

2011

Parliament

Research Department



[Redcliff Constituency Profile]

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1.0 Introduction

The constituency comprises Redcliff, Ripple Creek and Komera. It is a new constituency that was created out of Kwekwe constituency in the Midlands province and is administered under the Redcliff Municipality. It is a mining area near Kwekwe that was established to exploit the rich iron ore deposits in the area. It is the home of Zimbabwe's giant steel production company, ZISCO, and together with the mining of iron ore at Ripple Creek. These activities provide residents with main sources of revenue and employment. However, steel production has declined over the years and has been compounded by Zimbabwe's intensifying economic crisis, which severely affected the living standards at Redcliff's largely urban residents. Civic infrastructure, along with the town's industrial hardware, has become dilapidated and dysfunctional as a result of years of neglect and lack of maintenance, (Zimbabwe Election Support Network, 2008).

2.0 Population

The proportion of male and female population was 48 and 52 percent respectively in Midlands Province. In this province, the average rate of natural population increase stands at 1.26 percent, crude birth rate was at 31.29 births per 1000 while crude death rate stands at 18.64 deaths per 1000 in 2002. Redcliff and Kwekwe urban districts contributed about 8.61 percent of the total population in the province. The constituency has a population of 60 494 people comprising of 30 032 males and 30 462 females. The population is housed in about 14 451 house holds with an average house hold size of 4 people. Amongst the population, 30 018 are registered voters giving an average of 2001 registered voters per ward.

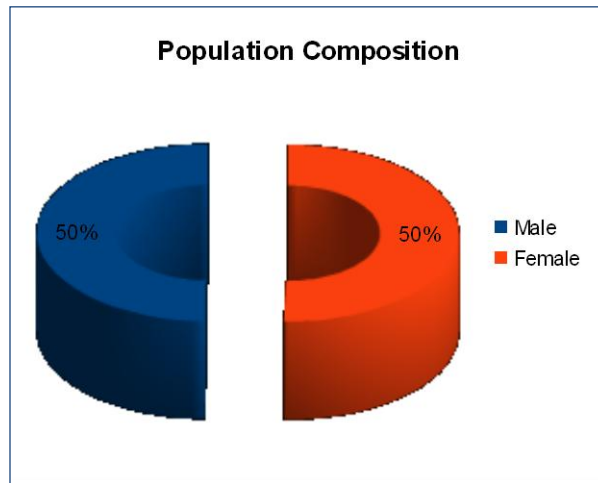


Figure 1: Population Composition

There are more females to males in the constituency as reflected above, this tallies with the provincial population distribution. Ward 25 and ward 3 has 35.12% of the total constituency population. All the wards however have a population counting above 1000 people. The distribution of the population in wards is as shown below.

