



BULAWAYO

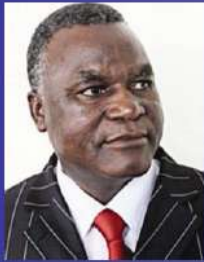


City Of Kings

Contents

	Page
Foreword	1
About the City of Bulawayo	2
History of Bulawayo	3
The Crest	5
City Council's Administrative Structure	6
Invest in Bulawayo-A great City with great Potential	7
TransLimpopo Spacial Development Initiative - An Investment Haven	8
Tourism	9
Bulawayo Industries, Road and Rail Network	10
Commercial Banks	11
City of Bulawayo and Zimbabwe International Trade Fair	11
Bulawayo - Durban, Sister Cities in Synergy	12
National University of Science and Technology	13
Health Institutions in the City of Bulawayo	14
Water Supply and Quality	15
Arts, Culture and Heritage	16
City of Bulawayo and the Millennium Development Goals	18
Master Plan	20
Energy	20
	21





FOREWORD
FROM HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF
THE CITY OF BULAWAYO,
COUNCILLOR THABA PATRICK
MOYO

Bulawayo, the City of Kings, Leader in local governance excellence

The lovely City of Bulawayo, the City of Kings looks to the future with courage and determination to become one of the continent's leading city in industry, tourism and trade.

Established in 1894, the City is known for its hospitality and warmth as well as its reputation of being the nation's industrial hub. For many years, Bulawayo's industrial sector was second to none in the country and the city was the home of many heavy and light industries. Whilst Zimbabwe has endured some years of economic instability, Bulawayo is assured of its vital role in the economic development of the nation and of the continent as a whole. Bulawayo has the capacity to regain its position as an industrial and commercial metropolitan city, as it has sound

infrastructure, an astute management and skilled workforce. An efficient Municipal administration ensures that applications from potential investors are processed timeously. In addition, an integral Master Plan guarantees that land is available for future development and for redevelopment. Bulawayo stands ready to facilitate and promote partnerships to enhance the City's development and has a vibrant multi sectoral committee whose mandate is to promote development in the city and engage potential investors.

Make Bulawayo your investment and tourism destination. It is a city for business and pleasure.

Masiye Phambili – Let us go forward

Cllr T P Moyo
MAYOR



ABOUT THE CITY OF BULAWAYO

Bulawayo, the heart of a tremendous wide sweep of the western parts of Zimbabwe, is the second largest city in Zimbabwe with a population of about 1, 5 million fully integrated people of different races, tribal groupings and cultural backgrounds. The City of Bulawayo was originally the home of Lobengula, the last of the Matebele Kings. It is the centre of the three Matabeleland provinces – North and South, and Bulawayo. Bulawayo attained town status on 1st June 1894 and had its first Municipal Council of 9 elected members in November 1897. By 1943, due largely to its rapid growth, Bulawayo had attained city status under Proclamation 21 of 1943.

Bulawayo's location is interesting from the geological as well as from a geographical point of view. The City stands on some of the most ancient rock ever laid down on earth and is strategically placed on the apex of the great Zimbabwean plateau and commands access to it from the south. Located at a vantage point in the Sub-Saharan Region, Bulawayo

