SECOND ROUND CROP AND LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT REPORT

2021/2022 SEASON

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

21 APRIL 2022

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 FIELD CROPS (FOOD CROPS)

1.1.1 The 2021/2022 season started late in the second and third dekad of December 2021 in most parts of the country. Where it started early, (last week of October to mid- November 2021), it was a false start.

1.1.2 Rainfall distribution was poor in both space and time across the country. There were incessant rains in January followed by prolonged dry spell in the first week of February to end of March.

1.1.3 The false start of the season resulted in failed crop establishment forcing most farmers to replant several times. The late onset caused late plantings which were later affected by the prolonged dry spell at the reproductive stage causing write offs especially in the central and southern parts of the country.

1.1.4 During April unusually heavy late rains have been received which should benefit the late planted crop. The positive impact of these rains has not been evaluated but should generally result in improved production for most crops.

1.1.5 Incessant rains caused excessive leaching of nitrogen and other crop nutrient

1.1.6 The estimated maize production for 2021/2022 season stands at **1 557 914 Mt** which is a 43**%** decrease from the **2 717 171Mt** produced in the 2020/2021 season**.**

1.1.7 Traditional grains production for the 2021/2022 season is estimated at **194 100MT** representing a **44%** decrease from **347 968Mt** in 2020/2021.

1.1.7.1 Sorghum production is expected to be **144 633MT** which is **41%** lower than **244 063Mt** obtained during 2020/2021 season.

1.1.7.2 Pearl Millet Production is expected to be at **44 143Mt** which is 51% less than **90 683Mt** obtained during **2020/2021**

1.1.7.3 Finger Millet production is expected to be at **5 320Mt** which is a 60% decrease from **13 223Mt** produced in the **2020/2021** season

1.1.8 The total cereal production is **1 752 014Mt** against a national cereal requirement of **2 267 599Mt (1 817 599Mt** for human consumption and **350 000Mt** for livestock).

TABLE 1: Cereal Production Compared to National Requirements in Metric Tonnes

Requirements (MT)		**Available Grain and Cereals (MT)**		**Surplus/Deficit (MT)**
[1]Human	1 817 599	Maize	1 557 914	
Livestock	350 000	Traditional Grains	194 100	
Total	**2 167 599**		**1 752 014**	**-415 585**

1.1.9 There is a surplus of 10**7 328 Mt** after considering Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR).

TABLE 2: Cereal Production Compared to National Requirements after considering SGR

Requirements (MT)		**Available Grain and Cereals (MT)**		**Surplus/Deficit (MT)**
[1]Human	1 817 599	Maize	1 557 914	
Livestock	350 000	Traditional Grains	194 100	
Strategic Grain Reserve (***as at 17/April 2022)***		Maize	447 294	
		Traditional Grains	75 619	
Total	**2 167 599**		**2 274 927**	**107 328**

[1]Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of **120kg**/person/year and a national population estimate of **15 146 657**

1.1.10 Cotton production is estimated at **116 521Mt** in the 2021/2022 season, which is a 41% decrease from **195 991Mt** in the **2020/2021** season.

1.1.11 Tobacco production is estimated at **183 725MT** compared to **200 245Mt** in the 2020/2021season which is a decrease of **8%**.

1.1.12 Soyabean production is estimated at **82 028Mt** which is a **15%** increase from **71 290Mt** estimated in 2020/2021 season.

1.1.13 Groundnut production decreased by **53%** from **208 864Mt** in the 2020/2021 season to **98 765Mt** this season.

1.1.14 Sugar beans decreased by **17%** from **30 613Mt** in 2020/2021 to **25 388Mt** in 2021/2022

1.1.15 African Peas decreased by **61%** from **38 452Mt** in the 2020/2021 to **14 884Mt** in the 2021/2022 season.

1.1.16 Round nuts production decreased by 50% from **37 156Mt** in 2020/2021 season to **18 718Mt** in the current season.

1.1.17 Rice production increased by **15%** from **468Mt in the 2020/21 season to 539Mt in the 2021/2022** season.

1.1.18 Sesame production is estimated at **5 427Mt** which is **54%** decrease from **11 802Mt** obtained in 2020/2021 season.

1.1.19 Sweet potato production is estimated at **207 529Mt** which is a 51% decrease from **422 613Mt** obtained in 2020/2021 season.

1.1.20 Sunflower production is estimated at **11 117Mt** which is **22%** decrease from **14 198Mt** obtained in 2019/2020 season.

1.2 FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

TABLE 3: FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (Mt)

Crop	2021/2022	2020/2021	Change (%)
Maize	**1 557 914**	2 717 171	-43
Sorghum	**144 633**	244 063	-41
Pearl Millet	**44 143**	90 683	-51
Finger Millet	**5 320**	13 223	-60
Groundnut	**98 765**	208 864	-53
Round Nut/ Bambara nut	**18 718**	37 156	-50
Sweet Potato	**207 529**	422 613	-51
Sugar Beans	**25 388**	30 613	-17
African Peas	**14 884**	38 452	-61
TOTAL	**2 117 294**	**3 802 838**	**-47**

1.3 FIELD CROPS (CASH CROPS)

TABLE 4: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)

Crop	2021/2022	2020/2021	Change (%)
Tobacco	**183 725**	200 245	-8
Cotton	**116 521**	195 991	-41
Soya bean	**82 028**	71 296	15

1.4 HORTICULTURE

1.4.1 There is an overall increase in production of horticultural crops in the 2021/2022 season.

1.4.2 The production of Blueberries increased by 73**%** from **1 140MT** in the 2020/2021 season to **1 968MT** in the 2021/2022 season.

1.4.3 Pecan nuts production increased significantly by **348%** from **85,3MT** last season to **374Mt** this season.

1.4.4 Sugarcane production is estimated at **6 049 404Mt** which represents a **3%** increase from **5 886 527Mt** obtained in 2020/2021 season.

1.4.5 Coffee production increased by **12%** from **608MT** in the 2020/2021 season to **681MT** this season.

1.4.6 Apple production has increased by **17%** from **4 032 Mt** in the 2020/2021 season to **4 708Mt** obtained in the 2021/22 season.

1.4.7 Macadamia production decreased by **10%** from **58 044Mt** obtained in the 2020/2021 season to **52 488Mt** this season.

1.4.8 Tea Production declined by 34% from **38 056MT** in the 2020/2021 season to **24 994MT** this season.

1.4.9 Irish Potato production increased by **19%** from **447 867Mt** in the 2020/2021 season to **592 779MT** this season

1.5 LIVESTOCK

1.5.1 The national beef herd increased from **5 478 648 cattle** in 2020 to **5 509 983** in 2021. The average national cattle mortality rate declined from **11.1%** in 2020 to **8.86%** in 2021.

1.5.2 The national average calving rates remain very low ranging from **35%** in communal areas to **48%** in LSCF 2022, against a national target of above **60%.**

1.5.3 The grazing condition is fair to good across all provinces.

1.5.4 The country managed to get all the targeted Presidential Tick grease inputs of 1 006 178kg.

1.5.5 **353Mt** of seed material is estimates to be harvested from Velvet bean**, 569Mt** from lablab and **287Mt** from Sun hemp.

1.5.6 Water for livestock is adequate across the country but as the season progresses it is expected that there will be water challenges in areas where livestock is dependent on boreholes and seasonal water sources.

1.5.7 National average beef cattle off-take increased from **9%** in 2020 to **10%** in 2021

1.5.8 Overall beef production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by 30% from 50 000MT in 2020 to 65 000MT in 2021 against a national target of 90 000MT by 2025

1.5.9 The beef **carcass weight** increased from **154kg** in 2020 **to 168 kg** in 2021 against the targeted average of **220kg.** This is as result of the semi-commercial beef cattle production systems by farmers.

1.5.10 Overall pork production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by 12% from 14 347MT in 2020 to 16 074MT in 2021 against a national target of 22 000MT by 2025

1.5.11 Overall chevon production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by 1% from 9 812MT in 2020 to 9 919MT 2021 against a national target of 10 000MT by 2025.

1.5.12 Chevon **carcass weight was 12kg** in 2021 against a national target of 16**kgs by 2025.** This is as result of the semi-commercial goat production systems by farmers.

1.5.13 Overall mutton production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by 16% from 53.95MT in 2020 to 62.83MT 2021 against a national target of 800MT by 2025.

1.5.14 Mutton **carcass weight** increased from **16kg** in 2020 **to 17kg** in 2021 against the targeted average of 22**kg.** This is as result of the semi-commercial sheep production systems by farmers.

1.5.15 Total milk production increased by **4%**, from 7**6 695 156** litres in 2020 to **79 607 573** litres in 2021.

1.5.16 First quarter production (January to March 2022) increased by 20% from **17 833 091** litres in 2020 to 21 458 939 litres in 2021.

1.5.17 The national dairy herd increased by 20% from **39 856** in 2020 to **47 825** in 2021

1.5.17.1.1 The dairy milking herd increased by 33% from **19 000** cows in 2020 to **25 212** cows in 2021.

1.5.18 Day-old chick production increased by 28% from **71.4 million** in 2020 to **91.6 million** chicks in 2021.

1.5.18.1 Day old chick prices increased by 58% from an average of **USD$57.00** per 100 chicks in 2020 to an average of **USD$90.00** per 100 chicks in 2021.

1.5.19 Broiler meat production increased by 32% from **111 600 tonnes** in 2020 to **143 500 tonnes** in 2021.

1.5.20 Table egg production recorded a marginal increase of 1% from 59.3 in 2020 to 59.7 in 2021.

1.6 FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

1.6.1 Total number of fish ponds increased by 18% from **5,634** in 2021 to **6,988** fish ponds in April 2022

1.6.2 Production in the fish farming sub-sector is dominated by Nile Tilapia (99%) followed by Rainbow Trout (0.28%), while the other farmed species contribute a very small proportion (0.04% each) of the production levels

1.6.3 Nile crocodile production has increased from **98 800** in 2019 to **113 063 crocodiles** in 2020

1.6.4 Crocodile skin exports increased to **80 000** in 2021 from **67 000 skins** in 2020

1.7 FOOD CROP PRODUCTION COMPARED TO REQUIREMENT

TABLE 5: FOOD CROP PRODUCTION COMPARED TO NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Crop	Requirements (MT)	Available Food Production (MT)	Surplus/Deficits (MT)
[1]Cereal (Maize, sorghum, pearl and finger millet)	1 817 599	1 752 010	-65 589
[2]Groundnut	106 027	98 765	-7 262
[2]Roundnut	136 320	18 718	-117 602
[2]Sugarbean	106 027	25 388	-80 639
[2]African Peas	90 880	14 884	-75 996
[2]Sweet Potato	318 080	207 529	-110 551
Total	**2 574 933**	**2 117 294**	**-457 639**

[1]Cereal requirement is computed from a consumptions rate of 120kg/ person/year and a national population (2012 Census factoring in growth rate) of (consumption range being 100-140kg/person/year).

[2]Other crops requirement is based on 2100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimVac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, Roundnuts 9kg/person/year, sweet potato 21kg/person/year, Sugar beans 7kg/person/year, African Peas 6kg/person/year.

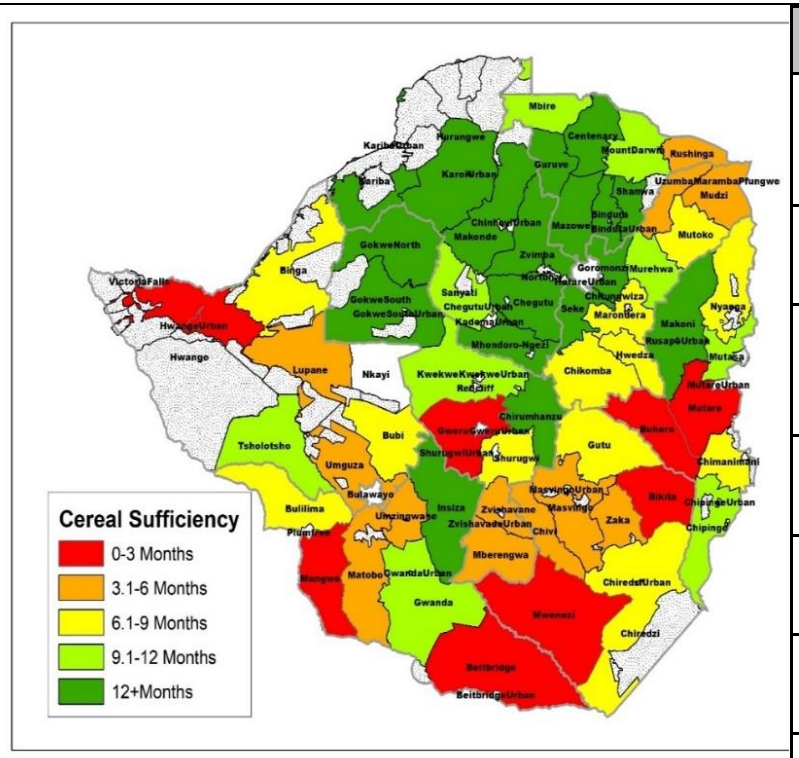
Statistically the cereal deficit is insignificant

The above requirements are for human consumption ONLY. Cereal requirements for livestock are estimated at 350 000Mt per year.

1.8 CEREAL PRODUCTION VERSUS CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENT SUFFICIENCY BY DISTRICT

2.2.1 CEREAL SUFFICIENCY BY PROVINCE (MONTHS)

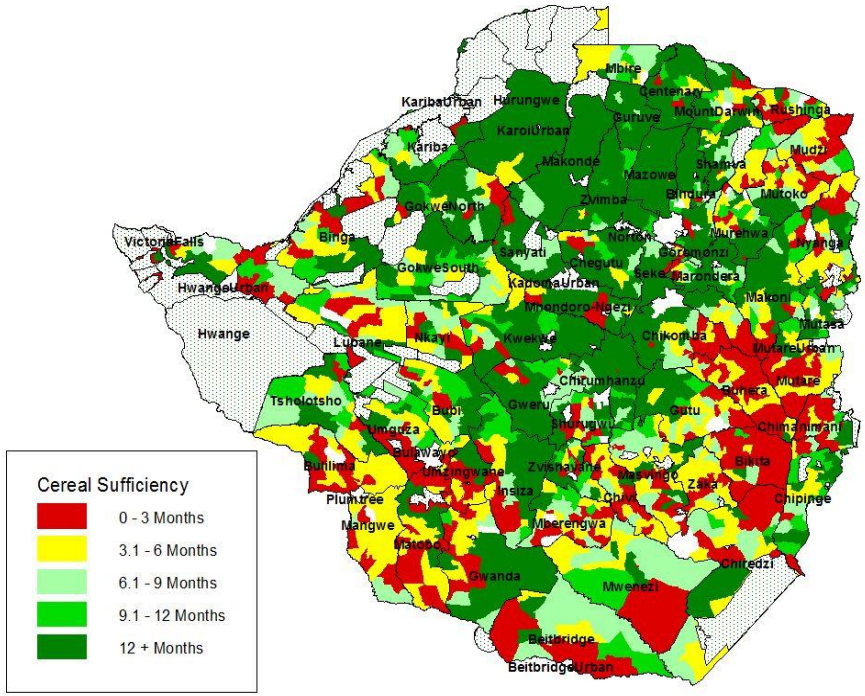
FIGURE 1: CEREAL (MAIZE AND TRADITIONAL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR PROVINCES



Province	0-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	More than 12 months
Mashonaland West				Sanyati	Chegutu, Hurungwe Kariba, Makonde, Mhondoro-Ngezi Zvimba
Mashonaland Central		Rushinga		Mt Darwin Mbire	Bindura, Centenary, Guruve, Mazowe Shamva,
Mashonaland East		Mudzi UMP	Chikomba Hwedza, Marondera Mutoko ,	Murehwa,	Goromonzi, Seke,
Manicaland	Mutare Buhera		Nyanga, Chimanimani	Chipinge, Mutasa	Makoni
Midlands	Gweru,	Mberengwa Zvishavane	Shurugwi,	Kwekwe	Chirumhanzu Gokwe North, Gokwe South,
Masvingo	Bikita, Mwenezi,	Chivi, Masvingo, Zaka	Chiredzi Gutu,		
Matabeleland North	Hwange,	Lupane, Nkayi, Umguza	Binga, Bubi	Tsholotsho	
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge Mangwe	Matobo Umzingwane,	Bulilima Gwanda	Insiza	

2.2.2 CEREAL SUFFICIENCY BY WARD (MONTHS)

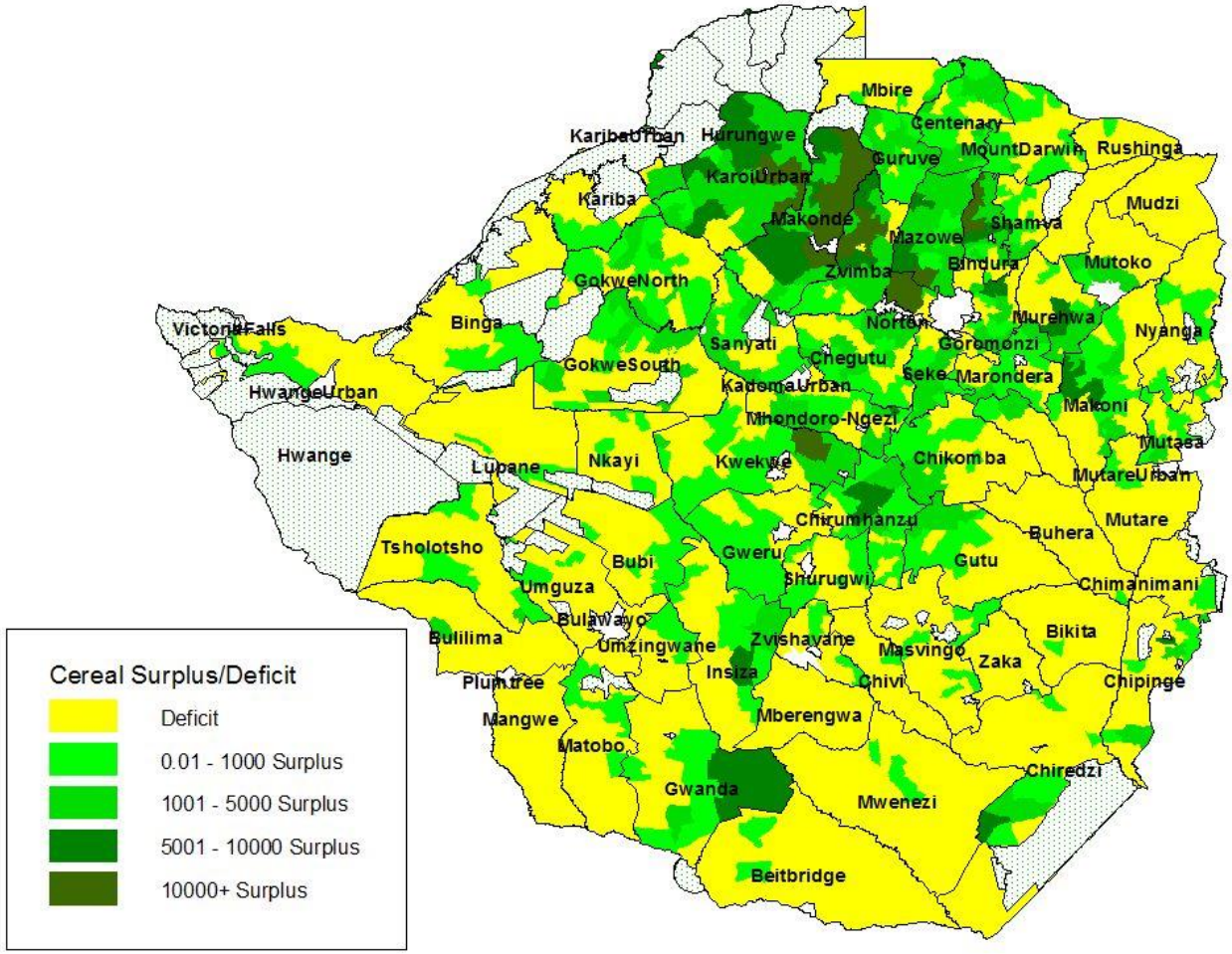
FIGURE 2: CEREAL (MAIZE AND TRADITIONAL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR RURAL WARDS



- Most wards in the Mashonaland West and Central Provinces have a cereal grain sufficiency of more than 12 months
- Most of the wards in the southern region of the country have cereal sufficiency lasting up to nine months only.
- The most affected districts in the South-Eastern parts of the country include Buhera, Chimanimani, Bikita, Parts of Chipinge South, Zaka and Mutare West
- In the Southern parts of the country, the most affected districts are Beitbridge, Matobo, Umzingwane, Bulilima and Mangwe

2.2.2 CEREAL SURPLUSES/DEFICIENCY (MT)

FIGURE 3: CEREAL SURPLUSES/DEFICIENCY (MT) BY WARD



3. SEASON PERFOMANCE

3.1 SEASON QUALITY

3.1.1. In the southern parts of the country, the onset of the 2021/2022 rains was earlier from late October to early November though this proved to be a false start of the season.

