ZIMBABWE

SECOND ROUND CROP AND LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT REPORT

2019/2020 SEASON

MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT

13 MAY 2020

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 FIELD CROPS

1.1.1 The 2019/2020 season was characterized by late on-set of rains across the country and false- starts in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country. This affected the crop establishment. Long dry spells in late December and January as well as the early cessation of the season negatively affected the planted crop

1.1.2 The estimated maize production is **907 628 MT** which is **17%** more than the **776 635 MT** produced during the 2018/2019 season.

1.1.3 Traditional Grains production for the 2019/2020 season is estimated at **152 515 MT** which is **103%** more compared to **75 209 MT** in 2018/2019. The increase is attributed to increased support from the Presidential Input Scheme, encouragement by the Ministry as well capacity building of farmers.

1.1.4 Sorghum production is expected to be **103 684 MT** which is **158%** more than **40 215 MT** obtained during 2018/2019 season ,

1.1.5 Finger Millet production is expected to be at **9 799 MT** which is **41%** more than **6 947 MT** produced in the **2018/2019** season

1.1.6 Pearl Millet Production is expected to be at **39 032 MT** which is **39%** more than **28 047 MT** obtained during **2018/2019** season.

1.1.7 The total Cereal production is **1 060 143 MT** against a national cereal requirement of **2 227 782 MT** for human and livestock consumption**.** Cereal requirement for livestock is estimated at **450 000 MT**

1.1.8 There was no carry over stock at GMB from the previous season hence a larger deficit compared to last year.

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

Requirements(MT)		Available Grain and Cereals(MT)		Surplus/Deficit(MT)
[1]Human	1 777 782	Maize	907 628	
Livestock	450 000	Small Grains	152 515	
Total	**2 227 782**		**1 060 143**	[2]**-1 167 639**

[1]*Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of **120kg**/person/year and a national population estimate of **14 814 853***
[2]*Unlike same time last year, there was no carryover stocks in GMB depots, hence the deficit this year appears larger than last year*.

1.1.9 Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central have cereal surplus production while the rest of the provinces have deficits

1.1.10 Out of the **60** administrative rural districts in the country, **32 (53%)** are in a deficit situation with cereals that can last between **0 - 6 months**.

1.1.11 Cotton production is estimated at **101 000 MT (101 Million Kgs)** which is **52%** more than **76 687** obtained in 2018/2019 season due to increased coverage of the Presidential Input Scheme

1.1.12 Tobacco production is estimated at **224 158 MT (224.158 million Kgs**) compared to **259 530 MT (259. 53 Million Kgs)** in 2018/2019 season which is a **14%** decrease.

1.1.13 Soyabean production is estimated at **47 088 MT** compared to **60 068 MT** in 2018/2019 season which is a **22%** decrease.

1.1.14 Groundnut production increased by **23%** from **70 902 MT** in the 2018/2019 season to **87 479 MT** this season.

1.1.15 **Sugar beans** increased by **33%** from **9 528 MT** in 2018/2019 to **12 650 MT** in 2019/2020 whereas **cowpeas** increased by **26%** from **12 655 MT** to **18 430 MT** and **round nuts** production decreased **19%** from **29 396 MT** in 2018/2019 season to **23 832 MT**

1.1.16 Sweet potatoes production increased by **30%** from **88 248 MT to 114 558 MT**.

1.1.17 Sesame production is estimated at **5 037 MT** which is **15%** decrease compared to **5 958 MT** obtained in 2018/2019 season

1.1.18 Sunflower production is estimated at **9 447 MT** which is **49%** increase from **6 356 MT** obtained in 2018/2019 season

1.1.19 Cassava production is estimated to be at **12 796 MT** which is **128%** increase compared to **5 602 MT** obtained in 2018/2019 season.

FOOD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

TABLE 2: FOOD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (MT)

Crop	2019/2020	2018/2019	%
Maize	**907 629**	776 635	17
Sorghum	**103 684**	40 215	158
Pearl Millet	**39 032**	28 047	39
Finger Millet	**9 799**	6 947	41
Groundnut	**87 479**	70 902	23
Round Nut	**23 832**	29 396	-19
Sweet Potato	**114 558**	88 248	30
Sugar Beans	**12 650**	9 528	33
Cowpeas	**18 430**	12 655	26

1.2 HORTICULTURE

1.2.1 There is an overall increase in area and production under horticultural crops for the 2019/2020 season.

1.2.2 Macadamia production for the 2019/2020 increased by **44%** from **43 064 MT** to **61 913 MT**.

1.2.3 Sugarcane production is estimated at **5 860 931 MT** which is **5%** increase from **5 562 674 MT** obtained in 2018/2019 season.

1.2.4 Coffee production increased by **9%** from **531 MT** in the 2018/2019 season to **579 MT** this season.

1.2.5 Tea production has increased by **6%** from **37 835 MT** to **40 185 MT**.

1.2.6 The production of Irish Potato has increased by **45%** from **408 158 MT** to **592 779MT**.

1.3 LIVESTOCK

1.3.1 The national beef cattle herd declined by **5.7%** from **5 774 525 cattle** in 2018 to **5 443 770 cattle** in 2019. The average national cattle mortality rate increased from **5%** in 2018 to **9%** in 2019.

1.3.2 The national calving rates range from **34%** in communal areas to **46%** in the large-scale commercial sector against a national target of **60%**.

1.3.3 Grazing availability is critical in some districts of Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, southern districts of Midlands and Masvingo where it is expected to last up to July. In most districts of the Mashonaland Provinces and Manicaland available grazing is expected to last between four and eight months

1.3.4 Water for livestock is available in most districts but shortages are expected in the traditionally dry parts of Midlands and the southern provinces before the next rainy season

1.3.5 Dipping was generally inadequate at the time of the second round livestock assessment as a result of insufficient supplies of dipping chemicals

1.3.6 The open market and abattoirs are the major market types for live cattle, sheep and goat sales. Regulated livestock markets, which offer better returns, are mainly limited to Masvingo and Matabeleland provinces

1.3.7 The number of beef cattle slaughtered at registered abattoirs decreased by **12%** from **266 220** in 2018 to **235 018** in 2019

1.3.8 The average national off-take rate for cattle is **6%** whilst off take for sheep and goats is **9%** and **11%** respectively, against an expected target of **15%**.

1.3.9 Total milk production rose by **6%**, that is, from **75 422 158 Litres** in 2018 to **79 896 215 Litres** in 2019

1.3.10 A total of **74 million day old broiler chicks** were produced in 2019, a **19%** decline compared to the **91 million chicks** produced in 2018.

1.3.11 An estimated **24%** increase in table egg production was recorded in 2019 **(50.4 million dozens)** compared to **36.4 million dozens** the previous year.

1.3.12 Pig slaughters at abattoirs increased by **11%** to **192 747** in 2019 from **173 694** in 2018.

1.3.13 High stock feed prices are affecting enterprise viability.

2. FOOD AND CASH CROP PRODUCTION

2.1 CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION COMPARED TO REQUIREMENT

TABLE 3: CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION COMPARED TO NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Crop	Requirements (MT)	Available Food Production (MT)	Surplus/Deficits (MT)
[1]Cereal (Maize, sorghum, pearl and finger millet)	1 777 782	1 060 142	-717 639
[2]Groundnut	103 704	87 479	-16 225
[2]Roundnut	133 334	23 832	-109 502
[2]Sugarbean	103 704	12 650	-91 054
[2]Cowpeas	88 889	18 430	-70 459
[2]Sweet Potato	311 112	114 558	-196 554
Total	2 518 525	1 317 092	-1 201 433

[1]Cereal requirement is computed from a consumptions rate of 120kg/person/year and a national population (2012 Census factoring in growth rate) of **14 814 853***(consumption range being 100-140kg/person/year).*

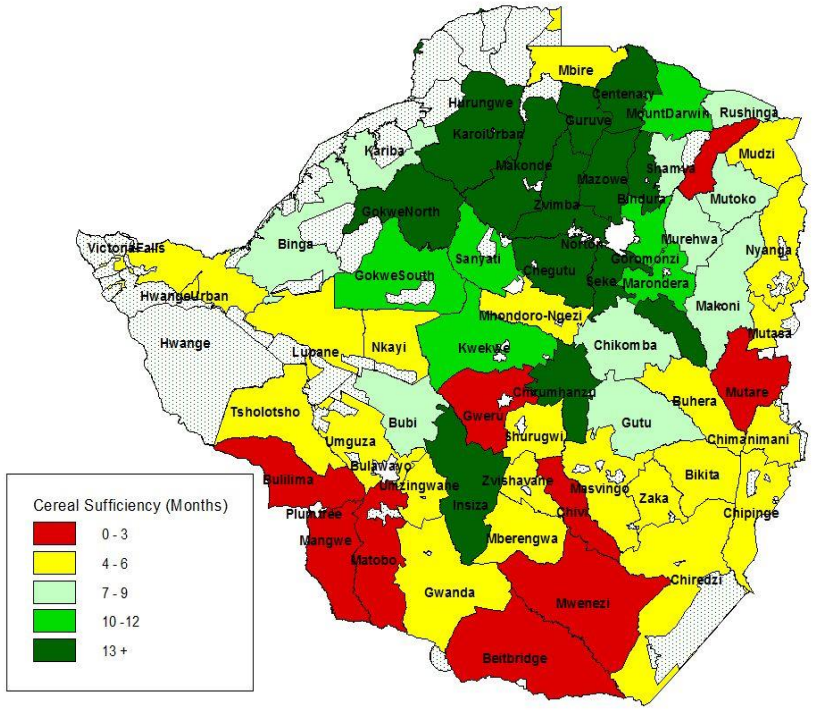
[2]Other crops requirement is based on 2100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimVac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, Roundnuts 9kg/person/year, Sweet potato 21kg/person/year, Sugar beans 7kg/person/year,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

The above requirements are for human consumption ONLY. Cereal requirements for livestock are estimated at 450 000M per year.

CEREAL SUFFICIENCY BY DISTRICT

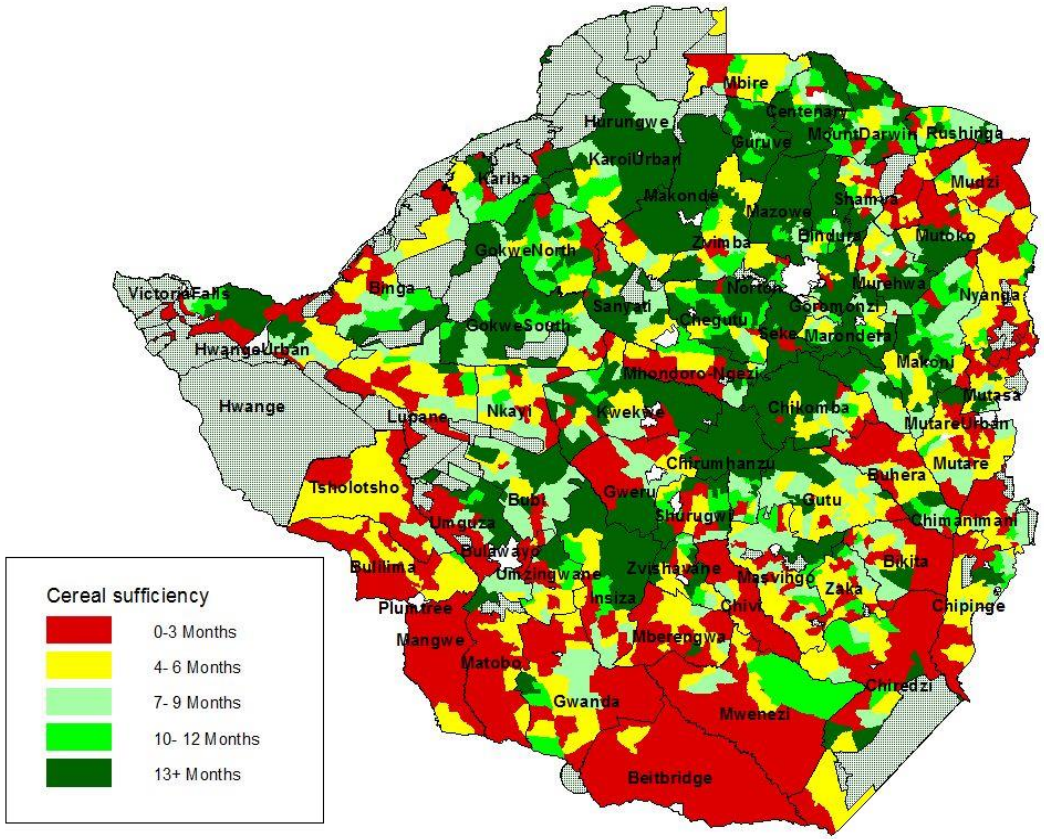
2.2 CEREAL PRODUCTION VERSUS CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENT

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

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



- Mashonaland West (Makonde, Hurungwe) and Mashonaland Central) Mazowe, Bindura and Centenary) have cereals likely to last at least twelve months.
- Districts such as Mwenezi, Chiredzi, Chivi, Bikita, Beitbridge, Matobo, Mangwe, Bulilima, Buhera, Mudzi, and parts of Chipinge, they are likely to have grains adequate for three or less months

2.3 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)

TABLE 5: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)

CROP	**2019/2020**	**2018/2019**	%
Tobacco	**218 303**	259 530	-16
Cotton	**101 000**	66 564	52
Soya bean	**47 088**	60 068	-22

3. SEASON PERFOMANCE

3.1 SEASON QUALITY

3.1.1 The rains started in the second and third weeks of November. The rainfall season ended early in the southern areas, that is in early March 2020

3.1.2 Temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall was generally poor throughout the season.

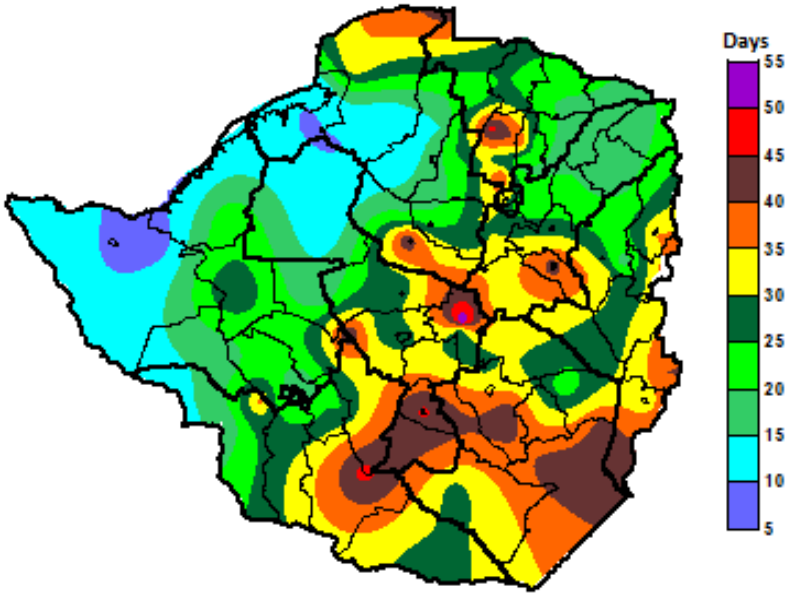
3.1.3 The season was characterized by several dry spells of different duration lasting to up to 55 days in some places.

3.1.4 These dry spells coincided with periods of very high temperatures with some stations including Chiredzi, Beitbridge, Zvishavane, Chinhoyi, Lupane, Kadoma, Gweru, Zaka, Hwedza having recorded record-breaking temperatures of up to 42^{o} C during the month of December.

3.1.5 The second half of the season performed better than the first half, with February contributing significantly in terms of accumulated rainfall amounts between 200mm to 600mm in some districts.