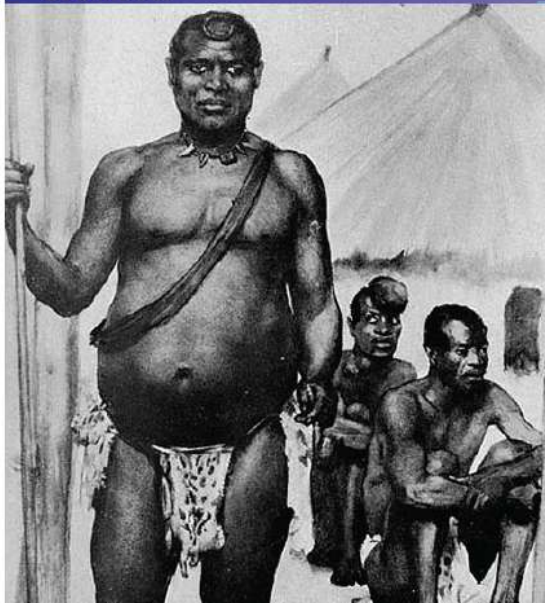
forms the axis of a well planned road and rail network to the north, south, east and west of Zimbabwe. It thus has the dual role of being the regional capital for Southern Zimbabwe and also a link to the interior of Southern Africa. Because of its proximity to South Africa, it was natural for Bulawayo to develop as the industrial hub of Zimbabwe. It is located as a link between South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and the rest of the country. The first train arrived in Bulawayo in 1897. The early colonial settlers using the region's immense natural wealth turned Bulawayo into a boom town, and the City grew to become an important industrial hub of Southern Rhodesia (now called Zimbabwe). The arrival of railways in 1897 made it the country's major centre for mining, ranching and industrial activity. Many heavy industrials were located in the town. The town was a gateway to Southern Africa - linking the north and south through a rail and road network. For a long time Bulawayo was to remain the country's commercial capital while Harare was the seat of Government. Today, Bulawayo is one of the country's most attractive cities, with a pleasing mixture of Victorian and modern architecture, which gives it a unique character. From a tourist point of view, Bulawayo has a lot to offer, either from within itself or the surrounds. The City is located near Hwange National park, the Victoria Falls, Khami Ruins, the Matobo Hills (where Cecil John Rhodes as well as King Mzilikazi are buried and Matobo National Park. In the city there is the National Art Gallery, an attraction of great interest housed in a Victorian era building. The complex also houses a craft shop, restaurant and several art studios. There is also the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF), Old Bulawayo and other attractions.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BULAWAYO

It is hard to have any discussion about Bulawayo without acknowledging its deep seated roots to the history of the Ndebele people. The City is located on a site selected by King Lobengula, for his personal Krall and became the capital in 1870 when he emerged as successor to King Mzilikazi, his father and founder of the Ndebele state. Initially named "Gibixhegu" the capital was later named "ko Bulawayo" and the king lived there until 1881. The original name ko Bulawayo is generally interpreted as the place of slaughter or the place of killing. Government House now stands on the actual site. During his reign, national issues were discussed at "Entenjaneni" or "Enyokeni" which was the "Indaba tree".

In recognition of the history of the City of Bulawayo, the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe together with the Ministry of Home Affairs, recommended the reconstruction of Old Bulawayo in 1992. After consultations with the chiefs and the Khumalo clan, approval was granted.

The National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (Western Region) , the Khumalo clan together with the chief's committee managed to reconstruct Old Bulawayo, a tourism site depicting Lobengula's capital. The capital was reconstructed on the exact site and the structures "amaqhugwana", the bee hive huts are a close replica to the original structures.



THE CREST

The City's crest carries the image of the City of Bulawayo depicting a lot about the history of the City.

The City's crest depicts the following:-

Party per chevron gules and argent three rock-rabbits courant (imbila) in chief or, and in the base a cross-crosslet fitché of the first. An African elephant with trunk elevated proper.

The shield is divided in two by a chevron. In the upper half on a background of red (to signify bloodshed) are three rock rabbits in gold. The rock rabbits or imbila is the totem (isibongo) of the Khumalo, the royal family in the Matabele. The imbila symbolises the Matabele nation. In the lower half a cross-crosslet is a Christian emblem specially selected and used in the arms to symbolise European impact on the Matabele by the missionaries, the first settlers. The



In the lower half a cross-crosslet is a Christian emblem specially selected and used in the arms to symbolise European impact on the Matabele by the missionaries, the first settlers. The rock rabbits and the cross-crosslet conjure up the historical background.

The Crest symbolises the elephant for the heraldic purposes, the elephant being an emblem used by Lobengula, the last King of the Matabele in his royal seal.