3.1.2. This was followed by a long dry spell which led to poor crop stand with some farmers replanting

3.1.3. Northern parts of Mashonaland and some parts of Manicaland received their first effective rainfall very late, as late as the second and third dekad of December.

3.1.4 This was followed by incessant rains in most parts of the country during the month of January,

3.1.5 Following the incessant rains received in January 2022, associated with the tropical storm Ana, there was a prolonged dry spell starting from the first week of February in most areas which persisted to the end of March.

3.1.6 The prolonged dry spell affected most areas of the country except for some districts in Mashonaland Central (Mazowe, Guruve, Bindura and Shamva) and Mashonaland West (Makonde, Hurungwe and parts of Zvimba)

3.1.7 Most parts of the country received cumulative rainfall in the normal to below normal category.

3.2 IMPACT OF THE SEASON TO CROP PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

3.2.1 Mashonaland West

3.2.1.1 A prolonged dry spell of about 28 days was experienced during the period between 2nd week of February to second week of March, which resulted in wilting and write-off of crops.

3.2.1.2 The Southern districts (Chegutu, Ngezi and Sanyati) were affected the most.

3.2.1.3 Widespread rainfall is currently being received in most districts resulting in slight improvement in late planted crop condition. Early planted maize has reached harvesting stage but harvesting being affected by the current incessant rains.

3.2.1.4 Some late planted maize and tobacco have been affected by hailstorm in the 2nd dekad of April in Zvimba district.

3.2.2 Mashonaland Central

3.2.2.1 A prolonged dry spell of 28 to 38 days was experienced from the 2nd week of February to end of March, which resulted in wilting and write-off of some crops.

3.2.2.2 The Northern districts (Mbire, Lower Muzarabani, Lower Mt Darwin and Rushinga) were most affected.

3.2.2.3 Widespread rainfall is currently being received in most districts resulting in sprouting of legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, sugar beans and soya beans). Stacked and lodged maize is rotting.

3.2.2.4 Late planted maize and tobacco have been affected by hailstorm in the 2nd dekad of April.

3.2.3 Mashonaland East

3.2.3.1 A prolonged dry spell of 23 to 33 days was experienced from the 1st week of February to mid-March, which resulted in wilting and write-off of crops.

3.2.3.2 The most affected districts were Chikomba, Hwedza, parts of Mudzi, UMP, Mutoko and Marondera.

3.2.3.3 Widespread rainfall is currently being received in most districts resulting in sprouting of legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, sugar beans and soya beans). Stacked and lodged maize is rotting.

3.2.3.4 Current rains being received in most districts have resulted in improved condition in late planted crops.

3.2.4 Manicaland

3.2.4.1 A prolonged dry spell of about 40 days was experienced from the 1st week of February to mid-March, which resulted in widespread write-off of crops. The most affected districts were Buhera, northern and southern parts of Makoni, Mutare West, Mutasa west, Lower Nyanga, lower Chimanimani, lowveld of Chipinge.

3.2.4.2 The current wet spells in the eastern parts have improved condition (fair to good) of late planted maize, cotton, sweet potato and sugar bean.

3.2.4.3 Late planted traditional grains at grain filling stage are currently being affected by quelea birds and armoured crickets. The bulk of the crop is at maturity stage.

3.2.5 Midlands

3.2.5.1 A prolonged dry spell of about 23 to 35 days was experienced during the period between 1st week of February to third week of March, which resulted in wilting and write-off of crops.

3.2.5.2 Most affected districts were parts of Kwekwe, Zvishavane and Mberengwa districts.

3.2.5.3 Early planted maize has reached harvesting stage but harvesting is being affected by the current incessant rains.

3.2.6 Matabeleland North

3.2.6.1 A prolonged dry spell of 30 to 40 days was experienced from the 1st week of February to 1st week of April, which resulted in wilting and write-off of cereal crops.

3.2.6.2 The most affected districts were Binga, Hwange, parts of Lupane, Nkayi and Umguza.

3.2.6.3 Patchy rainfall in all the districts is causing sprouting of legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, sugar beans and soya beans). Stacked and lodged maize and traditional grains are rotting.

3.2.6.4 Late planted maize and traditional grains in districts like Binga have benefited from the late rains.

3.2.6.5 The bulk of the early planted crop is at harvesting stage.

3.2.7 Matabeleland South

3.2.7.1 A prolonged dry spell of 37 to 60 days was experienced from the 1st week of February to end of March, which resulted in severe write-off of crops.

3.2.7.2 The most affected districts were Matobo, Southern Gwanda, parts of Bulilima and Mangwe.

3.2.7.3 Widespread rainfall is currently being received in most districts resulting in sprouting of legumes (cowpeas and groundnuts).

3.2.7.4 Traditional grains and maize are lodging and rotting.

3.2.7.5 The bulk of the late planted crops are at maturity stage and are fair in condition.

3.2.8 Masvingo

3.2.8.1 A prolonged dry spell of 30 to 60 days was experienced from the 1st week of February to end of March, which resulted in write-off of crops.

3.2.8.2 All districts were affected except some parts of Bikita, Gutu, Zaka and Masvingo.

3.2.8.3 Widespread rainfall is currently being received in most districts resulting in sprouting of legumes (cowpeas and groundnuts).

3.2.8.4 The bulk of the late planted crops is at maturity stage and is fair to good in condition.

4. GOVERNMENTSUPPORTED PROGRAMMES

4.1 PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA

TABLE 6: MAIZE & SORGHUM UNDER PFUMVUDZA

Crop	Planted area(ha)	%	Yield	%	Production (MT)	%

				(t/ha)					
	2021/22	**2020/21**		**2021/22**	**2020/21**		**2021/22**	**2020/21**	
Maize	342 860	202 037	70	1.4	5.28	-73	493 739	1 066 755	-54
Sorghum	10 835	10 634	2	0.9	4.70	-81	9 955	50 016	-80

4.1.1 Maize and sorghum production under Pfumvudza/ Intwasa decreased by 54% and 80% respectively in the 2021/2022 owing to reduced productivity as a result of a poor rainfall season.

4.1.2 Most farmers did not adhere to the Pfumvudza/ Intwasa principles especially application of mulch and crop rotation

4.1.3 Sunflower production under Pfumvudza/ Intwasa is estimated at 850Mt with an average yield of 0.77t/ha

4.2 NATIONAL ENHANCED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY SCHEME (NEAPS)

Table 7: CBZ Agro-Yield Maize Production By province

Province	Area(Ha)	Yield (T/ha)	Production (MT)
Mashonaland West	32 897	4.20	138 321
Mashonaland Central	8 963	3.66	32 767
Mashonaland East	4 983	2.71	13 501
Manicaland	2 586	2.80	7 245
Midlands	1 613	5.55	8 960
Masvingo	687	1.13	777
Matabeleland North	203	3.14	638
Matabeleland South	-	-	-
Total	**51 932**	**3.89**	**202 209**

5 FIELD CROP PRODUCTION

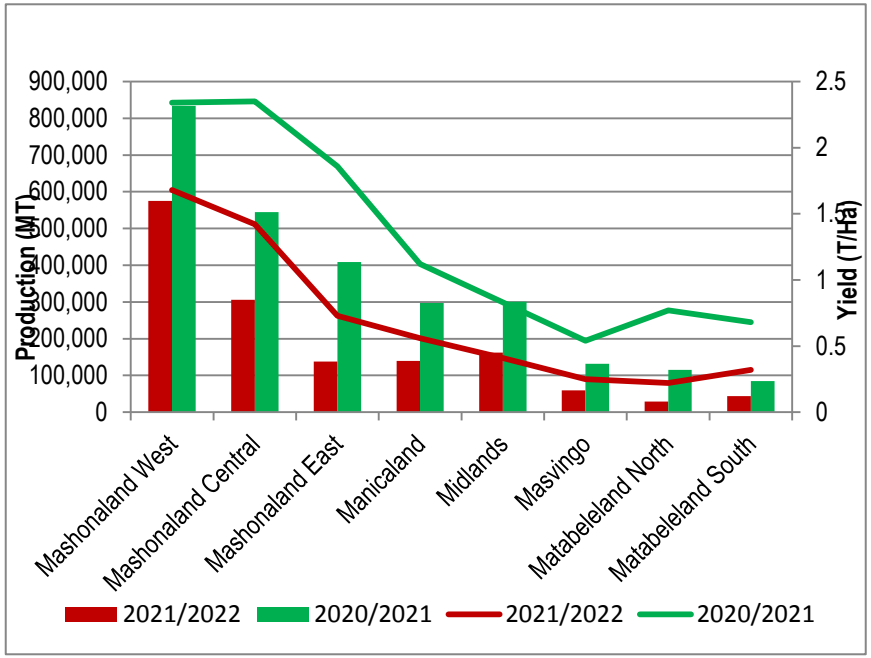
5.1.1 MAIZE PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

TABLE 8 MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	343 053	1.81	619 997	356 356	2.34	833 566
Mashonaland Central	215 235	1.57	336 998	231 665	2.35	544 786
Mashonaland East	190 048	0.73	139 169	219 610	1.86	408 880
Manicaland	250 032	0.57	143 426	265 759	1.12	297 059
Midlands	392 038	0.42	165 702	360 336	0.83	300 845
Masvingo	241 453	0.32	78 231	242 908	0.54	131 872
Matabeleland North	132 668	0.23	30 533	149 584	0.77	115 240
Matabeleland South	136 227	0.32	43 877	125 632	0.68	84 923
Total	**1 900 754**	**0.82**	**1 557 914**	**1 951 848**	**1.39**	**2 717 171**

NB: Estimated Yield **(T/Ha)** has been computed as a function of Total Production **(MT)**/ Total Area **(Ha).** All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 4: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated maize production stands at **1 557 914 Mt** which is a **43%** decrease from the 2021/2022 season. This is attributed to late onset of the season, intermittent and prolonged dry spells experienced in most parts of the country as well as poor rainfall distribution across most parts of the country during the peak production period of the season

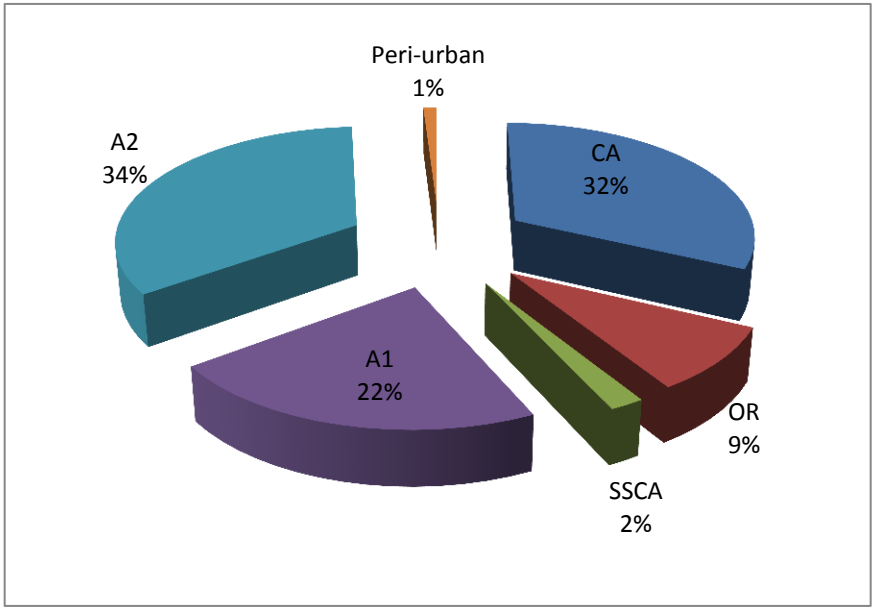
5.1.2 MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

TABLE 9: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
CA	1 128 928	0.45	502 858
OR	173 208	0.78	135 285
SSCA	63 790	0.60	37 980
A1	360 532	0.97	349 337
A2	167 876	3.11	522 666
Peri-urban	6 420	1.52	9 788
Total	**1 900 754**	**0.82**	**1 557 914**

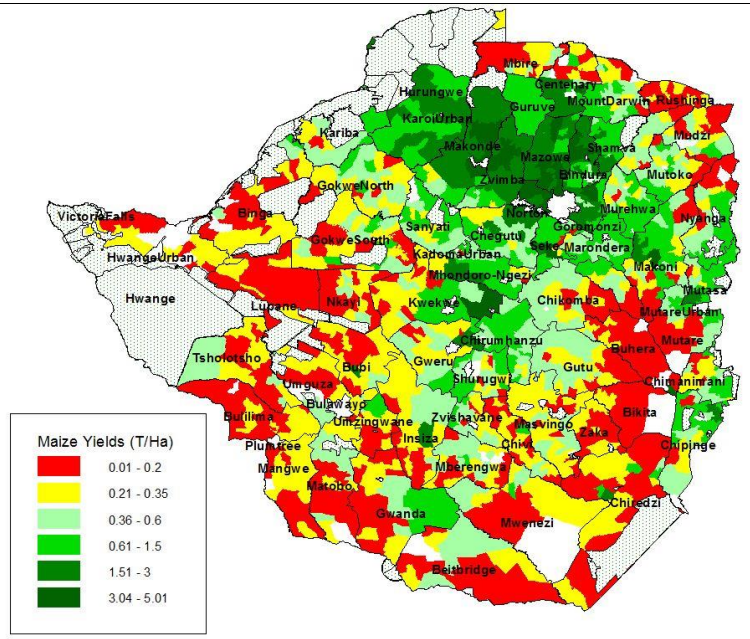
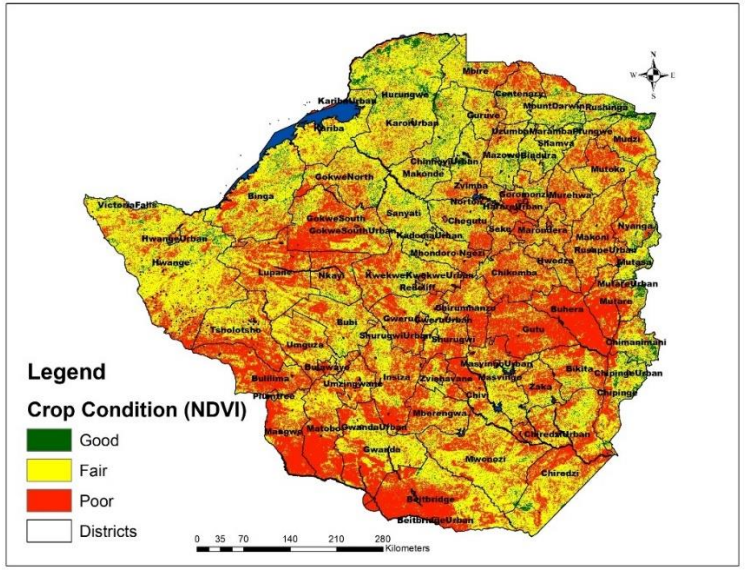
NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 5: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- National maize production is dominated by the A2 sector contributing **34%**. The communal area farming sector that normally contributes the highest maize production over the years was hard hit by the prolonged dry spells

FIGURE 7: COMPARISON OF NDVI AND MAIZE PRODUCTIVITY ACROSS ALL DISTRICTS

FIGURE 6A: MAIZE YIELDS ACROSS ALL DISTRICTS	FIGURE 6B: NDVI FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH 2021/22
	

***NDVI (Normalised difference vegetation index) showing crop performance across the provinces as obtained from satellite data**

- The NDVI for February and March indicates poor crop condition across the country except for pockets of Mashonaland West (Makonde, Zvimba and Hurungwe) and Mashonaland Central (Bindura, Mazowe Guruve and Shamva)
- Maize Yields across the country were supressed ranging from a mere 0 (write off) – 0.6t/ha in most parts of the country owing to a prolonged dry spell that stretched from the beginning of February right to the end of March 2022**.**

5.1.3 BIOFORTIFIED MAIZE PRODUCTION

TABLE 10: ORANGE MAIZE PRODUCTION

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Area (Ha)	Yield(t/ha)	Production (Mt)	Area (Ha)	Yield(t/ha)	Production (Mt)
Mashonaland West	429	0.59	252	153	1.11	170
Mashonaland Central	921	0.75	692	2 212	1.29	2 853
Mashonaland East	138	0.70	96	288	1.67	481
Manicaland	8 875	0.39	3 430	2 804	0.82	2 299
Midlands	1 014	0.24	239	2 059	0.49	1 009
Masvingo	503	0.15	76	93	0.32	30
Matabeleland North	205	0.05	10	41	0.45	18
Matabeleland South	51	0.12	6	12	0.4	5
Total	**12 136**	**0.40**	**4 801**	**7 662**	**0.9**	**6 865**

7 There was an increase in area from 7 662 ha in the 2020/21 season to 12 136ha, however the production decreased from 6 865Mt to 4 801Mt in the current season

5.2 SORGHUM PRODUCTION

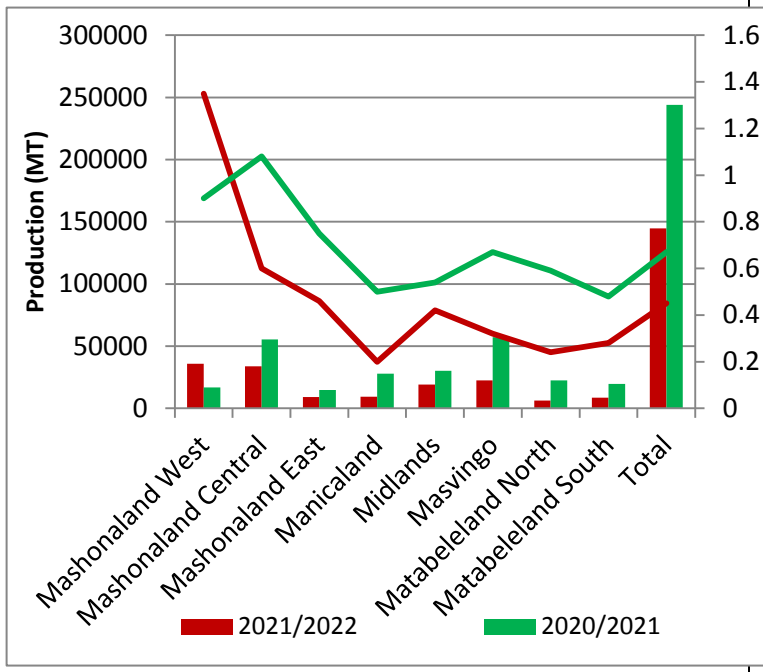
5.2.1 SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

TABLE 11: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Area	Yield	Production		Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	26 565	1.35	35 773	18 688	0.90	16 726
Mashonaland Central	56 611	0.60	33 841	51 360	1.08	55 477
Mashonaland East	19 528	0.46	9 077	19 459	0.75	14 637
Manicaland	46 120	0.20	9 268	55 979	0.50	27 825
Midlands	45 651	0.42	19 185	55 589	0.54	30 210
Masvingo	70 156	0.32	22 490	85 523	0.67	57 192
Matabeleland North	25 939	0.24	6 331	37 984	0.59	22 449
Matabeleland South	30 646	0.28	8 668	40 307	0.48	19 546
Total	**321 216**	**0.45**	**144 633**	**364 889**	**0.67**	**244 063**

NB: Estimated Yield **(T/Ha)** has been computed as a function of Total Production **(MT)**/ Total Area **(Ha)**. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 7: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Sorghum production decreased by **41%** in the **2021/2022** season. Late planted sorghum is being damaged by quelea birds and armoured crickets in Mashonaland Central, Manicaland and the Matabeleland Provinces

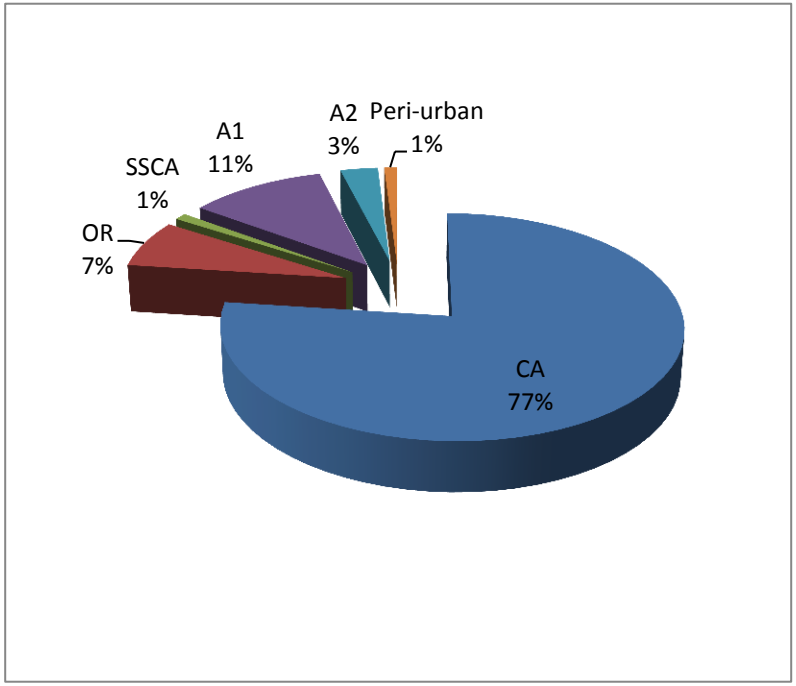
5.2.2 SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

TABLE 12: SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
CA	275 780	0.41	111 837
OR	13 870	0.71	9 906
SSCA	3 362	0.56	1 874
A1	24 498	0.68	16 598
A2	3 702	1.19	4 415
Peri-urban	4	0.75	3
Total	**321 216**	**0.45**	**144 633**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 8: SORGHUM PRODUCTION CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR



- The communal sector dominated sorghum production accounting for **77%** of total production, however the average yields are still low compared to the A2, A1 and Old resettlement sectors.

