

2011

Parliament

Research Department



[Gutu Central Constituency Profile]

Table of Contents

List of Figures	2
List of Tables.....	2
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Population Distribution	3
3.0 Education.....	3
3.1 Primary Education.....	3
3.2 Secondary Education.....	3
4.0 Health	4
5.0 Animal Health	5
6.0 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).....	5
7.0 Business Centres	5
8.0 Local Government Infrastructure	5
9.0 Water Points	6
9.0 Conclusion.....	7
10.0 Recommendations.....	7
References	8

List of Figures

Figure 1: Secondary School Enrolment by Gender and School	4
---	---

List of Tables

Table 1: Gutu Central Rural Infrastructure by Ward.....	6
Table 2: Gutu Central Water Points	6

1.0 Introduction

Gutu Central is a new constituency hived off from what used to be Gutu North, and is made up of Gutu Mpandawana, Dewure, Mutero, Gumindoga and Chatikobo. Gutu Central has 10 wards. The constituency benefited from a number of development programmes, and as a result has a well-connected road network, modest amenities and enjoys a better livelihood with the 2003 poverty index level at 41, 8%. Less than 20% of households are rated to be 'food insecure' according to the ZimVac 2009/2010 survey. The livelihoods of the people basically include subsistence farming, market gardening, informal trading and formal sector employment. Despite having banking services, retail shops and a hospital, Mpandawana is yet to be accorded town status.

2.0 Population Distribution

(No population data for ward 37 and 38)

According to the 2008 ZEC Delimitation Report the constituency has 23,961 voters. On average each ward has 2,396 registered voters.

3.0 Education

3.1 Primary Education

The constituency has 25 primary schools out of which only 4 were established post 1950. This may indicate that much of the infrastructure is highly deteriorated and falling short of required standards. All the primary schools are Single Session (except for Hwiru), Day Schools and are owned by the Rural District Council. The total enrolment stands at 9,842, with 49% being girls. The number of trained teachers in the constituency is 302 and there are no untrained teachers. The average teacher to pupil ratio stands at 1:32 which is slightly below the recommended proportion. On average the constituency has more female than male teachers.

3.2 Secondary Education

There are 13 secondary schools in the constituency, out of which 3, i.e. Dewure, Gutu Mission and Mpandawana, offer Advanced Level. All the schools are owned by Gutu Rural District Council except for Mutero, Dewure and Gutu that are owned by Reformed Church in Zimbabwe. The total enrolment at secondary schools is 4,782. Girls account for 47% of the total enrolment, which is not a good reflection of the fact that there are more females than males in the country. Figure 3 below gives a diagrammatic presentation of schools statistics.

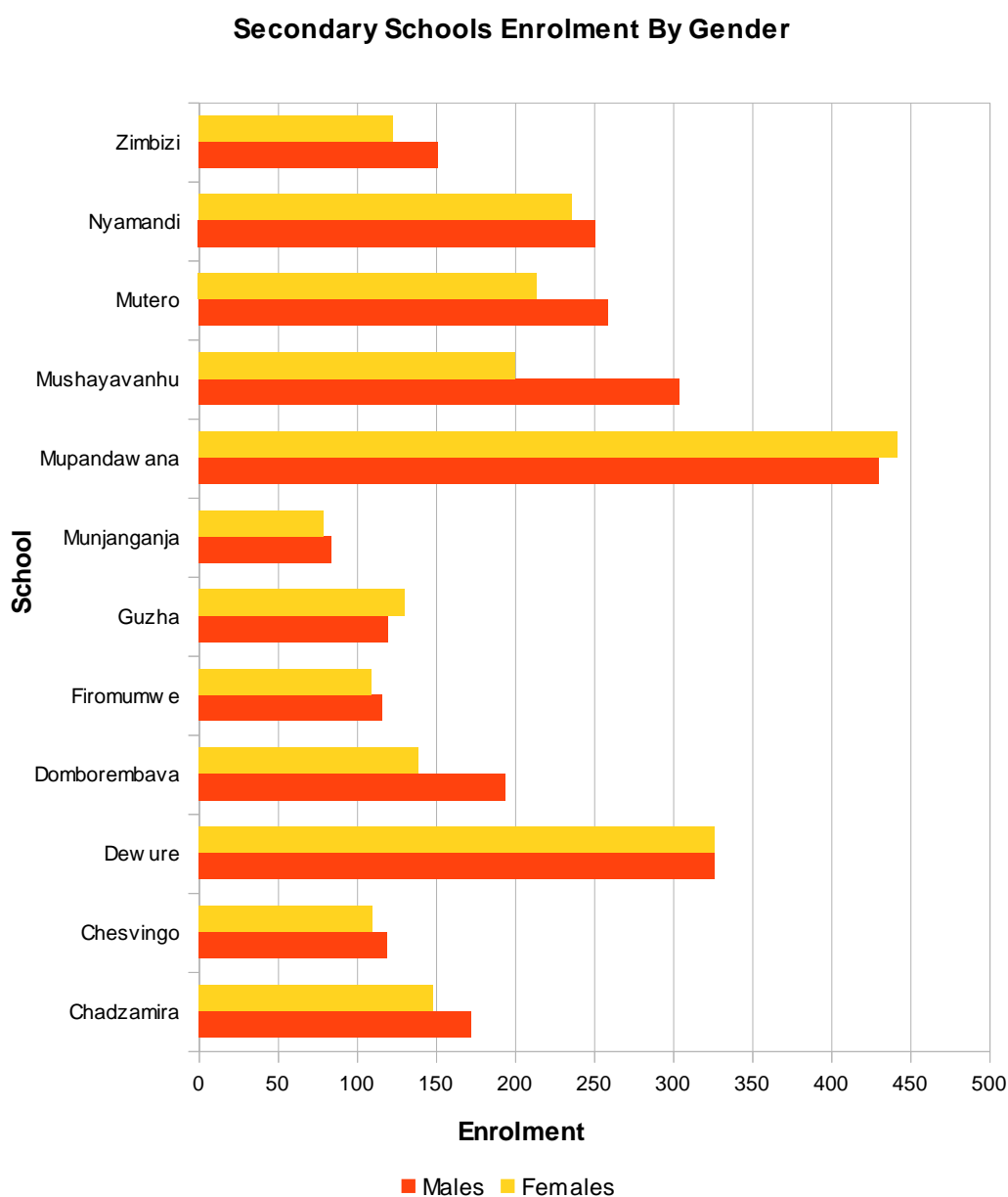


Figure 1: Secondary School Enrolment by Gender and School

4.0 Health

There are 5 health centres, comprising of 2 rural hospitals, 2 rural health centres and 1 district hospital at Gutu-Mpandawana. The Government owns 3 of these centres, Rural District Council owns 1 and Mutero is a mission health centre. The health facilities are found in wards 19, 21, 34 and two are in ward 17. There is a fair nurse compliment at all centres save for the 60 bedded Mutero Health Centre that has 2 nurses. There is no doctor at any of the centres in the constituency.

All centres are electrified, have access roads, equipment and fencing. The major challenge is lack of service vehicles at all centres. There are also no communication lines at Mutero and Chimombe health centres.

5.0 Animal Health

There are 16 dip tanks in Gutu Central constituency serving a cattle census of about 20,320 cattle. According to the 2009 ZimVac Rural Household Livelihoods Survey, Masvingo Province has the third highest number of households with potential to earn cash from cattle sales.

6.0 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

There is not much NGO activity in Gutu Central constituency, with only wards 22 and 34 covered. In ward 24 there is AZTREC that is into poverty alleviation and agro-business. Ward 34 has Good Business Development that is into poverty alleviation and factory shell building. CARE International also does poverty alleviation, WASH, gender awareness and child welfare works in ward 34.

7.0 Business Centres

A total of 18 business centres are present in Gutu Central constituency with a total of 229 retail outlets and 3 banks, which are at Mpandawana. Electrification data was not made available; however, it is known that bigger centres like Mpandawana, Dewure and Mushayavanhu are electrified.

8.0 Local Government Infrastructure

Gutu Central constituency is under the administration of Gutu Rural District Council and has 10 wards. Of the 8 recorded wards, all the councillors are male. Table 1 below gives the general distribution of service infrastructure in Gwanda North Constituency.

9.0 Water Points

There are 128 boreholes in the whole constituency and 67 more are needed. Half the wards have a borehole functionality of below 50%. No deep wells and dry boreholes are recorded. Below is Table 2 that shows water points statistics in the constituency.

Table 1: Gutu Central Rural Infrastructure by Ward

Ward	Councillor	Gender	Primary Schools	Secondary schools	A-Level	Health Centers	Location
11	F. Hafe	Male	3	4	0	0	Communal
17	S.T Nyemba	Male	4	3	1	1	Communal
19	E.Mutanga	Male	1	1	0	1	Communal
21	T.O Tagutanazvo	Male	5	2	1	1	Communal
22	J.Machaya	Male	5	1	0	1	Communal
33	Madondo	Male	1	1	1	0	G.P
34	J. Nemashakwe	Male	1	0	0	1	G.P
35	L.Matuke	Male	3	1	0	0	Communal

Table 2: Gutu Central Water Points

Ward	Boreholes	Working Boreholes (%)	Additional Number Needed
11	23	45	7
17	19	47	11
19	25	40	19
21	22	65	8
22	18	70	9
33	1	100	3
34	2	100	2
35	18	48	8

9.0 Conclusion

Gutu Central is a constituency that requires more support agriculturally because of its limited annual rainfalls to ensure food security. Construction of irrigation facilities and agricultural marketing authorities will go a long way in improving livelihoods. Though electrification of rural institutions and homes has reached this constituency, it's yet to reach desired impact.

10.0 Recommendations

1. Improved livestock marketing should be encouraged to ensure the many households dependant on livestock will not be short-changed.
2. Rural electrification programme should do more work at health, business and education centres across the constituency.
3. There is need to get at least one resident medical doctor in the constituency.
4. There is need to drill more boreholes to ensure perennial availability of safe drinking water.
5. More needs to be done towards women empowerment and involvement in decision making positions.

References

1. Central Statistical Office (CSO), 2002. *Census 2002 Provincial Profile-Masvingo Report*, Government of Zimbabwe, Harare
2. Government of Zimbabwe, 2006. *Zimbabwe 2003 Poverty Assessment Study Survey Summary (PASS) Report*, Ministry of Public Service , Labour and Social Welfare, July 2006, Harare
3. Government of Zimbabwe, UNDP, 2010 *2010 Millennium Development Goals Status Report Zimbabwe*, Harare
4. Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), 2008, *A Profile of Constituencies: Understanding Elections in Zimbabwe*, ZESN, Harare.
5. Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), 2008. *The report on the Delimitation Exercise for the 2008 Harmonised Elections*, Government of Zimbabwe, Harare.
6. Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVac), 2009 *ZimVac Rural Household Livelihoods Survey Report No.11, October 2009*, Harare