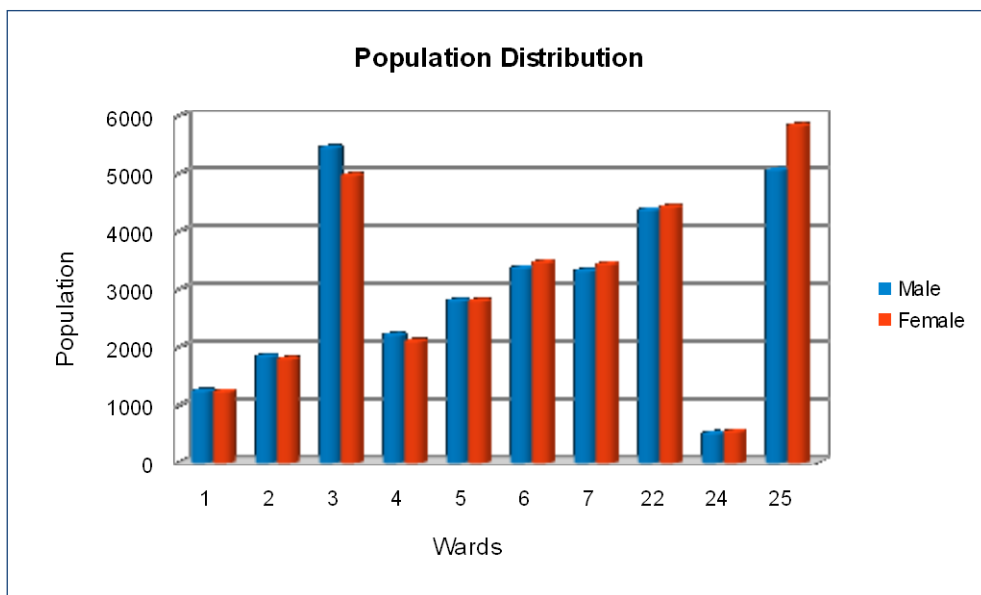


Figure 2: Population Distribution by Ward

Ward 25 has the highest number of registered voters while ward 24 has the least registered voters. There is a link between population distribution and distribution of registered voters in the constituency. All wards have registered voters above the constituency average save for ward 7 and ward 24 as shown in the graph below. The proportion of registered voters represents 49.62% of the total population in the constituency.

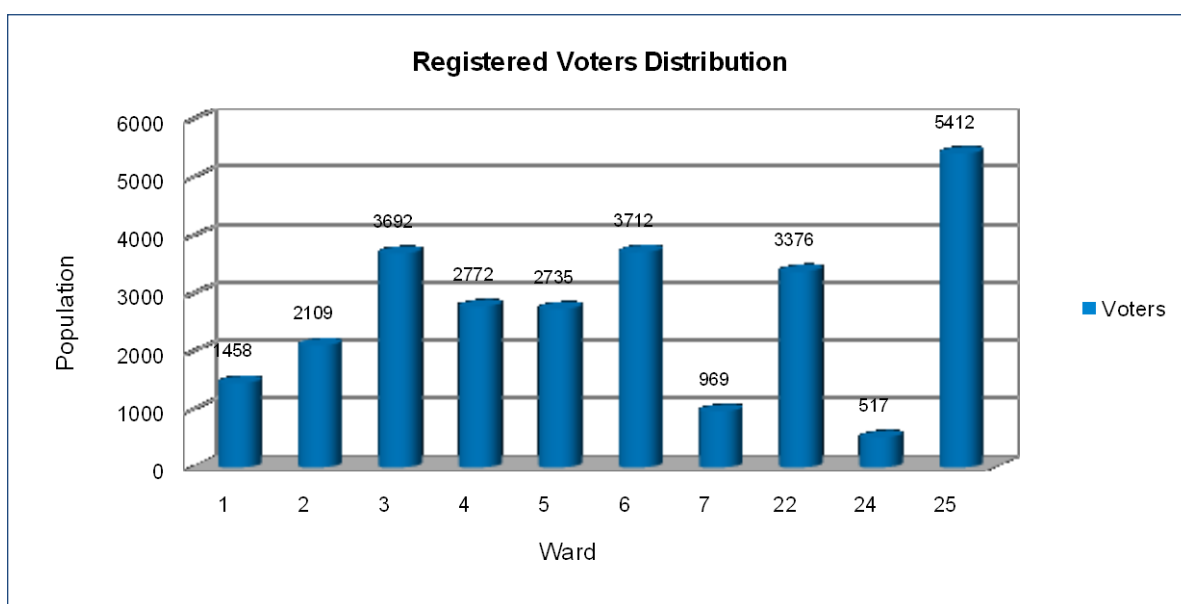


Figure 3: Registered Voters Distribution by Ward

3.0 Education

3.1 Primary Education

In Zimbabwe there are high levels of primary school enrolments, net enrolment ratio (NER) increased from 81.9% in 1994, peaking at 98.5% in 2002. Council schools enrol about 61% of the population, whilst government schools are the second largest enroller of about 24%. Gender equality at primary schools is also good. However, quality of education deteriorated between 1990 and 2009 mainly due to the harsh economic environment that was prevailing in the country by then. About 17% of the pupils walk more than 5km to attain primary education in Midlands Province.

In Redcliff constituency, there are 29 primary schools, enrolling a total of 17 002 pupils. About 8 281(48.71%) of the pupils are girls whilst boys constitute a total of 8 721(51.29%) of the total enrolment. There are 500 teachers (both trained and untrained) in the constituency and the constituency pupil to teacher ratio stood at 34:1 which is above the national average. The primary teaching staff complement consists of about 23.8% male teachers and 76.2% female teachers.

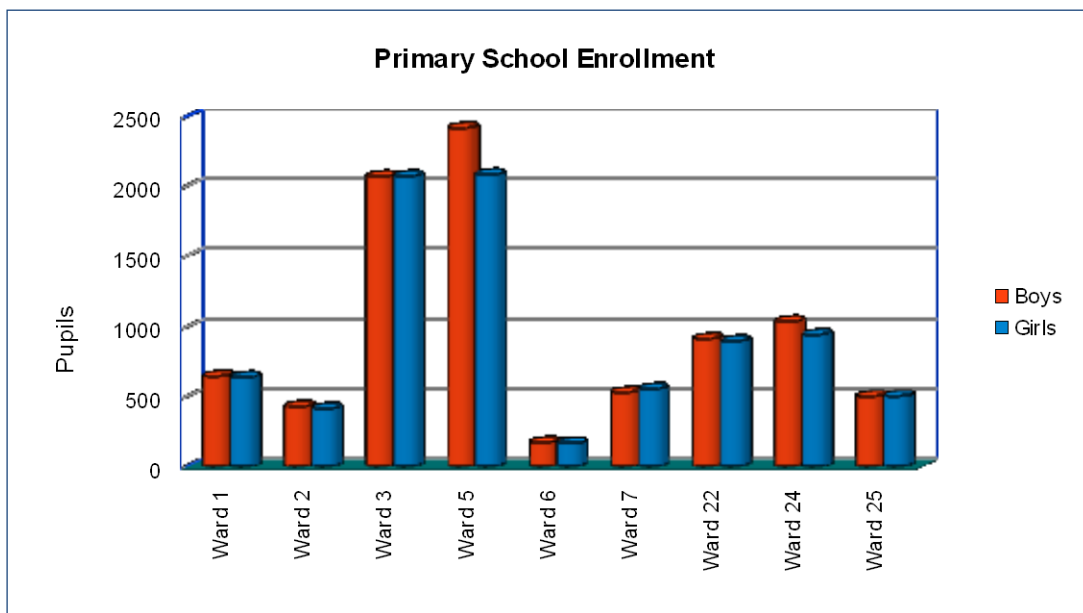


Figure 4: Primary School Enrolment by Ward

Generally, the graph above shows that more boys are enrolled at primary schools than girls, though the differences might be slight in other wards. All the constituency wards enroll at least 1 000 pupils serve for ward 2 and 6. Statistics also show that about 459(91.8%) of the total teaching staff are certified teachers.

Table 1: Primary School Statistics

Ward	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Pupils	Male	Female	Total Teachers	Pupil :Teacher Ratio
Ward 1	2	646	639	1285	3	38	41	31
Ward 2	1	429	415	844	4	25	29	29
Ward 3	13	2073	2074	4147	35	82	117	35
Ward 5	4	2418	2087	4505	16	119	135	33
Ward 6	1	173	168	341	1	10	11	31
Ward 7	1	530	556	1086	2	32	34	32
Ward 22	2	913	896	1809	23	27	50	36
Ward 24	3	1037	942	1979	23	35	58	34
Ward 25	2	502	504	1006	12	13	25	40
Grand Total	29	8721	8281	17002	119	381	500	34

3.2 Secondary Education

There are 4 secondary schools in the constituency enrolling a total of 688 pupils. About 70, both trained and untrained teachers provide secondary education in the constituency, giving an average pupil to teacher ratio of 10:1 for the constituency. Generally more girls are enrolled for secondary education than boys in the constituency. All the schools provide day sessions and are owned by rural district council with the first established in 1965.

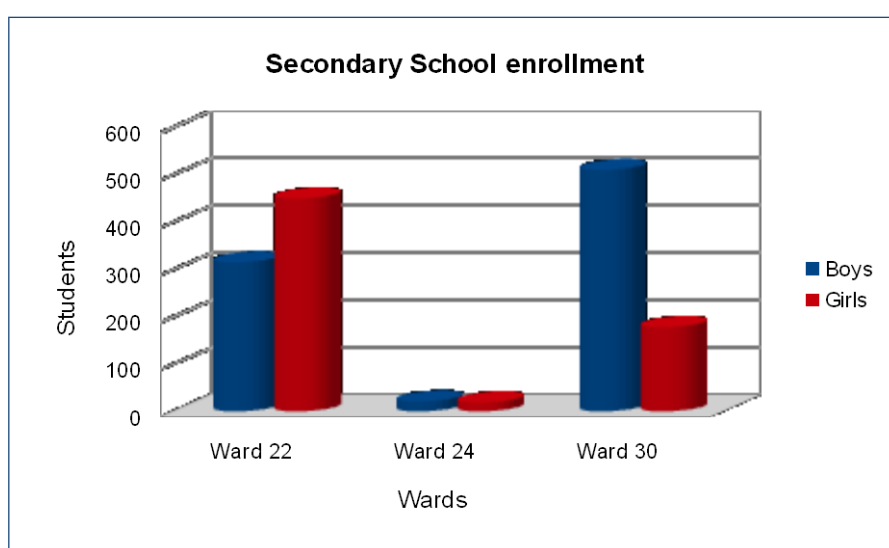


Figure 5: Secondary School Enrolment by Ward

4.0 Health

With regard to health facilities, there are 16 health centres in the constituency including Torwood, Evanda, Mapanda and Rusununguko. Most centres are well serviced, connected to ZESA grid and well equipped. Half of the facilities have access to communication networks. The centres are serviced by 52 nurses and seven doctors. Redcliff, Rutendo, Torwood and Msilahobe have no fire protection facility.

The table below provides detailed analysis of the health institutions in the constituency.

Table 2: Health Facilities

Centre	Ward	Status	Access Road	Hospital Equipment	Beds	Doctors	Nurses
Torwood	2	Polyclinic	Yes	inadequate			7
Dongijena	2	Surgery	yes	yes		1	
Evada Dental	2	Clinic	yes	yes		1	
Mapanda	3	Surgery	yes	yes		1	
Rusununguko	6	Polyclinic	yes	yes			
Mutsai	6	Surgery	yes	yes		1	
Dongijena	7	Surgery	yes	yes		1	
Zisco	9	Clinic	yes	yes			18
Rutendo	9	Clinic	yes	inadequate	1		2
Redcliff	9	Clinic	yes	inadequate	1		4
Mapanda	9	Surgery	yes	yes		1	
Silobela	22	Hosp	no	no		1	14
Ntambeni	24	Clinic			12		2
Mpinda	24	Clinic			5		1
Msilahobe	25	RHC	no	no			3
Mlezu	30	Clinic			4		1

5.0 Animal Health

The cattle census in Redcliff stands at 17 442 cattle, and is served by 8 Animal Health Centers and 18 dip tanks. Ward 25 has the largest herd of cattle whilst ward 30 has the least. Dip tanks are located in wards 1, 22, 24, 25, and 30. Most dip tanks are borehole and stream systems with a capacity of 15 000litres. Distribution of cattle herds are as shown in the figure below.

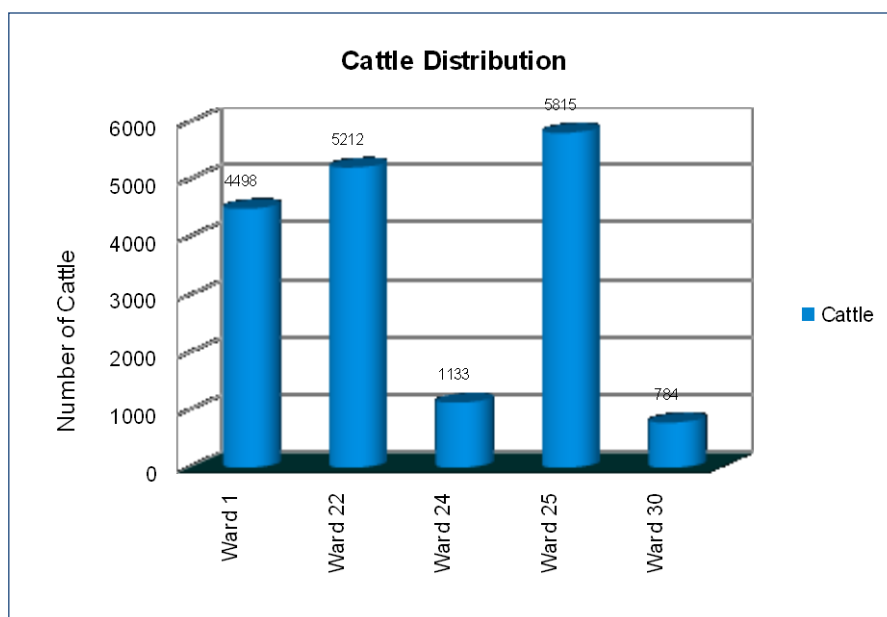


Figure 6: Dip Tank Based Cattle Census by Ward

6.0 NGOs

There are five non governmental organisations working in Kwekwe district including Plan international, Oxfam among others. These take part in child welfare programmes, agriculture education food distribution and poverty alleviation.

Table 3: NGOs Operating in the Constituency

Name	Wards of Activity	Field of Operation
Plan International	District Wide	Child welfare
Care International	District Wide	Education, Agriculture
Oxfam	District Wide	Food Distribution
IOM	District Wide	Food Distribution
Orap	District Wide	Poverty Alleviation

7.0 Business Centres

There are 7 business centers in the Redcliff constituency which all electrified serve for Fafi business centre. Hozoli, Mpinda and Fafi are served by retail outlets which are not existent at other centres.

Table 4: Business Centres

Ward Number	Centre	Status	Electrification
2	Torwood	BC	Yes
3	Rugare	BC	Yes
6	Rutendo	BC	Yes
9	Redcliff	BC	Yes
22	Hozoli	Bc	yes
24	Mpinda	Bc	yes
22	Fafi	Bc	-

8.0 Water Points

There are 100 boreholes in the constituency out of which 84 are functional. Water is also drawn from 5 deep wells in the constituency. Among all the wards, only wards 22, 24 and 25 are found with the sites of boreholes and deep wells as some are served by water from the small town.

Table 5: Water Points

Ward Name	Ward	Boreholes	Deep Well	Functioning Boreholes
Makaba	22	33	3	33
Kushinga	24	41	1	26
Msokeli	25	26	1	25
Total		100	5	84

9.0 Local Government

There are 9 councillors of which seven are males and two are females. This reflects gender imbalance in the Zimbabwean system of governance.

Table 6: Councillors in the Constituency

Ward	Councillor	Gender
1	Nzveda	M
2	Muchingami	F
3	Masiyatsva	M
4	Shoko	M
5	Ncube	F
6	Hwarara	M
7	Matewa	M
8	Nyoni	M
9	Mlambo	M

10.0 Conclusion

The constituency is characterised by high levels of unemployment, poverty and inadequate water and energy supplies despite the fact that it is a mining community. Electrification can't be neglected as it will have significant impact that may directly or indirectly benefit households. Institutions that provide social services such as health and education need to be upgraded so as to move with standards.

11.0 Recommendations

- provision of small scale irrigation facilities
- Development assistance programmes.
- Electrification of schools, business centers and health facilities
- Assistance in livestock production to increase income.
- Small scale mining activities in the area rich in minerals.

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