

2016

**Parliament of
Zimbabwe**

Research Department



[Hwange West Constituency Profile]

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Education	4
2.1 Primary Education.....	4
2.2 Secondary Education.....	5
3.0 Health.....	6
4.0 Animal Health.....	6
5.0 Non Governmental Organisation.....	7
6.0 Business Centers	8
7.0 Water Points	8
8.0 Local Government.....	9
9.0 Conclusion.....	9

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Registred Voters Distribution by Ward 4

Figure 2: Secondary Schools Enrolment..... 6

Figure 3: Cattle Census by Ward..... 7

Figure 4: Water Points by Ward..... 8

List of Tables

Table 1: Primary School Statistics by Ward 5

Table 2: NGOs by Field of Operation 7

1.0 Introduction

Hwange West constituency comprises 12 wards namely ward 1-11 and 19. It is considered unsuitable for human habitation due to the presence of the tsetse fly and the wildlife. Part of the Hwange National Game Park is also found in this hot and arid constituency. Other recreational parks, including the exclusive Matetsi Safari Lodge are also located in the constituency. According to the 2015, Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, the whole constituency has high incidences of poverty ranging from 61.5-88.4%. The average poverty prevalence for the whole constituency is 89.7%. However, the income derived from tourists has not trickled down to improve the lives of constituency's residents. People have devised ways to earn incomes through fishing and poaching. Tourist-related trade such as making and selling crafts also serve to provide residents with additional income. There are 50 260 people in the constituency consisting of 7 945 poor households. In total there are 13 412 households with an average of 4 people per household (Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 2015). Registered voters in the constituency are 22 965, with an average of 914 voters per ward. The graph below shows the number of registered voters per ward.

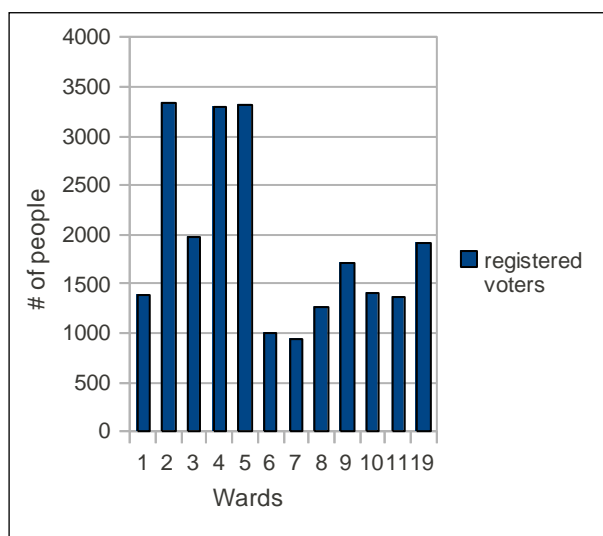


FIGURE 1: REGISTERED VOTERS DISTRIBUTION BY WARD

As shown in figure 3 above, wards 2, 4 and 5 have the highest voter population. In contrast, ward 7 has the least as it is also the one with the least number of people.

2.0 Education

2.1 Primary Education

Hwange West Constituency has 20 primary schools with an average of 4 schools per ward. Ward 2 and 3 have the highest number of schools and this shows that there are many young people in the ward. Ward 11 has the least number of schools. Out of the 20 primary schools, 15 are government owned, 3 national parks owned and 2 privately owned. There are 147 teachers of which 108 are trained and 39 are untrained. The teacher to pupil ratio is at 1:44. Total enrollment of girls is 3061 and that of boys is 3413 in all the 20 primary schools. All wards except for ward 1 have more boys than girls. This shows that there is gender imbalance in the enrolment of pupils. Ward 4 has the highest enrollment and ward 5 has the least. The table below shows a summary of the primary school enrollment characteristics by ward.

