



SEKE District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile



Contents Page

Contents Page	2	5.2. Natural Regions	27
List Of Tables And		5.3. Soil Acidity (Soil pH)	28
List Of Figures	3	5.4. Mean Annual Rainfall	29
Foreword	4	5.5. Drought Prone Areas	29
Acknowledgements	5	5.6. Flood Prone Areas	29
Acronyms & Abbreviations	6	5.7. Hydro-Geological Conditions	30
1. General Characteristics Of The District	7	5.7.1. Weirs	31
1.2. Administrative Information	7	5.7.2. Perennial Rivers In Seke District	32
1.2.1. Traditional Leadership	7		
1.2.2. Councillors	7	6. Crop Information	32
1.2.3. Magistrates and Prosecutors (Legal / Judiciary)	7	6.1. Farming Sector And Crops Grown	32
1.2.4. Institution	8	6.2. Irrigation Schemes	32
1.2.5. Government Departments And Partners	8	6.3. Crop Production Trends	33
1.3. Settlement Types	8	6.4. Cereal Production	33
1.3.1. Main Business Centres	9	6.5. Small Grain Production 2016-17 To 2020-21 Season	34
1.4. Population Information	9		
1.5. Vegetation Characteristics	9	7. Livestock	34
1.5.1. Dryland Vegetation In Seke District	9	7.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership Based On Secondary Data From Surveys/ Assessments	34
1.5.2. Wetland And Its Marginal Areas	10	7.2. Main Livestock Diseases	35
1.6. Land Degradation	10	7.3. Dipping Facilities	36
1.6.1. Recommendations	10	7.4. Animal Health Centres	36
1.7. Afforestation	11	7.5. Livestock Holding	37
1.8. Development Indicators	11	7.6. Distribution Of Herd Size	37
1.8.1. Education Information	13	7.7. Other Livestock Establishments	37
1.8.2. Challenges In Schools	13	7.8. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers And Suggested Interventions	37
1.9. Health Facilities By Type	13		
2. Nutrition	14	8. Crop Markets	37
2.1. Household Consumption Of Protein Iron And Vitamin A Rich Foods	14	8.1. Commodity Availability	38
2.2. Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM).	15	8.2. Livestock Markets	39
2.3. Deliveries	15	8.3. Livestock Prices	39
2.4. Complementary Feeding Practices For Children 6-23 Months	16	8.4. Crop Market Challenges	40
2.5. Top Ten Diseases And Causes Of Mortality In Seke District	16		
2.6. Acute Malnutrition For 2018 And 2021	16	9. Common Hazards	40
3. Other Development Indicators	17	10. District Development Priorities	41
3.1. Water And Sanitation Information	17	11. Food Security	42
3.2. Proportion Of Households With Access To Improved Water Sources	18	11.1. Food Security: Cereal Insecure	42
3.3. Functional And Non-Functional Boreholes	19	11.2. Food Insecurity Trends	43
3.4. Sanitation Facilities	19	11.3. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification	44
3.5. Transport And Communication	20	11.4. Coping Strategies – District level	44
3.6. Network And Gravel Road Network Coverage By Ward	21	11.5. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District	44
4. Main Livelihood Sources	21	11.6. Seasonal Calendar	45
4.1. Economic Zones	22	11.7. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)	46
4.2. Poverty Levels	24	12. Development Partner Profiling	47
4.3. Food Insecurity By Ward	25	13. Summary Of Ward	49
5. Agriculture Information	26	14. District Profiling Team	51
5.1. Natural Regions And Climate	26		

List of Tables

Table 1:	District Boundaries	8
Table 2:	Settlement Types In Seke District	8
Table 3:	Seke District Population Projections By Ward	9
Table 4:	Fuel Wood Requirement For Different Types Of Barns	11
Table 5:	Primary School Enrolment By Ward	11
Table 6:	Secondary School Enrolled By Ward	13
Table 7:	Health Facilities By Ward	13
Table 8:	Comparison Of Admissions	15
Table 9:	Low Birth Weight	15
Table 10:	Feeding Practices	16
Table 11:	Top Ten Diseases	16
Table 12:	Malnutrition Prevalence In Seke District	16
Table 13:	Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward	17
Table 14:	Seke District Access To Improved Water Sources	18
Table 15:	Toilet Access By Wards	19
Table 16:	Road Network	20
Table 17:	Network Coverage By Ward	21
Table 18:	Summary Of Economic Zones	22
Table 19:	Food Insecurity And Poverty Prevalence	25
Table 20:	Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward	27
Table 21:	Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward	30
Table 22:	Weirs In Seke District	31
Table 23:	Perennial Rivers In Seke District	32
Table 24:	Land Distribution By Farming Sector	32
Table 25:	Farming Sectors And Crops Grown	31
Table 26:	Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward	31
Table 27:	Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward	33
Table 28:	Average Livestock Holding Per Ward	35
Table 29:	Main Livestock Diseases	35
Table 30:	Dip Tank Distribution By Ward	36
Table 31:	Animal Health Centres In The District:	36
Table 32:	Livestock Holding	37
Table 33:	Livestock Ownership Per Ward	37
Table 34:	Livestock Establishments In Seke District	37
Table 35:	Crop Markets In Seke District	38
Table 36:	Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021	38
Table 37:	Live Sale Pens	39
Table 38:	Livestock Markets And Prices	39
Table 39:	Periodic And Chronic Hazards	40
Table 40:	Development Priorities	41
Table 41:	Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups	44
Table 42:	Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels	44
Table 43:	SLP Calendar For A Typical Year	45
Table 44:	SLP Calendar For A Bad Year	45
Table 45:	Food Aid Trends In Seke District	46
Table 46:	Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus	47

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Seke District Map	7
Figure 2:	Types Of Food Groups Consumed	15
Figure 3:	Functional Vs Non- Functional Boreholes In Seke District	19
Figure 4:	Livelihood Zones	22
Figure 5:	Food Poverty Map	24
Figure 6:	Agro- Ecological Regions In Seke District As Reviewed In 2021	26
Figure 7:	Map	28
Figure 8:	Seke Rainfall Pattern	29
Figure 9:	Drought Prone Areas	29
Figure 10:	Flood Prone Areas	30
Figure 11:	Maize Production Trends In Seke District	33
Figure 12:	Small Grain Production	34
Figure 13:	Trends Of Food Security By Quarter	42
Figure 14:	Food Insecurity By Population For Seke District	43

FOREWORD

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to meet national targets under the National Development Strategy 1, Sustainable Development Goals, including Zero Hunger by 2030, with the support of the United Nations World Food Programme and other development partners. Evidence and knowledge are the starting point to ending hunger and improving nutrition. Hence policies and programmes need to be based on accurate and reliable data and information to make a difference in people's lives. In view of the above, the District Profiles were developed to provide evidence-based information for programming by the Government, UN, and development partners. This process was led and hosted by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), supported by WFP, and with the participation of Government Ministries and NGOs through a multi stakeholder consultative process.

The country has continued to experience climatic and economic shocks. While recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and poor harvests have been the drivers of food insecurity in rural areas, economic challenges remain as one of the major drivers of food inaccessibility in urban areas. From, these existing challenges were further compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and the lockdown measures which were put in place to curb its spread. To understand the evolving changes, it was necessary to update all the 60 rural District Profiles to more accurately identify and address the humanitarian and programmatic needs in Zimbabwe. The 2016 District Profiles had reached their full life span of five years.

The District Profiles were compiled using other existing information products such as the ZimVAC Livelihoods Assessment Reports, national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), and community action plans, among other key reference documents. The district profiles provide ward-level analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub-district level. These are developed as a public good to support Government, UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes.

These risk profiles provide a comprehensive sub district level overview focusing on infrastructure, water and sanitation, communication, livelihoods, poverty, climate, crops, livestock, markets, hazards and shocks, development indicators and priorities, food and nutrition security conditions, and recommendations.

It is my greatest hope that all stakeholders will find this updated information useful in further refining their programmes and targeting criteria for the development of Zimbabwe.

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ACRONYMS & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District Development Coordinators Office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
LPD	Livestock Production Department
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child care
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	New Resettlement
RDC	Rural District Council
RWIMS	Rural Wash Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SSCA	Small Scale Commercial Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAR	South African Rand
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

1. General Characteristics Of The District

Seke District is under Mashonaland East Province, it lies to the South East of Harare. It shares boundaries with Marondera, Chikomba, Goromonzi, Mhondoro-Ngezi, and Chegutu Districts as well as Chitungwiza in the Metropolitan Province of Harare.

Seke communal area lies along Harare-Wedza highway 30km from Harare central business centre and Beatrice commercial farming area lie along the Harare-Masvingo highway with the furthest point being Dangarendove (140km). The district is made up of 21 wards in which Ward 1 to 8 are in the communal areas, Ward 17, 18, 19, 21 and part of Ward 16 are old resettlement areas. Ward 9 to 15, part of ward 16 and ward 20 is in the Beatrice commercial farming area. According to the 2012 census report, Seke District has a total catchment area of 2637 km² and a total population of 100, 756 people with the females accounting for 50.1% of the total population.

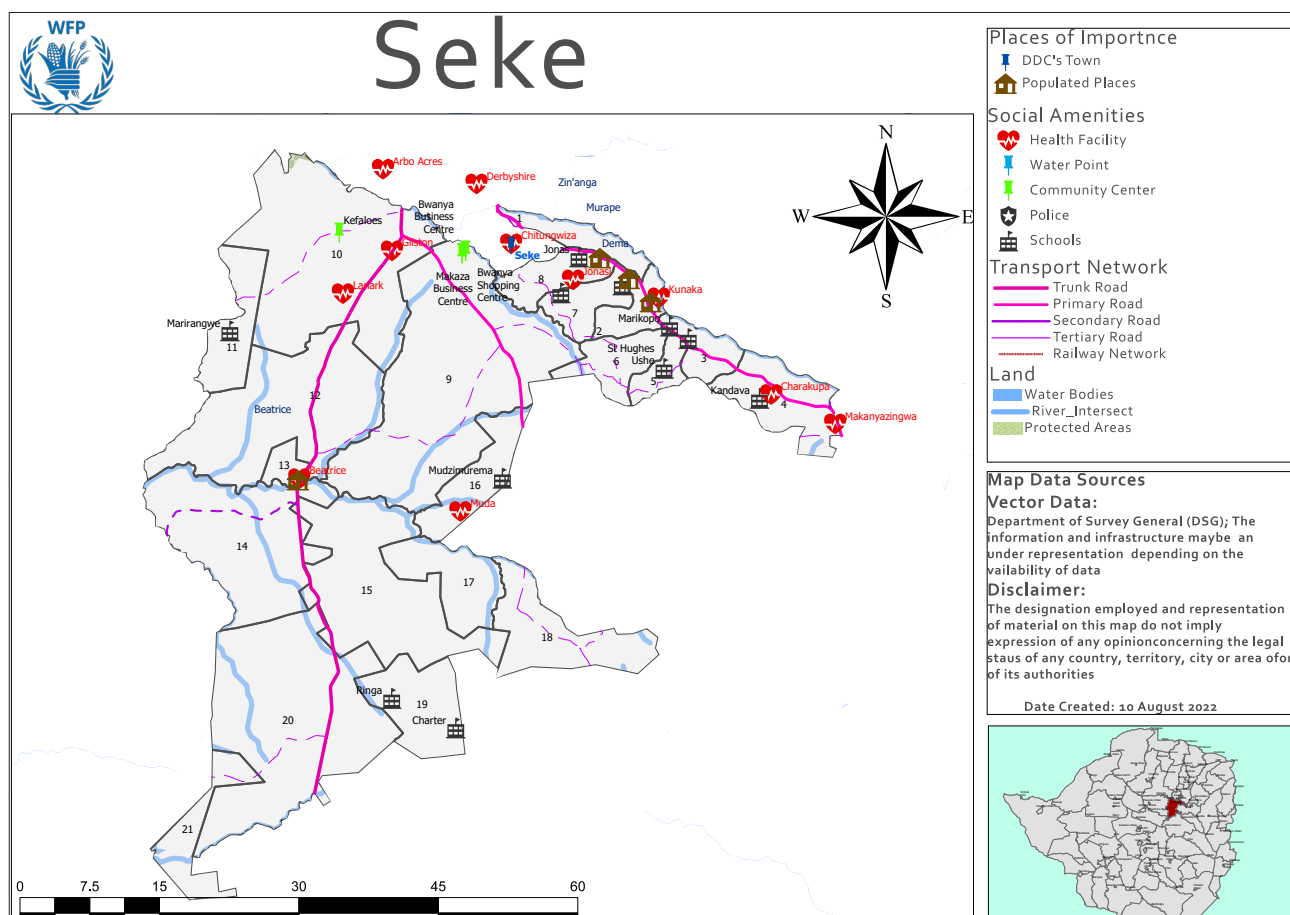


Figure 1: Seke District Map

1.2. Administrative Information

Seke District in the Mashonaland East Province, the district is under Manyame Rural District Council (MRDC) as the local authority. MRDC head office is located at Beatrice and they have two sub offices one at Dema Growth point and Guzha Township.

1.2.1. Traditional Leadership

The District has one Chief that is Seke and two Headmen. Headmen Muswaka covers Ward 1 to 4 and Headman Matiti covers Ward 5 to 8. Seke district has 422 village heads in Wards 1 to 8, 17, 18, 19 as well as part of Ward 21. The remaining wards do not have village heads appointed in terms of Traditional Leadership Act because they are newly resettlement areas, however they have representatives for coordinating purposes.

1.2.2. Councillors

The district has a total of 21 wards and 21 councillors 19 males and 2 females. Ward 1-17 is under Seke constituency and Ward 18 -21 is under Chikomba Constituency

1.2.3. Magistrates And Prosecutors (Legal / Judiciary)

Within the district there are 2 main Police Stations (Beatrice & Dema) and 9 Police base stations, Ward 20 and 21 policed by Furtherstone police station which is under Chikomba District. Dema Police Station, are the following base stations: Charakupa (Ward 4), Gombe (Ward 7), Jonasi (Ward 8) and Ziko (Ward 1). Beatrice

Police Station, are the following base stations: Harrage (Ward 9), Ringa (Ward 19), Marirangwe (Ward 11) and Gilston (Ward 10). There is a circuit court in Beatrice which sit once a week. The district does not have Magistrate court it utilizes Chitungwiza Magistrate court, all cases for Dema Police and Beatrice are dealt with at Chitungwiza Magistrate court except for Beatrice sexual offences which are dealt by Chivhu Magistrate Court.

1.2.4. Institution

The District has two Children residential care facilities Imba children's home in Ward 8 which has carrying capacity of 16 children and Goshen children's home in Ward 14 which has a carrying capacity of 21 children. The District also have a half way home for the mentally challenged - Tariro half way home which is located in Ward 17. In addition to this Beatrice Rehabilitation Centre is located in Beatrice and it offers vocational trainings to persons with disabilities

1.2.5. Government Departments And Partners

Most Ministries are represented in the District, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) compliments Government efforts most of them operating from Harare. Furthermore, the District does not have Government Composite Building to house all the Government Department. This makes coordination of activities a major challenge. Government Department offices are in Dema, Beatrice, Chitungwiza and Harare. There is need for the Government to speed up the building of a composite Government complex at Gilston which central to the district.

Table 1: District Boundaries

Chitungwiza Town	Harare Urban (35 Km From DA's Office)	Beatrice (52Km From DA's Office)	Dema (15Km From DA's office)
	(Makombe)		
Ministry of Local Government	Department of AARDS	Manyame Council	Ministry of Health
Department Of Lands	Department of Mechanisation	ZRP District Offices	Department of Social development
Ministry of Youths			Office of the President
Ministry of Women Affairs	(JM Tongogara Barracks)		
Ministry of information	Veterinary Dept		
ZIMSTATS			
Ministry of Women Affairs			
Ministry of Education			
E.M.A.			
Ministry of Home Affairs(ZRP Dema)			
Department Of War Vets			
Ministry of National housing			
Public service			
PSC			
Source: DDC			

1.3. Settlement Types

Seke District is urbanizing at a rapid rate, Dema Growth point is the only growth point in Seke District and two townships Beatrice and Murisa. The urban ward are parts of Wards 1, 2, 8, 9 and 13. Communal wards are rapidly urbanizing owing to their close proximity to Chitungwiza Urban. Communal wards are in Wards 1 to 8, while small scale commercial areas are found in Wards 11 and 16. Resettlement area Wards are 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Table 2: Settlement Types In Seke District

Settlement Type	No. Of Wards 2016	No. Of Wards 2021
Urban	2	2
Growth point	1	1
Resettlement area	11	11
Communal	8	8
Small Scale Commercial Farms	2	2
Source: Manyame District Council		

1.3.1. Main Business Centres

The district has four main business centres (Beatrice, Dema, Guzha and Murisa). Beatrice is located about 55km from Harare along Masvingo- Beitbridge highway, Dema, Guzha and Murisa are located approximately 49km, 33km and 36 km from Harare along Harare –Wedza highway and 24 other business centres across the district. All the business centres are easily accessible by road and they have access to electricity.