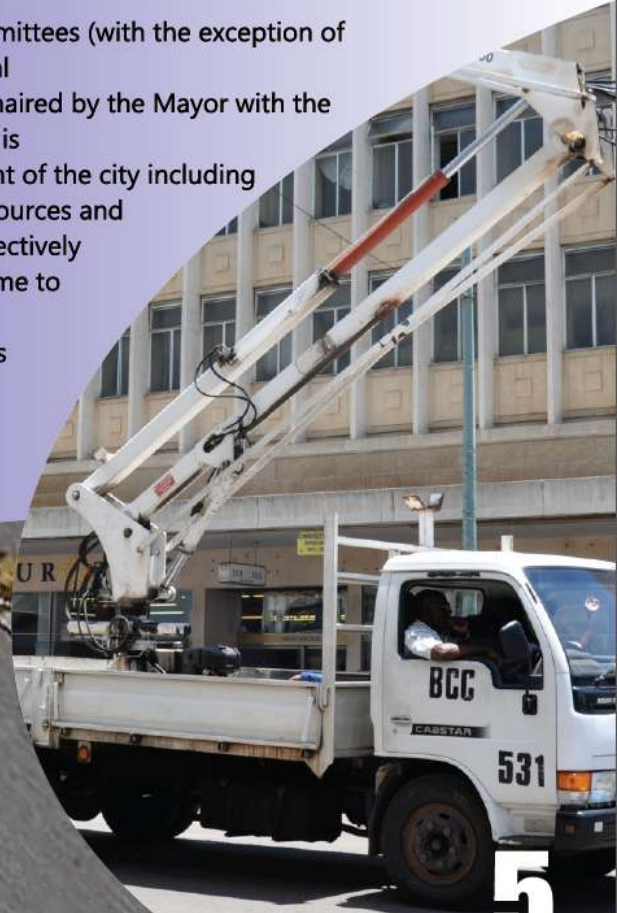
Council's Administrative Structure

It is worth noting that the Council structure is intended to interface the electorate with the Policy Makers (elected Councillors and Mayor), as well as the officials (the Think Tank) who are also the policy implementers. This ensures community ownership of the Council affairs.

The City is run by a Council of 29 elected members headed by the Mayor and his Deputy for policy and broad decision - making. Council meets once per month to consider recommendations of Standing Committees which include the following:

The General Purposes Committee
Finance and Development
Health, Housing and Education
Environmental Management and Engineering Services
Municipal Procurement
Business Committee
Town Lands and Planning

The Chairmen of Standing Committees (with the exception of Audit) then make up the General Purposes Committee which is chaired by the Mayor with the Deputy Mayor as his Deputy. It is Responsible for the management of the city including overall organisation, human resources and any matters of urgency. This effectively eliminates bureaucracy. From time to time Sub-committees, ad-hoc Committees composed of Councillors and senior staff are constituted to deal With specific issues.



Administrative Structure

The administration is split into six departments headed by the Town Clerk. These are:

- Chamber Secretary
- Engineering Services
- Finance
- Health Services
- Housing and Community Services;

Each under a Head of Department who reports to the Town Clerk. Effective and corporate management is achieved through regular meetings of Heads of Department, and a close working relationship with Council Committees.



BULAWAYO INDUSTRIES

Bulawayo, being the natural gateway to South Africa with its vibrant economy and the emerging economies of Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola, is ideal for the growth of industry and has in fact been the hub of industry in Zimbabwe. With the passage of time, developments necessitated expansion of designated industrial areas, allowing for zoning of small scale, medium and large scale heavy industries. The variety of industries found in Bulawayo are for its size, very wide primarily due to the need to serve a large hinterland of prime farming and tourism facilities. These include grain and salt milling, textile, confectionary, pharmaceuticals, beverages metal, rubber and allied products. All industrial sites are provided with water, sewerage and electrical services while the heavy industries are rail served with sidings. Plans are underway for servicing the new industrial area of Umvimila North Western Commongage where over 300 stands of varying sites are planned.



INVEST IN BULAWAYO – A GREAT CITY WITH GREAT POTENTIAL.

In today's highly competitive world, it is no longer enough just to offer land and incentives for investors to develop. As a city we strive to be different and offer much more, because we note that every destination will offer you enough land. Bulawayo thus offers these and much more, such as:-

- Opportunities for negotiating development proposals
- Expeditious consideration of applications
- Excellent communication and other infrastructure
- A Master Plan that inspires confidence in the future
- An Administration renowned for its efficiency and commitment
- Home of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair
- Private and Public Educational Institutions
- A highly educated and skilled work force
- First class hotel and lodge facilities together with nearby tourist attractions
- Impressive Baroque and Victorian architectural buildings
- A rich historical and cultural heritage.

Cooperation with other cities has helped in developing our city and in offering the investor more opportunities in business to further create partnerships with foreign investors. The City of Bulawayo has been a twin city with Aberdeen in Scotland for 25 years and is a twin city with EThekweni Municipality in South Africa.