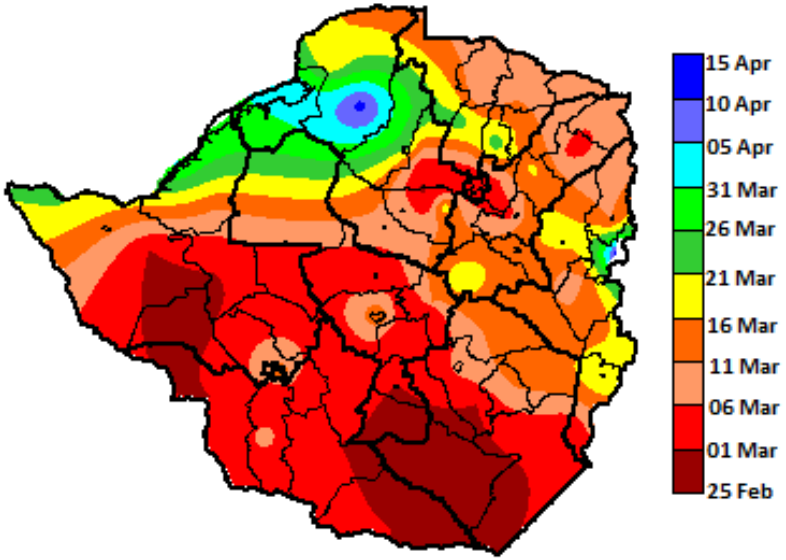
3.2 DRY SPELLS AND END OF RAINFALL SEASON

Figure 2: Longest Dry spells in 2019/2020 rainfall season



- The longest dry spells were experienced in parts of Matabeleland South, the southern part of Midlands (around Zvishavane), Masvingo and southern areas of Manicaland province as well as the extreme north around Kanyemba.
- The longest dry spells of up to **55 days** without rainfall were in the southern parts of Midlands.

Figure 3:End of 2019/20 rainfall season



Met services

- The last effective rainfall in most parts of the country was around the second and third weeks of March, although parts of Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West experienced a late cessation of the rainfall which extended into April.
- The stretch covering Mwenezi, Chivi in Masvingo province into Umzingwane in Matabeleland South Province, experienced the earliest cessation and affected the performance of the late planted crops

4. CROP PRODUCTION

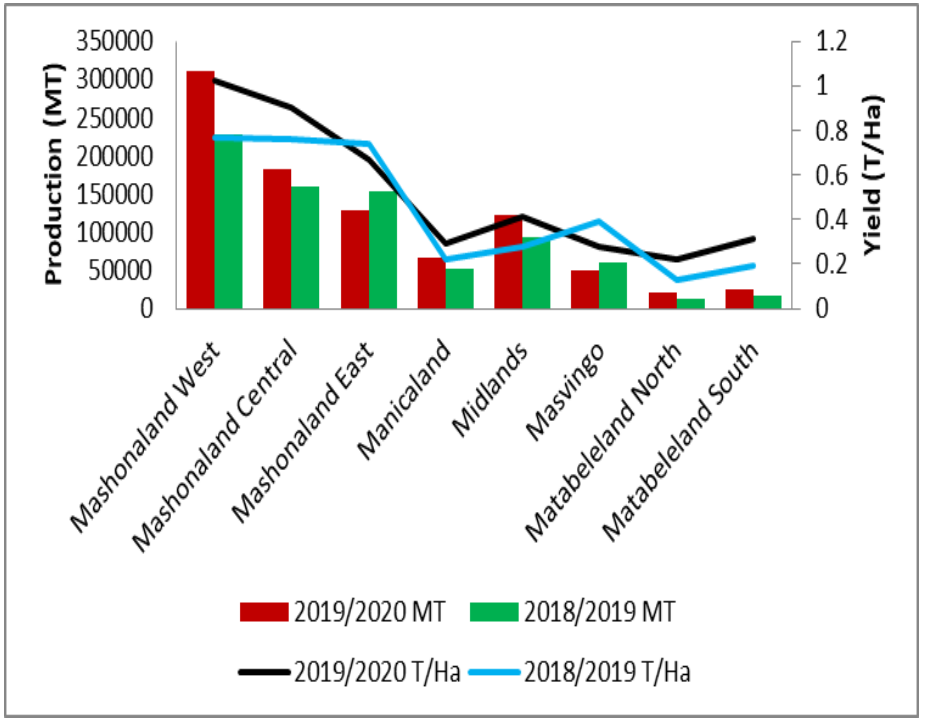
4.1 MAIZE

TABLE 6: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**302 611**	**1.02**	**309 984**	297 360	0.77	228 073
Mashonaland Central	**202 361**	**0.90**	**182 938**	208 699	0.76	159 184
Mashonaland East	**193 053**	**0.67**	**129 385**	206 960	0.74	153 831
Manicaland	**229 996**	**0.29**	**65 867**	233 414	0.22	51 070
Midlands	**302 653**	**0.41**	**123 162**	333 118	0.28	93 703
Masvingo	**178 403**	**0.28**	**50 458**	157 953	0.39	60 962
Matabeleland North	**90 321**	**0.22**	**20 002**	98 736	0.13	13 031
Matabeleland South	**83 368**	**0.31**	**25 833**	87 517	0.19	16 781
Total	**1 582 766**	**0.57**	**907 628**	**162 757**	**0.48**	**776 635**

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 4: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated maize production stands at **907 628 MT** which is **17%** more than the **776 635 MT** obtained during the 2018/2019 season. Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East, are contributing almost **70%** of the total maize production.

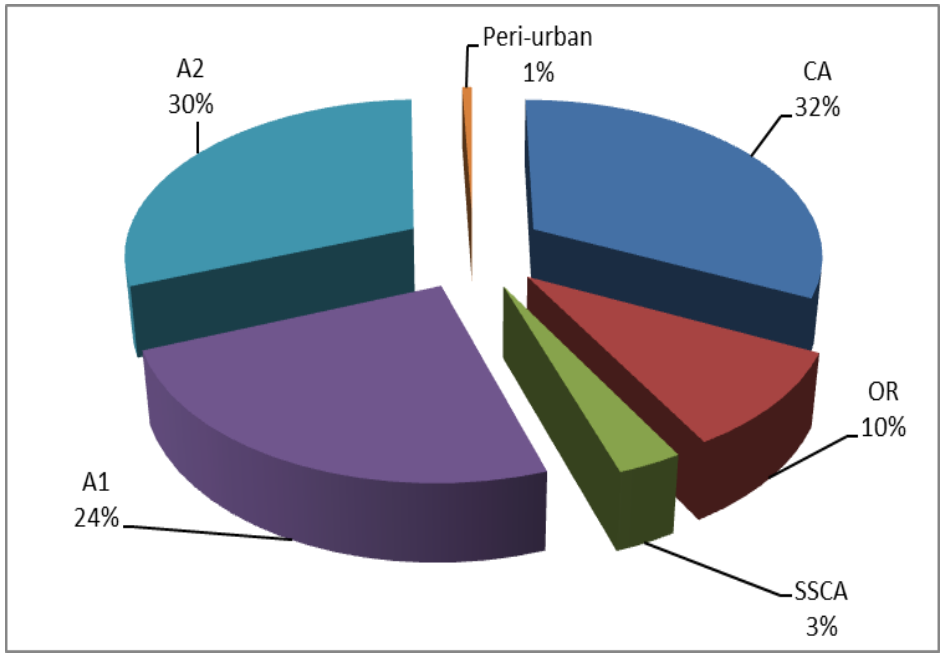
MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

TABLE 7: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
CA	894 653	0.33	291 867
OR	156 511	0.57	88 384
SSCA	53 948	0.50	27 235
A1	321 531	0.68	219 055
A2	150 300	1.83	275 318
Peri-urban	7 214	0.80	5 768
Total	**1 584 158**	**0.57**	**907 628**

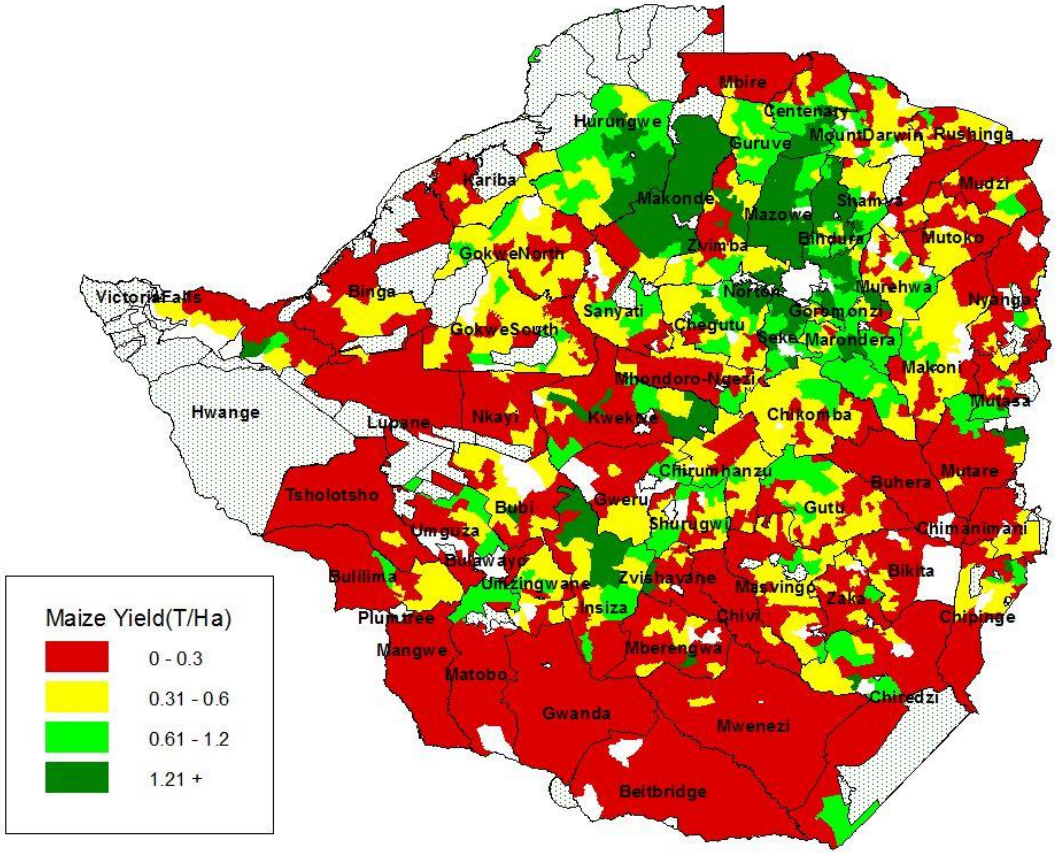
NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 5: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- The communal sector had the biggest area under maize crop, however yields remain lowest in this sector, whilst the A2 sector has the highest yields and a very significant proportion of the overall maize produced.

FIGURE 6: AVERAGE MAIZE YIELDS



- The bulk of the country experienced very low yields, especially in the southern provinces. This is attributed to the late onset of the rain season, midseason dry spells and an early cessation to the rainfall season.

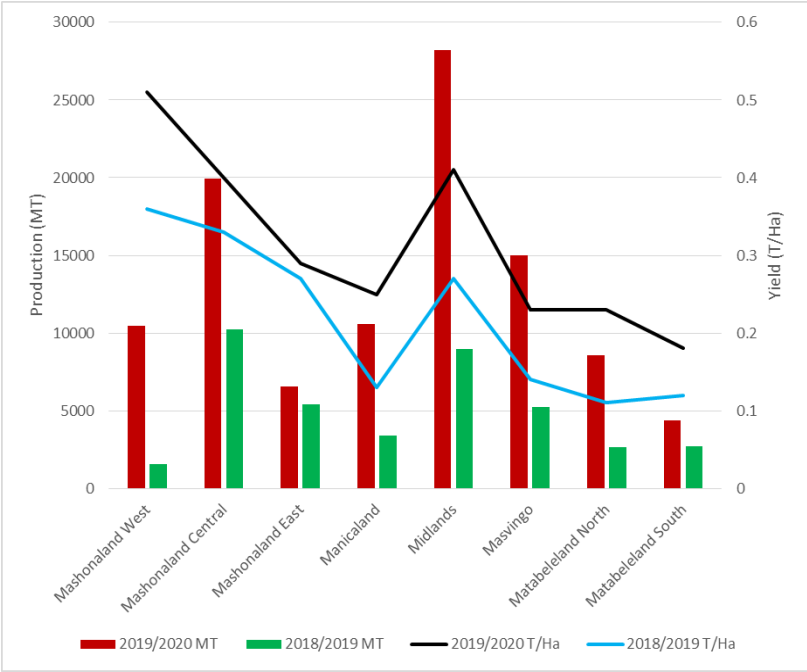
4.2 SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

TABLE 7: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**20 389**	**0.51**	**10 435**	4 361	0.36	1 579
Mashonaland Central	**50 032**	**0.4**	**19 920**	31 002	0.33	10 242
Mashonaland East	**22 777**	**0.29**	**6 579**	20 339	0.27	5 410
Manicaland	**41 839**	**0.25**	**10 568**	25 970	0.13	3 388
Midlands	**69 255**	**0.41**	**28 213**	33 879	0.27	8 993
Masvingo	**66 592**	**0.23**	**15 022**	38 879	0.14	5 231
Matabeleland North	**37 982**	**0.23**	**8 563**	24 234	0.11	2 655
Matabeleland South	**24 490**	**0.18**	**4 382**	23 212	0.12	2 717
Total	**333 355**	**0.31**	**103 684**	**201 876**	**0.2**	**40 215**

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 7:SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Sorghum area and production substantially increased in the current season due to increased support from the government Presidential support scheme.
- Production increased by **158%** from **40 125 MT** produced in the 2018/2019 season to **103 684 MT** in the current season.

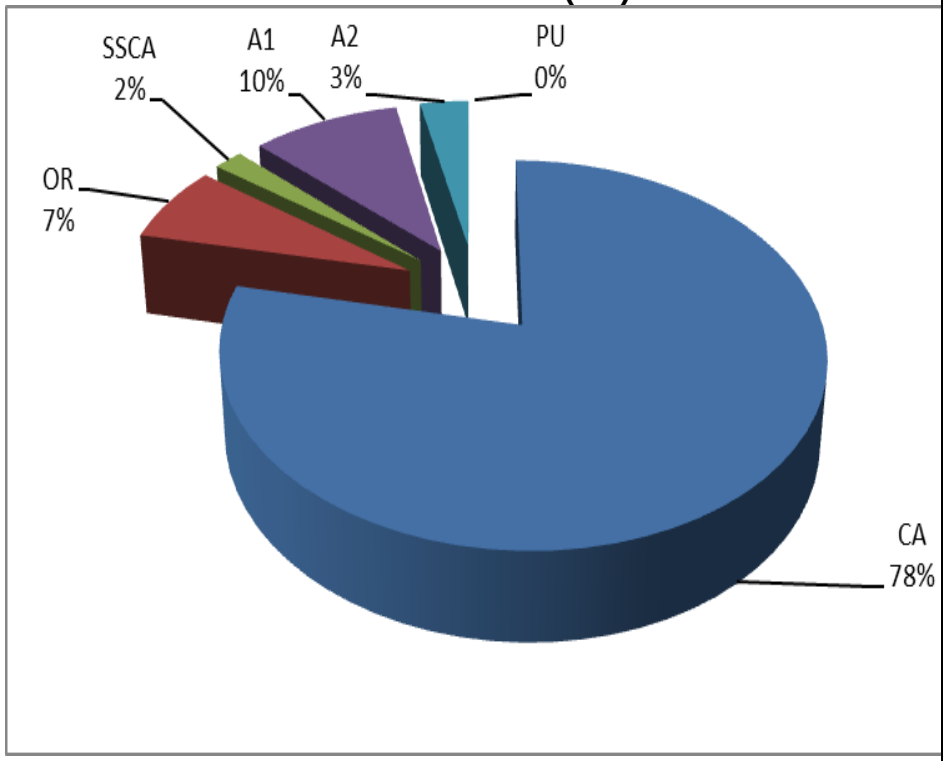
SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

TABLE 8:SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
A2	4 449	0.97	4 297
A1	31 115	0.32	10 003
SSCA	5 540	0.35	1 955
OR	17 584	0.41	7 123
CA	274 563	0.30	81 279
PU	104	0.29	30
Total	**333 355**	**0.31**	**104 687**

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 (MT) BY SECTOR



- The communal sector largely dominates sorghum production accounting for **78%** of total production, However the average yields are still low compared to the A2, Small Scale and Old resettlement farming sectors