1.4. Population Information

The projected population was calculated based on the ZimSTATS 2012 Population Census by applying the growth rate as per specific ward. As shown below the population is slightly increasing with an average rate of 0.96%. The highest total number of people are found in Ward 1 (16, 794), Ward 8 (12, 817) and Ward 9 (10, 595), this is explained by rapid urbanisation within these wards as they are closer to Chitungwiza. Marirangwe, Muda and Dangarendove remain the lowest in terms of the population.

Table 3: Seke District Population Projections By Ward.

Ward No.	Ward Name	HH 2016	Pop 2016	HH 2021	Projected 2021 Population	% Increase Per Ward
1	Nemasanga	3,224	14, 732	3,732	16, 794	0.877
2	Mandedza	1,993	8,999	2,160	9,719	0.926
3	Ngome	682	3,180	728	3,275	0.971
4	Mutiusinazita	1,976	8,969	2,153	9,687	0.926
5	Zhakata	705	2,976	681	3,065	0.971
6	Chirimamhunga	939	4,205	972	4,373	0.962
7	Mapfuti	1,101	5,042	1,176	5,294	0.952
8	Matiti	2,431	11, 547	2,848	12, 817	0.901
9		2,326	9,720	2,354	10, 595	0.917
10		2,303	8,947	2,147	9,663	0.926
11	Marirangwe	267	1,179	265	1,191	0.99
12		1,221	4,791	1,107	4,983	0.961
13	Beatrice	694	2,839	650	2,924	0.971
14		1,104	4,137	956	4,302	0.962
15		867	3,776	864	3,889	0.971
16	Muda	302	1,483	333	1,498	0.99
17	Tsungu	429	2,129	483	2,172	0.98
18	Masasa	409	1,898	430	1,936	0.98
19	Ringa	368	1,817	412	1,853	0.981
20		1,153	5,280	1,232	5,544	0.952
21	Dandarendove	292	1,415	318	1,429	0.99
	Totals	24, 786	109, 061	26,001	117, 004	

Source: ZimStats 2012

1.5. Vegetation Characteristics

Seke District consists of mostly dryland vegetation with lesser areas consisting of wet land vegetation and portions having both.

1.5.1. Dryland Vegetation In Seke District

Vegetation type is mainly tree bush savanna. The well drained dryland woodland is dominated by *Julbernardia Gloiflora* (Mnondo) and *Brachystagia Seciformis* (Musasa), with *Combretum Spp.* *Mgodo*, *Pterocarpus Anglensis* (Mukwa), *Strychnos spinose*, (Mutamba), *Erythrina Abyssinica* (Mutiti).

Other tree species to be found include: *Burkea, Africana* (Mahrati), *Colosposfermum Mopane* (Mupani) *Acacia Spp.*, *Paurea Speciose*, *Peltophorus Africanum*, *Vegueriopsis Lanceflora*, *Brachystegia Boeimii*, *Hecria Reticulate*, *Vitex Piyos*, *Ziziphus Mauritiana*.

Dryland Grasses in Seke District are mainly of the *Hyperrrhenia* other species of the sour veld comprising (thatching grass), with *Sschzachyrius Sanguineus*, *Eragrostis Chapelierii*, *Pogonathria Squarrosa*, *Heteropogon Cotortus*, *Trachypogon spicatus*, *Stereochlaena Cameronii*, *Lodetias Simplex*, *Aristida Barbicollis*, *Microchloa Kunthii*, *Sporobolus Panicoides*, *Rhyncholytrum Repens*.

1.5.2. Wetland And Its Marginal Areas.

The wetlands The tree clumb savanna contains *Acacia Spp.*, *Syzygium Spp.* (Mukute), *Terminalia Sericea* (Mususu), *Parinari Curratellifolia* (Muhacha), and *Pilicatigma Thorningii* (Mutukutu), *Monotes Glaber* (Mushava) as well as *Protea Spp.*. Where wetter conditions prevail, the grass swards tend to show a rapid corresponding change from *Hyperrhenia* complex to such species as *Lodetias Simplex*, *Hyperrhenia naysay*, *Arristida Macilenta*, *Panicum Dreanum*, and various sedges. The vegetation in the district may be categorized under communal, commercial farming, or old resettlement areas.

Communal areas have sparse vegetation due to population pressure. The area supports short shrubs and trees such as *Brachystagia* and *Julbernadia Spp* and (Mudambi) and (Muzhanje). Grass species are mainly those with low grazing nutritive value (Couch grass, *Sporobolus Spp*, *Rhyncholytrum Repens* and *Bootle Brush* in poorly managed and overgrazed areas. Most areas have dry open grassland whilst Wards 5 and 6 which are close to commercial have significant tree cover mainly of *Brachystagia* and *Julbernadia Spp*.

1.6. Land Degradation

Land and environmental degradation issues in Seke District include:

i. Sand Extraction

Sand extraction activities are rampant in the district. Most of the areas close to Chitungwiza that is Wards 2, 8 and 9 have sandy soils suitable for housing construction. Efforts to monitor and curb the extraction of pit sand and river sand has become a major challenge due to lack of resources such as vehicles, fuel and manpower. Communities are extracting sand as a source of income as it is a viable business owing to the rapid urbanization within the district. The problem of sand extraction is still there from 2016 though the local authority and EMA are making efforts to curb the problem. Local people should be given the responsibility and incentives to look after their resources. Manyame rural district council should come up with by laws to control areas of operation, regularize sand and pit sand extraction.

ii. Soil erosion

Soil erosion is leading to siltation of dams and rivers is another threat in Seke District. Soil erosion emanating from unprotected arable land (both biological and mechanical protection), unplanned waterways, roads and pathways, poor or no repair and maintenance of existing contour works, ploughing up and down the slope, stream bank cultivation, broken down dam walls due to human and termite activities, human and livestock pressure and disappearing vegetation due to veld fires and deforestation washes away the rich top soil which in turn disperses water from water bodies which are responsible for recharging the underground water table. Presently a number of perennial surface and underground water sources have dried up indicating a sinking water table. Domestic, irrigation and livestock water are becoming scarce. This increase vulnerability levels in the rural farming community. Furthermore, siltation has distorted information on dam capacities.

1.6.1. Recommendations

There is immediate need for standard mechanical soil conservation works in all arable lands (i.e. All human resources capable of laying out conservation works should be mobilized for this activity during the dry season with set targets to achieve.)

- Various extension and law enforcing agencies should hold awareness meetings to conscientize, educate and train rural communities on how to protect, reclaim and manage their natural resources. Law enforcement should be strictly practiced on offenders.
- Silted surface water bodies such as dams and weirs, pools and wells, can be reclaimed by scooping out the silt. These bodies will help recharge the water table when they hold water. There is also need to recalculate capacities of water bodies for the purposes of planning irrigation schemes and livestock projects.
- Improving vegetation cover on our soil and good farming practices also helps recharge the water table by reducing run off and improving infiltration rate. Soil fertility and productivity will also be improved.
- A holistic approach in curbing land and environmental degradation can yield better tangible results.

1.7. Afforestation

To curb deforestation problems, the Forestry Commission is supplying tobacco farmers with gum tree seeds and seedlings for afforestation purposes but afforestation activities are very minimal. Tobacco Research Board and AARDS field extension staff are also encouraging farmers to use rocket barns which need less fuelwood than the conventional barns in the smallholder sector. The A2 and LSC sectors are being encouraged to take up tunnel type of barns which use coal only for tobacco curing. See comparison table below:

Table 4: Fuel Wood Requirement For Different Types Of Barns

Sector	Type Of Barn	Fuelwood Requirement/ Reaping	Fuelwood Requirement Per 8 Reaping	Comments
All	Conventional	5 codes	40 codes	-expensive to construct -high labour costs -very destructive to trees
Small holders	Rocket barn	3 codes	24 codes	-cheap materials & labour to construct -easy and fast to construct -less fuelwood used -60% tree saving compared to conventional
A2 & LSCA	Tunnel barn	0	0	-expensive labour and material to set -quality leaf cured -only coal used & labour saving -100% tree saving

1.8. Development Indicators

1.8.1. Education Information

Seke District has (65) primary schools, (24) secondary schools, colleges and there is no university in the district. Private schools and colleges have become the order of the day.

Between 2013 and 2019, the pupil to classroom ratio for ECD increased from 38.4:1 to 60:1, while the ratio for primary increased from 42.6:1 to 46:1. The rural populace is facing challenges accessing schools because of distance as well as inadequate infrastructure to accommodate the school's enrollment. (DEDP Seke).

Currently we have 65 primary schools (47 public and 18 private) compared to 46 primary schools in 2016. The current total enrolment is 33, 705 and 1,269 teachers compared to 18, 974 pupils and 520 teachers in 2016. Overly, the number of schools and learners enrolled is increasing due to rapid urbanization in Seke district which has attracted private schools to open up, especially in Wards 1, 2, 8 and 9.

Table 5 Primary School Enrolment By Ward.

Ward	School	Enrolment	Teachers	Type Of School	Electrification
1	Besa	2,143	78	Public	Yes
1	Bright Daisies	324	12	Private	Yes
1	Excell Junior College	296	13	Private	Yes
1	Graceland	300	15	Private	Yes
1	Greenview	416	18	Private	Yes
2	Murape	1,593	54	Public	Yes
2	J & J	150	10	Private	Yes
2	Kid oasis	98	6	Private	Yes
2	Tsala	100	6	Private	Yes
3	Marikopo	1,409	50	Public	Yes
3	Ngome	562	21	Public	Yes
3	Seke	746	31	Public	Yes
4	Dzandura	980	31	Public	Yes
4	Kandava	930	30	Public	Yes
5	St Hughes	641	27	Public	Yes
6	Chirimamhunga	602	24	Public	Yes
6	Dzumbunu	311	12	Public	Yes
7	Chitsvedemo	490	24	Public	Yes

Table 5 Primary School Enrolment By Ward.(continued)

7	Kudyarawanza	704	32	Public	Yes
7	Madamombe	708	26	Public	Yes
8	Jonas	3,371	92	Public	Yes
8	B and p	830	32	Private	Yes
8	Long Range	149	9	Private	Yes
8	Kenzim junior	81	5	Private	Yes
8	Shining smiles	635	25	Private	Yes
8	Transparency College	345	15	Private	Yes
8	Winny love	313	15	Private	Yes
9	Dunnoly	538	21	Public	Yes
9	Dunnotar	1,655	45	Public	Yes
9	Nyambiri	250	10	Public	Yes
9	Shrewsbury	425	17	Public	Yes
9	Simukai	124	5	Public	Yes
9	Manyosha	208	10	Public	Yes
9	St. Francisca Academy	137	7	Private	Yes
9	Sky Eagle	294	13	Private	Yes
10	Ardno	326	14	Public	Yes
10	Bharabhara	252	9	Public	Yes
10	Brechin	201	10	Public	Yes
10	Churu	1,270	50	Public	Yes
10	Gilstone	569	23	Public	Yes
10	Nyachidze	452	16	Public	Yes
10	Zengeya	193	6	Public	Yes
10	Bradford	205	8	Private	Yes
10	Christ College	137	8	Private	Yes
11	Marirangwe North	322	11	Public	Yes
11	Marirangwe South	116	6	Public	Yes
12	Nyakasikana	396	13	Public	Yes
13	Beatrice gvt	520	17	Public (Boarding)	Yes
13	Beatrice t/ship	1,336	50	Public	Yes
13	Awesome	35	12	Private	Yes
14	Gombo	211	10	Public	Yes
14	Goshen mission	166	7	Public	Yes
15	Joycemine	349	16	Public	Yes
15	Logan lee	231	8	Public	Yes
15	Muvande	343	12	Public	Yes
16	Muda	227	9	Public	Yes
17	Mupfure	318	12	Public	Yes
17	Tsunga	237	11	Public	Yes
18	Masasa	456	17	Public	Yes
19	Chihoro	269	9	Public	Yes
19	Ringa	450	19	Public	Yes
20	Karreeboom	413	16	Public	Yes
20	Chisarasara	147	6	Public	Yes
20	Tagarika	389	13	Public	Yes
21	Dangarendove	311	10	Public	Yes

Source: MoPSE.

Currently we have 24 secondary schools (20 public and 4 private) compared to 16 secondary schools in 2016. The current total enrolment is 7,622 and 324 teachers compared to 6,277 pupils and 248 teachers in 2016. The number of schools and learners enrolled is increasing due to rapid urbanization in Seke district especially in Wards 1, 2, 8 and 9.

Table 6: Secondary School Enrolled By Ward

Ward	Name Of School	Enrolment	Teachers	Type Of School	Electrification
2	Mandedza	758	30	Public (Barding)	Yes
2	Murape	726	25	Public	Yes
3	Marikopo	323	25	Public	Yes
3	Seke	482	19	Public	Yes
4	Kandava	439	19	Public	Yes
5	St. Hughs	161	10	Public	Yes
6	Chirimamhunga	246	10	Public	Yes
7	Chikonde	468	20	Public	Yes
8	Jonas	1,295	42	Public	Yes
8	Shining Smiles	24	6	Private	Yes
9	Nyambiri	217	8	Public	Yes
9	Sunview	77	10	Private	Yes
10	Gilstone	239	8	Public	Yes
10	Nyachidze	76	5	Public	Yes
10	Bradford	166	5	Private	Yes
10	Christ College	150	7	Private	Yes
11	Marirangwe	181	13	Public	Yes
13	Beatrice High	789	26	Public	Yes
15	Muvande	131	5	Public	Yes
16	Muda	54	4	Public	Yes
17	Tsungu	191	13	Public	No
18	Masasa	141	6	Public	Yes
19	Charter	118	6	Public	No
19	Ringa	170	8	Public	No

Source: MoPSE

1.8.2. Challenges In Schools

Most schools in the resettlement areas lack adequate infrastructure, stationery and office furniture for quality education. Accommodation for teachers is still a major problem in most schools. Schools in the resettlement wards are being negatively affected by high staff turnover in the schools. They are some wards without secondary schools, children are walking long distances to school. Rapid urbanisation is leading to overcrowding in most schools in Ward 1, 2, 8 and 9 there is need for the Government and Local authority to build more schools. Shortage of schools have led to mushrooming of private schools, some of the private schools are after money and they are not providing quality education to children.

1.9. Health Facilities By Type

According to ZimVAC 2021 report, 47% of households are within less than 5km, 37% are within 5-10km and 17% within 10km, there is need for more clinics in the district.

Table 7: Health Facilities By Ward

Ward	Name	Nurses	Doctors	Maternity beds	Electricity	Catchment Population
1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Kunaka	21	2	12	Yes	22, 396
3	-	-	-	-	Ngome clinic under construction	
4	Makanyazingwa	4	-	-	Yes	3,822
5	Zhakata	3	-	4	Yes	8,243

Table 7: Health Facilities By Ward (continued)

6	-	-	-	-	Clinic under construction	
7	Jonas	6	-	2	Yes	26, 342
8	-	-	-	-	Yes	
9	Mbuya Ruth Memorial clinic	2	-	4	No	
10	Derbyshire	2	1	0	Yes	1,093
11	Marirangwe	3	-	3	Yes	10, 234
12	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Beatrice Rural	38		10	Yes	39, 255
14	Acton Reynolds	-	-	-	No	3,211
15	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Muda	2	-	2	Yes	2,269
17	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Masasa	2	-	2	Yes	2,826
19	Ringa	3	-	4	Yes	4,574
20	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Wheelerdale	2	-	-	Yes	6,752

Source: MoHCC

To note the district does not have a District Hospital, cases are being referred to Harare, Parirenyatwa and Chitungwiza hospitals. Out of 21 wards, 10 wards have no clinics despite their high catchment areas, considering Jonas as a high volume site there is few staffing compared to Kunaka. A great development was done where a new clinic was built and electrified in Ward 21. Staffing is decreasing across the district as most nurses are leaving for greener pastures. However, there is need for more clinics to be constructed to ensure access to primary health care. The district has 2 ambulances one at Beatrice rural hospital and 1 at Kunaka hospital. Noted above is that some wards do have no clinics i.e. Wards 1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17 and 20, hence the community is travelling for long distances to seek health services as some travel to neighboring district clinics of Marondera, Mhondoro and Chitungwiza. The district is making remarkable efforts to construct new clinics in Ward 3 and 6.

