INSIZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

World Food Programme

Contents
Page

List Of Tables

List Of Figures

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.

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AARDS	Agricultural Advisory Rural Development Services
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	Communal Area
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
DDC	District development coordinators office
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DOI	Department of Irrigation
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
LSCA	Large-Scale Commercial Area
MDTC	Mwenezi Development Training Center
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

Insiza District is located in the eastern side of Matabeleland South Province. It has a total area of 7,566.19 square kilometers (756,619 hectares). The district capital is Filabusi, situated 100km south of Bulawayo, 5km off the Mbalabala/ Zvishavane road. The land of the district is pronounced as gentle, undulating, with scattered granite out crops. The terrain is pronounced as hilly in the Filabusi to Fort Rixon-Shangani areas.

The land has dense bush on red clay soils while light loamy sandy soils have sparse bush or Savanna grasslands. The underground rocks are endowed with large reserves of minerals like gold, asbestos, nickel and limestone. Small scale mining activities include alluvial gold panning, dump processing and reef mining. All of the medium to large scale mines are either shut down or under maintenance.

Major rivers found in the district include Umzingwane, Shangani, Insiza along which Lake Cunninghum (Mayfair Dam) , Umtshingwe, Shangamudope, Nkankezi, Nuanetsi and Ngezi River. Some of the rivers fall under the Limpopo basin while others fall under the Save basin (Umzingwane catchment and Runde, Gwai-Shangani). All these rivers have alluvial gold deposits. Big dams found within the district are Silalabuhwa, Fort Rixon, Mpalawani, Shangani and Ntiyabenzi.

The district is divided into two constituencies. The Northern part is in the Agro-ecological zone III and IV while the Southern part is in Zone IV and V. These zones are characterized by low rain fall patterns and high annual evaporation. Crop production is mainly done in irrigation schemes and dry land farming is mainly small grains under proved interventions.

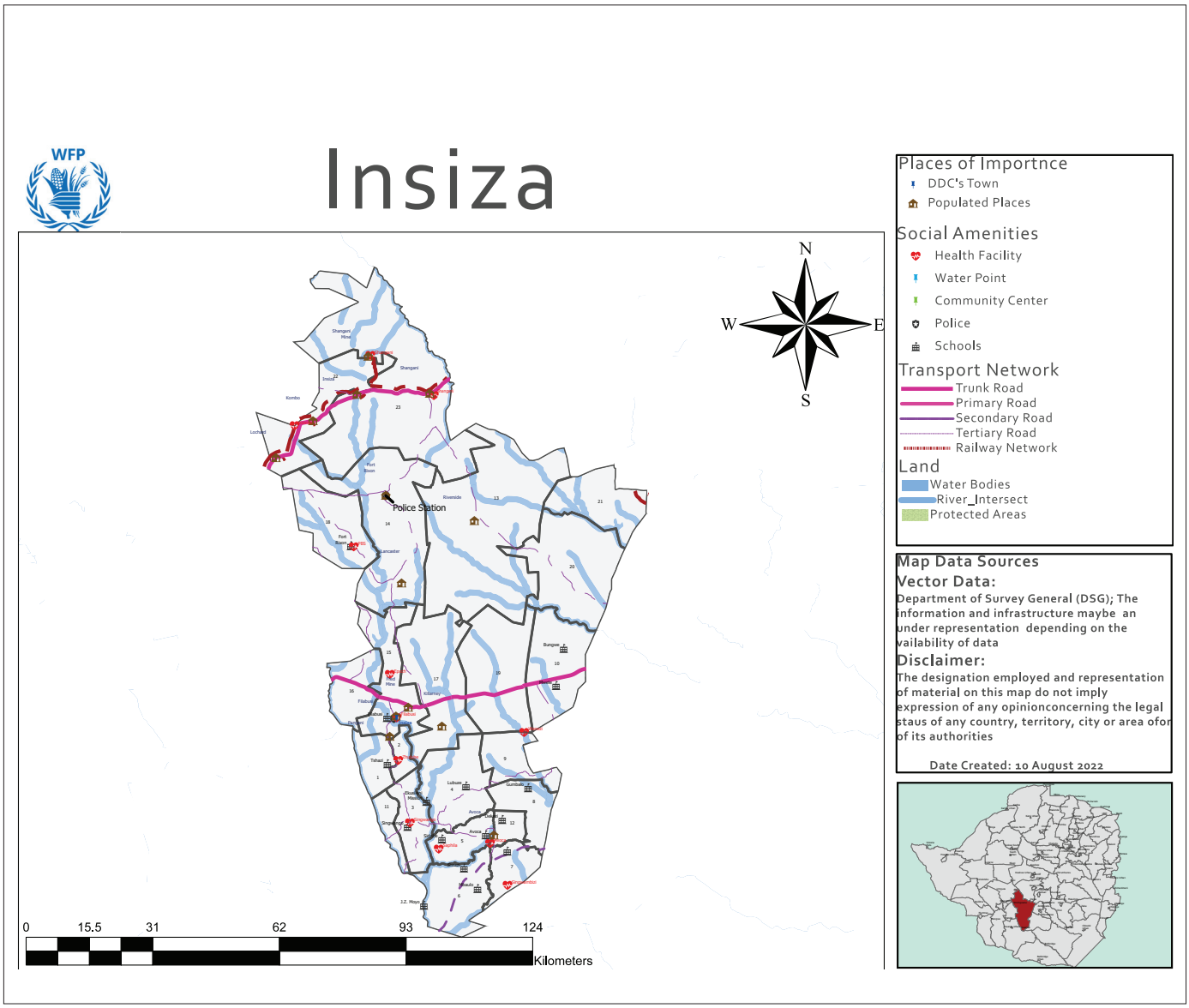

Figure 1: Insiza District Map (Source: WFP)

1.1 Administrative Information

To the northern side, the district shares boundaries with Midlands provinces namely: Gweru, Shurugwi, Zvishavane and Mberengwa districts. To the West it borders Umzingwane and to the south it shares boundaries with Gwanda District. The organisational structure is made up of the policy makers and the executive. The policy makers consists of four chiefs namely; Chief Maduna, Sibasa, Ndube and Jahana. Twenty three elected councillors who represent the number of wards in the district. The table below represent the settlement characteristics of the district.

1.2 Settlement Patterns

The administration and policy of the district is done through a committee system. These committees are composed of elected councilors, council executive, government departments, partners and chiefs. Executive consists of the district council offices. The committees are Finance, Audit, Road works and Planning, Social Services, Human resource development, Environmental management and the RDDC. With the exception of chiefs, policy makers are elected into office for a period of five (5) years, subject to re-election.

Table 1 shows the settlement patterns in the district (communa, small scale commercial farms, old resettlement and A1 & A2 farming areas)

Table 1: Settlement Patterns:

Description	Number of wards
Communal	10
Small Scale Commercial Farms	2
Resettlement Farms	7
Combination Of A2 And Large-Scale Commercial.	4
Source: AARDS 2021	

1.3 Rural Service Centres

Insiza district has a total of fourteen (14l service centres. Filabusi centre is the largest and is the district service centre. The second largest is Shangani located in ward twenty- three (23) and it is the sub district service centre **(Table 2)**. The other twelve (12) service centres are scattered across the district.

Table 2: Rural Service Centres

Rural service centres	Ward
Silalatshani	3
Mbondo	4
Bekezela Business centre	6
Vokola	7
Sanale	9
Avoca	12
Fort Rixon	14
Filabusi town – District Service Centre	15
Amazon	16
Khayanyama	17
Nkankenzi	17
PBS	18
Skuta	19
Shangani – sub District Service centre	23
Source: IRDC	

1.4 Road Networks

Total road network is 1500km. there are three (3) major roads; Bulawayo – Harare highway, Bulawayo- Masvingo highway and Mberengwa-Gwanda.

Table 3: Public Service Institutions

Institution	Centres
Children's home	0
Old people's home	0
Court	1
Police station	2
Magistrate	2
Public prosecutors	2
Interpreter	2
Registry offices	3
Social welfare	4
Youth development officers	6
Police post	7
Traditional and customary courts	9
Clerk of court	10
Women affairs officers	15
Veterinary services	24
Dip tanks	73
AARDS officers	78
Source: DDC	

1.5 Population Information

Table 4 shows Insiza district population by ward as at year 2012. Insiza has a projected population of 110,722 up from 102, 979 projected in 2016. The district has a total of 22,150 households. Generally, there are more females than males in terms of population breakdown. In the resettlement areas Wards 20, 21, 22 and 23 there is higher population owing to migration and unsanctioned settlements.

Table 4: Population Information

Ward No	Ward Name	HH 2012	Total POP 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Projected 2021 Population	Projected number of HHs 2021
1	Zhulube	783	3,526	3,986	4,230	846
2	Mahole	1,024	4,823	4,999	5,385	1,077
3	Sibasa	1,096	5,220	5,417	5,835	1,167
4	Mbondweni	1,059	5,471	5,431	5,850	1,170
5	Siwazi	955	4,448	4,575	4,929	986
6	Mabuze	811	3,972	3,873	4,235	847
7	Vocola	815	4,149	4,213	4,538	908
8	Mashoko	150	862	877	932	187
9	Sanale	949	4,436	4,583	4,938	988
10	Gwatemba	444	2,301	2,348	2,567	514
11	Ntunte	537	2,674	2,795	2,978	596
12	Avoca	452	2,232	2,331	2,474	495
13	Sweethome	784	3,852	3,391	3,708	742
14	Fort-Rixon	794	2,537	2,617	2,819	564
15	Filabusi	1422	5,242	5,327	5,824	1,165
16	Amazon	652	3,129	3,214	3,462	693
17	Nkankezi	493	5,472	5,667	6,105	1,221
18	Pbs	645	3,337	3,435	3,700	740
19	Skuta	1,488	7,648	7,819	8,423	1,685
20	Lambamai	1,585	8,345	8,619	9,285	1,857

Table 4: Population Information

Ward No	Ward Name	HH 2012	Total POP 2012	Projected 2016 Population	Projected 2021 Population	Projected number of HHs 2021
21	Mpalawani	1,293	6,752	6,849	7,488	1,498
22	Kombo	1,221	5,616	5,803	6,159	1,232
23	Shangani	1,312	4,289	4,510	4,858	972
District totals		**20, 764**	**100, 333**	**102, 979**	**110, 722**	**22,150**
For updated population figures, refer to Zimstat Census report (https://www.zimstat.co.zw)						

1.6 Vegetation Characteristics

The Southern part of the district is the communal area and is in the agroecological Region IV and V. This part of the district is characterized by loamy sandy soils and predominantly mopane and acacia woodlands **(Table 5)**. A small portion (Ward 8 and 10) are the small scale commercial farms. In the Northen part of the district, the agro-ecological III and IV characterized with clay, sand loam and has predominantly miombo forests.

Table 5: Vegetation Characteristics

Description	Wards	Agroecological Region	Soil Type	Vegetation
Communal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12	Region IV and V	Loamy sands	Predominantly mopane and acacia woodlands
Small Scale Commercial Farms	8 and 10	Region IV	Loamy sands	Predominantly acacia woodlands
Resettlement Farms	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 20	Region IV	Clay loamy, sandy loamy	Miombo forests
Combination Of A2 And Large Scale Commercial.	13, 14, 22 and 23	Region III and IV	Clay, sandy loam	Miombo forests Acacia forests
Source: RDC				

1.7 Land Degradation

Rampant gold panning in the district has affected major rivers such as Insiza and Umzingwane. Alluvial mining has resulted in the siltation of rivers and dams thereby impacting negatively on water sources for domestic, irrigation and livestock use. Veld fires common in the Northern parts of Insiza have exacerbated land degradation by destroying both flora and fauna. The end result has been the loss of biodiversity, weakening of soil structure, increased soil wash as well as siltation of water bodies. Gulleys are being formed in most farming areas due to limited soil conservation initiatives in most farmlands in resettled areas.

2. Development Indicators

2.1 Education Institutions

Education institutions play a leading role in development of any community. The district has ninety-six (96) primary schools, twenty-three (23) secondary schools, one (1) Vocational training centre and one (1) tertiary institution **(Table 6)**.

Information on primary schools

Key :

N-NO Y-YES

Table 6: Primary Schools per Ward

War No.	Name Of School	Resp Author Ity	Enrolment ECD-Gr 7		Com Puter Lab Y/N	ECD Play Cen Ter Y/N	ECD Class Room Y/N	Safe Drink Ing Water	Elect Rified Y/N	Staff/ Cottage Ratio	Admin Block Y/N
			Male	Female							
1	G.B.3	I.R.D.C	140	164	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Tshazi	I.R.D.C	291	293	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:5	N
	St Mathews	I.R.D.C	262	247	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:2	N
2	Pansikwe	I.R.D.C	139	105	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:5	N
	Msithi	I.R.D.C	220	234	N	Y	N	Y	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Filabusi B	I.R.D.C	178	168	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:5	No
3	Singwango 1	I.R.D.C	226	224	N	N	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Singwango 2	I.R.D.C	128	158	N	N	Y	N	N	1:3	N
	Mganwini	I.R.D.C	252	260	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Ndola	I.R.D.C	107	115	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:3	N
	Nyamime	I.R.D.C	103	92	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1:4	N
4	Mleja	I.R.D.C	236	222	N	Yes	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Lubuze	I.R.D.C	170	161	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
	Ekusileni	Roman catholic	63	58	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:1	N
	Vumangwe	S.A	173	150	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
5	Sidzibe	I.R.D.C	268	269	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:6	N
	Sababa	I.R.D.C	77	80	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:2	N
	Insiza	I.R.D.C	222	206	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:3	N
6	Mabuze	I.R.D.C	115	129	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1;4	N
	Siwazi	B.I.C.C	192	195	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1;4	N
	Mbaulo	I.R.D.C	198	196	No	Yes	No	No	Y No Tubing	1:4	No
	Arthestone	I.R.D.C	23	45	No	No	No	No	N	Nil	No
7	Mapeume	I.R.D.C	81	84	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
	Mkwabene	I.R.D.C	270	208	N	Y	N	Y	Y No Tubing	1:4	N

Table 6: Primary Schools Per Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Name Of School	Resp Authority	Enrolment ECD-Gr 7		Computer Lab Y/N	ECD Play Center Y/N	ECD Class Room Y/N	Safe Drinking Water	Electrified Y/N	Staff/ Cottage Ratio	Admin Block Y/N
			Male	Female							
	Singwambizi	I.R.D.C	109	113	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
	Makoshe	I.R.D.C	68	60	No	Yes	No	No	Y No Tubing	1:5	No
8	Gumbalo	I.R.D.C	16	12	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Mthangala	I.R.D.C	21	18	No	Yes	No	No	N	1:2	No
	Zhombili	I.R.D.C	7	13	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:5	N
	Doro	I.R.D.C	26	9	N	Y	N	Y	N	1:2	N
9	Gwabila	I.R.D.C	134	137	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Jenda	S.D.A	271	302	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:5	N
	Lufuse	I.R.D.C	71	59	N	N	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Mazeya	I.R.D.C	63	93	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
10	Bungwe	I.R.D.C	38	44	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Mapengane	I.R.D.C	198	193	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	Yes
	Zishabane	I.R.D.C	32	31	N	Y	N	Y	N	1:3	N
	Elangeni	I.R.D.C	18	16	N	N	Y	Y	N	1:3	N
	Mazhabazha	I.R.D.C	125	111	N	Y	N	N	N	1:6	N
	Mwele	I.R.D.C	42	42	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
	Pumula	I.R.D.C	20	13	N	Y	N	Y	N	1:3	N
	Gwatemba	I.R.D.C	46	49	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:6	N
	Malole	I.R.D.C	54	57	N	Y	Y	Y	N`	1:2	N
11	Zhampale	I.R.D.C	156	136	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:3	N
	Ntunte	I.R.D.C	120	136	N	Y	Y	N	N	1:4	N
	Mbokodo	I.R.D.C	92	71	N	Y	Y	N	N	1:3	N
12	Fulunye	I.R.D.C	116	99	No	Yes	Yes	No	Y No Tubing	1;5	No
	Dekezi	I.R.D.C	185	202	Y	Yes	Y	No	Y No Tubing	1:3	No
	Avoca	I.R.D.C	138	83	No	No	Y	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:10	N
	Hlatshwayo	I.R.D.C	165	109	No	Yes	No	No	N	1:3	No
	Denje	S.A	94	123	No	Yes	Yes	No	Y No Tubing	1:4	No