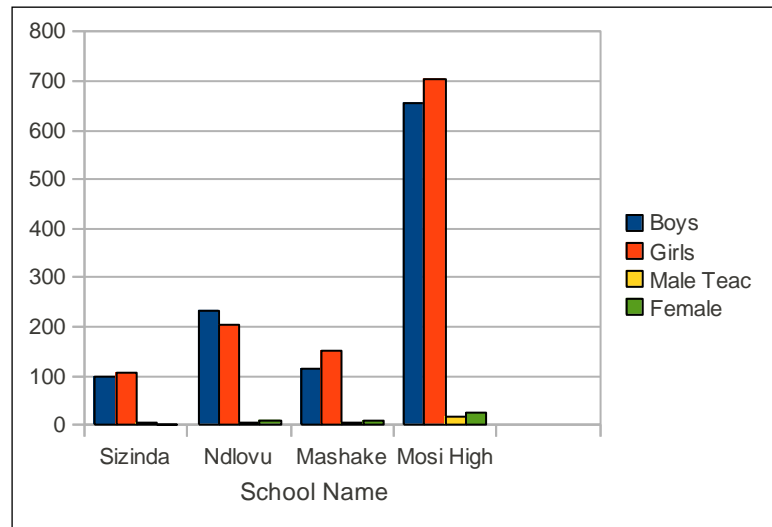
TABLE 1: PRIMARY SCHOOL STATISTICS BY WARD

WARD	# OF SCHOOLS	BOYS	GIRLS	TRAINED TEACHERS	UNTRAINED TEACHERS	PUPIL TO TEACHER RATIO
I	4	396	443	21	3	35
2	5	484	389	32	5	24
3	5	407	364	7	14	37
4	2	1124	958	5	7	174
5	3	353	291	14	9	28
11	1	649	616	29	1	42

All the wards except one have a pupil to teacher ratio which is below the national average of 43:1. Only ward 4 has the highest pupil to teacher ratio which is well above the national average. In addition, the number of untrained teachers in Ward 3 needs to be addressed in order to upgrade the pass rate of pupils.

2.2 Secondary Education

There are only 4 secondary schools in the whole constituency and they all provide education up to 'O' Level. Only 1 secondary school controlled by the Government and the rest are administered by the Council. Total enrollments stands at 2 253 students, of which 52% are female students. There are 81 teachers made up of 35 males and 46 females. The teacher to student ratio is 1:27. The chart below shows the number of pupils as well as the teachers at the secondary schools.



As shown in figure 6 **FIGURE 2: SECONDARY SCHOOLS ENROLMENT** above, there are more girls than boys in 3 of the secondary schools except for Ndlovu School. Mosi School has the highest number of pupils and Sizinda has the least. There are also more female teachers than males at the schools.

3.0 Health

There are 12 health centers in this constituency of which 9 are rural health centers, 2 clinics and 1 district hospitals. Compared to the population, these health centers are adequate to cater for the health needs of the people. Most of the health centers are poorly serviced in terms of road accessibility, communication network and power supply. Lack of electrification greatly affects the operation of these health centers. There are no doctors and 28 nurse with the help of 11 nurse aids in this constituency.

4.0 Animal Health

Hwange West Constituency has a census of 11 683 cattle, 14 dip tanks and 4 animal health centers. Ward 4 having the highest census of cattle and ward 1 having the least. The cattle census is low given that the area is arid and suitable for wild life. There is at least 1 dip tank in all the wards and 2 animal health management centers. Below is a diagram which shows the cattle census per ward.