2. Nutrition

2.1. Household Consumption Of Protein, Iron And Vitamin A Rich Foods

According to ZimVAC 2021 report most of the households in the district consume vitamin A rich-foods and only 2% of the population do not afford Vitamin A rich-foods. The graph below shows different types of food groups consumed in the district:

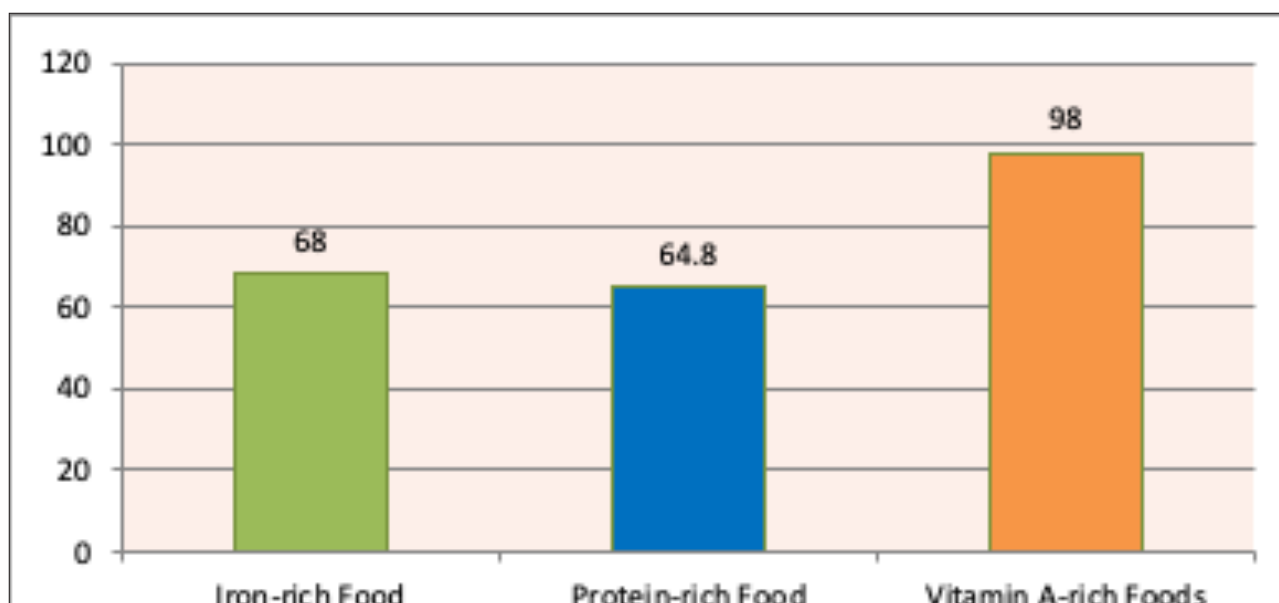


Figure 2: Types Of Food Groups Consumed (Source: ZimVAC report 2021)

Vitamin A rich foods have the highest percentage of 98 foods consumed within the district, followed by iron rich foods and protein rich foods. It is shown above that 64.8% of the districts' population rely on protein rich foods, hence about 35.2% do not consume protein foods. There is need to intensify nutrition education on protein rich foods at all levels.

2.2. Integrated Management Of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM).

Most cases of malnutrition admissions were noted in the year 2016 with a total of 93 admissions, 90 admissions in 2021 and 1 death was recorded during 2016. The table below shows admissions during 2016 and 2021:

Table 8: Comparison Of Admissions

	2016	2021
Total admissions	93	90
Cured	21	50
Died	1	0
Source: DHIS data		

The cases of malnutrition in Seke District remain at a constant increase in all the years. In 2020 Seke was declared to be in emergency, whereby interventions were made through partners to curb the increase of malnutrition cases. Number cured has increased in the year 2021 compared to 2016.

2.3. Deliveries

In the year 2016, it was noted that 142 babies born had low birth weight and 97 in 2021. The table below shows number of babies born with low birth weight

Table 9: Low Birth Weight

	2016	2021
Low birth weight	142	97
Source: DHIS data		

There was a decrease of babies born with low birth weight in the year 2021 compared to 2016, this can be attributed by the improvement on awareness education on maternal nutrition.

2.4. Complementary Feeding Practices For Children 6-23 Months

According to NNS 2018 and ZimVac 2021 there was much improvement noted on children that consumed minimum dietary diversity in 2021, with a percent increase of 6%. There was a percentage increase of 4.6 on the number of children receiving minimum meal frequency.

The table below shows the feeding practices for children 6-23 months

Table 10: Feeding Practices

Feeding Practice	Proportion Of Children %	%
	2018	2021
Minimum Meal Frequency	12.7	8.1
Minimum Dietary Diversity	29.1	35.1
Minimum Acceptable Diet		0
Source: NNS 2018 & ZimVAC report		

No children were meeting the minimum acceptable diet in the year 2021, and only 8.1% of children were meeting the minimum meal frequency. Nutrition education awareness campaigns were done emphasizing the issue of 4 star diet.

2.5. Top Ten Diseases And Causes Of Mortality In Seke District

Table 11: Top Ten Diseases

Top 10 Diseases	Top 5 Causes Of Mortality
1. Malaria	1.Chronic diseases
2. Diarrhea	2.Respiratory infections
3. Dysentery	
4. Malnutrition	
5. Acute Respiratory Infection	
6. Bilharzia	
7. Diabetics	
8 Hypertension	
9. Epilepsy	
10.HIV	
Source:MOHCC	

2.6. Acute Malnutrition For 2018 And 2021

Seke had the highest Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 5.1 % in 2021, which is above the WHO threshold of 5%. In 2021 Severe Acute Malnutrition prevalence rate was at 4.0%, this might have been attributed due to poor feeding practices and household food insecure.

The table below shows malnutrition prevalence in Seke District:

Table 12: Malnutrition Prevalence In Seke District

	2018 %	2021 %	
GAM	0.2	5.1	
SAM	0.2	4.0	
MAM	0.9	1.0	
Source: NNS 2018 & ZimVAC 2021			

3. Other Development Indicators

3.1. Water And Sanitation Information

The table below shows number of functional and non-functional boreholes in Seke District:

Table 13: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward	Main Water Sources Per Ward	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For The Non-Functioning Of The Boreholes	HH
1	Boreholes, Communities near Harava dam and Seke Dam make use of these dams for gardening, deep wells	12	6	Spares	3,224
2	Boreholes, communities along Hunyadi river make use of it, those near Dema make use of Dema dam, deep wells	18	12	Spares	1,993
3	Deep wells, Hunyadi river	14	11	Collapsed	682
4	Boreholes, deep wells	23	9	Spares	1,976
5	Boreholes, deep wells	15	2	Spares	705
6	Deep	11	2	Spares	939
7	Deep wells, springs, borehole	23	1	Collapsed	1,101
8	Deep wells, Nyatsime river	14	1	Spares	2,326
9	Small dams, rivers, Deep, wells, boreholes	21	19	Spares, Collapsed	2,303
10	Rivers, small dams, deep wells	7	0	Spares, Collapsed	267
11	Rivers, small dams, deep wells	8	0	Spares, Collapsed	1,221
12	Mupfure river, deep wells,	3	6	Spares, Collapsed	694
13	Urban – tapped water, boreholes	3	0	Spares, Collapsed	1,104
14	River, deep wells	3	0	Spares, Collapsed	867
15	Deep wells, small dams, river		0	Spares, Collapsed	429
16	River, deep wells	12	0	Spares, Collapsed	409
17	Deep well, borehole	18	10	Spares, Collapsed	368
18	Old Resettlement-boreholes, deep wells	8	5	Spares, Collapsed	1,153
19	Small dams, borehole, deep well, rivers,	12	10	Spares, Collapsed	292
20	Borehole, small dams,	6	2	Spares, Collapsed	3,224
21	Borehole, dam	9	2	Spares, Collapsed	1,993

Source: RWIMS

3.2. Proportion Of Households With Access To Improved Water Sources

Table 14: Seke District Access To Improved Water Sources

	Total	Borehole	Dam	Deep Well	Other	River	Shallow Well	Spring
Total Water Points:	360	331	18	29	17	2	10	13
Total HHs Using as Primary Source:	15, 915	12, 944	236	289	909	136	306	1,095
Ward No. 1	18	13	0	5	0	0	0	0
	1,111	1,031	0	80	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 2	30	25	0	5	0	0	1	4
	1,789	1,151	0	150	0	0	10	478
Ward No. 3	25	22	0	3	0	0	2	1
	736	593	0	0	0	0	73	70
Ward No. 4	32	28	0	4	0	0	0	3
	1,323	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	148
Ward No. 5	17	15	0	2	0	0	0	1
	2,442	2,210	0	32	0	0	0	200
Ward No. 6	13	12	0	1	0	0	1	0
	426	376	0	0	0	0	50	0
Ward No. 7	24	21	1	3	0	0	0	2
	682	507	0	0	0	0	0	175
Ward No. 8	15	13	0	2	0	0	0	0
	330	330	0		0	0	0	0
Ward No. 9	40	40	8	0	0	0	0	0
	1,166	1,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 10	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	0
	313	235	0	0	0	0	78	0
Ward No. 11	8	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
	410	388	0	0	0	0	22	0
Ward No. 12	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 14	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
	173	45	0	0	0	104	0	24
Ward No. 15	8	7	2	1	1	1	0	0
	342	228	34	0	48	32	0	0
Ward No. 16	12	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 17	28	28	0	0	0	0	2	0
	1,247	1,182	0	0	0	0	65	0
Ward No. 18	13	13	2	0	0	0	0	0
	969	969	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward No. 19	22	22	4	0	10	0	0	0
	1,271	672	138	27	434	0	0	0
Ward No. 20	7	7	0	1	6	0	0	0
	799	308	64	0	427	0	0	0
Ward No. 21	11	10	1	1	0	0	1	0
	259	251	0	0	0	0	8	0

Source: RWIMS

3.3. Functional And Non-Functional Boreholes

The bar graph below compares functional and non-functional boreholes in 2016 and 2021:

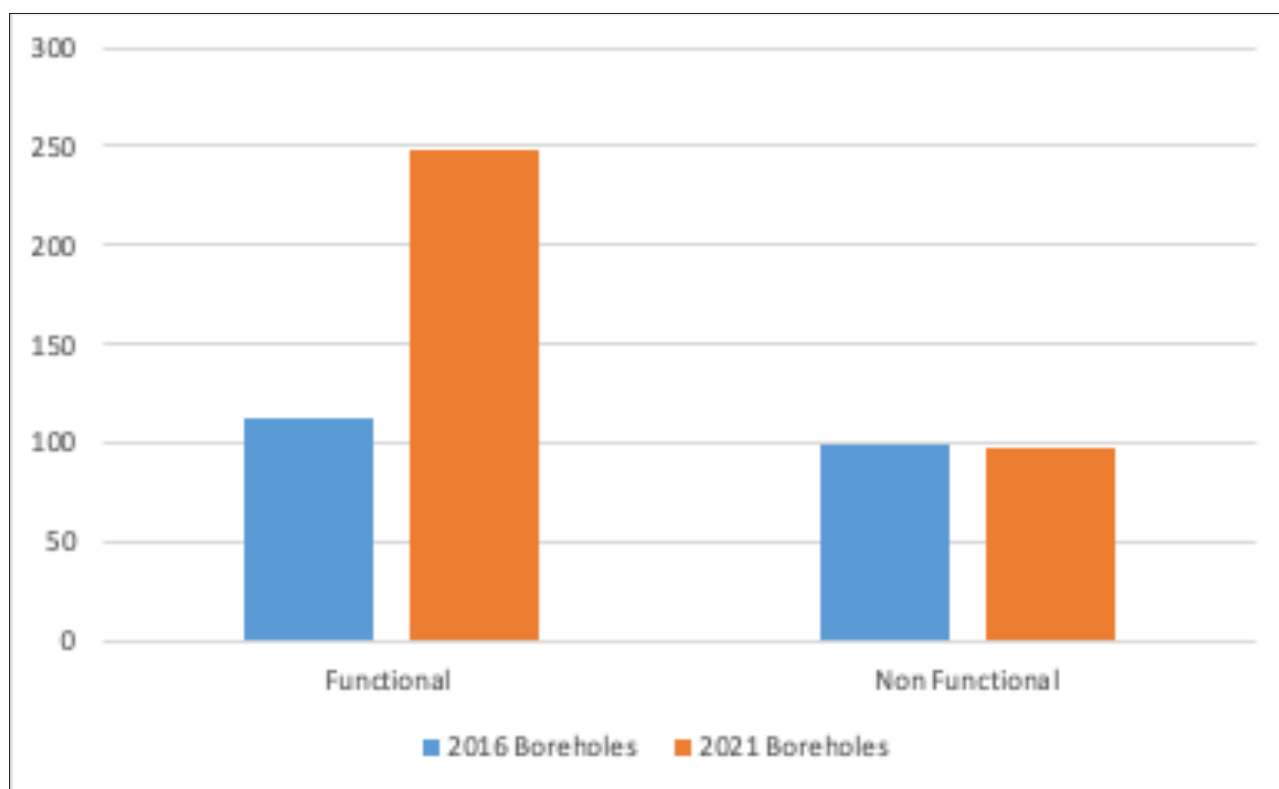


Figure 3: Functional Vs Non- Functional Boreholes In Seke District (Source: DDF)

3.4. Sanitation Facilities

The table below shows households with any type of latrine, households with improved type of latrine and households with hand washing facilities.

Seke District has a total of 21 wards, 8 wards in Seke communal, 13 in commercial and resettlement areas. 26, 788 households have any type of latrine, 14, 702 households have improved type of latrine and 10, 956 households have handwashing facilities.

Table 15: Toilet Access By Wards

#	Ward	H.H With any Type Of Latrine	H.H With Improved Type Of Latrine	H.H With Hand Washing Facilities
1	Nemasanga	1,350	2,000	600
2	Mandedza	5,152	3,196	457
3	Ngome	839	424	400
4	Mutiusinazita	1,840	612	256
5	Zhakata	378	359	250
6	Chirimamhunga	396	384	236
7	Mapfuti	1,982	750	1,402
8	Matiti	2,850	1,980	2,204
9	9	2,910	874	746
10	Marirangwe	1,492	1,194	1,194
11	11	285	236	236
12	12	1,221	735	458
13	13	567	130	437
14	14	830	211	619
15	15	867	325	304
16	Muda	138	21	127

Table 15: Toilet Access By Wards (continued)

17	Mupfure	398	225	95
18	Masasa	406	230	300
19	Ringa	762	260	300
20 and 21	Wheelerdale	1,125	556	335
		26, 788	14, 702	10, 956
Source : MoHCC				

3.5. Transport And Communication

Harare –Beitbridge is the main trunk road linking the District with the international community. Seke District has a total of 1044km of road network which mostly comprise of gravel roads which makes it easily accessible. Dema and Beatrice are the two district service centres for Seke. Dema is approximately 43 km to the South East of Harare towards Harare-Wedza Road and Beatrice 54 km to the South of Harare towards Harare-Beitbridge highway.

The table below shows the road network by ward and the network coverage by ward. From this table one notes that Wards 1 to 8 which are communal areas have less kilometers of road as compared to Wards 9 to 21 which are mostly farming areas. These roads are vital as they give farmers access to their markets. DDF maintains 270km, 170km is under Ministry of transport and Manyame RDC is in charge of 720km.

The table below shows Road network by sector established and maintained by Manyame RDC as of 2017.