TRANSLIMPOPO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE – AN INVESTMENT HAVEN

The Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative (TL – SDI) was initiated late in 1999 to promote economic development and foster closer relationships amongst various stakeholders within the identified development corridor stretching from Polokwane (Pietersburg) in the Northern Province of South Africa right up to the Victoria Falls, Matabeleland North in Zimbabwe.

The major stakeholders include all the local authorities within the corridor, government, ministries/departments, business organisations, parastatals, NGOs, Farmers' Unions in both Zimbabwe and South Africa. The Initiative covers the following economic sectors:-

- Mining
- Communications Transport
- Power
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Manufacturing
- Trade
- Tourism
- Culture
- Education
- Infrastructure



The development Initiative is formally recognised and ratified by both the South African and Zimbabwean Governments through the Polokwane Declaration. The Declaration forms the framework around which all activities of the TL – SDI are centred.

The Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative programmes operate within the set investment laws, rules and regulations of the respective governments.



TOURISM

The City is home to a number of world class hotels and lodges that include the Holiday Inn, Cresta Churchill Hotel, Bulawayo Rainbow Hotel, Royal Hotel, Bulawayo Club and Greys Inn. In addition, the School of Hospitality and Tourism serves not only as a regional learning centre for this industry but also as a hotel.

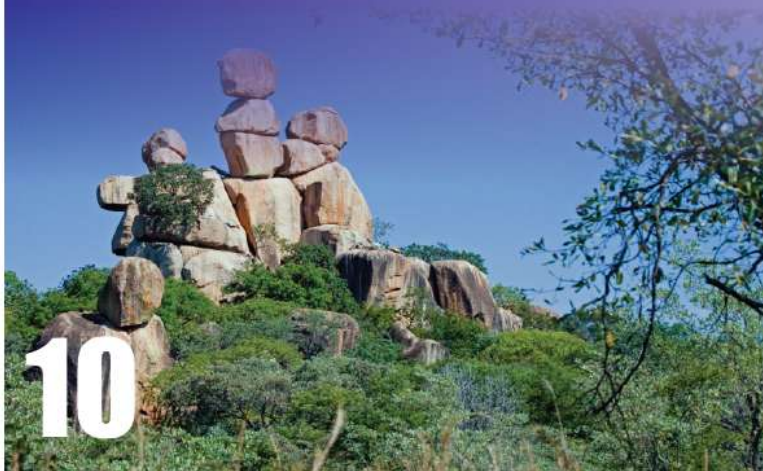
The City boasts such attractions as Natural History Museum which includes a superb geological gallery, National Railways Museum, Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage, Mzilikazi Arts and Crafts Centre, Bulawayo Home Industries, Bulawayo Theatre, Centenary park, flower / curio sites to name just a few.

The countryside around Bulawayo contains several areas of interest.



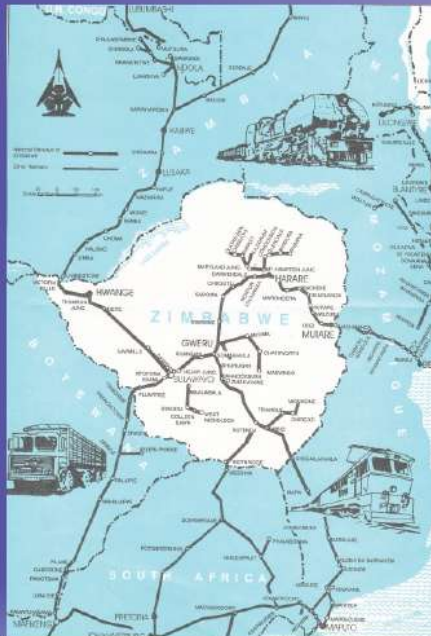
The Matopo National Park, half an hour's drive from the City, is set in a sea of fantastic rock formations with many historical sites. Stashed away within the Park is a 100 bed Rest Camp, Bushmen painted caves, a Game Park with a variety of game and picturesque dams for boating and camping. A variety of animal species including white rhino, zebra, impala, wildebeest, giraffe, tsetsebe are common residents of the game park together with many rare species of wild birds. Even nearer to the city are the Tshalalala Game Sanctuary, Umguza and Mazwi Nature Reserves in the immediate hinterland.

