

2011

Parliament

Research Department



[Chirumanzu Zibagwe Constituency Profile]

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1.0 Introduction

Chirumhanzu-Zibagwe constituency is located in Midlands Province. This is a new constituency that was created out of the old Chirumhanzu constituency. It comprises of Mvuma which is a town as well as Rukundo and Netherburn. The main economic activities in the constituency are mining and agriculture. Farming is practiced at both commercial and subsistence level.

2.0 Population Distribution

The constituency has about 40 185 people, comprising of 20 603 males and 19 582 females. The constituency also has 10 246 households. According to the 2008 ZEC Delimitation Report the constituency has 19 556 registered voters, making up 48 % of the total population. Each ward has an average of 1 396 voters. Below is a graph showing distribution of population in the various wards.

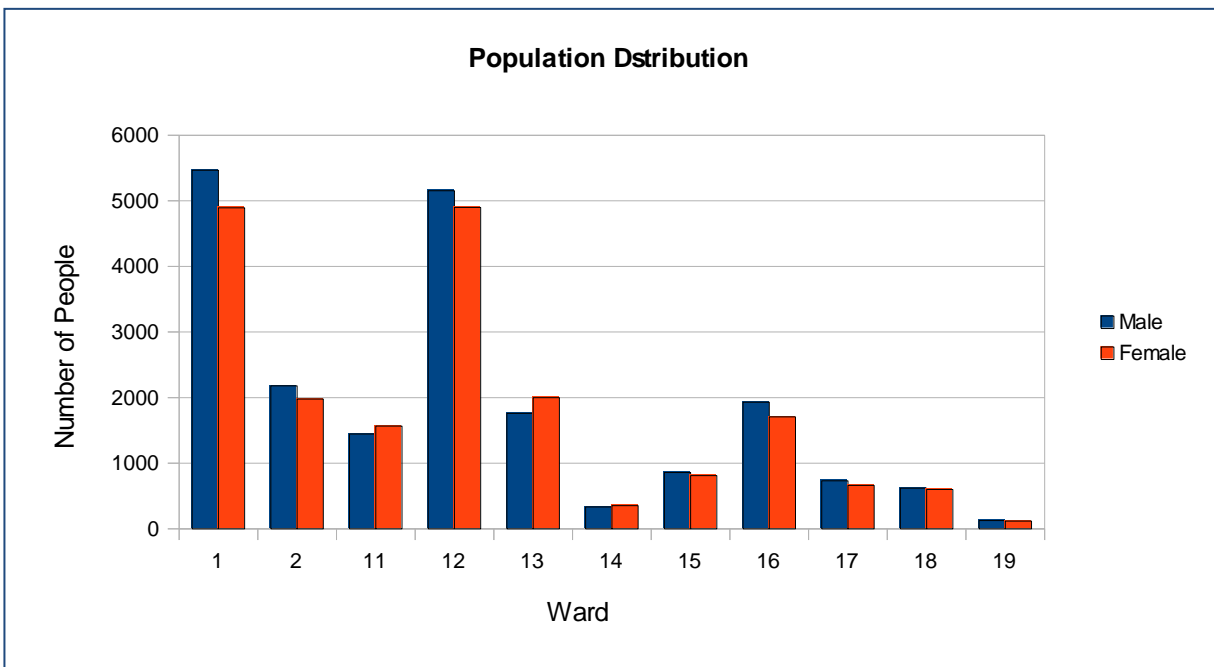


Figure 1: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward 1 has the highest number of people and Ward 19 has the least number of people.