Table 16: Road Network

Area	Road class	Sealed(kms)	Gravel(km)	Kms (Earth)	Total (km)
Commercial Farming and resettlement area	Secondary	0	64.7	0	0
	Tertiary Feeder	0	180.1	0	180.1
	Tertiary Access	6.0	122.4	0	128.4
Sub -total kms		6.0	367.2	0	373.2
Communal Areas	Secondary	0	0	0	0
	Tertiary Feeder	0	111.36	0	111.36
	Tertiary Access	0	137.96	45.00	167.96
Sub-		0	249.32	45.00	294.32
Urban Area	CBD	1.5	2.5	0	4.0
	Collector	0	10	0	10
	Arterial	0	10	0	10
	Local	0	0	30	30
Sub-Total(kms)		0	22.5	30	52.5
Total (kms)		7.5	639.02	75	720.02
Source: RDC					

3.6. Network And Gravel Road Network Coverage By Ward

There are various telephone base stations within the district for the three main service providers Netone, Econet & Telecel with all the 21 Wards enjoying good connectivity of Econet and Netone network signals except for the furthest points in Ward 21. More so there is also TelOne which provides communication services. The District has good signal reception for Radio and Television.

The table below shows network coverage and gravel road network:

Table 17: Network Coverage By Ward

Ward	Type Of Road	Length	Network Provider	Radio And TV
1	Gravel	8km	Econet,NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
2	Gravel	50km	Econet,NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
3	Gravel	22.5km	Econet,NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
4	Gravel	12.2km	Econet,NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
5	Gravel	37km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
6	Gravel	21km	Econet,NetOne	Good reception
7	Gravel	8.0km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
8	Gravel	8.0km	Econet, NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
9	Gravel	60.2km	Econet, NetOne, Telecel	Good reception
10	Gravel	30km	Econet, NetOne, Telecel	Good reception
11	Gravel	42km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
12	Gravel	87.7km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
13	Gravel	24km	Econet, NetOne,Telecel	Good reception
14	Gravel	76km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
15	Gravel	61.2km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
16	Gravel	182km.	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
17	Gravel	27km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
18	Gravel	27.5km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
19	Gravel	36km	Econet, NetOne	Good reception
20	Gravel	14.9km	Econet, NetOne	Weak
21	Gravel	27km	Econet, NetOne	Weak

Source: RDC

4. Main Livelihood Sources

As depicted in the map below, Seke District livelihoods fall into 3 categories ie high veld prime communal covering Wards 1 to 8, cattle and cereal farming in Ward 18 and cereal and cash crop resettlements for the remaining wards.

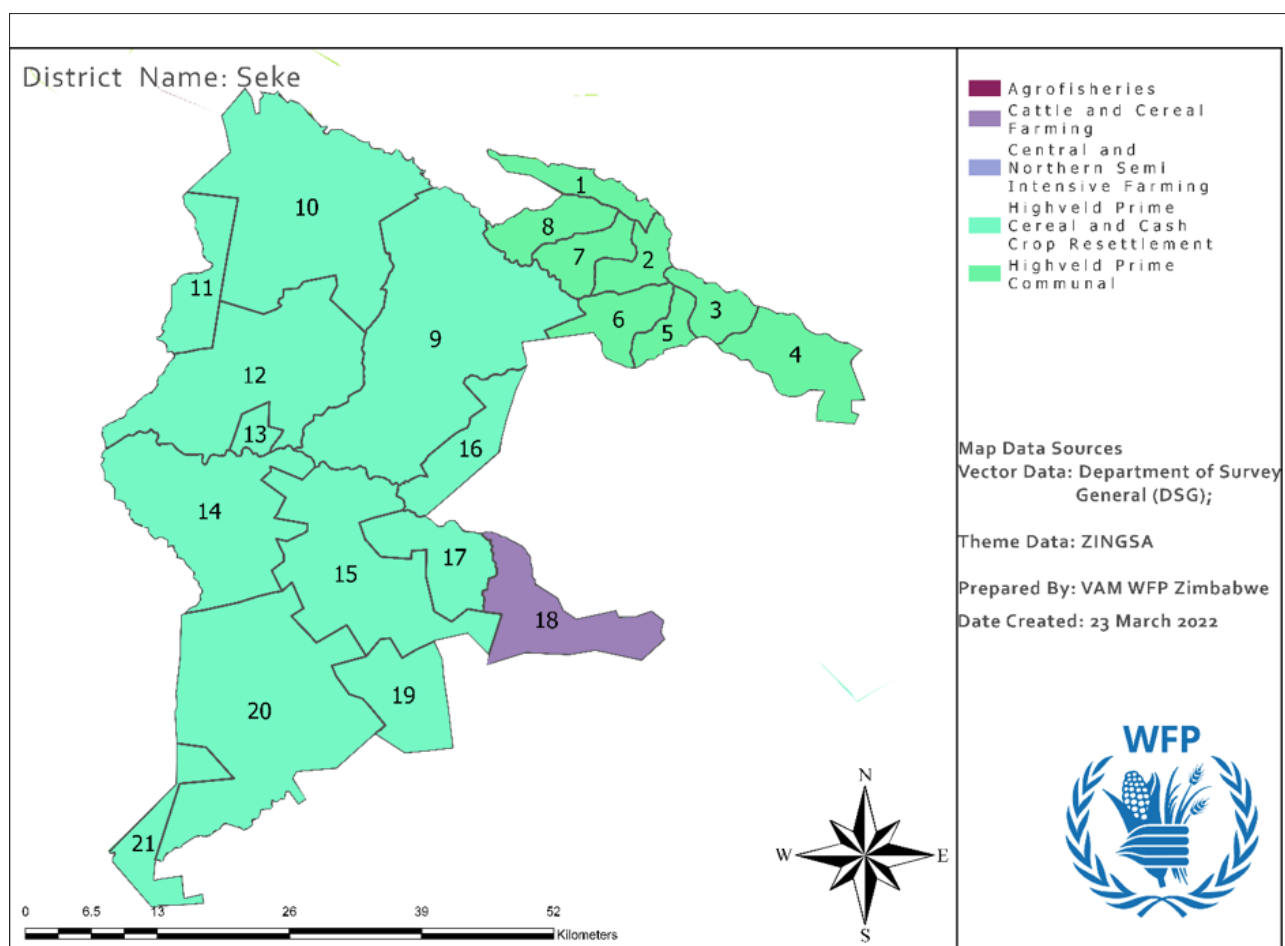


Figure 4: Livelihood Zones

4.1. Economic Zones

Table 18: Summary Of Economic Zones

Economic Activities	Sector/ward	Description
Horticulture-Market gardening	1-8, 9, 16, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21	Horticulture is the main source of income and food source in Seke District, the district has taken a step further in value addition, (drying and processing and packaging of mixed veggies.
Commercial horticulture production	(9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19)	Crops grown include Fresh potato, tomato, cabbage The farmers rely on markets which are outside the district, mainly in Harare urban, boarding schools and exports. Commercial horticulture production also creates employment to the local communities through casual labour opportunities.
Dairy- smallholder	Marirangwe SSCA Ward 11	Mainly indigenous & crossbreeds dairy animals, they do hand milking and the farmers delivers their milk to Marirangwe milk collection centre. Kefalos buys milk from the local farmers. Cattle feeding is mainly on homemade feeds of low nutritive value as well as commercial feeds thus results in low milk yielding
Commercial dairy production	Wards 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 20 (A2 and LSCA)	Pure breeds (Friesland and Red Dane) produce high milk yields There are thirteen (13) farmers from A2 and LSC sectors.

Table 18: Summary Of Economic Zones (continued)

Poultry production in the small scale sectors	All wards	Indigenous birds these includes, quails, guinea fowls and improved free range breed. Broiler keeping is also being done in all the wards. The year 2021 has seen an increase in poultry production because partners have supported poultry production in the district e.g. Sustainable Agriculture Technology (SAT).
Commercial poultry production	Wards 10, 9 and 12	Layer and broiler chick breeding is mainly done at Irvine.
Apiculture Small scale production	Wards 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20,	Mainly for consumption The farmers do sell unprocessed honey and honey products. Types of hives used include (bark, plastic and metal buckets, clay pots, Kenyan top bar and Langstroth Additional benefits Improves on nutritional status, Improved cash income, thereby Improving the standard of living Conservation of natural resources
Aquaculture	Wards 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 1 and 20	Production is mainly for household consumption and sale Nutritional value is added as most households do rely on vegetable, hence fish is a source of protein
Mushroom	Wards 1, 4, 8, 10, 11 and peri-urban areas	This requires a small space for production Cheap building material are used to construct the structures or making the use of idle buildings The project earns quick cash as the mushroom will be ready for sale within 40 days
Cereal production	All wards	The main cereal crop is maize. People across the district grow maize for own consumption, livestock and selling. In 2016 the was low production of maize because of low GMB producer price in 2021 production was increased due to better prices offered by GMB and good rains received.
Tobacco	Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 to 21	Main cash crop in the district due to climate changes and poor market prices for cereals, tobacco is now the main cash crop. tobacco being the main crop grown within the district, its production is negatively impacting the environment due to deforestation as farmers seek cheaper sources of fuel for curing.
Groundnuts	Communal wards and Wards 17, 18 and 19	Main oil seed crop. Grown as both food and cash crop Most farmers add value to groundnuts i.e. peanut butter processing and packaging of roasted and salted nuts.
Source: DDC		

4.2. Poverty Levels

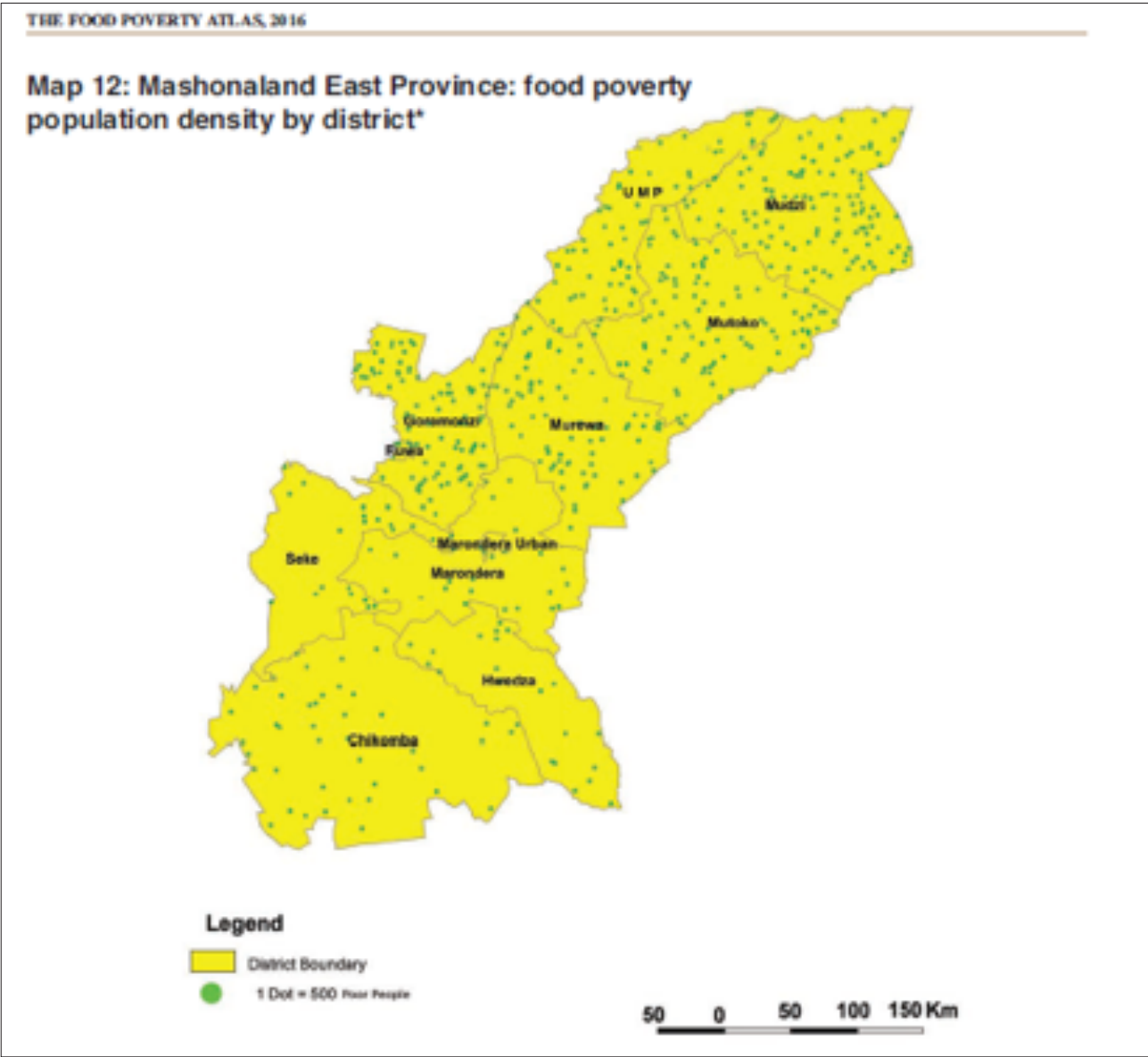
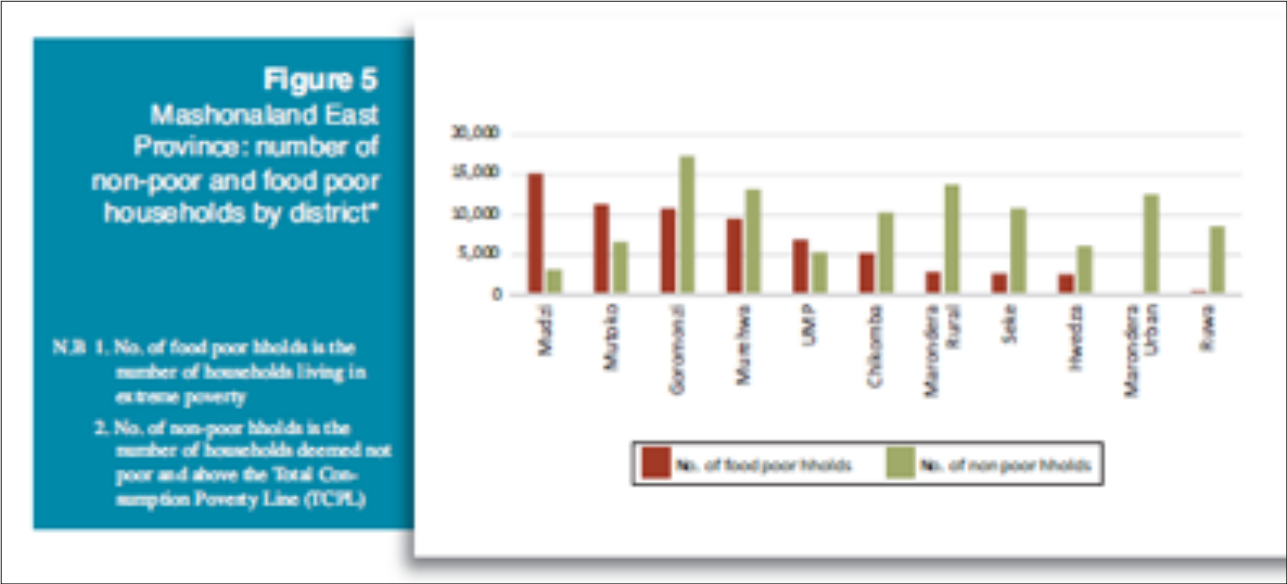


Figure 5: Food Poverty Map



4.3. Food Insecurity By Ward

Ward 21 has the highest poverty prevalence which is 18.8% followed by Ward 6 and 20 which has 15,3%, Ward 19 is on the fourth position with 15,1% and the lowest is 8% for Ward 5.