Table 6: Primary Schools Per Ward (Continued)

Ward No	Name Of School	Resp Authority	Enrolment ECD-Gr 7		Computer Lab Y/N	ECD Play Center Y/N	ECD Class Room Y/N	Safe Drinking Water	Electrified Y/N	Staff/ Cottage Ratio	Admin Block Y/N
			Male	Female							
13	Alfa	I.R.D.C	187	203	N	N	N	Y	N	1:3	N
	Debshan	Debshan Ranches	196	188	No	Yes	No	No	N	1:2	No
	Rangemore	I.R.D.C	41	37	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1;2	N
	Ebly	S.D.A	85	100	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Pioneer	I.R.D.C	147	167	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:2	N
	Mehlo	I.R.D.C	58	47	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	Nil	N
	St Theresa	I.R.D.C	51	44	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
14	St Johns	I.R.D.C	12	16	N	N	N	N	Y No Tubing	NIL	N
	Jeannette Schur	I.R.D.C	45	44	N	Y	N	N	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Mapholisa	I.R.D.C	151	151	No	Yes	No	Yes	N	1:4	No
15	Filabusi Govt	I.R.D.C	561	574	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:3	Yes
	Marvel	I.R.D.C	365	337	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:5	Yes
	Amazon	I.R.D.C	219	221	N	Y	N	Y	N	Nil	N
	Gcabayi	I.R.D.C	79	91	N	Y	N	Y	N	1;1	N
	Mzingwane	I.R.D.C	88	82	N	Y	N	Y	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
16	Nkankezi	I.R.D.C	448	414	No	Yes	No	No	Y No Tubing	1:4	No
	Tombo	I.R.D.C	127	137	No	Yes	No	No	Y No Tubing	1:4	No
	Bolo	I.R.D.C	136	129	N	N	N	N	N	Nil	N
	Knocknara	I.R.D.C	49	68	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Nil	N
	Tshunganyane	I.R.D.C	132	145	N	Y	N	N	N	1:5	N
	Sukasihambe	I.R.D.C	140	131	N	N	N	N	N	Nil	N
17	Nhlanhla	I.R.D.C	261	295	N	N	N	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:3	N
	Mqolweni	I.R.D.C	293	286	No	No	No	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:4	No
	Inyozani	I.R.D.C	131	142	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	1:2	No

Table 6: Primary Schools Per Ward (Continued)

Ward	Name of School	Resp Authority	Enrolment Ecd-Gr 7		Computer Lab Y/N	ECD Play Center Y/N	ECD Class Room Y/N	Safe Drinking Water	Elect Rified Y/N	Staff/ Cottage Ratio	Admin Block Y/N
			Male	Female							
18	Papama	I.R.D.C	290	239	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1;3	N
	Shamba	I.R.D.C	336	361	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:4	
	Nkwalini	I.R.D.C	223	216	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
19	Thokozani	I.R.D.C	133	138	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	1:1	No
	Mpopoti	I.R.D.C	247	227	N	N	N	N	N	Nil	N
	Zishamba	I.R.D.C	332	326	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	1:5	No
	Mthwakazi	I.R.D.C	544	580	N	N	N	N	N	1:2	N
	Sinqobile	I.R.D.C	183	188	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1:2	N
20	Ensangu	I.R.D.C	177	213	No	No	No	No	N	1:8	N
	Lochard	I.R.D.C	115	130	N	N	N	N	N	Nil	N
	St Lucy	I.R.D.C	287	264	N	N	N	Yes	Y No Tubing	1:4	N
	Siyazama	I.R.D.C	265	246	No	No	No	Yes	N	Nil	No
	TM Pagama	I.R.D.C	119	100	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	Nil	N
	Rusive	I.R.D.C	74	81	N	Y	Y	N	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Shangani	I.R.D.C	328	303	N	Y	Y	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	N
	Pezulu	J.R. Goddard	48	39	N	Yes	No	N	Y No Tubing	1:1	N

Source: MoPSE 2021

Table 7: Secondary Schools Per Ward

Ward	Name of School	Resp Authority	Enrolment		Computer Lab Y/N	Safe Drinking Water	Elect Rified Y/N	Staff/ Cottage Ratio	Admin Block Y/N
			Male	Female					
1	Tshazi	I.R.D.C	250	291	N	Y	Y No Tubing	1:2	Y
3	Singwango High	I.R.D.C	231	250	Y	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Ndola	I.R.D.C	66	66	N	N	N	1:3	N
4	Lubuze	I.R.D.C	153	171	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Ekusileni	Roman Catholic	149	176	Y	Y	Y	1:3	Y
5	Sidzibe	I.R.D.C	275	245	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
6	Mbaulo	I.R.D.C	137	147	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	JZ Moyo	Gvt	299	423	Y	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Siwaze	BICC	127	118	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
7	Mapeume	I.R.D.C	37	33	N	Y	N	1:3	N
	Mkwabene	I.R.D.C	113	150	N	Y	Y	1:1	Y
8	Gumbalo	I.R.D.C	137	147	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
10	Bungwe	I.R.D.C	61	70	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Mwele	I.R.D.C	50	70	N	Y	Y	1:1	Y
12	Dekezi	I.R.D.C	133	160	N	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Avoca	I.R.D.C	33	25	N	Y	Y	1:1	Y
	Hlatshwayo	I.R.D.C	51	54	N	Y	N	1:2	N
13	Greystone	IRDC	42	31	N	Y	N	1:4	N
15	Filabusi Gvt	Gvt	301	431	Y	Y	Y	1:2	Y
17	Nkankezi	I.R.D.C	131	134	N	N	Y	1:5	N
	Mpumeleo	I.R.D.C	45	63	N	N	N	Nil	N
18	Fort Rixon	I.R.D.C	98	124	N	Y	Y	1:2	N
19	Wanezi	BICC	457	525	Y	Y	Y	1:2	Y
	Sibhata	IRDC	158	164	N	Y	N	1:2	Y
20	Thokozani	IRDC	109	124	N	Y	N	1:3	N
21	Mpalawani								
	IRDC	131	113	N	Y	N	Nil	N	
22	Siyazama	IRDC	88	70	N	Y	N	Nil	N
	Shangani	IRDC	101	104	N	Y	N	Nil	N
23	NIL								

Source: MoPSE 2021

2.2 Vocational Training Centres

The district has one (1) vocational training centre, Pangani Vocational Training Centre which is located in ward 15. It has an enrolment capacity of one hundred and twenty (120) students.

2.3 Tertiary Institution

The district has one (1) tertiary institution which is Gwanda State University and it has an enrolment capacity of two hundred (200) students. The institution specializes in Mining and Agriculture.

2.4 Health and Nutrition

The district has nineteen (19) functional health facilities that is, one (1) District hospital, two (2) rural hospitals, one (1) mission hospital, six (6) government owned rural health facilities, two (2) private clinics, six (6) local authority owned and one (1) Christian organisations owned clinic (table 8). Mbondo Rural Health Centre is conducting immunization services and awaiting registration. There are four (4) Clinics which are under construction in the district.

Table 8: Health Facilities By Ward

No	Name of Health Centre	Ward	Authority (e.g. Council, Government, Private)
1	Zhuluble RHC	1	Council
2	Singwango RHC	3	Council
3	Nyamime RHC	3	Government
4	Saphila	5	Council
5	Mabuze	6	Government
6	Singwambizi	7	Council
7	Avoca Rural Hospital	12	Government
8	Sanale	9	Government
9	Wanezi	19	Mission Institution
10	Gwatemba	10	Government
11	Nkankezi	17	Government
12	Amazon	16	Christian Institution
13	Insiza	14	Government
14	Kombo	22	Council
15	Shangani Rural	23	Government
16	Shangani Mine Clinic	23	Private
17	Gwanda State University Clinic	15	Private
18	Filabusi District hospital	15	Government
19	Mbondo Rural	4	Council
Source: MOHCC			

3. Nutrition

Stunting is the main nutrition challenge in the district. However, the indicator has improved in the past years. Stunting dropped from 30.1 % in 2010 to 24.6% in 2018 (NNS, 2018). Several intervention measures such as the multi-sectorial based model are being implemented to reduce stunting. ZimVAC report (2021) outlines that Minimum Meal Frequency 20%, Minimum dietary diversity 16 % and MAD 16 %. These are indicators for complementary feeding practices. The report also shows that Vitamin A coverage for 6-11 months age group is at 73.3% while for 12 to 59 months age group is at 54.8%. The coverage for both age groups is below the national target which is at 90%.,

3.1 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

The prevalence of breast -feeding practices in the district is relatively good with 69% exclusively breast feeding. Also bottle feeding is very low at 1%.

3.2 Complementary feeding

There is an increase on complementary feeding practices compared to 2021, Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) increase from 10% to 16% in 2021 **(Figure 2)**. A sharp increase on Minimum Acceptable diet was noted in 2021.

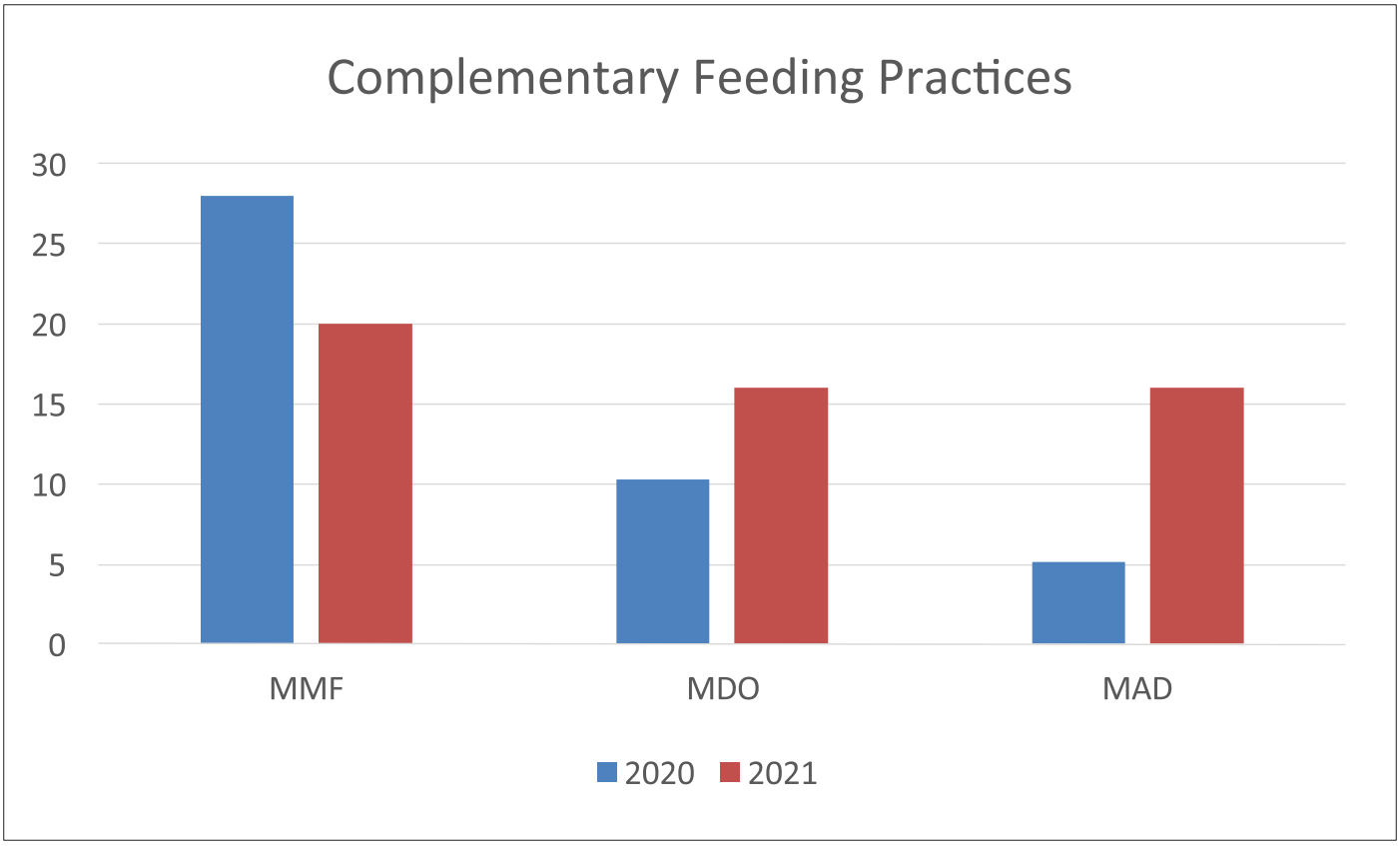

Figure 2: Complementary Feeding Practices (Source: ZimVAC Report 2020 & 2021)

3.3 Prevalence Of Malnutrition

The Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is 1.1 % while Moderate Acute Malnutrition prevalence (MAM) is at 2.2 **(Figure 3)**. The district Global Acute Malnutrition rate is at 3.3% according to ZimVAC (2019), this is below the WHO threshold of 5%.

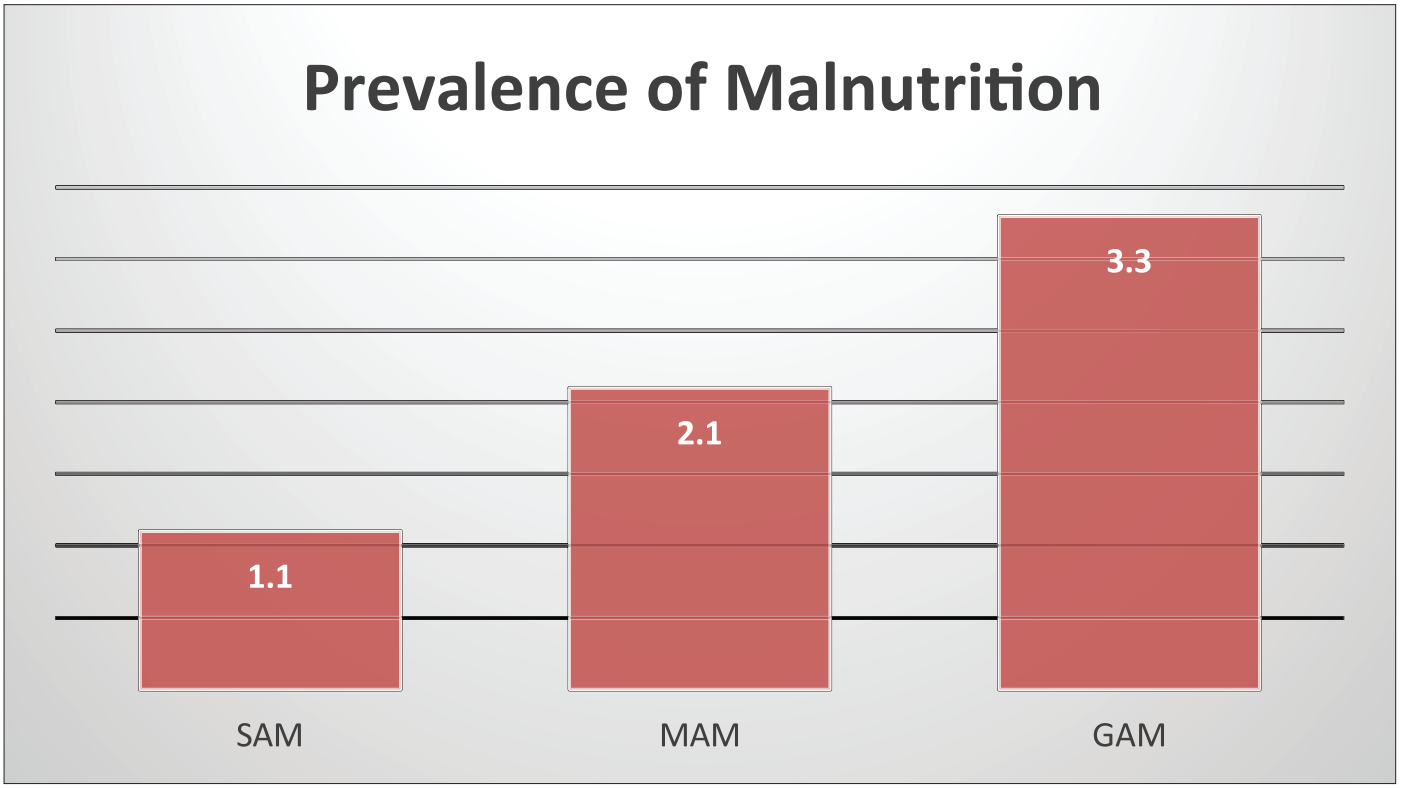

Figure 3: Prevalence Of Malnutrition (Source: ZimVAC 2019)

3.4 Prevalence of Stunting

There was a notable decrease in stunting rate. In 2010, the district stunting rate was at 30.4% and decreased to 24.6% in 2018 **(Figure 4)**. Multi sectorial community-based model (MCBM) is one of the approaches being used to address the problem of stunting.