5.3 PEARL MILLET

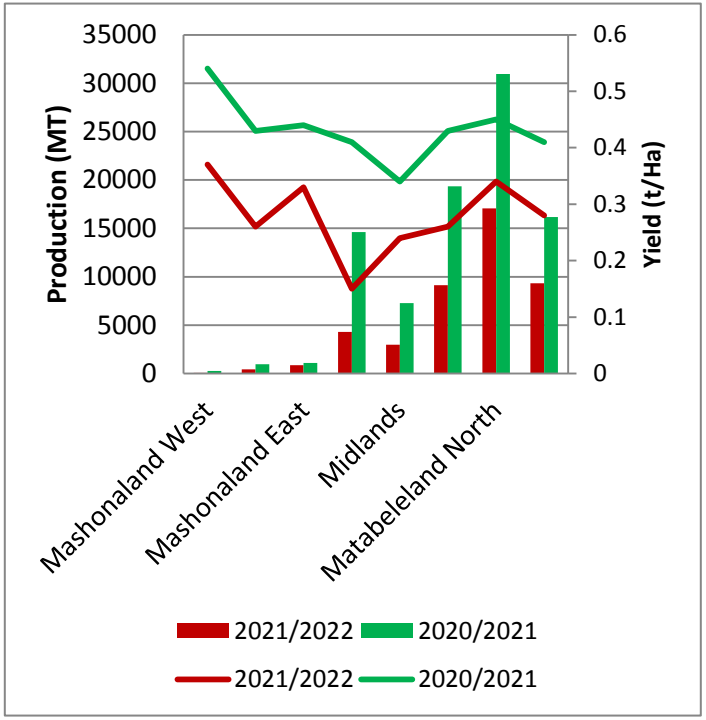
5.3.1 PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

TABLE 13: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	167	0.37	62	503	0.54	273
Mashonaland Central	1 682	0.26	444	2 237	0.43	963
Mashonaland East	2 616	0.33	850	2 520	0.44	1 105
Manicaland	29 062	0.15	4 302	35 641	0.41	14 607
Midlands	12 340	0.24	2 974	21 222	0.34	7 266
Masvingo	34 631	0.26	9 126	45 374	0.43	19 347
Matabeleland North	49 907	0.34	17 071	69 188	0.45	30 957
Matabeleland South	32 733	0.28	9 314	39 704	0.41	16 165
Total	**163 138**	**0.27**	**44 143**	**216 389**	**0.42**	**90 683**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 9: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Pearl Millet production decreased by **51%** from **90 683MT** in the **2021/2022** season to **44 143MT** in the current season. Yield also decreased by **36%** from **0.42T/Ha** to **0.27T**/ha. Generally, the crop was planted late across all provinces owing to late onset of the rains.

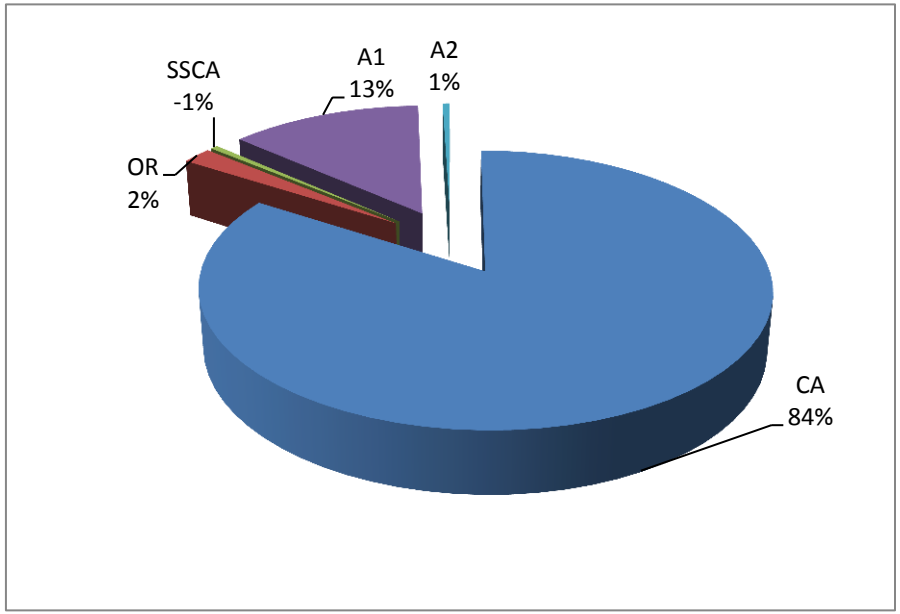
5.3.2 PEARL MILLET SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

TABLE 14: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield(T/Ha)	Production (T)
CA	142 645	0.26	37 524
OR	3 612	0.27	967
SSCA	349,00	0.24	85,00
A1	16 426	0.34	5 535
A2	106,00	0.30	32,00
Total	**163 139**	0.27	**44 143**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 10: CONTRIBUTION TO PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- The Communal sector contributed **37 524Mt**, which is about 84**%** of the total production, however yield levels of pearl millet are still relatively low compared to the potential of available improved varieties.

5.4 FINGER MILLET

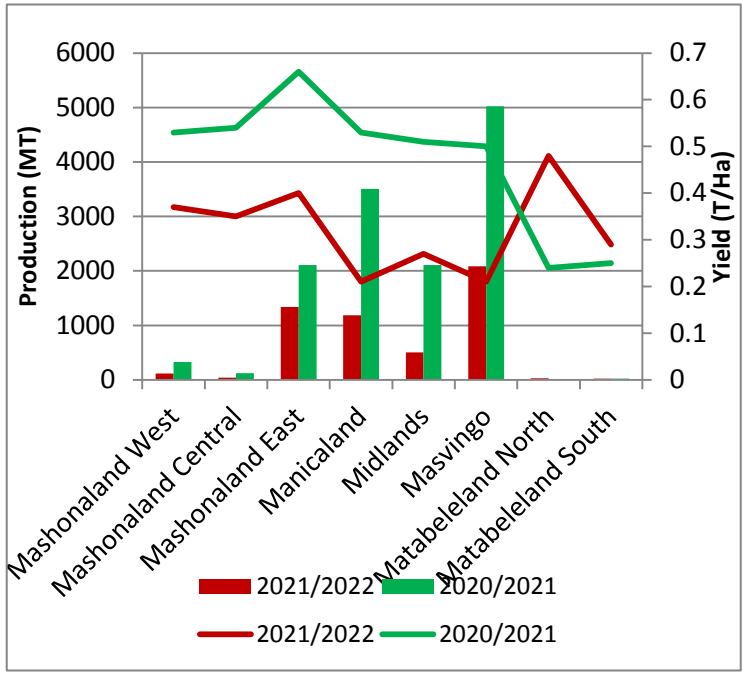
TABLE 15: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	309	0.37	115	621	0.53	329
Mashonaland Central	121	0.35	42	231	0.54	124
Mashonaland East	3 338	0.40	1 339	3 174	0.66	2 109
Manicaland	5 536	0.21	1 188	6 626	0.53	3 504
Midlands	1 882	0.27	502	4 141	0.51	2 109
Masvingo	9 923	0.21	2 085	10 051	0.50	5 019
Matabeleland North	61	0.48	29	19	0.24	5
Matabeleland South	72	0.29	21	100	0.25	25
Total	**21 242**	**0.25**	**5 320**	**24 962**	**0.53**	**13 223**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area.

All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 11: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Finger Millet production decreased by **60%** from **13 223Mt** in the 2020/2021 season to **5 320Mt,** in the 2021/2022 season.

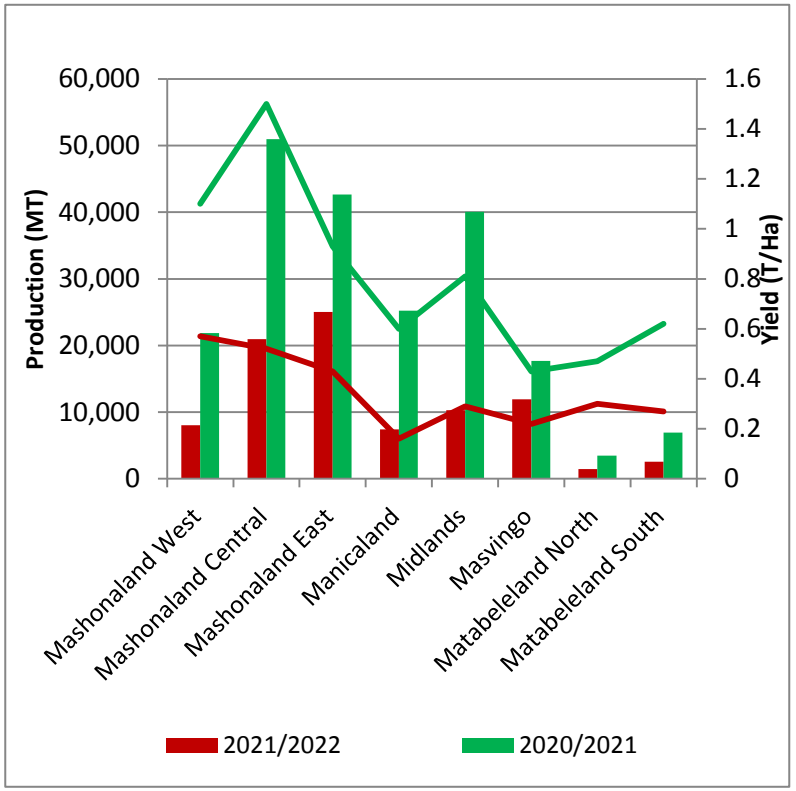
5.5 GROUNDNUT

TABLE 16: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	13 948	0.57	8 017	19 812	1.10	21 855
Mashonaland Central	40 161	0.52	20 946	33 892	1.50	50 968
Mashonaland East	57 670	0.43	25 012	45 828	0.93	42 639
Manicaland	45 564	0.16	7 394	41 712	0.60	25 206
Midlands	34 984	0.29	10 304	49 479	0.81	40 078
Masvingo	55 235	0.22	11 914	40 808	0.43	17 693
Matabeleland North	4 903	0.3	1 478	7 338	0.47	3 480
Matabeleland South	9 293	0.27	2 548	11 220	0.62	6 945
Total	**294 918**	**0.33**	**98 765**	**250 088**	**0.84**	**208 864**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 12: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Groundnut production decreased by **53%** from **208 864MT** in the 2020/2021 season to **98 765Mt** as a result of a late start and early cessation of the rainfall season
- Earnest planting had started at the end of December and most traditionally groundnut growing areas had their rains ending early February until month end of March.

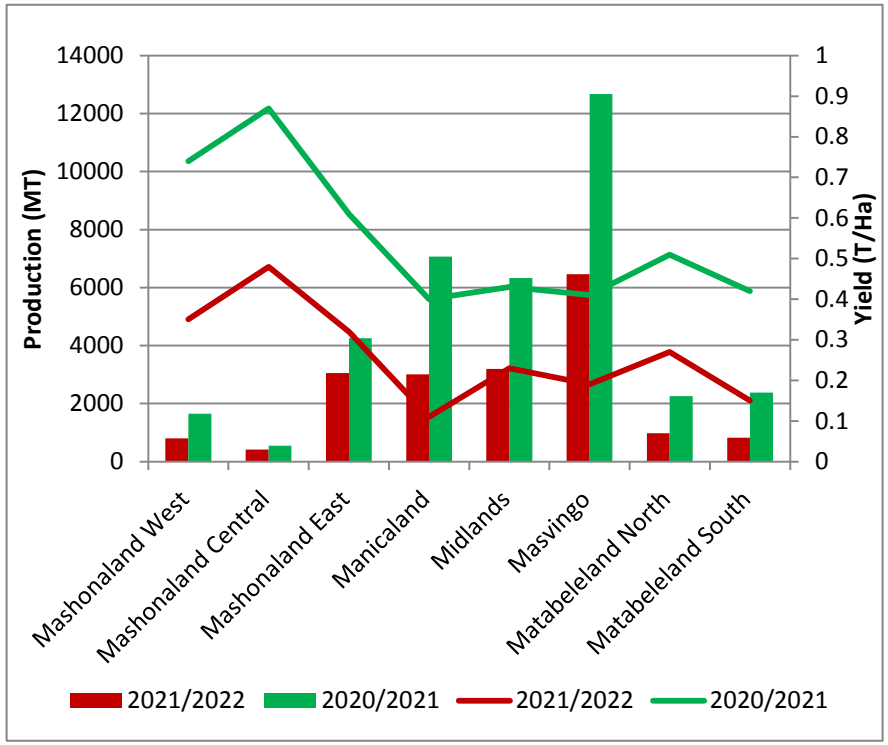
5.6 ROUND NUT

TABLE 17: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	2 259	0.35	800	2 228	0.74	1 655
Mashonaland Central	851	0.48	410	632	0.87	547
Mashonaland East	9 515	0.32	3 047	6 957	0.61	4 250
Manicaland	26 800	0.11	3 006	17 566	0.40	7 069
Midlands	13 995	0.23	3 196	14 882	0.43	6 327
Masvingo	34 757	0.19	6 462	31 031	0.41	12 670
Matabeleland North	3 567	0.27	976	4 427	0.51	2 258
Matabeleland South	5 345	0.15	821	5 618	0.42	2 379
Total	**97 089**	**0.19**	**18 718**	**83 342**	**0.82**	**37 156**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 13: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated roundnut production decreased by **50%** from **37 156Mt** in the **2020/2021** season to **18 718Mt** in the **2021/2022** season.

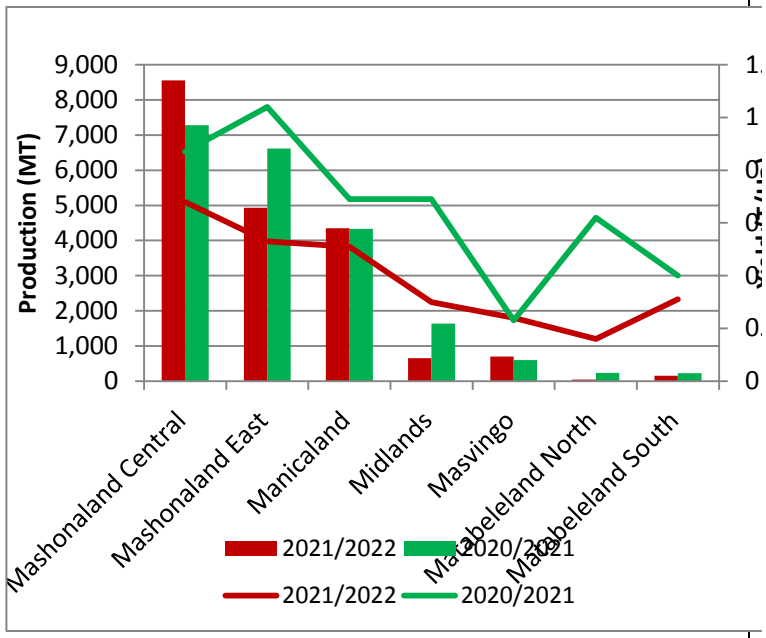
5.7 SUGAR BEANS

TABLE 18: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (Mt)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (Mt)
Mashonaland West	7 346	0.82	6 012	8 378	1.16	9 709
Mashonaland Central	12 495	0.68	8 554	8 377	0.87	7 278
Mashonaland East	9 377	0.53	4 929	6 383	1.04	6 615
Manicaland	8 492	0.51	4 345	6 286	0.69	4 329
Midlands	2 219	0.30	656	2 358	0.69	1 632
Masvingo	2 869	0.24	696	2 609	0.23	596
Matabeleland North	273	0.16	43	374	0.62	230
Matabeleland South	497	0.31	153	556	0.40	223
Total	**43 568**	**0.58**	**25 388**	**35 322**	**0.87**	**30 613**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 14: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Production decreased by **17%** from **30 613Mt** in the **2020/2021** season to **25 388Mt** in the **2021/2022** season. The yield levels also decreased significantly by **87%** as a result of poor rainfall distribution and prolonged dry spell that occurred during the critical growth stages of the crop.