The table below shows food insecurity, poverty prevalence in Seke District:

Table 19: Food Insecurity And Poverty Prevalence In Seke District

Seke District

Ward No.	Population	Total no. of hholds	No. of food poor hholds	No. of food poor people	No. of non-poor hholds	Average hhold size	Food poverty prevalence	Se food poverty
Ward 01	13,489	3,161	303	1,295	1,492	4.3	9.6%	0.0178
Ward 02	8,197	1,953	211	884	887	4.2	10.8%	0.0260
Ward 03	2,887	672	83	355	266	4.3	12.3%	0.0366
Ward 04	8,235	1,958	195	820	902	4.2	10.0%	0.0194
Ward 05	2,716	682	55	217	347	4.0	8.0%	0.0241
Ward 06	3,854	928	142	590	329	4.2	15.3%	0.0338
Ward 07	4,648	1,095	146	621	405	4.2	13.4%	0.0310
Ward 08	10,485	2,365	227	1,006	1,097	4.4	9.6%	0.0210
Ward 09	8,941	2,313	270	1,043	967	3.9	11.7%	0.0220
Ward 10	8,243	2,285	189	680	1,187	3.6	8.3%	0.0172
Ward 11	1,084	263	28	117	121	4.1	10.8%	0.0531
Ward 12	4,416	1,218	154	559	514	3.6	12.7%	0.0292
Ward 13	2,586	701	58	213	372	3.7	8.2%	0.0295
Ward 14	3,801	1,094	111	385	477	3.5	10.1%	0.0243
Ward 15	3,479	863	107	431	353	4.0	12.4%	0.0321
Ward 16	1,361	318	34	144	140	4.3	10.6%	0.0406
Ward 17	1,956	425	58	266	162	4.6	13.6%	0.0511
Ward 18	1,752	408	42	181	177	4.3	10.3%	0.0384
Ward 19	1,667	361	55	252	128	4.6	15.1%	0.0528
Ward 20	4,839	1,138	174	742	392	4.3	15.3%	0.0316
Ward 21	1,288	287	54	242	82	4.5	18.8%	0.0751
Total	99,924	24,488	2,694	11,941	10,797	4.1		

Source Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas 5. Agriculture Information

5. Agriculture Information

5.1. Natural Regions And Climate

The natural agro ecological zones map depicts the district as having 3 ecological zones i.e. Regions 2a, 2b and 3. The map below shows agro-ecological regions in Seke District.

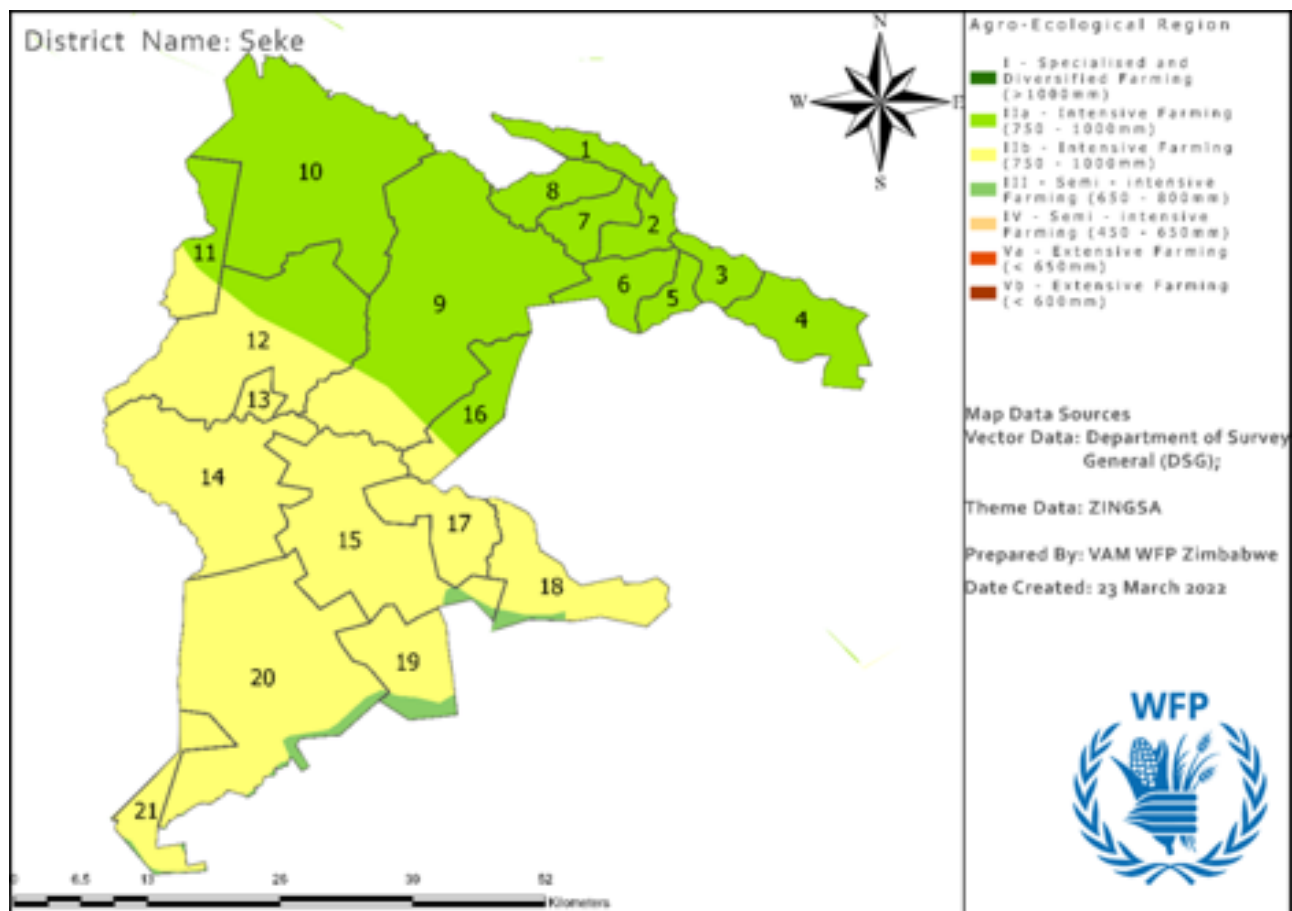


Figure 6: Agro- Ecological Regions In Seke District As Reviewed In 2021 (Source: ZINGSA)

5.2. Natural Regions

The table below explains natural regions in Seke District:

Table 20: Summary Of Natural Regions By Ward

Natural Region	Characteristics Recommended Farming Systems	Wards
2a	An intensive farming Region. Rainfall confined to summer and is moderately high 750mm-1000mm. Receives an average of at least 18 rainy pentads and normally enjoys reliable conditions. Rarely experiencing severe dry spells in summer. Suitable for intensive farming systems based on crops and/ or livestock production. (maize, sugar beans, cowpeas, tobacco, horticulture, mushroom, beef, dairy, aquaculture, apiculture and small livestock)	Communal wards 1-8 Portions of Ward 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 Changes from 2016 are new portions of Wards 9, 11, 16 and portions of Ward 12 now in Region 2a
2b	Receives an average of 16 -18 rainy pentads per season. Subject to rather more severe dry spells during the rainy season or to occurrence of relatively short rainy seasons. In either event crop yields in certain years will be affected, but not sufficiently frequently to change the overall utilization from intensive systems of farming. (maize, sugar beans, cowpeas, tobacco, horticulture, mushroom, beef, dairy, apiculture, aquaculture and small livestock)	Wards 13, 14, 17 portions for Ward 9, 11, 12, and 16. In addition to greater parts of Ward 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Ward 9, 11, 12, and 21 in 2016 were not in Region 2b.
3	Semi intensive farming region. Moderate rainfall 650 -750mm but because much of it is accounted for by frequent heavy falls and temperatures are generally high, its effectiveness is reduced. Receives an average of 14 to 16 rainy pentads per rainy season. The region is also subject to severe mid- season dry spells and therefore is marginal for maize, tobacco, and cotton production or enterprises based on crop production alone. The farming system should therefore be based on both livestock production (assisted by production of fodder crops) and cash crops under good management on soils of high available moisture content. (maize, groundnuts, Bambara nuts, cowpeas and tobacco)	Small portions at the boundaries of Ward 15, 18 -21. In 2016 Ward 15 was excluded in the Region III

The Map Below Shows Soil pH By Ward In Seke District:



Seke | 28

5.4. Mean Annual Rainfall

The graphs below show rainfall pattern in Seke District:

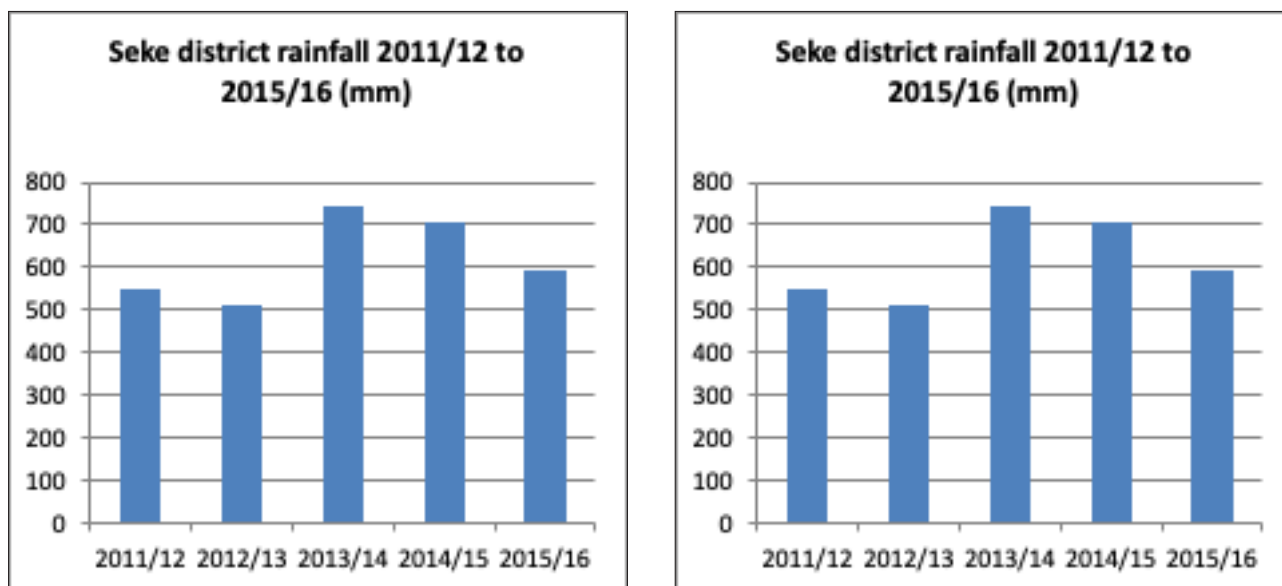


Figure 8: Seke Rainfall Pattern

The period 2017 to 2021 Seke District received more average rainfall compared to 2011 to 2016. Although 2015/16 received a significant amount of rainfall, the distribution was very poor within the district characterized by heavy down pours e.g. in Ward 9 where Kildonan Station received a heavy storm of 364mm within 9 hours. In 2020/21 season the distribution was very good and the total rainfall was above normal leading to good harvest. However, 2019/20 season the district received the least average rainfall of 440mm but farmers who engaged in Pfumvudza got good yields.

5.5. Drought Prone Areas

The whole of Seke District falls now lies in the medium risk category in terms of being drought prone compared to 2014 when it fell into the low risk category drought.

The map shows that the district is mildly affected by drought.

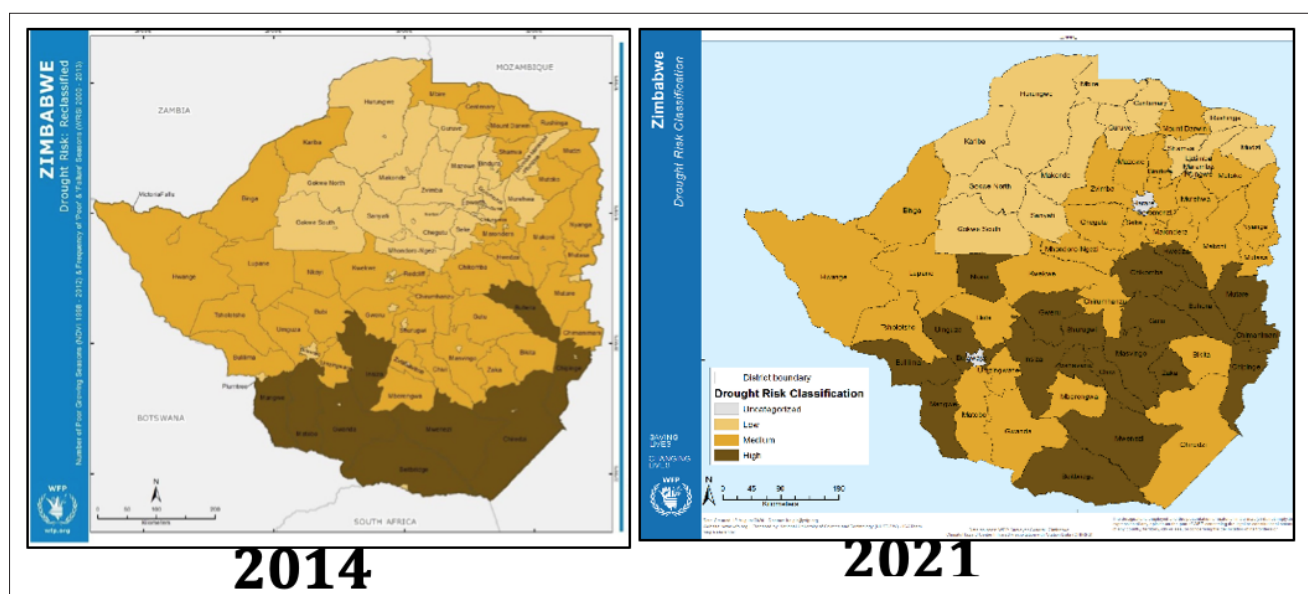


Figure 9: Drought Prone Areas

5.6. Flood Prone Areas

The district lies within the Highveld area and does not experience flooding. As shown in the map below Seke District is not prone to flooding.

The whole of Seke District falls now lies in the medium risk category in terms of being drought prone compared to 2014 when it fell into the low risk category drought.

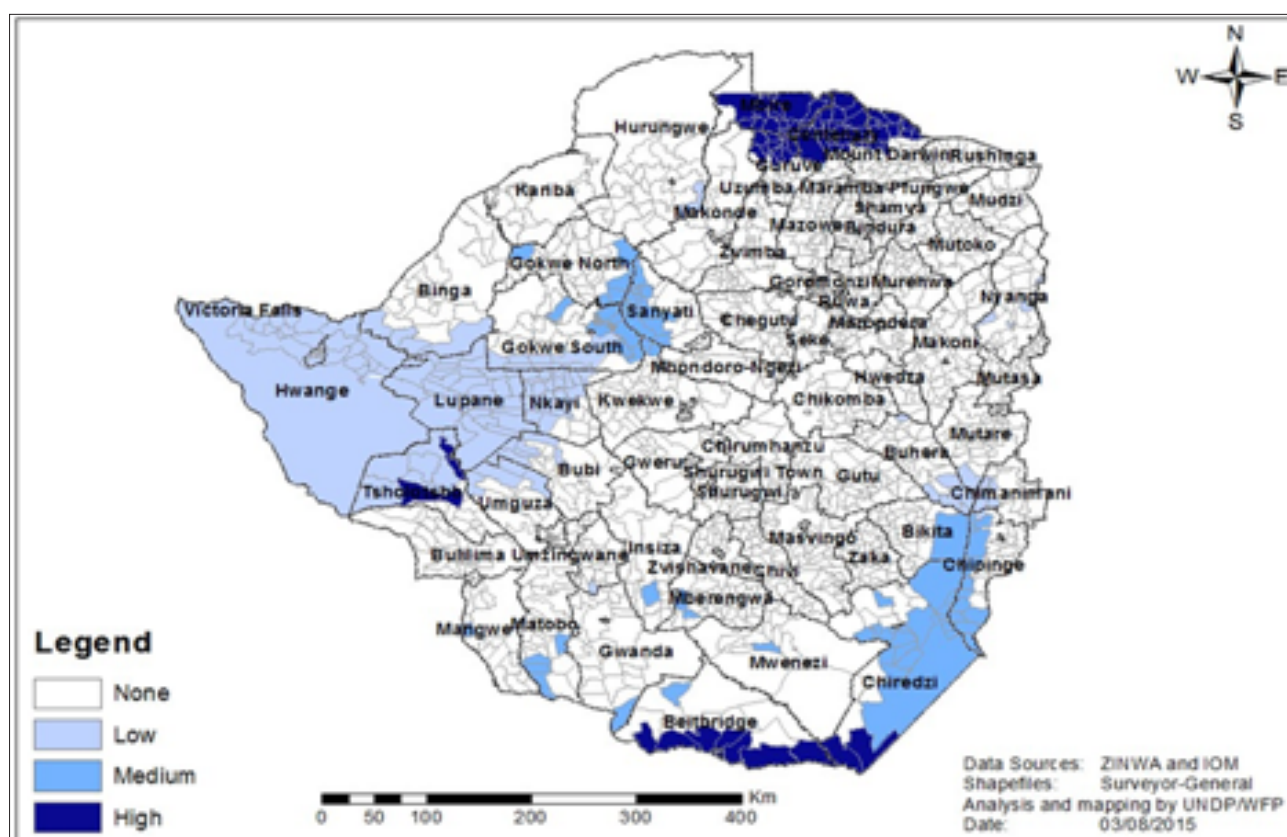


Figure 10: Flood Prone Areas

5.7. Hydro-Geological Conditions

The major rivers in the district are Mupfure, Manyame and Ngezi. All the smaller streams and rivers flow into these rivers. The district therefore falls into 2 catchments namely the Sanyati and the Upper Manyame catchments.