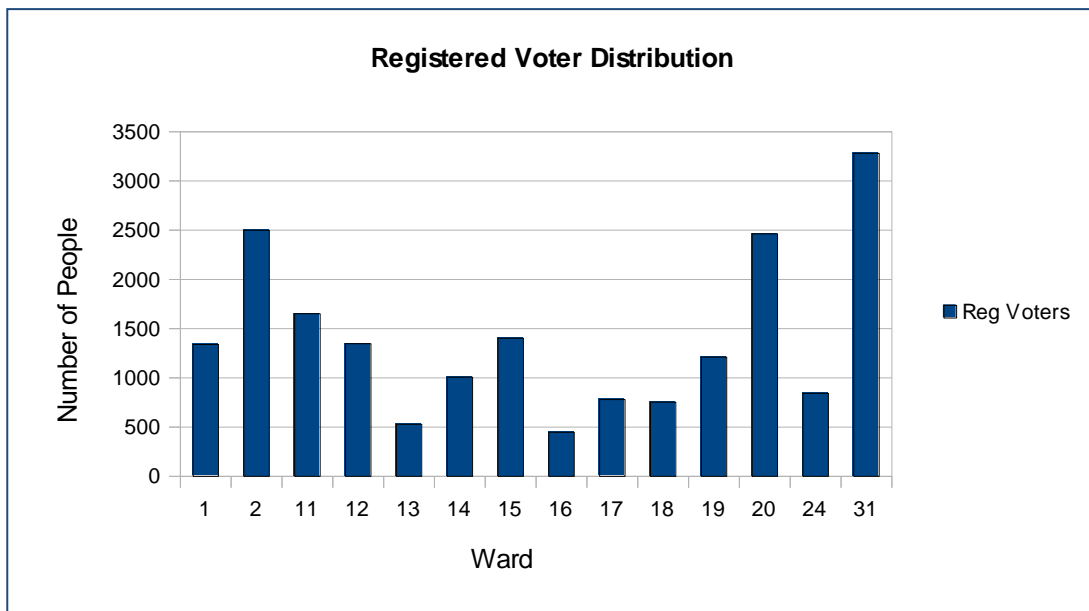


Figure 2: Registered Voter Distribution

Ward 31 has the highest number of registered voters and ward 16 has the least number of registered voters. These statistics do not interlinked with the number of people in each ward as shown in the figure one.

3.0 Education

3.1 Primary Education

In Chirimhanzu-Zibagwe constituency, there are 37 primary schools with a total enrolment of 24 041 pupils. The statistical figures on enrolment show that boys constitute 58% and girls 42% of the total enrolment. There are also 292 teachers in the constituency. The pupil to teacher ratio is 1:82 which is above the recommended national average of 1:34. This ratio is indicative that there is hot sitting and shortage of classrooms in the constituency. Ownership of schools is structured as follows: 2 are mission, 4 are private, 1 is a farm school, 1 is government and the rest are council schools. There are 15 satellites which represents 40% of the total number of school. Most satellite schools were set up as a result of the land reform program which began in 2000 leading to the resettlement of many families. More than 64% of the schools were built after independence showing government's commitment of making education accessible to all people in the country.

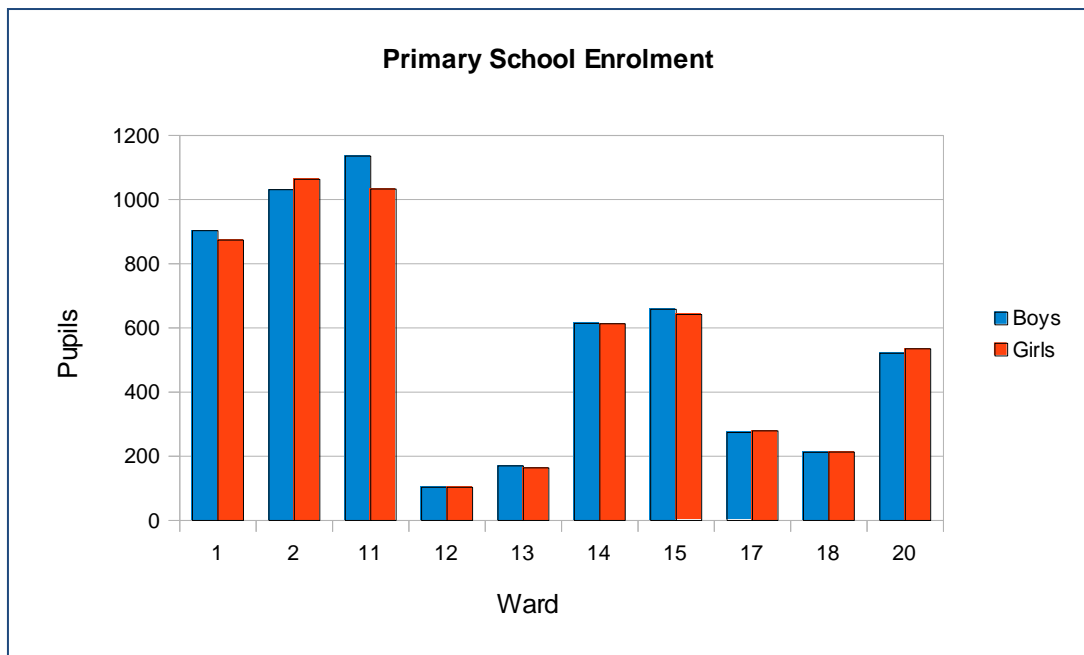


Figure 3: Primary School Enrolment by Ward

Figure 3, primary school enrolment according to Gender

The statistics show that in 5 of the wards there are more boys than girls and in the other 5, there statistics are evenly balanced.

3.2 Secondary Schools

There are 13 secondary schools in the constituency. The total enrolment at the secondary schools stands at 2 887 pupils. Girls account for 49 % and boys 51% of the total enrolment. There are 112 teachers. The average pupil to teacher ratio stands at 1:25 which matches the ideal national average for secondary schools. About 53% of the schools are satellite schools constructed in response to the land reform program which began in 2000. The graph below shows variances in the enrolment figures between boys and girls in each ward.

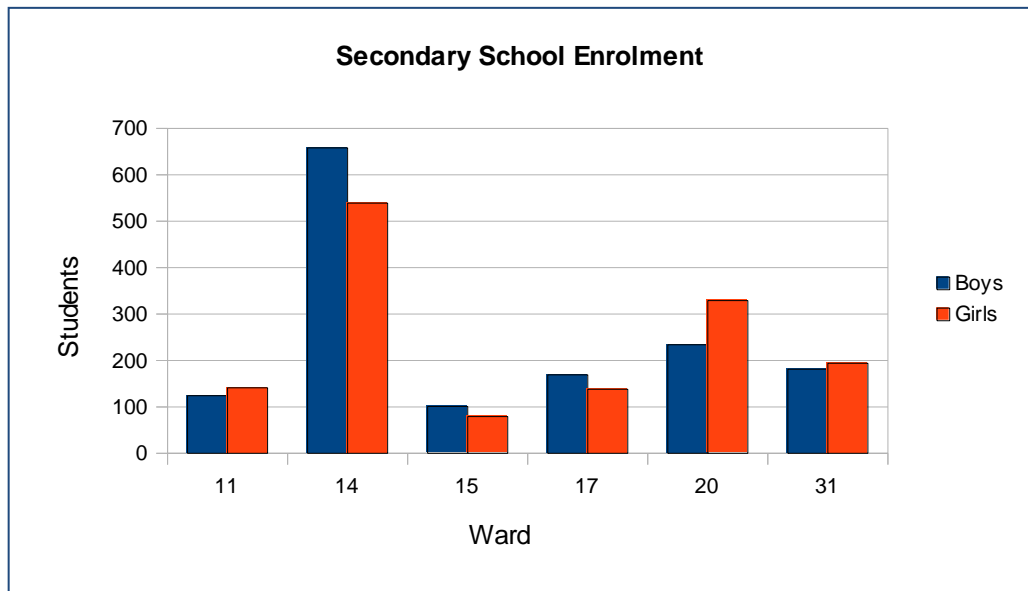


Figure 4: Secondary School Enrolment by Ward

4.0 Health

There are 11 health centers in the constituency. Three of the centres are hospitals known as Mvuma, Driefontein and Muvonde. Mvuma is the district hospital owned by government. Driefontein and Muvonde are mission hospitals. There are also 2 rural health centres and the 6 clinics. Each rural health centre or clinic has at least 1 nurse on duty. The ownership structure of the centers is as follows: 1 private clinic, 3 council clinics, 2 clinics, 1 rural health centre and 1 hospital belong to government and 2 mission hospitals.

5.0 Animal Health

There are 22 695 cattle, 14 animal health centers and 36 dip tanks within Chirumhanzu-Zibagwe constituency. The table below shows the number of cattle per each ward. Ward 20 has the largest herd whilst ward 17 has the least herd of cattle.

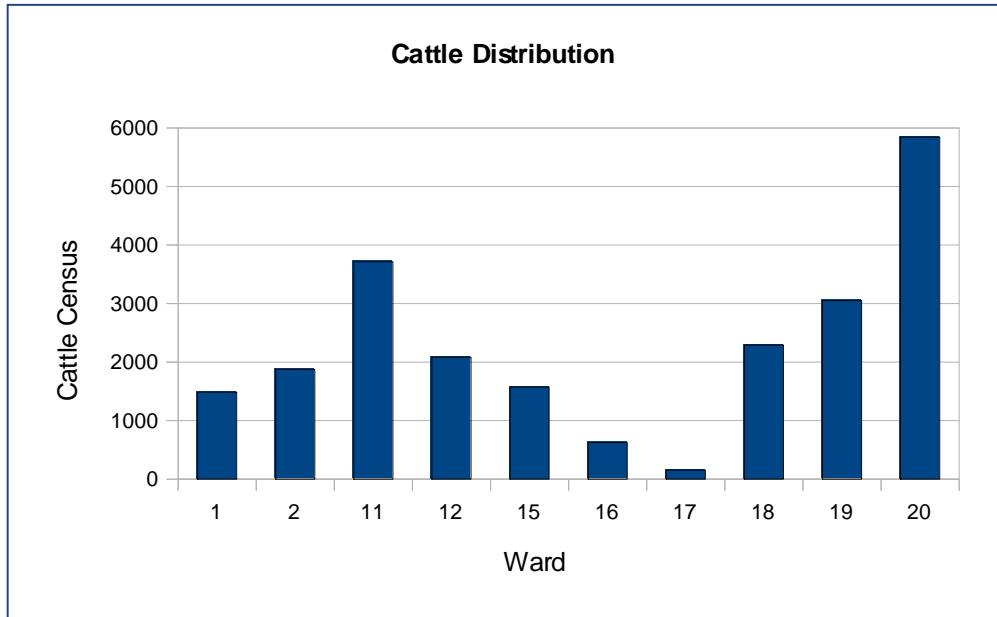


Figure 5: Dip Tank Based Cattle Distribution by Ward

The graph below shows that there is a relationship between number of cattle and dip tank distribution in each ward. Ward 20 has both the largest herd of cattle and highest number of dip tanks.

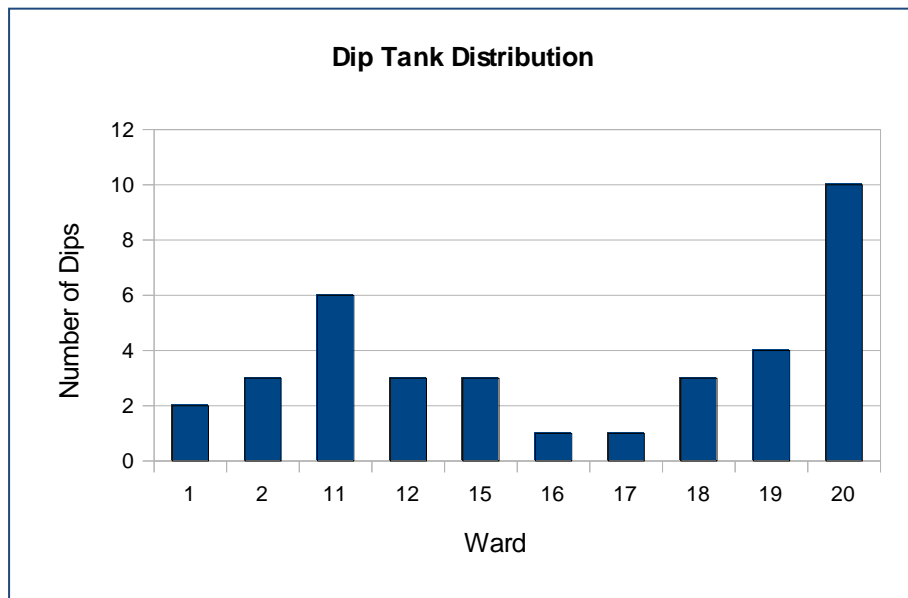


Figure 6: Dip Tank Distribution by Ward

6.0 Local Government Infrastructure

Chirumhanzu-Zibagwe is a rural constituency with 10 council seats. These seats are occupied by 7 male and 3 female councillors.

7.0 Water Points

There are 116 boreholes of which 64% are functional. Below is a graph showing the water points in the various wards. Ward 15 has the highest number of boreholes whilst ward 14 has the least number of boreholes. In Wards 11 and 12, almost 50% of the boreholes are broken down.

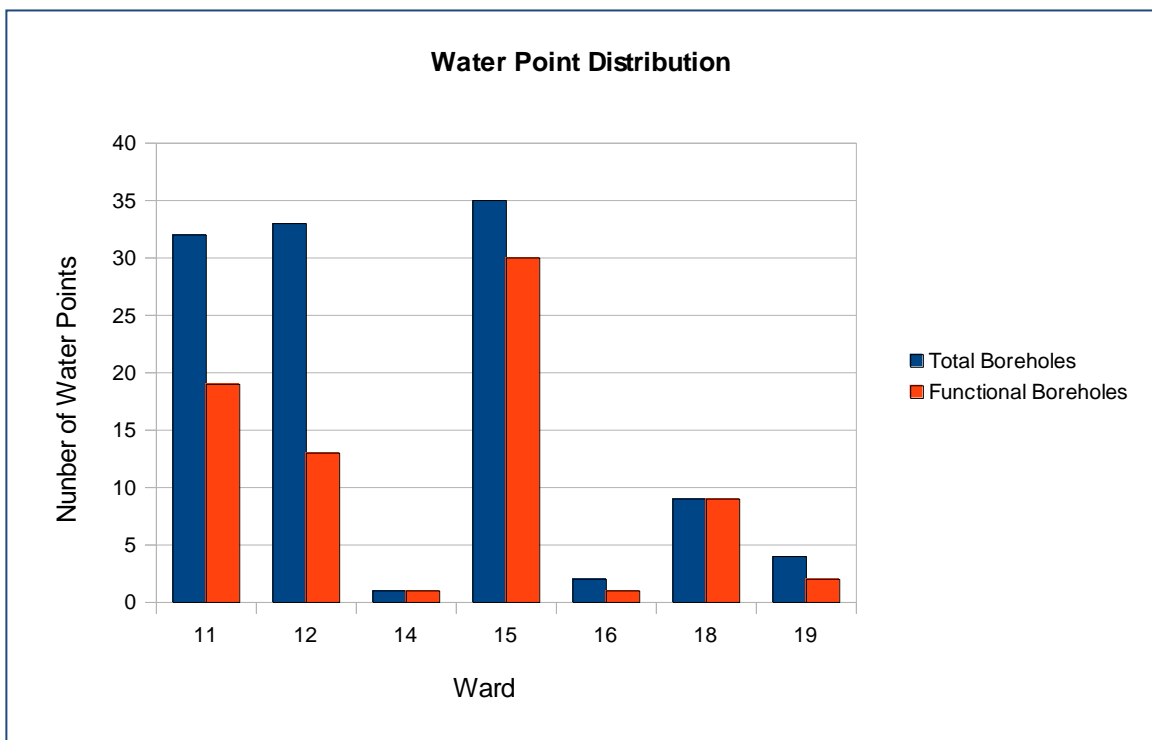


Figure 7: Water Point Distribution by Ward

8.0 Conclusion

It is imperative that children obtain quality education through provision of adequate resources such as trained teachers and basic infrastructure especially at the satellite schools. This will enable pupils to acquire knowledge and skills which are essential to gain meaningful employment.

9.0 Recommendations

- Women need to hold seats in local government structures in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender.
- More trained teachers should be deployed into the constituency's schools.
- More classrooms are needed at primary schools to avert the challenges of hot sitting.
- Broken down boreholes need to be repaired.

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