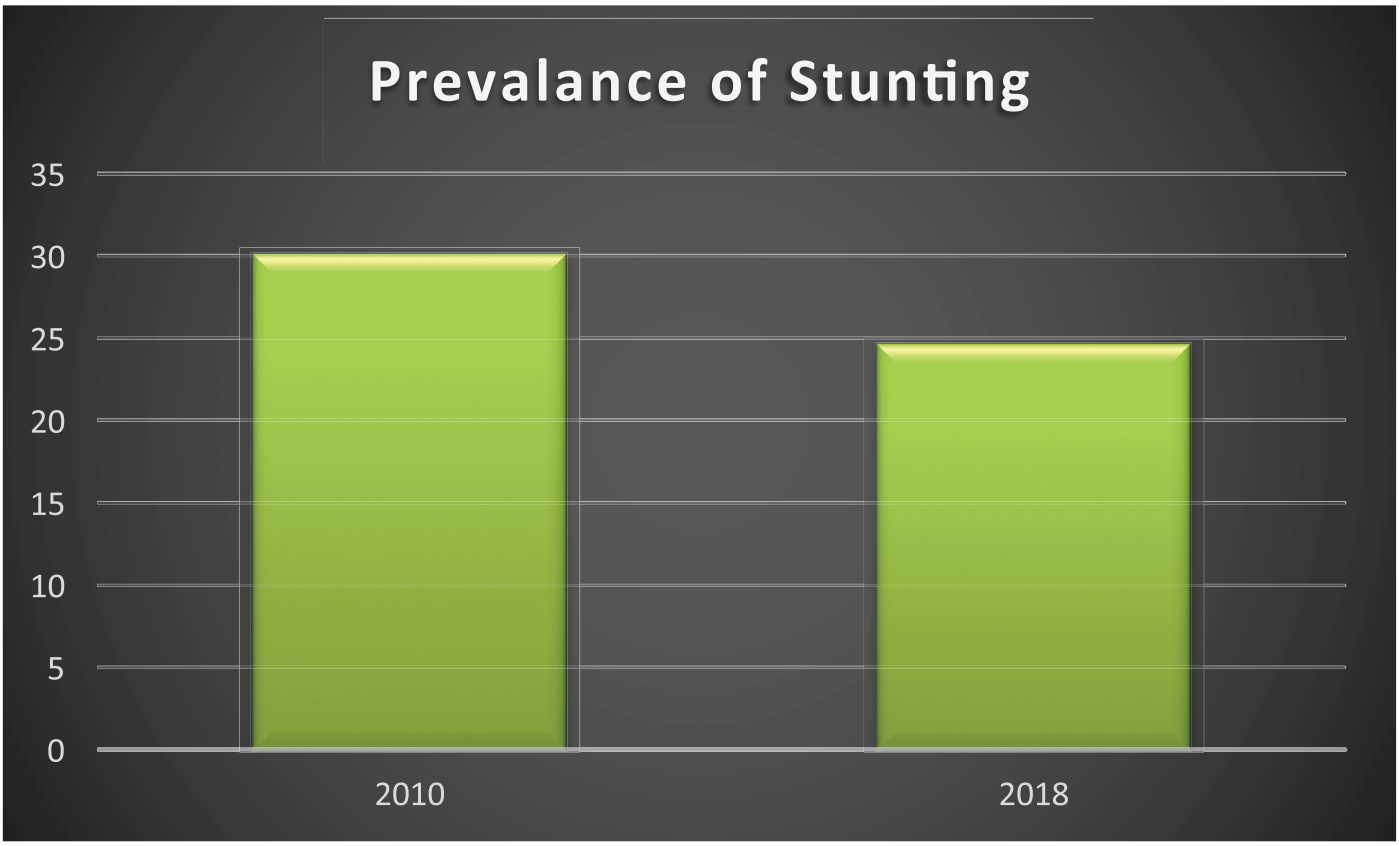

Figure 4: Prevalence of Stunting (Source: ZimVAC 2019)

3.5 Nutrition Status Of Women Of Reproductive Age:

The minimum dietary diversity for women of productive age is at 55% **(Table 9)**. This implies that 55% of the women who are at childbearing age were able to consume nutritious foods in seven (7) days.

Table 9: Nutrition Status of Women of reproductive age

Indicator	%
Minimum Dietary Diversity	55.0
Vitamin A rich foods	63.9
Protein Rich foods	53.4
Iron rich foods	24.1
Household Consumption Score	43 -(acceptable patterns)
Source ZimVAC 2021	

3.6 Other Nutrition Related Indicators

The prevalence of HIV is very high standing at 16.7% which is a cause for concern. It is also noted that TB prevalence is relatively high considering that it is a non-communicable disease.
Table 10 presents other health related indicators

Table 10 Other health Indicators

Indicator	Prevalence
Low birth weight	6
Childhood obesity	1.4
Prevalence of HIV in Women (15-49)	16.7**
TB Prevalence	2.7 *
***ZimVAC report 2021 (at least one person in the Household reported that they tested positive for TB) ** DAAC 2021**	

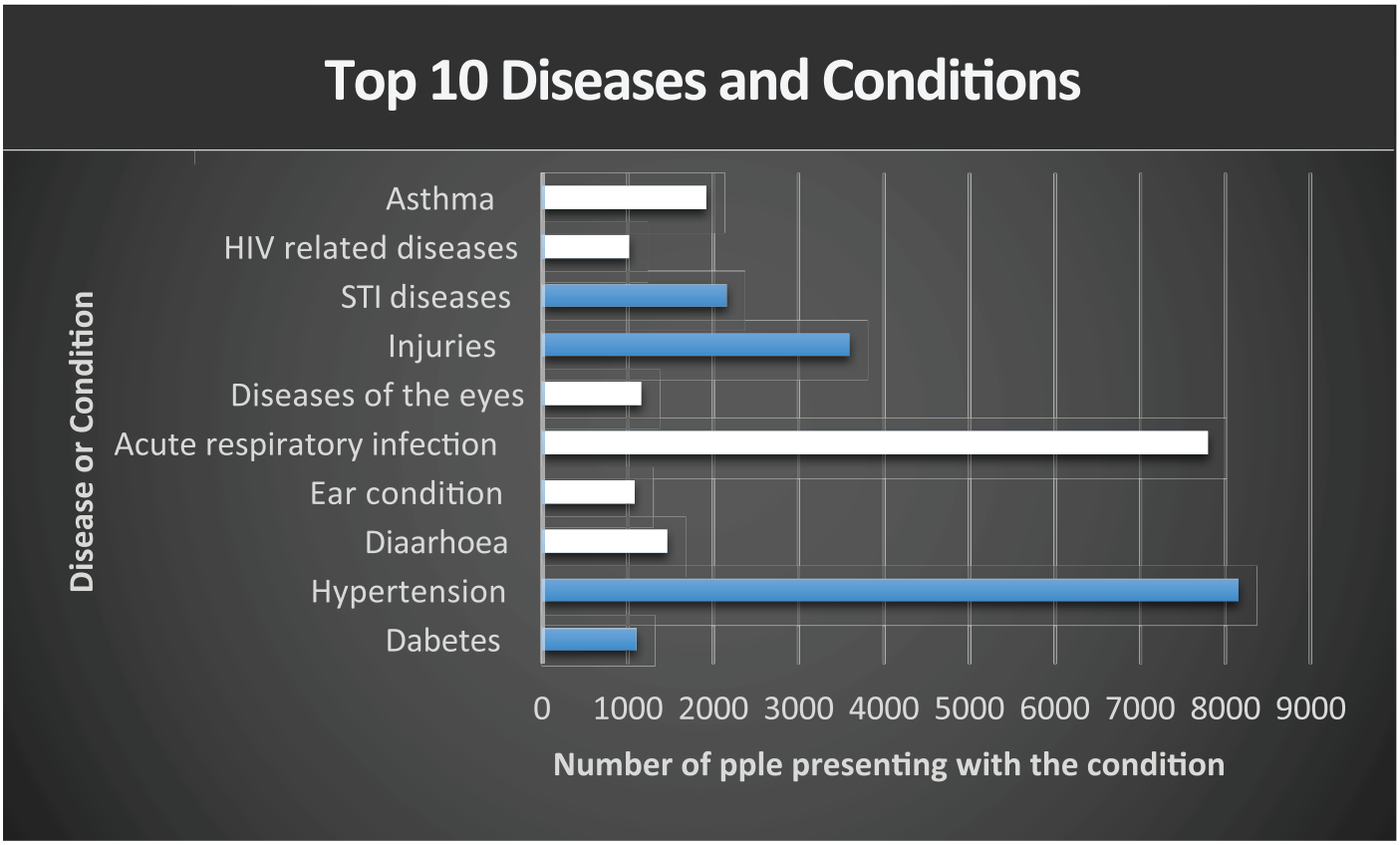

Figure 5: Common Diseases And Conditions (Source: MOHCC)

3.7 Tops Causes of Mortality

- Non-Communicable Diseases
- Chronic and acute illnesses
- Sudden death (unknown causes)
- Accidents
- Murder and suicide

3.8 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

According to the HIV Estimates for the year 2021 HIV prevalence for the district stood at 14%. This is higher than the country's threshold of 13%. Table 11 shows the prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity.

Table 11: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Morbidity

Indicator	Males	Females	Total
Number of People Living with HIV	5703	7779	13482
New HIV Infections	127	179	306
HIV Incidence	0.26	0.5	
ART Coverage	91.6%	93.7%	
Source: DAAC 2021			

4. Hydro-Ecological

There are many dams, Mayfair located in ward 15 is the biggest dam (table 10). Old dams are on average 15% level of siltation.

Table 10: Hydro-Ecological Section

	Size of Dams				
Ward	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**	**Remark**
1	0	Zhulube	0	1	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	Sibasa, Nkongela, Jojwana, Sidleni, Duze	0	Silalabuhwa	2	
4	0	Masutho, Mbondweni, Manzamhlophe, Mabhata	0	3	
5	Sababa, Qhubekani	Sapila Sidzibe	0	4	Silted
6	Mpuphu, Makoshe, Shakwe, Msingizane, Lonto Mkhethwa, Mbabazane, Pet	0	0	8	
7	Singwambizi, Nedzewa, Maputi,	Vokola Sifinini	0	3	
8	0	Mashoko Gumbalo Gondongwe Zamazama	Bikibiki	5	
9	Nyezi, Sawondo, MaMpofini	Gwenyimo Sanali Malole	0	6	
10	Gwatemba, Vulindlela, Habe, Mgonga, Masala, Farmers Hall, Phumula, Bungwe, Gida, Msenki, Mabhena, Dlomo, Sigwegwe, Mahlangu, Mabhanti, Natsai Muthethwa	0	0	0	
11	Ngungazi, Sikotam, Thekwani, Khalani	0	0	0	
12	0	Denje Avoca Siwaze	0	3	
13	0	0	Mtshingwe	1	
14	0	0	Upper Insiza	1	
15	0	Croft Insiza	Mayfair	3	
16	0	0	Falselake	1	
17	C Gash, Nkankezi, Bolo, Mosenthals, Mamhlanga, Kariba, Sukasihambe, Tombo	0	0	4	
18	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	

	Size of Dams				
Ward	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**	**Remark**
20	Hwenje, Thokozane, Mkhiweni, Zamazama	Nyawu, Nhererede, Mazvide	0	0	
21	Ndiro, Queen	0	Mpalawani, Ngezi	1	
22	Siyazama	0	0	1	
23	0	0	Tiyabatse	1	
TOTAL		**0**			
Source: AARDS Insiza 2021					

4.1 Water and Sanitation Information

The district has 596 boreholes, 428 functions, 138 non-functional and 30 private boreholes **(Table 11)**. Despite this, 40% of the households need access to boreholes. In general, the reasons for not functioning include: drying up, old, breakdown and need rehabilitation as well as water table shifts.

Table 11: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward No	Main Water Sources	Piped Water Schemes	Functional Boreholes	Non-Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Not Functioning
1	Borehole, river, dam	2	22	13	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
2	Borehole, river, dam	3	33	6	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
3	Borehole, dam	2	21	9	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
4	Boreholes, river, dam	3	33	14	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
5	Borehole, dam	1	18	5	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
6	Borehole, dam	2	16	4	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
7	Borehole, river, dam	2	21	8	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
8	River, dam	0	4	0	N/A
9	Borehole, river, dam	2	27	14	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
10	River, dam	2	17	4	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
11	Borehole, dam	2	22	7	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
12	Borehole, river, dam	1	22	10	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
13	River, dam	0	7	1	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
14	River, dam	0	7	1	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
15	Piped water system, borehole	0	5	6	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
16	Borehole, river, dam	1	16	5	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
17	Borehole, river, dam, piped water system	5	31	1	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift

Table 11: Distribution Of Boreholes By Ward

Ward No	Main Water Sources	Piped Water Schemes	Functional Boreholes	Non -Functional Boreholes	Reasons For Not Functioning
18	Borehole, river, dam	0	25	12	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
19	Borehole, river	1	31	3	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
20	River, dam	0	8	6	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
21	Borehole, river, dam	0	14	4	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
22	Borehole, river, dam	0	28	5	Dried up, old, breakdown, water table shift
23	Piped water system, dam	0	30 (private boreholes)	0	N/A
Source: DDF					

Nb: There Are Three Piped Water Schemes Which Partially Functional And Two Are Non Functional.

4.2 Sanitation Facilities

On average 60% of the communities has access to safe drinking water. The average sanitation coverage in the district is 54.9% and the BVIP is the common type of latrine used **(Table 12)**. Ward 8 and 12 have higher sanitation coverage which is above 80%.

Table 12: Toilet Access by Ward

Ward No	Total Villages Enumerated	Total Households Enumerated	HHs with any Type of Latrine	HHs with improved Type of Latrine in use e.g. Blair latrine with slab	HHs with Hand-Washing Facility in use
Ward 01	36	846	0	38	37
Ward 02	18	1,077	0	49	47
Ward 03	32	1,167	0	64	61
Ward 04	38	1,170	0	58	55
Ward 05	40	986	0	70	55
Ward 06	33	847	0	47	38
Ward 07	29	908	0	52	46
Ward 08	14	187	0	91	88
Ward 09	36	988	0	41	35
Ward 10	15	514	0	70	54
Ward 11	32	596	0	48	42
Ward 12	38	495	0	92	81
Ward 13	0	742	0	15	10
Ward 14	0	564	0	16	13
Ward 15	0	1,165	0	54	43
Ward 16	10	693	0	55	49
Ward 17	33	1,221	0	37	31
Ward 18	28	740	0	41	33
Ward 19	36	1,685	0	33	29
Ward 20	0	1,857	0	50	46
Ward 21	0	1,498	0	35	31
Ward 22	0	1,232	0	31	38
Ward 23	0	972	0	-	-
Source: MOHCC					

5. Transport and Communication

5.1 Transport Network (Road And Rail)

There are three (3) major highways passing through the district i.e. the Harare –Bulawayo road and the Bulawayo - Masvingo road, Mberengwa-West and Nicholson road **(Table 13)**. The only railway line in the district runs parallel to the Bulawayo-Harare highway which is approximately 60km. The district has a fair road network although the gravel roads need constant maintenance especially after the rainy season. There is need for road improvement in former commercial farming areas currently constituting of A1 and A2 farms.

