

Table 17: SUMMARY of RIDA infrastructure

ACTIVITY	***TOTALS***	***WET***	***DRY***	***BROKEN DOWN***	***FUNCTIONAL***	***REMARKS***
BOREHOLES	612	612	5	38	570	
DEEP WELLS	349	325	24	19	306	
DAMS AND	9	3	6	0	3	6 Needs Rehabilitation

WEIRS						(Scooping)
PIPED WATER SCHEMES	93	93	0	7	85	Boreholes needs flushing & technical attention
IRRIGATION	5	4	1	0	4	Assessment is needed for accurate information

For more detail see the Appendix 4.

8.3 Energy

There is a ZESA master plan and rural electrification master plan. Generally, the thrust is to extend power supply to all corners of the country. For REA the REMP is to achieve this by targeting public institutions, schools, clinics, hospitals, government offices, and chiefs including the surrounding community. The surrounding community will have to contribute about 50% of the required amount of money.

Table 18 Electrification of Institutions by REA

District	**Primary Schools**	**Secondary Schools**	**Rural Health Centre**	**Total**
Total Institutions	88	37	30	155
Electrified	67	25	28	120
Outstanding	21	12	2	35
Percentage electrification	76	68	93	77

Of the planned homestead electrification by REA 14% are on the main grid and 34% are off-grid with a balance of 51.3%. Biogas is being used at Marist and St Mary's High schools.

8.3.1 Potential energy

Nyanga has a number of big perennial rivers and steep slopes which is good for mini hydro power stations. Also, it has wind swept slopes which can lead to wind energy. Some of the communities were suggesting solar energy e.g. in Nyatate and Regina Coeli.

8.4 Transport

The main transport infrastructure is roads. These have been outlines under the section on roads. The other significant infrastructure is the bus terminus in Nyanga Town and Ruwangwe. There are 3 airstrips in the district.

Stakeholders during consultation meetings indicated the need for bridges on many of the roads. There was also the request for footbridges most of the wards, details are in the appendix.

This section of the Master-Plan aims to explain the transport issues that were flagged in this study. Such issues are discussed under the following subheadings, identifying the condition of the present roads, the flow of haulage trucks, demand and operation of public transportation, and developmental issues that exist within the different wards. Furthermore, the part will also to interrogate the relationship between transport issues and the various nodal areas among which include schools, business centers, and markets. Of concern to this section is the significance of bridges for their influence in the mobility of the residents again both footbridges and big bridges alike.

8.4.1 Identifying the Condition of the Exiting Roads

The bulk of roads within the RDC were argued to be in a state of dilapidation. The various roads that were named during the investigation were mentioned to warrant repairs or upgrades. Such roadways stretch from Ward 1 to Ward 31.

8.4.2 Public Transportation.

Collective transportation plays an important role in the lives of the citizens of Nyanga RDC as it aids in fulfilling their mobility and accessibility objectives. Public transportation seems to be a headache for most residents, particularly those in wards 1–9, 16, and 25–28 as it appears to be erratic. This has therefore giving rise to a monopoly-driven type of public transportation which sees a single bus operating in many wards. Focus group discussions revealed that such a public transportation system does not pay heed to timetables, service reliability, or service efficiency. Furthermore, the bus operates at its convenience thereby impacting the activities of the residents who depend on its operations. locals in ward 25 additionally walk long distances to access certain areas within the RDC. Residents of Ward 25 also indicated to the fact that that the existence of one bus means some people have to wake up early in the morning to board this bus or walk longer distances to catch the only bus that goes to Mutare.

Such a service was also alleged to pay consideration to certain routes and denied attention to others. For instance, it was pointed out during focus groups that here is no direct service to Mutare from other areas of the RDC which

lengthens the journey implying a huge cost for the residents of Nyanga RDC. With no direct service to Mutare, this implies that the residents have to offset their time and bus fare costs. Areas without a bus service were also noted and these include, Nyamhute, and Kanyimo Ward 26 where residents have resorted to sleeping at the business centers for them to catch the single mentioned bus. Hence, they are in time for buses they need to connect to other destinations.

8.4.3 Motorcycles

The dominance of *paratransit* is also apparent within the various wards of Nyanga RDC. Paratransit was seen to be at four levels that are the motorcycles which have become dominant because of their ability to navigate the hilly terrain of Nyanga **Lorries and Trucks.**

There are also lorries and smaller trucks that also perform the function of public transportation. These are ideal because of their clearance can maneuver the hilly terrain. Furthermore, the horsepower they pose is also ideal for operating daily.

8.4.4 Buses

Buses are a mode of travel that can be seen operating within the ward, though they ferry numerous people at one time, their operation within the RDC is erratic because they require a huge threshold.

8.4.5 Illegal Cars

These unregistered motor vehicles as public are unknown considering they all have yellow number plates which is an indication of private vehicles. Paratransit has been given the praise name *mushikashika* within Nyanga because of the hurried manner in which they operate. *Mushikashika* comes in the form of small cars, like the *Honda Fit*, *Toyota Wish*, and 18-seater minibuses which pry long distances. Cases of use of motorcycles were also identified as prevalent within the community, particularly in areas such as Ward 22, Ward 29, and 31.

Conditions of public transportation in areas such as Ward 28 were even worse with the residents pointing out to the use of lorries and trucks as their public transportation. This is because in such areas there are no buses, commuter omnibuses, or *mushikashika*

8.4.6 Lorries

Lorries also perform the function of public transportation within the RDC. These are seen ferrying people from various wards which are hilly into the CBD. Lorries have a higher clearance from the board of the car to the road surface. This gives them the urge to maneuverer the terrain and with a horse-

power that is higher can pull through the rugged terrain of the RDC. Such lorries are also used to deliver produce to the market and they have the advantage of ferrying both passengers and produce enroute to the market.

8.4.7 Roads Condition.

The bus services are worsened by the approach of the rainy season which sees the roads becoming waterlogged. Such a condition sees an interrupted service of the bus system with the mobility of many becoming affected across all wards. The different routes within the RDC are in poor condition with respondents mentioning that they have potholes, gullies emitting a lot of dust. The situation becomes severe during the rainy season as such roads transforms into muddy channels making them very slippery.

The general condition of roads in areas like Wards 14, 15, 21, 22, 25, 27 and Ward 28 was pointed out to be in a worse condition requiring tarmac as an alternative as mobility and accessibility come to a standstill during the rainy season. Residents in ward 16 even mentioned that income-generating projects within this ward are affected by poor that lead to the market. Furthermore, two conditions of these roads are such that they are dusty in the rainy season and they also transform into slippery surfaces during the rainy season.

8.4.8 Connectivity

The discussions with the respondents also revealed that the District Development Fund now Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA) is responsible for maintaining the various roads in the district. At the time of the study, the discussions with the residents revealed that the agency no longer owns up to its mandate as a rural infrastructure provider and maintainer contributing to the deteriorated state of the various roads.

Ward 21 and Ward 28 residents mentioned that the roads required servicing. Some roads were also pointed out to be dusty without the necessary gravel, which made such roads wear out faster. Some villages also lack connection with other areas for instance Ziko village in ward 15 was pointed to lack a key connectivity with other areas because of no road within the village

8.4.9 Bridges.

With a rugged landscape and an interplay of different physical features, the presence of bridges plays an important part in fostering the accessibility of the residents of Nyanga. Many areas with no bridges were cited during the study and these include rivers such as Matize Bridge and Nyamunhu Bridge, wards 5 and 6, Nyamukungudyu, and Nyanhambwe River in Ward 15 to connect Mutamba Village. A bridge in Chinyika would facilitate a key connection owing to the rugged terrain. Furthermore, the need for good bridges was also mentioned as a key consideration within the Pfutsira River. Residents in Ward

9, and Ward 28 expressed concern over the state of the various bridges pointing out that bridges in their community are in a dilapidated state and require attention.

Some of the areas that were cited as requiring urgent attention for the implementation of bridges include those in ward 6 within rivers such as Nyadorwe River, Munga River, Chukwe River, Nyamizi River, Fusire River and Domboregora river. Kokwa Bridge in ward 7. Ward 9 has rivers such as Nyakamba and Gairezi which act as barriers to movement.

8.4.10 Footbridges

Foot bridges are also a key consideration for the residents of Nyanga RDC. Foot bridges are required in wards 12 and 17. In ward 17 Tugwe and Hura rivers require foot bridges by which their absence hinder accessibility of the ward. Such foot bridges are critical as they lead to the market.

8.4.11 Non-motorized transportation. (NMT)

NMT plays an important role in the lives of the people of the RDC. This has been seen as a key means of travel. Pedestrianization sees many residents walking to fulfill their mobility and accessibility needs. Residents of wards 3 and 5 pressed concern about the distances they have to walk daily with some pointing to distances as more as 8 km. Observations also indicated that residents walk as far as 15 km. Observations also showed that many residents walk from the CBD daily and such trends are more pronounced during the peak hours of the day. However, it was evident that the pedestrians do not have dedicated pedestrian paths which appear key owing to the numbers that were walking. Furthermore, some pedestrians were not walking in the sides of the roads that they are required to walk by law. This was of concern as the speed the vehicles move within the Nyanga Rusape Highway was intense in both directions and pedestrians not paying attention are greatly at risk.

The terrain of Nyanga RDC as submitted above is rugged and sees many residents depending highly on walking to fulfill their mobility objectives. Such rugged terrain also results in the existence of many streams which means attention should be given in providing bridges and footbridges as their absence presence a mobility and accessibility challenge in many communities. Communities that pointed out to such a challenge include:

8.4.12 Road Signage.

Critical signage was identified as missing within the roads in the ward, particularly in Ward 15. The community here mentioned their need for traffic calming measures like the need for humps, and key road signs like crossing signals, especially within the Nyanga Mutare Highway.

Residence also pressed concern over the efforts of facilitating the establishment of road signage that was administered by the local authority which was pointed to be collapsing within a short period after being put in place. This issue was raised in ward 21, ward 25

8.4.13 Parking Spaces.

Parking spaces are also a key consideration especially at business centers as these give order within any business center. A case in point is Tambo shopping center in Ward 15 which lacks the parking space required to fulfill the parking demand within the business center. This also implies that other shopping centers must have such provisions

8.4.14 Haulage Trucks.

The Haulage trucks play a significant role as the transportation make-up of the Nyanga RDC. Nyanga RDC contributes significantly to the production of timber. Among the prominent timber producers include, Nyanga Timbers and Tsanga timbers. Timber therefore attracts significant traffic which is headed along the Nyanga Rusape highway. Huge articulated trucks are seen in motion during the day and their activity are less pronounced in the evening. Such trucks stall traffic during the day owing to the less speed they travel at. Of importance to note also was the view that trucks are alleged to contribute to huge ware and tear on the asphalt surface of the highway. The engagement with the residents of Nyanga also saw concern being raised on the absence of truck stops along the highway. This sees trucks stopping anyway they consider appropriate. This is an area of concern as such trucks contribute to a lot of traffic and must be controlled if traffic normalcy is to be attained.

8.4.15 Other Key Transport Issues

The operation of different service elements of settlements requires ancillary services without which the efficiency of such service centers is impacted. The lack of ambulances within certain hospitals, for instance, Sedare, is of key concern as such services are of importance from time to time.

A successful rural district setup requires that strong rural linkages be established and such might be forged between village to village; however, such linkages are affected by the absence of bridges, and footbridges in some communities.

Village heads and Chiefs lack transportation, making mobility difficult for them. This implies that their engagement with community development projects is hampered.

The absence of early childhood development centers in areas such as Ward 1 implies that such children have to walk longer distances that are beyond their capability as children.
Road connectivity appears to be a critical consideration that has been lacking in some regard. This sees roads that are in poor condition presenting connectivity challenges to the residents. Lack of road maintenance presents challenges to the communities as some roads become difficult to navigate. A case in point is Semhembere Village in Ward 22, Ward 26

Ward 15 has a problem of schools that are located within long distances making it difficult for scholars to get to school because of longer distances.

8.4.16 Transportation and the Livelihoods of People In Nyanga

The different communities in RDC engage in other activities to try and make ends meet. Water shortage in the various wards has been of key concern as it impacts the ability of the different communities to fulfil different agricultural activities all year-round.
Tourist attractions are a critical component of the economy of Nyanga District. Areas such as ward 25 have poor road conditions which affect tourist activity. Wards 29 and 31 pointed to the importance of the existence of artisanal miners within the ward 29 and ward 31. The efficiency of these activities was, however, mentioned to be hinged on efficient road networks.
It was also mentioned that one of the stumbling blocks in the livelihoods of the various residents of Nyanga RDC was a poor telecommunication network. This inefficiency of this element means that residents struggle to connect with telecommunication providers like Econet and NetOne. Focus groups in Ward 6 also pointed to the view that this connectivity problem also extends to radio frequency which was also pointed out to be poor.

8.4.17 Transportation and Market Accessibility In Nyanga RDC

The existence of good roads within Nyanga RDC was pointed out as a precondition for good accessible markets. In many instances, markets in communities like Ward 14 were in the form of what the communities referred to as illegal markets found in business centers like Nyamhanda in Ward 14. The existence of markets in areas such as Juliasdale in Ward 25 requires expansion such that they would serve a bigger population of farmers.
A consideration in creating markets was that a successful market depends upon good roads within the community. This gives the community ease in terms of accessing such areas. Furthermore, the residents of Nyanga RDC also mentioned that markets required market components like shades and warehouses to stock their goods. There is also alleged competition between wards in their production which meant that other communities were doing well

in their production advantages as they had a market within their ward. This means such communities have less distance to travel with the advantage of capitalizing on their return. Some buyers from the cities were also regarded as fake owing to the lower price they offered to the produced goods. This was a key issue mentioned by people in Gonde Ward 22.
The absence of a central market within ward 1 presents a problem for the various wards with no markets. Such wards have to consider markets that are far away. This was the reason why some wards proposed having their own markets. There are areas that were pointed out to have no markets and these include wards 8, 9, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, and 25. Respondents in wards 21 and 28 revealed that poor roads in within the district discourage the development of vibrant markets. Good transportation was also a requirement in Ward 22 as these would facilitate the growth of a market within their area.
Existing markets within wards 29 and 31 were pointed to lack toilets which is an essential element of these markets for them to exist in adequacy.

8.4.18 Transport issues in Ward 29 and 31

8.4.18.1 Network

Wards 29 and 31 of Nyanga RDC make up the central Business district of the RDC. As submitted above, the terrain is characterized by two forms. Firstly, it is a grid-rectangular system relating to the numerous networks prominent in Zimbabwe. Secondly, it is radial in nature with a route that leads to mega family supermarket to the west of the CBD and another route going to Nyangani Community Radio Station to the North-East. There is also a route to the South of the CBD that proceeds to Mazvimbakupa Eastate and the community that is to the South of the CBD. T-legged intersections are the majority of the intersections that can be noted within the CBD and the bulk of the Road and these are efficient for an RDC as they reduce the number of conflicts to 8 which are manageable especially when regulated with yield-control signs. There is however inadequate signage with the CBD of Nyanga witnessed with motorists who sometimes unaware of the single-way streets that are available.

8.4.18.2 Level of Service.

The general flow of vehicles within the Nyanga District is efficient. A general level of service (C—which resembles cars that can overtake with caution) can be noted. Speeding vehicles can also be seen within the highway an important planning consideration. The intersection between Nyanga Rusape Road and the arterial that proceeds from the city to the highway is of key concern as optimizing speeding vehicles and those joining the flow might require constant monitoring.

8.4.19 Key Transport Issues Emanating from the Study

1. The RDC requires bridges and footbridges in different wards to foster connectivity.
2. Road maintenance is a critical consideration as the major roads are degraded making navigability of all areas difficult
3. absences of markets within the RDC impacts livelihoods as transporting produce is a huge cost.
4. 4.There is potential for a viable life because of the different produce Nyanga RDC offer however poor transport networks hamper growth of the RDC.
5. Consideration must be given to the establishment of ECDs and creches at village level to lessen the distances that kids are exposed to.
6. Attention to NMT is also a priority that aims to see the massive adoption of bicycles and manoeuvring of Scotch carts within the various areas, however designated roads that are well maintained are key
7. consistent road markings within the highway are a requirement which is set to advance safety of motorists. As a mountainous area, it is important for the area to prioritize road markings and proper signage that is well established.
8. Activity of the Haulage trucks is a key consideration that requires constant monitoring as they greatly affect the flow of traffic daily.
9. Connectivity of the different areas in Nyanga is a key consideration that has to be established as this might leave other areas Secluded.
10. Road conditions that connect villages and wards to markets are a critical consideration that must improve.
11. Proper signage that is sustainable must be established to regulate traffic across the whole RDC.

CHAPTER 9

9.0 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

9.1 Climate

1. *Climate Change and Variability*: Nyanga District is experiencing climate change and variability, which is leading to erratic and unreliable rainfall patterns. This has resulted in reduced rainfall, affecting agricultural activities and water availability.
2. *Water Scarcity*: The district faces significant water scarcity issues. This has led to challenges in accessing and using water effectively.
3. *Inadequate Water Harvesting Strategies*: To mitigate the effects of climate change, water harvesting strategies have been adopted by farmers and villagers. They have constructed simple channels from springs and natural water sources to irrigate their gardens, ensuring water availability and improving food security.
4. *Droughts and Dry Spells*: Zimbabwe has experienced frequent droughts since 1990, which has further exacerbated water scarcity issues in Nyanga District.
5. *Temperature Trends*: The region is warming due to climate change, with an upward trend in temperatures over the past 40 years. This warming trend is expected to continue, posing additional challenges for the district's climate resilience.
6. *Infrastructure and Funding*: The district faces significant infrastructure challenges, including inadequate transport and communication networks, which hinder the effective implementation of climate change adaptation strategies. Funding is also a major constraint for infrastructure development and maintenance.
7. *Environmental Degradation*: Climate change and variability have contributed to environmental degradation in Nyanga District, including deforestation, soil erosion, and gully reclamation. These issues need to be addressed through conservation efforts and sustainable land use practices

9.2 Terrain

1. Shortage of funding and high cost of road maintenance, equipment and spare parts. Vandalism of telecom infrastructure also contributes to infrastructure challenges.

2. The terrain includes steep mountains, dense forests, and numerous rivers and streams. This makes building and maintaining infrastructure difficult and costly.
3. Nyanga National Park, which covers a large portion of the district, has restrictions on development and access in certain areas. This limits infrastructure expansion.
4. Nyanga is located in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe, with the highest peak in the country, Mount Nyangani, located in the center of the park. The mountainous terrain poses challenges for transportation and communication

9.3 Geology

1. Southern part of Nyanga is located in a deeply weathered, high rainfall terrain, which has led to the formation of gullies and subsurface erosion.
2. Northern and north-west Nyanga is located in a semi-arid climatic region, characterized by low and erratic rainfall, which poses challenges for the predominantly subsistence agriculture in the area.
3. Climate change is adversely impacting the region, with rising temperatures, increased frequency of floods, droughts and other extreme events affecting agricultural productivity and livelihoods

9.4 Soils

1. *High rates of soil erosion*, especially in the Communal Lands, where average soil losses on croplands and grazing areas.
2. *Shallow and unstable soil* in parts of Nyanga, combined with high intensity rainstorms and steep slopes, create serious erosion hazards. About one third of Zimbabwe is characterized by high risks of erosion, mainly in the northwest and north of the country.
3. *The region's soils are old, highly leached, coarse grained, sandy loams with low pH and nutrients.* This makes the soils less fertile and more prone to erosion.
4. *Alien invasive plants like wattle and pine are spreading rapidly in the Nyanga grasslands*, impacting 40% of the Nyanga National Park as of 1988. This alters the soil nutrients, pH balance and decreases ground water through excessive evapotranspiration.

9.5 Drainage

1. The district is characterised by high gradient, high velocity river systems that can cause damage through erosion
2. Most rivers in the district are clogged with eroded soils and dry up soon after the rainy season, leading to lower capacity for irrigation and sometimes flooding.

9.6 Wildlife

1. *Poaching and Reduced Wildlife Numbers*: Poaching has significantly reduced the numbers of species such as kudu, wildebeest, reedbuck, hyenas, and leopards in Nyanga National Park.
2. *Human-Wildlife Conflict*: Conflicts arise from land ownership concerns, with locals complaining about restrictions on entering the park for ritual cleansing and medicinal herb collection, leading to reduced support for the park's sustainability as a tourist destination.
3. *Land Ownership and Displacement*: Historical land redistributions have led to unjust land ownership, marginalizing human livelihoods and triggering poaching as a form of retaliation. This has resulted in human-wildlife conflicts, with communities and wildlife competing for the same resources.
4. *Encroachment and Human Activities*: Human activities such as farming, cattle grazing, and armed invasion are encroaching on the park's boundaries, disrupting wildlife migration patterns and threatening the park's integrity.
5. *Lack of Community Benefits*: Despite the park's tourism potential, local communities feel they do not benefit from the park's resources, leading to resentment and a perception that living alongside wildlife is a burden rather than a benefit.

9.7 Population

1. *Population Growth*: The population of Nyanga District has been increasing steadily, with a significant rise from 117,279 in 2002 to 146,227 indicating an average annual growth rate of around 1.5% from 2012 to 2022
2. *Age Distribution*: The district has a relatively young population, with over 60% under the age of 30. The largest age group is 0-9 years, making up over a quarter of the total population. There in planning for infrastructure and services in the future it is critical to consider

anticipated demand for social services, infrastructure and economic activity opportunity.

3. *Labour Migration*: The impact of climate change on the traditional agricultural season will continue to have an impact on population mobility. In planning for the districts future it is critical to determine locations in the district where alternative livelihoods beyond agriculture are provided and plan for anticipated population influxes to these locations
4. *Economic Challenges and Climate Change*: The district faces economic challenges, including inadequate transport and communication infrastructure, perennial food shortages, and a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).
5. *Climate Change Impact*: The district is vulnerable to climate change, which affects the livelihoods and food security of the population.