Not far from Bulawayo- a mere three hours drive on wide tarred road are the majestic Victoria Falls, one of the seven natural wonders of the World and the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. The former is an awesome spectacle termed by locals as Mosi a Tunya (*The Smoke that Thunders*). The down stream rapids offer some of the best whitewater rafting with further options for evening cruises along the mighty Zambezi River and bungee jumping for the daring.



ROAD AND RAIL NETWORK

A web of feeder and major roads serve to distribute both raw materials and finished products to producers and consumers alike. An even cheaper and efficient mode of transport is provided by the national Railways of Zimbabwe, connecting as far as the port cities of Maputo, Durban, Cape Town, Dar-es-Salaam, and Lobito Bay.



COMMERCIAL BANKS

The saying that “*Banks go where the money is*” rings true of the City of Bulawayo. Despite its population of about 1,5 million people, the city is served by no less than 15 Commercial and Merchant banks as well as five Building Societies. These include international brands like the Standard Chartered Bank, Barclays Bank and Stanbic Bank

Standard Chartered



City Of Bulwayo nd Zimbabwe International Trade Fair

Celebrating 50 years of partnership in the promotion of investment in the City and Zimbabwe

Promoting investment and growth is the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF), offering a wide spectrum of services for companies showcasing their wares. The City of Bulawayo is home to one of the greatest trade showcases in Africa and the partnership started from the onset of the development of the ZITF. Initially, the City of Bulawayo was involved with the Bulawayo Agricultural show since its inception through donations of land and generous conditions of lease. The proposal in 1957 to extend the Show to include the Central African Trade Fair meant that the City became the center of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland trade showcase eclipsing what is now Zambia and Malawi. With the Council resolution of 2nd September 1959, the relationship between the Council and the Trade Fair was cemented.

The exhibitions that the Company organises are; the multi sectoral exhibitions, Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) and other sector specific exhibitions; A'sambeni Africa Tourism and Travel Expo, for the tourism sector, Scholastica, for the education, careers and training sectors; Pakprint, for the printing and packaging sectors, Ultim8 home , for home improvement and renovations, Mine Entra for the mining, engineering and transport sectors as well as the recently launched Good Health, Good Living Expo, a health fitness and lifestyle exhibition.



BULAWAYO – DURBAN SISTER CITIES IN SYNERGY

The relationship with Durban started after the two cities signed a Statement of Intent on November 7, 2002, paving way for a mutually beneficial relationship that has created opportunities for the communities and citizens of both cities.

The coordinated program between the cities of Bulawayo and Durban has encouraged and facilitated contacts and exchange of ideas which initially focused on various areas of cooperation like Economic, Social, Business and Trade Development; Safety and Security, Tourism Promotion; Education, Sports and Cultural relations as well as administration and professional links.

The relationship between Bulawayo and Durban has been elevated as the two cities signed a Memorandum of understanding in September 2011, in which the parties agreed :-

- Annual Programmes
- Identification and joint implementation of projects.
- Any other issues of mutual concern benefit and interest to the parties.

The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises have benefited from this partnership. A number of business enterprises have managed to showcase at various international exhibitions as a result of the partnership with the eThekweni Municipality. The city has also benefitted from the expertise of eThekweni Municipality Water and Sanitation in a number of areas.



EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Education facilities in the City are provided from infant to college level, both public and private. The city offers further learning opportunities at a number of Council run vocational training facilities where skills such as welding, carpentry and building are taught. At a higher level, the Westgate Vocational Training Centre and the Bulawayo Polytechnic College learners enjoy semi skilled training and specialized skills as artisans respectively.

The School of Hospitality and Tourism is one of a few such institutions in the SADC region. Not only does it provide training but is itself a hotel offering meals as well. Perhaps the pride of the city is the National University of Science and Technology.

National University of Science and Technology

The pride of the city is the National University of Science and Technology which opened in 1991. The University has grown over the past twenty years, leading to an increase in the student enrollment, academic staff as well as the programmes on offer.

NUST has moved to a state of the art University which is still under construction on a 200 hectare site which was mostly donated by the City of Bulawayo. The University is located six and half kilometers east from the city centre on the Gwanda Road and the site is easily accessible. NUST focuses on educational, scientific and technological research, excellence and the development of professional manpower in science, technology, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and education.