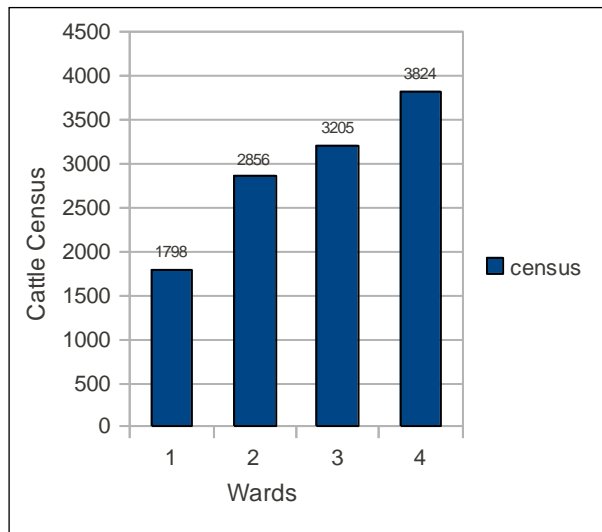


FIGURE 3: CATTLE CENSUS BY WARD

5.0 Non-

Governmental Organization

There are about 13 NGOs in the constituency which operate in various fields namely health, gender and human rights, HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation, livestock, education and supporting the girl child. Below is a table showing the NGOs in the constituency and the field of operations.

TABLE 2: NGOS BY FIELD OF OPERATION

NGO	FIELD OF OPERATION
Girl Child	Gender and Human Rights
Community Working Group for PLWHA	Health
LUBANCHO	HIV/AIDS
ORAP	Poverty Alleviation
Zim Trust	Gender and Human Rights
USAID	Energy
Banjo	Health and Construction
CADEC	Construction

EEC	Health and Education
COSV	Supports the Girl Child
ITDG	Boreholes
Heifer International	Livestock

6.0 Business Centers

There are only 3 business centers in only 2 wards of which both of them are electrified. These business centers are too few to serve the whole population. (No much information was provided for business centers)

7.0 Water Points

There are 136 boreholes in the constituency of which 127 are functional. The presence of so many boreholes in the constituency is a reflection of the arid nature of the constituency hence, the high levels of hunger and poverty. Below is a table which shows the number of water points per ward.

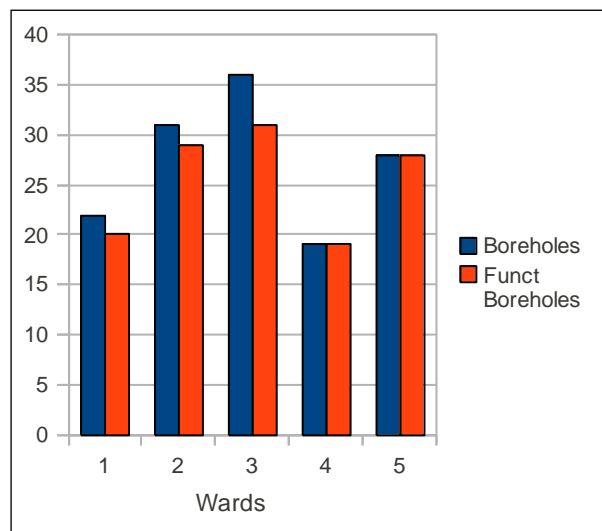


FIGURE 4: WATER POINTS BY WARD

Ward 3 has the highest number of water points as can be seen in the chart above. There is need however to construct more boreholes since they are concentrated in only 5 wards out of the 12.

8.0 Local Government

There are only 5 councilors in this constituency of which all are male. This is a clear indication for gender imbalance. Women in the constituency are not yet empowered. There is need for women emancipation so that they can participate in political life.

9.0 Conclusion

The area is arid and dry, hence socio-economic activities are very limited to the ordinary people. The proceeds from campfire activities have not had a trickle-down effect to benefit the rural communities. The area infrastructure requires upgrading so that meaningful development can be realized.

10.0 Recommendations

- a. The Ministry of Education should offer incentives to lure qualified teachers into this Constituency. These include offering accommodation and well-constructed classrooms that are conducive for learning.
- b. Infrastructure such as sub-post offices and police post be constructed near the business center so as to cater for the needs of the community.
- c. Women should be encouraged to take up positions of councilors so that they represent their interests and concerns in local government issues. This is so because local government units are the drivers of development in all communities, and the non-participation of women in these structures also implies little attention to issues that affect them.

Bibliography

1. Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), 2008, *A profile of Constituencies: Understanding Elections in Zimbabwe*, ZESN, Harare.
2. Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas (ZPA) 2015, Small area poverty estimation, Government of Zimbabwe, Harare.