9.8 Education

1. Poor infrastructure at satellite primary and secondary schools, with lack of piped water and electricity at some schools
2. Shortage of resources like textbooks, teaching aids, stationery and vehicles for supervision in schools
3. Shortage of trained teachers, especially at secondary schools and teacher accommodation
4. Low computer literacy among students
5. Lack of tertiary education institutions in the district

9.9 Livelihood Activities

1. *Climate change impacts*: The area is experiencing rising temperatures, increased frequency of floods, dry spells, and droughts, which are negatively impacting agricultural productivity and livestock production. The start and end of the rainy season have become increasingly uncertain, making it difficult for farmers to decide on planting dates and crop varieties.
2. *Disruption of livelihood strategies*: The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown restrictions have disrupted the livelihood activities that rural women in Nyanga had developed as adaptation mechanisms to climate change, such as petty trading, selling farm produce, and cross-border trading. This has led to economic insecurity and loss of income. In in planning district activity, it is critical to factor in impacts of pandemics and develop mitigation strategies for livelihoods.

3. *Lack of markets and inefficient institutions*: The research identified challenges to climate change adaptation, including lack of markets to sell farming produce and inefficient institutions.
4. *Dependence on rain-fed agriculture*: The economy of Zimbabwe and livelihoods in Nyanga strongly rely on rain-fed agriculture, which is being compromised by climate change impacts

9.10 Agriculture and water issues

1. Hapharzard settlement of people is affecting wetlands , river systems, drainage dams and boreholes people settled along Muzoro river ward 13 are siphoning water from the river and canal leading to Makondora dam which feeds Nyamaropa irrigation. This is affecting irrigation scheduling in the scheme.
2. Makondora and Mangezi dams are now silted thus reducing water levels prescribed for irrigation
3. Matize, Nyajezi, Nymasara rivers are now silted.
4. Ward 30 got a major river Mwenje and people are settled upstream affecting Nyajezi and Shiri irrigation as well as boarding schools and communities downstream.
5. Ward 19 got people settled upstream of Nyajezi river affecting people downstream including ward 17 Nyatate.
6. Nyatate dam construction was not completed but was targeted to irrigate areas such as Nyatate, Jerusalem, ward 18 and Nyajezi area.
7. Illegal gold panning in areas around Nyarumwurwe, wards 23, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1 and 2 are also a menace in affecting river systems and agriculture.
8. stream bank cultivation is now common in most wards due to water scarcity

9.11 Housing

1. Both the GP and NHF houses are in their dilapidated state.
2. There is soil suitability for housing construction reticulations water and sewer, natural drainage access
3. There is a high demand for housing
4. There is duplication of effort in some operations between MNHSA and the MLGPW concerning housing and it affects service delivery

9.12 Sport, Arts and Recreation

1. Recreational facilities are lacking in the district of Nyanga
2. Lack of vocational training centers to get the youths engaged
3. Sports and recreation not given the prominence they deserve

9.13 Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise

1. Women in Mining training facility in Avilla turning into a white elephant
2. Inadequate office space leading to counseling in the open

9.14 Labour

1. Increasing labour disputes and unfair treatment of workers

9.15 Civil Registry

1. Birth registrations are being done in all the above mentioned offices.
2. Death registrations are being done in all the above mentioned offices.
3. No passport/travel documents issuance in the district

9. 16 Culture and Heritage

1. There are limited resources to carryout necessary work
2. Need for Archaeological Impact Assessments during development processes
3. Need for restoration and catalogue, mapping and documentation of sites
4. Need for continuous monitoring
5. Development of local staff through community development programs and community awareness
6. Land use conflict due to communities using heritage sites for livelihoods
7. Liberation war exhumations a continuous process
8. Demarcation of archaeological and heritage sites
9. Setting up of district heritage and archaeological committees

CHAPTER 10

10.0 ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

This chapter focuses on forms of administration in the Planning Area as well as how the implementation of the Master Plan can be funded.

10.1 Governance

Nyanga RDC, generally, is in charge of the management of the district as a local authority. Furthermore, it is in charge of managing the district as a Local Planning Authority. Because there is a strong presents of sector ministries, the district heads of departments are in charge of activities done under their jurisdiction. At the same time there are parastatals e.g. ZESA and National Parks who are specialized agencies set up by government to tackle specific service delivery challenges. They have their own administration style. Civil society and NGO have a stake as well in how Nyanga is governed because of the various activities they carry out in the district. There are many players in the district, and so to coordinate development, facilitate synergies across the various organisations is the District Development Coordinator. The DDC facilitates development through coordination, bringing together various teams whose interests converge.

Nyanga RDC consists of six departments run by a head of department. These are Environmental Management, Tourism and SMEs; Finance; Internal Audit; Human Resources and Social Services, Technical Services; and Town Board Administration. The RDC is headed by a Chief Executive Officer.

Under the Rural Council the current Nyanga Urban was the administrative centre. And under the District Council Ruwangwe was the District Service Centre. After amalgamation in 1993 Nyanga

Urban became the headquarters whilst Ruwangwe became a sub-district office for the RDC. A number of central government services including civil registry are still being carried out at Ruwangwe DSC.

10.2 Financial streams for the Master Plan

During the consultations on the master plan people would also want to understand how the plan will be funded. Others came up with ideas. Currently, how are projects and programmes funded in the district? In one of the funding methods Projects/developments are funded through central government i.e. money which comes as grants to the district. There are sector ministries e.g. health, education, roads department, national parks and tourism who fund their programmes or projects as government agencies. Funding comes from the national treasury for government departments.

The RDC, being the local authority is expected to fund its activities. They raise money thorough land development levy, land levy and rates, trade licences in Nyanga Urban and commercial farms, rent administration, service charges, community hall bookings, illegal development charges, business leases at growth points, Allocation and pegging fees, building inspection fees, plan approval, development permits and other fees, Permits, Development levy, Application fees, Cession fees-urban, stand applications communal land and property transfer. These revenue streams sustain council. It is noted however, that revenue collection has not been easy and between 50% and 60 % pay. Others claim economic hardship as the reason for not paying.

10.3 Management of existing business centres

In Nyanga RDC the council is headed by a Chief Executive Officer. The council has a planning officer and district engineers. The rural service centres and the business centres are managed directly by council. On some of these business centres are schools and clinics run by council and churches. Nyanga RSC has been granted permission to develop as a centre that has title deeds. A new boundary has been designated. The district service centres boundaries have been demarcated using the prescription

regulations. Councillors oversee the villages within their wards with chiefs or headman taking care of the traditional role.

Appendix 1: Species of conservation interest

Parks and Wildlife: Species of conservation interest: Eastern Highlands

Common Name	Latin Name (Conservation Status)
Mammals	
East African little collared fruit bat	Myonycteris relicta (VU)
Selinda rat	Aethomys silindensis
Rudd's mouse	Uranomys ruddi
Tree civet	Nandinia binotata
Red squirrel	Paraxerus palliates
Dark footed forest shrew	Mysorex cafer
Four-toed elephant shrew	Petrodomus tetradactylus swynnertoni
Temnick's ground pangolin	Smutsia temminckii (VU)
Grant's bushbaby	Ga/ago granti
Samango monkeys	Cercothpitecus mitis
Blue duiker	Philantomba monticolo
Birds	
Chirinda Apalis	Apo/is chirindensis
Steppe Eagle	Aquila nipalensis (EN)
Tawny Eagle	Aquila rapax (VU)
Egyptian Vulture	Neophron percnopterus(VU)
Stripe-cheeked Greenbul	Arizelocichla milanjensis
Pale Batis	Batis soror
Barratt's Warbler	Bradypterus barratti
Southern Ground-Hornbill	Bucorvus /eadbeateri (VU)
Wattled Crane	Bugeranus carunculatus (VU)
Fasciated Snake-Eagle	Circaetus fasciolatus (NT)
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	Coccopygia quartinia
Red-faced Crimsonwing	Cryptospiza reichenovii
White-tailed Crested-Flycatcher	Elminia albonotata
Montane Blue Swallow	Hirundo atrocaerulea (VU)
Bronze Sun bird	Nectarinia kilimensis
Roberts's Warbler	Oreophilais robertsi
Yellow-throated Woodland-Warbler	Phylloscopus ruficapilla
White-starred Robin	Pogonocichla stellate
Gurney's Sugarbird	Promerops gurneyi (NT)
Scarce Swift	Schoutedenapus myoptilus
Crowned Eagle	Stephanoaetus coronatus (NT)
Four-colored Bushshrike	Telophorus viridis
Bateleur	Terathopius ecaudatus (EN)
Striped Flufftail	Sarothrura a/finis
Taita Falcon	Falco fasciinucha (VU)
Grey Cuckooshrike	Ceblepyris caesius
Olive Bush-shrike -	Ch/orophoneus olivaceus
Orange Ground-thrush	Geokichla gurneyi
Chestnut-fronted Helmetshrike	Prionops scopifrons

Woodwards' Batis	Batis fratrum
Black-bellied Starling	Notopholia corusca
Plain-backed Sunbird	Anthreptes reichenowi (NT
) Lesser Seedcracker	Pyrenestes minor (VU)
Swynnerton's Robin	Swynnertonia swynnertoni (VU) Reptiles
Chimanimani flat lizard	P/atysourus ocellatus
Mozambique agama	Agama mossambica

Common Name	**Latin Name (Conservation Status)**
Lilac Tree Nymph	Sallya amulia rosa
Natal Tree Nymph	Sallya natalensis
Mountain Pearl Charaxes	Charaxes acuminatus vumba
Giant Charaxes	Charoxes castor lavifasciatus
Blue Spotted Charaxes	Charaxes cithaeron cithaeron Savannah
Charaxes	Charaxes etesipe tavetensis
Black-Bordered Charaxes	Charaxes pollux gazanus
Flme Bordered Charaxes	Charaxes protoclea azota
Violet Spotted Charaxes	Charaxes violetta melloni
Forest King Charaxes	Charaxes xiphares vumbui
Forest Queen	Euxanthe wakefieldi
Barnes's Buff	Aliochila barnesi
White Mimic	Ornipholidotos peucetia peucetia
Spotted Buff	Penti/a tropica/is tropicalis
Swynnerton's Buff	Pentila swynnertoni
Two-dotted Buff	Teriomima puellaris
Rainforest Scarlet	Axiocerses punicea
Black & Orange Playboy	Deudorix (Virachola) dariaves
Orange Playboy	Deudorix (Virachola) dinomenes
Coffee Playboy	Deudorix (Virachola) lorisona coffea
Buxton's Hairstreak	Hypolycaena buxtoni buxtoni
Teare's Hairstreak	Hypolycaena tearei
Poulton's Sapphire	lolaus (Pseudiolaus) poultoni Bramble False
Hairstreak	Lipaphnaeus aderna pindasoides
Kersten's Hairtail	Anthene kersteni
Sheppard's Hairtail	Anthene sheppardi
Ginger Blue	Oboronia bueronica Mount Selinda Acraea
Mimic	Mimacraea eokoton Odonata
Chimanimani bluet	Africallagma cuneistigma (CR)
Rock Threadtail	Elattoneura /apidaria (CR)

Appendix 2: Nyanga Experiment

NYANGA EXPERIMENT SUBMISSIONS

1. Mandate:

A. To conduct research and disseminate production information, propagate planting material

and appropriate technologies on vegetables, deciduous and nut fruit trees, flowers, herbs, spices, root and tuber crops as well as their post-harvest management

2. Research Work Done

A. Morphological diversity among accessions of the a pie tree (Malus domestica Borkh)

Main objective: To characterize sixty - eight apple accessions available in the collections conserved at Nyanga using morphological descriptors

Specific objectives:

i) To determine the extent of morphological diversity among apple Accessions conserved at Nyanga Experiment station

ii) To identify promising accessions for use as cultivars in warmer environments

3. Results

i) Apples have a similarity range of 80 - 100% (useful in future breeding work)

ii) Varieties suitable for warmer areas were identified

iii) Useful genetic materials for conservation and or use in future breeding programs of apples identified

4. Research methods and data analysis methods

i) **Study site**: Nyanga Experiment Station (18S, 33], 1200mm mean annual rainfall, summer mean max temperature 17C, mean minimum temperature 15C, soils deep clay loams, Ph 5.5 - 6.0 ($CaCl_2$)

ii) **Plant materials**: 68 apple accessions

iii). **Experimental design**: Complete Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 replicates

iv) **Data analysis:**

Multivariate analysis of variance (Manova) for phenotypic traits was carried out using Genestat 14. The resultant means were used for hierarchical cluster analysis using Euclidean distance and Un - Weighted Paired Group Method using Arithmetic averages (UPGMA) method.

5. Benefits of research activities and results to Nyanga District and the Country

- Varieties suitable for production in warmer areas Nyanga have been availed

- Increased availability of planting material for app "S adaptable to cooler regions of Nyanga

- Information on the traits of the accessions availed for future breeding work meant to produce novel apple varieties '

B. Multi -- locational apple tree adaptive trials

Objectives: i) To identify apple genotypes adapted to only cooler or hotter regions as well as suitable to both conditions
ii) To establish the relationship between plant height (PH) and fruit yield parameters (
FD and FN)

Results: i) Genotypic effects on plant height were significant at all locations
ii) Genotypic effects on fruit number (FN) were only significant at Chipinge that is
was the only location where we could meaningfully separate the genotypes using fruit number
iii) Genotypic effects on fruit diameter (FD) were significant at both Nyamandhlovu and
Nyanga
iv)Heritability was above 50% at all locations for the PH, FN and FD
v)Significant genotypic effects on FD were observed at both Nyamandhlovu and Nyanga
vi) Significant GE in the action effects was present on PH and FD
vii) This means that yield was affected by FD
viii) High heritability means that mean genotypic variance is higher than environmental variance

ix) Apple genotype Michal was the most stable cultivar followed by Elah, Drakenstein, Pink lady and Anna, Rushinga and Mayaan for fruit number (FN)

x) Cultivar Fuji was the least stable for FN 1

xi) Cultivars with both high mean performance at high stability had general adaptability eg Michal while those with high mea performance and low stability had specific adaptability

xii) Cultivar Drakenstein was the most stable for D followed by Rushinga, Michal, Elah, Mayaan, Annah and Pink lady

xiii) Genotypes Michal and Elah won in the enviroments, Nyanga, Nyamandhlovu, Chipinge and Kensington while the Genotype Drakenstein won at Banket for FN xiv) The environments Nyanga, Nyamandhlovu, Chipinge and Kensington formed one mega- environment i.e were similar

xv) Elah won in the mega environment comprising locations Nyanga, Chipinge and Kensington for fruit diameter (FD)

xvi) Drakenstein won in the mega environment with the locations Nyamandhlovu and Banket for FD

xvii) Michal was the ideal genotype (stable) for fruit number (FN) with Nyanga being the ideal environment

xviii) Elah was the ideal genotype for the yield parameter FD

xix) Two apple cultivars adaptable to both cooler and warmer environments were identified (Michal and Elah)

xx) For hot areas only the genotype Drakenstein was adaptable for the traits FN and FD

xxi) Cultivar Drakenstein was identified as the cultivar adapted to only warmer areas

xxii) Significant Genotype x Environment Interaction (GEi) was observed xxiii) Mega environments for both FN and FD were identified

Research methods and data analysis

Sites: Nyanga, Chipinge, Kensington, Nyamandhlovu, and Banket

Plant materials: Annah, Elah, Mayaan, Michal, Rushiinga, Fuji, Pinklady and Drakenstein

Experimental Design

Randomised Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 5 replicates

Data Analysis

Data gathered were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with Genstat software version 18 for each individual site to test' for genetic differences in FD, FN, PH. Sites where heritability values for FD, FN and PH were above 50% were subjected to Combined Analysis of Variance to detect the presence of Genotype x Environment Interactions (GEI). This strategy was used to exclude sites where environmental variance was more important than genotypic variance in determining performance of apple genotypes. Broad sense heritability estimates as well as genetic correlations among FD, FN and PH were estimating using Metar v 2.1. Mean comparisons were performed using Tukey's Hontly Significant Test (HST) at 5% significant level. To identify the best yielding but table apple cultivars a stability coefficients method known as a Cultivar Superior to measure of Lin and Binns was used. Low chill apple cultivars, stable under both cooler and hotter environments but showing superior yielding potential were visualized using scatter plots.

C. Morphological diversity among accessions of the blueberry bush

Main Objective: To characterize twenty-six blueberry accessions available in the collections conserved at Nyanga Experiment Station using morphological markers

Specific objectives: i) To determine the extent of morphological diversity among blueberry accessions conserved at Nyanga Experiment Station

ii) To identify promising accessions for use as cultivators in warmer environments

iii) To detect variable groups contributing the most to the variation in the data set using

Multi -- Factor Analysis

Results: i) Significant phenotypic diversity among blueberry accessions was detected and the accessions were grouped into six main clusters

ii) Promising accessions for use as cultivars in warmer areas were identified

iii) The trait group; phenological contributed the most to the variation accounted for by dimension

iv)The trait group; shoot and flower contributed the most to the variation accounted for by dimension 2

Research methods and data analysis

Study site: Nyanga Experiment Station

Plant materials: Twenty-six blueberry genotypes

Experimental-design: Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with five replicates

Data Analysis:

Morpho - physiological, yield and quality traits (descriptors) were first categorized into four groups; shoot and flower, phenological, quality, fruit morpho – physiological and yield. Multi -- factor analysis (MFA) was used to detect underlying components (dimensions) that could explain variation in the data set, examine the contribution of trait groups to distances between the accessions and to identify variables that contributed the most variation in the data set. R package factorminer was used for Multi -- Factor Analysis (MFA). R package factorextra was used for data visualization (graphs and color). helust function of stats package was used for clustering the accessions. Hierarchical\, agglomerative clustering, Euclidean distances, Complete linkage was used to construct dendrograms.

6. Policies that are meant to promote apple and blueberry production in Nyanga and the

country in general must be need to be put in place.

7. Opportunities: i) Fruit tree improvement research can 'be done to come up with new varieties best suited to Nyanga District. Fruit varieties suitable for warmer areas for both apples and blueberries availed.

Constraints: i) Lack of funding for running the trials

ii) Lack of proper infrastructure (green houses, at houses for plant propagation)

iii) Lack of laboratories for tissue culture and other lab experiments iv) Lack of vehicles for off station trial

v) Shortage of office space

8. Plans for Nyanga Experiment in the next;i) 5 years: To upgrade the current dilapidated propagation facilities to match international standard}

ii) To migrate from the traditional method of raising of stocks to tissue culture that

affords rapid multiplication

iii) To enter into joint ventures with organizations that hold licenses to new plant varieties

1

iv) To introduce a new crop (Wasabi)

vi) To introduce flower (proteas) improvement programs

vii) To start export flower production out – grower schemes with selected farmers in Nyanga district

I0 years; i) To make Nyanga Experiment Station a center of excellence through conducting of collaborative research with local and international research organizations and universities

ii) To enter into joint ventures with international export flower (Eryngium, delphinium and proteas) producing entities to generate enough revenue for funding research

iii) To make Nyanga Experiment an export processing zone for both fruits and flowers

After I0 years: i) To expand the area under flower production to over 100 hectares

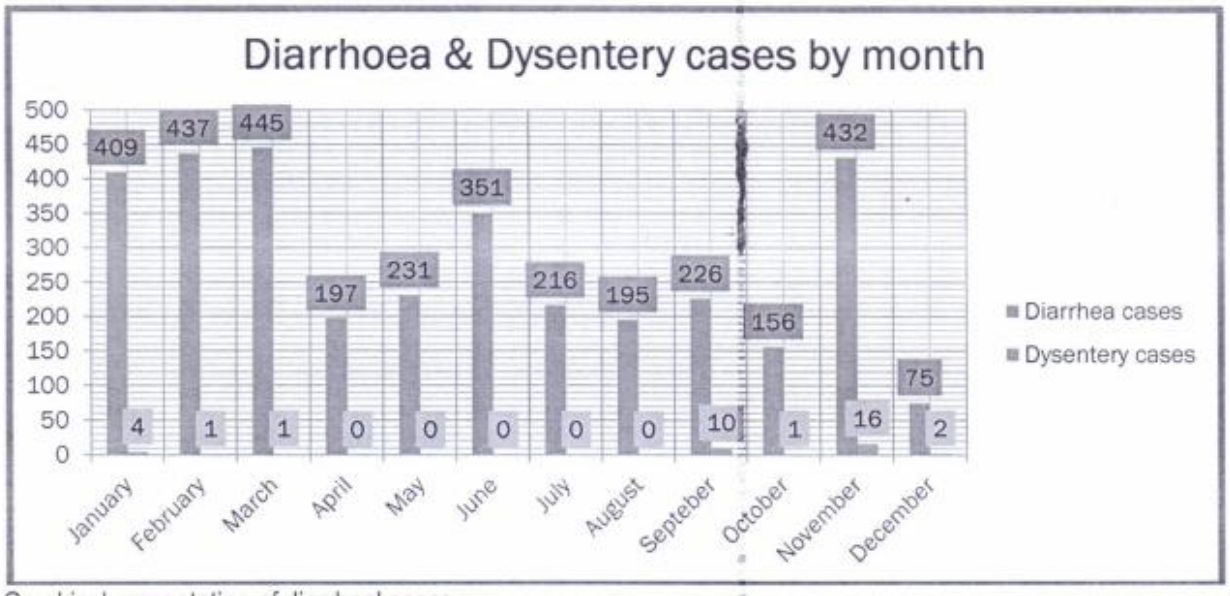
ii) To increase the station capacity to produce fruit tree planting material to 2 000 000

plant per season, thus making sure that each and every household is into commercial fruit farming in Nyanga district

Appendix 3 Health Data

Diarrhea:

Month 2023	Diarrhea			Dysentery		
	No of cases	Investigated	Deaths	No of cases	Investigated	Deaths
January	409	409	0	4	4	0
February	437	437	0	1	1	0
March	445	445	0	1	1	0
April	197	180	0	0	0	0
May	231	131	0	0	0	0
June	351	212	0	0	0	0
July	216	145	0	0	0	0
August	195	107	0	0	0	0
September	226	139	0	10	6	0
October	156	130	0	1	1	0
November	432	235	0	16	16	0
December	75	52	0	2	2	0
Total	**3370**	**2622**	**0**	**35**	**31**	**0**



Graphical presentation of diarrheal cases

Appendix 4: RIDA Infrastructure

2. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RIDA) ROADS IN NYANGA DISTRICT