5.7.1 BIO-FORTIFIED BEANS PRODUCTION

TABLE 19: NUA45 BEANS PRODUCTION

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	77	0.79	61	289	0.77	223
Mashonaland Central	2 600	3.30	8 589	1 835	0.98	1 798
Mashonaland East	147	0.60	88	207	0.43	89
Manicaland	861	0.71	611	1 666	0.89	1 483
Midlands	788	0.32	255	509	0.79	402
Masvingo	671	1.54	1 032	127	0.22	28
Matabeleland North	4	1.25	5	4	0.34	2
Matabeleland South	52	0.67	35			
Total	**5 201**	**2.15**	**11 191**	**4 348**	**0.86**	**3 802**

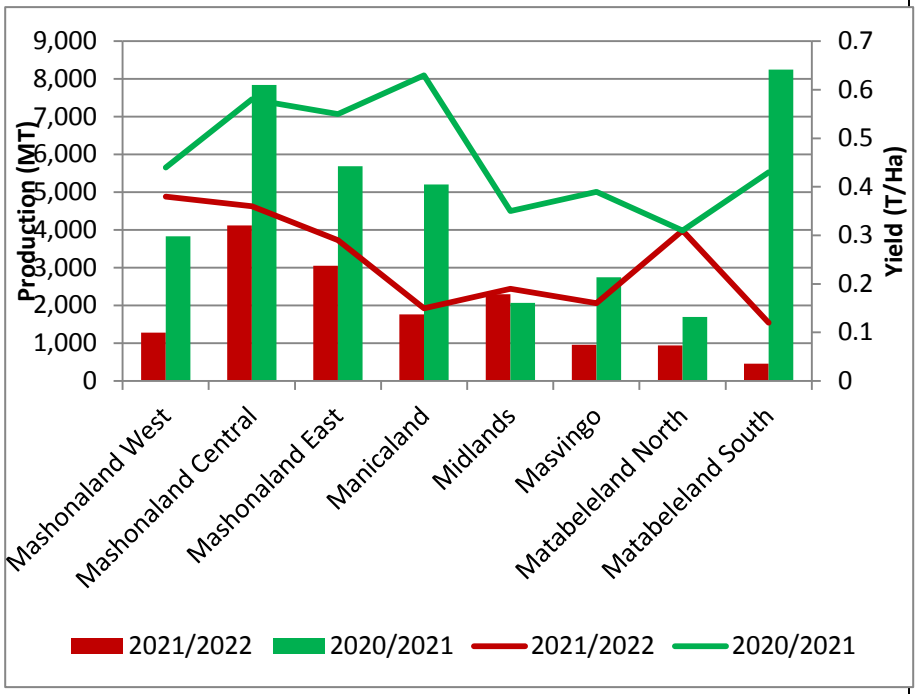
5.8 AFRICAN PEA

TABLE 20: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	3 415	0.38	1 281	8 706	0.44	3 833
Mashonaland Central	11 601	0.36	4 119	14 661	0.58	7 845
Mashonaland East	10 548	0.29	3 056	11 923	0.55	5 686
Manicaland	12 185	0.15	1 767	12 276	0.63	5 208
Midlands	11 986	0.19	2 302	18 367	0.35	2 073
Masvingo	5 918	0.16	957	6 566	0.39	2 746
Matabeleland North	3 033	0.31	946	5182	0.31	1 699
Matabeleland South	3 795	0.12	456	5 468	0.43	8 252
Total	**62 481**	**0.24**	**14 884**	**83 149**	**0.48**	**38 452**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 15: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated African pea production for 2021/2022 season stands at **14 884Mt**, which is a **61%** decrease from **38 452Mt** in the 2020/2021 season.

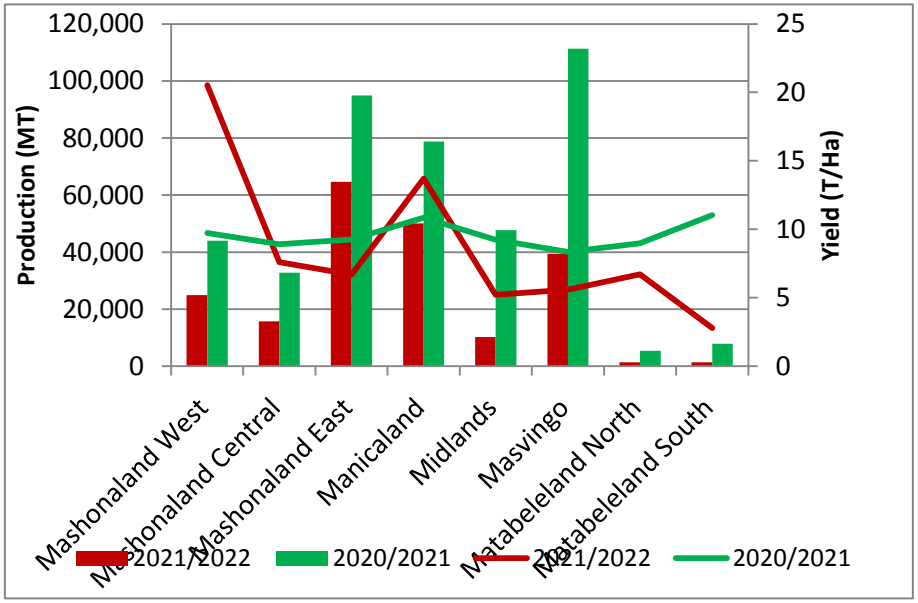
5.9 SWEET POTATO

TABLE 21: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/ha	Mt	Ha	T/ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	1 213	20.53	24 897	4 518	9.73	43 945
Mashonaland Central	2 065	7.60	15 682	3 682	8.90	32 767
Mashonaland East	9 676	6.68	64 607	10 251	9.26	94 935
Manicaland	3 654	13.70	50 072	7 265	10.84	78 717
Midlands	1 954	5.21	10 186	5 165	9.24	47 722
Masvingo	7 060	5.58	39 409	13 319	8.35	111 269
Matabeleland North	196	6.71	1 318	597	8.97	5 356
Matabeleland South	487	2.79	1 358	716	11.04	7 903
Total	**26 306**	**7.89**	**207 529**	**45 513**	**9.29**	**422 613**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 16: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Production decreased sharply by **51%** as a result of decrease in area planted owing to an early cessation of the season or prolonged dry spells at the expected planting period as this is a late crop for most of the farmers.
- Tuber formation and expansion was also affected by an abrupt end of season compromising productivity.

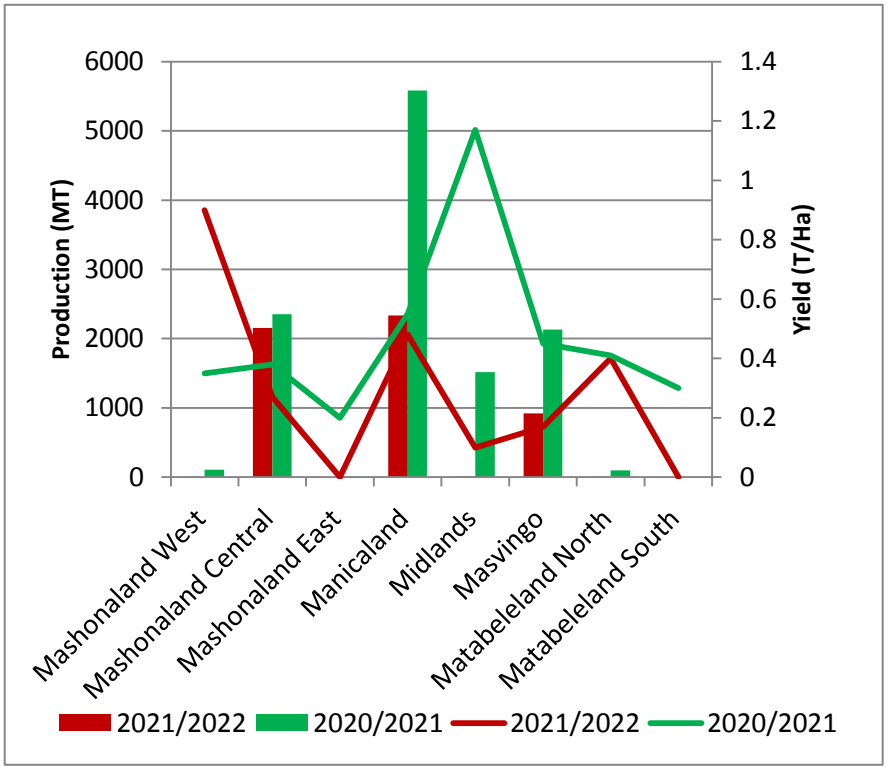
5.10 SESAME

TABLE 22: SESAME PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	0.53	0.90	0.48	312	0.35	109
Mashonaland Central	7 855	0.27	2 156	6 199	0.38	2 351
Mashonaland East	-	-	-	43	0.20	9
Manicaland	4 913	0.48	2 335	10 151	0.55	5 582
Midlands	99	0.10	10	1 299	1.17	1 517
Masvingo	5 534	0.17	920	4 720	0.45	2 133
Matabeleland North	15	0.40	6	240	0.41	99
Matabeleland South	5	-	-	11	0.30	3
Total	**18 422**	**0.29**	**5 427**	**22 974**	**0.51**	**11 802**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 17: SESAME PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Sesame production is estimated at **5 427Mt** which is **54%** decrease compared to **11 802Mt** obtained in 2020/2021 season.
- Production was affected by the early cessation of the rains.

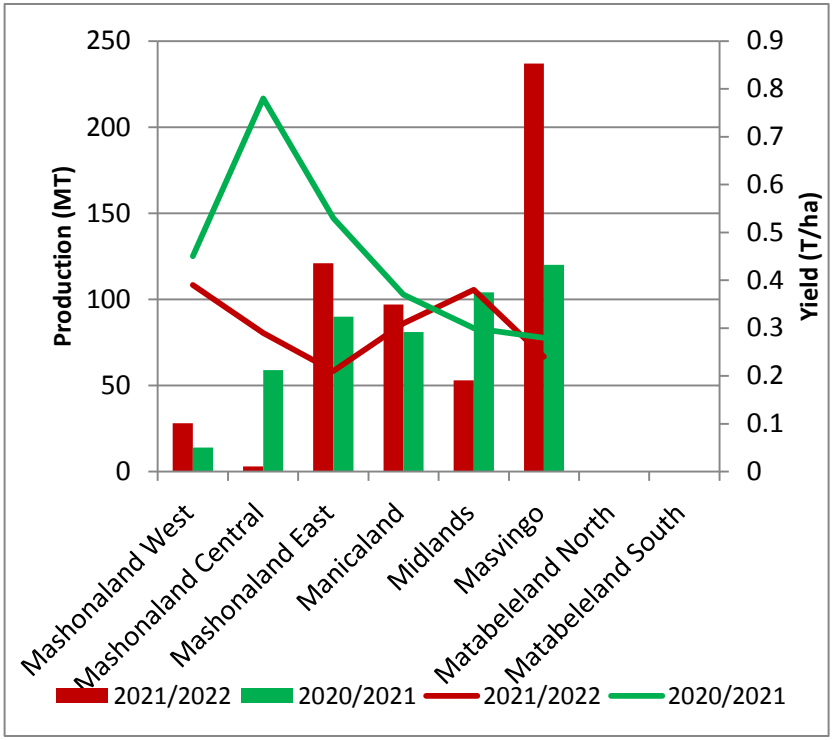
5.11 RICE

TABLE 23: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	72	0.39	28	30	0.45	14
Mashonaland Central	9	0.29	3	76	0.78	59
Mashonaland East	577	0.21	121	170	0.53	90
Manicaland	315	0.31	97	220	0.37	81
Midlands	141	0.38	53	346	0.30	104
Masvingo	994	0.24	237	429	0.28	120
Matabeleland North				26	-	
Matabeleland South				4	-	
Total	**2 108**	**0.26**	**539**	**1 302**	**0.36**	**468**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 18: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- There was a **15%** increase in rice production in the 2021/2022 Season as a result of increased area planted.However, the yield levels decreased by 28% from **0.36** T/Ha in the 2020/2021 season to **0.26 T/Ha** in the 2021/2022 season as a result of poor rainfall distribution in the major producing areas.

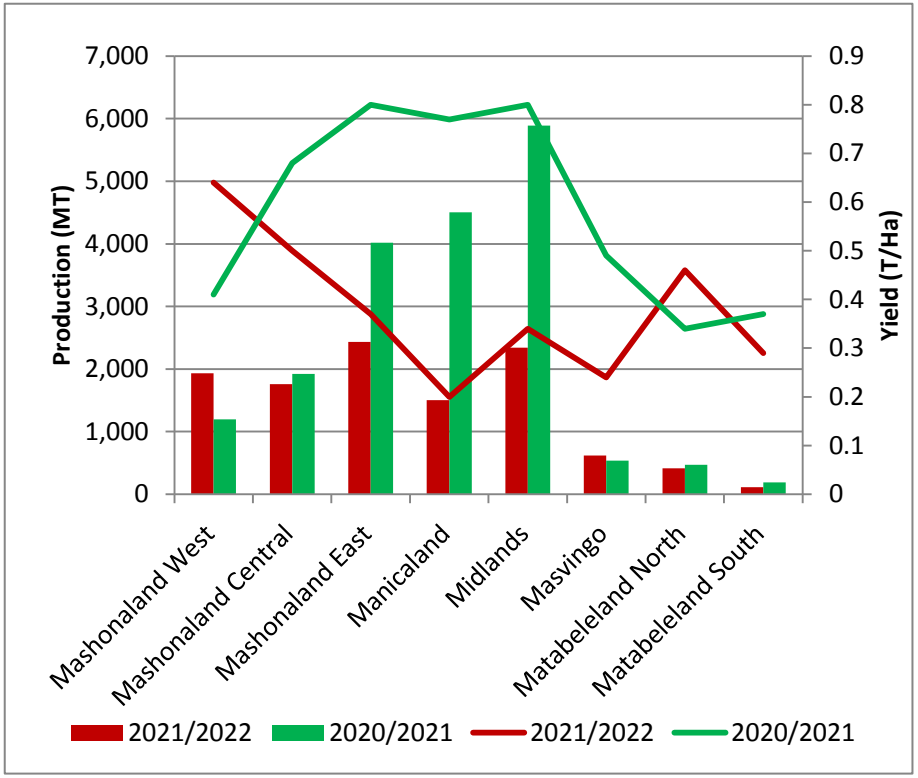
5.12 SUNFLOWER

TABLE 24: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	2 998	0.64	1 930	2 893	0.41	1 196
Mashonaland Central	3 487	0.50	1 760	2 825	0.68	1 921
Mashonaland East	6 671	0.37	2 435	5 037	0.80	4 018
Manicaland	7 571	0.20	1 504	5 836	0.77	4 505
Midlands	6 862	0.34	2 343	7 402	0.80	5 892
Masvingo	2 632	0.24	620	1 090	0.49	536
Matabeleland North	899	0.46	415	1 379	0.34	469
Matabeleland South	382	0.29	110	503	0.37	186
Total	**31 502**	**0.35**	**11 117**	**26 965**	**0.53**	**14 198**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 19: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- There was a **22%** decrease in sunflower production from **14 198Mt** in the 2020/2021 to **11 117MT** in the 2021/2022.
- The crop was planted late across the country and faced the detrimental effects of an early cessation of the season

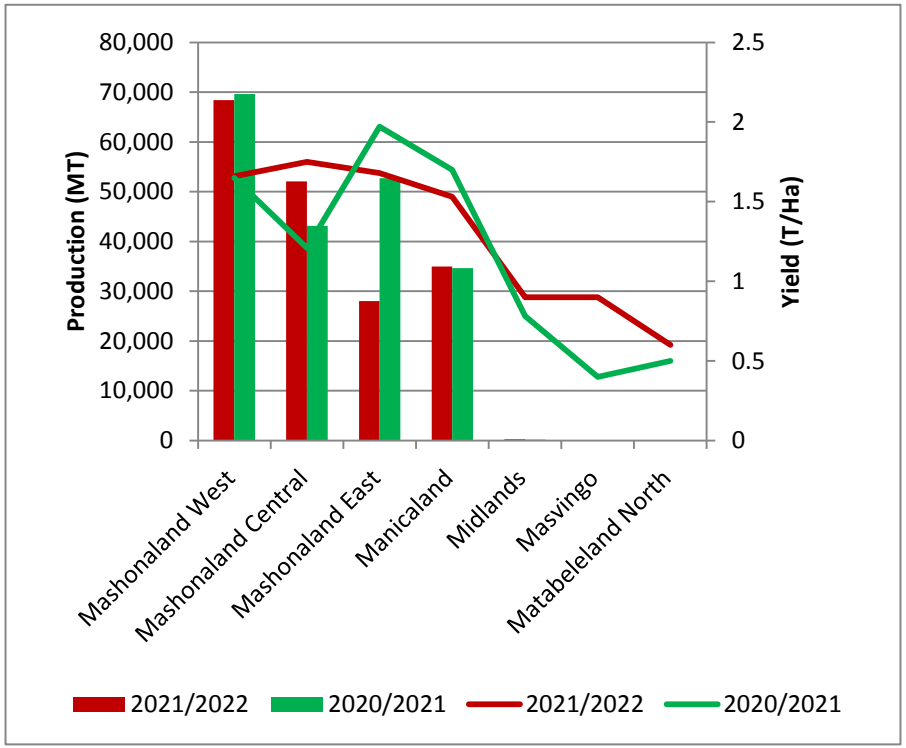
5.13 TOBACCO

TABLE 25: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	41 225	1,66	68 434	42 201	1.65	69 632
Mashonaland Central	29 769	1,75	52 096	35 645	1.21	43 130
Mashonaland East	16 687	1,68	28 034	26 759	1.97	52 715
Manicaland	22 831	1,53	34 931	20 360	1.70	34 612
Midlands	225	0,90	203	186	0.78	145
Masvingo	27	0,90	24	24	0.40	10
Matabelelend North	6	0,60	4	2	0.50	1
Total	**110 770**	**1.66**	**183 725**	**125 176**	**1.60**	**200 245**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. all figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 20: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Tobacco production is expected to decrease by **8%** from **200 245**Mt produced last year to **183 725Mt** in the current season.

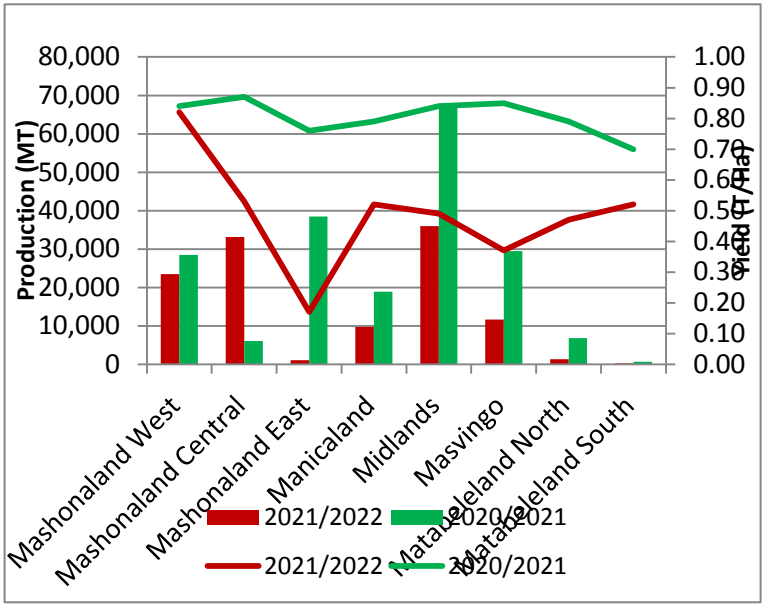
5.14 COTTON

TABLE 26: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	28 490	0.82	23 466	33 759	0.84	28 469
Mashonaland Central	62 361	0.53	33 172	7 010	0.87	6 067
Mashonaland East	6 189	0.17	1 033	50 329	0.76	38 492
Manicaland	18 897	0.52	9 741	23 969	0.79	18 867
Midlands	72 686	0.49	35 930	80 233	0.84	67 180
Masvingo	31 626	0.37	11 672	34 710	0.85	29 441
Matabeleland North	2 761	0.47	1 305	8 688	0.79	6 832
Matabeleland South	391	0.52	203	922	0.70	642
Total	**223 283**	**0.52**	**116 521**	**239 619**	**0.81**	**195 991**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 21: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Cotton production is estimated at **116 521Mt** which is a 41**%** decrease compared to **195 991Mt** in 2020/21 season.
- The decrease is a result of late planting owing to the late season onset as well as prolonged dry spells during the critical development stages of the crop in most areas.