Productivity from most dams has declined as dam capacities is reducing as a result of siltation and poor rainfall over the years coupled with dam leakages that require dam walls to be repaired. Dam scooping should be considered to enhance dam capacity and increase agricultural productivity.

Table 21: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

Ward	Major Dams In The Ward	Major Use
1	Harava Seke Dam	Gardening, livestock, household use Gardening, livestock, household use, Fishing
2	Charumbira Dam	Gardening, livestock, household use
3	Dema Dam 1 Dema Dam 2	Gardening, livestock, household use Gardening, livestock, household use
5	Nyarusheshe Spring	Gardening, livestock, household use
7	Nyatsime River pool	Gardening, livestock, household use
8	Nyatsime Weir	Gardening, livestock, household use
9	Nhuku, Aucksnest, Nyambiri, Dunolly, Rusimbiri, Shrewsberry, Glen avon, Durnby,	Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, fishing Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock,

Table 21: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward (continued)

	Herne, Bolton, Chester, Masuka, Chinungu, Kildonan Tchinungu	Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock,
10	Lanack / Adino 1&2, Mashonda, Canterbury, Chivero dam, Unadale, Greenwood dam, Elaton, lutherie (datmotre)	Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, fishing Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock,
11	Mas Kirk (3 dams),	Irrigation, livestock,
12	Cavan	Irrigation, livestock,
14	Samaita, Ruzambu ,	Irrigation, livestock, Irrigation, livestock,
15	Carneth,	Irrigation, livestock,
	Dunrubin,	Irrigation, livestock,
	Joycemine shaft,	Irrigation,
	Welgatrose	Irrigation, livestock,
18	Masasa	Gardening, livestock, household use
21	Mamina (Dangarendove)	Irrigation, livestock, fishing
Source: AARDS		

5.7.1. Weirs

These weirs are well managed and have adequate water supplies throughout the year. This is in part due to the high visibility and operations of the catchment councils. The perennial rivers and their occurrence are listed below

There are also some weirs along the major rivers as follows:

Table 22: Weirs In Seke District

Ward	Weirs Name	Capacity
	Talana	327 ML
	Tavistock	
	New Retreat	507 ML
	Gold Lands	250 ML
	Nengwa	250 ML
	C70	68 ML
	Welcome Home	250 ML
	Dunrobin	
Ward	Off river storage	
		Capacity
	New Retreat	1000 ML
	Alamein farm	700 ML
	Alamein farm	700 ML
Source: AARDS		

5.7.2. Perennial Rivers In Seke District

Most of our rivers have reduced capacity due to siltation caused by stream bank cultivation and soil erosion as a result of lack of conservation works. Farmers are being encouraged to carry conservation works such as contour ridges. Currently CTDO is working with stakeholders such as EMA, AARDS, Local authority is supporting the need to introduce by laws on preserving natural resources in Seke and establishment of contour ridges.

Table 23: Perennial Rivers In Seke District

River	Passes Through Ward
Manyame	4, 3, 2, 1, 9 and 10
Mupfure	9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16
Nyachidze	9 and 12
Ngezi	18 and 21
Source: AARDS	

6. Crop Information

The 21 wards in Seke District are categorized into seven farming sectors of which 1-8 are in the communal area and Wards 9 -21 are in the resettlement areas with sector land distribution as shown in the table below:

Table 24: Land Distribution By Farming Sector

Sector	CA	OR	A1	SSCFA	A2+LSCF+ Peri - Urban	Totals
Arable	23, 189	24, 731.28	38, 873.52	7,530.39	38, 521	132, 845.19
Grazing	13, 619	14, 524.72	22, 830.48	4,422.61	22, 626	78, 022.81
Totals	36, 808	39, 256	61, 704.00	11, 953.00	61, 147	210, 868.00
Source: AARDS						

6.1. Farming Sector And Crops Grown

The A1 occupies the largest area in the district but underutilizes its arable area as only 6% was cropped in the past season. The communal area has the highest percent arable area in use as 24% was cropped in the past season followed by the small scale sector with 13,4%. There is need to carry out case studies on arable land utilization in the communal and old resettlement areas so that settlers are allocated arable land which they are capable to manage rather than leaving large areas of land lying idle.

Table 25: Farming Sectors And Crops Grown

Farming Sector	Area (ha)	% Sector Area	District	%
CA	36, 808	17.455	65, 024	56
OR	39, 256	18.6		
SSCA	11, 953	5.668	2,689	2
A1	61, 704	29.26		
A2+LSCFA	61, 147	28.99		
Totals	210, 868	100	117, 004	100

6.2. Irrigation Schemes

Lack of maintenance resulting in pump breakdowns, dam wall leakages, and siltation coupled with vandalism and lack of irrigation equipment has affected the smooth flow of schemes.

Table 26 Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward

Ward	Name Of Irrigation Schemes	Total Area (hectares)	Status
9	Nhuku	60	Partially functional land 20 hectares of irrigation land needs clearing.
9	Kildonan	50	Non-functional (the dam is leaking and the system needs rehabilitation)
9	Aucksnest	250	Non-functional needs an irrigation system
15	Evergreen mine shaft	100	Partially functional need for irrigation equipment
18	Masasa	35	Non-functional system vandalized needs new system

Table 26 Distribution Of Irrigation Schemes By Ward (continued)

21	Dangarendove	69	Functional but with constant breakdowns system needs regular attention
21	Buma Bamara	60	Nonfunctional vandalized and needs new irrigation system
Source: AARDS primary data			

6.3. Crop Production Trends

During the period 2018-19 maize production was relatively low, this was attributed to low rains received during that season. Production increased in the following seasons due to better rains and with the aid of Pfumvudza program.

The graph below shows maize production during 2016-17 to 2020-21 season:

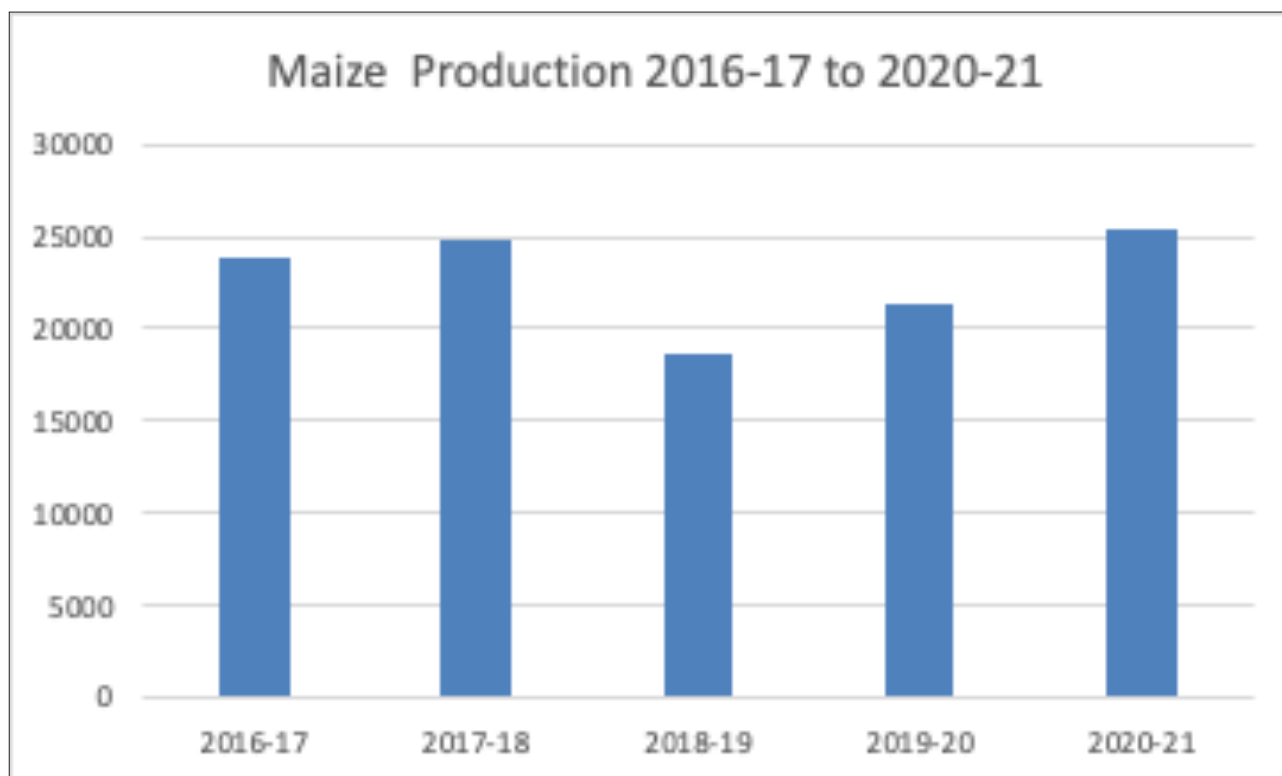


Figure 11: Maize Production Trends In Seke District (Source : AARDS reports)

6.4. Cereal Production

Cereal production was higher but there is still Surplus deficit experienced in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. The production has reduced as a result of diminishing agricultural land as there is rapid increase in urbanisation.

Table 27: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward

Ward	Projected 2021 Population	Maize Area Planted	Production	Expected Requirements	Surplus/ Deficit
1	16, 794	630	441	2015.28	-1574.28
2	9,719	740	666	1166.28	-500.28
3	3,275	705	352.5	393	-40.5
4	9,687	1350	675	1162.44	-487.44
5	3,065	581	871.5	367.8	503.7
6	4,373	788	551.6	524.76	26.84
7	5,294	690	1035	635.28	399.72
8	12, 817	645	387	1538.04	-1151.04
9	10, 595	2,670	7476	1271.4	6204.6
10	9,663	765	2295	1159.56	1135.44

Table 27: Cereal Production And Adequacy By Ward (continued)

11	1,191	670	1206	142.92	1063.08
12	4,983	700	1750	597.96	1152.04
13	2,924	230	989	350.88	638.12
14	4,302	600	1500	516.24	983.76
15	3,889	229	938.9	466.68	472.22
16	1,498	305	1067.5	179.76	887.74
17	2,172	420	294	260.64	33.36
18	1,936	375	262.5	232.32	30.18
19	1,853	460	322	222.36	99.64
20	5,544	1226	1839	665.28	1173.72
21	1,429	370	555	171.48	383.52
	117, 004		0	14040.48	-14040.5

Source: AARDS reports

6.5. Small Grain Production 2016-17 To 2020-21 Season

The bar graph below shows small grain production in Seke District. It is clearly seen that pearl millet is not popular in Seke District. The graph further illustrates that the production of finger millet had decrease in 2018/2019 season.

7. Livestock

7.1. Main Types Of Livestock Ownership – Based On Secondary Data From Surveys/Assessments

Since 2016 the number of cattle has increased from 37, 935 to 42, 067 despite mortalities dues to disease outbreaks. The number of goats has increased as well by more than double from 10, 372 in 2016 to 24, 397 in 2021. The number of sheep has also increased from 2,907 in 2016 to 5,334 in 2021. The number of indigenous chickens went down from 156, 365 to 108, 696 in 2021 due to increased broiler production.

The table below shows the average livestock holding for the different classes of livestock in the district

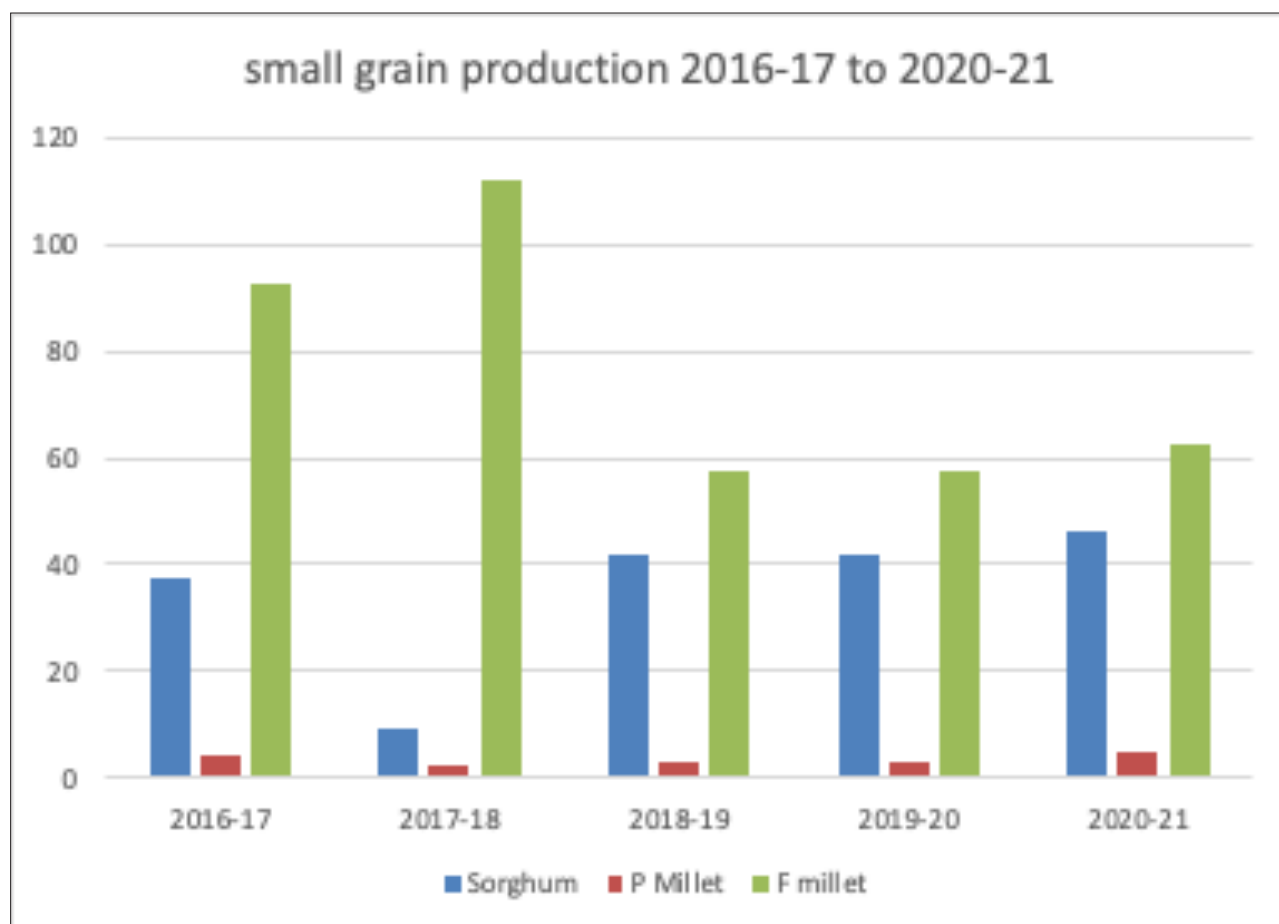


Figure 12: Small Grain Production (Source AARDS)

Table 28: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward (Or Dip Tank)	Average Cattle Holding	Average Goats Holding	Average Sheep Holding	Average Chicken Holding
1	545	740	10	5,000
2	380	120	12	5,040
3	497	790	0	5,300
4	2,350	650	35	3,380
5	211	520	6	7,000
6	190	392	0	4,320
7	398	695	38	5,000
8	189	256	25	200
9	5,776	6,382	3,322	8,320
10	6,200	920	355	1601
11	754	391	45	2,000
12	2,800	1,175	197	2,200
13	295	285	69	6,207
14	1,762	600	242	1,360
15	7,172	3,912	375	12, 408
16	1,401	495	15	7,206
17	1,710	992	61	8,000
18	2,260	1,800	47	2,300
19	2,477	632	53	6,354
20	3,700	1,240	372	12, 500
21	1,000	1,410	55	3,000
Total	42, 067	24, 397	5,334	108, 696
Source: AARDS				

7.2. Main Livestock Diseases

Heart Water disease and Theileriosis are the most common disease in the district, followed by Lumpy Skin and Newcastle respectively. Though the district do not have Rabies, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth, preventative measures are still being advised through the Vet Officers in various wards. A comparison made from 2016 and 2021, not much has changed. Findings show that the most common diseases in 2016 were Tick Borne, Black Leg, Round Worm, Tape Worm, Liver Fluke, with these diseases no longer a threat rather, Heart Water and Theileriosis are the most threatening diseases. Regardless of the efforts being made to improve and prevent these diseases, the district is still under threats.