Rd No	Rd Name	Rd Length	Category/Class	Rd Hierarchy	Condition of Rds
C17105	Elim-Nyamasara	23	High	Primary	Good, bridge maintenance
C17106	Nyadowa-Masoso	20	Medium	Primary	Good
C17108	Nyakomba-Nyagwaya-Mazumba	11	Medium	Primary	Good
C17109	Chimusasa-Fombe	18	High	Primary	Good
C17113	Katerere-Chiwarira	20	Medium	Primary	Bad
C17119	Tizora-Kodzaimambo-Fombe	21	High	Primary	Bad
C17121	Nyadowa-Mandi-Nyaruwaka	16	Medium	Primary	Good
C17122	Nyanhambwe-Mutunduwe	15	Medium	Primary	Good
C17103	Matinha Rd	21	High	Primary	Very bad
C17104	Bande-Avilla-Mukunza	31	Medium	Primary	Need maintenance
C17107	Kagore-Regina Coeli	12	Medium	Primary	Better
C17111	Nyatsanga-Sanhani	20	Medium	Primary	Good
C17112	Sanhani-Renzva-Chifambe	9	Medium	Primary	Bad
C17115	Munemo-Mutigwa	7	Medium	Primary	Maintenance needed
C17120	Kambudzi-Towe Towe-Munemo	4	Low	Primary	Maintenance needed
C17101	Zimbiti Outer Loop	28	High	Primary	Bad
C17102	Zimbiti Inner Loop	14	High	Primary	Bad
C17110	Aberdeen –Weaving	9	Medium	Primary	Need maintenance
C17114	Mapako	5	High	Primary	Need maintenance
RC101	Aberdeen-Nyanhundu School	30	20 High/10Medium	Primary	Need maintannce

RC103	Makumbe	15	Low	Primary	Need construction
RC17104	Nyanhundu-Kriste Mambo	22	High	Primary	Good
R17D101	Village 16 Nyamombe bridge	15	High	Primary	Need maintenance
C17201	Magarati -Ziwa	26	Low	Primary	Bridge construction
Total		**412**			

3. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RIDA) BOLEHOLES IN NYANGA DISTRICT

WARD 1 MAROWO

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	COORDINATES		FUNDED BY	DRILLED SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST l/s/b/d	RELIABILITY /REMARKS	WATER QUALITY
			Southings	Eastings									
51	Fombe	Manda			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	54M	17	0.06L/S	vandalised	Rusty
195	Chibharo	Chibharo			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	38M	12	0,70L/S	reliable	Good
196	Kagoza	Kagoza dip			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60M	10	0,62L/S	vandalised	Good
197	Tizora	Tizora			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60M	13	0.50L/S	Reliable	Good
198	Teta	Teta 1			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1956	B/H	48M	9	0,27L/S	Reliable	Rusty
199	Nyandoro	Maibheki			GOZ	DDF	1956	D/W	22,8M	7	300B/D	Reliable	Good
200	Tembo	Fombe B/C			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60M		0,56L/S	Reliable	Good
201	Fombe	Fombe Pr 1	0497783	8083721	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60M	16	0.50L/S	Reliable	Good
202	Fombe	Fombe Sec			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	60M	12	0,61L/S	Reliable	Good
203	Fombe	Nyatikungu			GOZ		1956	D/W	28M	7	300B/D	Reliable	Good
204	Dzimunya	Taziwa			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60M	16	0.81L/S	Reliable	Good
205	Kodzaimambo	Kodzaimamb			GOZ/PSI	DDF	7/89	B/H	55M	16	0,05L/	Low	Good

		o P			P						S		
206	Kodzaimambo	Mudekabasa			GOZ	ADF	1956	D/W	27,5M	7	250B/D	Reliable	Good
207	Musangadzi	Musangadzi			GOZ	ADF	1956	D/W	22,5M	7	250B/D	Reliable	Good
208	Teta	Teta 2			C/CARE	W&J	12/03/91	B/H	60M	18	0,36L/S	Reliable	Good
323	Teta /Toro	Mupondapatari			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	10/11/84	B/H	45M	12	1,5L/S	Reliable	Good
327	Chimusasa	Chimusasa	0497464	8075410	FES	Ash Tec	24/11/92	B/H	50M	12	1,23L/S	Reliable	Salty
328	Fombe	Fombe Pr 2			C/CARE	C/C	16/03/92	D/W	23M	7	38B/D	Seasonal	Good
329	Kodzaimambo	Chibade			C/CARE	C/C	11/03/92	D/W	24M	7	113B/D	Reliable	Good
330	Marowo	Marowo			C/CARE	W&J		B/H	48M	8	0,12L/S	Reliable	Good
349	Chibharo	Utemba			C/CARE	C/C	02/09/92	D/W	15M	4	20B/D	Seasonal	Good
351	Chimusasa	Chibhangwa	0499161	8075807	FES	Ash Tec	20/11/92	B/H	45M	11	0.43L/S	Reliable	Hard
352	Teta	Kasamve			C/CARE	C/CARE	01/09/92	D/W	18M	5	73B/D	Low	Good
354	Tizora	Musungwidzi			C/CARE	C/CARE	01/09/92	D/W	10M	3	81B/D	Low	Good
355	Tizora	Tizora			C/CARE	C/CARE	15/07/92	D/W	10M	3	136B/D	Reliable	Good
356	Tizora	Mapangapanga			F.E.S.	Ash. Tec	22/11/92	B/H	45M	12	0,67L/S	Reliable	Good
361	Marowo	Chiromba Hill			F.E.S.	Ash Tec	23/11/92	B/H	56M	12	0,67L/S	Reliable	Good
370	Bvunzani	Nzerodzawo			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F	1984	B/H	51M	12	Poor	Seasonal	Good
765	Kodzaimambo	Kodzaimambo 3			CADEC	ZEDCOT		D/W	15M	4.5	Poor	Seasonal	Good
766	Kodzaimambo	Kodzaimambo 4			CADEC	ZEDCOT		D/W	8.5m	2.5	Poor	Seasonal	Good
767	Chimusasa	Chimusasa Pr.				TENDA		B/H	50			Vandalised	Good
767	Chimusasa	Chimusasapry	0499792	8075760	SFoundation	Tandama		B/H				Low	
779	Tembo	Tembo			F.E.S.	D.D.F.	18/03/93	B/H	50M	12	1,23L/	Reliable	Good

											S		
810	Mundenguma	Mundenguma	0501185	8078593	GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	21/06/08	B/H	50M	11	0.70L/S	Reliable	Good
838	Fombe	Fombe clinic			GOZ			B/H				Reliable	Good
851	Fombe	Fombe pry sch			SFoundation	Tandama	8/15	B/H					
852	Kodzaimambo	Kodzaimambo sc			SFoundation	Tandama	8/15	B/H					
878	Fombe	Fombe sec			Chinese aid	CICIETC	17/09/16	BH	51M	14		reliable	Good
880	Tembo	Nyautete	0498974	8082988	Chinese aid	CICIETC	29/09/16	BH	45M	12		reliable	Good

4. WARD 2 SHUNGU/KWAEDZA

W/P NO	Village Name	Water point name	COORDINATES		Funded by	Sunk by	Date drilled/ sunk	w/p type	Depth to bottom metres	No of pipes fitted	Yield test	reliability	Water quality
			Southings	Eastings									
130	Mutandiko	Mutandiko A			C/CARE	C/CARE	12/11/89	D/W	15M	4	66B/D	Low	Good
131	Mutandiko	Mutandiko B			C/CARE	C/CARE	23/11/89	D/W	10M	3	134B/D	Reliable	Good
132	Chifambe	Chifambe 1	0474671	8064329	GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	B/H	60M	14	0,23L/S	Reliable	Good
133	Chifambe	Chitukutu			C/CARE	C/CARE	16/10/90	D/W	12M	3	12B/D	Seasonal	Good
134	Kadyamusuma	Kadyamusuma			C/CARE	C/CARE	24/11/89	D/W	10.6	3	30B/D	Seasonal	Good
135	Kadyamusuma	Goromonzi			C/CARE	W&J	18/07/90	B/H	35M	11	0.71L/S	Reliable	Good
136	Kamunhukamwe	Kamunhukamwe			C/CARE	C/CARE	23/08/90	D/W	9,8M	2	128B/D	Reliable	Good
137	Chifambe	Chifambe dip			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.		B/H	49M	12	Low	Seasonal	Good
138	Renzva	Nyaruchena			C/CARE	C/CARE	12/11/90	D/W	15M	4	16B/D	Seasonal	Good
139	Renzva	Renzva school	0468907	8066242	GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	16/02/90	B/H	65M	17	0,36L/S	Reliable	Rusty
140	Chibvura	Kakute			C/CARE	C/CARE	11/03/9	D/W	21M	6	250B/D	Reliable	Good

							0						
141	Mangezi	Mangezi Sch. 1			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1985	B/H	33M	10	Low	Seasonal	Good
142	Mangezi	Mangezi dip 1			W/Bank	Ash .Tec	20/07/94	B/H	47M	14	0.81L/S	Reliable	Good
143	Mangezi	Mangezi sch. 2			C.D.A.	D.D.F.	20/11/92	B/H	60M	10	0.46L/S	Reliable	Good
144	Chibvura	Nyamatubu 1			C/CARE	C/CARE	22/06/90	D/W	16,8	5	13B/D	Seasonal	Good
145	Chibvura	Chibvura			C/CARE	C/CARE	10/04/90	D/W	12M	3	49B/D	Seasonal	Good
146	Samakande	Chaitemura			C/CARE	C/CARE	19/07/90	D/W	20M	6	88B/D	Seasonal	Good
147	Samakande	Samakande			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1983	B/H	60M	12	0.36L/S	Seasonal	Good
148	Samakande	Avilla 1			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	B/H	60M	5	0.75L/S	Seasonal	Good
149	Samakande	Avilla			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	B/H	60M	12	0,63L/S	Reliable	Good
150	Samakande	Samakande B/C	0477661	8069415	GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	B/H	60M	15	0,23L/S	Reliable	Good
151	Samakande	Samakande Dip			C/CARE	C/CARE	27/07/90	D/W	18M	5	120B/D	Reliable	Salty
152	Gohoto	Gohoto 2			C/CARE	C/CARE	16/08/91	D/W	15M	4	125B/D	Reliable	Good
153	Gohoto	Gohoto 1			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	19/08/83	B/H	60M	13	0,91L/S	Reliable	Good
154	Chitambara	Nyamupimbiri			C/CARE	W&J	24/07/90	B/H	45M	12	0,61L/S	Reliable	Good
155	Nyakatangure	Mukwara			C/CARE	C/CARE	04/09/90	D/W	11M	3	60B/D	Reliable	Good
156	Taibo	Mukuzunga			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	84/85	B/H	65M	14	0,72L/S	Reliable	Good
157	Taibo	Kufandaedza			C/C	C/C		B/H		15		Reliable	Salty
158	Taibo	Kangarade			C/C	C/C	24/01/90	D/W	12.4M	3	22/B/D		Good
159	Taibo	Taibo			C/C	W&J	18/03/91	B/H	36M	6	0,83L/S	Reliable	Good
160	Samakande	Chitengu			C/C	W&J	02/08/90	B/H	60M	11	0,65L/S	Reliable	Good

161	Chibvembe	Chibvembe			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	B/H	60M	15	0.84L/S	Reliable	Good
162	Koromora	Koromora			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.		B/H	45M	7		Reliable	Good
163	Jim Mupunwa	Jim Mupunwa			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.		B/H	60M		0,29L/S	Low	Good
341	Gohoto	Gohoto 3			C/CARE	W&J		B/H	45M	13		Reliable	Good
362	Mangezi	Mangezi dip 2			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	10/06/94	B/H	65M	15	0,83L/S		Good
398	Chibvura	Nyamatubu 2			C/Care	C/Care		D/W				Reliable	Good
508	Kwawa	Kwawa 1			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F.	1984	D/W	12M	3		Reliable	Good
636	Chikata	Kamucheka			Dutch	D.D.F	16/05/96	B/H	54M	10	0,34L/S	Reliable	Good
637	Taibo	Pfungwe			Dutch	D.D.F	08/05/96	B/H	51M	12	0,57L/S		Good
659	Chitambara	Masarira			Dutch	D.D.F.	14/08/96	B/H	42M	11	1,0L/S	Reliable	Good
713	Kwawa	Kwawa 2			D.W.D.	D.W.D	1986	B/H	60M			Vandalised	
714	Samakande	Avilla sec			CADEC	W&J		B/H	48M	14		Low	Good
715	Samakande	Samakande 2			CADEC	W&J		B/H	60M	12		Low	Good
716	Chifambe	Chifambe 2			GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F	10/11/94	B/H	60M	15	0,16L/S	Reliable	Good
731	Renzva	Renzva pr. sch.	0468886	8065811	GOZ/RDF	D.D.F.		B/H	43M	13	1.0L/S	Poor	Good
739	Kadyamusuma	Kadyamusuma			CADEC	D.D.F.	13/11/01	B/H	31M		0,4L/S	Reliable	Good
803	Mangezi	Mataga	0481751	8061100	GOZ	A.D.F.		B/H	19M	5		Reliable	Good
812	Mangezi	Mangezi 2			C/Care	C/Care	04/02/92	D/W	13,7m	4		Reliable	Good
833	Mutandiko	Chifambe pry. Sch.	0475134	8063027	W/Vision	Rubicon		B/H	60m	18		Reliable	Good
844	Kadyamusuma	Kadyamusuma			W/Vision	whitedron	26/09/13	B/H	60m	15		Reliable	Good
881	Renzva	Renzva			W/Vision	Blue gold	12/05/17	B/H	51m				good
883	Gohoto	Avilla Sec			W/Visio	Avante	10/06/1	B/H	50m		1,6 l/s	reliable	good

					n		7						
884	Mangezi	Mangezi Pry 3			W/Visio n	Avante	10/06/1 7	B/H	47m		0,25l/s	reliable	Good
938	Mutandiko	Chifambe Pry Sch 2			W/Visio n	Kangas	21/03/2 1	B/H	60m		0,35l/s	Low	Good

5. WARD 3 MUTAMBWE

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM metres	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST	RELIABILITY	WA QU
164	Mafara	Chisvo	1732D2	VR334623	GOZ/PSIP	D.D.F		B/H	48m	7	0,4L/S	Reliable	Go
165	Mafara	Mafara	0483777	8061781	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50m	14	0,5L/s	Reliable	Go
166	Mungoriyo	Mungoriyo	1732D2	VR847616	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	04/1989	B/H	60m	7	0,84L/S	Collapsing	Go
167	Katerere	Katerere	1732D2	VR885612	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50m	10	0,6L/S	Reliable	Go
168	Kudangirana	Munzara	1732D2	VR549621	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	40m	10	0,09L/S	Reliable	Go
169	Mukunza	Mukunza 2	1732B4	VR889678	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60m	16	0,77L/S		Ru y
170a	Mukunza	Mukunza p. sc *	1732B4	VR883678	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1983	B/H	60m		0,10l/s	Collapsed	Go
170b	Mukunza	Mukunza P. Sch *	0488294	8067451	W/Vision	whitedron	24/09/13	B/H	60m	14		Low	Go
171	Mafara	Kazozo P.Sc.	1732B4		F.E.S.	Ash Tec		B/H	50m	13	0,17l/s	Reliable	Go
172	1. Chabundo	2. Chabundo	3. 1732D2	4. Vr915648	5. GOZ/PSIP	6. DDF	7.	8. /H	9. 7	10.	11. 0,36l/s	12. Reliable	13 oo
173	Chabundo	Chizimbiti	1732D2	VR903647	C/Care	W &J	01/08/90	B/H	36m	11	0,4l/s	Reliable	Go

174	Manuwere	Kose 1	1732D2	VR866653	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	27m	6	0,81L/S	Collapsing	Go
175	Sadowera	Sadowera 1	1732D2	VR814644	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45m	8	0,72l/s	Reliable	Go
176	Sadowera	Sadowera 2	1732D2	VR825646	C/Care	C/Care	29/02/90	D/W	18m	5	10 B/D	Reliable	Go
177	Chatara	Tubu 1	1732D2	VR822635	C/Care	C/Care	14/08/90	D/W	18m	5	8 B/D	Low	Go
178	Chatara	Tubu 2	1732D2	VR830630	C/Care	C/Care	12/09/90	D/W	23m	6	75 B/D	Reliable	Go
179	Mafara	Kazozo se 1	1732D2	VR849617	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60m	13		Low	Go
180	Mbiriwiri	Kazhanje	1732D2	VR853649	C/Care	C/Care	18/08/92	D/W	15m	4	14 B/D	Low	Go
181	Mususa	Mususa 1	1732D2	VR845650	C/Care	C/Care	21/05/91	D/W	15m	4	118 B/D	Reliable	Go
182	Mususa	Mususa 2	1732B4	VR838656	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	31m	8	0,36 L/S	Reliable	Go
183	Mukunza	Nyanyoka	1732B4	VR900680	C/Care	C/Care	13/11/90	D/W	16m	4	6 3B/D	Reliable	Go
184	Sadowera	Sadowera 3	1732D2	VR817649	C/Care	C/Care	16/08/90	D/W	20,8 m	6	242 B/D	Reliable	Go
185	Maruza	Maruza	1732D2	VR856684	C/Care	W & J		B/H	60m	16	0,08 L/S	Reliable	Go
186	Maruza	Nyadzimba	1732B4	VR836668	C/Care	C/Care	08/11/89	D/W	22m	7	65 B/D	Low	Go
187	Chaperuka	Chaperuka	0490775	8070322	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	39m	10	0,65 L/S	Reliable	Go
188	Mabvuramiti	Mabvuramiti	1732B4	VR877723	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60m	15	0,54 L/S	Reliable	Go
189	Mabvuramiti	Nyakauta 1	1732B4	VR886707	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	08/1989	B/H	40m	9	0,64 L/S	Reliable	Go
190	Katerere	Doorowo	1732D2	VR908582	C/Care	C/Care	09/11/90	D/W	12m	3	13 B/D	Low	Go
191	Katerere	Marisani	1732D2	VR885585	C/Care	W & J	27/08/89	B/H	45m	12	0,46l/s	Reliable	Go
192	Katerere	Chitumba	1732D2	VR905593	C/Care	C/Care	20/11/91	D/W	18,7 m	5	92B/D	Reliable	Go
303	Kazozo	Kazozo	1732D2	VR845599	C/Care	C/Care	18/02/91	D/W	16m	5	379B/D	Reliable	Go

305	Kawarauswa	Nyamatore	1732D2	VR853583	C/Care	C/Care		D/W	18m	5	5B/D	Seasonal	Go
306	Mungoriyo	Mugoza	1732B4	VR869657	C/Care	C/Care	13/08/92	D/W	15m	4	156B/D	Reliable	Go
307	Mafara	Kazozo sec sch	1732D2	VR838620	GENESIS F	D.D.F	1992	B/H	55m	15	0,36L/S	Reliable	Go
308	Mafara	Kazozo sec 2	1732D2	VR838629		DDF		B/H	42m	13		Low	Go
309	Kazozo	Kazozo 2	1732D2	VR812616	C/Care	C/Care	30/09/90	D/W	20m	6	12B/D	Seasonal	Go
310	Mbiriwiri	Kazhanje 2	1732D2	VR860646	C/Care	C/Care	16/08/90	D/W	18m	5	42B/D	Reliable	Go
314	Mukunza	Nyakauta 2	1732D2	VR910684	F.E.S.	Ash Tec	19/11/92	B/H	60m	16	0,64l/s	Reliable	Go
317	Maruza	Nyazingwe	1732B4	VR833680	C/Care	W & J	12/02/92	B/H	45m	12	0,38l/s	Reliable	Go
318	Maruza	Chingamunda	1732B4	VR855685	C/Care	C/Care	23/01/92	D/W	19m	6		Reliable	Go
334	Arufandika	Mukosi	1732D2	VR871551	C/Care	C/Care		D/W		5		Seasonal	Go
335	Kazhanje	Mukunza dip	1732B4	VR878667	C/Care	C/Care	19/08/92	D/W	11m	3		Reliable	Go
342	Manuwere	Kose	1732 B4	VR876653	C/Care	C/Care		D/W	11m	3			Go
343	Mukunza	Nyanzou1	1732B4	VR881674	FES	Ash Tec	19/11/92	BH	50m	3	0,13l/s	Collapsing	Go
346	Sadowera	Sadowera iv	1732B4	VR819657	C/Care	C/Care	08/10/92	D/W	19m	6	129B/D	Reliable	Go
348	Mususa	Mutohwe	1732D2	VR861659	C/Care	C/Care	20/08/92	D/W	14m	4	23B/D	Low	Go
363	Katerere	Matize clinic	1732D2	VR905575	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60M		1,89L/S	Reliable	Go
452	Mukunza	Mukunza dip Tank	1732B4	VR882667	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	19m			low	Say
14. 453	15. Arufandika	16. Arufandika	17. 1732D2	18. VR863538	19. C/Care	20. C/Care	21. 27/10/92	22. /W	23. 8m	24.	25. 14B//D	26. Low 27.	28 oo
454	Chatara	Matinhidza	1732D2	VR817633	C/Care	C/Care	24/10/96	D/W	22m	7	9 B/D	Low	Go
477	Manuwere	Mutambwe	1732D2	VR85962	C/Care	C/Care	30/07/96	D/W	24m	7	68 B/D	Reliable	Go

				9									
481	Katerere	Chideka	1732D2	VR901587	C/Care	C/Care	21/08/96	D/W	15m	4,5	63 B/D	Reliable	Go
502	Sadowera	Sadowera v	1732D2	VR838659	C/Care	C/Care	02/96	D/W	16m	5	109 B/D	Reliable	Go
738	Mukunza	Nyanzou 2	1732D2	VR879676	C.A.D.E.C.	DDF	01/11/01	B/H	45m	9	2,5L/S	Reliable	Go
740	Chatara	Tubu iii	1732D2	VR823627	Dutch	DDF	16/11/01	B/H	33m	9	0,2l/s	Reliable	Go
746	Mhanje	Mhanje	1732D2	VR954645	Dutch	NRDC	31/11/01	D/W	9,7m	2		Seasonal	Go
811	Katerere	Katerere P. School	1732D2	VR901562	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	17/08/90	B/H	50m	10	0,6L/S	Reliable	Go
834	Mungoriyo	Mutambwe dip	1732D2	VR838623	W/Vision	Rubicon	24/06/11	B/H	61m	17		Reliable	Go
839	Katerere	Mubveve	1732D2	VR867596	W/Vision	Blue gold	22/05/12	B/H	40m	13		Reliable	Go
842	Kawarauswa	Kawarauswa	1732D2	VR862582	W/Vision	Blue gold	22/05/12	B/H	40m			Reliable	Go
850	Kazozo	Kazozo iii	1732D2	VR845607	W/Vision	Avanti	23/07/14	B/H	50m	15	1,38l/s	Reliable	Go
860	Mhanje	Mhanje	1732D2	VR954647	W/Vision		04/03/16	B/H	60m	18		Reliable	Go
872	Sadowera	Dzuda	1732D2	VR	CHINA AID	CICIETC	07/09/16	B/H	42m	11		Reliable	Go
873	Chatara/Tubu	Nyakarapu	1732D2	VR	CHINA AID	CICIETC	10/09/16	B/H	63m	15		Reliable	Go
882	Arufandika	Tombwe	1732 D2	VR844555	W/Vision	Blue gold	14/05/17	B/H	56m			Reliable	Go
888	Mukunza	Mukunza clinic	1732D2		W/Vision	Global Drill Co		B/H	51m			Reliable	Go
937	Mafara	Kazozo Pry Sch 3			UNICEF	Samson Drill Co	19/03/2021	B/H	36m		1l/s	Reliable	Go