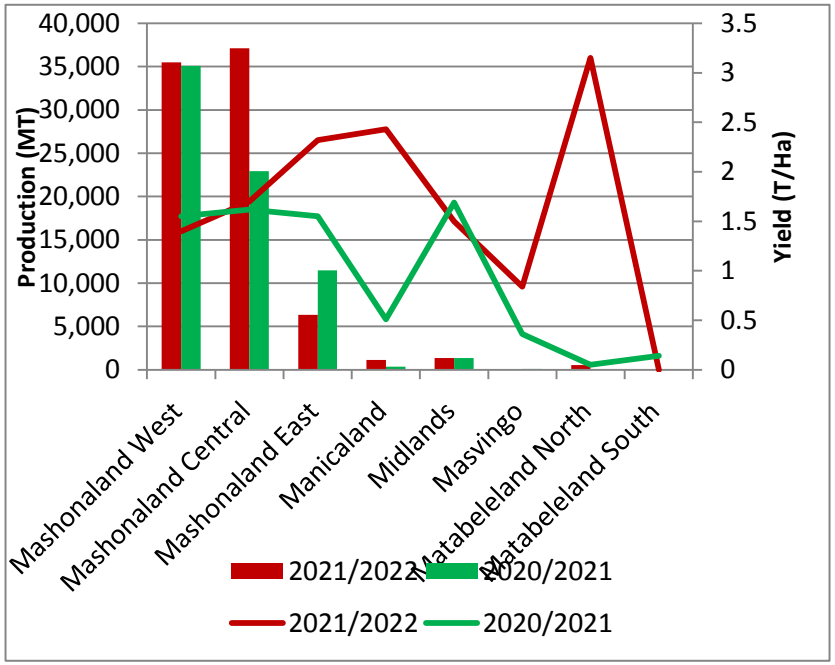
5.15 SOYABEAN

TABLE 27: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Ha	T/Ha	Mt	Ha	T/Ha	Mt
Mashonaland West	25 274	1.40	35 500	22 586	1.55	35 070
Mashonaland Central	21 874	1.70	37 115	14 159	1.62	22 917
Mashonaland East	2 734	2.32	6 340	7 413	1.55	11 467
Manicaland	460	2.43	1 118	702	0.1	357
Midlands	909	1.50	1 367	809	1.69	1 367
Masvingo	35	0.84	30	237	0.36	86
Matabeleland North	177	3.15	558	87	0.05	4
Matabeleland South	25	-	-	165	0.14	23
Total	**51 488**	**1.59**	**82 028**	**46 158**	1.54	**71 290**

NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 22: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Soyabean production increased by **15%** from **71 290MT** in the 2020/2021 season to **82 028MT** in the 2021/2022 agriculture season.
- This is against a national requirement of **240 000Mt** per year

6 HORTICULTURE

6.1 PERENNIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

TABLE 28: PERRENIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2021/22	2020/21	%	2021/22	2020/21	%	2021/22	2020/21	%
Tea	5 951	7 462	-20	4,2	5,1	-18	24 994	38 056	-34
Coffee	681	676	0,7	1,1	0.9	22	681	608	12
Orange	4 124	4 006	3	41	39	5,1	169 084	156 234	8,2
Lemon	1 691	1 665	2	40	40	0	67 640	66 600	1,6
Banana	7 921	7 844	1	38	38	0	300 998	298 072	1
Apples	214	192	11	22	21	4,8	4 708	4 032	17
Peaches and Nectarines	347	324	7	25	23	9	8 675	7 452	16,4
Macadamia	9 720	9 674	0,5	5	6	-13	52 488	58 044	-10
Avocado	2 294	2 120	8	42	44	-5	96 348	93 280	3
Mango	4 957	4 391	12	26	27	-4	128 882	118 557	9
Sugar cane	74 684	74 513	0,2	81	79	3	6 049 404	5 886 527	3
Blueberry	328	285	15	6	4	50	1968	1 140	73
Pecan Nut	748	550	36	0,5	0,15	233	374	83,5	345

- There is general increase in area under plantation crops. However, the juvenile period for perennial crops can last up to 4 – 5 years therefore an increase in area does not necessarily translate to an increase in production.
- There is a general increase in production under plantation crops with the exception of Tea and Macadamia.
- Tea production has significantly declined by **34%** as most plantations are being neglected, especially in the smallholder sector, due to low viability attributed to the depressed market prices on the international market.
- Macadamia production declined by **10%** as fruit set was negatively affected by low rainfall experienced from October to December because of the late start of the season. In most Macadamia producing districts in Manicaland, the season started mid-December.
- Emerging crops such a pecan nuts and blueberries are increasing in production, with **345%** and **73%** respectively, across all provinces as there is an increase in the number of bearing trees.
- Estimated apple production increased by **17%** as some of the newly established orchards are now at their peak production phase.
- Sugarcane production increased by **3%** however average yields in the newly resettled farms still remains low (**Averaging 65t/ha**) compared to the commercial sector (**Averaging 120t/ha**).

TABLE 29: IRISH CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2022/21	2020/21	%	2022/21	2020/21	%	2022/21	2020/21	%
Irish Potato	23 241	21 327	9	23	21	10	534 543	447 867	19

- Potato production increased by **19%** owing to better production management practices.

7 LIVESTOCK

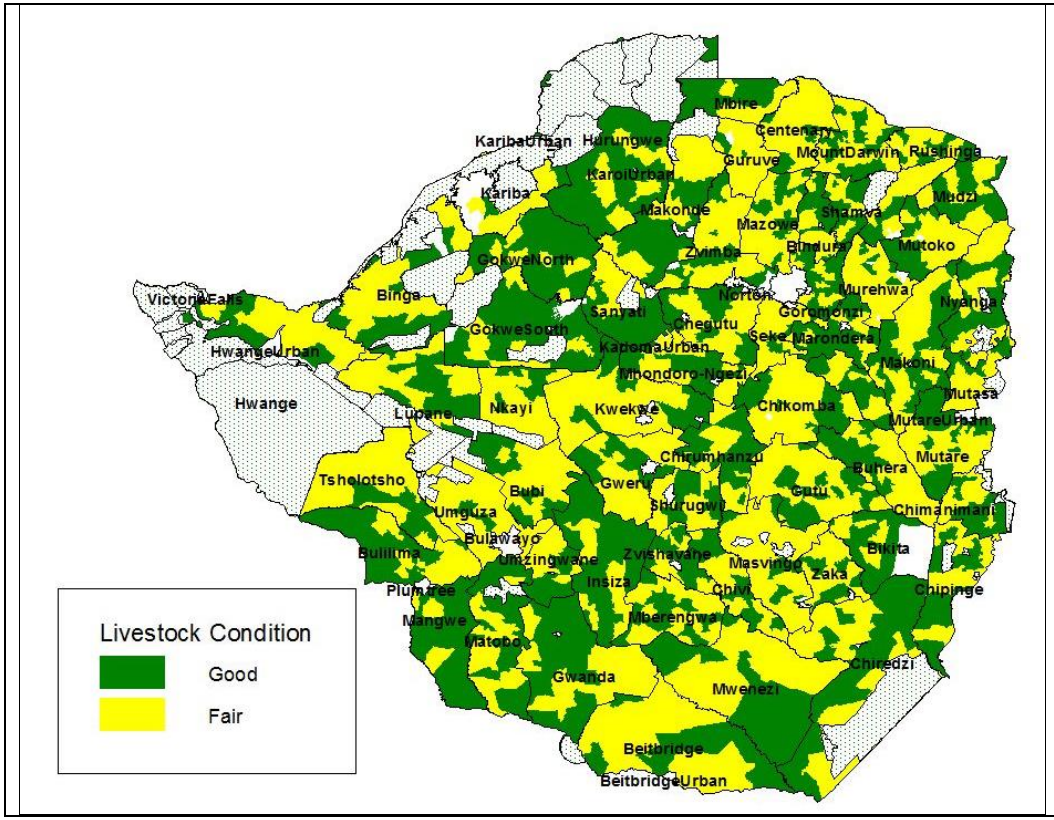
7.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

7.1.1 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Province	TABLE 29: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY SPECIES BY PROVINCE							
	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Mash. West	450 504	495 383	31 425	33 399	403 383	419 319	34 458	37 798
Mash. Central	521 335	512 596	92 607	101 535	396 369	427 171	40 461	45 597
Mash .East	572 154	584 747	26 678	34 781	267 287	351 034	34 342	40 904
Manicaland	615 190	627 899	113 825	96 184	548 414	570 098	44 026	38 615
Midlands	989 362	944 854	28 532	36 108	567 142	690 038	22 143	51 615
Masvingo	1 019 315	1 009 402	109 648	107 994	656 989	678 833	58 575	59 208
Mat. North	681 045	681 879	57 702	58 559	488 078	452 569	36 740	29 693
Mat. South	629 743	653 223	237 493	241 666	647 045	670 114	7 361	10 905
Total	5 478 648	5 509 983	697 910	710 226	3 974 707	4 259 176	278 106	314 335

LIVESTOCK CONDITION

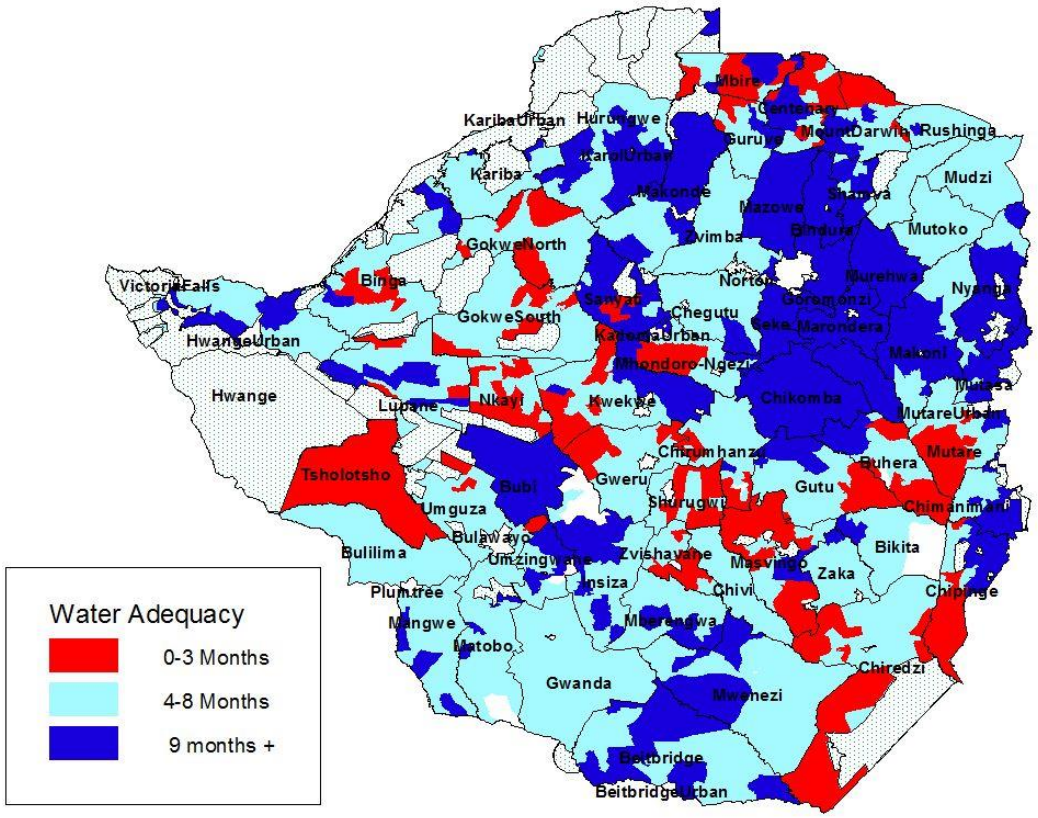
FIGURE 23: LIVESTOCK CONDITION



- Livestock condition is fair to good across the country

7.1.2 WATER AVAILABILITY

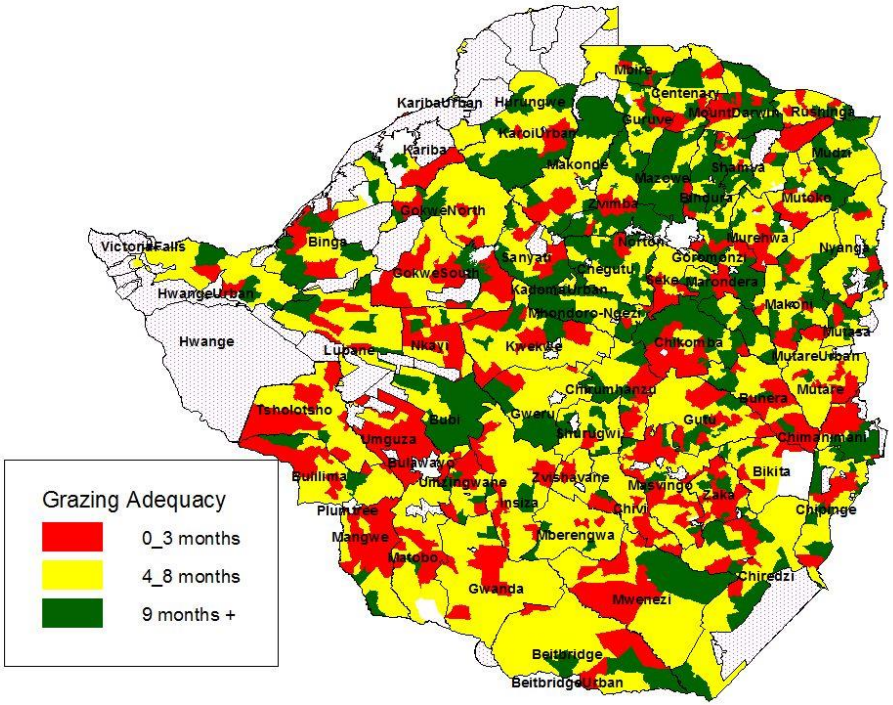
FIGURE 24: WATER AVAILABILITY



- Water for livestock is available mostly for four to eight months.
- However, some wards highlighted in red especially Tsholotsho district are likely to experience water challenges after three months as livestock will begin to trek long distances to perennial water sources such as dams, boreholes and perennial rivers.
- Most of the rivers and water bodies are heavily silted across all provinces.

7.1.3 GRAZING CONDITION AND AVAILABILITY

FIGURE 25: GRAZING ADEQUACY



- The grazing condition is fair to good across all provinces
- Available grazing is expected to last 4 - 8 months.
- Generally, communal areas will have shortage of grazing due to over-stocking and generally poor quality
- Whilst grazing may be adequate in some place, it is dominated by unpalatable grass species
- There has been an increase in invader species especially in communal area grazing due to poor veld management

7.1.4 PASTURE PRODUCTION

7.1.4.1 PASTURE LEGUME PROGRAMME

TABLE 30: PASTURE SEED AND HAY PRODUCTION ESTIMATES BY PROVINCE

Province	VELVET BEAN			LAB-LAB			SUNHEMP		
	Area(Ha)	Production (Mt)		Area(Ha)	Production (Mt)		Area(Ha)	Production (Mt)	
		Seed	Hay		Hay	Seed		Hay	Seed
Mashonaland West	100	2	2	0	0	0	55	1	1
Mashonaland Central	140	112	169	0	0	0	2	3	3
Mashonaland East	191	153	478	180	144	228	152	91	215
Manicaland	38	22	25	59	375	413	21	6	9
Midlands	46	5	6	5	1	3	3	5	7
Masvingo	89	45	72	0	0	0	10	6	5
Matabeleland North	185	9	200	695	9	416	254	20	127
Matabeleland South	97	5	290	818	41	2 454	252	5	504
TOTAL	**886**	**353**	**1 242**	**1 757**	**570**	**3 514**	**749**	**137**	**871**

- **353Mt** of seed material is estimates to be harvested from Velvet bean, 569Mt from lablab and 287Mt from Sun hemp.

- The seed is expected to be used for the pass-on programme in the 2022/2023 season whilst the hay will be fed to livestock during the dry season.
- Farmers received an incomplete input package with most farmer receiving seed without fertilizer and this has affected production hence the low production estimates. Late input distribution and long dry spells experienced has affected production of the fodder crop.
- Crop planted late in January the crop is in a fair condition and varies from flowering to podding stage. Current wet spell is likely to affected crop stand especially where drainage is poor.

7.1.4.2 SILAGE FOR SMALLHOLDER DAIRY FARMERS

Table 31: Maize and sorghum Silage production

PROVINCE	MAIZE		SORGHUM	
	Area planted (Ha)	Production (T)	Area planted (Ha)	Production (T)
Mashonaland West	140	344		
Mashonaland Central	187	1 122		
Mashonaland East	188	1 504		
Manicaland	518	7 977		
Midlands	220	30		
Masvingo	57	316	38	1.2
Matabeleland North	13	52		
Matabeleland South	52	102		
TOTAL	**1 375**	**11 447**	**38**	**1.2**

- Farmers received silage input package (seed and basal fertilizer) on time for crop establishment, however they faced challenges in receiving top dressing fertilizer
- The silage crop was affected by wet spells in January (which caused leaching of nutrients) and prolonged dry spells and this has resulted in massive reduction in the expected yield
- Seeding rate for maize silage was low i.e., 25kg per hectare instead of 75-80kg/ha.
- Masvingo province had dairy farmers who got sorghum seed for silage for thirty-eight hectares (38ha).

7.1.5 POULTRY PRODUCTION

BROILER PRODUCTION

FIGURE 26: DAY OLD BROILER PRODUCTION 2021

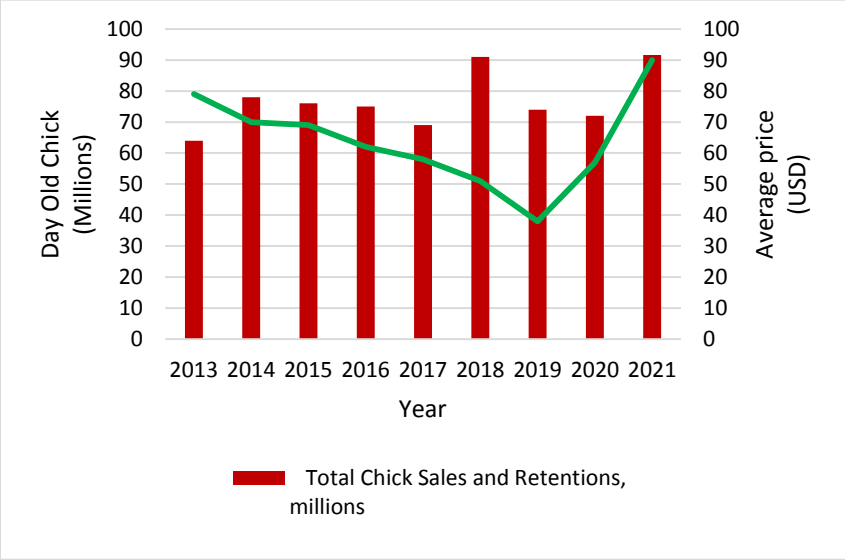
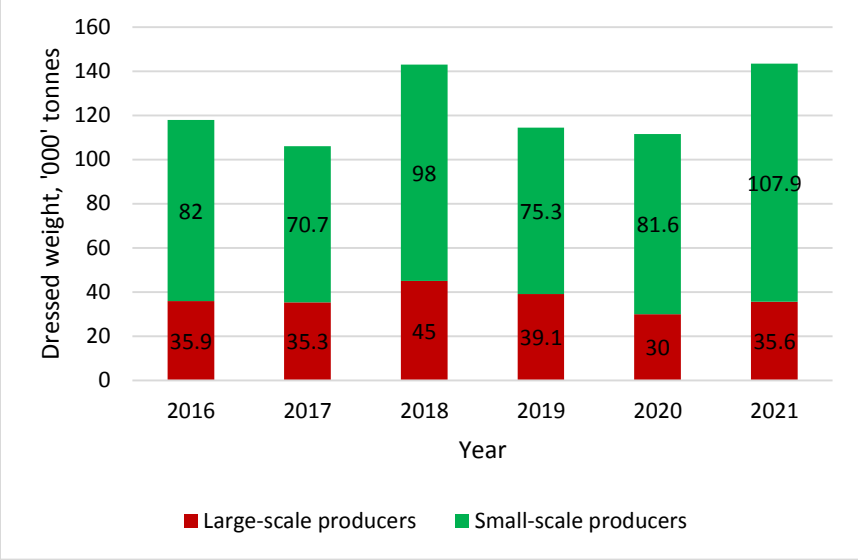


FIGURE 27: BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION 2021



- Overall day-old chick production increased by 28% from 71.4 million in 2020 to 91.6-million-day old chicks in 2021
- Day old chick prices increased by 58% from an average of USD$57.00 per 100 chicks in 2020 to an average of USD$90.00 per 100 chicks in 2021
- Broiler meat production increased by 32% from **111 600Mt** in 2020 to **143 500Mt** in 2021
- Small-scale broiler production continued to dominated production accounting for 75% of the total broiler meat produced, an increase of 2% from previous year's production
- **84 877**-day old chicks were gassed in 2021 as a result of demand challenges due to Covid 19 restrictions