Table 29: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected(Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	Nil
Newcastle Disease:	Ward 9 and 14
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	Nil
Lumpy Skin	Ward 9, 10, 12 and 15
Heart Water	Ward 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19
Theileriosis	Ward 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 19 and 20
Source: VET	

7.3. Dipping Facilities

Seke District has 36 dip tanks with 34 functional and 24 requiring rehabilitation. Farmers in the Commercial wards have private dip tanks or make use of spray races. Ward 2, 13 and 16 do not have dip tanks.

Table 30: Dip Tank Distribution By Ward

Ward	Diptanks	No. Of Dip Tanks	Number Of Functional Dip Tanks	Number Of Dip Tanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Dip Tanks Requiring Rehab
1	Rusirevi	2	2	0	2
2	Nil	0	0	0	0
3	Ngome	1	1	0	1
4	Makanyazingwa. Charakupa	2	2	0	2
5	Nyarushenzi. Nyahoni	2	2	0	2
6	Guzha. Chirimamhunga	2	2	0	2
7	Gombe. Madamombe	2	2	0	2
8	Manyere	1	1	0	1
9	Kildonan. Rusimbiro. Tadzikamidzi. Aucksnest	4	4	0	4
10	Gilstone. Brenchin	2	2	0	1
11	Marirangwe North. Marirangwe South	2	2	0	2
12	Kerry	1	1	0	1
13	Nil	0	0	0	0
14	Gwalia	2	2	0	1
15	Taga	1	1	0	0
16	Nil	0	0	0	0
17	Action 14. Chiriseri. Mutserenge	3	3	0	2
18	Masasa 1. Masasa 3. Masasa 6	3	2	0	2
19	Mara. Westminister. Relevant	3	2	0	1
20	Nebo	2	2	0	2
21	Wheelerdale. Dangarendove	1	1	0	1
Total		36	34	0	29

Source: VET

7.4. Animal Health Centres

There was no change in regards to Animal health facilities between 2016 and 2021. The distribution of animal health centres is not even as some farmers have difficulty in accessing these facilities. The aim is to have at least one animal health facility and a para vet officer in each ward.

Table 31: Animal Health Centres In The District:

Number of functional Animal Health	10
Number of Non-functional animal health	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/	16

Source : VET

7.5. Livestock Holding

The table below shows cattle and goat holding by households;

Table 32: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	26, 001		
Farm Households		30	44
Non-Farm Households		0	0

7.6. Distribution Of Herd Size

There are more households who own more than 5 livestock compared to less than 5 livestock. It is easier and more practical economically for households to keep a head of more than 5 livestock units as normally the same manpower is needed until a certain threshold is reached where more herds men are required. A greater number of households do not own livestock due to the diminishing grazing lands and theft especially in communal wards close to Chitungwiza.

The table below shows herd size distribution:

Table 33: Livestock Ownership Per Ward

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	70	66
<5	5	3
>5	25	41

7.7. Other Livestock Establishments

The district has been ferrying well in new livestock establishments. However, Aquaculture (Capture Fisheries is still lagging behind.

Table 34: Livestock Establishments In Seke District

Type Of Establishment	Number Of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	1
Aquaculture (Ponds)	102
Apiculture	687
Dairy Farms	12
Feedlots	8
Fodder production	31
Source: VET	

7.8. Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers And Suggested Interventions

- Tick Borne diseases such as Theileriosis caused by inadequate dipping in some areas. There is need to encourage farmers to take all their cattle for regular dipping and the government should provide dipping chemicals.
- Inadequate water for livestock in the dry season. Government and partners should assist in drilling more boreholes and/ or constructing stock dams in grazing areas.
- Uncontrolled veld fires destroying grazing lands and stover. Farmers should be educated on the importance and construction of fireguards.
- High cost of supplementary feeds. Livestock farmers to be educated on supplementary feed formulations and productions.
- Inadequate grazing land in communal areas. Farmers to keep cattle within grazing capacities of their lands and need to be encouraged to grow fodder crops and pastures.

8. Crop Markets

The district has five main markets namely Guzha, Dema, Beatrice, Westminster and Alicedale markets Guzha (Chikwanha) is the main market and also the second biggest after Mbare Musika in the greater Harare. The market attracts more than 5,000 people daily making it a business hub with a hive of activity. Farmers inside and outside the district come to Chikwanha to sell and buy farm produce. Due to Seke proximity to Harare and Chitungwiza most farmers and people sell and buy their products from Mbare market in Harare and Jambanja market in Chitungwiza.

Seke District does not have a GMB Depot in the district, farmers use Chitungwiza Depot and Mhondoro GMB depot. During the harvesting period GMB establishes temporary collection points for easy access of GMB services

The table below shows crop markets in Seke District:

Table 35: Crop Markets In Seke District

Market	Ward	Source Of Commodity	Availability	Commodity
Guzha- Ward 1	1	Local and external farmers	readily available	horticulture, cereals, oils seeds
West Minister ward	19	Local farmers	readily available	horticulture
Dema	2	Local farmers	readily available	horticulture,
Beatrice	13	Local and external farmers	readily available	horticulture,
Alicedale	15	Local farmers	readily available	Horticulture
Marirangwe Dairy association.	11	Local farmers	readily available	Milk
Source: MRDC				

8.1. Commodity Availability

The table below shows the availability of maize meal, grain maize, beans, small grains and rice on the market and their prices. As illustrated below, Maize grain is more readily available comparing to 2016 owing to the good harvests obtained in 2021. Maize meal is not available in most wards (save for wards that are rapidly close to service centres) as households produce or prefer buying grain to maize meal as grain is cheaper than maize meal. Rice is always available in the district as its demand is low since it's not the staple cereal and is less preferred for daily consumption compared to maize.

In 2021 maize grain was going for \$4 per bucket which was cheaper compared to \$5 in 2016. This can be attributed to good harvest in the 2020/2021 farming season.

Table 36: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021

Ward	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice (per 2 kgs)
						US\$/ 10kg	US\$/ bucket	US\$/ 500g	\$/ bucket	
1	Readliy	Available	Available	Available	Available	4	4	1	20	1.7
2	Readliy	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
3	Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
4	Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
5	Not Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
6	Not Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
7	Not Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
8	Not Available	Available	Available	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
9	Not Available	Available	Readliy	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
10	Not Available	Available	Readliy	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
11	Not Available	Available	Readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
12	Not Available	Available	Readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7

Table 36: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward As Of November 2021 (continued)

13	Available	Available	Readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
14	Not Available	Available	readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
15	Not Available	Available	readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
16	Not Available	Available	readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
17	Not Available	Available	readily	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
18	Not Available	Available	readily	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
19	Not Available	Available	readily	Sometimes Available	Available	4	4	1	15	1.7
20	Not Available	Available	readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7
21	Not Available	Available	Readily	Not Available	Available	4	4	1	n/a	1.7

Source:RDC

8.2. Livestock Markets

In Seke District, households sell their livestock to other households in the area, local butcheries, abattoirs in Seke and nearby districts and towns.

There are currently no sale pens in the district except the Manyame Rural District council pen for stray livestock. As a result, farmers are resorting to abattoirs in: Ziko and Dema. (Kandava and Beatrice are still under construction). Some go as far as Mt. Hampden, Koala Abattoir, Harare and Chitungwiza Urban. The table below shows distribution of live cattle pens in Seke District

Table 37: Live Sale Pens

Ward	Sale Pens
	Functional
	Dysfunctional
3	Chakahwata
10	Marirangwe
10	Golf Club
13	Beatrice Rural council- for stray livestock
16	Landos
16	Muda
17	Tsunga

Source: Vet

8.3. Livestock Prices

The prices for cattle dropped significantly from 2016 to 2021 largely due to disease outbreak which wiped out many cattle. The prices for other livestock categories however steadily went up owing to high production costs.

The table below shows livestock markets and prices in Seke District:

Table 38: Livestock Markets And Prices

Livestock Type	Average Price 2016 (US\$)	Average Price 2021 (US\$)	Type Of Market
Cattle	300	250	Households within and neighbouring districts, local and neighbouring districts butcheries and abattoirs esp. Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Abattoirs

Table 38: Livestock Markets And Prices (continued)

Goat	25	30	Households within and neighbouring districts, including Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Private buyers
Sheep	30	40	Households within and neighbouring districts, including Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Private buyers
Pig	USD3.0/kg	USD4.50/kg	Households within and neighbouring districts, local and neighbouring districts butcheries and abattoirs in Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Private buyers
Indigenous Chicken	6	7	Households within and neighbouring districts, including Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Private buyers
Broilers	5	6	Households within and neighbouring districts, including Harare and Chitungwiza. Main Market Private buyers

Source: AARDS

8.4. Crop Market Challenges

1. Unaffordable transport and input costs.
2. Fluctuations in commodity market prices caused by middleman
3. Unavailability of local markets for commodities and inputs need to increase more markets for produce.
4. Lack of commodity market information leading to poor prices as they out compete each other in markets
there's need for farmers to make use of market information platforms such as E-mukambo and others that give them up to date information on supply and demand on the various markets.
5. No GMB depot in the district so there is need for a GMB depot within the district to reduce transport costs.
6. Unreliable and delayed payments by GMB

9. Common Hazards

During the 2019 to 2020 the district was not spared from Cyclone Idai though the effects were not as serious compared to other districts. Wards 20 and 21 were affected with 16 households losing their homes. The district also witnessed strong winds which blew off the roof of two primary schools and one clinic in ward 18. During the 2020/21 season the district received more rainfall in Commercial farming with hailstorms and drowning of school children as they crossed flooded rivers. Livestock was also severely affected by January disease due to lack of dipping chemicals.

Below is the common hazard prevalent in Seke District: Periodic and Chronic hazards

Table 39: Periodic And Chronic Hazards

Ward Number	Ward Name	Period Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Nemasanga	Human and, crop pests	Drought
		Lighti	Drought
2	Mandedza	Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	
3	Ngome	Human	Drought
4	Mutiusinazita	Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	Gullies
5	Zhakata	Human and lighting	Drought
6	Chirimamhunga	Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting	
7	Mapfuti	Human and animal diseases	Drought

Table 39: Periodic And Chronic Hazards (continued)

		Lighting,	
8	Matiti	Human diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting	
9		Human and animal diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	Gullies
10		Human diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	Drought
11	Marirangwe	Human diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	
12		Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	
13	Beatrice	Human diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	
14		Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	
15		Human and animal diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	
16	Muda	Human diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting,	
17	Tsungu	Human and animal diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	
18	Masasa	Human and animal diseases, crop pests	Drought
		Lighting	
19	Ringa	Human and animal diseases	Drought
		Lighting	
20		Human and animal diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	
21	Dandarendove	Human diseases	Drought
		Lighting,	

In year 2021 the district suffered from Covid 19 which emerged in 2019. Most of the wards were affected by animal diseases. The district was also affected by the adverse effects of the drought. Road Traffic accidents is one of the periodic hazards which affects the district these are more common among the major highways such as Harare-Wedza and Harare- Masvingo.

10. District Development Priorities

Table 40: Development Priorities

Cluster/Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comment
Food Security	Irrigation infrastructure development To revive and establishment of Nutrition Gardens	All Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 21	Adapting to Climate Changes by introducing irrigation schemes and strengthening nutrition awareness campaigns.
Education	Education and infrastructure improvement Building of Schools	All Wards Ward 21	Incentives for teachers through SDAs

Table 40: Development Priorities (continued)

Administration	Government Complex Village Heads	Ward 10 Ward, 9-16, 20 and 21	Ministry of Finance to budget for Seke's Government Complex. Local Authority to regularize the introduction of VH in those wards
Infrastructure	Health services improvement and Infrastructure development Electrification of Schools	All Wards Wards 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17 and 20	Improved service delivery, Quality healthy facilities Build Clinics in these Wards Introduction of REA in Schools
Agriculture	Livestock and Crop Management Open Markets	All wards All Wards	Up scaling awareness and training on vaccination to prevent disease outbreak introducing traditional ways of controlling pests
Water and Sanitation	Sinking and Rehabilitation of boreholes	All Wards	

11. Food Security

11.1. Food Security: Cereal Insecure

During the period of January to March 2021 a total of 5% were prone to acute food shortage. The trend was decreased from April to June 2021, whereby 99% were food secure. October to December 2021 the trend had begun to increase in the districts' food insecurity, whereby a total of 4% was food insecure. The means average of the total 3.25% was noticed to be food insecure during the period in question. However as mentioned prior this is the trend that was realized from the period of 2016 up to date, therefore the populous is encouraged to stock grains during the period of April to June every year.

A normal trend of cereal insecurity can be noticed throughout the years dated from 2016, whereby most of the districts' households will be prone to food insecure during January to March because they would have not yet harvested their cereals as shown on the diagram below:

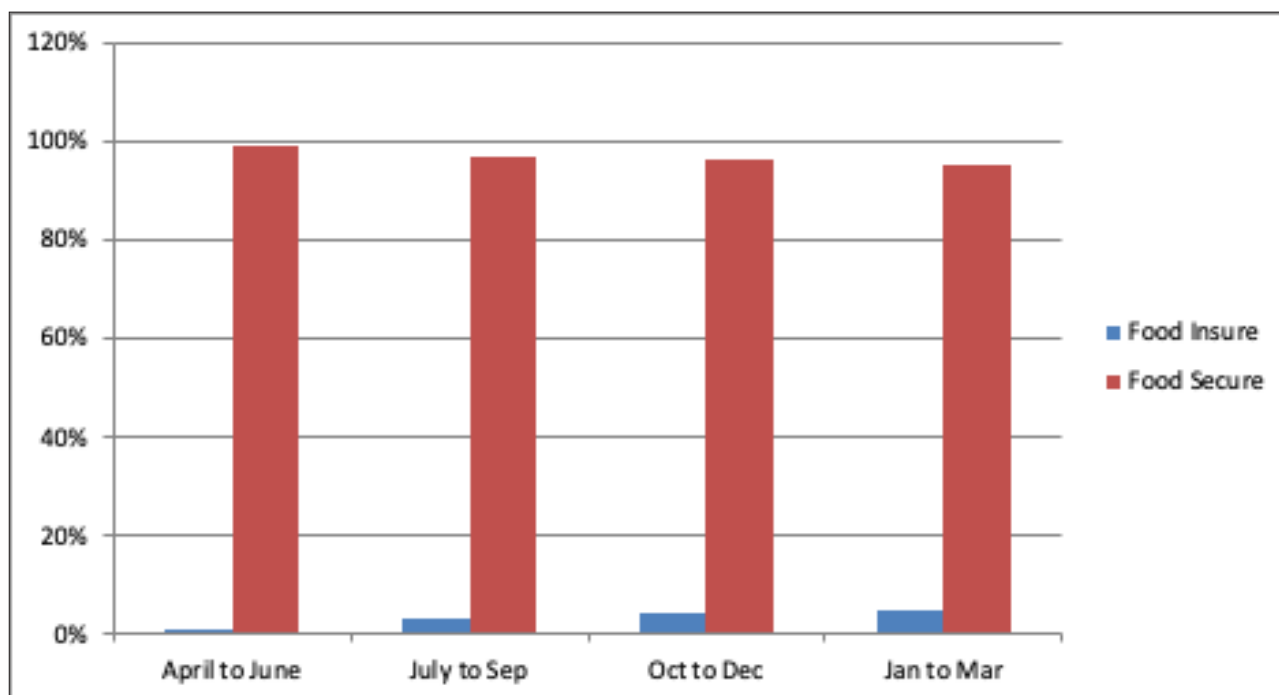


Figure 13: Trends Of Food Security By Quarter (Source ZimVAC 2021)

11.2. Food Insecurity Trends (Based On Rural ZimVAC District Data)

A proportion of 5% of the households within the district with a population of 6,356, was at risk during the period of January to March 2020. The total requirement of grain was 236 tonnes

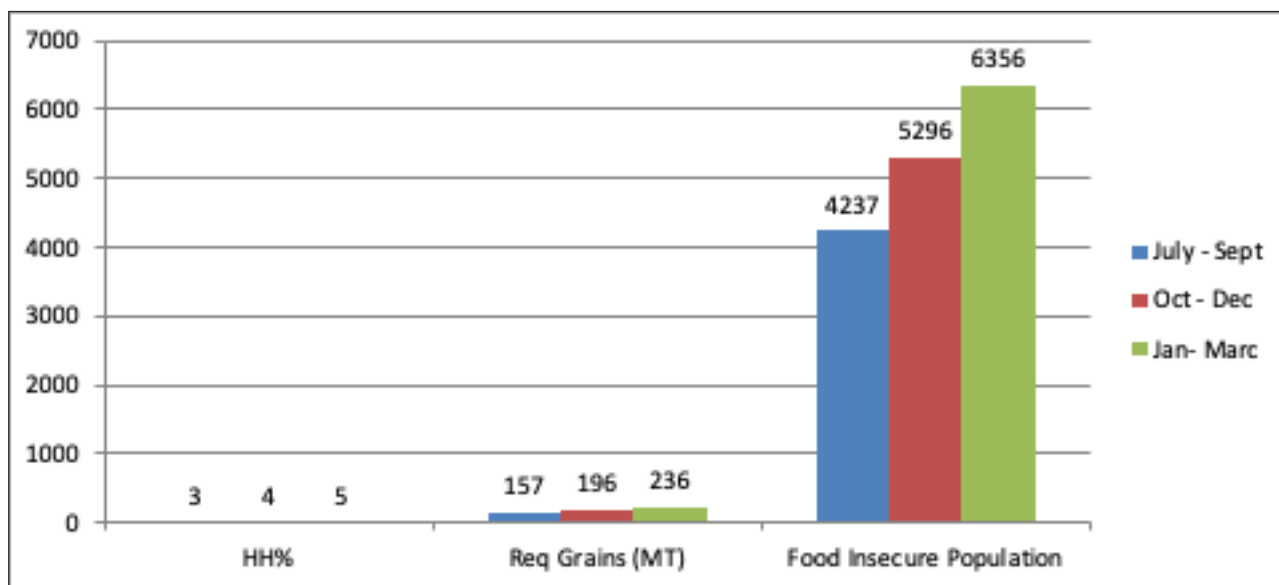


Figure 14: Food Insecurity By Population For Seke District (Source: ZimVAC 2021)

During the period of July to September 2021 the population at risk is 3% of the districts households with be at risk, needing 157tonnes.

Key:

Category A: Households in category A would not require any food assistance.

Category B: Households in category B could require relief assistance during times of acute stress.

Category C: Household in category C and D represent an important niche for recovery activities. Households in category C would particularly benefit from productive recovery activities, such as resilience building risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

Category D: Households in category D, on the other hand, are an ideal ground for both protective and productive safety nets i.e. a mix of social protection and livelihood enhancement measures. A period of Conditional Transfers (CTs) in the form of asset building (CFA or FFA) may follow a period of Unconditional Transfers (e.g. GFD or cash transfers) that may be required to stabilize consumption needs for a specific part of the year. To determine this, however, a seasonal analysis of livelihood patterns would be required to establish the best combinations of response options and the support modalities (i.e. CFA, FFA, GFD etc.) required.

11.3. Socio Economic Groups And Vulnerability Classification

Table 41: Visible Vulnerabilities For The Socio-Economic Groups

Group A Already resilient	This group constitutes 10% of the population and they are food secure to an extent that they can afford to employ a labour force for their production. Most of the people in this group are found in commercial farming. Even though they do not have houses around the growth points, they own large electrified and borehole water farm house that can accommodate at least 8 people. The activities in this group are beef, milk, tobacco and high intensive maize production.
Group B Food secure under no major shocks	This group constitutes 35% of the entire population in the district. These people are fully employed at high paying jobs or are into small and medium enterprises. They are mostly located in Ward 1 to 8 close to the Seke Road for easy access to the city centers. They are able to build houses and provide food for their family. Most education facilities are located closer to these wards for easy access and schools have found clients that are able to improve their education facilities. It is also alleged that these are the ones who have bought land from the locals. Most of these people can afford electrification or solar. The only shock that they may face is seasonal, especially with small and medium enterprising where the demand and supply is not stable.
Group C Food insecure from last or consecutive shocks	This group is approximately 55% of the population. They mostly rely on group A and B for casual work which is not stable. They do not have a stable household but might be working on a farm belonging to group A. they do not own land for production but only work when opportunity arises. This is where most of the people who are HIV prone as they do not have a stable home, family and income. Prostitution thrives on this group.
Group D Highly food insecure, vulnerable,	This group constitutes 5% of the District population. This group is food insecure during the period of January to March. Those are the people who mostly benefit from the social safety nets department of Social Development. These people include poor child, elderly, person with disability, chronically ill headed households and they are labour constraint to the extent that they cannot work to be self sufficient.

11.4. Coping Strategies – District Level

Coping Strategies

- 1.Reduced purchase of non essentials: The poor households reduce expenditure of goods deemed to be non-essential. In very difficult years, the consumption of non-essentials can go down to zero. The goods considered to be non essentials include sugar, cooking oil and flour.
- 2.Increased reliance on employment: All wealth groups in the zone tend to rely more on employment during the difficult years.
- 3.Sell of natural resources; firewood pitsand and river sand, and mutsvairo.
- 4.Cutting down on other important expenses: Late or non-payment of school fees and increased school drop outs.
- 5.Sell and or exchange of accrued assets for food: (beds, wardrobes. cars, livestock, etc)
- 6.Diversifying into quick cash turn over projects: (horticulture, goats, poultry, rabbitry, apiculture, vending, aquaculture and mushroom)
- 7.Selling of land in communal areas
- 8.Commercial sex work especially in compounds areas

11.5. Ranking Of Food Insecure Wards Per District

Table 42: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels

Ward	Proportion Of Population %	2021 HHs	Prevalence Of Poverty	Average Cereal Adequacy From Own Production	Food Insecurity Rankings
1	14	3,732	9.6	-1574.28	17
2	8	2,160	10.8	-500.28	11
3	3	728	12.3	-40.5	9
4	8	2,153	10	-487.44	16
5	3	681	8	503.7	21
6	4	972	15.3	26.84	2
7	5	1176	13.4	399.72	6

Table 42: Ranking Of Wards By Food Insecurity Levels (continued)

8	11	2,848	9.6	-1151.04	18
9	9	2,354	11.7	6204.6	10
10	8	2,147	8.3	1135.44	19
11	1	265	10.8	1063.08	12
12	4	1,107	12.7	1152.04	7
13	2	650	8.2	638.12	20
14	4	956	10.1	983.76	15
15	3	864	12.4	472.22	8
16	1	333	10.6	887.74	13
17	2	483	13.6	33.36	5
18	2	430	10.3	30.18	14
19	2	412	15.1	99.64	4
20	5	1,232	15.3	1173.72	3
21	1	318	18.8	383.52	1

11.6. Seasonal Calendar

Households in the district during a typical year have enough food to cater for the whole season. However, during a bad year households will have to purchase food during the peak hunger period

Table 43: SLP Calendar For A Typical Year

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain Season												
Winter												
Maize Harvesting												
Tobacco Harvesting												
Dry Spells												
Livestock Risk												

	Nil
	Rain Season
	Winter
	Maize Harvesting
	Tobacco Harvesting
	Dry Spells

Table 44: SLP Calendar For A Bad Year

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain Season												
Winter												
Maize Harvesting												
Tobacco Harvesting												
Dry Spells												
Livestock Risk												

	Nil
	Rain Season
	Winter
	Maize Harvesting
	Tobacco Harvesting
	Dry Spells

11.7. Food Aid Trends (Food Security Livelihoods Cluster 5 W Matrix)

Food aid has been on the increase in the district, with the government having to assist some of the households in Seke. The effort by government was being complemented by partners since 2019 up to 2021. **Table 46** below shows food aid support from 2017 to 2021 by Government and partners.

Table 45: Food Aid Trends In Seke District

	2017 Target	2018 Target	2019 Target	2020 Target	2021 Target
Government	928 HH	3,232HH	3,232HH	3,232HH	3,232HH
SOS				2,100 Households	
ADRA				4,200HH	
Source: DSD					

In Seke District the Government provided food assistance from 2017 providing food assistance to 928 households. An increase food assistance by government started in 2018 to 3,232 households and has been constant up to 2021. SOS and ADRA complemented Government efforts in 2021 SOS targeted Ward, 10, 15 and 20 and ADRA targeted Ward 1 to 8, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21. SOS distributed to 2,100 households for three months and ADRA targeted 4,200 households for three months.

12. Development Partner Profiling

Table 46: Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus

Organisation	Category (E.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Area Of Intervention (More Details On The Activities Undertaken By The NGO)	Wards Of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust (AWET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health GBV 	Covid 19 awareness To create awareness within communities on gender based violence.To promote higher uptake of public health care services by especially girls and women.	3, 17 and 21	MoHCC	
Clefra Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education 	Vocational skills training for children and education support for vulnerable children	7, 13, 17, 18 and 20	MoPSE	
Goshen Children's Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection 	Residential care facilities	14	Social Department	
Catalyst Foundaton Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education 	Promotion of girl child education through sponsorship programmes, provision of stationery and uniforms	14, 16 and 19	MoPSE	
GWEN	Women Empowerment	Awareness on GBV	1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and 15	Women Affairs	
Higherlife Foundation	Education	Education assistance	1 to 21	MoPSE	
Tafadzwa NeTariro Trust	Agriculture	To promote livelihood projects, assist less privileged people taking	1 to 21	AARDS	
VaChirenda Centre Of Hope (V. C. H)	Women Empowerment	Providing psycho social support to women through football club and sewing club, donate a pad, donations of grocery hampers and blankets	4 , 6 , 7	Women Affairs	
Youth Aspire Development Trust	Youth Empowerment	Income generating projects		Ministry of Youth	
Youth Engage	Youth Empowerment	Capacity building of youth services providers	Wards 1, 2, 8, 13 and 14	Ministry of Youth	
Nhaka Foundation Trust	Education	Construction and renovation of Early Childhood Development	Wards 1 to 21	MoPSE	
Seke Rural Home-Based Care	Health	HIV and AIDS programming	Wards 1 to 21	MoHCC	

Table 46: Summary Of NGOs Operating In The District By Ward And Areas Of Focus (continued)

Hope AIDS Orphan Support Services	Education Assistance	Supporting OVCs with School fees and other education related support	1-21	Department of Social Development	
Nyeredzi	Child Protection	Supporting Residential Care facility	8	Department of Social Development	
Zimbabwe Food the Hungry International (ZFIH)	Education Assistance	ECD support	1	MoPSE	
Life Empowerment Support Organisation (LESO)	HIV and AIDS programming	Home Based Care Services	1	MoHCC	
Community Technology Development Organisation	Agriculture, WASH	Training farmers on conservative Agriculture and Borehole Rehabilitation	Ward 3, 4 and 5		
Shamwari Yemwanasikana	Child Protection	To strengthen and empower community volunteers in communities and respond to issues of child rights violation, gender equality and economic empowerment	Ward 1-21	Department of Social Development	
Action Aid Zimbabwe	Agriculture	Value chain alliance for livestock upgrading and Empowerment project	7, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 20	AARDS	
Sustainable Agriculture Technology (SAT)	Agriculture	Value chain alliance for Poultry upgrading and Empowerment project		AARDS	
Zimbabwe Council of Churches	Child Protection	Child Protection and Safeguarding	Wards 2, 8, 9 and 10	Department of Social Development	
Source: DDC					

13.Summary Of Ward

Ward	# of HHs	# of Health Facility	Malnutrition	HIV/AIDS (high, medium, low)	Access To Safe Water	Access to Toilets	Poverty level	No. Of Poor HHs	No. Of Non Poor HHs	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro Ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought prone	Flood Prone	%	Average Cattle Ownership	Average Goats Ownership	Average Sheep Ownership	Average Poultry Ownership	Food Insecurity rankings	Ward Priority
1	3,732	0	Low	High	12	1,350	9.6	358	3,374	high prime communal	subistence farming, poultry, mushroom	2a	formal employment	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	441	Medium	none		545	740	10	5,000	17	17
2	2,860	1	Medium	High	18	5,152	10.8	233	1,927	high prime communal	subistence farming, poultry, mushroom	2a	horticulture, crop production, formal employment	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	666	Medium	none		380	120	12	5,040	11	11
3	728	0	Low	Medium	14	839	12.3	90	638	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry	2a	horticulture, crop production	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	352.5	Medium	none		497	790	0	5,300	9	9
4	2,153	2	Low	Medium	23	1,840	10	215	1,937	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry	2a	horticulture, crop production	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	675	Medium	none		2,350	650	35	3,380	16	16
5	681	1	Medium	Low	15	378	8	54	627	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry	2a	horticulture, crop production	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	871.5	Medium	none		211	520	6	7,000	21	21
6	972	0	Medium	Low	11	396	15.3	149	823	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry	2a	horticulture, crop production	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	551.6	Medium	none		190	392	0	4,320	2	2
7	1,176	1	Medium	Low	23	1,982	13.4	158	1,019	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry	2a	horticulture, crop production	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	1035	Medium	none		398	695	38	5,000	6	6
8	2,848	0	High	High	14	2,850	9.6	273	2,575	high prime communal	horticulture, subsistence, poultry,	2a	formal employment	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Sale of land.	387	Medium	none		189	256	25	200	18	18
9	2,354	1	High	High	21	2,910	11.7	275	2,079	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2a, 2b,	formal employment	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	747.6	Medium	none		5,776	6,382	3,322	8,320	10	10
10	2,447	2	High	High	7	1,492	8.3	178	1,969	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2a	formal employment	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	2295	Medium	none		6,200	920	355	1601	19	19
11	265	1	Medium	Medium	8	285	10.8	29	236	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2a, 2b	crop production, dairy, casual labour	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	1206	Medium	none		754	391	45	2,000	12	12
12	1,107	0	High	High	3	1,221	12.7	141	967	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2a, 2b	crop production, casual labour	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	1750	Medium	none		2,800	1175	197	2,200	7	7
13	650	1	Low	High	3	567	8.2	53	596	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b	horticulture, crop production, formal employment, informal employment, casual labour	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	989	Medium	none		295	285	69	6,207	20	20
14	956	1	Medium	High	3	830	10.1	97	859	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b	horticulture, crop production, formal employment, informal employment, casual labour, dairy	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	1500	Medium	none		1,762	600	242	1,360	15	15
15	864	0	High	High	8	867	12.4	107	757	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b, 3	crop production,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	938.9	Medium	none		7172	3,912	375	12,408	8	8

13.Summary Of Ward (continued)

16	333	1	Low	Low	12	138	10.6	35	298	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2a, 2b,	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	1067.5	Medium	none		1401	495	15	7206	13	13
17	483	0	Low	Low	18	398	13.6	86	417	cereal & cash crop resettlements	small scale commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	294	Medium	none		1770	992	61	8000	5	5
18	430	1	low	low	8	406	10.3	44	386	cattle & cereal farming	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b.3	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	262.5	medium	none		2260	1800	47	2300	14	14
19	412	1	medium	medium	12	762	15.1	62	350	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production, apiculture	2b.3	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	322	medium	none		2477	632	53	6354	4	4
20	1232	0	high	low	6	731	15.3	188	1044	cereal & cash crop resettlements	commercial crop production, livestock production,	2b.3	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	1839	medium	none		3700	1240	372	12500	3	3
21	318	1	high	low	9	394	18.8	60	258	cereal & cash crop resettlements	horticulture, crop production, livestock production, aquaculture	2b.3	crop production, casual labour,	No. of meals reduced. Sale of livestock & assets. Casual labour	555	medium	none		1000	1410	55	3000	1	1
22	26001	15			248	25788	246.9	2866.1	23134.58						25474.5	medium	none	0	42067	24397	5334	1E+05	231	231

14. District Profiling Team

District Team		
Name	Designation	Department
Mukandatsama Nyasha	Principal Administration Officer	Ministry of Local Government.
Mberengwah Tapiwa	Crop Specialist	AARDS
Magwenzi Nyaradzo	Social Development Officer	Department of Social Development
Tausi Spelile	Nutrition Assistant	Ministry of Health and Child Care

NOTES

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NOTES

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SEKE

District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