6. WARD 4 RUWANGWE /SANHANI

63	Kanyimo	Kanyimo Pry. Sch.	1732D1	VR692489	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	54m	12	0,51L/S	Low	Good
64	Kanyimo	Kanyimo B/C	1732D1	VR696492	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	53m	9	0,56L/S	Low	Good
65	Nyamapfeni	Sanhani Pry.	1732D	VR6675	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1983	B/H	60m	16	0,45l/s	Reliable	Good

			1	38									
66	Kanyimo	Sanhani Dip	1732D 1	VR686509	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1954	B/H	50m	9		Reliable	Good
67	Kanyimo	Kanyimo Vill.	1732D 1	VR699499	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	54m	14	0,72l/s	Reliable	Good
68	Sanhani	Tamuka project	1732D 1	VR651532	C/Care	C/Care	1991	D/W	14m	4		Reliable	Good
70	Nyamapfeni	Kasipiti	1732D 1	VR	C/Care	C/Care	1991	D/W	12m	3		Reliable	Good
71	Nyamapfeni	Mbiramwe	1732D 1	VR658498	C/Care	C/Care	1991	D/W	16,8 m	5	96 B/D	Low	Good
72	Kanyimo	Kushingirira	1732D 1	VR675495	C/Care	C/Care	1990	D/W	12m			Low	Good
73	Kanyimo	Munondo	1732D 1	VR718497	C/Care	W&J	1990	B/H	55	13	0,39L/S	Reliable	Good
79	Bunganirwe	Chigura	1732D 1	VR732536	C/Care	C/Care	1991	D/W	12m	3	78B/D	Reliable	Good
80	Bunganirwe	Chahato	1732D 1	VR732550	C/Care	W&J	1990	B/H	38m	8	0,53l/s	Reliable	Good
81	Bunganirwe	Bunganirwe 1	1732D 2	VR738559	DWD	DWD		B/H	22m	7		Reliable	Good
82	Bunganirwe	Nyambare	1732D 2	VR732565	C/Care	W & J	1990	B/H	35m	10	0,42l/s	Reliable	Good
83	Bunganirwe	Madambo	1732D 1	VR721548	C/Care	C/Care	1990	D/W	12m	3	44B/D	Low	Good
84	Bunganirwe	Gwidzima	1732D 1	VR721590	C/Care	C/Care	1990	D/W	27m	8		Seasonal	Good
85	Gande	Ruwangwe G/P	1732D 2	VR753553	DWD	DWD	1984	B/H	60m	14	2,81l/s	Reliable	Good
86	Chibisa	Kubatana 1	1732D 2	VR753566	C/Care	C/Care	1991	D/W	18m	5,5		Seasonal	Good
87	Tsengerai	Tsengerai pry.	1732D 2	VR759579	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	48m	14	0,36l/s	Reliable	Good
88	Munondo	Munondo 1	1732D 2	VR	C/Care	C/Care	1989	D/W	18m	5	41 B/D	Low	Good
89	Nyamudeza	Air strip	1732D 2	VR795535	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50m	13	0,58l/s	Reliable	Good
90	Nyamudeza	Mukaranga	1732D 2	VR800540	C/Care	C/Care	1989	D/W	18m	5	114B/D	Reliable	Good
91	Nyamudeza	Nyamudeza P.	04810	805242	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1989	B/H	60m	16	0,47l/s	Reliable	Good

		Sch.	***70***	***0***									
92	***Mukwewa***	***Mukwewa***	***0481694***	***8052061***	***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***1989***	***B/H***	***60m***	***16***	***0,78l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
93	***Mukwewa***	***Nhariro***			***C/Care***	***W & J***	***1990***	***B/H***	***55m***	***13***	***0,71l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
94	***Nyamagoromondo***	***Muonde 1***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***1991***	***D/W***	***18m***	***5***		***Low***	***Good***
95	***Nyamagoromondo***	***Nyamagoromondo***			***C/Care***	***W& J***	***1989***	***B/H***	***49m***	***12***	***0,18l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
96	***Nyamagoromondo***	***Mabudu***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***1990***	***D/W***	***16m***	***4***	***49B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
97	***Nyamudeza***	***Nyamudeza vill***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***09/1961***	***B/H***	***60m***	***8***	***0,5l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
99	***Tsengerai***	***Elim Church***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***15/08/89***	***D/W***	***15m***	***4***	***183B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
100	***Pfigu***	***Mhakoyajokwiro***			***c/Care***	***C/Care***	***24/10/89***	***D/W***	***10m***	***3***	***36B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
101	***Gande***	***Marirambira***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***27/02/90***	***D/W***	***14m***	***4***	***300B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
102	***Gande***	***Gande 1***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***27/05/89***	***B/H***	***45m***	***14***	***0,69l/s***	***Low***	***Good***
103	***Gande***	***Mayaweyawe***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***16/08/89***	***D/W***	***13m***	***4***	***138B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
104	***Mashumba***	***Mashumba 1***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***		***B/H***	***60m***	***9***	***0,3l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
105	***Mashumba***	***Mashumba 2***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***27/08/91***	***D/W***	***22,5 m***	***6***	***48B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
106	***Sangoma***	***Sangoma 1***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***1984***	***B/H***	***60m***	***15***	***0,47l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
107	***Mbriiyadi***	***Mbiriyadi***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***1984***	***B/H***	***60m***	***10***	***0,4l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
108	***Mbiriyadi***	***Mbiriyadi***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***1984***	***B/H***	***60m***	***16***	***0,27l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
109	***Mukatsa***	***Mukatsa***			***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***		***B/H***	***90m***	***10***	***0,78l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
110	***Nyamudeza***	***Gravel***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***17/02/92***	***D/W***	***20m***	***6***	***93B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
129	***Tsengerai***	***Nyamhasa***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***17/02/90***	***D/W***	***7,8m***	***2***	***220B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
277	***Munondo ii***	***Kubudirira***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***12/01/93***	***D/W***	***11m***	***3***	***90B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
278	***Tsengerai***	***Tsengerai***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***1984***	***B/H***	***60m***	***13***	***0,51l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***
292	***Bunganirwe***	***Tembo***			***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***18/08/92***	***D/W***	***11m***	***3***	***18B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
294	***Bunganirwe***	***Tundumaro***			***Dutch***	***DDF***	***04/03/94***	***D/W***	***19m***	***5***	***47B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
297	***Gande***	***Ruwangwe R/Cam***	***1732D2***	***VR756554***	***Dutch***	***DDF***	***23/10/92***	***B/H***	***36m***	***10***	***2,14L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
298	***Gande***	***Kubatana ii***	***1732D2***	***VR786556***	***Dutch***	***DDF***	***14/02/90***	***D/W***	***18m***	***5***	***5B/D***	***Seasonal***	***Good***
299	***Sangoma***	***Sangoma ii***	***1732D2***	***VR797607***	***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***20/02/91***	***D/W***	***8m***	***2***		***Seasonal***	***Good***
300	Gande	***Gande ii***	***1732D2***	***VR772545***	***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***14/10/92***	***D/W***	***14m***	***4***	***12B/D***	***Low***	***Good***
301	***Nyamudeza***	***Rufaro***	***1732D2***		***C/Care***	***C/Care***		***D/W***	***21m***	***6***	***117B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
302	***Mukwewa***	***Kondo***	***1732D***	***VR8085***	***C/Care***	***C/Care***	***13/04/92***	***D/W***	***13,2***	***4***	***100B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***

			2	17					m				
347	Sanhani	Ngwarai	1732D 2	VR639548	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	10/11/94	B/H	42m	12		Reliable	Good
382	Gande	Emmanuel Sec	1732 D2	VR763538	C/Care	C/Care	03/07/90	B/H	50m	14	1,11l/s	Reliable	Good
503	Mbiriyadi	Mbiriyadi	1732D 2	VR	C/Care	C/Care	16/01/96	D/W	13,5 m	3,5	76B/D	Reliable	Good
504	Bunganirwe	Bunganirwe ii	1732D 1	VR737564	C/Care	C/Care	27/02/96	D/W	15m	4	28B/D	Seasonal	Good
509	Bunganirwe	Chahato	1732D 1	VR733538	C/Care	C/Care	10/10/91	D/W	15m	4	52B/D	Reliable	Good
551	Gande	Kubatana	1732D 2	VR762557	GOZ/PSIP	DWD		B/H		10		Reliable	Good
554	Gande	Elim Mission 1	1732D 2	VR765538	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	28/03/95	B/H	60m	15	0,27l/s	Reliable	Good
570	Gande	Elim Mission ii	1732D 2	VR765543	GenesisFou	DDF	28/04/95	B/H	51m	16	0,27L/S	Reliable	Good
584	Bunganirwe	Bunganirwe iii	1732D 2	VR738535	Dutch	DDF	05/07/95	B/H	69m	16	0,20l/s	Reliable	Good
585	Sanhani	Sanhani	1732D 1	VR623534	Dutch	DDF	07/07/95	B/H	57m	16	0,15L/S	Reliable	Good
586	Nyamapfeni	Nyamapfeni	1732D 1	VR654501	Dutch	DDF	17/06/95	B/H	69m	16	0,10l/s	Reliable	Good
596	Mashumba	Nyatizozo	1732D 2	VR785552	C/Care	C/Care	08/08/96	D/W	20m	6	120B/D	Reliable	Good
624	Mukatsa	Nyatsvanzvi	1732D 2	VR821556	C/Care	C/Care	25/10/96	D/W	19m	6	4B/D	Seasonal	Good
625	Nyamudeza	Gravel 2	1732D 2	VR802545	C/Care	C/Care	08/1996	D/W	18m	5	120B/D	Reliable	Good
660	Gande	Ruwangwe B/Camp	1732D 2	VR755553	GTZ	DDF	08/09/96	B/H	48m		0,75L/S	Reliable	Good
664	Chibisa	Chibisa	1732D 2	VR755565	C/Care	C/Care	1996	B/H	52m	14		Reliable	Good
665	Chibisa	Nyatsindi	1732D 2	VR759567	C/Care	C/Care	29/08/94	D/W	15m	4	69B/D	Reliable	Good
666	Munondo	Musurudzi iii	1732D 2	VR778540	C/Care	C/Care	01/07/96	D/W	11m	3	25B/D	Low	Good
667	Nyamagoromondo	Muonde 2	1732D 2	VR840510	C/Care	C/Care	28/08/96	D/W	17m	5		Reliable	Good
668	Gande	Nyatsanza	1732D	VR7865	C/Care	C/Care	24/07/96	D/W	16m	5	100B/D	Reliable	Good

			2	48									
669	Nyamagoromondo	Maswa	1732D 2	VR842505	C/Care	C/Care	28/08/96	D/W	14m	4,5	104B/D	Reliable	Good
712	Kanyimo	Katiki	1732D 1	VR693488		W&J	02/97	B/H	48m	15	500G/P/H	Reliable	Good
813	Tsengerai	Tsengerai	1732D 2	VR753588	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	45m	13		Low	Good
814	Tsengerai	Tsengerai Projec ii	1732D 2	VR700598	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	40m	12		Reliable	Good
815	Mbiriyadi	Mbiriyadi project i	1732D 2	VR821573	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	40m	12		Reliable	Good
816	Mbiriyadi	Mbiriyadi ii	1732D 2	VR837572	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	50m	16		Reliable	Good
817	Mukatsa	Mukatsa project	1732D 2	VR801548	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	40m	12		Reliable	Good
818	Nyamudeza	Kushingirira	0481174	8052730	ALOZ	Aga Tech	2010	B/H	40m	12		Reliable	Good
835	Kanyimo	Kanyimo project	1732D 2	VR	CARITAS		2012	B/H	60m	18		Reliable	Good
879	Sangoma	Nyakandava	1732D 2	VR	Chinese aid	CICIETC	28/09/16	B/H	60m	17		Reliable	Good
904	Nyamapfeni	Sanhani clinic	0466994	8053084	China aid	China	01/10/19	B/H	45			Reliable	Good
906	Nyamagoromondo	Svoriyo			China aid	China	04/10/19	B/H	55			reliable	Good

WARD 5 NYAMASARA

W/PNO	VILLAGE NAME	W/P NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOMMETRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST l/s/B/D	RELIABILITY	WAR QUI ITY
98	Chinagana	Nyakarowa	1732D 2	VR912502	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	21m	6		Seasonal	Go
128	Kambarami	Chapatarongo sec i	1732D 2	VR935509	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	27m	8		Reliable	Go
209	Buseta	Chidamoyo	1732D 2	VR910535	C/CARE	C/CARE	19/01/91	D/W	14	4	60B/D	Seasonal	Go
210	Buseta	Chief Katerere	1732D	VR9675	GOZ/PSI	DDF		B/H	60m	9	0,45L/	Collapsi	Go

			2	36	P						S	ng	
211	Chinagana	Chinagana 1	1732D 2	VR9105 10	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	22/07/89	B/H	60,5 m	8	0,13L/ S	Reliable	Go
212	Chinagana	Chinagana 2	1732D 2	VR9195 03	C/CARE	W & J	08/89	B/H	18m	16	0,72L/ S	Reliable	Go
213	Chinagana	Nyakauyu	04918 77	8050761	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/02/91	D/W	18m	5	14B/D	Seasona l	Go
214	Kambarami	Muromowenyok a	1732D 2	VR9275 07	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/02/91	D/W	16m	5	36B/D	Seasona l	Go
215	Kambarami	Chapatarongo sec ii	1732D 2	VR9335 09	GENESIS F.		93/94	B/H	12m	9	0,58L/ S	Reliable	Go
216	Chinagana	Nyagota	1732D 2	VR9255 19	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/01/91	D/W	11m	3	159B/ D	Reliable	Go
217	Kambarami	Nyamutavara	1732D 2	VR9475 05	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	17/07/90	B/H	36m	11	0,20L/ S	Low	Go
218	Makoma	Chiwarira dip	1732D 2	VR9504 82	GOZ/PSI P	DDF		B/H	60m	14	0,50L/ S	Reliable	Go
219	Chiwarira	Josi	1732D 2	VR9674 75	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	09/89	B/H	60m	9	0,41L/ S	Reliable	Go
220	Chiwarira	Chiwarira sch i	04964 97	8047238	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	08/89	B/H	60m	6	0/36L/ S	Low	Go
221	Vhurande	Kaitano p. sch	1732D 2	VR9755 67	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	08/09/89	B/H	60m	15	0,45L/ S	Reliable	Go
239	Chiwarira	Chiwarira clinic	1732D 2	VR9614 79	GENESIS F.	DDF	92/93	B/H	60m	16	1,23L/ S	Reliable	Go
364	Vhurande	Musambanyama	1732D 2	VR9675 63	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	02/05/93	B/H	63m	12	0,64L/ S	Reliable	Go
365	Aripawo	Aripawo	1732D 2	VR9894 65	DUTCH	DDF	27/07/93	B/H	54m	17	0,44L/ S	Reliable	Go
366	Chiwarira	Chiwarira sch 2	04967 55	8047112	GENESIS F.	DDF	09/94	B/H	60m	13		Low	go
367	Kutondonera	Chakacha	1732D 2	VR9425 54	F.E.S.	ASHTEC	18/11/92	B/H	60m	14	0,49L/ S	Reliable	Go
368	Chiwarira	Chiwarira clinic ii	1732D 2	VR9584 79	P.W.P.	DDF	12/05/95	B/H	57m	10	0,20L/ S	Collapsi ng	Go
369	Musekapadz uru	Musekapadzuru	1732D 2	VR9694 82	DUTCH	DDF	0//08/93	B/H	60m	19	0,74L/ S	Low	Go
415	Sachiwo	Nyamachezvenje	1732D 2	VR9635 03	DUTCH	DDF	22/04/93	B/H	56m	15	0,77L/ S	Reliable	Go
418	Makoma	Nyakafura	1732D	VR9075	C/CARE	C/CARE	05/08/91	D/W	17,6	5	21B/D	Seasona	Go

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419	Chiwarira	Kapata	1732D2	VR957468	DUTCH	DDF	06/08/93	D/W	10m	3	150B/D	Reliable	Go
422	Kutondonera	Kutondonera	1732D2	VR932561			1995	B/H	45m	13		Reliable	Go
662	Chinagana	Sachiwo p. sch ii	0491997	8050761	GENESIS F.		1994	B/H	48m	15		Low	Go
672	Makoma	Nyakapata i	1732D2	VR923488	DUTCH	DDF	17/05/97	B/H	60m	16	0,17L/S	Low	Go
673	Aripawo	Cherenje	1732D2	VR984468	DUTCH	DDF	14/05/97	B/H	48m	12	0,25L/S	Reliable	Go
674	Musekapadzuru	Bengano	1732D2	VR962511	DUTCH	DDF	16/05/97	B/H	78m	12	0,5L/S	Reliable	Go
708	Makoma	Nyakapata ii	1732D2	VR922487	DUTCH	DDF	14/10/97	D/W	19m	6		Low	Go
775	Makoma	Katare	1732D2	VR915483	C/CARE	C/CARE	07/05/91	D/W	13m	3	8B/D	Seasonal	Go
821	Makoma	Makoma project	1732D2	VR930498	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	45m	13		Low	Go
822	Chinagana	Chinagana project	1732D2	VR912516	ALOZ	AGETECH	2010	B/H	40m	12			Go
823	Chiwarira	Chiwarira project	1732D2	VR949491	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	45m	13			Go
824	Chiwarira	Budiriro	1732D2	VR968466	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	60m	15			Go
840	Chiwarira	Nherera project	1732D2	VR956468	W/VISION		21/05/12	B/H	50m	15	0,27L/S	Reliable	Go
841	Kanyanani	Kanyanani	1732D2	VR965581	W/VISION			B/H				Reliable	Go
843	Musekapadzuru	Musekapadzuru proj	1732D2	VR952516	W/VISION	Whitedron	23/09/13	B/H	60m			Reliable	Go
847	Buseta	Chopuchopu	S173423	E 0325424	W.VISION			B/H	56m	17		Reliable	Go
870	Chiwarira	Pagona	1732 D2	VR949492	CHINA AID	CICIETC	31/08/16	B/H	48m	12		reliable	Go
892	Chiwarira	Chiwarira pry sch	0496404	8046355	W/Vision	Global Drill	07/09/19	B/H	60m		2l/s	reliable	go
896	Kambarami	Maromwe	0494343	8051305	China Aid	China	24/09/19	B/H	54m			reliable	go
915	Chinagana	Nyagota	04927	8051278	China	China	18/10/19	B/H	48m			reliable	go

			22		aid								
917	Mapara	Mapara			GOZ	DDF	20/10/19	B/H	42m			Reliable	Go
939	Kutondonera	Kutondonera			W/Vision	Palmas	28/05/21	B/H	60m		1l/s	Reliable	Go

WARD 6 NYAMAHUMBA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER PONT NUMBER	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/ SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOMMETRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
68	Makosa	Nyamudotsera	0473448	8044783	C/CARE	W&Jack	08/01/91	B/H	45	14	0,06l/s	Low	Good
74	Makosa	Kushinga 1			C/CARE	C/CARE	10/08/91	D/W	9	2,5	9B/D	Seasonal	Good
75	Makosa	Mukwara			C/CARE	C/CARE	18/06/90	D/W	13	3	21B/D	Low	Good
76	Makosa	Matonhora			C/CARE	C/CARE	19/06/90	D/W	12	3	96B/D	Reliable	Good
77	Makosa	Karimuyi			C/CARE	C/CARE	14/02/91	D/W	14m	4		Low	Good
78	Makosa	Fusira			C/CARE	C/CARE	20/07/90	D/W	18m	5	51B/D	Low	Good
111	Mbariro	Mbariro 1			C/CARE	C/CARE	06/03/91	D/W	17,8m	5	126B/D	Reliable	Good
112	Mbariro	Mbariro 2			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60m	16	0,45l/s	Reliable	Good
113	Nyakakweto	Nyakakweto			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60m			Collapsed	Good
114	Nyakakweto	Kanyemba			C/CARE	C/CARE	22/02/91	D/W	18m	5	480B/D	Reliable	Good
115	Nyamahumba	Nyatusanga 1			C/CARE	C/CARE	12/01/91	D/W	15m	4	118B/D	Reliable	Good
116	Nyamahumba	Nyamahumba 3			C/CARE	C/CARE	11/03/91	D/W	13m	2	60B/D	Reliable	Good
117	Nyamahumba	Nyamahumba 2			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	25/01/87	B/H	54m	14	0,30l/s	Reliable	Good