TABLE EGG PRODUCTION

FIGURE 28: Layer Day old Chick production trend 2016 - 2021

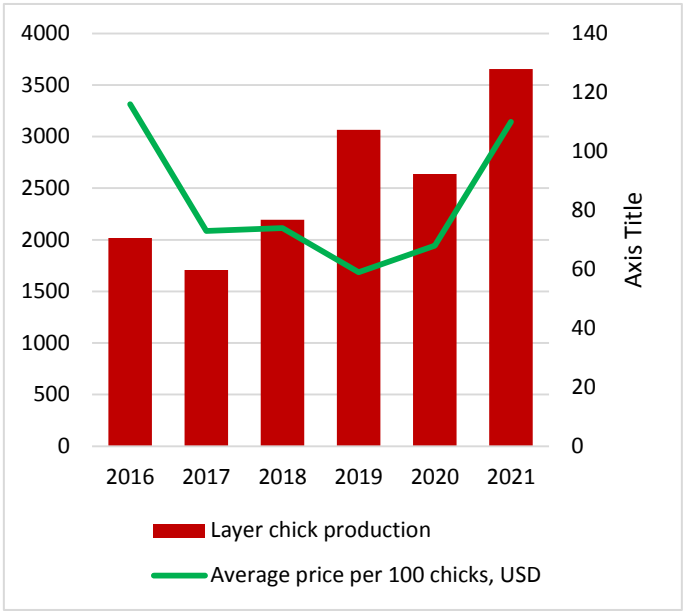
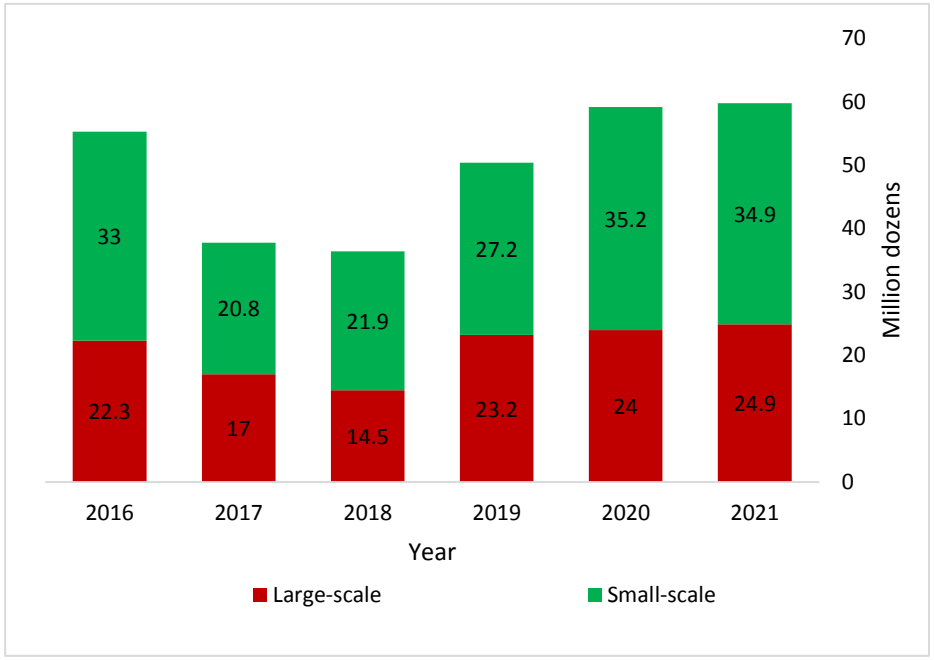


FIGURE 29: Table egg production trends 2016- 2021



- There has been a 39% increase for layer day old chick production increasing from 2 637 000 chicks to 2020 compared to 3 654 in 2021
- The average prices for 100-day old chicks increased by 15% from USD$68.00 in 2020 to USD$110.00 in 2020
- Table egg production recorded a marginal increase of 1% from 59.3 in 2020 to 59.7 in 2021
- Small-scale table eggs production accounted for about 58% of the total table egg production, 1% decrease from previous year

Rural poultry

- Rural Poultry in Zimbabwe averages around 40 million. The indigenous breed is non-descript and are usually described by their physical appearance.
- There has been an increased interest of dual purpose breeds especially in urban and peri-urban areas for intensive production. These include **Boschveld, Sasso, Koekoe and Austrolop.**

7.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

7.2.1 BULLING RATIO

TABLE 32: BULLING RATIOS BY FARMING SECTOR

Season	LSCF	A2	SSCF	A1	OR	CA
2019/20	17	14	12	10	12	9
2020/21	21	14	11	10	12	9
2021/22	23	18	15	16	16	16

- The national bulling ratio ranges between 1:15 in small scale farming sector to 1:23 in the large-scale farming sector against a national target of 1:20-25
- As a management measure, excess bull calves need to be converted to steers or draft power.

7.2.2 CALVING RATES

Table 33: CALVING RATES BY SECTOR BY PROVINCE

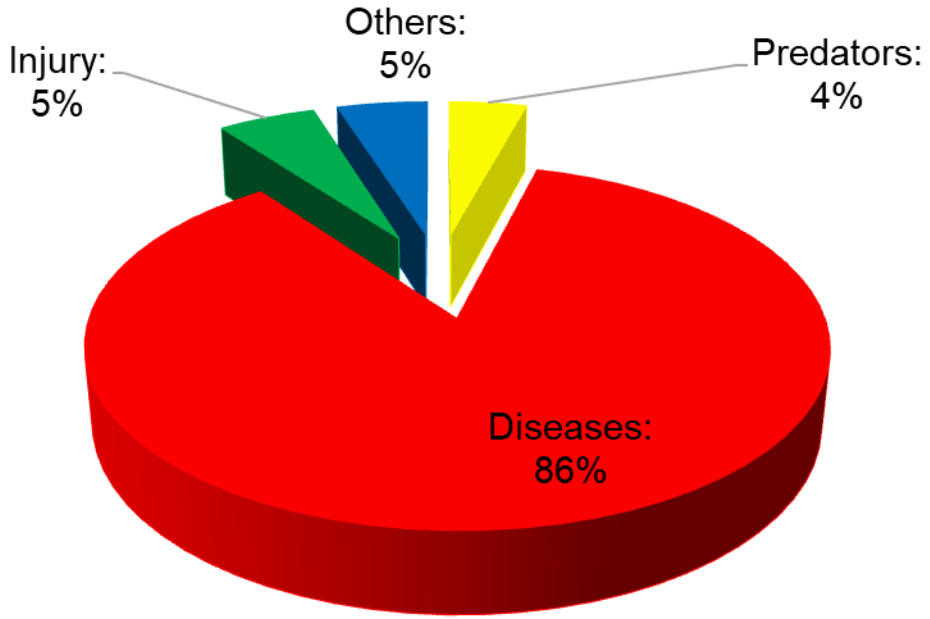
Province	Calving Rates (%)					
	LSCF	**A2**	**A1**	**SSCF**	**OR**	**CA**
Mashonaland West	64	46	44	44	48	48
Mashonaland Central	41	38	32	38	31	29
Mashonaland East	55	48	40	44	32	30
Manicaland	47	44	33	43	36	36
Midlands	46	45	35	48	34	30
Masvingo	40	40	32	38	31	28
Matabeleland North	48	47	45	43	34	38
Matabeleland South	39	50	38	44	42	40
National Average	**48**	**45**	**37**	**43**	**36**	**35**

- The national average calving rates remain very low ranging from 35% in communal areas to 48% in large scale commercial farming sector, against a national target of above 60%.
- The low calving rates are attributed to poor nutrition and poor-quality bulls as well as poor management practices such as farmers not following the dosing calendar
- Penning also presents challenges for breeding to those farmers who do not own bulls in the smallholder sector.
- Multiple use of cows as draft power affects conception
- The calving rate remains low despite the high number of bulls.
- Most dry cows are not cycling as a result of poor nutrition and multiple uses such as draft power and milking for household use.

7.2.3 CATTLE MORTALITY

7.2.3.1 PROPORTION OF CATTLE MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH

FIGURE 30: PROPORTION OF CATTLE MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH



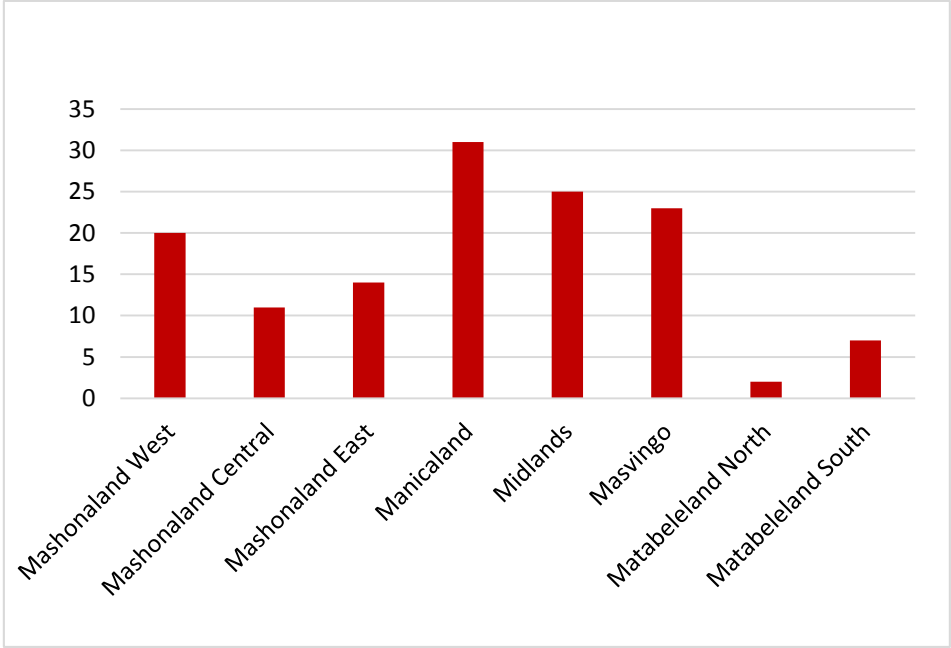
- The national cattle mortality decreased from 11% in 2020 to 9% in 2021
- Diseases were the major cause of cattle mortality. No drought related deaths were recorded in 2021
- Tick borne diseases were the major cause of mortalities contributing 55% of overall mortality from the sampled households

7.2.3.2 CALF MORTALITY BY PROVINCE

TABLE 34: CALF MORTALITY BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	MORTALITY (%)
Mashonaland West	5
Mashonaland Central	11
Mashonaland East	14
Manicaland	31
Midlands	25
Masvingo	23
Matabeleland North	2
Matabeleland South	7

FIGURE 31: CALF MORTALITY BY PROVINCE



- Calf mortality across provinces ranges from 2% to 31% which is against the recommended 2%.
- Reason being poor calf management, predation, housing and nutrition
- Human competing with calf for milk

7.2.4 BEEF CATTLE OFFTAKE

TABLE 35: CATTLE OFFTAKE BY FARMING SECTOR

Farming Sector	Off-take (%)	
	2021	2020
LSCF	12	10
A2	12	12
A1	9	8
SSCA	8	7
OR	6	6
CA	7	5
National Average	10	9

- National average beef cattle off-take was 9% in 2020 and slightly increased to 10% in 2021.
- The marginal increase in off-take was attributed to fear of losses due to the infamous January disease, socio- economic factors such as school fees hikes and cattle sold in hard currency
- Farmers were also encouraged to go into value addition e.g., pen feeding
- Highest off-take of **12%** was reported in A2 and LSCF sector whilst the lowest of **7%** was reported in the Communal areas against an expected **15%.**

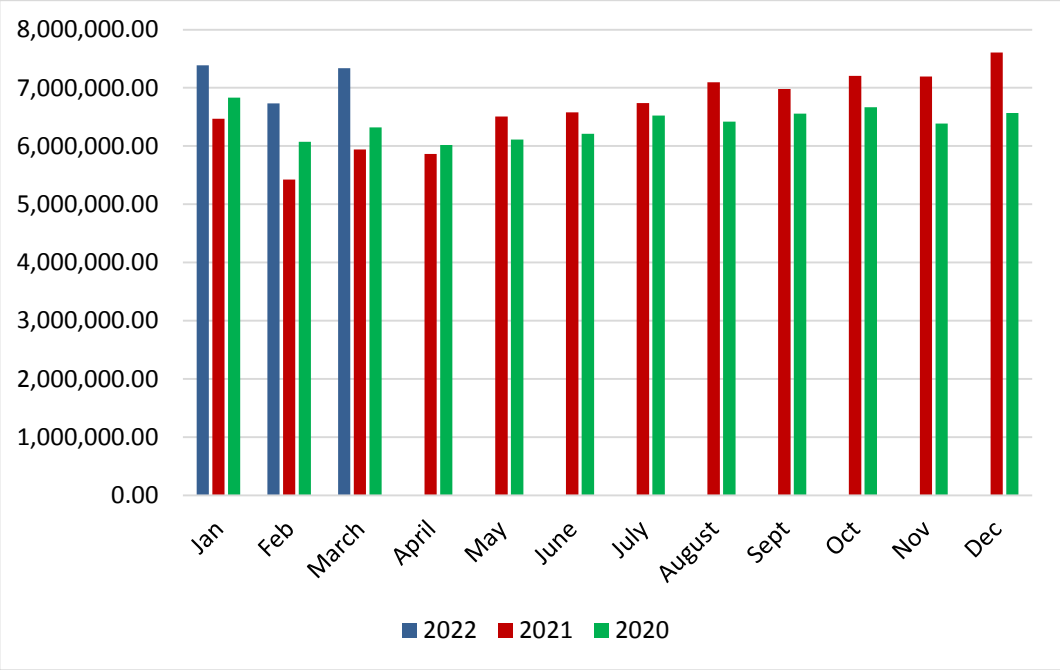
7.2.5 DAIRY

7.2.5.1 MILK PRODUCTION

TABLE 36: MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION (DELIVERED TO PROCESSORS) 2020 - 2022

	Year			Percentage change	
Month	2020	2021	2022	2020/2021	2021/2022
January	6 833 594	6 469 310	7 389 232	-5	14
February	6 072 670	5 423 901	6 732 419	-11	24
March	6 322 129	5 939 880	7 337 288	-6	24
April	6 018 454	5 864 051		-3	
May	6 112 843	6 508 773		6	
June	6 209 711	6 580 821		6	
July	6 526 207	6 738 231		3	
August	6 420 324	7 095 767		11	
September	6 559 158	6 980 277		6	
October	6 666 303	7 204 258		8	
November	6 385 168	7 193 784		13	
December	6 568 593	7 606 499		16	
Total	**76 695 156**	**79 607 573**		**4**	

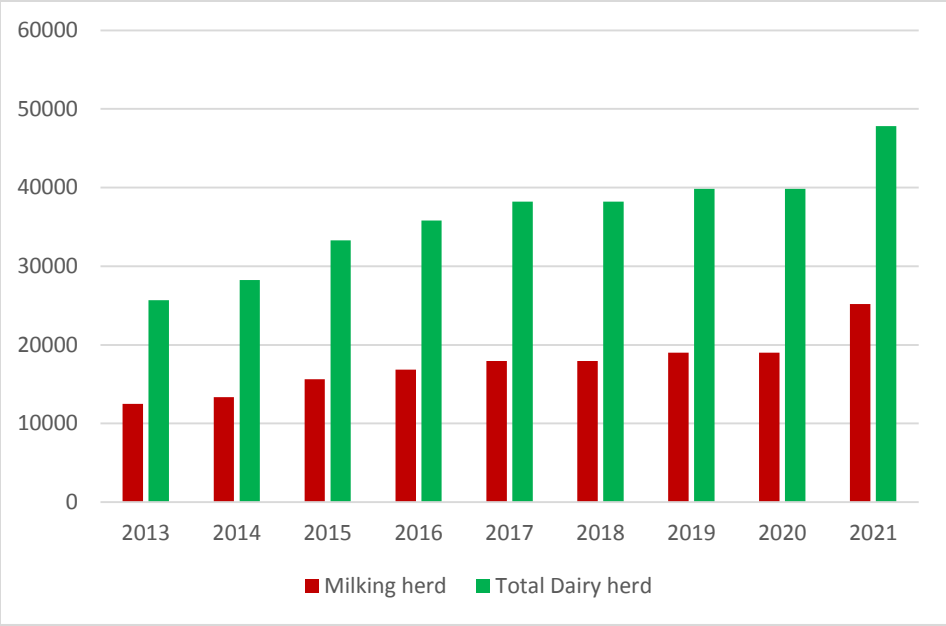
FIGURE 32: MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS 2019 – 2022



- Total milk production increased by 4%, from **76 695 156 litres** in 2021 to **79 607 573 litres** in 2022.
- First quarter production in 2022 increased by 20% from **17 833 091 litres** in 2021 to **21 458 939 litres**
- The current production levels are still short of the **130 million litres** for national requirement.

7.2.5.2 DAIRY HERD STATISTICS 2013 – 2021

FIGURE 33: DAIRY NUMBERS



- The national dairy herd increased by 20% from 39 856 in 2020 to 47 825 in 2021
- The increase is attributed improved production at farm level and heifer imports through the ZAGP programme
- The milking herd increased by 33% from **19 000 cows** in 2020 to **25 212 cows** in 2021

7.2.6 Lambing and Kidding Rate

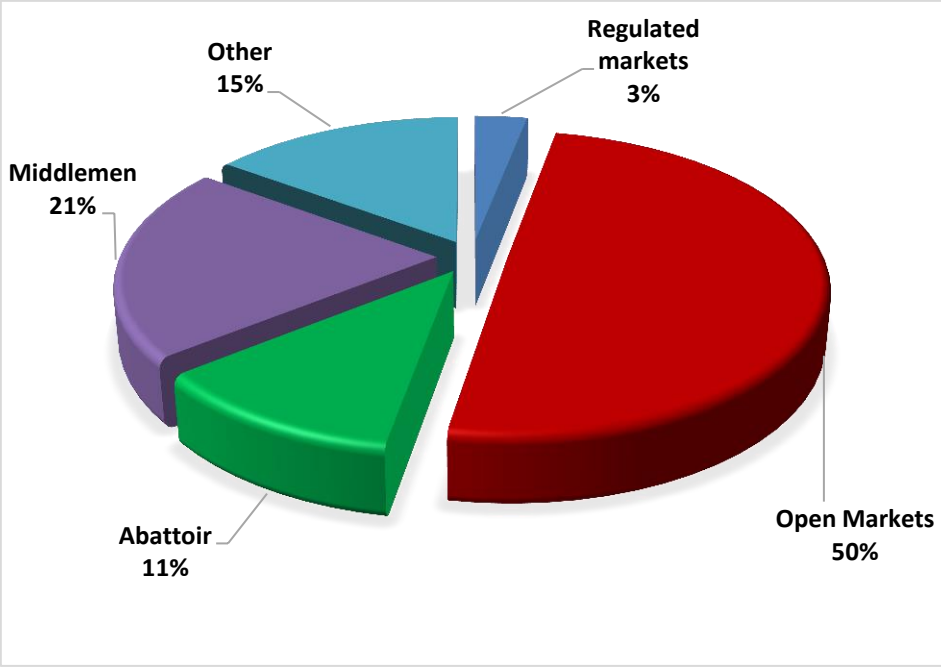
- Kidding and lambing rate is increased by 1% to 89% and 68% respectively compared to 88% and 66% in 2020.
- The kidding and lambing rates are lower than a national target of 120% and this is attributed to poor nutrition, tethering and poor breeding management.