Table 13: Network Coverage

Road authority	Distance in KMs	General Comment
DDF	399	Gravel roads
Council	1,658	Gravel roads
Ministry of Transport	213	65 km not tarred
Source: IRDC 2021		

5.2 Communication

The district has three (3) mobile network services providers and these are Econet, Netone and Telecel **(Table 14)**. Fixed telecommunication network is facing challenges owing to vandalism of infrastructure and as a result most people rely on mobile network. The network coverage of mobile service providers is fairly good as indicated in the table below:

Table 14: Network Coverage by Ward

Ward	Econet	Netone	Telecel
1, 2, 15, 17, 19 and 22	Full	Full	Partial
3 and 11	Partial	Full	Partial
4-6, 14 and 16	Partial	Partial	Partial
7,8, 9, 13 and 20	Partial	Partial	Nil
10 and 18	Full	Partial	Partial
12	Partial	Full	Nil
21	Full	Partial	Nil
23	Full	Full	Full
Source: IRDC 2021			

6. Main Livelihood Sources

Wards 1-9, 11, 12 and 16 are communal areas and the remaining wards are mainly characterized by cattle and cereal farming **(Figure 6)**.

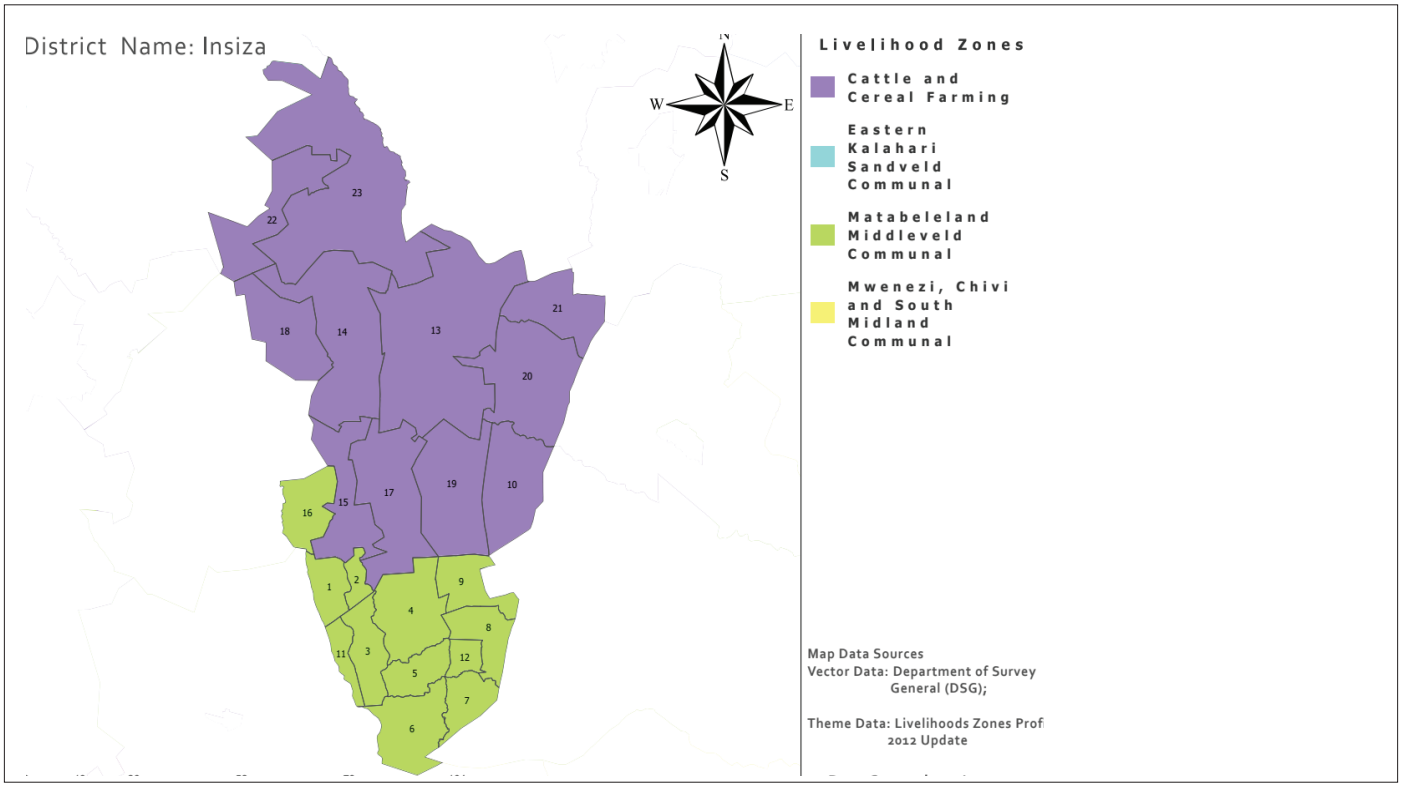

Figure 6: District Livelihood Zones By Ward

Table 15 shows the main livelihood sources in the district. The district has two (2) main livelihood sources which are mining and agriculture (mainly livestock production).

Table 15: Summary of Economic Zones

Economic Zones	Description	Wards
Agriculture	This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and livestock production. Rain fed production of maize, ground nuts, round nuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes and sorghum is practiced for household The main livestock types are cattle, goats and poultry. Livestock feed is available on communally owned free grazing land supplemented by crop residue. Cattle are reared both for milk and meat. Livestock are esteemed for both productive and social reasons. consumption.	10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
Mining	The minerals found in the district include gold, asbestos, nickel and limestone, however, gold mining is commonly practiced. There are a number of medium to large scale mines. Small scale mining activities are more pronounced and these include alluvial gold panning, dump processing and reef mining.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
Source: Local Government		

6.1 Economic Activities.

Mining, livestock production and irrigation are the main economic activities **(Table 16)**.

Table 16: Economic Activities

Economic Activity / Source of income	Description	Wards
Crop production	Maize, small grains, legumes and tubers production through subsistence and commercial farming.	All 23 wards
Horticulture	Vegetables, fruits production	1, 3, 5, 9, 14, 17, 18 and 22
Livestock production	Cattle breeding	23
	Pen fattening	4, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 22
	Heifer pass on programme	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
	Sheep and goats pass on programme	8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 22
	Broiler, Sasso and indigenous chicken production	All wards
Aquaculture	Fish production	1, 3, 5, 9,1 5 and 17
Irrigation	The District has fifteen (15) irrigations schemes. These are concentrated in the Southern part of the district which is communal and receives relatively low rainfall. Crops grown include legumes such as sugar beans, cereal crops (maize), herbs, hay, and fodder production.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17
Mining	Alluvial, Panning and underground Gold mining	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and23
Tourism and Recreation activities	Wildlife sanctuary, Monuments	14, 22 and 23
Entrepreneurship	Retailing, hawking, vending and tradesman (mechanics, plumbing, building, electricians)	All wards
Community Banks	Community savings and lending schemes such as ISALS, SILC&VSLs.	All wards
Source: Rural District Council, 2021		

6.2 Wealth Group Profiles

Households are classified into wealthy groups according to their asset base and their sources of livelihood and income. There are four generally agreed wealth groups and these are the better off, middle income, poor and very poor groups. The households' classification vary according to different geographical locations. The general definition for each of the four (4) wealth groups is as follows:

Better off-: this group has a broad asset base as they own large pieces of land, some own businesses or are formally employed, they also have reliable remittances, and they have big herds of livestock. They can employ people or hire labour. They are able to send their children to school and they also assist the poor households in times of need.

Middle class-: they have assets that depreciate, they own livestock but less than the better off, they have reliable remittances. They have medium sized pieces of land and they are able to hire labour. In times of shock they dispose their assets, and some can even move to the lower classes.

Poor-: they have limited asset base and do not have reliable remittances. They offer labour to the middle and better off classes. They depend mainly on crop production and are not able to cultivate big pieces of land. They own very few livestock and some do not have draught power for their agricultural activities. They are not able to send all their children to school and also depend on external assistance.

Very poor-: these are mainly social welfare cases. They are mainly households lead by the elderly, the chronically ill or the disabled. They do not have any assets and they are not able to provide labour. They are neither able to provide for themselves nor to send children to school. They cannot make it in life without external assistance.

6.3 Poverty Levels

Insiza District generally has three distinct household characteristics in terms of poverty prevalence **(Table 17)**. The better-off ward is Ward 23 with an average of 7% while ward 6 is worse off at 23%. The average extreme poverty prevalence lies at 16% which translate to around 3584 households.

Table 17: Poverty Levels

Ward	Proportion of population	Total households 2021	Poor households	Prevalence of poverty
1	4	846	178	21
2	5	1,077	215	20
3	5	1,167	198	17
4	5	1,170	211	18
5	4	986	217	22
6	4	847	195	23
7	4	908	182	20
8	1	187	26	14
9	4	988	178	18
10	2	514	77	15
11	3	596	131	22
12	2	495	89	18
13	4	742	89	12
14	3	564	73	13
15	5	1165	175	15
16	3	693	90	13
17	5	1,221	159	13
18	3	740	111	15
19	8	1,685	253	15
20	8	1,857	260	14
21	7	1,498	225	15
22	6	1,232	185	15
23	4	972	68	7
Total		**22,150**	**3,584**	**16**
Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015				

6.4 Poverty levels

With reference to the 2015 poverty map **(Figure 7)**, the trends have declined and now the district poverty prevalence is at 18%. Those with the highest have remained with marginally high poverty levels and those with the lowest have remained in the low poverty levels. The current transition trend in the district recorded a low of 7% and the highest was 22%.

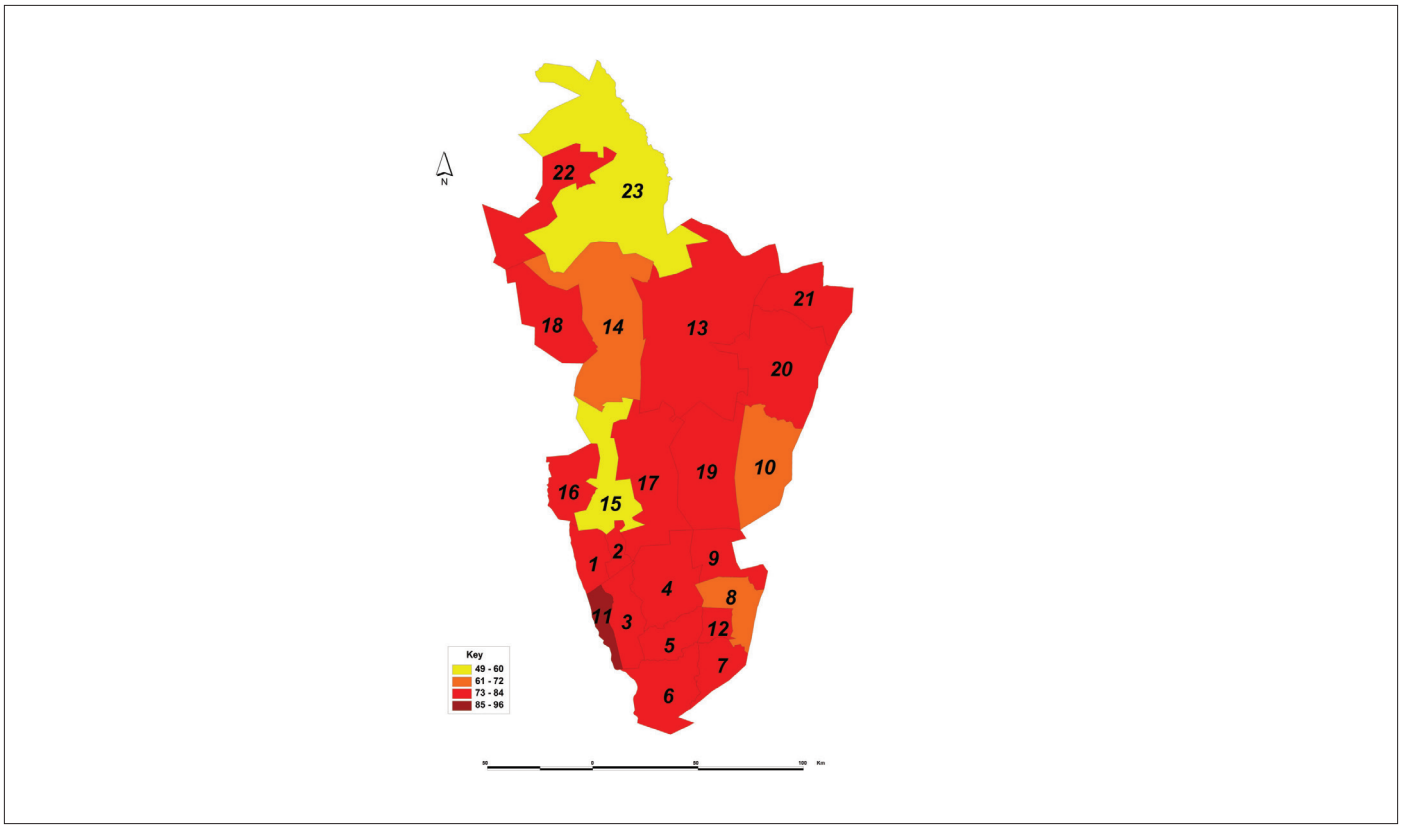

Figure 7: Poverty Map For The District By Ward (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

7. Agriculture Information

Insiza District falls under three Agro-ecological zones **(Figure 8**). At the furthest North, around Shangani and Debshan Ranch there is small area which falls under Agro-ecological zone III bordering Gweru District. The rest of Insiza North falls under Agro-ecological Farming Region IV. Insiza South which covers most of the communal area falls under Agro-ecological Farming Region V.

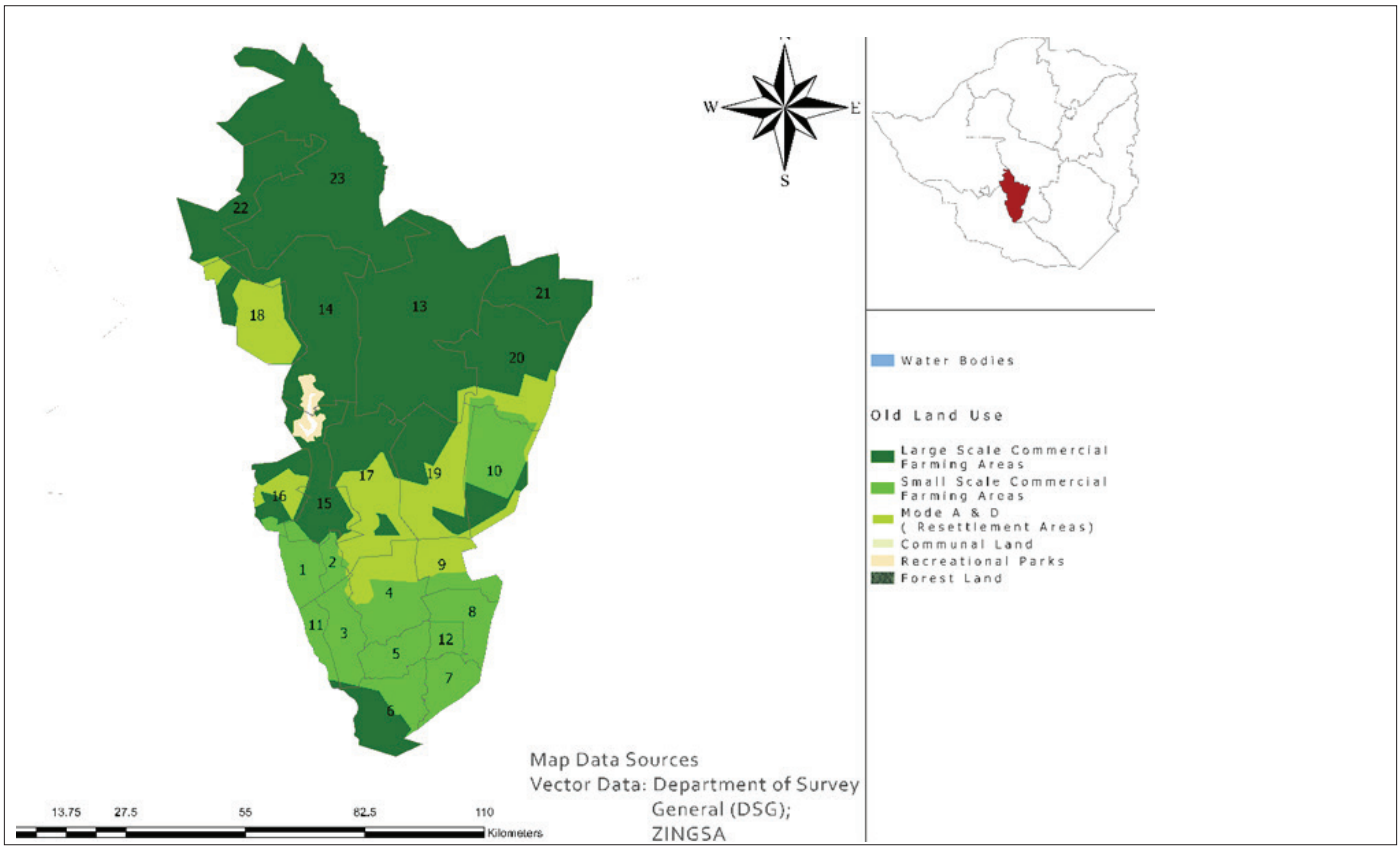

Figure 8: Agro-Ecological Zones (Source: Zimbabwe Poverty Atlas, 2015)

The re-current occurrence of drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells has affected the cropping system in the district and currently most of the crops grown are drought tolerant in nature. The district has many farming sectors with the largest being communal area **(Table 18)**.

Table 18: Agriculture Information

Description	Wards	Soil type	Soil acidity	Land degradation status	Farm Practice
Communal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12	Loamy sands	Mixture of moderately and strongly acidic with pH ranging from 4 to 4.9	• overgrazing and gold panning has affected growth of grass resulting in gulley formation	• subsistence farming where farmers grow crops and production of small livestocks and large stocks • irrigation in ward 1, 3, 5, 6, 11 and 9
Small Scale Commercial Farms	8 and 10	Loamy sands	Mixture of moderately and strongly acidic with pH ranging from 4 to 4.9	• limited land degradation because they have soil and water conservation works done.	• subsistence farming where farmers grow crops and production of small livestock and large stocks
Resettlement Farms	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 20	Clay loamy, sandy loamy	Mixture of moderately and strongly acidic with pH ranging from 4 to 4.9	• Land opening for agriculture led to massive vegetation clearance. • Veld fires	• Commercial farming where farmers grow crops and production of small livestock and large stocks • Fish farming
Combination Of A2 And Large Scale Commercial.	13, 14, 22 and 23	Clay, sandy loam	Mixture of moderately and strongly acidic with pH ranging from 4 to 4.9	• Land opening for agriculture led to massive vegetation clearance • veld fires	• Commercial farming where farmers grow crops and production of small livestock and large stocks • Fish farming • wild life • pecan nuts for exports
Source: AARDS					

8. Soil pH

Generally, Insiza district has strongly acidic soils which has a negative impact on crop production as this affects the availability of the soil nutrients for crop production **(Figure 9)**.

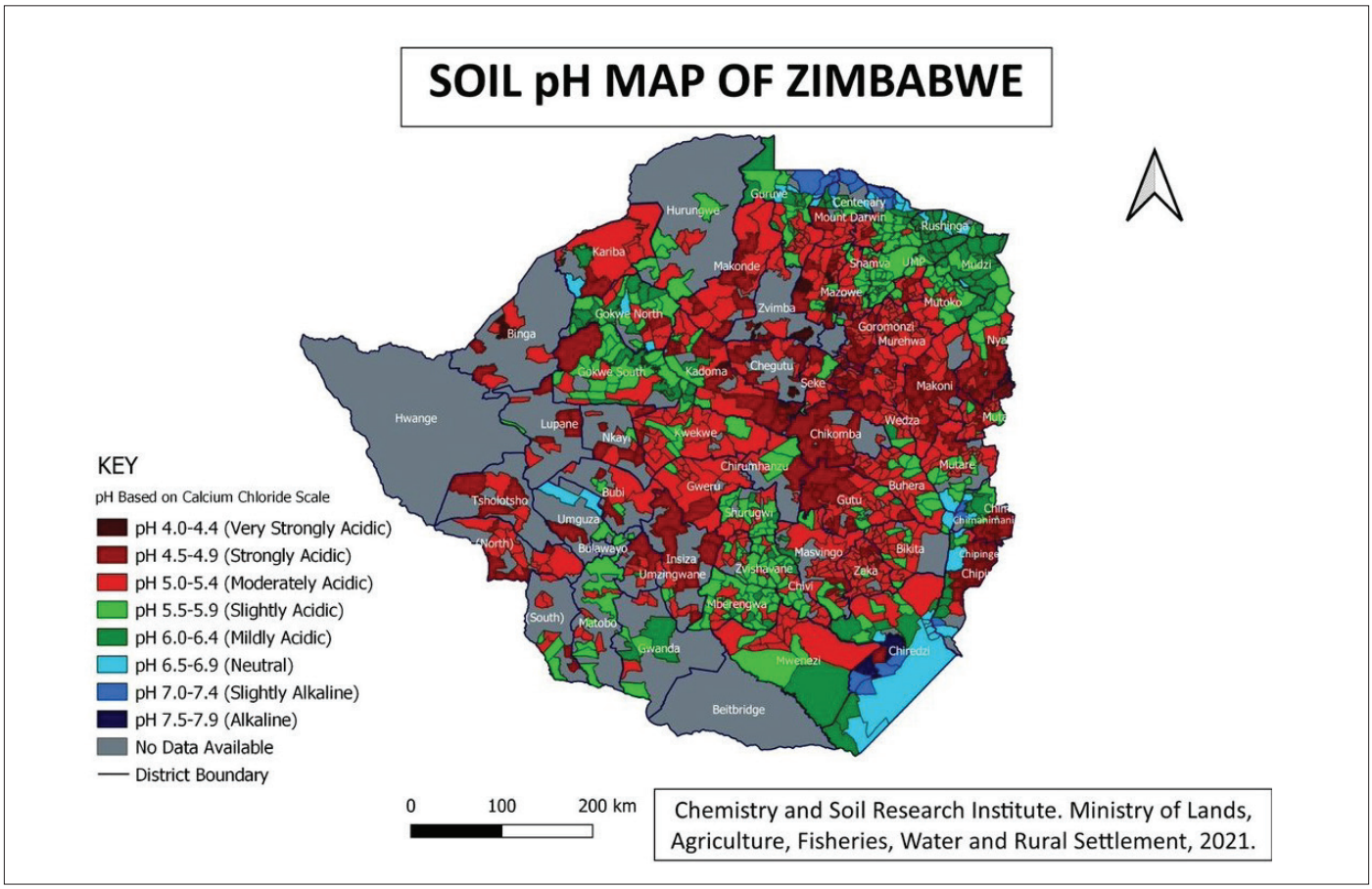

Figure 9: Soil pH Map of Zimbabwe (Source: Chemistry and Soil Research Institute. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Settlement, 2021)

8.1 Natural Regions And Climate

Ward 1-9, 11 and 12 fall under Region Va which is characterized by long dry spells **(Figure 10 And Table 19)**

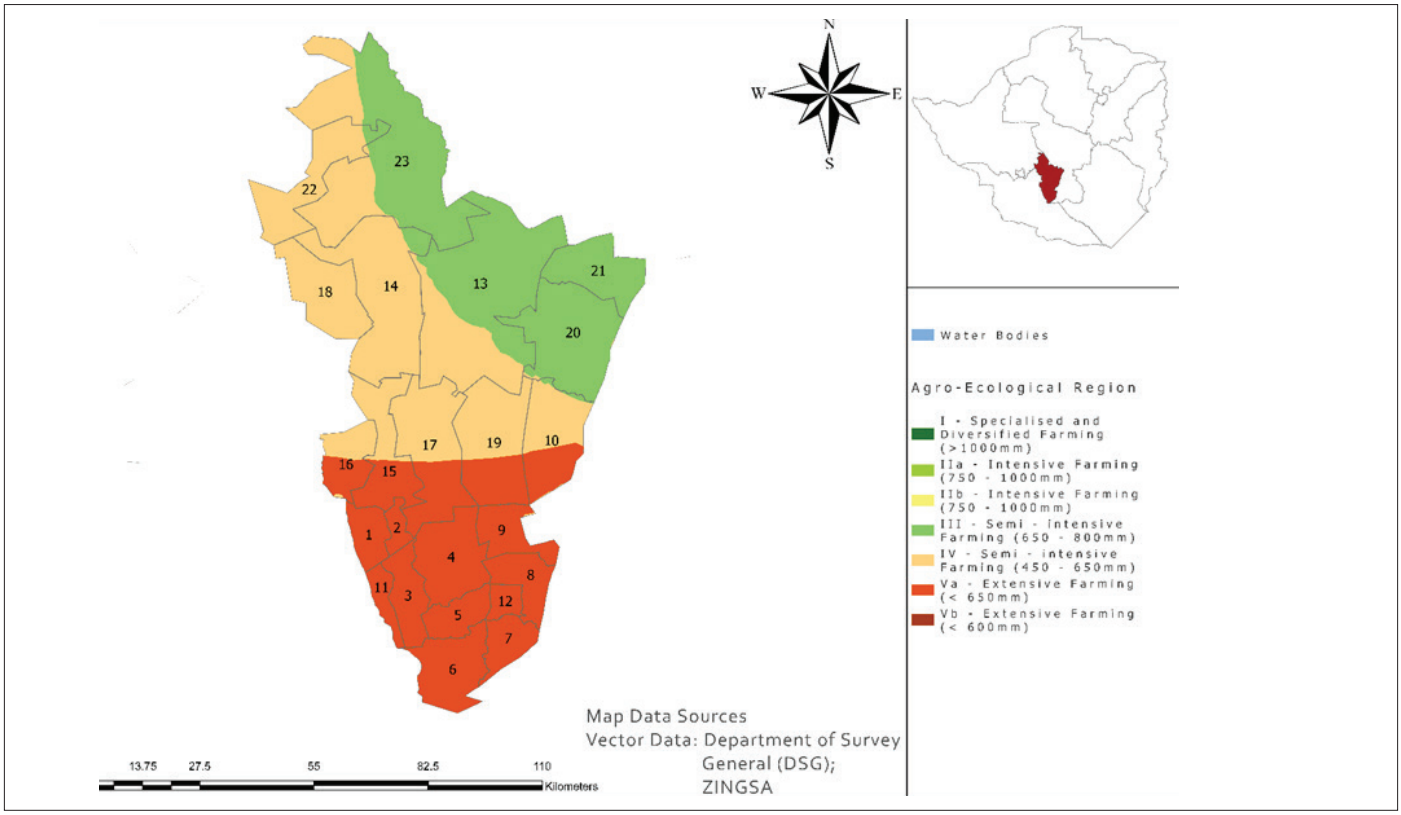

Figure 10: Natural Regions

Table 19: Natural Regions And Climate

Natural Region	Characteristics	Wards
III	Dense forests of mainly brachistegia species, acacia species along river valleys and hyperrhenia grass species. Deep red soils are found in the area.	Part of wards: 13, 20, 21 and 23
IV	Dominant grass species- Eragrotis spp, hyperrhenia spp, Heterpogon spp.	14, 22, 18, 19, 17, 16, 15 and 10
V	Dominantly mopane and Acacia spp	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12
Source: AARDS 2021		

8.2 Mean Annual Rainfall

Insiza falls under natural region 3 which predominantly receives low rainfall up to +/-400mm **(Table 20)**. The District experiences severe long dry spells during the summer season leading to crop failure. It`s important to note that the rainfall received is not well distributed throughout the season, the district does not experience meaningful wet pentads during the season. This affects the quality of the season.

Annual rainfall varies according to zones in the district. The Northern zone which comprises former commercial farms usually receives more rainfall compared to the Southern zone which is communal.

Table 20: Annual Rainfall Totals Insiza District (mm)

	Annual Rainfall Totals Insiza District (mm)								
Ward	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2012/13	2011/12
1	684	439.4	392	507		309	367	375.5	273
2	590.4	471	424	591		280	315	329	222.8
3	811.5	400.5	229	499.5	724.5	303.5	187.5	407.6	359.2
4	600.4	364.5	976.4	480.4		229	237	239	0
5	599.5	416.1	220	555		273	398	418	255.6
6	656.1	338.7	246.2	439		205	135	160	201
7	552	192	270	439		261	388	421	92
8	409.5	182.3	361.1	438		215	586	411.5	154
9	638.8	332.2	191.8	734.9		312	429	551	147
10	763.5	405.5	270	732	998	409	409	450.5	308
11	670	342	252.6	499.5		303.5	0	0	446
12	636.3	291.6	216.38	367.2	463	238.2	272	304	160.8
13	689	275.5	241	863		362	579	644	75
14	853	475	353	403.3	564	246	491.25	504.3	638
15	826	405.5	231.6	526.5	789	308	355	461	258.5
16	929.8	311.3	308.5	447		331	165	211	225.5
17	865.9	226	423	556		283	3,008.5	283.5	176
18	897.5	608.5	388.5	590		405.5	261.4	322	343.1
19	655.1	298.5	169	619		308	320	341	305
20	821.7	610	249	890		280	395	450	0
21	1,427	558	308	318		599	437.5	496.5	301
22	721	178	228.5	695.1		388.2	335.5	459	590
23	950	185	315	409		357	485.5	489.7	591

8.3 Hydro-geological Conditions

The largest dams in the district are Myfair, Silalabuhwa, Upper Insiza, Bikibiki and Mtshingwe **(Table 21)**.

Table 21: Distribution Of Major Dams By Ward

	Size of Dams				
Ward	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**	**Remark**
1	0	Zhulube	0	1	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	Sibasa, Nkongela, Jojwana, Sidleni, Duze	0	Silalabuhwa	2	
4	0	Masutho, Mbondweni, Manzamhlophe, Mabhata	0	3	
5	Sababa, Qhubekani	Sapila Sidzibe	0	4	Silted
6	Mpuphu, Makoshe, Shakwe, Msingizane, Lonto Mkhethwa, Mbabazane, Pet	0	0	8	
7	Singwambizi, Nedzewa, Maputi,	Vokola Sifinini	0	3	
8	0	Mashoko Gumbalo Gondongwe Zamazama	Bikibiki	5	
9	Nyezi, Sawondo, MaMpofini	Gwenyimo Sanali Malole	0	6	
10	Gwatemba, Vulindlela, Habe, Mgonga, Masala, Farmers Hall, Phumula, Bungwe, Gida, Msenki, Mabhena, Dlomo, Sigwegwe, Mahlangu, Mabhanti, Natsai Muthethwa	0	0	0	
11	Ngungazi, Sikotam,Thekwani, Khalani	0	0	0	
12	0	Denje Avoca Siwaze	0	3	
13	0	0	Mtshingwe	1	
14	0	0	Upper Insiza	1	
15	0	Croft Insiza	Mayfair	3	Fishing
16	0	0	Falselake	1	
17	C Gash, Nkankezi,Bolo, Mosenthals, Mamhlanga, Kariba, Sukasihambe, Tombo	0	0	4	
18	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	
20	Hwenje, Thokozane, Mkhiweni, Zamazama	Nyawu, Nhererede, Mazvide	0	0	
21	Ndiro, Queen	0	Mpalawani, Ngezi	1	
22	Siyazama	0	0	1	
23	0	0	Tiyabatse	1	
Total		**0**			
AARDS Insiza 2021					

9. Crop Information

9.1 Farming Sectors and Crops Grown

The recurrent situation has affected much of the cropping systems of Insiza District hence most crops grown are drought tolerant in nature. The hectares that has been achieved due to late onset of the cropping season is very low.

Table 22: Farming Sectors and Crop Information

Farming Sector	Ward	Crops Grown
CA	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12	Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas and Sweet Potatoes and Bambara Nuts.
OR	17, 18, 19, 22 and 20	Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas And Sweet Potatoes and Bambara Nuts.
SSCA	10 and 8	Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Bambara Nuts, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas and Sweet Potatoes.
A1	13, 14, 16, 17, 20 and 21	Tobacco, Cotton Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas and Sweet Potatoes And Bambara Nuts
A2	14, 21 and 23	Tobacco, Cotton Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas, Sweet Potatoes and Bambara Nuts.
LSCA	13, 15 and 23	Tobacco, Cotton Groundnuts, Maize, Rapoko, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Cotton, Cowpeas, Sweet Potatoes and Bambara Nuts
Irrigation Schemes	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16 and 18	Groundnuts, Paprika, Cabbages, Greenmealies, Carrots, Onion, Garlic, Tomatoes, Rape, Bananas, Sweetpotatoes, Irish Potatoes, Sugar Beans, Soya Beans, Wheat, Green Pepper, Sorghum, Okra and Maize.
Source: AARDS		

9.2 Main Farming Sectors In The District

The main farming sector in the district are communal areas **(Table 23)**. However, these areas fall under Region Va which is not favorable for crops

Table 23: Main Farming Sectors In The District

Farming Sector	Wards	Area (Ha)	%	Population	%
Communal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12	242 197	32	45392	41
Small Scale Commercial	8 and 10	68 101	9	3499	3
Resettlement Farms	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 20	446 44.6	59	61831	56
Combination of A2 And Large Scale Commercial.	13, 14, 22,23				
Source: AARDS					

9.3 Major Cereal

The major cereal grown is maize followed by sorghum, pearl millet and rapoko respectively **(Table 24)**.

Table 24 Major Cereal

	Major Cereal Crops Area In Hactares				
Seasons	**Maize**	**Irrigated Maize**	**Sorghum**	**Pearl Millet**	**Rapoko**
2010/2011	30,123		2,185	96	44.5
2011/2012	19,829		2,719	276	360
2012/2013	15,496		881	56	31
2013/2014	23,158		3,661	818	101
2014/2015					
2015/2016	19,568		1,314	96	34
2016/2017	37,946.1		2,998	476	100
2017/2018	24,569.8	268	1,112.7	258	103
2018/2019	32,295	176	2,003	300	150
2019/2020	33,742	708	2,905	318.2	189
2020/2021	36,777	417	2,365	251.3	78.96
2021/2022	31,197	386	2,817	156.6	46.7
Source: AARDS					

9.4 Irrigation Schemes

Insiza District has fifteen (15) irrigations schemes dotted around the district (table 25). They are mostly concentrated in the Southern part of the district which is communal and receives relatively low rainfall. The schemes are irrigated from dams which have been constructed on major rivers, for example, Insiza River and Malole River. The irrigation schemes assist in mitigating possibilities of food shortages during drought periods.

9.4.1 Why The District Emphasizes The Importance Of Irrigation Development

Irrigation development is one of the key agricultural production approach in both crop and livestock in the district. The following notions are the push factors towards this approach among others

- To adapt to climate change and its impacts on agricultural production especially with little or poorly distributed rainfall.
- To create employment and improve rural community incomes.
- For full exploitation of water resources in the district especially Mayfair Dam with a perennial supply of irrigation water.
- To fully utilize the arable flat and fertile soils along the river basins of Insiza and Umzingwane rivers.
- Provide for nutritious for the community around irrigation schemes and the whole Filabusi community.

Table 25: Irrigation Schemes In Insiza District

	Major Cereal Crops Area In Hactares						
Ward	**Name Of Irrigation Scheme**	**Total Area (Hectares)**	**Wards Serviced**	**Pop**	**Sector**	**Status**	**Utilisation (%)**
3	Silalabuhwa	442,8	1, 3 and 11	845	CA	Functional	60
14	Insiza	200	14	15	A2	Functional	40
5	Siwazi	23	5,12	80	CA	Functional	95
1	Zhulube	15	1,2	40	CA	Functional	95
9	Malole	25	9	170	CA	Functional	70
4	Manzamhlophe	4	4	47	CA	Functional	90
16	Amazon	10	16 and 15	60	A1	Functional	90
16	Mosenthals	20	16 and 17	62	A1	Functional	40
6	Makoshe	8	6, 7	41	CA	Functional	30
7	Sifinini	5,4	7, 8 and 12	29	CA	Functional	80
5	Sidzibe	20	5	92	CA	Non-Functional	
2	Theleka	5	2		CA	Non-Functional	0
17	Tombo	4	17		0R	Functional	90
7	Matiboni	4	7 and 12	45	CA	Functional	50
Source: AARDS							

9.4.2 Other Projected Irrigation Schemes

Insiza district endowed with Insiza river as its life line (Little Nile). It allows quite a number of irrigation projects to be developed for development of sustainable livelihoods for the community. **Table 26** presents irrigation development sites waiting funding for development.

Table 26: Irrigation Sites Awaiting Development

Ward	Name Of Site	Size Of Land In (Ha)	Remarks
16	Village 10	10	Water source from a weir along umzingwane river
2	Marubamba irrigation site	40	Water source from a weir along insiza river
17	Greater tombo irrigation development	300	Utilization of water resources from mayfair dam
1	Gangabezi	15	Water resources from umzingwane river
14	Msudhu	20	Water from a dam close to the site
Source: AARDS			

9.4.3 Opportunities And Challenges Faced By Irrigation Schemes

Table 27 shows opportunities and challenges faced by each irrigation scheme.

Table 27: Opportunities and Challenges faced by Irrigation schemes

Name of scheme	Size (Ha)	No of Irrigators	Opportunities	Challenges
Silalabuhwa	442	845	•Vast irrigable arable land for all crops •Perennial water supply. •Good road network of road •Brazilian farm equipment •Contract farming companies •Aquaculture project •Agriculture Extension based in the scheme	•High water bills •Irrigation management challenges (current land tenure system) •Resistance by farmers to take innovation from extension. •Extension mobility •Agriculture input challenges
Malole	25	170	•Irrigable flat arable land for all crops •Good road network •Aquaculture	•Water supply challenges during drought years •Agriculture inputs challenges •Extension mobility
Siwazi	23	60	•Irrigable land suitable for a variety of crops •Good road network •Aquaculture project •Brazilian farm equipment •Perennial water supply •Contract farming	•Agriculture inputs challenges •Extension mobility
Zhulube	15	40	•Irrigable land suitable for a variety of crops •Aquaculture project •Accessible by road •Brazilian farm equipment •Contract farming companies	•Supply dam slightly silted •Agriculture input challenges •Extension mobility
Matiboni	1.8	47	•Arable irrigable land	•Agriculture input challenges •Extension mobility
Insiza	270	31	•Vast tracts of uncultivated land •Available water for irrigation from Insiza dam •Good road network	•Canal and fence need minimal repairs •Farmer organization challenge •Extension mobility
Manzamhlope	8	41	•Availability of farmer labour	•Agriculture input challenges •No good road network •Extension mobility
Makhoshe	8	41	•Available labour	•Poor water conveyance system •Extension mobility •Agriculture inputs
Sifinini	5.4	29	•Arable irrigable land	•Agriculture inputs •Extension mobility
Source: AARDS				

9.5 Crop Production Trends

Due to promotion of climate smart cropping, there is an increase in production of small grains especially sorghum. Sorghum production increased from 520 metric tonnes in 2017/18 farming season to 2112.75 metric tonnes in 2021/21 season **(Table 28)**. However, there was a sharp decrease of above 50% in terms of groundnuts production triggered by unavailability of ready seed.

Table 28: Table Showing Yields Of Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Rapoko And Ground Nuts Realized In Four Successive Planting Seasons

Crop	Season Production In Metric Tonnes			
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Maize	44887	39885	14366.6	29421.6
Sorghum	520	943	723.99	2112.75
Pearl millet	88	42	73.22	369
Rapoko	6	12	8.5	58.5
Ground nuts			5031.2	2479.35
Source: AARDS Insiza 2021				

Table 29: Average Livestock Holding Per Ward

Ward No	Cattle	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Indegiounous Chickens	Dogs
1	2,457	266	1,951	75	0	1,432	183
2	940	137	894	43		709	174
3	4,747	1,467	6,032	346	53	4,651	545
4	4,342	1,144	10,398	768	18	4,462	722
5	1,389	204	7,234	596	0	1,589	328
6	11,141	3,662	23,447	719	7	3,695	2,443
7	3,178	550	3,850	760	0	3,266	505
8	1,191	209	282	63	8	1,686	157
9	3,778	490	540	98	16	4,513	560
10	7,222	380	967	992	0	6,931	685
11	1,978	446	2,772	198	11	2,480	110
12	3,435	617	14,062	1,046	7	3,011	677
13	29,394	508	2,329	947	179	10,052	925
14	12,615	213	1,942	383	79	3,378	254
15	1,493	8	507	86	0	603	34
16	5,175	592	2,646	54	33	3,871	522
17	7,632	456	3,265	65	12	3,902	478
18	8,030	362	1,312	227	95	7,213	619
19	11,066	739	2,783	201	204	14,534	1,028
20	11,025	605	6,978	201	52	8,787	833
21	10,730	247	4,339	409	29	13,460	1,352
22	11,311	454	3,257	266	140	13,827	576
23	16,943	153	2,583	263	190	7,182	546
	171,212	**13,909**	**10,4370**	**8,806**	**1,133**	**125234**	**14,256**
Source: VET 2021							

10.1 Main livestock diseases

Lumpy skin is the most prevalent disease as it is found in six (6) wards **(Table 30)**. Of concern, is also the spread of rabies in Ward 9 and 22. There are no wards which reported anthrax or foot and mouth, which is a positive factor. However, monitoring and supply of enough dipping facilities is needed to maintain the trend.

Table 30: Main Livestock Diseases

Livestock Disease	Wards Mostly Affected (Number And Name Of Wards Affected)
Rabies:	9, 22
Newcastle disease:	Nil
Anthrax	Nil
Foot and Mouth:	Nil
Lumpy skin	12, 3, 19, 22, 13 and 18
Heart water	23, 14 and 13
Theileriosis	14, 17 and 19
Source: VET	

10.2 Dipping facilities

All the seventy-three (73) dip tanks in the district are functioning, however forty-eight (48) of these require rehabilitation **(Table 31)**.

Table 31: Dipping Facilities

Number Of Diptanks	Number Of Functional Diptanks	Number Of Diptanks Currently Under Rehab	Number Of Diptanks Requiring Rehab
73	73	0	48
Source: Vet 2021			

10.3 Animal Health Centres

All animal health centre in the district are functional and the need to continue monitoring their functionality is crucial **(Table 32)**.

Table 32: Animal Health Centers

Number Of Functional Animal Health Centres	21
Number of Non-functional animal health centres	0
Number of Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets	69
Source: VET 2021	

10.4 Livestock holding

Most households own goats as indicated in **Table 33**.

Table 33: Livestock Holding

	Number Of Households	% Who Own Cattle	% Who Own Goats
All Households	22,150	62	68
Farm Households	13,733		
Non-Farm Households	8,417		
Source VET 2021			

10.5 Distribution of herd size

Table 34 shows that some households do not own cattle and goats. This is a cause of concern considering that livestock is also the main source of livelihood in the district.

Table 34: Distribution of Herd Size

Number Of Livestock Per Household	Cattle	Goats
0	8,417	7,088
<5	4,430	1,772
>5	9,303	13,390
Source Vet (2021)		

10.6 Other Livestock Establishments

The district is still lagging behind in terms of livestock establishment **(Table 35)**. There are no dairy and aquaculture establishments, with other establishments still low.

Table 35: Livestock Establishments

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Aquaculture (Capture fisheries)	0
Aquaculture (Ponds)	4
Apiculture	10
Dairy Farms	0
Feedlots	6
Fodder production	4
Source ARRDS 2021	

10.7 Challenges Faced By Livestock Farmers

- No public sales for cattle disposal leading to low prices being offered by private buyers.
- Disease outbreaks.
- Purchasing of acaricide by farmers.

10.8 Average Livestock Price

Generally, prices remained stable for goats and donkeys **(Table 36)**. An increase is noted on cattle, sheep and fish.

Table 36: livestock price

Class	Average Price USD (2016)	Average price (USD) 2022	Type of Market
Cattle	350	450	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers, public auctions, abattoirs
Goats	50	50	Farmer to farmer, local butcheries, private buyers
Sheep	60	70	Farmer to farmer, private buyers
Donkeys	100	100	Farmer to farmer
Indigenous chickens	5	8	Farmer to farmer, local restaurants
Pigs	-	60	Butcheries
Fish	$2/kg	5/kg	Butcheries, vendors
Guinea Fowls		7	Farmer to farmer, private
Source: VET			

11. Crop Markets

The types and characteristics of agricultural markets for main crops are presented in **Table 37**.

Table 37: Types and Characteristics of Agricultural Markets for main crops

Market name	Ward number	Commodity	Source of commodity	Availability
Mthwakazi Vendors markets	15	Horticultural commodities	Irrigation schemes, Bulawayo, Interregional, Private farmers, Nutrition gardens	Available
		Cereals	Irrigation schemes, individual farmers, external markets	Available
		Legumes	Irrigation schemes, individual farmers, Interregional	Available
Silalatshani		Horticultural commodities	Irrigation schemes	Periodic
		Fish	Mayfair Dam	Periodic
Skuta	17	Fish	Local Dams	Periodic
		Meat	Local farmers	Available
		Horticulture products	External markets Local gardens	available
Nkankezi	14	Horticulture commodities	External markets Local gardens	Available
Shangani Business Centre	23	Horticulture Products	Local farmers Bulawayo Gweru	Available
Maturuwanga	19	Horticulture commodities	External Markets	Available
Fort Rixon	18	Horticulture commodities	Irrigation Schemes	Available
GMB	All 23 wards	Cereal	Local farmers Irrrigations	Not Available
COTTCO	20,21	Seed and Cotton	Local farmers	Seasonal
Contract farming	3, 4, 16 and 17	Legumes	Local farmers	seasonal
		Amaranth	Local farmers	Seasonal
Mobile markets	15, 17, 19 and 23	Horticulture commodites	External markets	Periodic
Source: AARDS				

11.1 Commodity Availability and Prices Per Ward as of November 2021

Most commodities are available on the market **(Table 38)**. The standard currency used throughout the district is US dollar. The high productive wards have low prices due to availability.

Table 38: Commodity Availability And Prices Per Ward

Ward No	Maize Meal	Maize Grain	Beans	Other Small Grain	Rice	Maize Meal $/10kg	Maize Grain $/bucket	Beans $/500g	Other Small Grain $/ bucket	Rice (per 2 kgs)
1	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	7	2.50
2	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	7	2.50
3	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	1	7	2.50
4	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	2	7	2.50
5	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	5	2.50
6	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	5	2.50
7	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	2	5	2.50
8	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	7	2.50
9	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	7	2.50
10	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	7	2.50
11	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	1	7	2.50
12	√	√	√	√	√	5	7	2	5	2.50
13	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	2	7	2.50
14	√	√	√	√	√	5	5	2	7	2.50
15	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	7	2	7	2.50
16	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	7	2.50
17	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	7	2.50
18	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	7	2.50
19	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	2	5	2.50
20	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	5	1	7	2.50
21	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	4	1	7	2.50
22	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	4	1	7	2.50
23	√	√	√	√	√	4.50	4	1	7	2.50

Source: AARDS

11.2 Labour Markets

Mining is the main livelihood source that provides labour: it attracts all wards and other districts and provinces in the southern region **(Table 39)**.

Table 39: Labour Markets

Labour Opportunity	Ward Offering This Opportunity	Wards Providing Labour	Proportion Of Households Accessing This Opportunity (%)
Mines	1, 2, 3, 9, 19, 16, 14, 13, 15 and 17	All 23 wards	70
Farms	8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 23	8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 23	60
Construction	3, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 23	3, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 23	20
Security	1, 2, 3, 9, 19, 16, 14, 13, 15, 17 and 23	All 23 wards	20
Casual labour	All wards	All wards	60
Public institutions	All wards	All wards	45

Source: Local Government

11.3 Market Challenges

- Poor roads network,
- Livestock pricing, cahorting,
- Currency transactions,
- Limited buyers
- Delayed crop payments (GMB payments can be delayed),
- No Functional markets especially for livestock and crops in certain wards,
- Competition with cheaper produce from outside the district e.g tomatoes and potatoes,
- Poor coordination of producers caused by low production and no aggregation centres,
- Lack of standardization and value addition of agricultural products.

12. Common Hazards

Insiza district has number of hazards that differ across the wards and these include crop pest and diseases, livestock pests and diseases, veld fires, mine collapses as well as human and wildlife conflict. Drought cuts across all wards in the southern part on the districts **(Figure 11)**. In the past years the district has recorded lighting incidences and drowning cases in areas along Insiza River.

Insiza South is the most drought prone area in the district with the top five (5) most affected wards in 2016 being Wards: 4, 5, 6, 11 and 12. Insiza South is characterized by very low rainfall. This is compounded by the very few dams which are either silted like Sidzibe dam in Ward 5 or have a damaged dam wall like Maduna dam in Ward 4. The Southern side cannot sustain the livestock as the pastures are inadequate, hence reliance on relief grazing in the Wanezi Block and the Northern part of Insiza.

The district is also prone to flash floods **(Figure 11)**.

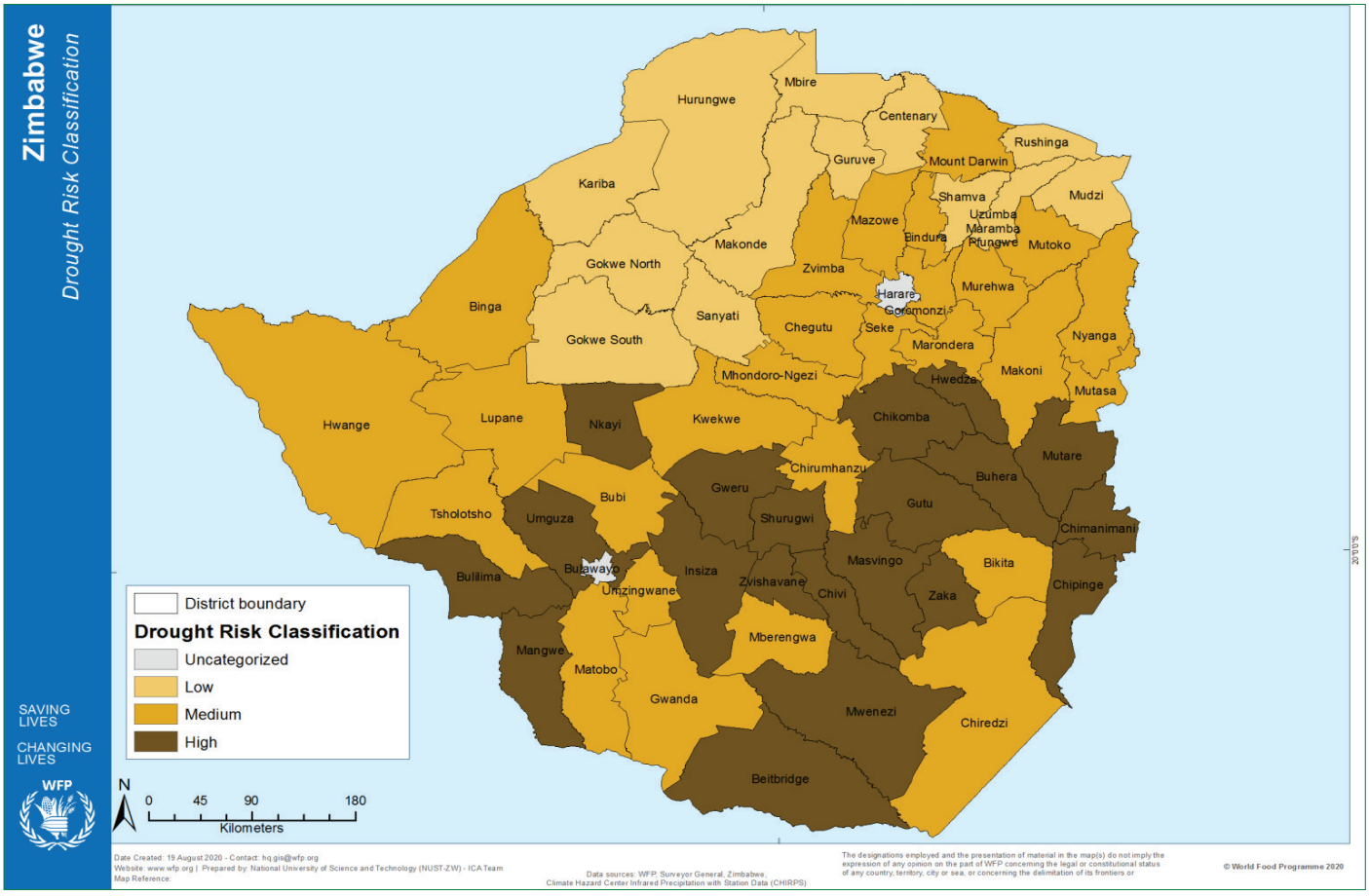

Figure 11: Drought Prone Areas

12.1 Flood Prone Areas

The district is not prone to floods.

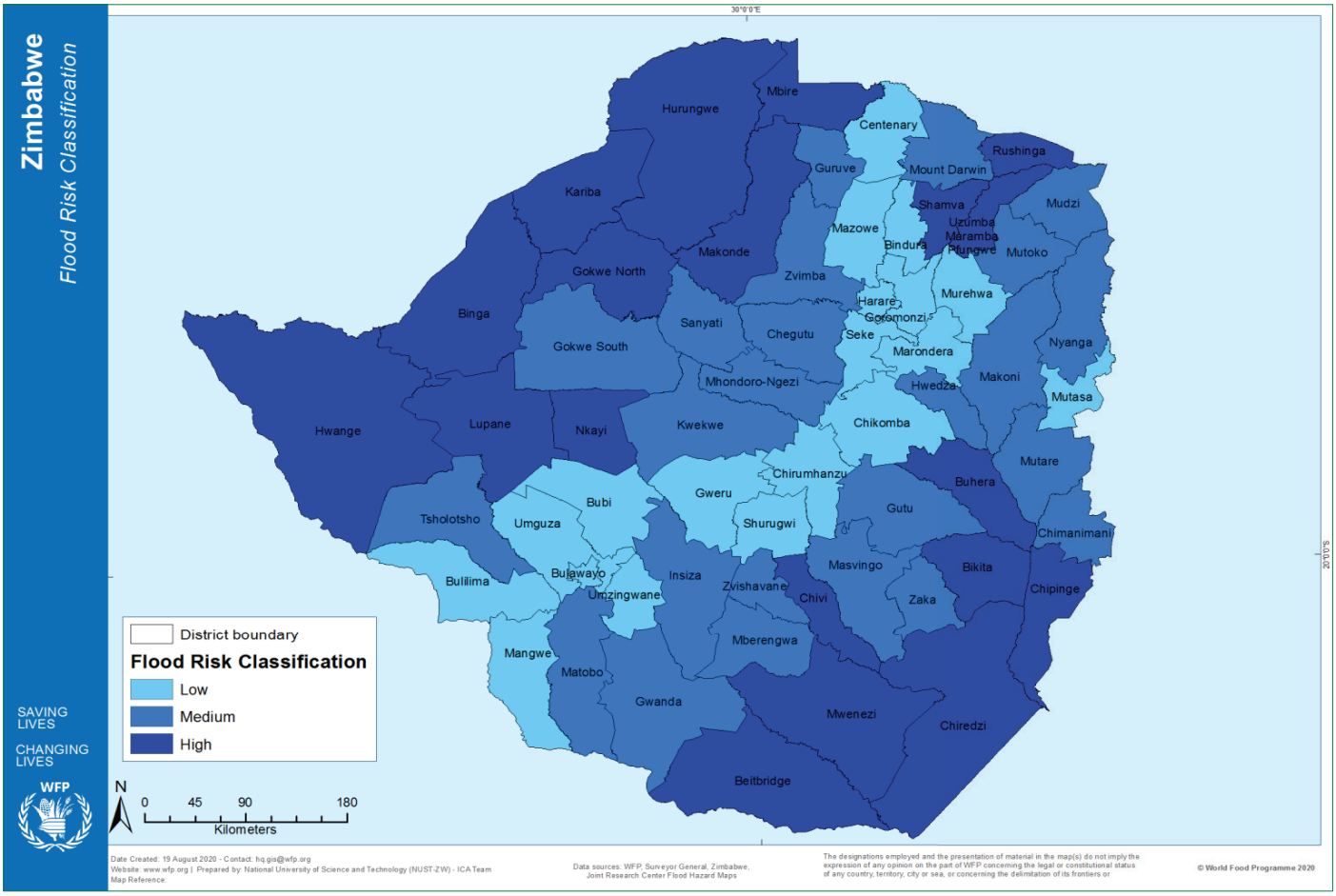

Figure 12: Flood Prone Areas

12.2 Periodic And Chronic Hazards

The most common, chronic hazard in all the twenty-three (23) wards is drought **(Table 40)**.

Table 40: Periodic and Chronic hazards

Ward Number	Ward Name	On set Hazards	Chronic Hazards
1	Zhulube	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
2	Mahole	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Mine collapse	Drought
3	Sibasa	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
4	Mbondweni	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
5	Siwazi	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
6	Mabuze	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Lightning	Drought
7	Vocola	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Lightning	Drought
8	Mashoko	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
9	Sanale	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Nil
10	Gwatemba	Veld fires Theoliosis outbreak (January Disease)	Drought
11	Ntunte	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
12	Avoca	Crop Pest and Crop diseases Livestock pests and Livestock diseases	Drought
13	Sweethome	Livestock pests and Livestock diseases Mine collapses	Drought
14	Fort-Rixon	Veld fires	Drought
15	Filabusi	Drowning	Drought
16	Amazon	Mine collapses Road Traffic Accidents	Drought
17	Nkankezi	Theoliosis outbreak (January Disease) Road Traffic Accidents	Drought
18	Pbs	Veld fires	Drought
19	Skuta	Theoliosis outbreak (January Disease) Road Traffic Accidents	Drought
20	Lambamai	Lightning	Drought
21	Mpalawani	Lightning Human-wildlife conflict	Drought
22	Kombo	Livestock pests and Livestock diseases Road Traffic Accidents	Drought
23	Shangani	Human-wildlife conflict Veld fires Road Traffic Accidents	Nil
Source: Disaster Risk Profile			

13. District Development Priorities

Table 41 shows the districts development priorities.

Table 41: District Development Priorities

Sector	Development Priority	Wards Targeted	Comments
Infrastructure	Roads and bridges	1-23	Construction and rehabilitation
	Classroom block	20, 21, 14, 15, 16, 19, 13 and 22	Construction
	Schools Laboratories	1-23	Construction, rehabilitation and equipment
	Boreholes	1-23	Rehabilitation and drilling
	Dam	14, 22, 18, 17, 21, 20, 3, 5, 7, 12 and 2	Construction
	Dams	5, 17, 3, 4, 9, 6 and 19	Rehabilitation
	Dip tanks	1-23	Rehabilitation and Revitalization
	Rural Health Facilities	17, 13, 14 and 19	Construction
	Police bases	9 and 23	Construction
	Information Communication technology	1-23	Development of ICT centres in schools.
	Solar power generation	23	Independent power generation of 55Mw power plant.
Agriculture and Environment	Irrigation schemes	6, 3, 5, 14, 2, 19 and 7	Rehabilitation
	Veld and pasture	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11	Rehabilitation
	Markets	15 and 23	Construction and siting
	Abattoirs	15, 12, 3, 4, 23 and 18	Construction
	Animal health centers	1-23	Construction
	Sales Pens	1-23	Construction and Rehabilitation
Social Services	GBV	1-23	Reduction of cases
	Social safety nets	1-23	Support vulnerable groups
	Access to primary Education	1-23	Construction and development of ECD centres Classroom construction and development
Health and wellbeing	Public health and well being	1-23	Improve access to preventive, promotive and curative services.
Food and Nutrition Security	Dietary diversity	1-23	Promote bio-fortified foods, smalls grains and calving rates
	Keyhole gardens	1-23	Establishment and Rehabilitation
Economic Development	Tourism, arts, and culture development	14, 15, 12, 23 and 13	Construction and development resort centres Construction and development of sports arena
Mining Sector	Gold processing	1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 13, 17, 18, 19	Maximize gold value chain
	Granite mining	19, 13 and 9 1	Maximize extractive granite mines

Source: RDCC Development Plan (2021)

14. Food Security

The last five (5) years has seen Insiza District having varying trends of food insecurity. There is a balance in terms of the number of years in which district experiences high and lows **(Figure 13)**. The 2016/17 farming season had a higher food insecurity (42%) due to low rainfall received accompanied by long mid-season dry spells. There was a sharp decrease in 17/18 season which extended to the 2018/19 season due to uniform spread of the rainfall season hence most farmers had a bumper harvest. Due to poor rainfall trends in the succeeding years, a sharp increase of food insecurity (up to 49%) was noted in two (2) consecutive farming seasons. The 2021/22 season saw a reduction in food insecurity due to a bumper harvest across the district, dropping from 49% in the previous seasons to 18%.

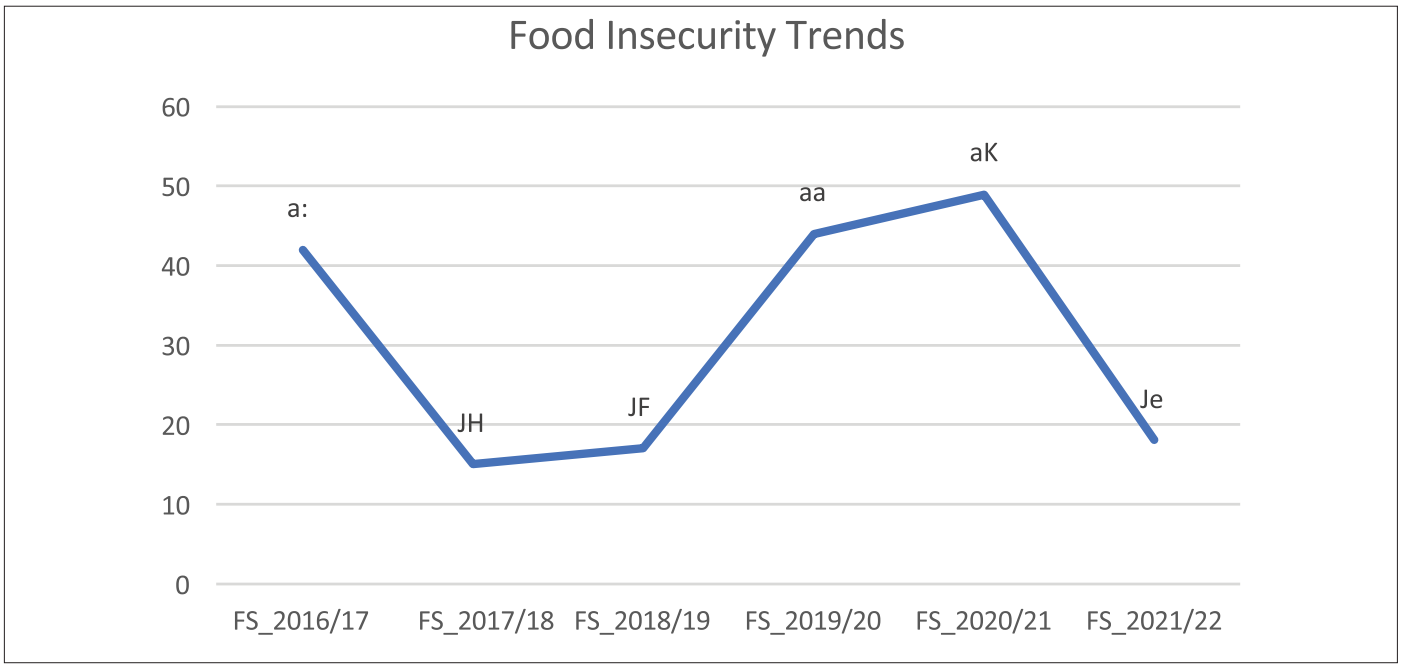

Figure 13: Food Insecurity Trends (Source: ZimVAC Reports)

14.1 Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity (Based On ICA – WFP To Compute)

Insiza district has a 2021 estimated population of about 110,722 people and 22,150 households. Of the total population 2000 households are estimated to be chronically food insecure according to the ZimVAC report. 1193 households are estimated to be transitorily food insecure and are normally food insecure during the hunger period (January – March) and also after a shock. 18,163 are estimated to be resilient to minor shocks and are only affected by major shocks where they become vulnerable to food insecurity. 794 are estimated to be food secure and resilient to shocks and stressors as they have the necessary assets and coping strategies to absorb the shocks. **Figure 14** shows the graphical illustration of the different groups.

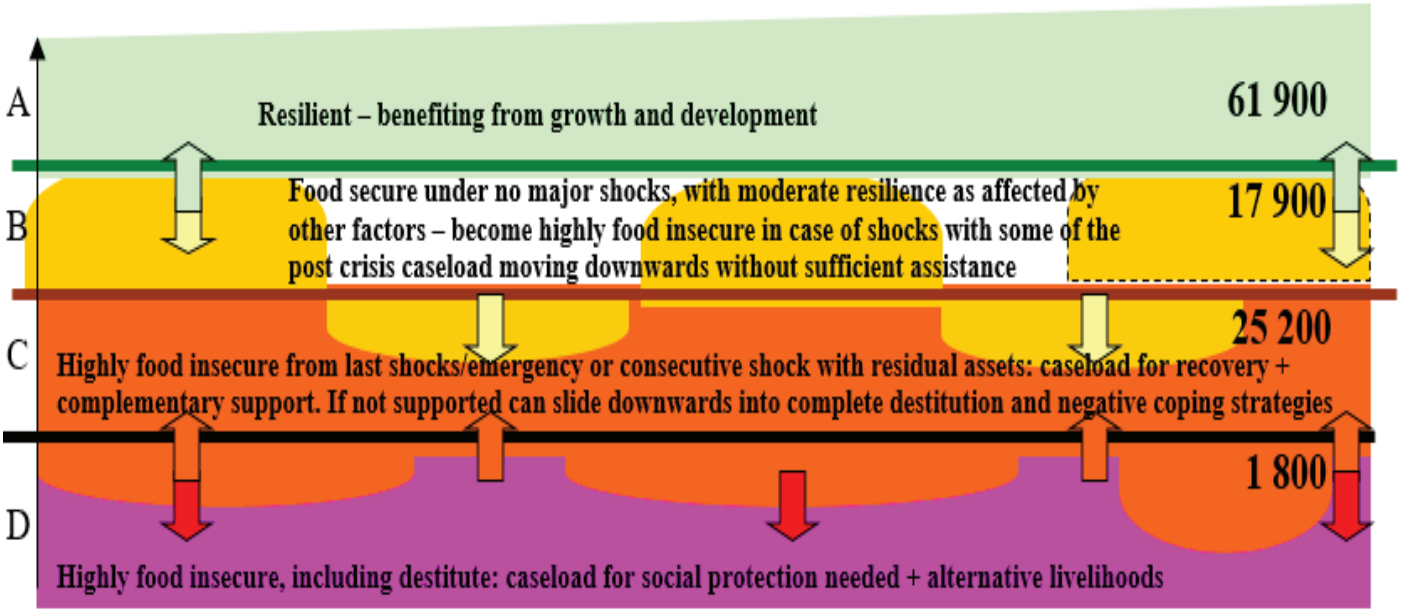

Figure 14: Chronic And Transitory Food Insecurity

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.

14.2 Socio Economic Groups and Vulnerability Classification

The groups that heavily rely on casual labour are regarded as food insecure and those vulnerable groups that without assets or any source of income are rated extreme poor **(Table 42)**.

Table 42: Socio- Economic groups and Vulnerability classification

Group A Already resilient	Households have mines, farms, land owners, commercial farmers as well as business owners
Group B Food secure under no major shocks	Households have access to some productive equipment have access to farming land, working class and small livestock owners. These form the major populace of the district
Group C Food insecure	Rely heavily on casual labor, work for food
Group D Extreme Food insecure	Vulnerable groups who include the elderly chronically ill, child headed families and the disabled, without assets and any

14.3 Coping Strategies–District level, or Ward level (if possible)

- Increased gardening activities.
- Increased gold panning.
- Prostitution.
- Increased consumption of wild fruits.
- Rely more on remittances.
- Increased sale of small livestock (chicken, goats and sheep).
- Barter trade (small livestock for cereals).
- Beer brewing for sale.
- Increased casual labour.

14.4 Ranking of Food Insecure Wards Per District

The most food insecure wards are in the agro ecological Region V and are concentrated in the Southern part of the district where also agricultural activities are affected by artisanal mining **(Table 43)**. Whereas the Northern part is highly productive and are in agro ecological region IV and partly III.

Table 43: Ward Ranking

Ward No	Proportion Of Population (%)	Poor Households	Poverty Prevalence (%)	Rank
5	4	739	79	1
6	4	648	81	2
11	3	444	87	3
7	4	659	82	4
1	4	589	80	5
2	5	830	82	6
4	5	886	81	7
12	2	354	79	8
9	4	777	83	9
3	5	863	80	10
16	3	484	75	11
17	5	813	74	12
19	8	1,126	78	13
18	3	477	74	14
8	1	107	71	15
22	6	928	77	16
13	4	623	80	17
14	3	508	64	18
10	2	307	72	19
20	8	1,317	81	20
21	7	1,025	81	21
23	4	748	59	22
15	5	861	60	23
Total	100	16,113		

Source: RDDC

14.5 Seasonal calendar (For Districts with SLPs – reference data; for Districts without SLP – compile as much as available)

Group A has sufficient resources to last throughout the year while group D does not have sufficient resources in a typical year **(Table 44)**. Group B usually has seven (7) months food supply while Group C usually has four (4) months food supply in a typical year.

Typical year

Table 44: Seasonal Calendar In A Typical Year

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Group												
A												
B												
C												
D												
Source: AARDS												

In a bad year Group A always has sufficient resources to last throughout the year group D does not have sufficient resources in a bad year **(Table 45)**. Group B resources are reduced to 3 months from 7 months, Group C resources are reduced to 1 month from 4 months in a bad year.

Bad Year

Table 45: Seasonal Calendar In A Bad Year

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Group												
A												
B												
C												
D												
Source: AARDS												

14.6 Food Aid Trends

Both government and development partners provide food aid **(Table 46)**. Government is the main source of food aid since 2016 up-to-date. Support is in kind.

Table 46: Food Aid Trends

Ward Number	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organisation	Target Group	Number Of Beneficiaries (Average Figure)	Number Of Households	Years Assistance Received
1	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,560	312	2016-2021
2	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,255	451	2016-2021
3	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,650	530	2016-2021
4	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,250	450	2016-2021
4	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,500	500	2016-2021
5	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,050	410	2016-2021
6	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,000	400	2016-2021
7	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	0	0	2016-2021
8	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,855	571	2016-2021
9	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	500	100	2016-2021
10	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	750	150	2016-2021
11	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	2,500	500	2016-2021
12	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	550	110	2016-2021
13	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	975	195	2016-2021
14	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,105	221	2016-2021
15	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	750	150	2016-2021
16	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,105	221	2016-2021
17	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,435	287	2016-2021
18	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,400	280	2016-2021
19	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,500	300	2016-2021
20	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,000	200	2016-2021
21	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,050	210	2016-2021
22	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	1,110	222	2016-2021
23	Food Aid (cereal)	Government	Food Insecure	800	160	2016-2021
Totals				**34,650**	**6,930**	
Source: Social Development 2021						

14.7 Food Aid for Partners

The district received support from partners in the 2019 /2020 season **(Table 47)**.

Table 47: Food Aid Partners

Ward Number	Type of assistance provided	Organisation	Target group	Number of beneficiaries	Number of Household	Years assistance Received
1	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	4,053	255	2019 to 2021
2	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	3,811	252	2019 to 2021
3	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	4,200	280	2019 to 2021
4	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	3,580	298	2019 to 2021
5	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	2,286	383	2019 to 2021
6	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	3,070	273	2019 to 2021
7	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	3,903	355	2019 to 2021

Table 47: Food Aid Partners (Continued)

Ward No	Type Of Assistance Provided	Organisation	Target Group	Number Of Beneficiaries	Number Of Household	Years Assistance Received
8	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	1,198	205	2019 to 2021
9	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	5,830	649	2019 to 2021
11	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	2,615	450	2019 to 2021
12	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	3,292	545	2019 to 2021
17	Food aid (cereal, pulses, cooking oil)	WFP\ORAP	Food insecure hhs	1,237	123	2019 to 2021
Total				**39,075**		**4,068 agricultural seasons**

14.8 Summary of food aid Interventions

The Food Deficit Mitigation Programme was officially launched in 2016, when the government declared a state of emergency. From that period up to the 2021/22 season, Insiza district has been receiving food aid in all the wards (**Table 48)**. The allocations have been mainly dependent on the vulnerability of the wards to drought. A lot of assistance has been rendered to wards in Insiza South which are greatly affected by drought and food insecurity. The Northern side, small and medium scale farms have been receiving less aid due to their ability to cope with shocks. The 2019/2020 season saw an increase in the district food requirements, thus WFP/ORAP came in to compliment Government efforts. The focus for the partner was predominantly in the extremely food insecure wards, targeting vulnerable groups who included the elderly, people living with disabilities, child headed families and the chronically ill. Since WFP/ORAP focused on the twelve (12) wards in the South, the other wards left out had their allocations increased, as so many people became food insecure in the Northern areas.

Table 48: Summary of Food Aid Interventions

Organisation	Wards	HHs	Beneficiaries	Organisation	Wards	HHs	Beneficiaries	Total HHs
Government	23	6,930	34,650	WFP/ORAP	12	4,068	39,075	10,998
Source: Social Development								

15. Development Partner Profiling

All partners are registered either as Private Voluntary Organizations or trusts and they have MOUs with the Government **(Table 49)**.

Table 49: Summary of Development Partners in the District

Organisation	Area of intervention (more details on the activities undertaken by the NGO)	Category (e.g. Food Assistance, FFA, WASH etc)	Wards of Operation	GOZ Departments Working With NGO	MOU Operational Period
Freefort Rixon Environment Education	Environment and agriculture	18			2021
Emthonjeni Womens Forum	GBV	Social Development	1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22	Women Affairs	2023
WILSA Women in Law Southern Africa	legal advise		1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 1 9, 20 and 21		2023
IGAC - Insiza Godlwayo Aids Council	HIV/AIDS AND OVCs	Health	All 23 Wards	Social Development MoHCC MoPSE	2023
Musasa Project	GBV and HIV AIDS	Social Services	1, 2, 4, 5, 17 and 18	Social services Women affairs	2021
Jointed Hands - Nqoba Kunda TB	TB (Kunda Nqob'itb	Health	23 Wards	MoHCC	2024
Christian Care	Wash In Schools	WASH	All 23 Wards	MoHCC MoPSE	2021
Yield	Sexual Reprodutive Health	Health	22 and 23	MoHCC	MoHCC
ZIMPRO - Zimbabwe Projects	Environment and Agri	Agriculture	14, 16, 18, 17 and 22	AARDS	2021
ZHI 360 [Zimbabwe Health Interventions]	HIV/AIDS and OVCs	Health	All 23 Wards	MoHCC Social Development	2025
LDS - Lutheran Development Services	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	1, 3, 5 and 11	Social Development	2021
Jairosi jiri	Disability and livelihoods	Social services	3, 4, 5 and 11	Social Development	2022
JF Kapnek	OVCs and GBV		23 Wards	Social Developmnt	2022
Sizimele	WASH/Agriculture/ CMDRR	Agriculture	Ward1-19	AARDS MoHCC	2020
MAC [Matabeleland Aids Council	HIV/AIDS	Health	All 23 Wards	MoHCC	2022
AWET [Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust]	COVID Awareness and support		5, 17, 19, 20 and 21		
Showers of Blessing Trust	Wash in rural communities and small scale projects	WASH	17, 18, 20, 21 and 22	MoHCC	2024
Higherlife Foundatiion					
ZNPP+		Health		MoHCC	
OPHID	HIV/AIDS	Health	All 23 Wards	MoHCC	2025
IGODA	Education in Schools	Social services	All 23 Wards	MoPSE Social Development	2021
CRS					2021
SAT					2023

Source: IRDC 2021

District Summary By Ward

Ward No.	HHs	No. Health facility	Malnutrition	Access to safe water	Access to toilets (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Poverty level (%)	Livelihood zone	Livelihood zone description	Agro-ecological zones	Source Of Income	coping strategies	Cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone	Average household cattle ownership	average household goats ownership	Sheep ward population	average household poultry ownership	Food Insecurity rankings
1	846	1	Med	58	38	178	21	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, sale of fish, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes.	Moderate	Low	7	3	77	2	5
2	1077	0	Med	74	49	215	20	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Moderate	Low	2	2	62	1	6
3	11167	2	Med	53	64	1908	17	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, sale of fish, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Severe	Low	6	5	80	7	10
4	11170	1	Med	72	58	211	18	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Moderate	Moderate	6	3	357	9	7

District Summary by Ward

Ward No	HHs	No. Health Facility	Malnutrition	Access To Safe Water	Access to Toilets (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro ecological Zones	Source Of Income	coping strategies	Cereal production	Drought prone	Flood prone	Average household cattle ownership	average household goats ownership	Sheep ward population	average household poultry ownership	Food Insecurity rankings
5	986	1	Med	70	81	217	22	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, sale of fish, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Severe	Low	8	7	742	8	1
6	847	1	Med	49	47	195	23	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV and V:** Low and very erratic rainfall per annum (below 650mm), poor soils and topology, suitable for cattle ranching.	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Severe	Low	9	5	400	8	2
7	908	1	Med	48	52	182	20	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV and V:** Low and very erratic rainfall per annum (below 650mm), poor soils and topology, suitable for cattle ranching.	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Severe	Low	6	10	460	1	4
8	187	0	Med	56	91	26	14	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Moderate	Low	15	11	102	34	15

District Summary by Ward

Ward No	HHs	No. Health Facility	Malnutrition	Access To Safe Water	Access to toilets (%)	No. of Poor HHs	Poverty Level (%)	Livelihood Zone	Livelihood Zone Description	Agro-ecological Zones	Source Of Income	Coping Strategies	Cereal Production	Drought Prone	Flood Prone	Average Household Cattle Ownership	Average House Hold Goats Owner Ship	Sheep Ward Population	Average House Hold Poultry Owner Ship	Food Insecurity Rankings
9	988	1	Med	40	41	178	18	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, sale of fish, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Moderate	Low	8	2	108	5	9
10	514	1	low	64	70	77	15	Southern Cattle and Cereal Farming	This is a predominantly mixed farming area with cereal cropping and cattle ranching. Rain fed production of maize, ground nuts, round nuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes and sorghum is practiced for consumption. The main livestock types are cattle, goats and poultry. Livestock feed is available on communally owned free grazing land supplemented by crop residue. Cattle are reared both for milk and meat. Livestock are esteemed for both productive and social reasons.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Moderate	Low	15	2	814	18	19
11	596	0	low	67	48	131	22	Matabeleland Middleveld Communal	Livelihoods in this zone are characterized by (mainly) animal husbandry and the rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes. Poor farmers subsist partly on their own-crop production but, more importantly, on cash income earned from local and cross border employment, beer brewing or gold panning on the various rivers.	**Region IV:** Fairly low rainfall per annum (450–650mm), frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells, suitable for semi-extensive farming based on livestock, resistant fodder crops	Cereal production and sales, livestock sales, small scale mining,	Increased gardening, casual labour consumption of wild fruits and reliance on remittances	Practices rain-fed cultivation of maize, sorghum, pulses and sweet potatoes	Severe	Low	6	5	148	5	3

District Profiling Team

District Team		
Jusa Zachariah	District Development Coordinator	Local Government
Mhike Augustine	District Agriculture Extension Officer	AARDS
Ncube Nkosibusisa	District/Nutritionist	MoHCC
Nkomo Burstman	District Social Development Officer	Social Development
Ncube Sikhathele	PO	IGAC
Kavizah Precious	Nutrition Officer	NAZ

NOTES

NOTES

INSIZA District

Food and Nutrition Security Profile

2022

WFP
World Food Programme