118	*Nyamahumba*	*Nyamahumba 1*	*0479950*	*8045491*	*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*1984*	*B/H*	*60m*	*16*	*0,78l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
193	*Nyamahumba*	*Kufandaedza*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*26/03/96*	*D/W*	*15m*	*4*	*127B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
222	*Chapatarongo*	*Chapatarongo Sch.*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*18/09/89*	*B/H*	*48m*	*15*	*0,36l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
223	*Chapatarongo*	*Nhengwa*	*0488183*	*8047871*	*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*1984*	*B/H*	*50m*	*9*	*0,38l/s*	*Collapsing*	*Good*
224	*Chapatarongo*	*Gurungundu*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*07/01/91*	*D/W*	*20m*	*6*		*Low*	*Good*
225	*Munemo*	*Munemo 1*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*05/07/08*	*B/H*	*35m*	*10*	*0,40l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
226	*Munemo*	*Munemo 2*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*10/08/90*	*D/W*	*10,5m*	*3,5*	*100B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
227	*Munemo*	*Kembo*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*07/01/91*	*D/W*	*14m*	*4*	*90B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
228	*Nyagato*	*Nyagato 1*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*		*B/H*	*60m*	*12*	*036l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
229	*Nyagato*	*Nyagato 2*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*10/90*	*D/W*		*14*	*0,17l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
230	*Sedze*	*Sedze 1*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*08/89*	*B/H*	*30m*	*8*	*0,79l/s*	*Reliable*	*Salty*
231	*Sedze*	*Sedze 2*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*13/11/91*	*D/W*	*20m*	*4*	*141B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
232	*Sedze*	*Sedze 3*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*		*B/H*	*34m*	*9*		*Reliable*	*Good*
233	*Mapara*	*Mapara 1*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*08/89*	*B/H*	*60m*	*9*	*0,48l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
234	*Mapara*	*Mapara 2*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*21/11/89*	*B/H*	*45m*	*12*	*0,80l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
242	*Chapatarongo*	*Chapatarongo*			*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*29/07/93*	*B/H*	*60m*	*15*		*Low*	*Good*
274	*Nyamahumba 2*	*Nyamakuruhwa*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*15,5m*			*Reliable*	*Good*
275	*Makosa*	*Mapako*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*17/03/93*	*D/W*	*15m*	*4*		*Low*	*Good*
276	*Makosa*	*Duza*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*20m*	*4*	*67B/D*	*Low*	*Good*
295	*Nyamahumba*	*Nyamahumba*	*1732D*	*VR8345*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*11/03/9*	*D/W*	*10m*	*6*	*70B/D*	*Low*	*Good*

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296	Nyamahumba2	kuguta	1732D2	VR753419	C/CARE	C/CARE	14/09/92	D/W	19,7m	3	44B/D	low	Good
304	Nyakakweto	Nyaupombo	1732D2	VR790520	C/CARE	C/CARE	16/03/93	D/W	19,7m	6	70B/D	Reliable	GOOD
320	Makosa	Kushinga ii	1732D2	VR	C/CARE	C/CARE	25/06/90	D/W	14m	4,5	200B/D	Reliable	GOOD
333	Nyamahumba 1	Mupfe	1732D2	VR	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	16m	5		Reliable	GOOD
337	Mutigwa	Rutendo	1732D2	VR836469	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	18m	5	120B/D	Reliable	GOOD
339	Nyamahumba 1	Manda 2	1732D2	VR802439	C/CARE	C/CARE	19/10/92	D/W	20m	6	66B/D	Reliable	GOOD
589	Karimanzira	Mukuwisi	1732D2	VR883526	C/CARE	C/CARE	12/12/92	D/W	13m	3	90B/D	Reliable	GOOD
590	Karimanzira	Nyamatika	1732D2	VR885525	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/06/93	D/W	12,3m	3	50B/D	Low	GOOD
591	Nyakakweto	Muzunga	1732D2	VR770396	C/CARE	C/CARE	13/01/93	D/W	14m	4	151B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
663	Mbariro	Manjanja church	1732D2	VR766534	C/CARE	C/CARE	13/03/96	D/W	19,5m	5	109B/D	Reliable	GOOD
675	Nyamahumba 1	Nyauru	1732D2	VR847483	C/CARE	C/CARE	03/06/92	D/W	19m	5	109B/D	Reliable	GOOD
676	Nyakakweto	Manjanja	1732D2	VR766534	C/CARE	C/CARE	13/03/96	D/W	18,4m	6	109B/D	Reliable	GOOD
677	Nyamahumba 1	Nyatusanga 2	1732D2	VR793488	C/CARE	C/CARE	29/03/96	D/W	13m	4	110B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
678	Nyamahumba 1	Maore	1732D2	VR782509	C/CARE	C/CARE	17/03/96	D/W	15m	4	148B/D	Reliable	GOOD
679	Mutigwa	Nyamhango	1732D2	VR810505	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/03/96	D/Q	11m	3	194B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
680	Nyamahumba 2	Changamire	1732D2	VR810466	C/CARE	C/CARE	12/04/96	D/W	26m	8,5	148B/D	Reliable	GOOD

681	Mutigwa	Tafadzwa	1732D2	VR822433	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/01/96	D/W	13m	4	75B/D	Reliable	GOOD
682	Nyamahumba 1	Nyanhindiro	1732D2	VR	C/CARE	C/CARE	27/02/96	D/W	9m	2,5	96B/D	Reliable	GOOD
683	Mutigwa	Tatenda	1732D2	VR838473	C/CARE	C/CARE	30/01/96	D/W	11m	3,5	126B/D	Reliable	GOOD
684	Nyamahumba 1	Nyakatewetewe	1732D2	VR842499	C/CARE	C/CARE	24/01/96	D/W	10m	3	93B/D	Reliable	GOOD
685	Mutigwa	Matize[B]	1732D2	VR837475	C/CARE	C/CARE	11/06/96	D/W	15m	4	100B/D	Reliable	GOOD
686	Nyamahumba 2	Chuwe	1732D2	VR795413	C/CARE	C/CARE	29/03/96	D/W	11m	3	91B/D	Reliable	GOOD
687	Nyagato	Tambaragora	1732D2	VR844485	C/CARE	C/CARE	25/06/96	D/W	14m	4	84B/D	Reliable	GOOD
688	Chapatarongo	Nyamizi	1732D2	VR868486	C/CARE	C/CARE	22/07/96	D/W	17m	5	5B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
689	Nyamahumba 1	Kufandaedza	1732D2	VR793518	C/CARE	C/CARE	26/03/96	D/W	15m	4	127B/D	Reliable	GOOD
690	Nyagato	Nyauru 2	1732D2	VR842486	C/CARE	C/CARE	29/04/96	D/W	16m	5	90B/D	Reliable	GOOD
691	Nyamahumba 2	Nyakadima	1732D2	VR753386	C/CARE	C/CARE	24/06/96	D/W	6m	1,5	120B/D	Reliable	GOOD
768	Sedze	Sedze 4	1732D2	VR894459	C.D.C.			B/H	29,3m	9		Reliable	GOOD
798	Karimanzira	Karimanzira	1732D2	VR	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	18/0904	B/H	46m	14	0,25l/s	Low	GOOD
806	Chapatarongo	Tsodza 1	1732D2	VR850488	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	13,5m	3,5		Seasonal	GOOD
807	Chapatarongo	Tsodza 2	1732D2	VR852491	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/02/92	D/W	16m	5		Seasonal	GOOD
808	Munemo	Munemo clinic	1732D2	VR855486	U.S. EMB.			B/H				Collapsed	GOOD
819	Munemo	Kushinga project	1732D2	VR862470	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	61m	13			GOOD
820	Chapatarongo	Chikotobwe	1732D2	VR899478	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	46m	13			GOOD
891	Chapatarongo	Chapatarongo sch	0484475	8049848	World vision	Global drll	06/09/19	B/H	60m		2l/s	reliable	good
898	Karimanzira	Karimanzira	0489815	8052284	China aid	china	26/09/19	B/H	60m			Reliable	good

908	Chapatarongo	Chapatarongo	0488758	805056	China aid	China	17/10/19	B/H	58m			Reliable	good
910	Mutigwa	Tafadzwa	0483147	8043605	China aid	China	11/10/19	B/H	45m			Reliable	good
911	Nyamahumba 2	Nyamhanda			China aid	China	12/10/19	B/H	45m			reliable	good
919	Nyagato	Nyagato			China aid	china	24/10/19	B/H	45m			reliable	good
940	Nyamahumba 1	Nyamahumba P/S			M/Corps	Blue Gold	11/10/21	B/H	56m	13	1l/s	Reliable	Good

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOMMETRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
46	Shapure	Kubatana	1732D3	VR582326	C/CARE	C/CARE		B/H	60	11		Reliable	Good
48	Nyamutowera 1	Nyamutowera sch	1732D1	VR546393	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	10	0,44l/s	Reliable	Good
49	Nyamutowera 1	Nyamutowera	1732D1	VR547394	G/BANK	DDF	12/1989	B/H	74	15	0,86l/s	Reliable	Good
50	Mapeta	Mapeta	1732D1	VR551331	C/CARE	C/CARE		B/H	10	2		Reliable	Good
52	Nyamutowera 1	Muonde	1732D1	VR	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/02/91	D/W	18	5	124B/D	Reliable	Good
53	Nyamutowera 1	Pfuma	1732D1	VR540408	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/04/91	D/W	12,3	3	116B/D	Seasonal	Good
54	Nyamutowera 1	Sanyapani	1732D1	VR521398	C/CARE	C/CARE	31/0791	D/W	21	6	191B/D	Seasonal	Good
55	Mazarura	Cover branch	1732D1	VR615395	C/CARE	C/CARE	06/11/90	B/H	35	11	0,18l/s	Low	Good
56	Mazarura	Mazarura sec	04623	803999	GOZ/PSI	DDF	1985	B/H	45	13	0,47l/s	Reliable	Good

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57	Mazarura	Mazarura pry	04622 41	804131 0	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	1986	B/H	60	10	0,70l/s	Reliable	Good
58	Mazarura	Mazarura vill			GOZ/PSI P	DDF	20/11/92	B/H	60	10	0,77l/s	Reliable	Good
59	Mazarura	Munditi			C/CARE	C/CAR E	04/02/92	D/W	17	4	60B/D	Reliable	Good
60	Mazarura	Rusununguko			C/CARE	C/CAR E	19/03/91	D/W	9,6	2	121B/D	Seasonal	Good
61	Mazarura	Gotekote clinic			GOZ/PSI P	ASHTE C	04/09/92	B/H	60	s/pmp	0,62l/s	Reliable	Good
62	Nyagwara	Nyagwara			C/CARE	W&JA CK	24/09/92	B/H	46,5	12	0,57l/s	Reliable	Good
270	Mapeta	Mapeta 2			C/CARE	C/CAR E	11/04/91	D/W	23,3	7	47B/D	Seasonal	Good
271	Shapure	Shapure pre. sc.			C/CARE	C/CAR E	15/04/90	D/W	11,8	3	76B/D	Seasonal	Good
272	Nyagwande	Nyamusaka	04537 09	803445 4	C/CARE	C/CAR E	03/03/93	D/W	10	2	90B/D	Seasonal	Good
273	Shapure	Nyamombe clinic			C/CARE	C/CAR E	06/04/93	D/W	13,7	4	120B/D	Reliable	Good
279	Sabamba	Tsanzachena			C/CARE	C/CAR E	23/10/90	D/W	10,6	3	38B/D	Seasonal	Good
280	Kadyamukon de	Nyamuruhwa			C/CARE	C/CAR E	1990	D/W	18,2	5	49B/D	Seasonal	Good
281	Kadyamukon de	Binga			C/CARE	C/CAR E	06/08/90	D/W	13,6	4	60B/D	Seasonal	Good
282	Mazarura	Chimvuramah we			C/CARE	C/CAR E	13/01/93	D/W	25	7	150B/D	Reliable	Good
283	Kadyamukon de	Sunzurukwe			C/CARE	C/CAR E	18/05/93	D/W	17	4,5	140B/D	Reliable	Good
284	Kadyamukon de	Doroweza			C/CARE	C/CAR E	24/04/91	D/W	11,3	3	300B/D	Reliable	Good
285	Mazarura	Mutenha			C/CARE	C/CAR E	29/01/91	D/W	21	6	106B/D	Reliable	Good
286	Mazarura	Mataka			C/CARE	C/CAR E	12/05/93	D/W	13	3	150B/D	Seasonal	Good
287		Gurure			C/CARE	C/CAR E		D/W					Good
288	Mazarura	Edias			C/CARE	C/CAR	25/03/93	D/W	14,8	4	200B/D	Reliable	Good

		Makanha				E							
289	Mazarura	Nhawatawa			C/CARE	C/CARE	20/05/93	D/W	18,3	4	60B/D	Reliable	Good
290	Mazarura	Bhinya			C/CARE	C/CARE	10/08/90	D/W	16,8	4	50B/D	Reliable	Good
291	Mazarura	Chivhindi			C/CARE	C/CARE	09/06/93	D/W	12,8	3	64B/D	Reliable	Good
293	Nyagwara	Chikondokororo			C/CARE	C/CARE	09/04/93	D/W	16	4	24B/D	Reliable	Good
371	Mazarura	Gotekote B/C	0464980	8041509	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	10/09/92	B/H	60	12	0.60l/s	Reliable	Good
372	Mazarura	Muura			GOZ/PSI	DDF	10/05/94	B/H	54	14	0.70L/S	Reliable	Good
373	Mutetwa	Kubatana			C/CARE	W&JACK	08/02/91	B/H	54	12	9,206G/H	Reliable	Good
420	Nyamutowera 1	Muchena			C/CARE	C/CARE	19/05/93	D/W	8,9	2	204B/D	Reliable	Good
579	Kadyamukonde	Kadyamukon			DUTCH	DDF	14/06/95	B/H	78	16		Reliable	Good
580	Kadyamukonde	Nyamutera			DUTCH	DDF	08/06/95	B/H	57	16	0,40L/S	Reliable	Good
581	Sabamba	Sabamba	0470176	8044024	DUTCH	DDF	15/06/95	B/H	78	16	0,20L/S	Reliable	Good
582	Mazarura	Mangosho			DUTCH	DDF	09/06/95	B/H	60	16	0,87L/S	Reliable	Good
592	Nyamutowera	Tombwe			C/CARE	C/CARE	07/04/93	D/W	12	3	106B/D	Reliable	Good
593	Nyamutowera	Chirambanhungo			C/CARE	C/CARE	14/04/93	D/W	10	2	250B/D	Reliable	Good
631	Shapure	Shapure project	0454475	8034665	ITDG	DDF	24/05/97	B/H	60	15	2,0l/s		
706	Mazarura	Nyanhongo	1732D2	VR635381	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	03/08/88	B/H	45	12	1,2l/s	Reliable	Good
762	Nyamutowera 2	Muuyu	1732D2	VR611432	DUTCH	DDF	28/10/92	D/W	8	2	150B/D	Reliable	Good
769	Nyamutowera 1	Kaguyu	1732D2	VR539396	SAFIRE	W&JACK	1995	B/H	40	8		Vandalised	Good
836	Nyagwande	Nyagwande	0454200	80353100	CARITAS			B/H	60	18		Reliable	Good
865	Nyamutowera	Kaguvi	1732 D2		CHINA AID	CICIETC	25/08/16	B/H	68	18		Reliable	Good

907	Kadyamukonde	Kadyamukonde	0463037	8046451	China aid	China	06/10/19	B/H	60			Reliable	good

WARD 8 NYAUTARE

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD l/s/B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
33	Katuta	St Monica, P. Sch.	0464574	8026239	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60	15	0,36L/S	Reliable	Good
34	Sadomba	St Patricks P. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	14	0,4l/s	Reliable	Good
35	Mapara	Mapara			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	03/08/90	B/H	40	10	1,34l/s	Reliable	Good
36	Chibaya	Chibaya			C/CARE	DDF	07/02/91	B/H	60	14	0,8l/s	Reliable	Good
37	Katuta	Nyautare Sec. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	60	14	0,81l/s	Reliable	Good
38	Saruchera	Nyautare clinic			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	17	5	0,84l/s	Reliable	Good
39	Musongwe	Musongwe			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1990	B/H	50	10	0,68l/s	Reliable	Good
40	Saruchera	Madhora	0462242	8030606	C/CARE	DDF	28/01/91	B/H	38	12	0,59l/s	Reliable	Good
41	Saruchera	Saruchera			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	45	10	0,17l/s	Reliable	Good
42	Saruchera	Nyamarengedza			C/CARE	DDF	07/04/91	B/H	54	10	0,46l/s	Reliable	Good
43	Tsvito	Tsvito P. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1984	B/H	60	14	0,37l/s	Reliable	Good
44	Samatinha	Samatinha B/C			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	45	12	0,66l/s	Reliable	Good
45	Samatinha	Samatinha P. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	45	12	0,44l/s	Reliable	Good
47	Chipika	Nyabombwe B/C	0462482	8028938	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	65	14	0,72l/s	Reliable	Good
247	Katsatse	James	0466399	8020858	C/CARE	C/CARE	23/09/92	D/W	30,5	9	181B/D	Reliable	Good
248	Katsatse	Nyangoro			C/CARE	C/CARE	15/04/92	D/W	21	5	241B/D	Reliable	Good
249	Katsatse	Chikwizu			C/CARE	C/CARE	26/11/92	D/W	13	3	163B/D	Reliable	Good
250	Katuta	Katuta 1			C/CARE	C/CARE	09/10/92	D/W	19,3	6	400B/D	Reliable	Good

251	Katuta	Farirai Bhande			C/CARE	C/CARE	09/10/91	D/W	17	5	161B/D	Seasonal	Good
252	Chibaya	Gamba			C/CARE	C/CARE	25/11/91	D/W	18,8	5	150B/D	Low	Good
253	Nyamubarwa	Chirangeni			DUTCH	DDF	26/10/93	D/W	13	4	186B/D	Reliable	Good
254	Saruchera	Nyatando	1732D3	VR620229	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/10/91	D/W	22	6	94B/D	Low	Good
255	Saruchera	Nyahurekure	1732D3	VR603312	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	29	8	80B/D	Seasonal	Good
256	Saruchera	Mutorahuku 1	1732D3	VR619289	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	10	3	126 B/D	Reliable	Good
257	Mapenda	Mutorahuku 2	1732D3	VR616281	DUTCH	DDF	01/02/94	D/W	9	2	79 B/D	Reliable	Good
260	Katuta	Sarudzai	1732D3	VR589253	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	10	3	21 B/D	Seasonal	Good
261	Katuta	Tungunika	1732D3	VR	DUTCH	DDF	29/10/93	D/W		3		Reliable	Good
262	Nyakujipa	Kubatana	1732D3	VR707294	DUTCH	DDF	25/10/93	D/W	10	3	182B/D	Reliable	Good
266	Tsvito 1	Shungu	1732D3	VR554293	Dutch	DDF		D/W	18	5		Reliable	Good
267	Tsvito 2	Tsvito 2	1732D3	VR554283	C/CARE	C/CARE	26/10/91	D/W	21	6	96B/D	Low	Good
268	Manhimanzi	Farai 1	1732D3	Vr554298	C/Care	C/CARE	09/10/91	D/W	5	1,5	150 B/D	Reliable	Good
269	Manhimanzi	Gwangwandiza 1	1732D3	VR569294	C//CARE	C/CARE	26/10/92	D/W	12	3	123 B/D	Low	Good
374	Sadomba	Sadomba	1732D3	VR661282	W/BANK	DDF	13/06/94	B/H	60	16	0,47L/S	Reliable	Good
375	Katuta	Katuta ii	1732D3	VR634259	W/BANK	DDF	28/08/94	B/H	60	16	0,47L/S	Reliable	Good
376	Manhimanzi	Matinha B/Camp	1732D3	VR543292	GITEC	DDF	11/07/95	B/H	72	10	0,4L/S	Reliable	Good
594	Tsvito	Chinyerere	1732	VR582254	DUTCH	DDF	20/07/95	D/W	22	7	120B/D	Collapsed	Good
632	Samatinha	Farai ii	1732D1	VR547306	Safire	W/JACK	10/95	B/H	40	10		Reliable	Good
837	Manhimanzi	Manhimanzi	1732D3	VR555293	CARITAS			B/H	60	19		Reliable	Good
864	Tsvito 2	Gwangwandiza			China	CICIE	24/08/16	B/H	45	10		Reliable	Good

					Aid	TC							
920	Samatinha	Samatinha sec school			CDF			B/H					Good

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/ SUNK BY	DATE DRLLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TESY YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
119	Mandidewa					DDF	1986	B/H	60	14	0,39l/s	Reliable	Good
120	Munembe					C/CARE	15/05/91	D/W	14	4	46B/D	Low	Good
121	Munembe					C/CARE	14/03/91	D/W	16	5	86B/D	Reliable	Good
122	Mandidewa	Kushinga			C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	18	6	107B/D	Reliable	Good
123	Kambudzi	Kambudzi rest camp	0485857	8034390	C/CARE	C/CARE	13/05/91	B/H	47	14	1,30L/S	Low	Good
124	Kambudzi	Tafara			C/CARE	C/CARE	15/08/94	D/W	13	4	135B/D	Reliable	Good
125	Dzimano	Tatenda	0486193	8035762	C/CARE	C/CARE	15/08/91	D/W	25,7	7	33B/D	Reliable	Good

126	*Dzimano*	*Kambudzi p. sch*	*0487141*	*8036522*	*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*1985*	*B/H*	*34*	*11*		*Reliable*	*Good*
127	*Sanyatwe*	*Pabomho*	*0486576*	*8027897*			*1985*	*DW*	*3*	*1*		*Reliable*	*Good*
194	*Sakarombe*	*Sakarombe*	*1732D4*	*VR843385*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*12/03/92*	*D/W*	*17*	*5*	*69B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
311	*Sakarombe*	*Kambudzi B/C*	*1732D4*	*VR853365*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*24/04/92*	*D/W*	*18*	*5*	*139B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
312	*Sakarombe*	*Chituta*	*1732D4*	*VR852352*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*24/06/92*	*D/W*	*7,3*	*2*	*250B/D*	*Low*	*Good*
313	*Sanyatwe*	*Kagore P. Sch.*	*0485675*	*8028776*	*GOZ/PSIP*	*DDF*	*1985*	*B/H*	*45*	*14*	*0,47L/S*	*Reliable*	*Good*
315	*Nyamande*	*Nyamande*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*06/05/91*	*D/W*	*22*	*6*	*124B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
316	*Nyanzuma*	*Nyanzuma*	*0485658*	*8039410*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*09/05/91*	*D/W*	*10*	*3*	*300B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
319	*Mususa*	*Mususa*	*0485857*	*8040570*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*07/05/91*	*D/W*	*11*	*3*	*180B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
321	*Mandidewa*	*Jangisheni*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*22/06/93*	*D/W*	*18*	*5*	*43B/D*	*Low*	*Good*
322	*Mandidewa*	*Masimba*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*10/09/92*	*D/W*	*15*	*4*	*128B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
324	*Munembe*	*Nyatsanga P.Sc 1*	*0478371*	*8038614*	*GENESIS F.*	*DDF*	*08/93*	*B/H*	*60*	*15*	*0,69L/S*	*Reliable*	*Good*
325	*Kambudzi*	*Ruzawe*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*14/05/91*	*D/W*	*12*	*3*	*134B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
326	*Kambudzi*	*Mukute*	*0468774*	*7797965*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*26/03/91*	*D/W*	*16,4*	*3*	*109B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
331	*Garafa*	*Bingura*	*0488000*	*8030667*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*18/05/91*	*B/H*	*36*	*10*	*0,74L/S*	*Reliable*	*Good*
332	*Sakarombe*	*Ngururu*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*21,3*			*Low*	*Good*
350	*Munembe*	*Biyata*	*0480873*	*8041822*	*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*08/03/93*	*D/W*	*21*	*6*	*250B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
353	*Munembe*	*Nyausika*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*18*	*5*	*14B/D*	*Low*	*Good*
357	*Munembe*	*Nyadorwe*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*11*	*3*	*256B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
358	*Kambudzi*	*Magute*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*12,5*	*4*	*10B/D*	*Low*	*Good*
359	*Nyamande*	*Konambira*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*		*D/W*	*23*	*7*	*67B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*
595	*Munembe*	*Ruzinga*			*C/CARE*	*C/CARE*	*06/08/91*	*D/W*	*15*	*4*	*55B/D*	*Reliable*	*Good*