7.3 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

7.1.1 CATTLE MARKETING

7.1.1.1 CATTLE SALES BY MARKET TYPE

FIGURE 34: PROPORTION OF CATTLE SALES BY MARKET TYPE



- Most cattle were sold through the open market and middlemen which accounted for 50% and 21% respectively.
- Open market and middlemen were the main convenient methods and less costly
- Regulated market sales were low due to restricted gatherings of people (Covid 19) and animal movements due to theileriosis
- Most communal cattle sales were done in Masvingo and Matabeleland provinces

7.1.2 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 35: 2021 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS

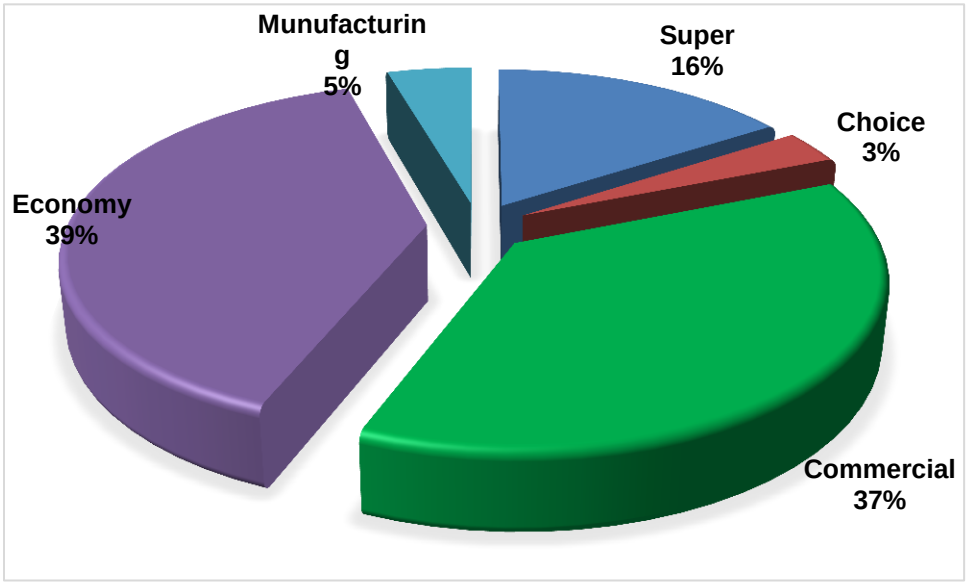
Month	Slaughter statistics through Abattoirs			Adjustment Factor*	Slaughters at abattoirs plus informal slaughters	
	Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)	Aver. weight (kg)		Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)
Jan	18 410	3 011 386	164	1.3	23 933	3 914 802
Feb	19 559	3297 162	169	1.3	25 427	4 286 310
Marc	24 960	4 379 176	175	1.3	32 448	5 692 929
April	22 979	4 217 548	184	1.3	29 873	5 482 812
May	24 753	4 194 652	169	1.3	32 179	5 453 047
June	24 967	4 048 558	162	1.3	32 457	5 263 125
July	25 723	4 157 134	162	1.3	33 440	5 404 275
Aug	25 763	3 334 862	129	1.3	33 492	4 335 321
Sept	27 960	4 888 243	175	1.3	36 348	6 354 715
Oct	27 134	4 896 533	180	1.3	35 274	6 365 492
Nov	27 388	4 918 634	180	1.3	35 604	6 394 225
Dec	28 646	4 651 177	162	1.3	37 240	6 046 530
Total	**298 242**	**49 995 064**	**168**	**1.3**	**387 715**	**64 993 584**

Adjustment factor*: For every 1 beef cattle slaughtered in abattoirs, overall slaughters were 1.3 beef cattle

- There was a general increase in the number of cattle slaughtered from January to December as shown by the cattle slaughter trend in figure 35.
- The positive trend can be attributed to panic sales by producers due to the effects of diseases especially Theileriosis (January Disease)
- The beef carcass weight increased from an average of **154kg** in 2020 to **168kg** in against the target of 220 kg. This is as result of the semi-commercial beef cattle production systems by farmers.
- Use of improved natural and artificial breeding systems, improved livestock nutrition and good animal husbandry practices will improve beef cattle production
- Overall beef production increased by 30% from **50 000MT** in **2020** to **65 000MT** in **2021 against n**ational beef requirement is **90 000Mt**. There is need to up-scale cattle formal marketing system following the demise of CSC in the smallholder sector as farmers are not getting value of their cattle.

7.1.3 BEEF CARCACASS GRADE

FIGURE 36: BEEF CARCASS GRADES



- Economy and commercial beef dominated carcass grades in 2021 accounting for **39%** and **37%** respectively
- Super grade accounted for **16%** of all beef cattle slaughtered

7.1.4 LIVESTOCK COMMODITY PRICES

TABLE 37: LIVESTOCK PRICES

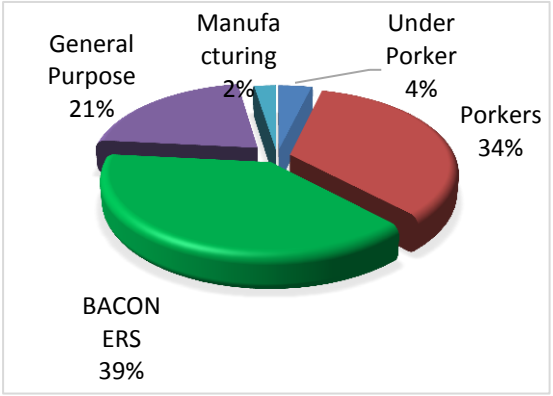
Livestock species	Price (USD)
Beef cattle	350
Dairy cattle	2 000
Goats	25
Sheep	50
Broilers	6
Indigenous chickens	5
Pigs	250
Table eggs	3.50/crate
There is need to up-scale the development of cattle, goat, sheep and rural poultry formal livestock marketing system in the smallholder sector as livestock farmers are not getting a fair value of their products. The development of the marketing system will improve rural farm incomes as the current commodity prices above are low, protein levels and general household rural livelihoods.	

7.1.5 PIG SLAUGHTERS

FIGURE 37: 2021 PIG SLAUGHTERS

Month	Slaughter statistics through Abattoirs			Adjustment Factor *	Slaughters at abattoirs plus informal slaughters	
	Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)	Average carcass weight (kg)		Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)
Jan	12 348	863 251	70	1.23	15 188	1061798
Feb	14 338	1 071 191	75	1.23	17 636	1 317 565
Marc	19 117	1 647 791	86	1.23	23 514	2 026 783
April	14 772	1 056 782	72	1.23	18 170	1 299 842
May	14 815	1 064 119	72	1.23	18 222	1 308 867
June	17 738	1 135 865	64	1.23	21 818	1 397 114
July	16 086	1 179 752	73	1.23	19 786	1 451 095
Aug	15 528	1 164 555	75	1.23	19 099	1 432 402
Sept	18 820	1 417 226	75	1.23	23 149	1 743 188
Oct	15 120	1 065 856	70	1.23	18 598	1 311 003
Nov	16 514	1 225 907	74	1.23	20 312	1 507 866
Dec	21 534	1 720 167	80	1.23	26 487	2 115 805
Total	196 730	14 612 462	74	1.23	241 978	17 973 328

FIGURE 38: PIG CARCASS GRADES AT ABATTOIRS



Adjustment factor*: For every 1 pig slaughtered in abattoirs, overall slaughters were 1.23 pigs

- Pig slaughters at abattoirs increased by **21%** from **178 668** pigs in **2020** to **216 403** pigs in **2021**
- Average carcass weight for pigs slaughtered in 2021 was **74 kg.**
- Porkers, baconers and general-purpose pig grades dominated pig slaughters at abattoirs **(34%, 39%** and **21%,** respectively)
- Overall pork production (formal and informal) increased by **25%** from **14 347MT** in 2020 to **17 973MT** against a national target of **22 000MT** by 2025 showing an upward trend.

7.1.6 SMALL RUMINANTS (SHEEP AND GOATS) MARKETING

7.1.6.1 SMALL RUMINANT MARKETS

FIGURE 39: GOAT MARKETS

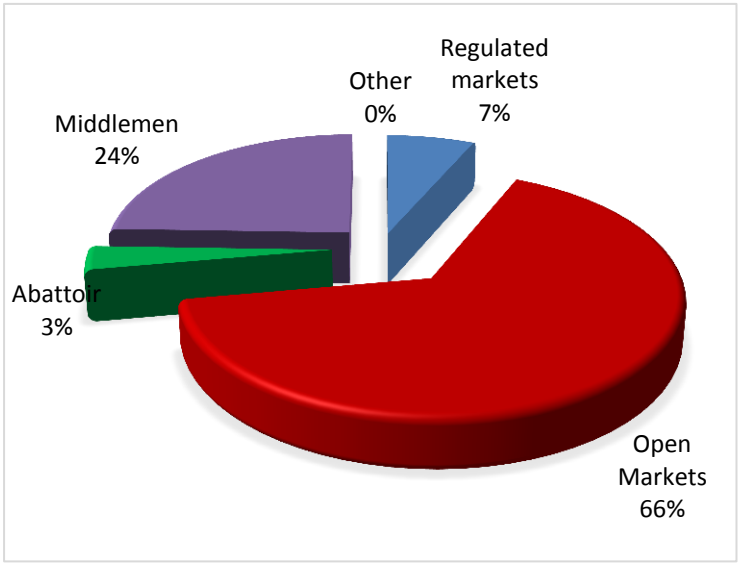
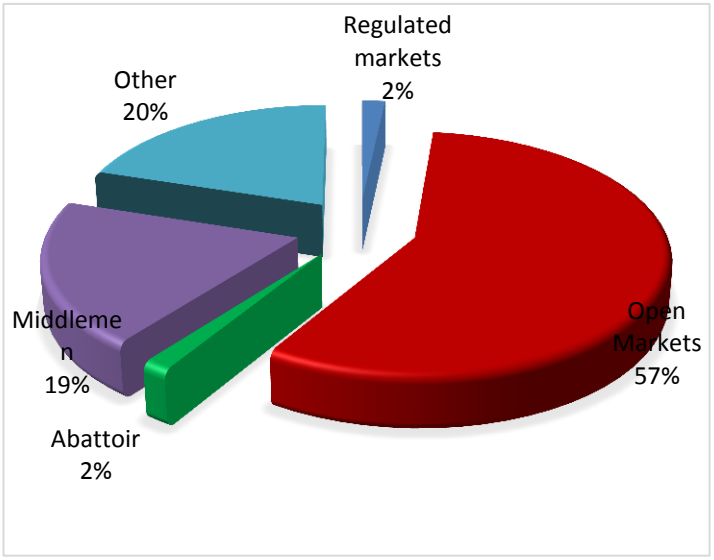


FIGURE 40: SHEEP MARKETS



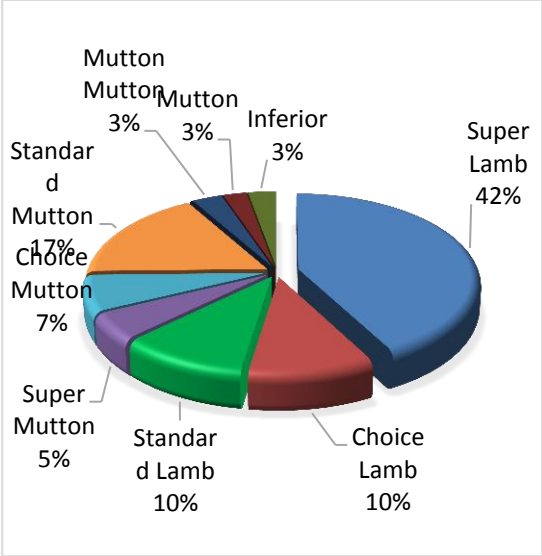
- Open markets account for the bulk of small ruminant sales (**66%** and **57%** of goat and sheep sales respectively) in 2021.

7.1.6.2 SMALL RUMINANT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 41: 2021 MONTHLY SHEEP SLAUGHTERS

Month	Slaughter statistics through Abattoirs			Adjustment Factor*	Slaughters at abattoirs plus informal slaughters	
	Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)	Average carcass weight (kg)		Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)
Jan	249	4646	19	23	5 727	106 858
Feb	185	2475	13	23	4 255	56 914
Marc	325	4442	14	23	7 475	102 166
April	256	4450	17	23	5 888	102 350
May	276	3336	12	23	6 348	76 728
June	151	2558	17	23	3 473	58 834
July	216	3996	19	23	4 968	91 908
Aug	240	5787	24	23	5 520	133 101
Sept	265	5642	21	23	6 095	129 766
Oct	214	2913	14	23	4 922	66 999
Nov	234	5603	24	23	5 382	128 869
Dec	270	2485	9	23	6 210	57 155
Total	2 881	48 333	17	23	66 263	1 111 648

FIGURE 42: MONTHLY SHEEP SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS



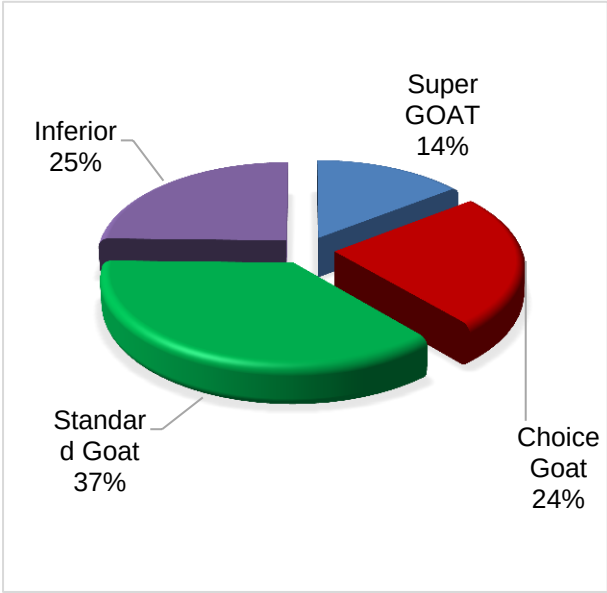
Adjustment factor*: For every 1 sheep slaughtered in abattoirs, overall slaughters were 23 sheep

- There was a 7% increase in sheep slaughtered at abattoirs from **2704** in 2020 to **2 881** in 2021
- Average sheep carcass weight for 2021 was **17kg** against a target of **22kg**
- Mutton production through abattoirs increased from **41.5MT** in 2020 to **48.33MT** in 2021
- Overall mutton production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by 7% from **1 038MT** in 2020 to **1 112MT** 2021 against a national target of **800MT** by 2025.

FIGURE 43: 2021 MONTHLY GOAT SLAUGHTERS

Month	Slaughter statistics through Abattoirs			Adjustment Factor*	Slaughter at abattoirs plus informal slaughters	
	Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)	Average carcass weight (kg)		Carcass numbers	Carcass weights (kg)
Jan	1 429	14 958	10	65	92 885	972 270
Feb	673	8 249	12	65	43 745	536 185
Marc	1 181	12 209	10	65	76 765	793 585
April	675	7 238	11	65	43 875	470 470
May	519	4 187	8	65	33 735	272 155
June	394	6 235	16	65	25 610	405 275
July	816	10 229	13	65	53 040	664 898
Aug	497	5 809	12	65	32 305	377 585
Sept	321	4 200	13	65	20 865	273 000
Oct	627	7 726	12	65	40 755	502 190
Nov	880	11 021	13	65	57 200	716 365
Dec	1 005	13 857	14	65	65 325	900 705
Total	9 017	105 918	12	65	586 105	6 884 683

FIGURE 44: GOAT CARCASS GRADES 2021



Adjustment factor*: For every 1 goat slaughtered in abattoirs, overall slaughters were 65 goats

- Goats slaughtered at abattoirs increased by **2%** from **8 834** in 2020 **to 9 017** in 2021
- The average goat carcass weight at abattoirs was **12 kg** in 2021
- Overall chevon production (formal and informal slaughters) increased by **66%** from **4 136.5MT** in 2020 to **6 885MT** in 2021 against a national target of **10 000MT** by 2025. There is need to up-scale goat formal marketing system in the smallholder sector as livestock farmers are not getting value of their goats.

DONKEYS

Table 38: Distribution of donkeys by province

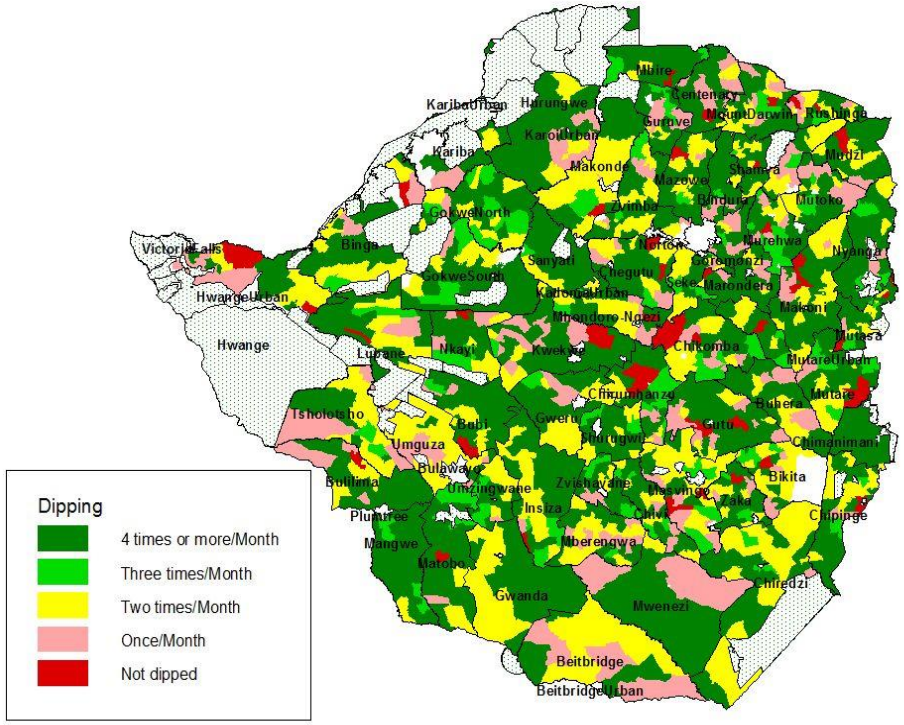
Province	Number
Mash West	14,100
Mash Central	7,364
Mash East	9,927
Manicaland	38,955
Midlands	93,601
Masvingo	88,745
Mat North	106,026
Mat South	137,463
Total	**496,182**

7.4 ANIMAL HEALTH

7.4.1 DIPPING AND TICKBORNE DISEASES

7.4.1.1 CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION

FIGURE 45: CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION



- Dipping frequencies have improved compared to those reported in the first-round crop and livestock assessment report 2022
- Most cattle were dipped three to four times or more in a month at the time of assessment
- Government has enough dipping chemical to cover weekly dipping sessions up to the end of the rainy season with close monitoring in all areas
- The tick grease blitz programme continues to have a positive impact on tick borne disease
- Development partners under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (UNDP) and FAO have committed to supply accaricides for 6 months covering more than 18 districts across the country.

7.4.1.2 TICK GREASE BLTZ PROGRAMME

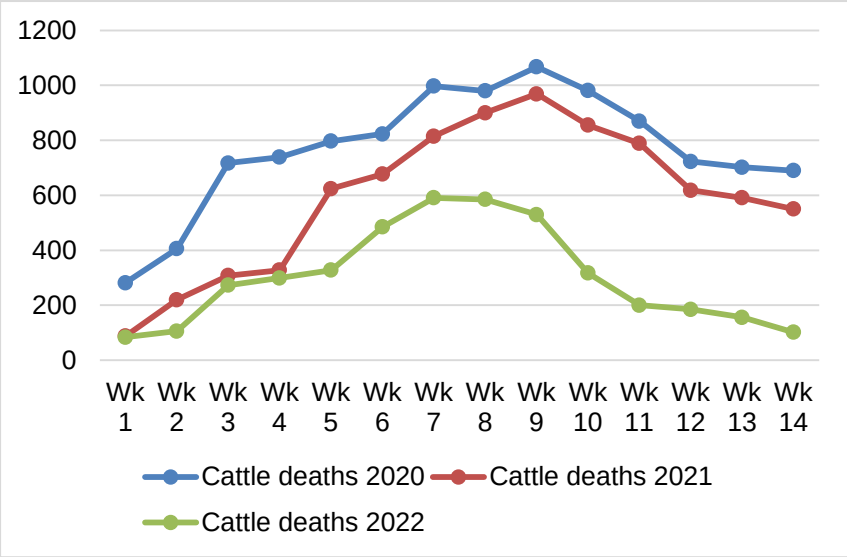
TABLE 38: TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE

Province	**Target**	Tick Grease Delivered to GMB For Distribution
Mashonaland West	108 154	108 154
Mashonaland Central	63 137	63 137
Mashonaland East	97 283	97 283
Manicaland	124 270	124 270
Midlands	173 969	173 969
Masvingo	274 023	274 023
Matabeleland North	81 099	81 099
Matabeleland South	84 243	84 243
Total	**1 006 178**	**1 006 178**

- All provinces have received their allocations of tick grease under phase 2 of the tick grease blitz programme.