Initially, NUST offered programmes in three faculties, namely Applied Science, Commerce and Industrial Technology but the fully fledged university has grown to include programmes in Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Arts/Education, Communication and Information Sciences and Environmental Sciences as well as the recently launched Development Studies programme. The innovativeness of this second largest university and science and technology institute is borne by its maxim, "*Think in other terms*", as it strives to play a significant role in the promotion of social and economic advancement of the Zimbabwean nation.



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY OF BULAWAYO

At the time of the birth of Bulawayo as an urban centre in 1894, public health was still in its early stages. With the growth of the city however, there also grew the personal health service which catered for the African population that migrated to the city centre for jobs. The first clinic for blacks was in Makokoba and interestingly the first maternity centre was at what is now MaKhumalo Beer Garden or Big Bar.

Today, The City of Bulawayo boasts of 19 modern day clinics, including maternity centres, two dental units and one infectious disease hospital where rapid HIV testing is done. The City's Health Department has been working hard to ensure that residents maintain a healthy lifestyle. Noting the impact that the HIV/ AIDS epidemic has had on the population, the City has scaled up access to Anti- retroviral therapy. A total of 11 Opportunistic Infection (OI/ART) follow up sites have been established. These include Entumbane, Emakhandeni, Khami Road, Luveve, Magwegwe, Nketa, Nkulumane, Northern Suburbs, Mzilikazi, Pelandaba and Pumula clinics. The city also has 9 ART initiating sites which are Entumbane, Emakhandeni, Khami Road, Luveve, Magwegwe, Nketa, Nkulumane, Mzilikazi and Pelandaba clinics, while Luveve, Maqhawe, Pelandaba and Pumula are follow up sites for children. Two major government referral hospitals and the Catholic run specialist hospital as well as several private institutions that serve the health needs of the communities.

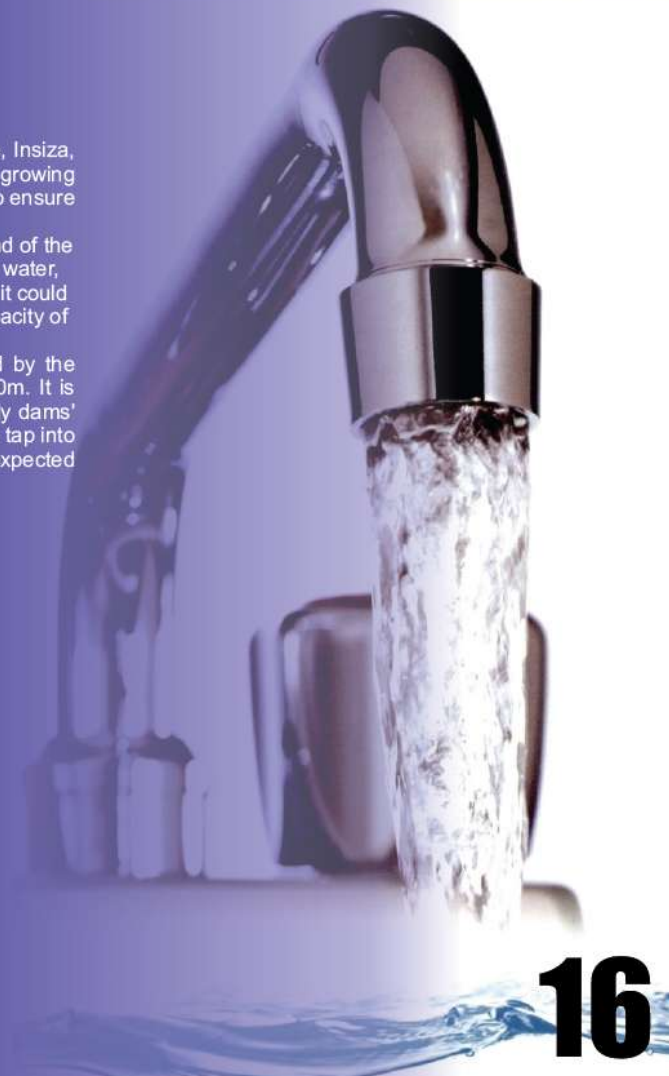


WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY

As an ever growing city, Bulawayo is supplied by 5 major supply dams which include, Insiza, Inyankuni, Lower Ncema, Upper Ncema, and Umzingwane. Over the years the ever growing population has necessitated that the local authority finds alternative sources of water to ensure that they meet the domestic and industrial needs of the city.

The City has 5 water supply dams that are operational. The unrestrained water demand of the city surpassed this figure in the year 1996 and to help ensure that the City has enough water, construction of the Mtshabezi Dam started in 1992 and was completed in 1994 so that it could be brought on line before the unrestrained water demand surpassed the maximum capacity of the supply dams.

The Government undertook the Mtshabezi dam project which is currently managed by the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA). It has storage capacity of 52 000 000m. It is expected that linking Mtshabezi dam to the City's water supply will increase the supply dams' capacity by almost 20 000m³/day or by 3 months supply at the suppressed demand. To tap into this water, a pipeline linking Mtshabezi and Mzingwane dams is being constructed and expected to be completed by the end of the year, 2011.




ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

The entertainment industry in the City of Bulawayo is as old as the city itself. Bulawayo remains the cultural hub of this country and the city has managed to produce great names in the entertainment industry.

The history of entertainment in this city cannot be complete without great names such as the legendary, Cont Mhlanga, the Cool Crooners, who are still doing their thing today and Black Umfolosi who have managed to captivate international audiences over the years.

What would the city's entertainment industry be without the late Beater Mangethe, Iyasa, Siyaya and a lot of other great names who have come from this city. The above names fly the flag of Bulawayo high emphasising the fact that Bulawayo is indeed a city rich in cultural history and a must visit for anyone coming to Zimbabwe. It is one of the oldest and historically most important of Zimbabwe's towns and certainly one cannot say that they have experienced the full range of Zimbabwe's diversity if they have not been to this bustling city in the south western part of the country of Zimbabwe.



Bulawayo today is the home of one of the iconic entertainment centres in the country, the Amakhosi cultural centre, where many great names have emerged in the entertainment industry. Implemented under the methodology of theatre for social change, the centre boasts of using Theatre-for-Community-Action methodologies to support and involve rural community members in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Amakhosi is a Cultural Training and Performing Arts Center, which was founded in 1982 in Makokoba, Bulawayo's oldest township. Its birth-place tells a lot about the development and popularity of performing theatre in the high density and poor sections of Bulawayo during that time, just as it is now. The Center is now permanently located at the Township Square Cultural Center on the boundary between the city center and the townships. The significance of the current location is that the spot used to be King Lobengula's venue for the annual festival of the new crop. The center has also maintained close proximity to the townships from which it draws both the participants and the audiences.

From Amakhosi, accomplished and seasoned actors, musicians and dance groups have been born, from what was started in 1980 as a karate group in the Township of

Makokoba by Cont Mhlanga.

Amakhosi is not the only place that showcases the growth and the talent in the city of Bulawayo. Youth centers have played a key role in nurturing talent in the city. From this initiative, centres such as Magwegwe and Mzilikazi youth centres have produced internationally acclaimed football stars such as Benjani Mwaruware and Peter Ndlovu. The 15 youth centres established in Bulawayo's suburbs have been instrumental in keeping the youth off the street and in nurturing their talent.

Other entertainment centres include the Bulawayo Art Gallery, the Academy of Music, and Bulawayo Theatre among others. The city also proudly hosts international Arts Festivals such as Intwasa and Ibumba Festival.



CITY OF BULAWAYO AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The City of Bulawayo has embraced the International Millennium Development Goals, making every effort to work in partnership with its various stakeholders.

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

To achieve this, Council in consultation with the communities engages in:

- Mobilisation of communities for nutrition gardens and Urban Agriculture by Councillors and Council provides land and water for farming activities
- Community provides seed for planting
- Selection of vulnerable beneficiaries including the elderly and orphans and vulnerable children.
- Deserving poor are selected for grass cutting on contract basis
- Storm water drain clearance contracts given to community groups
- Community service organisations assist with feeding elderly and deserving poor as assessed by Council Social Workers
- Pro poor safety nets

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

A number of initiatives have been embarked on, including;

- Council working in conjunction with Ministry of Education has 29 primary schools
- Girls mobilised to take on science subjects at tertiary education
- Girls encouraged to attend school holiday camps
- Encouraged to take up science subjects
- Setting up of Libraries

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

- School enrolments show increased number of girls
- Education Act insists on universal education – but there is no enforcement
- Women encouraged to attend Budget Consultation meetings
- Women encouraged to go into leadership positions
- 50/50 campaign





GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- “ Community mobilized for immunizations
 - HIV AIDS prevention of mother to child transmission
 - Safe motherhood through early bookings, early treatment, good diet, personal hygiene, safe delivery
- “ Four community mobilizers in every ward
- “ Check that children are immunized
- “ Mother to child transmission group of community workers trained to follow up mothers tested for HIV
- “ Assist community based workers

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- “ Community mobilization for :
 - Early bookings encouraged
 - Early treatment for ailments
 - Safe motherhood
 - Almost all mothers participate in prevention of mother to child transmission programme
 - Positivity rates down from 25% to 13% in Zimbabwe

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV AND AIDS

- “ HIV screening, health promotion and health education
- “ TB Screening
- “ Terminally ill care – e.g Home Based Care and provision of Anti Retrovirals (ARVs)
- “ Peer Education

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- “ Public awareness campaigns
 - On water conservation
 - Prevention of blockages
 - Vandalism of street lights and sewerage blockages
 - Street clean up campaigns
- “ Environment protection and
- “ Public education to avoid stream bank cultivation
- “ Protection of vleis or swamps by demarcations
- “ Avoid firewood harvesting and illegal sand extraction.
- “ Community participation in clean up campaigns

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- “ Stakeholder participation in Annual Budgeting Strategic Processes
- “ Public participation in Citizens' Service Charter
- “ Informal trading associations
- “ Private–Public partnerships in pre-school education
- “ Urban Governance Index and Peer Reviews
- “ International partner in the implementation of change plans
- “ Partnered the Institute of Housing and Urban Development of the Netherlands in its research on local economic development initiatives.
- “ Member of the International Council for Local Environment Initiative (ICLEI) and one of the only nine cities in Africa selected for the Africa sustainable cities network.

MASTER PLAN

The City of Bulawayo recognizes the importance of planning ahead. As such, a Master Plan has been developed to cater for the city from 2000 – 2015 aimed at ensuring that there is sufficient land to meet the needs of the people of Bulawayo over 15 years in terms of housing , employment, social, cultural , recreational and sporting activities.

The City recognises that forward planning is crucial in ensuring that it provides the Council and other developmental agencies with a set of policies designed to assist in the orderly, attractive and harmonious development of the city. The aim in developing the Master Plan is to also provide the basis for stimulating the local economy and thus help create jobs as well as protect and enhance the natural environment of Bulawayo.

The City has identified opportunities for investment in the following areas: -

Ø **INDUSTRIAL** – which include General industrial sites, heavy industry and employment creation zones which have been identified in the new high density residential areas for the creation of Small and Medium Enterprises.

- **COMMERCIAL**
- **RESIDENTIAL** –where low, medium and high density residential areas have been identified.
- **TOURISM**
- **EDUCATION**
- **URBAN AGRICULTURE** – for horticulture, market gardening, while small livestock production is also encouraged in the Peri Urban areas.



CONTACT DETAILS

Handy telephone numbers when in the City of Bulawayo

Fire and Ambulance: Emergency	999
Enquiries	263 (9) 77331 / 71717
Water	263 (9) 60408 / 65573
Sewerage	263 (9) 60494/ 67008/9
After Hours – Water and Sewer	263(9) 77331
Municipal Offices	263(9) 75011/ 70111
Town Clerk	263 (9) 75011
City Economic Development Centre	263(9) 884292
Director of Engineering Services	263(9) 75011
Director of Housing & Community Services	263(9) 75011
Mpilo General Hospital	263(9) 212 011
United Bulawayo Hospital	263(9) 252111
Mater Dei Hospital	263(9) 240000-5
Bulawayo Airport	263(9)226423
Air Zimbabwe	263(9) 69732
National Railways of Zimbabwe	263 (9) 888023/ 888281
Bulawayo Publicity Association	263(9) 60867
Caravan Park	263(9) 233851
Customs	263(9)70162
Police: Emergency	995
Central Police	263(9) 72515
Hotline	263(9) 72525/66306/66340
Zimbabwe International Trade Fair	263(9) 884911