597	***Mususa***	***Majekacheka***	***0484696***	***8043077***	***C/CARE***	***C/CARE***		***D/W***	***19***	***5***	***100B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
623	***Satuku***	***Nyatewe***			***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***23/04/96***	***D/W***	***6,5***	***2***	***100B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
638	***Mandidewa***	***Mutunduru***	***0483171***	***8042216***	***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***24/04/96***	***B/H***	***42***	***10***	***0,06L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
639	***Sanyatwe***	***Kumboedza***			***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***27/04/96***	***B/H***	***42***	***10***	***0,04L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
693	***Satuku***	***Gwiji***			***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***22/04/96***	***B/H***	***52***	***12***	***3,0L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
694	***Kambudzi***	***Kambudzi clinic***	***0485816***	***8034473***	***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***21/04/96***	***B/H***	***84***	***12***	***4,0L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
695	***Tungunu***	***Zete***			***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***24/04/97***	***D/W***	***12,2***	***3***	***180B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
696	***Mutsikamahwe***	***Nyamangura***			***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***23/05/97***	***D/W***	***7,1***	***2***	***151B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
701	***Garafa***	***Nhandare***			***C/CARE***	***C/CARE***	***20/05/90***	***D/W***	***25***	***3,5***	***240B/D***	***Reliable***	***Good***
737	***Nyanzuma***	***Nyanzuma ii***	***0484796***	***8040639***	***DUTCH***	***DDF***	***26/10/01***	***B/H***	***49***	***10***	***2L/S***	***Reliable***	***Good***
867	***Kambudzi***	***Kambudzi sec***			***CHINA AID***	***CICIETC***	***28/08/16***	***B/H***	***48***	***12***		***Reliable***	***Good***
871	***Sakarombe***	***Tafara***			***CHINA AID***	***CICIETC***	***02/09/16***	***B/H***	***72***	***20***		***Reliable***	***good***
887	***Sanyatwe***	***Kagore B/C***	***1732D2***	***VR858291***	***GOZ/PSIP***	***DDF***	***31/12/16***	***B/H***				***reliable***	***Good***
895	***Tafaranazvo***	***Dzimano***	***0486156***	***8036109***	***China aid***	***china***	***24/09/19***	***B/H***	***67***			***Reliable***	***Good***
897	***Madambo***	***Kambudzi***	***0486517***	***8035017***	***China aid***	***china***	***25/09/19***	***B/H***	***45***			***reliable***	***good***
916	***Nyambiti***	***Garafa***	***0488082***	***8029772***	***China aid***	***china***	***20/10/19***	***B/H***	***45***			***Reliable***	***good***
918	***Munembe***	***Munembe***			***China aid***	***china***	***23/10/19***	***B/H***	***48***			***reliable***	***good***
941	***Mandidewa***	***Dambakupetwa P/S***			***M/Corps***	***Blue/Gold***	***02/07/21***	***B/H***	***51m***	***12***	***1l/s***	***Reliable***	***Good***

WARD 10 NYADOWA/SABVURE

W/P NO	*VILLAGE NAME*	*WATER POINT NAME*	*GRID REF*	*MAP NUMBER*	*FUNDED BY*	*DRILLED / SUNK BY*	*DATE DRILLED/ SUNK*	*W/P TYPE*	*DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES*	*NO OF PIPES FITTED*	*TEST YIELD L/S B/D*	*RELIABILITY*	*WATER QUALITY*
338	*Takondekana*	*Takondekana i*	*1732D4*	*VR940400*	*C/CARE*	*W&JACK*	*15/04/91*	*B/H*	*51*	*13*	*2,9l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
340	*Nyabanga [b]*	*Mutoramhunze*	*1732D4*	*VR935355*	*DUTCH*	*DDF*	*1995*	*B/H*	*70*	*14*		*Reliable*	*Good*
376	*Nyagweta*	*Nyakudziwanza*	*1732D2*	*VR973405*	*DUTCH*	*DDF*	*03/03/93*	*B/H*	*60*	*10*	*0,81l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
377	*Sabvure*	*Sabvure clinic*	*1732D2*	*VR969412*	*GOZ/PSIP*	*DWD*		*B/H*	*60*	*9*	*1,17l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*
378	*Sabvure*	*Sabvure i*	*1732D2*	*VR949419*	*DUTCH*	*DDF*	*09/03/93*	*D/W*	*10*	*3*		*Reliable*	*Good*
379	*Nyagweta*	*Nyagweta 1*	*1732D*	*VR98239*	*DUTCH*	*DDF*		*B/H*	*60*	*9*	*0,72l/s*	*Reliable*	*Good*

			2	6									
380	Sabvure	Nyamhute i	1732D 2	VR955433	DUTCH	DDF	01/02/93	B/H	45	11	0,72l/s	Reliable	Good
383	Masaya	Masaya P. Sch.	1732D 2	VR933392	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	60	14	0,50l/s	Reliable	Rusty
384	Sabvure	Sabvure B/C	1732D 2	VR967416	DUTCH	DDF	10/02/93	B/H	45	10	0,90L/S	Reliable	Good
385	Mandigora	Tichafara	1732D 4	VR921383	C/CARE	W&JACK	06/04/91	B/H	65	12	2,6L/S	Reliable	Good
421	Masaya	Masaya	1732D 4	VR951396	GOZ	ADF	1957	D/W	18	5,5		Reliable	Good
424	Mandigora	Mandigora	1732D 4	VR915385	C/CARE	C/CARE	16/12/91	D/W		3	149 B/D	Reliable	Good
425	Nyabanga (a)	Zvikomborero	1732D 4	VR922339	C/CARE	C/CARE	17/12/91	D/W	11,8	3,5	241B/D	Reliable	Good

426	Nyabanga [b]	Nyakatawa	1732D 4	VR944366	C/CARE	C/CARE	11/12/91	D/W	9	4	130B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
427	Nyanhongo	Nyanhongo	1732D 4	VR899352	C/CARE	C/CARE	07/12/91	D/W	12,9	4		RELIABLE	GOOD
428	Nyabanga	Tsambanhena	1732D 2	VR929343	DUTCH	DDF	1995	B/H	60	3		RELIABLE	GOOD
429	Nyanhongo	Nyadowa dip tank	1732D 2	VR899355	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		D/W	14	11		RELIABLE	GOOD
430	Masaya	Masaya	1732D 4	VR954396	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	10		RELIABLE	GOOD
431	Sabvure	Sabvure ii	1732D 2	VR953415	F.E.S.	DDF	25/02/93	B/H	60	3		RELIABLE	GOOD
432	Sabvure	Nyamhute iii	1732D 2	VR955431	DUTCH	DDF	25/02/93	D/W	12	2		RELIABLE	GOOD
433	Nyagweta	Nyahanga	1732D 2	VR994394	DUTCH	DDF	16/08/93	D/W	8	2	189B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
434	Matasva	Matasva	1732D 2	VR973417	DUTCH	DDF	07/05/93	D/W	8,5	2		RELIABLE	GOOD
435	Matasva	Nyabawu	1732D 2	VR983415	DUTCH	DDF	27/09/93	D/W	8,5	4	140B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
436	Sabvure	Sabvure iii	1732D 2	VR959413	DUTCH	DDF	22/09/93	D/W	14,3	2,5	85B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
437	Mazumba	Nyamupinimidz	1733C	WR0083	DUTCH	DDF	22/06/93	D/W	8,2	2		RELIABL	GOOD

		a	1	88								E	
438	Nyagweta	Nyagweta ii	1732D 2	VR97740 3	DUTCH	DDF	27/05/93	D/W	9	2	132B/D	RELIABL E	GOOD
439	Sabvure	Sabvure iv	1732D 2	VR96741 2	DUTCH	DDF	30/09/93	D/W	8.5	3	140B/D	RELIABL E	GOOD
440	Matasva	Sabvure P. Sch i	1732D 2	VR97241 6	DUTCH	DDF	06/06/93	D/W	14.6	3	140B/D	RELIABL E	GOOD
441	Matasva	Matasva ii	1732D 2	VR96341 3	DUTCH	DDF		D/W		8	60B/D	RELIABL E	GOOD
442	Sabvure	Nyachinjiri	1732D 2	VR95544 6	DUTCH	DDF	02/02/91	D/W	11,2	21	0,40L/S	RELIABL E	GOOD
523	Takondekan a	Takondekana ii	1732D 4	VR95539 6	DUTCH	DDF	08/05/95	B/H	60	18		RELIABL E	GOOD
550	Mutetwa	Mutetwa	1732D 4	VR89031 5	DUTCH	DDF	24/03/95	B/H	80	16		RELIABL E	GOOD
555	Nyagadza	Nyagadza	1732D 4	VR89431 8	DUTCH	DDF	29/03/95	B/H	63	14		RELIABL E	GOOD
556	Mandigora	Kundambira	1732D 4	VR90938 9	DUTCH	DDF	27/03/95	B/H	55	21		RELIABL E	GOOD
557	Nyamakupe i	Nyamakupe ii	04914 47	8037374	DUTCH	DDF	26/03/95	B/H	72	18		RELIABL E	RUSTY
558	Sagwidza	Sagwidza	1732D 4	VR89734 6	DUTCH	DDF	29/03/95	B/H	100	8		RELIABL E	GOOD
568	Guta	Guta	1732D 4	VR89233 1	DUTCH	DDF	12/04/95	B/H	75	16		RELIABL E	GOOD
598	Sabvure	Nyamhute ii	1732D 2	VR95642 9	F.E.S.	DDF	10/03/92	B/H	50	3		RELIABL E	GOOD
599	Nyabanga ii	Maronge/zuvara bud	1732D 4	VR95536 8	DUTCH	DDF	1995	B/H	60	18		RELIABL E	GOOD
600	Nyabanga i	Nyamaguhwa	1732D 2	VR93033 5	C/CARE	C/CARE	10/10/92	D/W	12	3	180B/D	RELIABL E	GOOD
710	Sabvure	Sabvure P. Sch ii	1732D 2	VR96541 8	GOZ/RCD F	DDF	03/06/99	B/H	74	18	0,20L/S	RELIABL E	GOOD
805	Nyamakupe i	Nyamakupe i	1732D 2	VR91936 3	C/CARE	C/CARE		D/W	13,5	3		RELIABL E	GOOD
825	Nyamhute	Nyachinjiri Project	1732D 2	VR95349 5	ALOZ	AGATEC H	2010	B/H	45	13		RELIABL E	GOOD
826	Sabvure	Kuwadzana project	1732D 2	VR95541 4	ALOZ	AGATEC H	2010	B/H	45	13		RELIABL E	GOOD
827	Takondekan	Takondekana	1732D	VR95439	ALOZ	AGATEC	2010	B/H	45	13		RELIABL	GOOD

	a	project	2	5		H						E	
828	Nyamakupe	Nyamakupe Project	1732D 2	VR911387	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	40	12		RELIABLE	GOOD
829	Sagwidza	Sagwidza Project	1732D 2	VR922341	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H				RELIABLE	GOOD
830	Guta	Tatenda project	1732D 2	VR886329	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H				RELIABLE	GOOD
900	Nyanhongo	Nyanhongo	048965 1	8034074	China aid	China	28/09/19	B/H	57			Reliable	Good
952	Mutetwa	Mutetwa Pry Sch			UNICEF	B/GOLD	2021	B/H	60	12	0,58l/s	Reliable	GOOD

WARD 11 NYAKOMBA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO O F PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S/B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
386	Mutukumira	Kudzanai	1732D 4	WR007346	F.E.S.	DDF	12/11/92	B/H	65	9	0,39l/s	Reliable	GOOD
387	Mutandakamwe	Dandadzi p. sch.	1732D 4	VR954306	GOZ/PSIP	ASHTECH.	22/08/92	B/H	60	11	0,58l/s	Reliable	GOOD
388	Nyamutenha	Simukai	0502176	8036447	DUTCH	DDF	10/03/94	B/H	63	11	0,75l/s	Reliable	GOOD
389	Mutukumira	Mutukumira	0499574	8034632	DUTCH	DDF	10/03/94	B/H	31	8	0,68l/s	Reliable	GOOD
390	Mutanga	Chibvuri	0497025	8032592	DUTCH	DDF	10/03/94	B/H	42	13	0,67l/s	Reliable	GOOD
391	Bariri	Nyamukute			DUTCH	DDF	08/03/94	B/H	45	11	0,67l/s	Reliable	GOOD
392	Bariri	Chikuti			DUTCH	DDF	04/03/94	B/H	72	14	0,57l/s	Reliable	GOOD
393	Dandadzi	Madhora	0495959	8026887	DUTCH	DDF	10/03/94	B/H	50	13	0,70l/s	Reliable	GOOD
394	Chatindo	Ruware	0498193	8035119	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	03/03/94	B/H	85	23	0,40l/s	Reliable	GOOD
395	Chatindo	Chatindo sec i	1732D 4	VR985352	F.E.S.	DDF		B/H	60	9	0,14l/s	Collapsed	GOOD
396	Nyagwaya	Nyachere	0499670	8033025	F.E.S.	DDF	09/02/93	B/H	60	13	0,43l/s	Reliable	GOOD

397	Bariri	Choo	0500819	8034800	DUTCH	DDF	09/02/93	B/H	65	10	0,81l/s	Reliable	GOOD
437	Mazumba	Nyamupinimidza				DDF		D/W	8,3	2		Seasonal	Dry
448	Dandadzi	Mwarazi/Dandadzi			DUTCH	DDF	23/08/94	D/W	29	8	100B/D	Reliable	GOOD
449	Mutanga	Urombo			DUTCH	DDF	16/08/94	D/W	29	9	80B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
450	Taziwa	Mwarazi			DUTCH	DDF	16/08/94	D/W	29	8	146B/D	Reliable	GOOD
545	Chatindo ii	Nyaminya			DUTCH	DDF	01/02/95	D/W	15	4	79B/D	Reliable	GOOD
569	Chatindo	Munyaka			DUTCH	DDF	17/10/94	D/W	17,5	5	122B/D	Reliable	GOOD
601	Chatindo	Nyamukute ii			DUTCH	DDF	30/01/95	D/W	15	4	86B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
602	Mazumba	Nyatsawe	1732D4	WR001372	DUTCH	DDF	23/03/95	D/W	22	7	260B/D	Reliable	GOOD
655	Chatindo	Chatindo P.Sc.	0498498	8034162	JAICA	DDF	17/03/96	B/H	33	10	0,9l/s	Reliable	GOOD
686	Chatindo	Chatindo Sec Sch. Ii	1732D4	VR986353	JAICA	DDF	19/03/96	B/H	42	10	0,07l/s	Reliable	GOOD
831	Mutukumira	Mutukumira project	1732D4	WR005344	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	56	14		Reliable	GOOD
832	Mazumba	Kubatana project	1732D4	WR000371	ALOZ	AGATECH	2010	B/H	40	12		Reliable	GOOD
856	Chatindo	Chatindo clinic	1732D4	WR	GOZ/PSIP	MWD		B/H				Reliable	GOOD
869	Mutandakamwe	Karudzi	1732D4	VR953306	CHINA AID	CICIETC	30/08/16	B/H	42	9		Reliable	Good
901	Chapambauka	Chapambauka	0495811	8031481	China aid	China	29/09/19	B/H	49			reliable	Good

WARD 12 NYAMAROPA

399	Sanyadowa	Masekesa	0491783	8022471	DUTCH	DDF	09/10/94	B/H	65	10	0,81L/S	Reliable	GOOD
400	Bumhira	Nyambara/Canaan			DUTCH	DDF	10/03/94	B/H	55	10	0,73L/S	Reliable	GOOD
401	Sanyamaropa	Nyamaropa R/Camp			GOZ/PSIP	DWD	1979	B/H	60	12	1,18L/S	Reliable	GOOD
402	Samungure	Mangondo			DUTCH	DDF	16/03/9	B/H	65	13	0,81L/S	Reliable	GOOD

							4						
403	Nyabasa	Nyamatemb Matasa			DUTCH	DDF	16/03/94	B/H	55	12	0,98L/S	Reliable	GOOD
404	Sanyamaropa	Maburaukano			DUTCH	DDF	12/03/94	B/H	60	13	0,68L/S	Reliable	GOOD
405	Samungure	Magaba			DUTCH	DDF	13/03/94	B/H	55	16	0,84L/S	Reliable	GOOD
406	Sanyadowa	Sanyamaropa P. Sch.	0494476	8022783	F.E.S.	DDF	09/11/92	B/H	60	9	0,48L/S	Reliable	GOOD
407	Bumhira	Bumhira P. Sch.			W/BANK	DWD	22/06/94	B/H	60	18	0,68L/S	Reliable	GOOD
408	Samungure	Bumhira Sec. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	54	12	0,74L/S	Reliable	GOOD
409	Karima	Choo			F.E.S.	ASHTEC	08/11/92	B/H	60	9	0,68L/S	Reliable	GOOD
559	Samungure	Muteme			DUTCH	DDF	06/03/95	B/H	60	10	0,70L/S	Reliable	GOOD
560	Nyabasa	Nyawanji			DUTCH	DDF	08/03/95	B/H	48	15	0,65L/S	Reliable	GOOD
561	Nyabasa	Dombo			DUTCH	DDF	04/03/95	B/H	60	12	0,70L/S	Reliable	GOOD
562	Bumhira	Nyaruwaka			DUTCH	DDF	13/03/95	B/H	60	17	0,47L/S	Reliable	GOOD
563	Gondokondo	Gondokondo			DUTCH	DDF	15/03/95	B/H	96	13	0.70L/S	Reliable	GOOD
566	Manyaira	Mandiwanzira			DUTCH	DDF	15/03/95	B/H	78	16	0,70L/S	Reliable	GOOD
567	Sadazi	Mutoto			DUTCH	DDF	12/03/95	B/H	60	11	0,72L/S	Reliable	GOOD
747	Mandikwaza	Kumboedza			DUTCH	NRDC	20/02/02	D/W	13,3	4	60B/D	Low	GOOD
868	Mandikwaza	Mhanje			China aid	CICIETC	29/08/16	B/H	48	15	Reliable	GOOD	

WARD 13 NYAMUBARAWANDA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S /B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
381	Samanyika	Samanyika 1	1732D4	VR862220	DUTCH	DDF	18/05/95	B/H	65	18	0,22L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
411	Sanzvenga	Kushinga	1732D4	VR894204	DUTCH	DDF	05/04/94	B/H	60	14	0,68L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
412	Manyau	Nyahurungo	1732D4	VR833218	W/BANK	DDF	03/06/94	B/H	54	12	1,35L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
447	Matiza	Ngaringari/Batanai	1732D4	VR840200	DUTCH	DDF	21/05/95	B/H	60	12	0,22L/S	RELIABLE	RUSTY
549	Ruwende	Ruwende	1732D4	VR865245	DUTCH	DDF	31/03/95	B/H	60	15		RELIABLE	RUSTY
552	Samanyika	Kasipiti	1732D4	VR850227	DUTCH	DDF	18/05/95	B/H	66	18	0,15L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
575	Samanyika	Samanyika iii	1732D4	VR843228	DUTCH	DDF	24/04/95	D/W	8,5	2	125B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
588	Manyau	Manyau	1732D4	VR835211	DUTCH	DDF	25/07/95	DW	10,5	3	150B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
603	Mawadza	Mawadza	1732D4	VR870231	DUTCH	DDF	23/08/95	D/W	14,5	4	67B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
717	Chidokori	Ndombo	1732D4	VR822223	DUTCH	DDF	25/10/00	D/W	5,6	1,5	121B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
721	Samanyika	Nyarumwe	1732D4	VR884212	DUTCH	DDF	15/11/00	B/H	50	15	0,07L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
730	Nyaruwaka	Maoresa	1732D4	VR886252	DUTCH	DDF	20/05/01	B/H	55	15	3,0L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
770	Mawadza	Ruwende 1	1732D4	VR883259	DUTCH	DDF	10/05/95	D/W	14,5	4	127B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
801	Ruwende	Regina Market	1732D4	VR875247	DUTCH	NRDC	31/01/03	D/W	19,6	6		RELIABLE	SMELLY
849	Samanyika	Samanyika school	1732D4		DOMCCP		2015	B/H					
866	Sanzvenga	Sanzvenga	1732D4	VR915200	CHINA AID	CICIETC	26/08/16	B/H	48	15		RELIABLE	GOOD