7.4.1.3 TICKBORNE DISEASE MORTALITY

FIGURE 46: REPORTED TICK-BORNE DISEASE MORTALITY TREND 2019 - 2022



- Tick-borne diseases continued on a downward trajectory compared to same period in 2020 and 2021.
- 4241 deaths have been recorded so far compared to 8328 and 10774 deaths recorded in 2020 and 2019 respectively
- The worst hit Theileriosis areas are the following: Chiredzi, Gutu, Masvingo (Masvingo province), and Makoni East (Manicaland), Zvimba, Chegutu, Mhondoro-Ngezi (Mashonaland West).
- Currently all the hotspots received tick-grease and are on 5-5-4 dipping interval (three times in 2 weeks) to bring the situation under control.
- Awareness campaigns are being carried to encourage farmers to bring all their cattle for dipping
- Government is prosecuting farmers found with tick-infested cattle, and those whose stock cards show that the cattle are not dipping.

7.4.1.4 FUNCTIONAL AND NON- FUNCTIONAL DIP TANKS

TABLE 39: FUNCTIONAL AND NON- FUNCTIONAL DIP TANKS

Province	Functional	Non-Functional
Manicaland	544	5
Mashonaland Central	349	0
Mashonaland East	502	6
Mashonaland West	445	28
Matabeleland North	401	35
Matabeleland South	458	2
Midlands	556	9
Masvingo	736	6
Total	3 991	91

- There are **4 082 dip tanks** being services by the Department of Veterinary Services countrywide
- Of the **4 082** dip tanks, **3 991** are functional and **91** are non-functional.
- The **91** non-functional dips tanks have major leakages which has reduced their water holding capacity among other challenges

7.4.1.5 DIP TANKS WITH PERENNIAL WATER CHALLENGES

TABLE 40: DIP TANKS WITH PERENNIAL WATER CHALLENGES

Province	Number of dip tanks
Manicaland	33
Mashonaland Central	62
Mashonaland East	106
Mashonaland West	60
Matabeleland North	84
Matabeleland South	139
Midlands	103
Masvingo	71
Total	658

- **658** dip tanks have perennial water challenges in the dry season starting from July onwards

7.5 FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

7.5.1 CAPTURE FISHERIES

7.5.1.1 DAM LICENCES STATUS

TABLE 41: NUMBERS OF SAMPLED DAMS WITH LICENSED CO-OPERATIVES

Total number of dams sampled	Dams with licensed co-operatives
4 888	79

- From a sample of 4 888 small dams that are currently being utilised for capture fisheries only 79 or 2% had licenced co-operatives.

7.5.1.2 FISH PRODUCTION STATISTICS

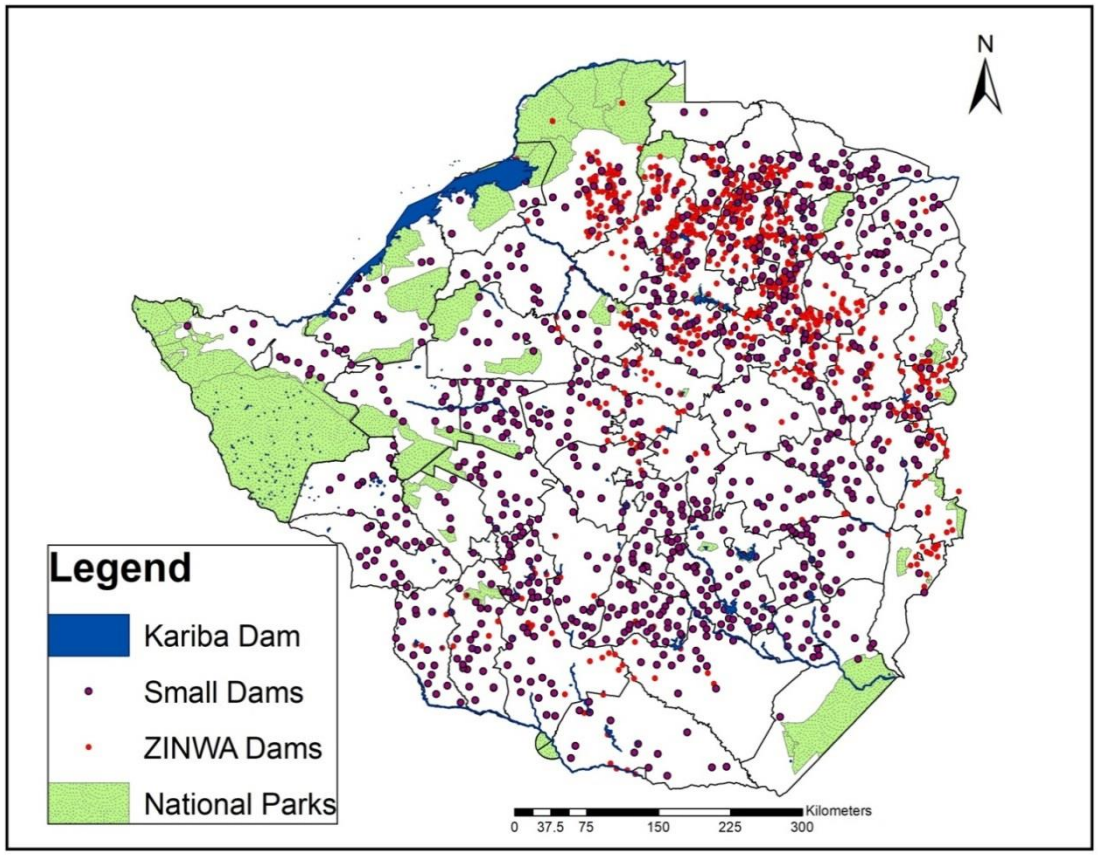
TABLE 42: FISH PRODUCTION FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tilapia from Capture Fisheries (Mt)	7 896	6 373	6 253	5 552	5 256	5 887
Kapenta (MT)	6 752	8 035	10 366	9 475	5 801	6 497
Other species	9 254	10 458	7 699	6 319	5 673	6 354
Total	**23 901**	**24 867**	**24 318**	**21 346**	**16 730**	**18 738**

- There has been a gradual decline in fish catches from the country's dams since 2018 which can be attributed to overfishing and climate change.

7.5.1.3 DAM STOCKING

FIGURE 47: DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL DAMS AND ZINWA DAMS IN THE COUNTRY



1 200 dams under ZINWA have been identified for fish production projects through stocking and establishment of cooperatives over a 5-year period.

7.5.2 AQUACULTURE

7.5.2.1 FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL FISH PONDS

TABLE 43: FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL FISH PONDS BY PROVINCE

Province	Functional April 2022	Functional 2021	Non functional April 2022	Non functional 2021	Total April 2022	Total 2021
Manicaland	1 872	1 530	696	618	2 568	2 148
Mashonaland Central	250	228	400	352	650	580
Mashonaland East	860	503	409	373	1 269	876
Mashonaland West	233	232	166	173	399	405
Matabeleland North	465	72	343	89	808	161
Matabeleland South	288	284	221	225	509	509
Midlands	364	464	254	345	618	809
Masvingo	465	72	343	89	808	161
Total	**4 410**	**3 398**	**2 578**	**2 236**	**6 988**	**5 634**

- Total number of fish ponds increased by 18% from **5 634 fish ponds** in 2021 to 6 988 fish **ponds** April 2022
- The increase in functional fish ponds in some of the provinces during this first quarter can be attributed to the rainy season which has made it possible for seasonal ponds to be stocked with fish

7.5.2.2 AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

TABLE 44: PRODUCTION METHODS

Production Method	Number of units
Ponds	6 988
Cages	196
Raceways	3

- Most of the small holder farmers use earthen fish ponds while some medium scale and large-scale producers install cages in dams.
- Raceways are mainly found at research stations and Trout farms

7.5.3 FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION 2021

TABLE 45: FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION

Species	Numbers
Nile Tilapia	30 000 000
Catfish	5 600
Red breasted Bream	29 000
Mozambique Bream	11 200

- Nile Tilapia fingerlings have the highest production as compared to the other breeds in the country.
- All the commercial hatcheries are breeding Nile tilapia.
- Red breasted bream and Mozambique bream are mainly being supplied by ZIMPARKS and Henderson Research Station

FISH PRODUCTION FROM AQUACULTURE

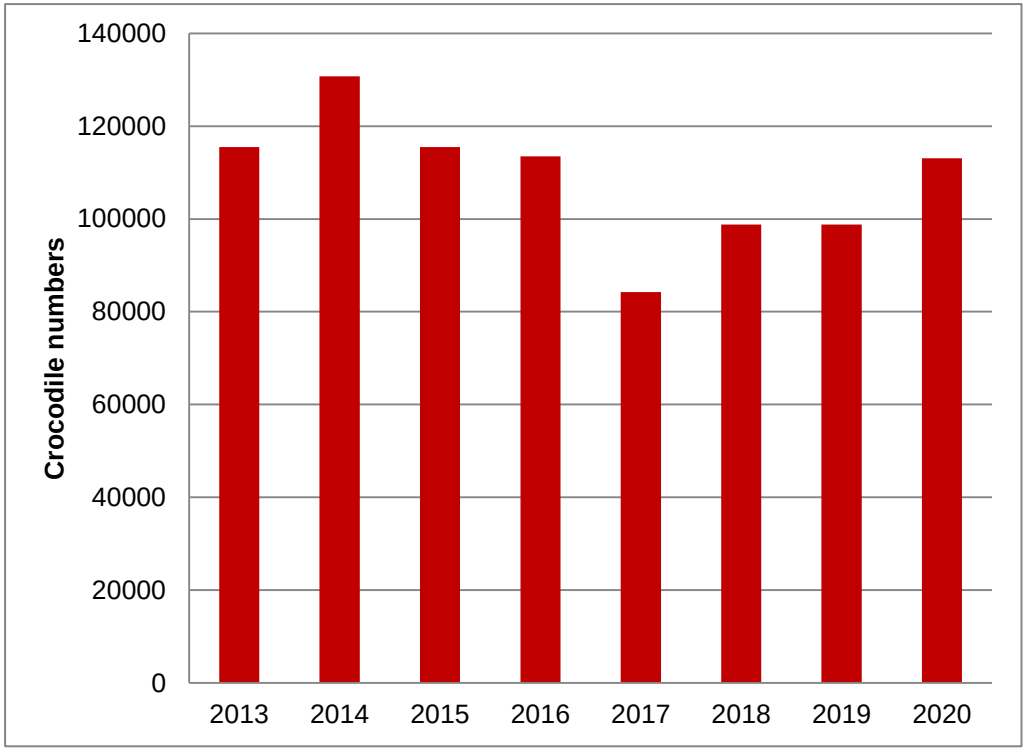
TABLE 46: TOTAL PRODUCTION PER SPECIES (TONNES)

Fish Species	2020	2019	% production/ year		% Change 2019-2020
			2020	2019	
Nile Tilapia	15 368	12 445	99	99	293
Red breasted bream	6.16	5.5	0.04	0.04	0.01
African Catfish	6.89	5.5	0.04	0.04	0.01
Rainbow Trout	43.57	38.9	0.28	0.31	0.05

- Production in the fish farming sub-sector is dominated by Nile Tilapia (+99%) followed by Rainbow Trout (0.28%), while the other farmed species contribute a very small proportion **(0.04% each**) of the production levels
- There has been a general increase in production across all the commonly used species in aquaculture, with the biggest change being recorded for Nile Tilapia (**29.23%)** and the lowest change of 0.01% for both Red Breasted Bream and African Catfish.
- One large scale producer, Lake Harvest accounts for over **90%** of all farmed tilapia in the country.
- **65 %** of farmed tilapia produced by the large-scale producers is exported to the region with Zambia taking **86 %** of the exports.

7.5.2 CROCODILE PRODUCTION

FIGURE 48: NILE CROCODILE PRODUCTION TREND



- Nile crocodile production has increased from **98 800** in 2019 to **113 063** in 2020
- The number of producers is declining because of the high costs of establishing and maintaining of the enterprise.
- The main challenge is on the restrictive requirements for compliance. The requirements are capital intensive and some members, especially small-scale producers have failed to meet these.
- Animal rights groups also pose a threat to the enterprise as they support laws against the use of animal skins for luxury goods, and some resort to using spies to tarnish the image of the industry
- Marketing of the product is also expensive as they have to visit the individual companies in order to market the skins

7.5.4.1 CROCODILE SKIN EXPORTS

TABLE 47 CROCODILE SKIN EXPORTS

Year	Skins Exported
2019	83 000
2020	67 000
2021	80 000

- Skin exports declined from **83 000** in 2019 to **67 000** in 2020.
- This was due to the Covid19 restrictions which affected the exports of skins. However, there has been an increase of skins in 2021 to **80 000**

7.5.4.2 VALUE ADDITION

FIGURE 49: FISH PROCESSING TREND

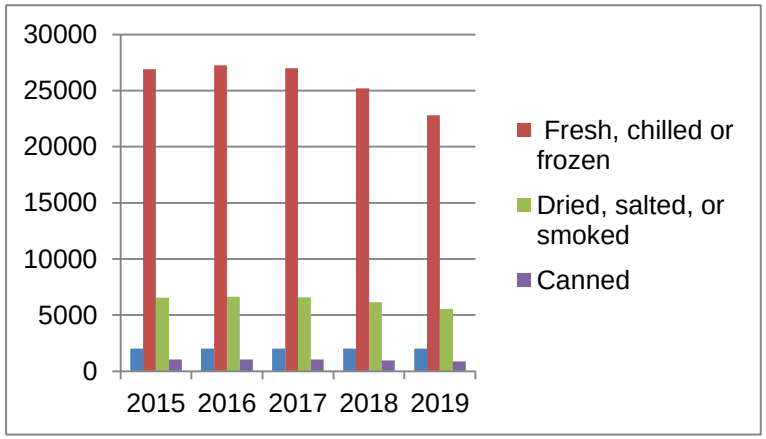


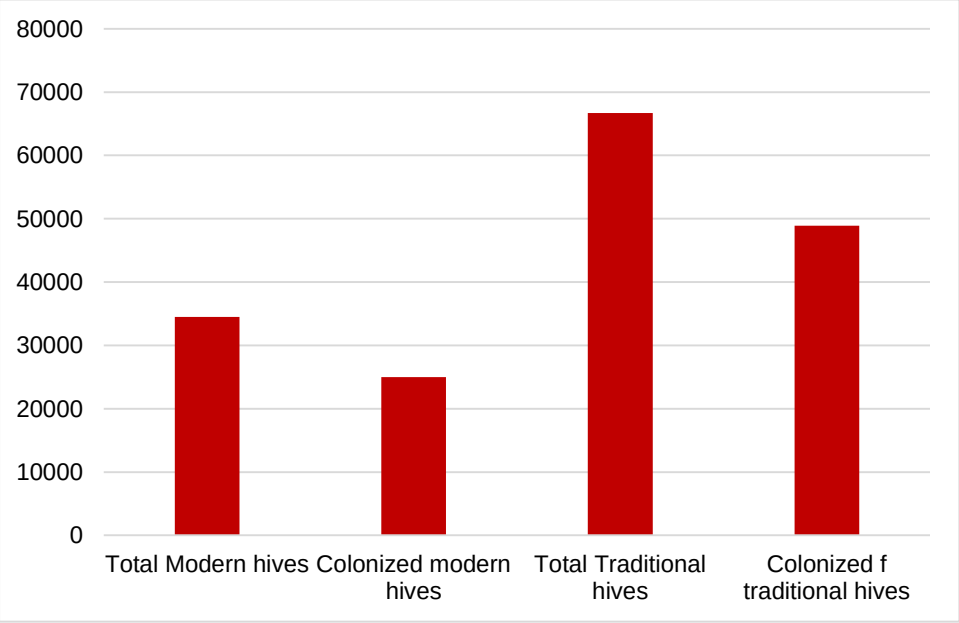
TABLE 47: FISH PROCESSING

Type of Processing	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fresh, chilled or frozen	26 903	27 250	26 983	25 196	22 796
Dried, salted, or smoked	6 553	6 638	6 573	6 137	5 553

- Most of the harvested fish is sold as fresh or frozen.
- Dried, salted or smoked fish generally accounts for up to 6,000 tonnes of fish processed

7.6 APICULTURE

FIGURE 50: NUMBER AND TYPE OF HIVE AND NUMBER COLONISED



- There are an estimated **101 201** hives across the country
- **73%** of the hives are colonized by bees' colonies
- Modern hives constitute about **34%** of all the hives
- **72%** of the modern hives are colonized whilst **73%** of traditional hives are colonized
- An estimated **743 316 kg** of raw honey produced in 2021 translating to an average of 10 kg unprocessed honey per hive

8 POLICY AND PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Based on the projected cereal harvest and the current national Strategic Grain Reserve of **522 913Mt**, it is recommended to activate importation of **300 000Mt** of grain by both millers and Government. Millers and stockfeed manufacturers should access foreign currency from the RBZ auction as well as free funds for grain importation

8.2 Government to avail funding to GMB to move grain from surplus to deficit areas.

8.3 Maize swap arrangement for traditional grains for farmers at GMB to be operationalized.

8.4 GMB to immediately set up satellite and mobile depots to reduce transport cost for farmers and curb side marketing.

8.5 Deepening fact based and best management practices for crops, livestock, and fisheries. Crops grown and livestock raised in an agro-ecological region to be determined by the agro-ecological recommendations and less by seasonal weather changes;

Accelerating climate proofing strategies for smallholder farmers.

8.5.1 Pfumvudza/ Intwasa programme to have mandatory pre-conditions of training, holing out, mulching,

8.5.2 Maize, sorghum and sunflower to be mandatory crops for each household in higher rainfall areas, and sorghum, millet and sunflower in lower rainfall areas, while discouraging maize in low rainfall areas.

8.5.3 To include herbicide and water retention enhancers next season in inputs package,

8.5.4 Capacity building on water-harvesting technology to be prioritised.

8.6 Climate proofing agriculture through accelerated irrigation development.

8.7 Strengthening grazing pastures establishment, forage/fodder-banks, on-farm feed formulation and hay bailing programs for improved livestock management.

8.8 Building resilience and improving livelihoods by accelerating the Presidential Rural Development of a borehole and garden for each village (**35 000 villages**, with support for **20 000 villages** in 2022, but funds availed by fiscus enough for only **2 000 boreholes)**.

8.9 Building resilience through accelerated growth of the small stock sector through the Presidential Rural Goat Pass-on Scheme and Presidential Rural Poultry Pass-on scheme to cater for urban and rural households and enhancing the fisheries sector for livelihoods improvement (Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme) and expanding the program to cater for urban households. Also enhancing the fisheries sector for livelihoods improvement (Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme).

8.10 Up-scaling Cattle Grazier Scheme in the smallholder areas, where 90% of the slaughter stock is obtained, is highly recommended to increase cattle off-take and beef production to meet national demand.

8.11 There is need to develop a robust livestock marketing system that is farmer friendly to promote production along the livestock value chains.

8.12 Scale up the Cattle Grazier Schemes in the smallholder areas, where 90% of the slaughter stock is obtained is highly recommended to increase cattle off-take and beef production to meet national demand.

8.13 Based on current raw milk production of **80 million litres** per annum against national requirement of above **120 million litres** of raw milk. It is highly recommended that support to the smallholder sector through programmes such as silage and pasture production support, and mechanisation be continued while in the large-scale dairy sector, private sector financial support is expected to play a key role.

8.14 Building resilience by extending the Zunde RaMambo concept to include Village heads and Headmen.

8.15 Presidential inputs support schemes should include chemical weed control options to curb challenges caused by inconsistencies in the season that hamper proper weed control.

8.16 The migratory pest control unit should be fully capacitated to monitor incidences of pests and diseases. The presidential tick grease program should continue and upgrade the package to also include deworming chemicals.

8.17 There is need to intensify dip tank rehabilitation programs.

8.18 Accelerating dam construction projects in all provinces using the new policy concept of “the integrated project is the dam, electricity generation, irrigation development, portable drinking water conveyance for rural development so no one and no place is left behind”

Hon. Dr A J Masuka

MINISTER OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT