

2011

Parliament

Research Department



[Uzumba Constituency Profile]

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Population.....	3
3.0	Education.....	3
3.1	Primary Education.....	3
3.2	Secondary Education	5
4.0	Health.....	6
5.0	Animal Health.....	6
5.0	Local Government.....	7
6.0	Conclusion.....	8
7.0	Recommendations.....	8
	Bibliography	9

List of Figures

Figure 1: Cattle Distribution by Ward	7
---	---

List of Table

Table 1: Primary School Statistics.....	4
Table 2: Secondary School Statistics	5
Table 3: Health Facilities in the Constituencies.....	6
Table 4: Councilors in the Constituency	7

1.0 Introduction

Uzumba Constituency comprises of well-known areas of Nakiwa, Uzumba, Muswe, Nyadiri, and Karimbika. This is a new constituency hived off from the old Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe constituency. It is a communal area populated by poor peasant farmers who depend on subsistence farming. It is one of the most remote parts of the country and has seen very limited development. (Zimbabwe Election Support Network, 2008)

2.0 Population

This constituency has a population of 57 213 people, giving a constituency average of 7 152 people. There are more females (29 944) than males (27 269) in Uzumba constituency. The population is housed in about 12 369 house-holds with an average house hold size of 4 people. All wards have a population above 3 000 with the distribution skewed in favour of females. Figure 1 below shows the distribution pattern of the population across all wards.

3.0 Education

3.1 Primary Education

A total of 23 Primary schools are located within the Uzumba constituency, enrolling a total of 14 860 pupils. The constituency enrolls less girls (7 337) than boys (7 523) in primary schools and the same trend is true at secondary level. There are 379 teachers providing primary education, giving a pupil to teacher ratio of 39:1. All the primary schools are day schools, administered by the Rural District Council, with 12 of them offering hot seating. The details of primary school enrolment are detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Primary School Statistics

School Name	Ward Number	Date Est.	Boys	Girls	Total Enrolment	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
Chimhodzi	8	1969	231	249	480	8	4	12	40
Chipfunde	8	1945	387	381	768	15	4	19	40
Marowe	8	1969	248	214	462	6	6	12	39
Chikuhwa	9	1927	549	551	1100	13	15	28	39
Mashambanhaka	9	1945	618	583	1201	14	16	30	40
Chidodo	10	1934	443	473	916	12	11	23	40
Gadaga	11	1996	156	145	301	4	4	8	38
Rudawiro	11	1958	446	425	871	11	11	22	40
Mugabe	12	1923	332	373	705	14	4	18	39
Mupaya	12	1995	175	171	346	4	5	9	38
Musanhi	12	1922	308	293	601	5	10	15	40
Nyamhare	12	1974	212	181	393	3	7	10	39
Manyika	13	1925	439	423	862	15	7	22	39
Matsenga	13	1940	319	312	631	12	4	16	39
Rukariro	13	1945	378	383	761	12	7	19	40
Kaseke	14	1923	189	203	392	8	2	10	39
Machekera	14	1923	282	229	511	7	6	13	39
Magunje	14	1955	436	405	841	10	12	22	38
Mayema	14	1972	230	234	464	5	7	12	39
Morris	14	1949	302	284	586	9	6	15	39
Mutize	14	2010	75	70	145	3	1	4	36
Chitimbe	15	1933	436	425	861	8	15	23	37
Marembera	15	1951	332	330	662	13	4	17	39
Total			7523	7337	14860	211	168	379	39

3.2 Secondary Education

There are 13 secondary schools in the Uzumba constituency enrolling a total of 4 851 pupils. There are about 205 teachers providing secondary education, giving a pupil to teacher ratio of 24:1. Uzumba is the only boarding school in the constituency and all the schools are under the administration of the Rural District Council. The details of secondary school enrolment are as given in the table below.

Table 2: Secondary School Statistics

Name	Ward	Date Est.	Boys	Girls	Grand Total	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio
Chipfunde	8	1987	116	96	212	8	2	10	21
Chikuhwa	9	1981	290	262	552	12	9	21	26
Chidodo	10	1988	157	137	294	9	3	12	25
Rudawiro	11	1985	257	188	445	13	4	17	26
Mugabe	12	1981	253	254	507	12	5	17	30
Musanhi (UMP)	12	1987	158	112	270	8	4	12	23
Nyamhara	12	2006	67	44	111	3	4	7	16
Rukariro	13	2009	70	45	115	3	3	6	19
Uzumba	13	1974	240	307	547	20	7	27	20
Magunje	14	1981	342	252	594	20	6	26	23
Morris	14	1982	231	213	444	10	6	16	28
Chitimbe	15	1984	260	232	492	14	8	22	22
Marembera	15	1984	137	131	268	8	4	12	22
Total			2578	2273	4851	140	65	205	24

4.0 Health

There are 9 clinics in Uzumba constituency. Among these, Chipfunde is the only clinic that has not been connected to ZESA grid. Communication and vehicular services are the major challenges in all these institutions. Only 18 nurses provide health service in the constituency and doctors hardly attend patients. Further details on health institutions are as highlighted in the table below.

Table 3: Health Facilities in the Constituencies

Ward	Name	Year Est.	Status	Nurses	Maternity	General	Authority	Access Road	Fire Protection	Perimeter Fencing	Power Supply
8	Chipfunde	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	No
9	Chikuhwa	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
9	Mashambanhaka	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	Mission United Methodist	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
11	Karimbika	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	Government	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
12	Muskwe	1997	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
13	Manyika	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
14	Nhakiwa	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
15	Chitimbe	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	RDC	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes
15	Marembera	80s	Clinic	2	2	2	Government	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes

5.0 Animal Health

There are 28 090 cattle in a constituency with a capacity of 250 000 cattle. The constituency has 15 dip-tanks and four Animal Health Management Centres. Ward 9 and 10 has got more than 4000 cattle each whilst ward 11 and 12 has at most 1 500 each. Other wards has got cattle averaging between 1 500 and 4000.

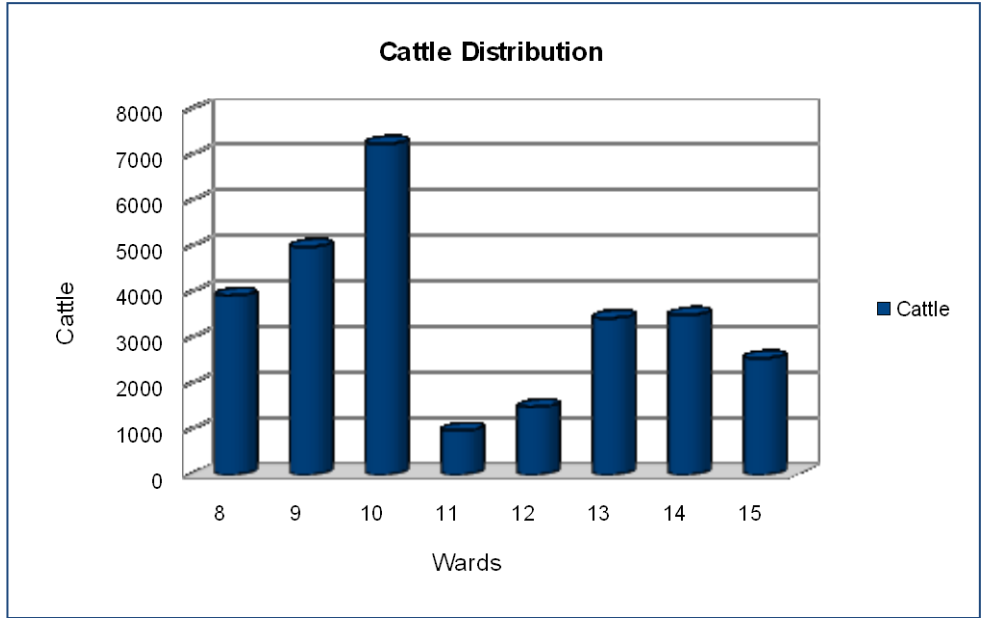


Figure 1: Cattle Distribution by Ward

5.0 Local Government

The constituency consists of five male councilors and two female councilors at local government level.

Table 4: Councilors in the Constituency

Councilor	Ward	Gender
Munhenga	8	F
Matanhire	9	F
Manguwo	10	M
Gitora	11	M
OD	12	M
Gumbure	13	M
Nyamhandu	14	M

6.0 Conclusion

Uzumba is a remote communal constituency dominated by poor peasant farmers who depend on subsistence farming as a source of livelihood. Enrolment at both primary and secondary schools is skewed in favour of boys. There are a number of clinics that are well connected to power supply though they face challenges in access to communication as well as vehicular services.

7.0 Recommendations

- Provide communication and vehicular services to clinics
- Incentives to promote girl child education.
- More classrooms at schools to deal with the problem of hot seating.
- Promote communities to venture into cattle ranching

Bibliography

1. Central Statistical Office (CSO), 2002. *Census 2002 Provincial Profile: Mashonaland East*, 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*, Ministry of Labour and Social Services, UNDP, 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

Contact Information

For Enquiries, views and comments write to:

The Clerk of Parliament

Attn: Informatics Project Administrator

Parliament of Zimbabwe Cnr. Kwame Nkurumah and 3rd Street

P.O. Box CY 298, Causeway,

Harare, Zimbabwe

Tel: 263-4-700181-8,263-4-252936-49

Fax: 263-4-252935

E-mail: research@parlzim.gov.zw

Website: www.parlzim.gov.zw