WARD 14 TABUDIRIRA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	COORDINATES		FUNDED BY	DRILLED SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S /B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
			Southings	Eastings									
345	Mutemararo	Tendanayi	0489359	8013355	DUTCH	DDF	02/12/95	D/W	10	4	125B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
410	Magadu	Sanzvenga P.Sc.	0492190	8019087	W/BANK	DWD	1994	B/H	50	12	2,55L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
413	Ngawagare	Nyamhanda dip tank	0490448	8013083	DUTCH	DDF	1990	B/H	46	8	0,70L/S	RELIABLE	RUSTY
546	Marugumisa	Muchakata	0490996	8016924	DUTCH	DDF	12/02/95	B/H	54	14	0,50L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
547	Udinge	Tendanayi ii	0489315	8014230	DUTCH	DDF	10/02/95	B/H	54	12	0,68L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
548	Masangwi	Hondo i	0490121	8011237	DUTCH	DDF	11/02/95	B/H	54	14	0,68L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
572	Masangwi	Hondo ii	0489716	8012130	DUTCH	DDF	23/09/95	D/W	9.9	3	260B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
604	Magadu	Chitepo/Musoni	0494156	8019174	DUTCH	DDF	24/03/95	D/W	10	3	300B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
697	Mukuwira	Gwinyayi	0480120	8016924	DUTCH	DDF	15/04/97	B/H	58	12	0,25L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
698	Hamunakwadi	Batanai	0487251	8015045	DUTCH	DDF	17/04/97	B/H	58	12	5,5L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
699	Magadu	Muonde	0494674	8020018	DUTCH	DDF	19/04/97	B/H	58	12	4,0L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
700	Marugumisa	Chidapakati	0490054	8018835	DUTCH	DDF	27/04/97	B/H	52	12	4,5L/S	RELIABLE	RUSTY
702	Murengami	Chenaimwanatsa	0486836	8016890	DUTCH	DDF	21/06/97	B/H	54	12	1,5L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
720	Hamunakwadi	Mahobo	0488020	8015111	DUTCH	DDF	11/11/00	B/H	50	15	0,06L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
722	Marugumisa	Chiwota	0490327	8015506	DUTCH	DDF	17/11/00	B/H	50	11		RELIABLE	GOOD
723	Ngawagare	Magute	0491939	8013703	DUTCH	DDF	19/12/00	D/W	10,7	1,5	137B/D	RELIABLE	GOOD
736	Magadu	Gaerezi	04949	8019174	DUTCH	DDF	13/10/01	B/H	55	12	2,05L/S	RELIABL	GOOD

			32									E	
848	Ngawagare	Nyamhanda B/C			GOZ	MWD						RELIABLE	GOOD
953	Samanyika	Samanyika Pry Sec			UNICEF	B/GOLD	2021	B/H	53	12	0,50l/s	RELIABLE	GOOD

WARD 15 TOMBO/BENDE

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED / SUNK BY	DATE DRIILED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
617	Mukwekwe	Chigwande	1832B2	VR893074	DUTCH	DDF	11/01/96	B/H	42	13	0,38l/s	Reliable	GOOD
618	Mukwekwe	Mukwekwe	1832B2	VR886069	DUTCH	DDF	10/01/96	B/H	52	16	0,4l/s	Reliable	GOOD
619	Ziko	Batanai	1832B2	VR874056	DUTCH	DDF	14/01/96	B/H	42	13	0,16l/s	Reliable	GOOD
620	Ziko	Kasambo	1832B2	VR875076	DUTCH	DDF	13/01/96	B/H	48	14	0,14l/s	Reliable	GOOD
621	Mutamba	Pemberero	1832B2	VR924056	DUTCH	DDF	15/03/96	B/H	60	11	0,8l/s	Reliable	GOOD
622	Ziko	Muhonde	1832B2	VR	DUTCH	DDF	27/03/96	D/W	11	3	76B/D	Reliable	GOOD
626	Mutamba	Nyanhete	1732B2	VR913128	DUTCH	DDF	01/04/96	D/W	21,3	6	107B/D	Reliable	GOOD
627	Kunyarimwe	Chitorozi	1732D4	VR868100	DUTCH	DDF	24/04/96	D/W	16,7	3	131B/D	Reliable	GOOD
628	Ziko	Nyahanga	1732D4	VR839059	DUTCH	DDF	27/03/96	D/W	14	3	203B/D	Reliable	GOOD
629	Kunyarimwe	Nyatsunzuru	1832B2	VR846095	DUTCH	DDF	25/04/96	B/H	42	9	0,10l/s	Reliable	GOOD
630	Bika	Mataka	1832B2	VR923049	DUTCH	DDF	28/05/96	D/W	17	4	81B/D	Reliable	GOOD
657	Matema	Zvikomborero	1832B2	VR844025	DUTCH	DDF	14/07/96	B/H	42	10	2.0L/S	Reliable	GOOD
661	Mutamba	Nyasiri	1732D4	VR908108	DUTCH	DDF	23/09/96	D/W	13,5	4	110B/D	Reliable	GOOD
671	Muwi	Kutambudzika	1832B2	VR888049	DUTCH	DDF	20/05/96	B/H	54	12	1,5l/s	Reliable	GOOD

692	Sereko	Tonho	1832A 1	VR87908 2	DUTCH	DDF	28/05/97	D/W	8,2	2	170B/D	Reliable	GOOD
703	Muwi	Kuwirirana	1832B 2	VR87404 7	DUTCH	DDF	02/07/97	D/W	14	4	64B/D	Reliable	GOOD
704	Muwi	Kubatana	1832B 2	VR88704 2	DUTCH	DDF	02/07/97	D/W	15,1	4	108B/D	Reliable	GOOD
705	Madongond a	Tabatana	1832B 2	VR81409 7	DUTCH	DDF	02/07/97	D/W	17,5	5,5	123B/D	Reliable	GOOD
718	Sereko	Nyagota	1832B 2	VQ86307 4	DUTCH	DDF	30/10/00	B/H	61	15	2l/s	low	GOOD
719	Muwi	Nyamatirori	1832B 2	VQ89309 5	DUTCH	DDF	08/11/00	B/H	73	17	0,5l/s	Reliable	GOOD
724	Ziko	Kutenderana	1832B 2	VQ84405 8	DUTCH	NRDC	19/12/00	D/W	13	4	111B/D	Reliable	GOOD
725	Mutamba	Nyakasikana	1732D 4	VR92312 6	DUTCH	NRDC	24/05/01	D/W	7	2		Low	GOOD
726	Muwi	Musambidzi	1832B 2	VQ90906 5	DUTCH	NRDC	19/02/01	D/W	19,5	6	180B/D	Reliable	GOOD
727	Muwi	Ndawasha	1832B 2	VQ88501 6	DUTCH	NRDC	13/06/01	D/W	18	5		Low	GOOD
728	Nyamupa.	Nyamhanje	1832B 2	VR85008 0	DUTCH	NRDC	22/05/01	D/W	19	6	Low	Seasonal	GOOD
729	Ziko	Crossdale Sec. S	1832B 2	VR87707 5	DUTCH	NRDC	10/05/01	B/H	55	16	1.5l/s	Reliable	GOOD
804	Matema	Matema Pry. Sch.	1832B 2	VR83902 8	African Methodis t	Global Outreac h	2004	B/H	27	8		Reliable	GOOD

WARD 16 RUCHERA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBE R	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYP E	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRS	NO OF PIPES FITTE D	TEST YIELD l/s B/D	RELIABILI TY	WATER QUALITY
528	Gopito	Village 15A	04540 86	8000972	GOZ	DRD		B/H	42	5		Reliable	Good
529	Gopito	Village 15b	1832B 1	VR52397 4	GOZ	DRD		B/H	24	7		Reliable	Good
530	Kunaka	Village 16 a	1832B 1	VR54301 1	GOZ	DRD		B/H	30	6		Reliable	Good

531	Kunaka	Ruchera P.S. /VI 16B	1832B1	VQ523980	GOZ	DRD		B/H		7		Reliable	Good
532	Nyatsanza	Village 17 a	1832B1	VQ500983	GOZ	DRD		B/H	42	12		Reliable	Good
533	Nyagwawa	Village 18a	1832B1	VQ473964	GOZ	DRD		B/H	40,5	12		Reliable	Good
534	Nyapfukwe	Village31	1832B1	VQ490941	GOZ	DRD		B/H	30	6		Reliable	Good
535	Nyagura	Village 32a	1832B1	VR533932	GOZ	DRD		D/W	7	2		Low	Good
536	Mutamba	Village 32 b	1832B1	VQ520941	GOZ	DRD		D/W	9,7	2		Reliable	Good
537	Sarutsodzo	Village 33 a	1832B1	VQ553975	GOZ	DRD		D/W	8	2		Reliable	Good
538	Doroweza	Village 34	1832B1	VQ563944	GOZ	DRD		B/H	60	13		Reliable	Good
539	Ruchera	Village 35 a	1832B1	VQ490924	GOZ	DRD		D/W		9		Reliable	Good
540	Nyagwawa	Village 18 b	1832B1	VQ453962	GOZ	DRD		D/W	7,4	2		Reliable	Good
541	Zanda	Village 30 a	1832B1	VQ443941	GOZ	DRD		B/H	42	10		Reliable	Good
542	Zanda	Magamba P.S. /30 B	1832B1	VQ450933	GOZ	DRD		B/H	21,7	6		Reliable	Good
543	Ruchera	Village 35 b	1832B1	VQ464934	GOZ	DRD		B/H	13	4		Reliable	Good
544	Mukunya	Village 36	1832B1	VQ432910	GOZ	DRD		B/H	70	7		Reliable	Good
605	Nyatsanza	Village 17 b	1832B1	VQ501977	GOZ	DRD		B/H	47			Reliable	Good
606	Nyatsanza	Village b 2	1832B1	VQ540978	GOZ	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
607	Sarutsodzo	Village 33 b	1832B1	VQ467931	GOZ	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Goof
633	Nyatsanza	Ruchera Sec. / 17c	1832B1	VQ	AFRICARE	AFRICARE		B/H	58	13		Reliable	Good
771	Kunaka	Ruchera clinic /16 b	0451988	7997031	GOZ/MOH		2002	B/H	46	14		Reliable	Good
845	Ruchera	Village 35 Dip Tank	1832B1	VQ	I.O.M.	Blue Gold	04/12/13	B/H	55			Reliable	Good

WARD 17 TONGOGARA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLDED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
4	Toronga	Nyanono	0467520	8003195	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	48	12	0,47L/S	Reliable	Good
6	Nyakwangwa	Nyakwangwa	1832B1	VR659049	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1983	B/H	60	15	0,49L/S	Reliable	Good
7	Nyakwangwa	Maereka P. Sch	0465737	8005145	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	10	0,59L/S	Reliable	Good
24	Chimonyo	Chimonyo	1832B1	VR624093	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1990	B/H	48	8	0,62L/S	Re;iable	Good
25	Kuwenyi	Maereka	1832B1	VR635063	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	07/88	B/H	55	12	0,73L/S	Reliable	Good
26	Mandiwawarira	Nyatate B/C I	0464421	8008054	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1983	B/H	60	10	0,20L/S	Reliable	Good
27	Mandiwawarira	Nyatate Sec Sch	1832B1	VR637098	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1985	B/H	36	9	0.09L/S	Poor	Good
28	Nyapfupi	Nyapfupi	1732D3	VR614132	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1990	B/H	60	10	0,54L/S	Reliable	Good
29	Gwanyangwanya	Chidazuru P. Sch.	0462590	8013234	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	14/02/87	B/H	48	10	0,62L/S	Reliable	Good
30	Chihobvu	Chihobvu B/C	1732D3	VR649134	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	36	10	0,74L/S	Reliable	Good
31	Chihobvu	Chihobvu	1732D3	VR645125	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	14/06/94	B/H	55	12	0,38L/S	Reliable	Good
32	Nyabeze	Nyabeze P. Sch.	1732D3	VR633149	W/BANK	DWD		B/H	30,6	8	0,51L/S	Reliable	Good
240	Toronga	Toronga	0466197	8005811	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	26/02/92	B/H	45	10	0,53L/S	Reliable	Good
241	Mandiwawarira	Mandiwawarira	1832B1	VR635079	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1992	B/H	60	10	0,67L/S	Reliable	Good
243	Mandiwawarira	Nyatate P. Sch.	0463976	8008775	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1992	B/H	60	10	1,13L/S	Reliable	Good
244	Nyabeze	Nyabeze	1732D3	VR635155	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1992	B/H	42	9	0,14L/S	Reliable	Good
258	Kanyuru	Nyazungu/Mwe	1732D	VR6331	DUTCH	DDF	27/11/9	D/W	11,2	3	120B/D	Reliable	Good

		nje	3	67			3						
414	Nyabeze	Munhongo	1732D 3	VR637135	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	17/05/94	B/H	60	17	0,81L/S	Reliable	Good
423	Kanyuru	Muzungu/Mukute	1732D 2	VR640161	DUTCH	DDF	09/02/94	D/W	22	6	98B/D	Reliable	Good
443	Chibvuri	Chitsoko/Chibvuri	1732D 3	VR653108	DUTCH	DDF	1994	D/W	30	7		Reliable	Good
444	Nyamhanga	Mukwaira	1832B 1	VR647098	DUTCH	DDF	19/04/94	D/W	8,1	2	140B/D	Seasonal	Good
445	Maereka	Kuwenyi	1832B 1	VR638072	DUTCH	DDF	07/06/94	D/W	11	3	110B/D	Reliable	Good
446	Mapfurira	Mapfurira	1732D 3	VR643111	DUTCH	DDF	20/06/94	D/W	12	3	100B/D	Reliable	Good
608	Nyamhanga	Nyamhanga	1732D 3	VR661101	DUTCH	DDF	26/10/95	D/W	13,1	4	36B/D	Reliable	Good
609	Mandiwawarira	Nyatate B/C ii	1832B 1	VR636085	DUTCH	DDF	1992	B/H	48	12		Reliable	Good
610	Marume	Damascus	1832B 1	VR586141	DUTCH	DDF	23/10/95	D/W	17,5	5	66B/D	Reliable	Good
611	Gwanyamwanya	Gwanyangwanya	1832B 1	VR633136	DUTCH	DDF	20/09/95	D/W	22	7	160B/D	Low	Good
634	Mandiwawarira	Nyatate Clinic	0464410	800826	AFRICARE	AFRICARE		B/H	52	14	2,0L/S	Reliable	Good
750	Nyakwangwa	Netsai	0465607	8004158	CADEC	CADEC		D/W	10	3		Reliable	Good
777	Chimonyo	Nyadirika Gulley i	1832B 1	VR636102	GOZ/DNR	DWD		B/H	50	12		Reliable	Good
29. 78	30. Chimonyo	31. Nyadirika Gulley ii	32. 1832B1	33. VR658046	34. GOZ/DNR	35. DWD 36.	37.	38. /H	39.	40.	41.	42. Reliable	43. Good
853	Toronga	Toronga	0466765	8003300	GAA	COMUNITY		D/W				Reliable	Good
854	Nyamhanga	Nyamhanga project	1832B 1	VR689103	GAA	COMUNITY		D/W					
855	Nyakwangwa	Maereka Pry School	0465725	8005233	SDC	Tandamanz		B/H	60				
861	Mapfurira	Kushinga	1831 B1	VR617157	CHINA AID	CICIETC	20/08/16	B/H	48	14		Reliable	Good
877	Marume	Utsanana	1831B 1	VR	CHINA AID	CICIETC	15/09/16	B/H	50	15		Reliable	Good

WARD 18 NYABUNJE/NYAGOTA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED / SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
9	Matongo	Matongo i	1832B1	VR629999	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1987	B/H	50	10	0,58l/s	Reliable	GOOD
10	Mudondo	Mudondo	1832B1	VR618032	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1987	B/H	40	12	0,69l/s	Reliable	GOOD
11	Tayengwa	Tamunesa P. Sch.	1832B1	VR603024	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1986	B/H	39	7	0,71l/s	Reliable	GOOD
12	Tayengwa	Karima B/C	1832B1	VR613012	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	60	11	0,78l/s	Reliable	GOOD
13	Tamunesa	Tamunesa	1832B1	VR601005	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	45	9	0,59l/s	Reliable	GOOD
14		Magarati B/C	1832B1	VR571991	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	8	0,49l/s	Reliable	GOOD
15	Dirorimwe a	Dirorimwe i	0458176		GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50	13	0,69l/s	Reliable	GOOD
16		Dirorimwe ii		7995705	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50	14	0,64l/s	Reliable	GOOD
			0458250	7997718									
	Dirorimwe a Dirorimwe a												
15	Dirorimwe a	Dirorimwe i	0458176	7995705	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50	13	0,69l/s	Reliable	GOOD
		Dirorimwe ii		7997718	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50	14	0,64l/s	Reliable	GOOD
16	Dirorimwe a		0458250										
16	Dirorimwe a	Dirorimwe ii	0458250	7997718	GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	50	14	0,64l/s	Reliable	GOOD
17	Mapako	Mapako P. Sch	1832B	VR5750	GOZ/PSI	DDF	1986	B/H	45	9	0,78l/s	condemn	GOOD

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18	Mapako	Mapako R.S.C.	1832B 1	VR585029	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	1983	B/H	60		1,91l/s	Reliable	GOOD
19	Mukonowatsauka	Mukonowatsauka	1832B 1	VR556045	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	1990	B/H	60	7	0,79l/s	Reliable	GOOD
20	Dirorimwe a	Dirorimwe iii	1832B 1	VR572074	GOZ/PSI P	DDF		B/H	56	12	0,60l/s	Reliable	GOOD
21	Sachirera	Nyamatsa B/C	1832B 1	VR576086	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	17/02/87	B/H	42	10	0,59l/s	Reliable	GOOD
22	Gambe	Saunyama P. Sch.	1832B 1	VR612081	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	1988	B/H	48	10	0,61l/s	Reliable	GOOD
23	Gambe	Gambe i	1832B 1	VR622991	GOZ/PSI P	DDF		B/H	45	10		Reliable	GOOD
235	Matongo	Matongo ii	1832B 1	VR591064	GOZ/PSI P	DDF	1992	B/H	50	10	0,67l/s	Reliable	GOOD
360	Sachirera	Sachirera	1832B 1	VR572016	DUTCH	DDF	09/05/95	B/H	54	14	0,60l/s	Reliable	GOOD
553	Mapako	Mapako/Gokoro	1832B 1	VR589032	W/BANK	DDF	15/06/94	B/H	50	16	0,50l/s	Reliable	GOOD
574	Mapako	Mapako/Ngarwe	1832B 1	VR545025	DUTCH	DDF	18/05/95	B/H	60	11	0,50l/s	Reliable	GOOD
577	Mukonowatsauka	Nyamombe /Camp	1832B 1	VR604114	G.T.Z	DDF	14/07/95	B/H	72	10	0,30l/s	condemned	GOOD
578	Dzimbiti	Dzimbiti	1832B 1	VR604114	DUTCH	DDF	15/05/95	B/H	48	13	0,99l/s	Reliable	GOOD
583	Sanyabako	Sanyabako	1832B 1	VR613078	DUTCH	DDF	11/05/95	B/H	72	16	0,58l/s	Reliable	GOOD
612	Dzimbiti	Saunyama	1832B 1	VR644139	DUTCH	DDF	30/08/95	D/W	7	2	33B/D	Reliable	GOOD
635	Dirorimwe	Barabhadiya	1832B 1	VR561089	DUTCH	DDF	1995	B/H	55		2.0l/s	Reliable	GOOD
646	Tayengwa	Muonde	0459333	8001484	DUTCH	DDF	13/06/96	B/H	52	10	0.25l/s	Reliable	GOOD
647	Tamunesa	Muuyu	1832B 1	VR575004	DUTCH	DDF	14/06/96	B/H	34	10	0,15l/s	Reliable	GOOD
648	Tamunesa	Mupfura	1832B 1	VR591002	DUTCH	DDF	02/07/96	D/W	17,4	5	28B/D	Reliable	GOOD
649	Sachirera	Muchakata	1832B 1	VR601055	DUTCH	DDF	05/06/96	D/W	8,6	2	73B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
650	Sanyabako	Turo	1832B	VR6050	DUTCH	DDF	12/06/9	B/H	52	12	0,20l/s	Reliable	RUSTY

			1	54			6						
651	Gambe	Gambe ii	1832B 1	VR577117	DUTCH	DDF	13/07/96	B/H	40	10	0,3l/s	Reliable	GOOD
652	Mukonowatsauka	Gwindingwi	1 832B1	VR546045	DUTCH	DDF	10/07/96	B/H	40	10	0,3l/s	Reliable	GOOD
653	Tayengwa	Zvidozvevanhu	1832B 1	VR590023	DUTCH	DDF	22/06/96	B/H	40	10	5,0l/s	Reliable	GOOD
654	Kutombo	Kutombo	1832B 1	VR563084	DUTCH	DDF	21/08/97	B/H	52	10		Reliable	GOOD
658	Mapako	Tsanza	1832B 1	VR563042	DUTCH	DDF	23/08/96	D/W	12,3	3	95B/D	Seasonal	GOOD
670	Sanyabako	Takuramupfungwa	1832B 1	VR634072	I.T.D.G.	DDF	29/05/97	B/H	60	15	1,25l/s	Reliable	GOOD
753	Mapako	Mapako P. Sch. Ii	1832B 1	VR576025	DUTCH	NRDC	31/05/02	D/W	9.4	3		Seasonal	GOOD
780	Dzimbiti	Kwaedza	1832B 1	VR606113	CADEC	CADEC		D/W				Reliable	GOOD
809	Mapako	Mapako Sec. Sch.	1832B 1	VR575031	GOZ/PWD			B/H	43,7	10		Reliable	GOOD
862	Dirorimwe	Magarati Pry Sch	1832B 1	VR573984	CHINA AID	CICIETC	21/08/16	B/H	60	17		Reliable	Good
935	Tayengwa	Tamunesa Pry Sch			UNICEF	Wet zone	03/03/21	B/H	60m			Reliable	Good

WARD 19 CHITSANZA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED SUNK BY	DATE DRLLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
1	Tundumaro	Nyajezi P. Sch.	1832B 1	VQ724974	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	50	13	0,54l/s	Reliable	GOOD
2	Tundumaro	Nyajezi Sec . Sch.	1832B 1	VQ717975	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	48	8	0,56l/s	Reliable	GOOD
3	Sharamba	Saunyama Hall.	1832B 1	VR707018	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1988	B/H	45	12	0,11l/s	Reliable	GOOD
236	Nyatondo	Sedze Pry. Sch.	1832B 1	VQ724936	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1992	B/H	37	8	0,75l/s	Reliable	GOOD
237	Pangowawa	Chief Hata	1832B 1	VQ707937	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1991	B/H	40	11	0,80l/s	Reliable	GOOD
238	Sharamba	Sharamba R/Camp	1832B 1	VR701016	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	1992	B/H	49	10	1,89l/s	Reliable	GOOD

336	Pangowawa	Nyapfuti	1832B1	VQ721945	DUTCH	DDF	24/04/95	D/W	15	4	217 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
344	Matsapa	Matsapa	1832B1	VQ715955	DUTCH	DDF	24/04/95	D/W	13	4	125 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
417	Nyatondo	Nyatondo Pre. Sch.	1832B1	VQ723929	DUTCH	DDF	12/04/95	D/W	10,6	3	195 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
587	Bonde	Bonde	1832B1	VQ715909	DUTCH	DDF	26/06/95	D/W	29,7	8	160 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
640	Sharamba	Dzimainyota	1832B1	VQ708996	DUTCH	DDF	06/96	B/H	52	11	9,5l/s	Reliable	GOOD
641	Mugombe	Ngawaseke	1832B1	VR719015	DUTCH	DDF	06/96	B/H	40	10	0,12l/s	Reliable	GOOD
642	Dzapasi	Gwinyayi	1832B1	VR718998	DUTCH	DDF	06/96	B/H	52	11	4,0l/s	Reliable	GOOD
643	Sanyahukwe	Chitorahuku	1832B1	VQ694921	DUTCH	DDF	12/07/96	B/H	40	10	0,6l/s	Reliable	GOOD
644	Maphosa	Dadirayi	1832B1	VQ723964	DUTCH	DDF	02/07/96	D/W	17	5	107 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
645	Maphosa	Nyagadza	1832B1	VQ737967	DUTCH	DDF	05/07/96	D/W	15,5	4	115 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
707	Sharamba	Nyahokwe	1832B1	VR702008	CADEC	CADEC	18/09/98	D/W	13	4	150 b/d	Reliable	GOOD
857	Tundumaro	Nyajezi Sec School 2	1832 B1		SDC	Tandamanz	8/13	B/H	80				
863	Pangowawa	Chief Hata	1832B1	VQ	CHINA AID	CICIETC	22/08/16	B/H	48	12		Reliable	GOOD
874	Sharamba	Tugwe	1832 B1	VR706016	CHINA AID	CICIETC	11/09/13	B/H	42	10		Reliable	GOOD
885	Pangowawa	Sedze B/C	0471814	7994423	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	26/08/17	B/H	43				GOOD
886	Sharamba	St Noah pry sch	1832 B1		GOZ/PSIP	DDF	31/08/17	B/H	41				GOOD

WARD 21 TANGWENA

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM METRES	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
455		Magadzire			GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Rusty
709	Ngurund	Ngurunda P.			GOZ/RDF	DDF	02/06/99	B/H	72	10	1.0L/S	Reliable	Good

	a	Sch.											
745	Bika	Tapona			DUTCH	NRDC	29/01/02	D/W	8,5	2		Reliable	Good
758	Ngurunda	Rugare			DUTCH	NRDC	08/07/02	D/W	23,9	7		Reliable	Good
772	Pasipawora	Chipomhona			DUTCH	NRDC	31/01/03	D/W	19,7	6	220B/D	Reliable	Good
846	Bika	Gairezi R.S.C.			GOZ/PSIP	MWD		B/H				Reliable	Good

WARD 22 GONDE

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED / SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
416	Sarutani	Nyatondo P. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	16/06/94	B/H	55	9	0,7L/S	Reliable	Good
571	Mandipaka	Mandipaka 1			CADEC	CADEC	04/04/95	D/W	10,7	3		Reliable	Good
573	Sarutani	Sarutani	0469564	7989692	CADEC	CADEC	27/03/95	DW/	14	4,5		Reliable	Good
613		Mandicheta i			CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W	21,4	7		Low	Good
614		Mandicheta ii			CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W	22	6		Reliable	Good
615		Mandicheta iii			CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W				Reliable	Good
616	Manjoro	Manjoro	0468104	7987140	CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W	21.2	6		reliable	Good
749	Mandipaka	Mandipaka i			CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W				Reliable	Good
751	Mutimutema	Jekesapfungwa			CADEC	CADEC	1995	D/W	10.2	3		Reliable	Good
752	Mutimutema	Mutimutema			DUTCH	NRDC	29/04/02	D/W	18	5		Low	Good
756	Bvukutwa	Manjoro P. Sch .1i	0468286	7986834			10/10/97	B/H	34,5	10		Reliable	Good
763	Mutimutema	Chidukutu			DUTCH	NRDC	27/11/02	D/W	9,9	3	120B/D	Reliable	Good
764	Bvukutwa	Manjoro P. Sch. Ii	0468507	7986878				B/H	49	14		vandalised	Good
934	Bvukutwa	Manjoro Pry Sch 3			UNICEF	Wet zone	02/03/21	B/H	60m				Goo

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/ SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
451	Chitoranhongo	Village 11	1832A4	VQ	GOZ/PSIP	DRD	12/10/93	B/H	60	12		Reliable	Good
456	Chidya	Village 19	1832A4	VQ399655	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	10	4		Reliable	Good
457	Chitsambiro	Village 21	1832A4	VQ417720	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	15,4	4		Reliable	Good
458	Chidya	Village20	1832A4	VQ572607	DRD/GOZ	DRD		D/W	7,9	1		Reliable	Good
459	Tangwena	Village22	1832A4	VQ	DRD/GOZ	DRD		D/W	18	5		Reliable	Good
460	Marowe	Nyanhundu P. Sch	1832A4	VQ495735	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	33	10		Reliable	Rusty
461	Ruparara	Village23	1832A4	VQ408776	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	20,8	4		Reliable	Good
462	Chirenje	Village24 a	1832A4	VQ407770	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	31	9		Reliable	Good
463	Chirenje	Village 24 b	1832A4	VQ415775	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
464	Village 8	Nyarumvurwe clinic	1832 A4	VQ826854	HTF	TENDA		B/H				low	Good
465		Dombo RSC	1832A4	VQ400710	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
466	Nembwe	Village 6	1832B1	VQ663882	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	16,7	5		Reliable	Good
467	Nyamawanga	Village 7 a	0464695	7986607	DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	46,5	14		Reliable	Good
468	Magarati	Village 8			DRD/GOZ	DRD		D/W	14	4,5		Seasonal	good
469	Nyarumvurwe	Village 9			DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	20	6		Reliable	Good
470	Mhokore	Village 10 a			DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	42	6		Reliable	Good
471	Magarati	Nyarumvurwe P Sch.			GOZ/PSIP			B/H	37	8		Reliable	Good
472	Marowe	Village 12 a			DRD/GOZ	DRD		B/H	50	12		Reliable	Good

473	Muchena	Village 12 b			DRD/GOZ	DRD		D/W	9	2,5		Reliable	Good
474	Demera	Village 14 a			DRD/GOZ	DRD	29/07/94	B/H	34	10		Reliable	Good
475	Demera	Village 14 b			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	43,5	10		Reliable	Good
476	Demera	Village 14 c			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	38	10	0,94L/S	Reliable	Good
478	Demera	Village 14 e			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	45	10		Reliable	Good
479	Demera	Village 14 f			GOZ/PSIP	DDF		B/H	48	10		Reliable	Good
480		Village 15 a 1			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	18/10/93	B/H	60	16		Reliable	Good
482	Nyanhundu	Village 16			GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	23	7		Reliable	Rusty
506	Demera	Nyarukowa P. Sch.			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	11/10/93	B/H	48	14		Reliable	Good
510	Zewa/Deerwe	Village 4			GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	37	10		Reliable	Good
524	Taisekwa	Village 1			GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	21	6		Reliable	Good
525	Chirondakada	Village 2	0468774	7997966	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	20	6		Reliable	Good
526	Matinunura	Village3a			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	15/10/93	B/H	60	14		Reliable	Good
527	Chikwira	Village5a			GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
564	Demera	Village14 d			GOZ/PSIP	DDF	11/03/95	B/H	55	10	0.4L/S	Reliable	Good
565	Dombo	Dombo clinic	0439690	7970799	HTF	Fuel dri co	11/2011	B/H	40				Good
776	Marowe	Nyanhundu P. Sch 2			Mr F.Harris		02/04/98	B/H	60	16	600L/H	Reliable	Good
781		Village 15 a 3			Farmer			B/H	5	1		Reliable	Good
782	Village 8	Mazonda			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	25/06/04	D/W	18	5,5		Collapsed	Good
783	Village 7 b	Sambanhena			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	13/07/04	D/W	7,8	2		Reliable	Good
784	Village 6	Nhembwe			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	13/07/04	D/W	6,3	2		Reliable	Good

785	Village 8	Nyarumvurwe clinic			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	13/07/04	D/W	14,4	4		Low	Good
786	Village 14 c	Kobwe			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	14/07/04	D/W	12,5	4		Low	Good
787	Village 10 b	Kubatana			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	14/07/04	D/W	3,4	1		Reliable	Good
788	Village 9b	Nyarumvurwe			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	14/07/04	D/W	7	2		Reliable	Good
789	Village 15 a	Mukute			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/07/04	D/W	10,6	3		Reliable	Good
790	Village 14 e	Nyarukowa sec sch.			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/07/04	D/W	4,1	1			Good
791	Village 15 b	Chitoranhongo			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/07/04	D/W	6,6	2		Low	Good
792	Village 15 a	Muzhanje			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	27/08/04	D/W	9,8	3		Low	Good
793	Village 12a	12 a 2			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	14/09/04	D/W	14,8	4,5		Low	Good
794	Village 23 b	Village 23 b 2			A/FAIM	A/FAIM		D/W				Low	Good
795	Village 21	Dombo sch			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/09/04	D/W	7,5	2		Low	Good
796	Village22	Mukwasi			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/09/04	D/W	11,2	3,5		Low	Good
797	Village 22	Kutenda			A/FAIM	A/FAIM	15/09/04	D/W	8,8	2,5		low	Good
943	Village 14 E	Nyarukowa Sec Sch			M/CORPS	BLUE GOLD	09/07/21	B/H	56m	13		Reliable	Good

WARD 24 BRONDESBURY

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED/ SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	YIELD TEST L/S /B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
732	Springvalley	Springvalley 1	0451744	7968293	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	23/08/01	B/H	37	9	0,5l/s	Reliable	Good
733	Rodel	Rodel 1	1832B4	VQ562718	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	28/08/01	B/H	43	9	0,9l/s	Reliable	Good
73	Burnaby	Burnaby dip	1832B	VQ57880	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	30/08/01	B/H	31	9	0,10l/s	Reliable	Good

4		tank	4	2									
741	Burnaby	Mafemba	1832B4	VQ578802	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	25/09/01	B/H		10		Reliable	Good
742	Burnaby	Pangara west	1832B4	VQ538711	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	2001	B/H	45	12		Reliable	Good
743	Brondesbury	Brondesbury park	1832B4	VQ535685	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	09/12/01	B/H	55	15	2,5l/s	Reliable	Good
754	Brondesbury	Gambe Sec Sch.	1832B3	VQ505683	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	09/06/02	B/H	31	9	0,10l/s	Reliable	Good
755	Burnaby	Sadomba P. Sch.	1832B3	VQ579796	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	29/06/02	B/H	28	8	0,05l/s	Reliable	Good
759	Rodel	Rodel ii	1832B3	VQ571715	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	01/10/02	B/H	49		0,2l/s	Reliable	Good
761	Burnaby	Mhokore	1832B3	VQ593799	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	03/10/02	B/H	36	11		Reliable	Good
799	Bondana	Camelite sisters	1832A4	VQ439684	R/Catholic	R/Catholic	28/09/04	D/W	15,5	4		Low	Good
800	Burnaby	Makanha	1832B3	VQ555722	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	26/09/04	B/H	31	9	0,2l/s	Low	Good
802	Springvalley	Gambe clinic	1832B3	VQ519689	FARMER	DDF		B/H		10		Reliable	Good
875	Kamurukuo	Kubatana	1832B3	VQ576801	CHINA AID	CICIETC	13/09/16	B/H	42	12		Reliable	Good
876	Mandipaka	Good Hope	1832 B3	VQ	CHINA AID	CICIETC	15/09/16	B/H	45	12		Reliable	Good
942	Gambe	Gambe Sec Sch			M/CORPS	B/GOLD	07/07/21	B/H	60m	15			Good
WARD 25 CLAIRMONT													
735	GLENSPEY	GLENSPEY I	1832B4	VQ613794	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	31/08/01	B/H	37	10	0,2L/S	RELIABLE	GOOD
744	GLENSPEY	GLENSPEY II	1832B4	VQ625793	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	08/01/02	B/H	23	7		RELIABLE	GOOD

WARD 27 SANYATWE

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NUMBER	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED /SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
483	Madzangwe	Village 17	1832B3	VQ464714	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	19,5	5		Reliable	Good
484	Magwiza	Village41	1832B3	VQ465682	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	12,8	4		Reliable	Good
485	Machanganje	Village42	1832B3	VQ479681	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	30	9		Reliable	Good
486	Keche	Village 43	1832B3	VQ471630	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	24,6	8		Seasonal	Good
487	Nyaruserendende	Village 44	1832B3	VQ484642	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
488	Nyamasanga	Village 45	1832B3	VQ482622	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	34,8	10		Reliable	Good
489	Kuwirirana	Village 46	1832B3	VQ486622	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	41,6	10		Reliable	Good
490	Kutewa	Village 47	1832B3	VQ485625	GOZ/DRD	DRD		D/W				Collapsed	Good
491	Kenende	Village 48	1832B3	VQ488626	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
492	Nherera	Village 49	1832B3	VQ506630	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
493	Chanda	Village 50	1832B3	VQ503630	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	23.4	7		Reliable	Good
494	Maringa	Village 51	1832B3	VQ515665	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Collapsed	Good
495	Kapenzi	Village 52	1832B3	VQ520618	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	26,2	7		Reliable	Good
496	Mburumbukwa	Village 53 b	1832B3	VQ556531	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H		7		Reliable	Good
497	Nyasherera	Village 54 b	1832B	VQ53665	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good

			3	3									
498	Matubwira	Village 55	1832B 3	VQ575560	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	16,2	5		Reliable	Good
499	Gukutu	Village 56	1832B 3	VQ577676	GOZ/DRD	DRD		D/W	5,3	1,4		Reliable	Good
500	Barwe	Village 57	1832B 3	VQ548684	GOZ/DRD	DRD		spring				Reliable	Good
501	Nyakajawu	Village 58	1832B 3	VQ580647	GOZ/DRD	DRD		D/W	9,3	3		Reliable	Good
505	Raudzi	Raudzi sch i	1832B 3	VQ493733	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Rusty
711	Keche1	Nyanzou P Sch.	1832B 3	VQ473635	GOZ/RDF	DDF	19/10/99	B/H	58	10	0,1L/S	Reliable	Good
748	Nyahumbwi	Village 59	1832B 3	VQ591644	DUTCH	NRDC	04/03/02	D/W	5	1		Reliable	Good
773		Village 54 a	1832B 3	VQ	GOZ/DRD	DRD		D/W				Reliable	Good
774	Raudzi	Raudzi P. Sch. ii	1832B 3	VQ561672	GOZ/DRD	DRD		D/W	10	3		Reliable	Good

WARD 30 NYAJEZI

W/P NO	VILLAGE NAME	WATER POINT NAME	MAP NO	GRID REF	FUNDED BY	DRILLED /SUNK BY	DATE DRILLED/ SUNK	W/P TYPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM	NO OF PIPES FITTED	TEST YIELD L/S B/D	RELIABILITY	WATER QUALITY
245		Mt Mellery	1732D 3	VR724318	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	19/10/92	B/H	45	9	1,3 l/s	Reliable	Good
246		Marist Brothers	1732D 3	VR692154	DUTCH	DDF	31/03/93	B/H		7	1,18 l/s	Reliable	Good
259	Murowe	Village 1	1732D 3	VR648167	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	34	10	1,17 l/s	Reliable	Good
263	Shiri	Village 2	0467026	8019149	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	37,7	10		Reliable	Good
264	Shiri	Shiri Pry sch.	1732D 3	VR673183	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	59			Reliable	Good
265	Nhimbura	Village 3	1732D 3	VR663179	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good

507	Zororo	Village 4	1732D3	VR692154	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H		7		Reliable	Good
511	Tonderai	Village 5	1732D3	VR712162	GOZ/DRD	DRD		spring				Reliable	Good
512	Pendeke	Village6	1732D3	VR689144	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	14,7	4		Reliable	Good
513	Chihuku	Village7	1732D3	VR672108	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H				Reliable	Good
514	Munyarari	Village8	1732D3	VR693118	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H		7		Reliable	Good
515	Muonde	Village 9	1732D3	VR696105	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	39,5	7		Reliable	Good
516	Nyatsanza	Village10	1732D3	VR709092	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H		11		Reliable	Good
517	Tendanayi	Village 11	0469052	8008075	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	66	12	0,97 l/s	Reliable	Good
518	Tanhi	Village 12	1732D3	VR712081	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	27			Reliable	Good
519	Kumurabopa	Platform village 13	0468701	8005117	DUTCH	NRDC	15/11/02	D/W	16	5	140 b/d	Reliable	Good
520	Kunanda	Village 14	1732D3	VR696059	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	50			Reliable	Good
521	Nyajezi	Nyajezi RSC	1732D3	VR681141	GOZ/DRD	DWD		B/H		6		Reliable	Good
522		Tendanayi Pry Sch	1732D3	VR691099	GOZ/DRD	DRD		B/H	50	10		Reliable	Good
757	Jerusalem	Jerusalem 1	0470795	8004004	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	14/07/02	B/H	43	10	900 l/h	Reliable	Good
760	Jerusalem	Jerusalem 2	1732D3	VR731047	GOZ/PSIP	DDF	04/10/02	B/H	37.7	10	2,6 l/s	Reliable	Good
936	Village 9	Tendanayi			UNICEF	Wet zone	03/03/21	B/H	60m				

WARD 31 MANGONDOZA

858	NYANGA	NYANGA HOSPITAL			CARITAS							RELIABLE	GOOD
859	NYANGA	NYANGA HOSPITAL			IRC							RELIABLE	GOOD

GRAVITY FED PIPED WATER SCHEMES

NO	NAME OF PIPED WATER SCHEME	NATURE OF SOURCE	DISTANCE	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	OWNERSHIP	USER	STATUS	DESIGN	POP.SERVED	WARD	FUNDED BY
1	MACHISA	RIVER	14,5	2002	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		8	SALVATION ARMY
2	NYAKOMBA HIGH	RIVER			SCHOOL	SCHOOL	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		10	
3	NYIKAYARAMBA	RIVER	2.9	1995	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		13	WATER&SANITATION
4	KUTE	RIVER	7	1992	COM/ 2 SCH	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		14	DONOR/RCDF
5	TOMBO 2	RIVER	1	1990	COMMUNITY	CLINIC/B/C/COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		15	SIDA
6	NYAJEZI	RIVER	5	1994	COMMUNITY	COM/SCH/CLINIC	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		19	PUBLI WORKS PRO
7	MAPHOSA	RIVER	5	1999	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		19	SAFIRE
8	NYAPFUTI	RIVER	6	1995	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		19	EU MICRO PROJECTS
9	MAEDZA	RIVER	3	1997	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		19	CANADIAN EMBASSY
10	NYAMAKANGA	RIVER	8	1997	COMMUNITY	COM	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		22	PWP BRITISH EMBASSY
11	NYAMARIMBIRA	RIVER	15	1996	COMMUNITY	COM/SCH	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		21	ITDG
12	DAZI	RIVER		1981	COMMUNITY	COM/SCH	FUNCTIONAL	GRAVITY		21	GOZ/DERUDE

7. *MOTORISED PIPED WATER SCHEMES*

NO	NAME OF PIPED WATER SCHEME	NATURE OF SOURCE	DISTANCE	OWNERSHIP	USER	DESIGN	STATUS	POPULATION SERVED	WARD
1	FOMBE CLINIC	B/H838		NRDC	CLINIC	SUBMERSIBLE	FUNCTIONAL		1
2	MATIZE CLINIC	B/H363		ZINWA	CLINIC/SCHOOL	MONO PUMP	FUNCTIONAL		3
3	RUWANGWE RSC	B/H85		ZINWA	GROWTH POINT	SUBMERSIBLE	FUNCTIONAL		4
4	CHIWARIRA CLINIC	B/H239		NRDC	CLINIC	SUBMERSIBLE	FUNCTIONAL		5
5	CHAPATARONGO SEC	B/H215		SCHOOL	SCHOOL	MONO PUMP	FUNCTIONAL		5

6	*GOTEKOTE CLINIC*	*B/H61*		*MOHCC*	*CLINIC*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*7*
7	*KAMBUDZI REST CAMP*	*B/H123*		*NRDC/DDF*	*CLINIC/DDF REST CAMP*	*MONO PUMP*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*9*
8	*SABVURE CLINIC*	*B/H377*		*NRDC*	*CLINIC*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*10*
9	*SABVURE PRIMARY SCH*	*B/H598*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL/COMMUNITY*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*10*
10	*NYADOWA CLINIC*	*RIVER*		*NRDC*	*CLINIC*	*WATER PUMP*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*10*
11	*MASAYA PRIMARY SCH*	*B/H383*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*10*
12	*CHATINDO CLINIC*	*B/H856*		*NRDC*	*CLINIC*	*MONO PUMP*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*11*
13	*BUMHIRA SEC SCH*	*B/H408*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL*	*MONO PUMP*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*12*
14	*NYAMHANDA RSC*	*B/H848*		*ZINWA*	*RSC/COMMUNITY*	*MONO PUMP*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*14*
15	*NYATATE CLINIC*	*B/H634*		*NRDC*	*CLINIC*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*17*
16	*NYATATE B/C*	*B/H26*		*COMMUNITY*	*COMMUNITY*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*17*
17	*NYATATE SEC. SCH*	*B/H*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*17*
18	*MAPAKO SEC. SCH*	*B/H809*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*18*
19	*MAPAKO RSC*	*B/H18*		*ZINWA*	*RSC/COMMUNITY*	*MONO PUMP*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*18*
20	*NYAJEZI SEC SCH*	*B/H857*		*SCHOOL*	*SCHOOL*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*19*
21	*GAEREZI RSC*	*B/H846*		*ZINWA*	*CLINIC*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*21*
22	*NYARUMVURWE CLINIC*	*B/H464*		*MOHCC*	*CLINIC*	*SUBMERSIBLE*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*23*
23	*DOMBO RSC*	*B/H465*		*ZINWA*	*RSC/CLINIC*	*MONO PUMP*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*23*
24	*SPRINGVALLEY CLINIC*	*B/H802*		*MOHCC*	*CLINIC*	*MONO PUMP*	*FUNCTIONAL*		*24*
25	*NYAJEZI RSC*	*B/H521*		*ZINWA*	*RSC*	*MONO PUMP*	*BROKEN DOWN*		*30*