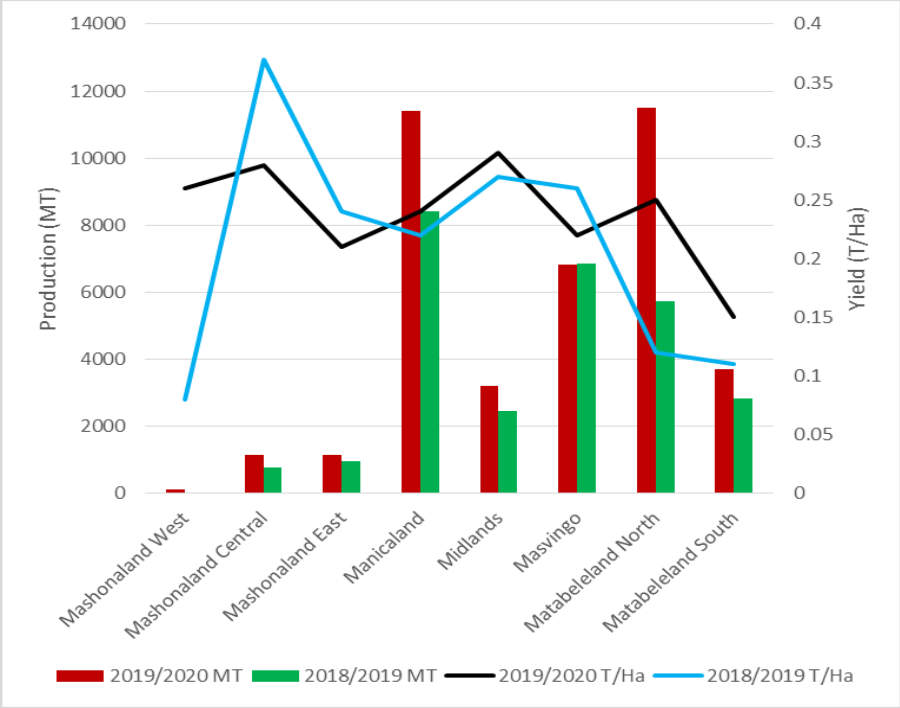
4.3 PEARL MILLET

TABLE 9: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**413**	**0.26**	**108**	346	0.08	27
Mashonaland Central	**4 191**	**0.28**	**1 157**	2 119	0.37	780
Mashonaland East	**5 396**	**0.21**	**1 141**	3 909	0.24	953
Manicaland	**46 815**	**0.24**	**11 415**	37 766	0.22	8 428
Midlands	**11 201**	**0.29**	**3 198**	9 141	0.27	2 445
Masvingo	**30 435**	**0.22**	**6 814**	26 735	0.26	6 847
Matabeleland North	**45 705**	**0.25**	**11 488**	46 081	0.12	5 730
Matabeleland South	**24 279**	**0.15**	**3 711**	25 611	0.11	2 836
Total	**168 436**	**0.23**	**39 032**	**151 708**	**0.18**	**28 046**

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 increased in both area and production in the current season due to increased Government support under the presidential input scheme.
- Production increased from **28 046 MT** produced in the 208/2019 season to **39 032 MT** produced in the current season.
- This represents a **39%** increase in production.

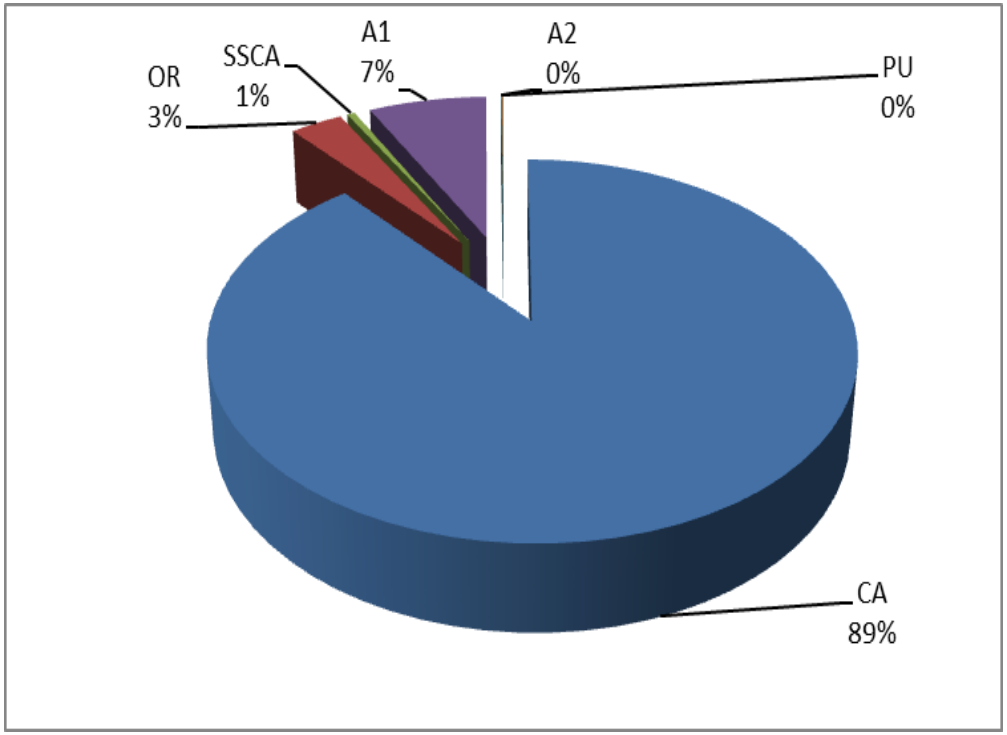
4.4 PEARL MILLET SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

TABLE 10:PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield(T/Ha)	Production (T)
CA	149 991	0.23	34 700
OR	5 073	0.25	1 254
SSCA	657	0.29	188
A1	12 544	0.23	2 827
A2	65	0.4	24
PU	89	0.44	40
Total	**168 420**	**0.23**	**39 032**

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: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- The Communal sector contributed **34 700 MT** , which is about **89%** of the total production , However yield levels of pearl millet are still very low compared to available commercial varieties .

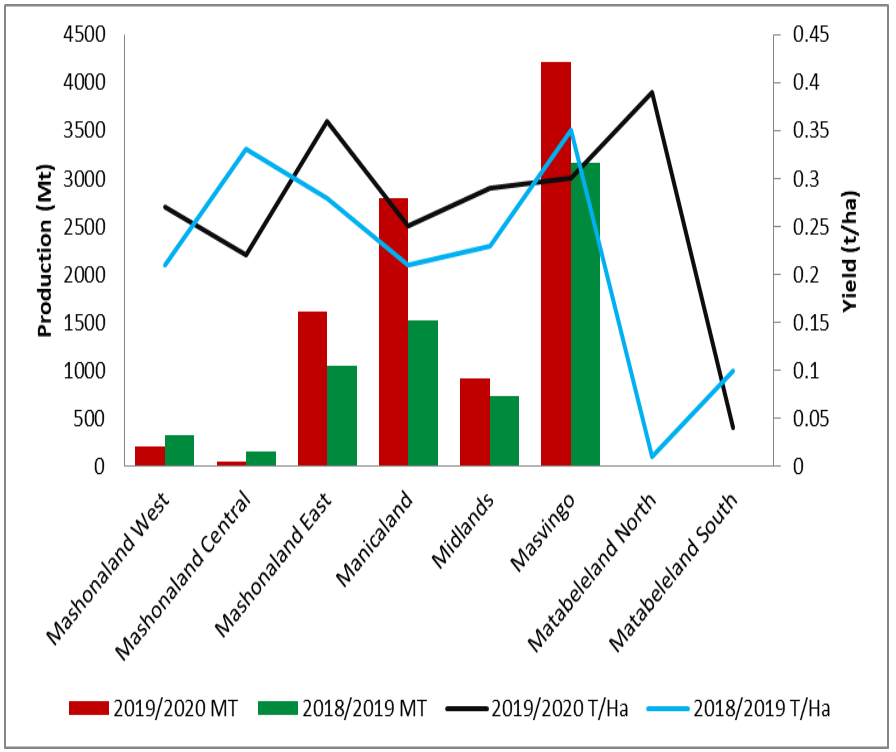
4.4 FINGER MILLET

TABLE 11: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**751**	**0.27**	**205**	1537	0.21	330
Mashonaland Central	**235**	**0.22**	**51**	456	0.33	150
Mashonaland East	**4 530**	**0.36**	**1 612**	3 685	0.28	1 047
Manicaland	**11 089**	**0.25**	**2 790**	7 117	0.21	1 520
Midlands	**3 160**	**0.29**	**920**	3 147	0.23	732
Masvingo	**14 180**	**0.30**	**4 211**	9 140	0.35	3 161
Matabeleland North	**12**	**0.39**	**5**	2	0.01	0
Matabeleland South	**125**	**0.04**	**5**	63	0.1	7
Total	**34 082**	**0.29**	**9 799**	**25 146**	**0.28**	**6 947**

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 increased from **6 947 MT** in the 2018/2019 season to **9 799 MT**, However the yield levels remain low at **0.28T/Ha**

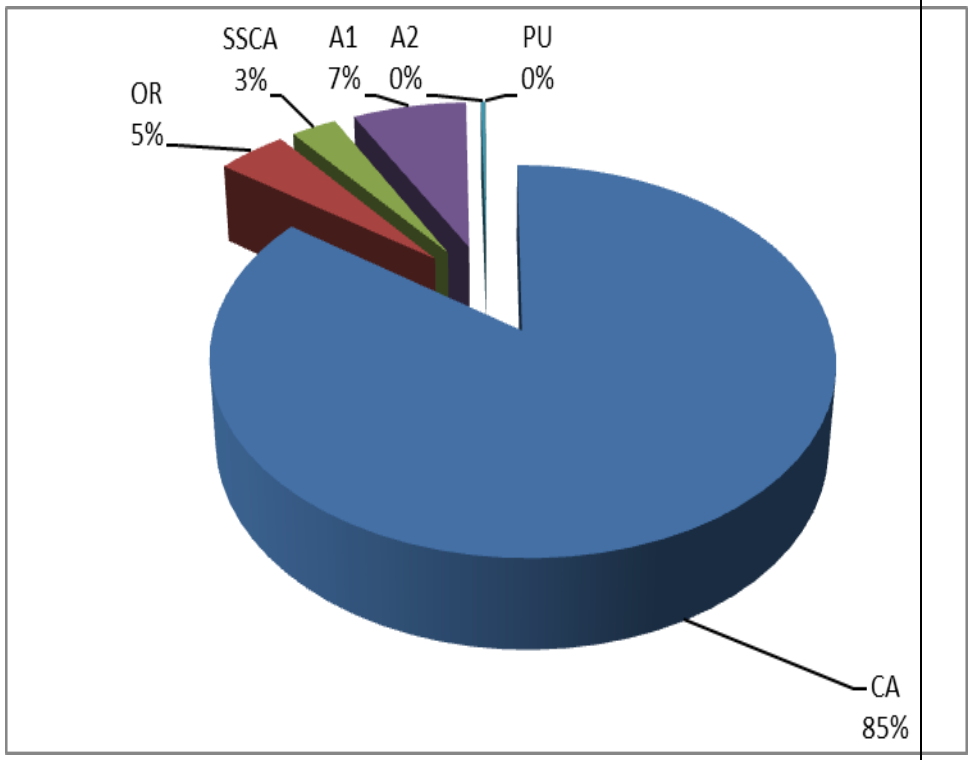
4.5 FINGER MILLET SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

TABLE 12: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
CA	29 392	0.28	8 340
OR	1 808	0.24	429
SSCA	897	0.32	284
A1	1 886	0.38	712
A2	90	0.32	29
PU	10	0.53	5
Total	**34 082**	**0.29**	**9 799**

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: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- Finger Millet production remains largely dominated by the communal sector. However, yield levels remain very low across all sectors.

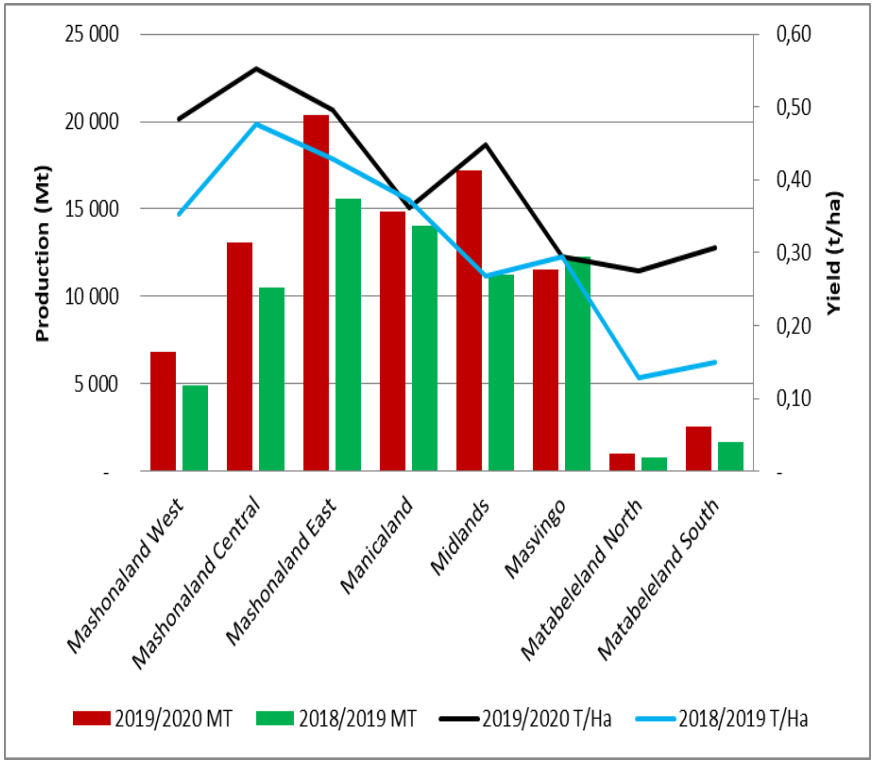
4.6 GROUNDNUT

TABLE 13: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**14 158**	**0,48**	**6 850**	13 942	0,35	4 916
Mashonaland Central	**23 663**	**0,55**	**13 074**	22 011	0,48	10 481
Mashonaland East	**41 135**	**0,50**	**20 378**	36 370	0,43	15 597
Manicaland	**41 065**	**0,36**	**14 881**	37 575	0,37	14 012
Midlands	**38 503**	**0,45**	**17 226**	41 764	0,27	11 210
Masvingo	**39 195**	**0,30**	**11 565**	41 529	0,29	12 238
Matabeleland North	**3 559**	**0,28**	**982**	5 969	0,13	766
Matabeleland South	**8 228**	**0,31**	**2 524**	11 308	0,15	1 682
Total	**209 507**	**0,42**	**87 480**	**210 468**	**0,34**	**70 902**

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: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Mashonaland East had the highest groundnut production followed by Midlands's province.
- Groundnut production increased from **70 902 MT** to **87 498 MT**. This is **23%** increase with average yield of **0.42 T/Ha.**

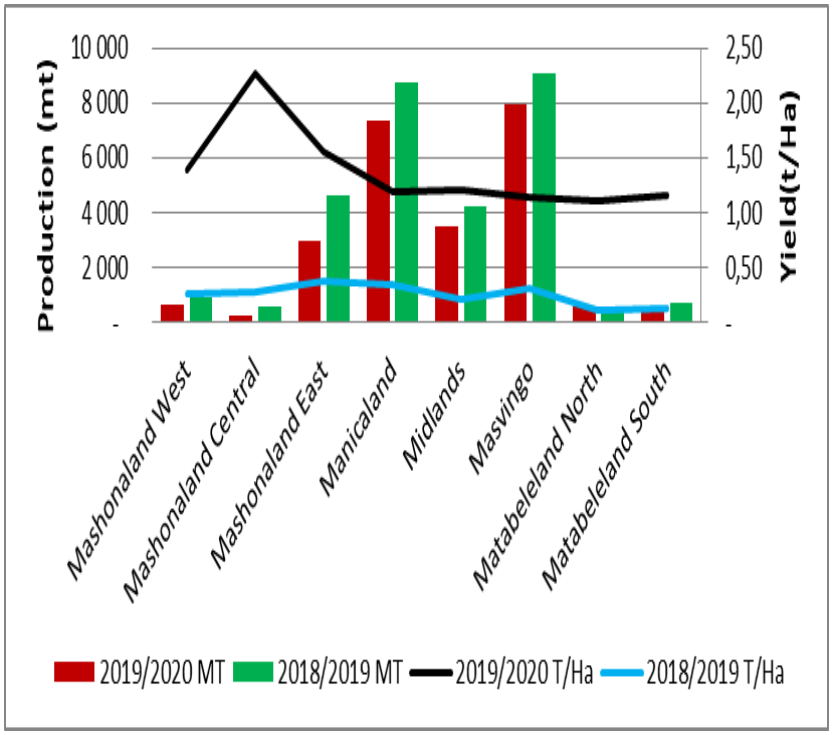
4.7 ROUND NUT

TABLE 14: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**2 208**	**0,30**	**654**	3 486	0,26	912
Mashonaland Central	**703**	**0,35**	**247**	2 097	0,27	560
Mashonaland East	**8 123**	**0,36**	**2 953**	12 122	0,38	4 606
Manicaland	**26 387**	**0,28**	**7 382**	25 974	0,34	8 736
Midlands	**11 628**	**0,30**	**3 481**	20 075	0,21	4 215
Masvingo	**28 433**	**0,28**	**7 979**	29 607	0,31	9 084
Matabeleland North	**2 237**	**0,24**	**546**	5 317	0,11	600
Matabeleland South	**3 949**	**0,15**	**588**	5 637	0,12	683
Total	**83 669**	**0,28**	**23 832**	**104 316**	**0,28**	**29 396**

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 :ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated roundnut production decreased by **19%** from **29 396 MT** in the 2018/2019 season to **23 832 MT** in the 2019/2020 season.
- The decrease is a result of reduced area planted under the crop attributed to poor spatial and temporal rainfall distribution which may have hindered planting by most farmers in traditional roundnut growing areas.

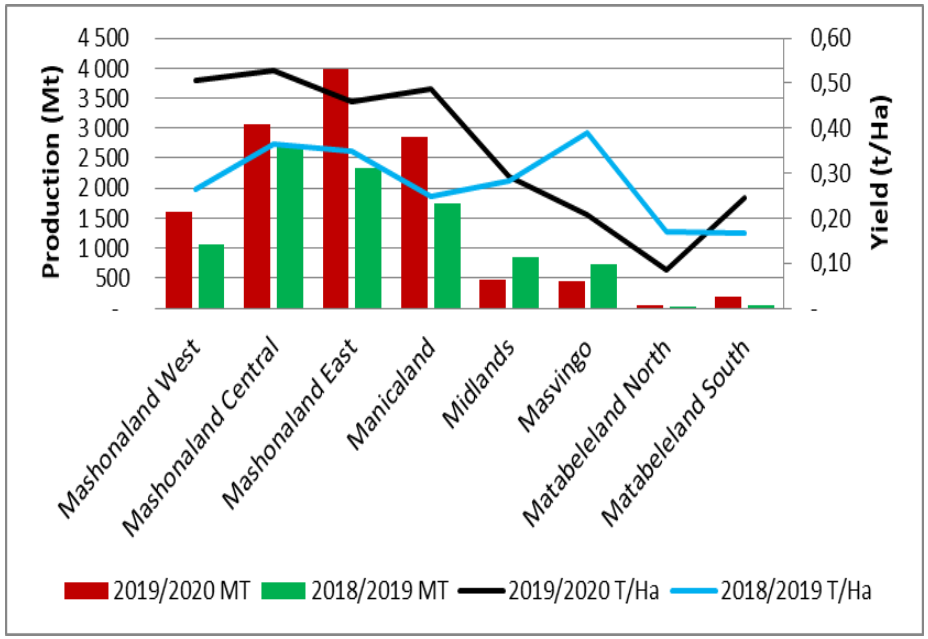
4.8 SUGAR BEANS

TABLE 15: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Area(Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod(Mt)	Area(Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod(Mt)
Mashonaland West	**3 145**	**0,51**	**1 596**	4 033	0,26	1 059
Mashonaland Central	**5 775**	**0,53**	**3 055**	7 466	0,37	2 733
Mashonaland East	**8 697**	**0,46**	**3 982**	6 674	0,35	2 331
Manicaland	**5 845**	**0,49**	**2 846**	7 049	0,25	1 751
Midlands	**1 630**	**0,29**	**477**	2 996	0,28	847
Masvingo	**2 214**	**0,21**	**459**	1 848	0,39	722
Matabeleland North	**528**	**0,08**	**44**	153	0,17	26
Matabeleland South	**783**	**0,24**	**191**	356	0,17	59
Total	**28 617**	**0,44**	**12 650**	**30 574**	**0,31**	**9 528**

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: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated production has increased by **33%** from **9 528 MT** in the 2018/2019 season to **12 650 MT** in the 2019/2020 season.
- The increase is attributed to a marked improvement in productivity levels of **42%** from **0.31 T/ Ha** to **0.44T/Ha** in the 2019/2020 season.

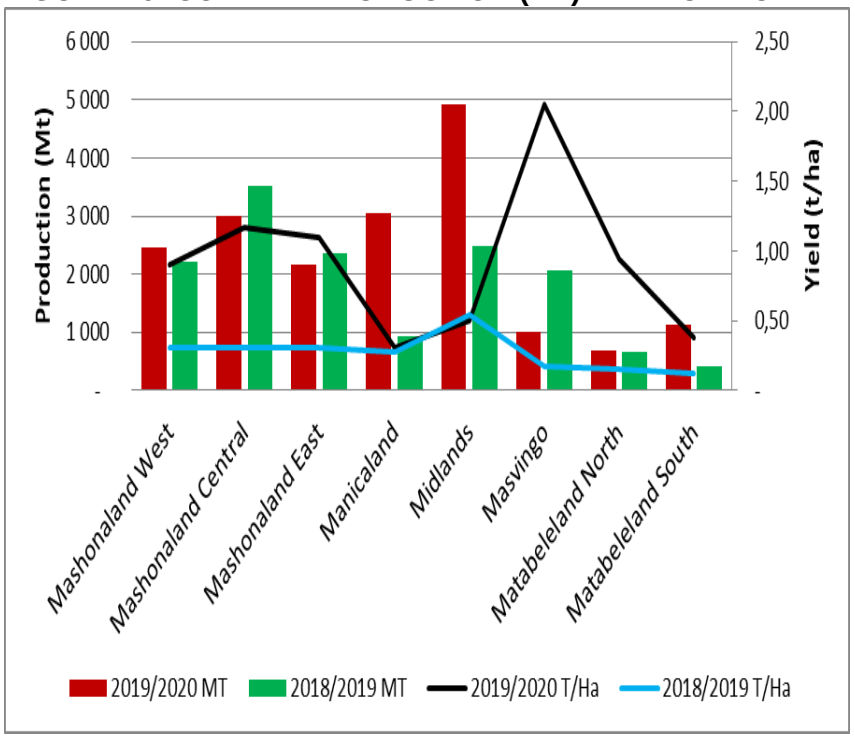
4.9 COWPEA

TABLE 16: COWPEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**13 263**	**0,19**	**2 460**	7 119	0,31	2 212
Mashonaland Central	**8 316**	**0,36**	**3 006**	11 327	0,31	3 523
Mashonaland East	**7 552**	**0,29**	**2 158**	7 667	0,31	2 369
Manicaland	**10 288**	**0,30**	**3 058**	3 361	0,28	928
Midlands	**15 441**	**0,32**	**4 921**	4 566	0,55	2 489
Masvingo	**6 159**	**0,16**	**1 002**	11 921	0,17	2 055
Matabeleland North	**3 819**	**0,18**	**691**	4 387	0,15	653
Matabeleland South	**4 537**	**0,25**	**1 133**	3 569	0,12	426
Total	**69 376**	**0,27**	**18 430**	**53 917**	**0,27**	**14 655**

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: COWPEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated cowpea production for 2019/2020 season stands at **18 430 MT**, a **26%** increase from **14 655 MT** in the 2018/2019 season.
- There was an increase in area planted to the crop attributed to presidential input support as well as drought mitigation response programs through development partners

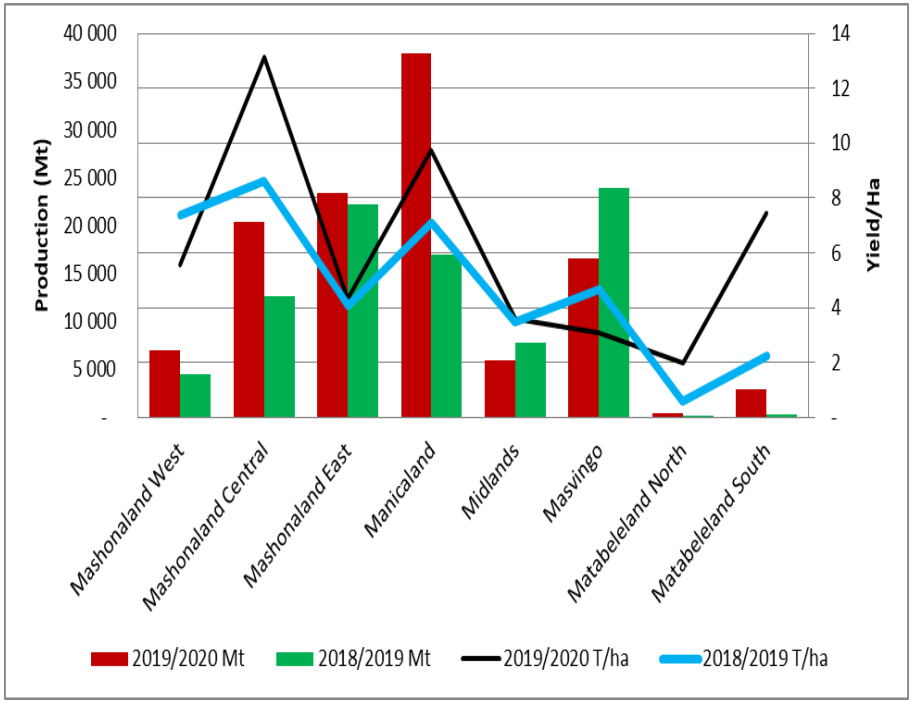
4.10 SWEET POTATO

TABLE 17: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/ha	MT	Ha	T/ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**1 251**	**6**	**6 949**	604	7	4 448
Mashonaland Central	**1 554**	**13**	**20 404**	1 472	9	12 653
Mashonaland East	**5 437**	**4**	**23 420**	5 440	4	22 208
Manicaland	**3 894**	**10**	**37 881**	2 386	7	16 948
Midlands	**1 662**	**4**	**5 953**	2 249	3	7 809
Masvingo	**5 392**	**3**	**16 572**	5 100	5	23 850
Matabeleland North	**207**	**2**	**414**	139	1	84
Matabeleland South	**398**	**7**	**2 967**	111	2	247
Total	**19 795**	**6**	**114 558**	**17 502**	**5**	**88 248**

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: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- The area planted to sweet potato this season increased from **17 505 Ha** planted last season to **19 795 Ha** planted this year.
- Sweet potato production increased by **30%** from **88 248 MT** last year to **114 558 MT** this year.

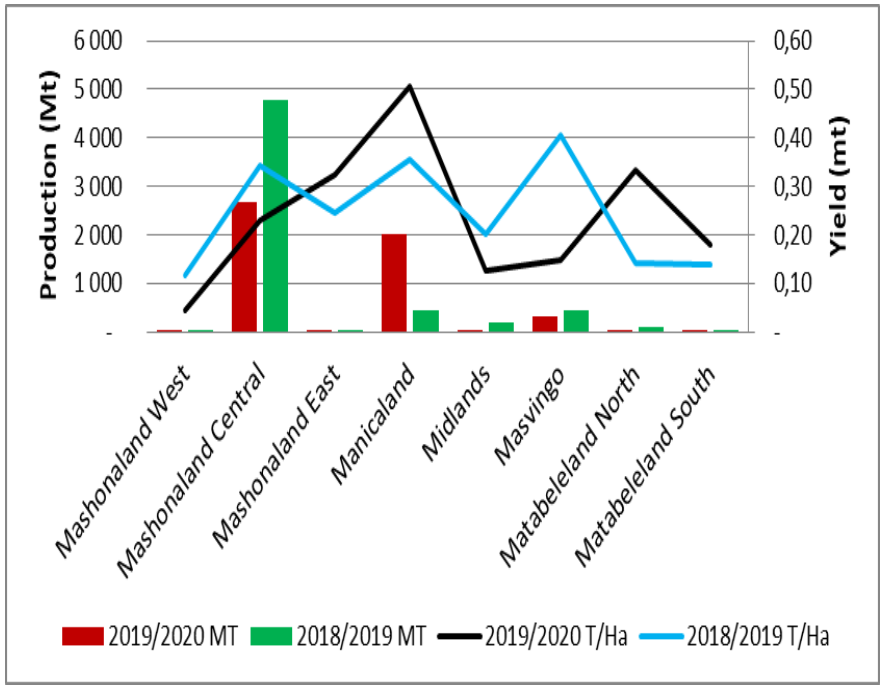
4.11 SESAME

TABLE 18: SESAME PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**40**	**0,04**	**2**	189	0,12	22
Mashonaland Central	**11 552**	**0,23**	**2 666**	13 907	0,34	4 765
Mashonaland East	**50**	**0,32**	**16**	35	0,25	9
Manicaland	**3 993**	**0,51**	**2 023**	1 244	0,35	440
Midlands	**130**	**0,13**	**16**	936	0,20	189
Masvingo	**2 063**	**0,15**	**304**	1 055	0,41	428
Matabeleland North	**27**	**0,33**	**9**	736	0,14	104
Matabeleland South	**6**	**0,18**	**1**	7	0,14	1
Total	**17 860**	**0,28**	**5 037**	**17 110**	**0,35**	**5 958**

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: SESAME PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Sesame production is estimated at **5 037 MT** which is **15%** decrease compared to **5 958 MT** obtained in 2018/2019 season. Production was affected by the early cessation of the rains.
- The sustained production increase is due to the lucrative market price.

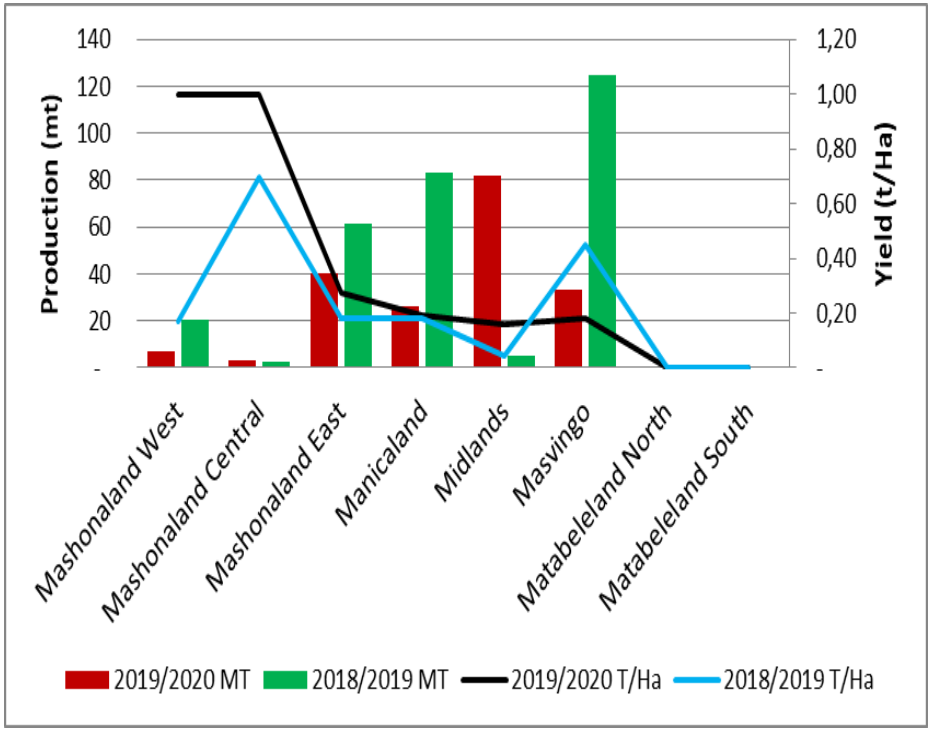
4.12 RICE

TABLE 19: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**7**	**1,00**	**7**	120	0,17	20
Mashonaland Central	**3**	**1,00**	**3**	4	0,70	3
Mashonaland East	**147**	**0,27**	**40**	334	0,18	61
Manicaland	**137**	**0,19**	**26**	455	0,18	83
Midlands	**513**	**0,16**	**82**	116	0,04	5
Masvingo	**180**	**0,18**	**33**	277	0,45	125
Matabeleland North	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0
Matabeleland South	**0**	**0**	**-**	-	-	-
Total	**988**	**0,19**	**192**	**499**	**0,60**	**297**

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: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- The area planted to rice increased this current season to **988Ha** this season from **499Ha** planted last year.
- Rice production decreased from **297 MT** last year to **192 MT** this year due to early cessation of the season.
- This represents a **35%** decrease in production.

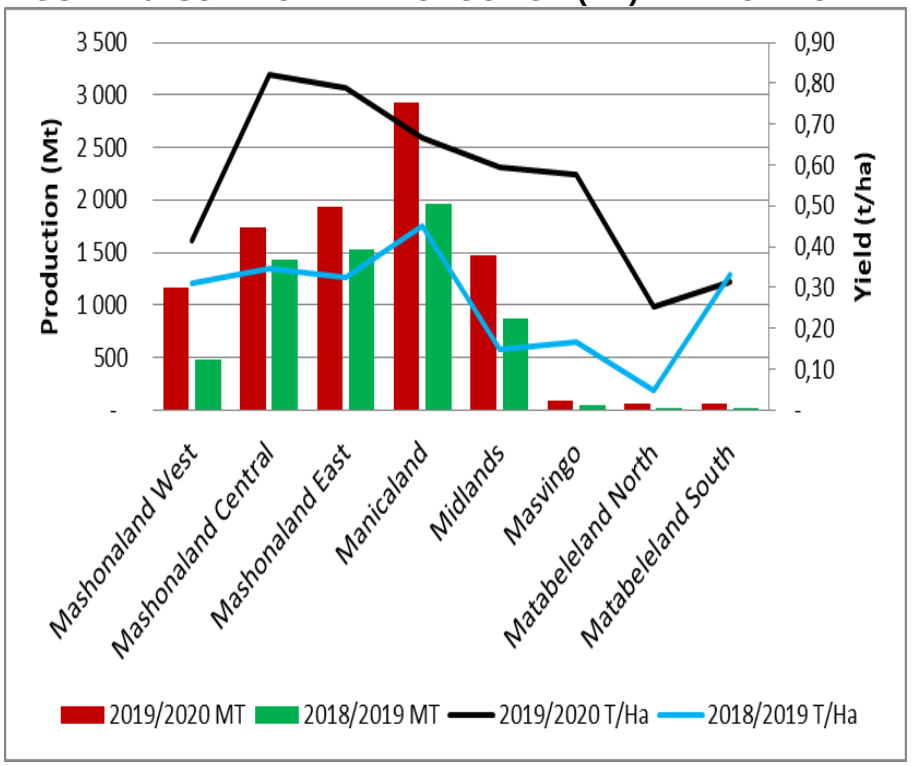
4.13 SUNFLOWER

TABLE 20: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**2 321**	**0,50**	**1 168**	1 559	0,31	485
Mashonaland Central	**4 065**	**0,43**	**1 743**	4 119	0,35	1 432
Mashonaland East	**5 288**	**0,36**	**1 930**	4 670	0,33	1 524
Manicaland	**7 605**	**0,39**	**2 935**	4 334	0,45	1 959
Midlands	**4 590**	**0,32**	**1 466**	5 920	0,15	873
Masvingo	**393**	**0,21**	**81**	284	0,17	47
Matabeleland North	**214**	**0,27**	**58**	310	0,05	15
Matabeleland South	**241**	**0,27**	**65**	62	0,33	21
Total	**24 717**	**0,38**	**9 447**	**21 258**	**0,30**	**6 356**

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: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Sunflower production increased from **6 356 MT** in 2018/2019 season to **9 447 MT** in 2019/2020 season.
- This is **49%** increase at average yield of **0.38 t/ha**.

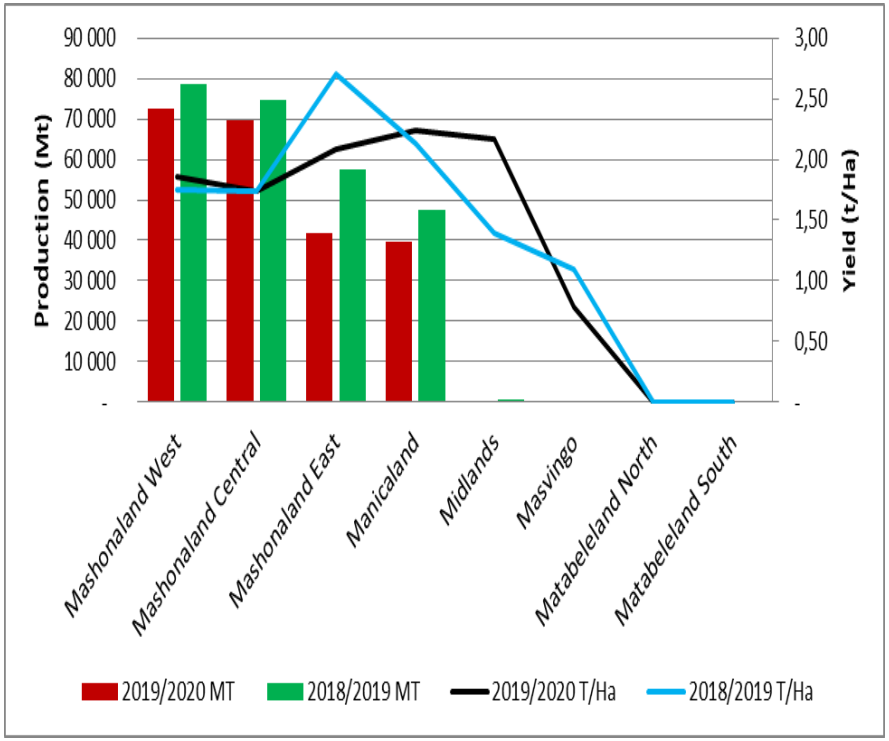
4.14 TOBACCO

TABLE 21: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**38 940**	**1,86**	**72 455**	44 882	1,75	78 767
Mashonaland Central	**40 120**	**1,74**	**69 845**	42 864	1,74	74 734
Mashonaland East	**20 060**	**2,08**	**41 808**	21 297	2,71	57 635
Manicaland	**17 700**	**2,24**	**39 580**	22 339	2,13	47 508
Midlands	**210**	**2,17**	**455**	567	1,39	788
Masvingo	**19**	**0,79**	**15**	90	1,09	98
Matabeleland North	**-**		**-**	-	-	-
Matabeleland South	**-**		**-**	-	-	-
Total	**117 049**	**1,92**	**224 158**	**132 040**	**1,97**	**259 530**

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: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Tobacco production is expected to decline slightly from the record **259 530 MT** produced last year to **224 158 MT** in the current season due to the reduced area and the erratic rains which were experienced.

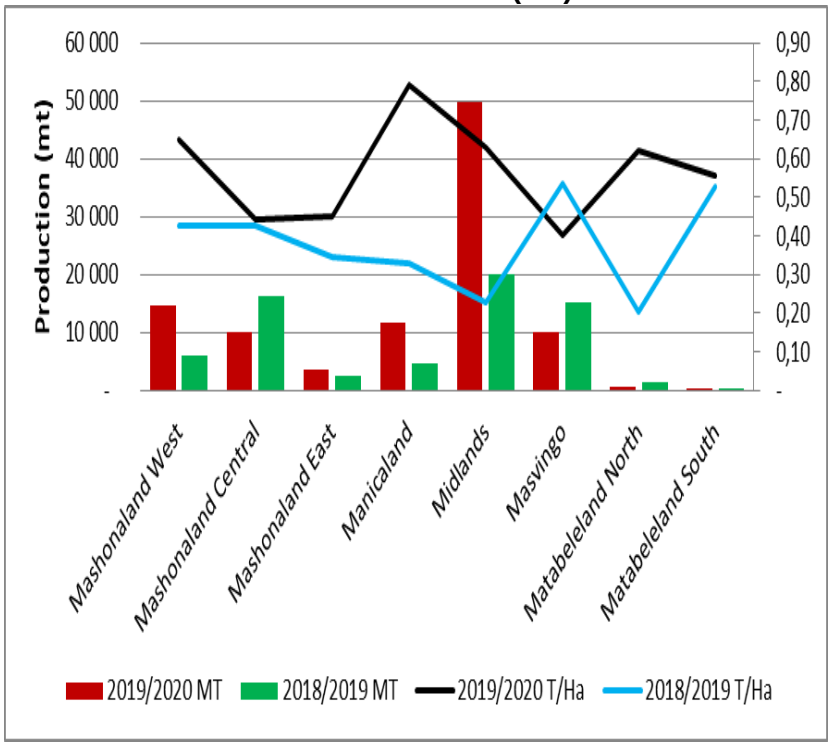
4.15 COTTON

TABLE 22: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**22 565**	**0,65**	**14 650**	14 183	0,73	10 291
Mashonaland Central	**22 421**	**0,44**	**9 954**	38 088	0,31	11 677
Mashonaland East	**8 165**	**0,45**	**3 685**	7 493	0,25	1 850
Manicaland	**14 803**	**0,79**	**11 695**	14 421	0,42	5 991
Midlands	**79 458**	**0,63**	**49 847**	87 584	0,27	23 473
Masvingo	**24 757**	**0,40**	**9 959**	28 247	0,77	21 782
Matabeleland North	**1 163**	**0,62**	**722**	6 450	0,18	1 143
Matabeleland South	**878**	**0,56**	**488**	776	0,62	480
Total	**174 212**	**0,58**	**101 000**	**197 242**	**0,39**	**76 687**

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: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



Cotton production is estimated at **101 000 MT (101 Million Kgs)** which is **32%** more than **76 687 MT** (**76.7 Million Kgs)** obtained in 2018/2019 season due to increased coverage of the Presidential Input Scheme.

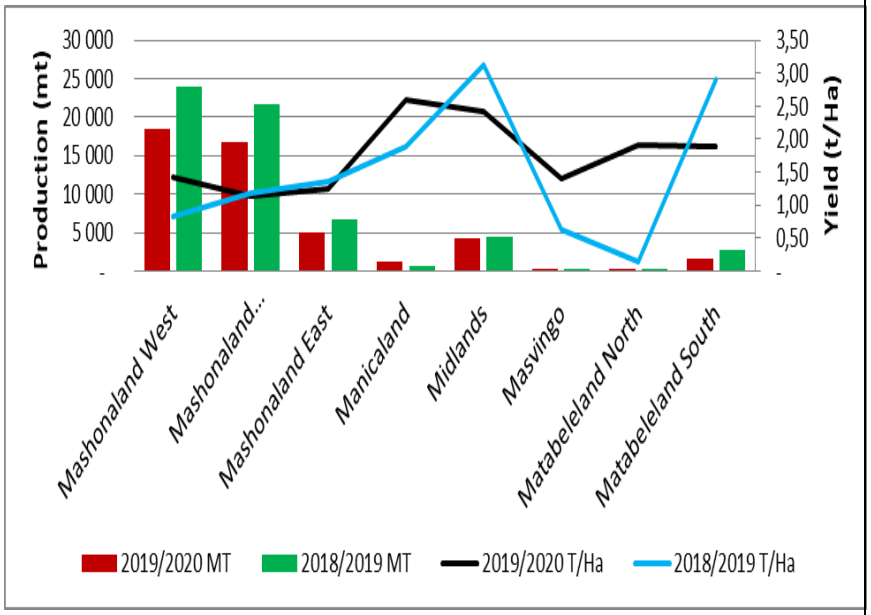
4.16 SOYABEAN

TABLE 23: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	**12 848**	**1,43**	**8 372**	28 923	0,83	23 889
Mashonaland Central	**14 846**	**1,13**	**16 779**	18 426	1,17	21 594
Mashonaland East	**3 947**	**1,25**	**4 930**	4 888	1,35	6 622
Manicaland	**439**	**2,6**	**1 143**	363	1,88	684
Midlands	**1 716**	**2,42**	**4 161**	1 422	3,12	4 440
Masvingo	**24**	**1,4**	**34**	154	0,63	97
Matabeleland North	**49**	**1,91**	**94**	567	0,14	81
Matabeleland South	**829**	**1,9**	**1 575**	917	2,9	2 662
Total	**34 700**	**1,36**	**47 088**	**55 660**	**1,08**	**60 068**

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 23: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Soyabean production is at **47 088 MT** compared to **60 068 MT** in 2018/2019 season which is a **22%** decrease and can be attributed to late onset of the season and poor rainfall distribution.

4.17 OTHER FIELD CROPS

4.17.1 Cassava

- Cassava production increased from **12 796 MT** compared to **5 602 MT** in 2018/2019 season which is a **22%** decrease in production.

4.17.2 Bio fortified Crops

- Bio fortified Beans (NUA45) increased from **963 MT** last season, to **1 301 MT** in the 2019/2020 season.
- This was largely due to increased promotion and availability of seed from both development partners and private sector

4.17.3 Paprika

- Paprika production decreased to **67 MT** in the 2019/2020 season from **869 MT** produced in the 2018/2019 season.

5 HORTICULTURE

5.1 PERENNIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

TABLE 24: PERRENIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2019/2020	2018/2019	%	2019/2020	2018/2019	%	2019/2020	2018/2019	%
Tea	**7 582**	7 567	0	**5**	5	6	**40 185**	37 835	6
Coffee	**573**	542	6	**1,01**	0,98	3	**579**	531	9
Orange	**3 994**	3 917	2	**38**	34	12	**151 772**	133 178	14
Lemon	**439**	392	12	**42**	39	8	**18 438**	9 750	89
Banana	**7 539**	7 187	5	**36**	35	3	**271 404**	252 376	8
Apples	**189**	185	2	**23**	21	10	**4 347**	3 885	12
Peaches and Nectarines	**414**	402	3	**22**	20	10	**9 108**	8 040	13
Macadamia	**9 525**	7 383	29	**6.5**	8	-19	**61 913**	43 064	44
Avocado	**2 051**	1 859	10	**41**	32	28	**84 091**	59 488	41
Mango	**4 285**	4 005	7	**25**	24	4	**107 125**	95 475	12
Sugar cane	**74 189**	70 422	5	**79**	84	-6	**5 860 931**	5 562 674	5

- There is a significant increase in area under Macadamia that has resulted in a **19%** decline in yield, as the newly planted plantations are not yet at bearing stage.

- Coffee production has increased by **9%**. The increase can be attributed to the lucrative prices being offered on the market.

5.2 ANNUAL CROPS PRODUCTION

TABLE 25: PERRENIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2019/2020	2018/2019	%	2019/2020	2018/2019	%	2019/2020	2018/2019	%
Butternut	**16 246**	12 048	35	**19**	15	27	**308 674**	180 720	71
Cabbage	**18 246**	14 750	24	**45**	31	45	**821 070**	457 250	80
Carrot	**5 691**	4 369	30	**22**	20	10	**125 202**	87 380	43
Cucumber	**4 020**	3 215	25	**15**	12	25	**60 300**	38 580	56
Irish Potato	**25 773**	21 482	20	**23**	19	21	**592 779**	408 158	45
Leafy Vegetables	**15 542**	8 270	88	**28**	29	-3	**435 176**	239 830	81
Okra	**3 794**	2 842	33	**5**	5	0	**18 970**	14 210	33
Onion	**8 641**	6 254	38	**21**	17	24	**181 461**	106 318	71
Peas	**4 625**	3 691	25	**4**	4	0	**18 500**	14 764	25
Pepper	**3 644**	2 948	24	**8**	8	0	**29 152**	23 584	24
Pineapples	**653**	548	19	**14**	12	17	**9 142**	6 576	39
Tomato	**32 286**	24 361	33	**25**	18	39	**807 150**	438 498	84
Watermelon	**5 142**	3 719	38	**36**	25	44	**185 112**	92 975	99

- There is a significant increase in production of annual crops for the **2019/2020** season compared to the **2018/2019** season.

- Estimated Irish potato production stands at **592 779 MT** which is **45%** more than the **408 158 MT** obtained during the 2018/2019 season.

6 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

6.1 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

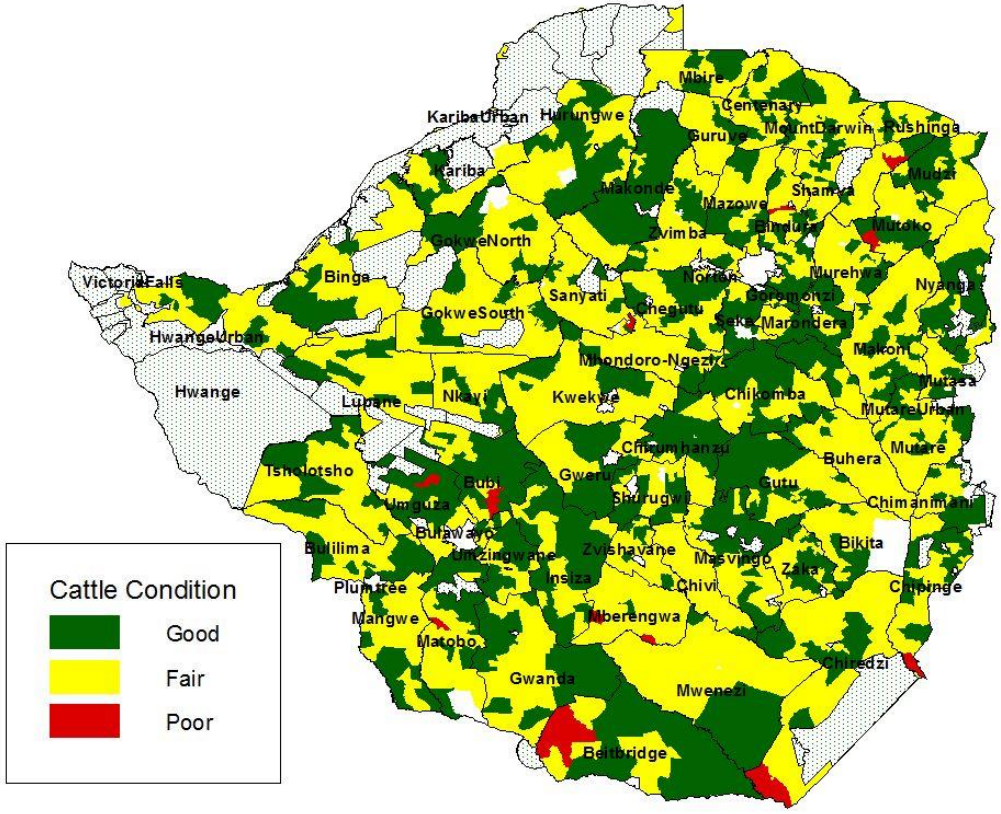
TABLE 26: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY SPECIES BY PROVINCE

Province	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Mashonaland West	497 369	443 682	14 976	10 451	252 515	437 886	20 785	14 504
Mashonaland Central	563 470	590 547	68 931	90 453	321 732	391 622	41 421	41 820
Mashonaland East	674 532	567 616	35 476	28 037	315 796	272 567	51 443	44 436
Manicaland	591 084	607 990	75 693	84 963	637 123	608 739	40 579	51 760
Midlands	922 890	921 672	24 566	23 476	538 255	562 583	26 453	21 631
Masvingo	1 277 577	1 028 976	95 460	109 675	625 541	659 430	66 464	58 417
Matabeleland North	583 871	670 363	39 835	36 723	415 900	405 569	23 560	30 469
Matabeleland South	658 518	612 924	126 222	163 918	576 134	530 006	7 592	6 471
Total	**5 774 525**	**5 443 770**	**481 159**	**522 955**	**3 707 357**	**4 360 838**	**278 297**	**227 749**

- Beef cattle number reduced by **5.7%** from **5 774 525 cattle** in 2018 to **5443 770 cattle** in 2019. The major reasons for the reduction in numbers includes drought which led to reduced productivity, drought and disease related deaths and forced sales and slaughters related to both drought and diseases

6.2 CATTLE CONDITION

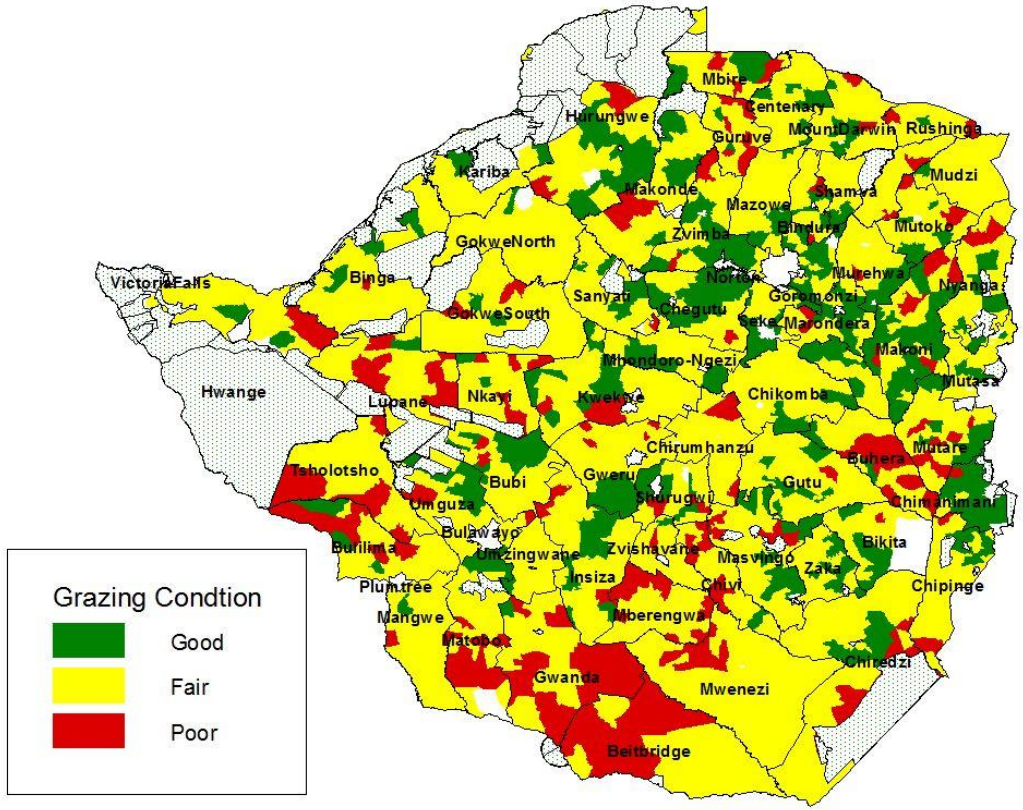
FIGURE 24: CATTLE CONDITION



- The condition of beef cattle is generally fair to good in most districts except in some parts of Beitbridge, Chiredzi, Matobo, Mberengwa, Bubi and Umguza districts.

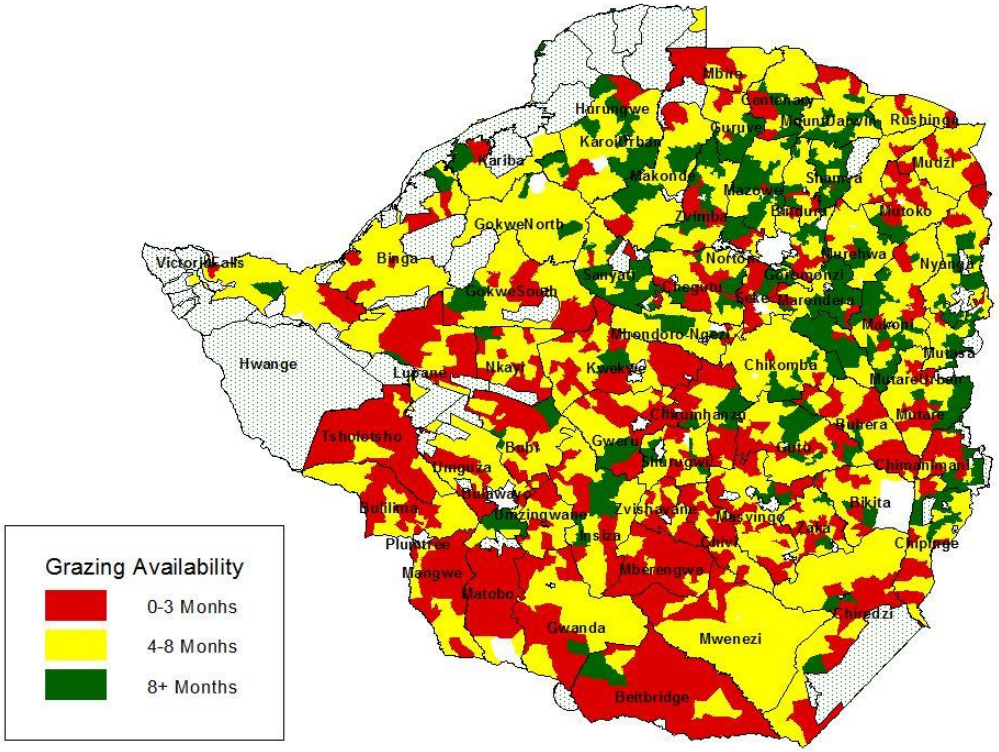
6.3 GRAZING CONDITION AND AVAILABILITY

FIGURE 25: GRAZING CONDITION



- The grazing condition at the time of assessment was mostly fair except in Beitbridge, Gwanda, Tsholotsho, Buhera and Bulilima districts where the condition is fair to poor.
- The condition of grazing is expected to deteriorate as the season progresses.

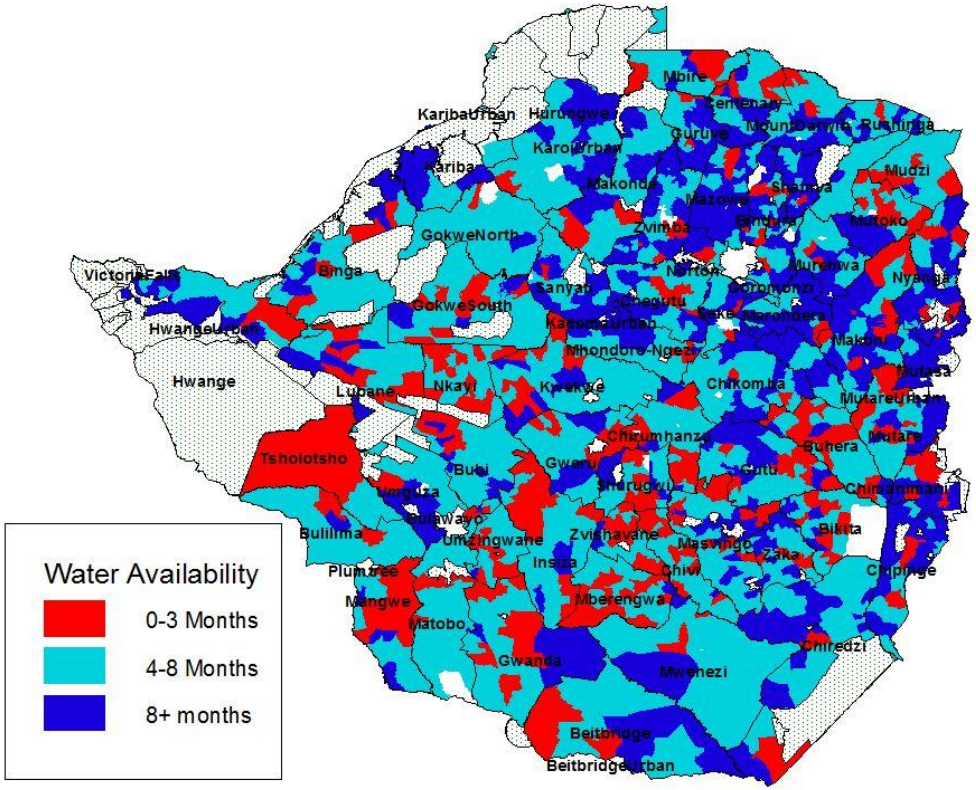
FIGURE 26: GRAZING AVAILABILITY



- Available grazing is expected to last from four to eight months in most districts. The southern districts will have grazing challenges as availability will last up to June and animals will need alternative feed sources like browse, hay and supplementary feeds.
- For the other provinces, communal areas will have shortage of grazing due to over-stocking on generally poor quality veld.

6.4 WATER AVAILABILITY

FIGURE 27: WATER AVAILABLITY



- Water for livestock was available in most districts at the time of assessment.
- Districts in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, parts of Masvingo and Midlands provinces are experiencing water challenges as livestock are beginning to move long distances to perennial water sources such as dams, boreholes and perennial rivers

6.5 CALVING RATES

TABLE 27: CALVING RATES BY PROVINCE

Province	Calving Rates (%)					
	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCF	OR	CA
Mashonaland West	59	54	49	46	45	44
Mashonaland Central	36	33	33	32	30	29
Mashonaland East	54	58	38	40	39	40
Manicaland	37	42	43	42	40	38
Midlands	47	54	41	41	36	33
Masvingo	44	41	40	43	42	32
Matabeleland North	50	44	49	47	37	17
Matabeleland South	42	34	41	60	46	38
National Average	46	45	42	44	39	34

- The national average calving rates remain very low ranging from **34%** in communal areas to **46 %** in the large-scale commercial sector, against a national target of above **60%.**
- The low calving rates are attributed to poor nutrition especially in the small holder sector.

6.6 BULLING RATIO

TABLE 28: BULLING RATIOSBY FARMING SECTOR

Season	LSCF	A2	SSCF	A1	OR	CA
2019/20	17	14	12	10	12	9
2018/19	20	15	12	10	11	9

- The national bulling ratio ranges between **1:9** in small scale farming sector and **1:20** in the large scale farming sector against a national target of **1:20-25**
- The calving rate remains low despite the high number of bulls. Most dry cows are not cycling/going on heat regularly as a result of poor nutrition and multiple uses such as draft power and milking for household use. Penning also presents challenges for breeding to those farmers who do not own bulls in the smallholder sector.
- As a management measure, excess bull calves can be converted to steers or draft power

6.7 CATTLE MORTALITY

TABLE 29: CATTLE MORTALITY

Province	Mortality (%)	
	2019/2020	2018/2019
Manicaland	6	4
Mashonaland Central	7	5
Mashonaland East	5	5
Mashonaland West	5	5
Masvingo	10	4
Matabeleland North	16	4
Matabeleland South	5	5
Midlands	11	4
National average	**9**	**5**

- The national average cattle mortality increased from **5%** in 2018 to **9%** in 2019. The acceptable national average mortality rate is **5%**
- The high mortality together with low cow productivity has contributed to the reduction in the of the national cattle herd
- Highest mortality was recorded in Matabeleland North province followed by Midlands and Masvingo province
- Drought and diseases were the major causes of these high mortalities

TABLE 30: DROUGHT RELATED CATTLE DEATHS BY PROVINCE

Province	Poverty Deaths
Mashonaland West	57
Mashonaland Central	1 552
Mashonaland East	35
Manicaland	1 436
Midlands	9618
Masvingo	17 580
Matabeleland North	10 052
Matabeleland South	25 758
Total	**66 088**

- Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Matabeleland North experienced the highest drought related cattle deaths, whilst Mashonaland east had recorded the lowest deaths.

- Drought mitigation activities carried out to avert losses included;
  - Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund through its implementing partners provided training on feed formulation to farmers, promoting pasture production and providing subsidized commercial feeds in **17** districts across the country
  - Relief grazing in Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North and Masvingo provinces
  - Destocking
  - use of bought in stock feeds and hay

6.8 BEEF CATTLE OFFTAKE

TABLE 31 :CATTLE OFFTAKE BY FARMING SECTOR

Farming Sector	Off-take (%)
LSCF	8
A2	7
A1	4
SSCA	5
OR	4
CA	3
National Average	**6**

- National average beef cattle off-take was **6%** in 2019
- Highest off-take of **8%** was reported in LSCF sector whilst the lowest of **3%** was reported in the Communal areas against an expected **15%**

6.9 CATTLE MARKETING

FIGURE 28 :PROPORTION OF CATTLE SALES BY MARKET TYPE

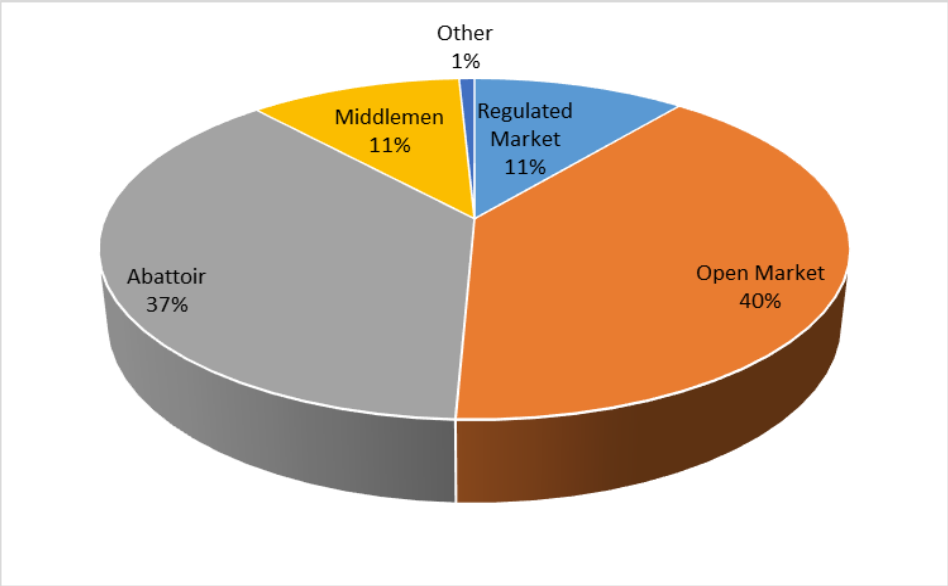
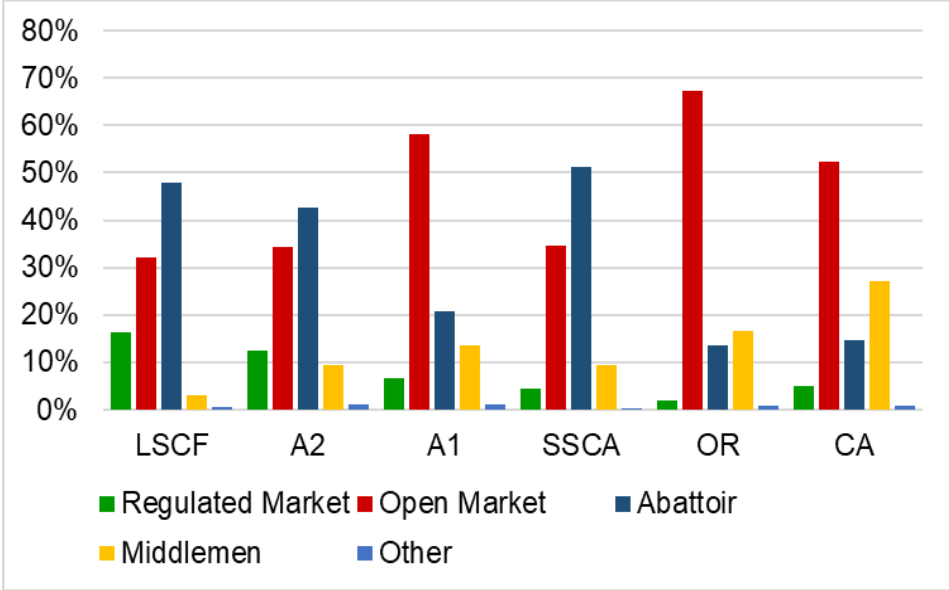


FIGURE 29:PROPORTION OF CATTLE SALES BY FARMING SECTOR

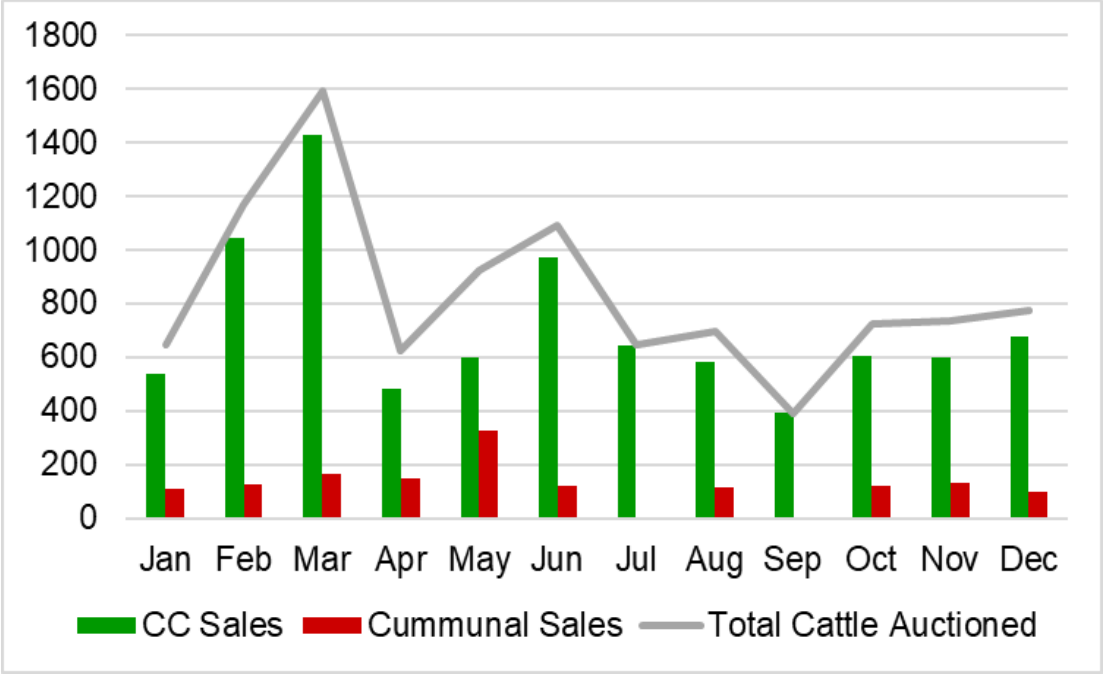


- Most cattle were marketed through abattoirs and open market which accounted for 37% and 40% of total cattle sales respectively.
- Open market is the major marketing type of cattle marketing in Communal, old resettlement, and A1 farming Sectors whilst abattoirs and open market are the major market for cattle in LSCF, A2 and SSCA farming sectors with abattoir market being dominant.

REGULATED CATTLE SALES

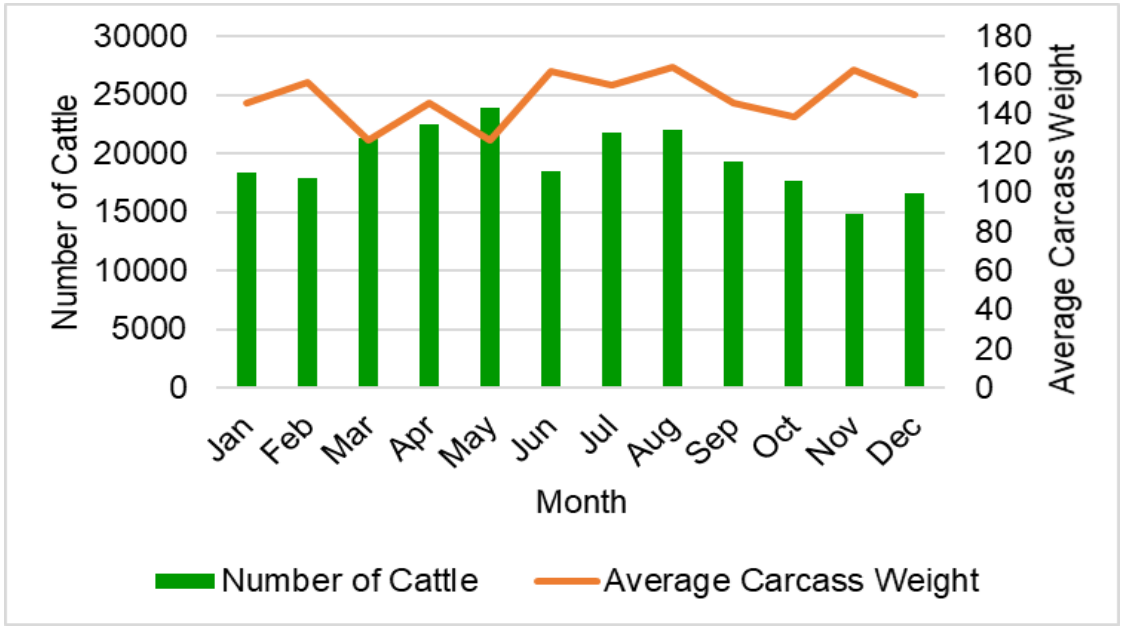
- Number of cattle sold through regulated cattle sales (Cattle auctions) remain very low and are dominated by commercial cattle sales through CC Sales
- **5 057** cattle were sold through cattle auction sales
- Most communal cattle sales were done in Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces.

FIGURE 30: MONTHLY CATTLE MARKETING



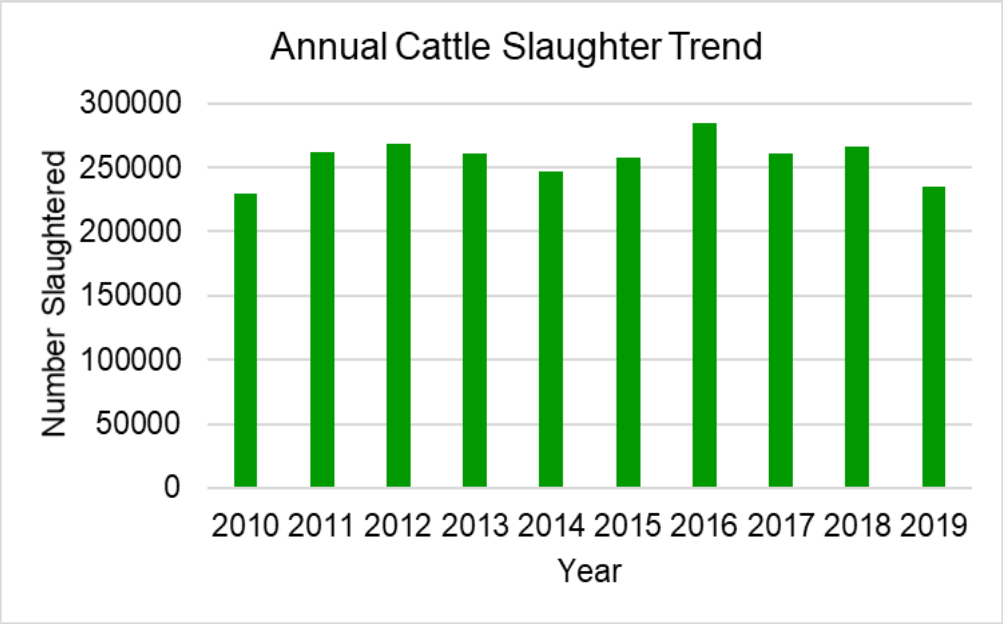
BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 30: 2019 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABBATOIRS



- The **average carcass weight** remains low and ranged between **127 Kgs** and **165 Kgs**, against the targeted averaged **220 Kgs** which reflects on the semi-commercial production systems of cattle farmers
- Cattle slaughters show a declining trend from January to December 2019

FIGURE 31: ANNUAL CATTLE SLAUGHTER TREND



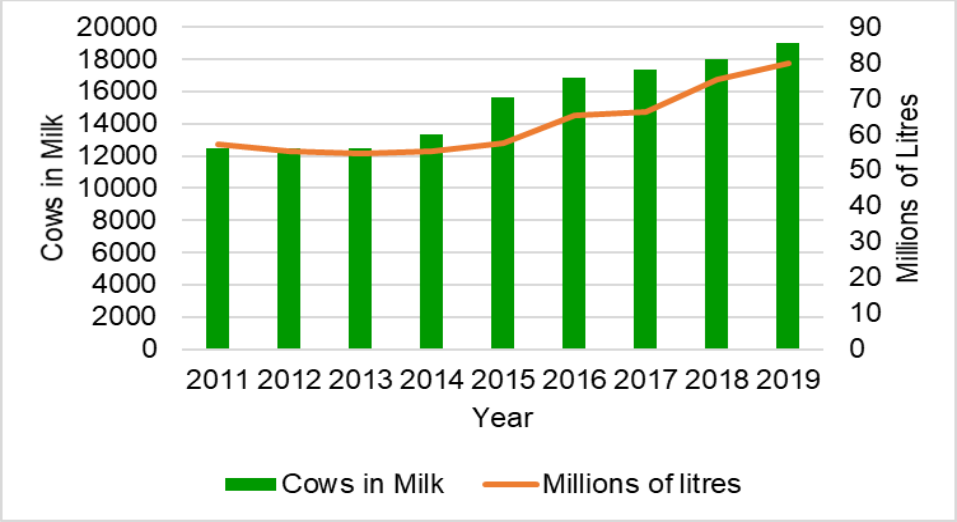
- Cattle slaughters at abattoirs decreased by **12%** from **266 220 cattle** in 2018 to **235 018** cattle in 2019 and **17%** lower than the peak slaughters in 2016 when **284 688 cattle** were slaughtered.

6.10 DAIRY PRODUCTION

TABLE 32: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2011 TO 2019

Year	Cows in Milk	Total Production (million litres)
2015	15 611	57.5
2016	16 835	65.4
2017	17 325	66.4
2018	17 968	75.4
2019	19 022	79.9

FIGURE 32: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2011 TO 2019



- Total milk production increased by **6%**, from **75 422 158 Litres** in 2018 to **79 896 215 Litres** in 2019
- Milk production continues to show growth. However, the current production levels are still short of the **120 million litres** for national requirements to be met.
- The current dairy herd stands at **39 856 animals** with **19 022**milking cows. The national target for milking cows to meet and exceed requirements is **32,000**.Average production per cow per day was **14 litres**. The smallholder dairy sector still contributes about **4%** of national milk production.
- Productivity remains low due to high cost of breeding stock, stock feed and veterinary drugs.

6.11 SMALL RUMINANTS (SHEEP AND GOATS)

FIGURE 33: SMALL RUMINANT (GOAT) MARKETING

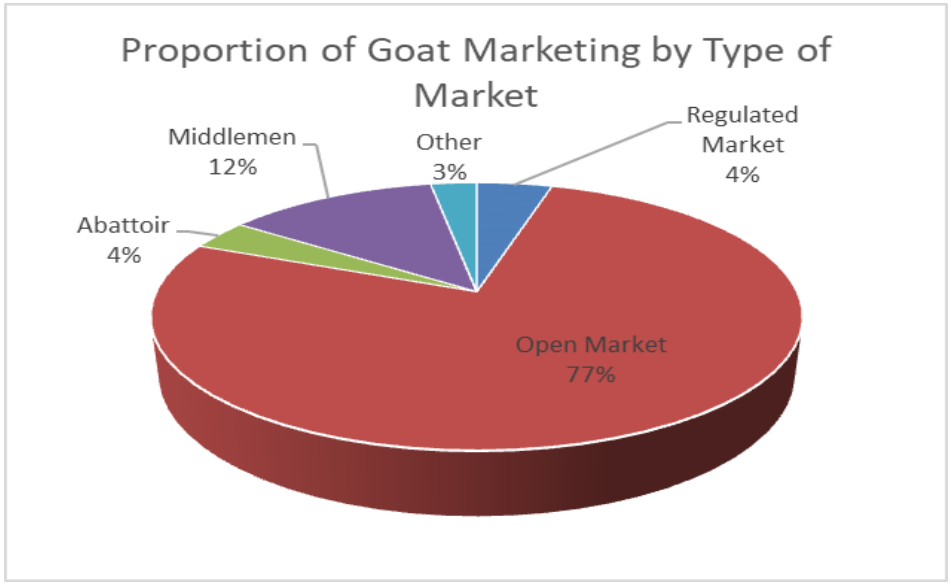
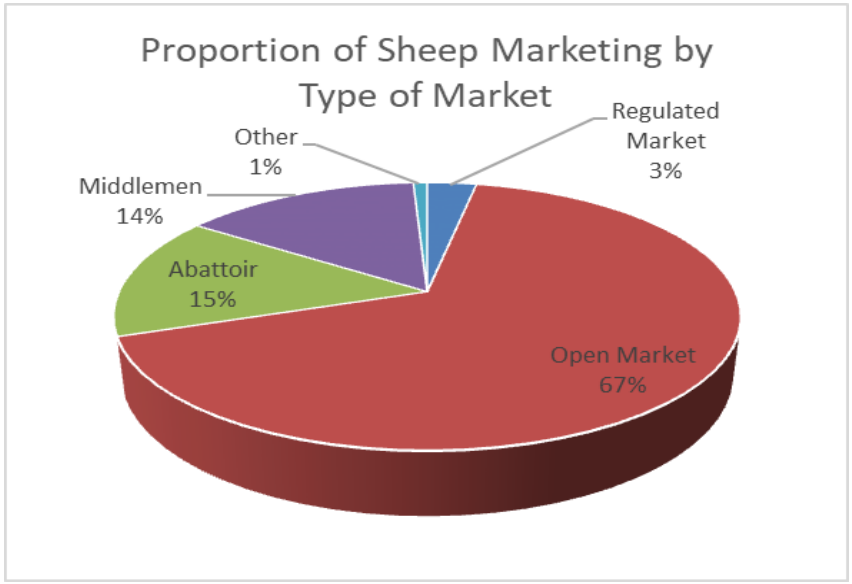


FIGURE 34:SMALL RUMINANT (SHEEP) MARKETING



- Most small ruminant sales are being made through open markets (**77%** for goats and **67%** for sheep)
- Middlemen are also taking a pivotal role in the marketing of goats and sheep accounting for **12%** and **14%** respectively
- Most abattoir sales were mainly made by LSCF and A2 farmers
- An estimated offtake of **11%** and **9%** were recorded for goats and sheep respectively. The Communal sector dominates in sale of small ruminants especially goats

SMALL RUMINANT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 35: MONTHLY SHEEP SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

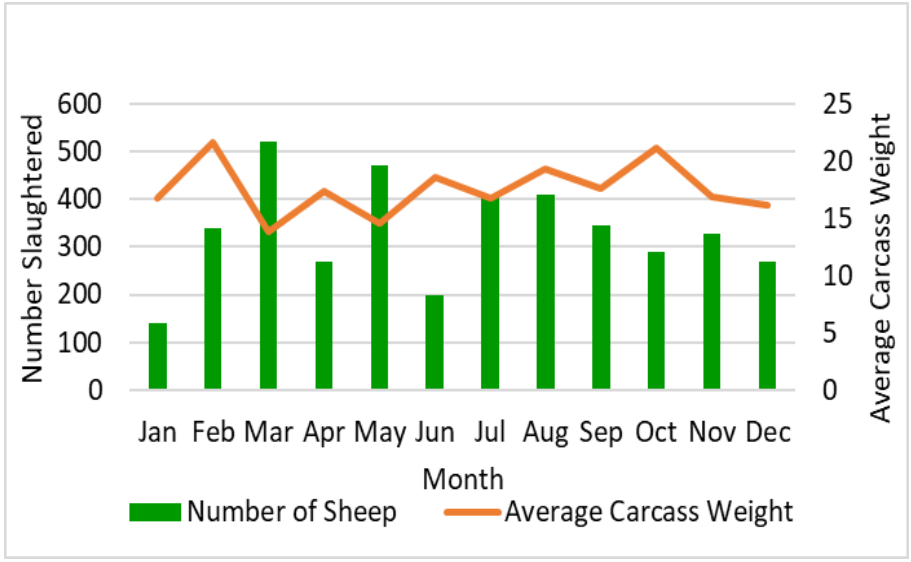
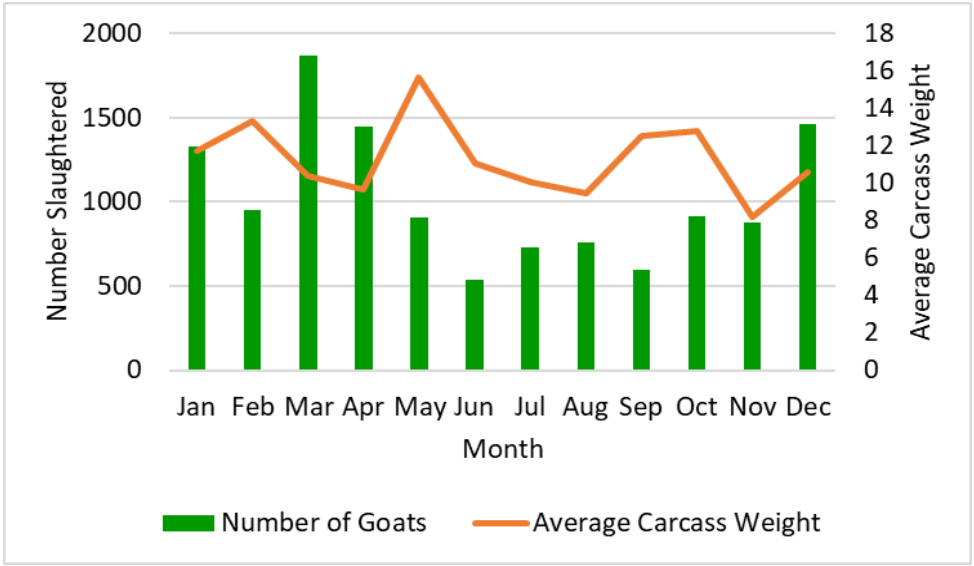


FIGURE 36: MONTHLY GOAT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS



- A total of **3 985** sheep with an average carcass weight of **17 Kgs** were slaughtered at abattoirs across the country.
- Twelve thousand three hundred and eighty one **(12 381)** goats with an average carcass weight of **11 Kgs** were slaughtered at abattoirs.

TABLE 33: SMALL RUMINANT MORTALITIES BY FARMING SECTOR

	Mortality (%)	
Sector	**Goats**	**Sheep**
LSCF	4	3
A2	5	5
A1	8	10
SSCA	6	7
OR	8	8
CA	9	9
National	**8**	**6**

- National average goats and sheep mortalities are estimated at **8%** and **6%** respectively
- High mortalities were recorded in A1, OR and CA sectors
- Major cause of mortalities were diseases

6.12 POULTRY PRODUCTION

FIGURE 37: ANNUAL BROILER PROUCTION TREND AND AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 CHICKS

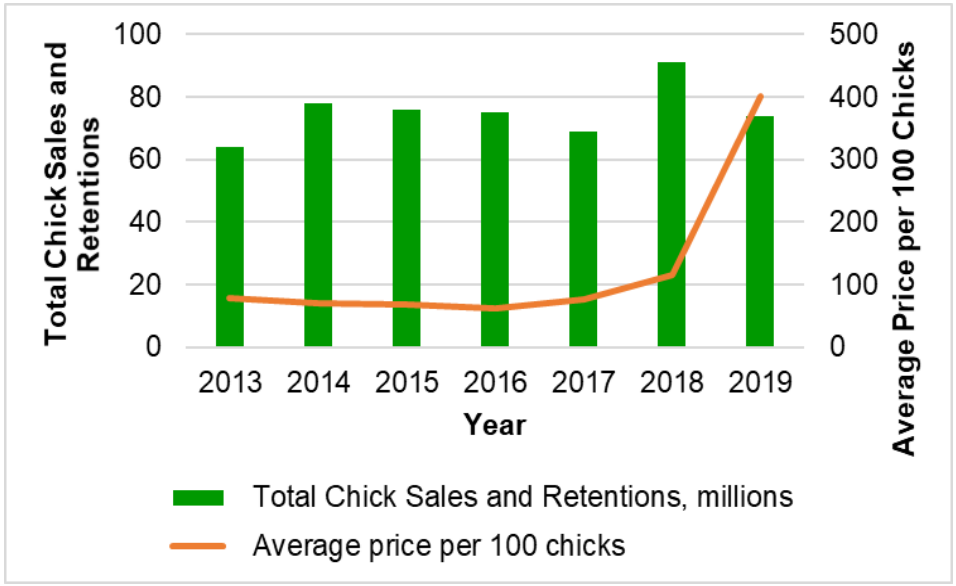
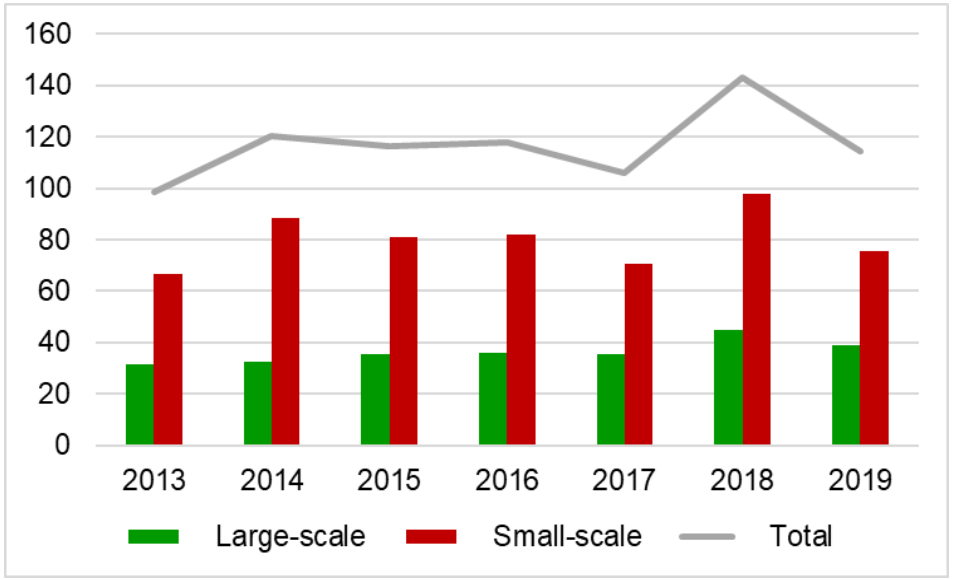


FIGURE 38: ANNUAL BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION TREND

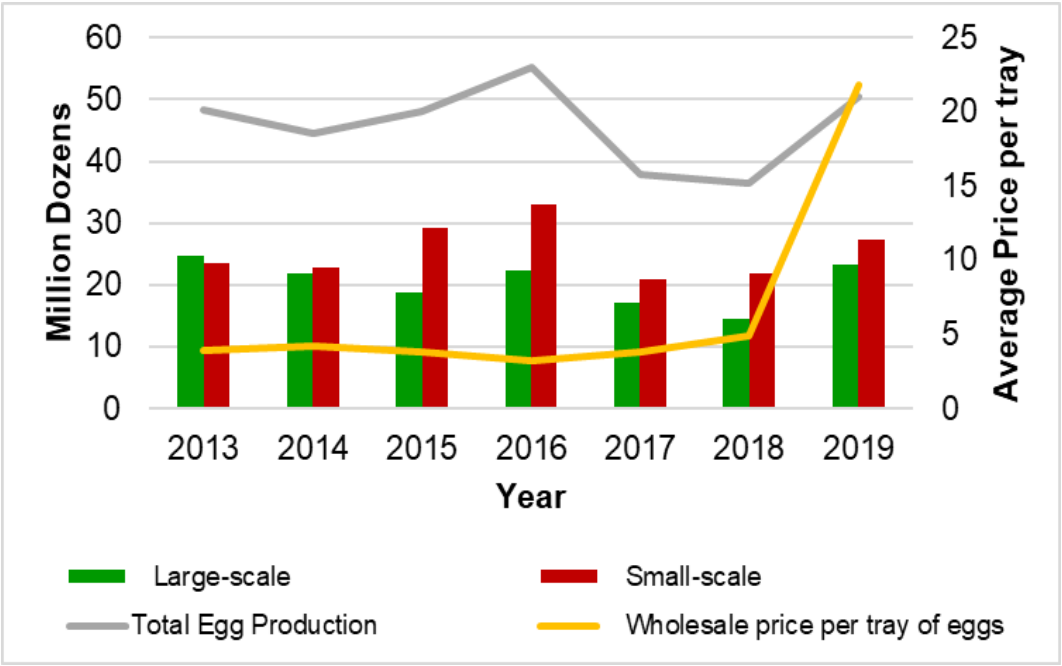


Source: ZPA

- A total of **74 million** day old broiler chicks were produced in 2019, a **19%** decline compared to the **91 million** chicks produced in 2018. The decrease was as a result of high costs of production (mainly feed and day old chicks) and general reduction in consumption (Figure 37)
- Broiler Day Old Chick production averaged **6.2 million** chicks a month with a total annual production of 74 million in 2019.
- Meat production has also declined from **143 000 MT** to **114 000 MT**, a change of **-20%** which is a direct result of reduced production
- Broiler production continue to be dominated by small scale farmers (Figure 38)

TABLE EGG PRODUCTION

FIGURE 39: ANNUAL TABLE EGG PRODUCTION TREND



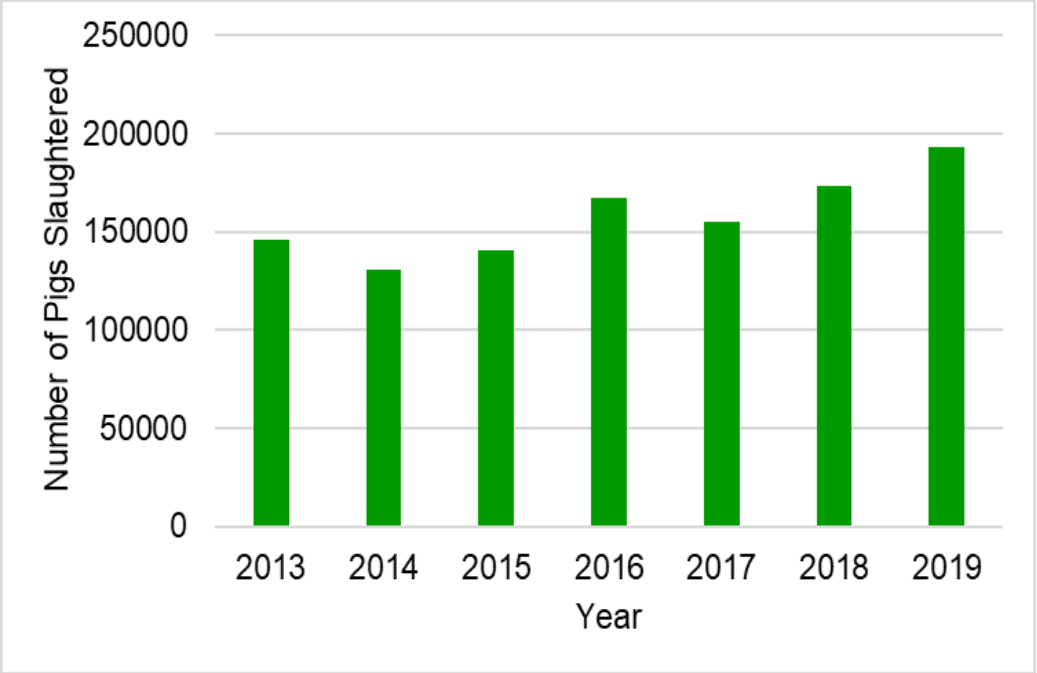
- Overall table egg production recorded an estimated **24%** increase from **36.4 million dozens** in **2018** to **50.4 million dozens** in **2019**. This is still lower than the **2016** high of **55.3 million dozens** (Figure 39)
- Both large-scale and small scale farmers recorded increases in table egg production

6.13 PIG PRODUCTION

TABLE 34: ANNUALPIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS (2013 – 2019)

Year	Total Pigs Slaughtered
2019	192 747
2018	173 694
2017	155 181
2016	167 026
2015	140 445
2014	130 523
2013	145 747

FIGURE 40: ANNUAL PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS FROM (2013 - 2019)



- The national sow herd is estimated to be **60 351** of which about **20 351** is in the commercial pig production sector
- Cumulative annual pig slaughter figures at abattoirs continues to increase recording a **11%** total increase from **173 694** pigs in 2018 to **192 747 pigs** in 2019

7. STOCK-FEEDS SITUATION

- Stock feeds for all species are available on the market but out of reach for most smallholder farmers
- This has affected viability of most enterprise.
- Farmers especially those into poultry and piggery have had to scale down operations.
- The major driver of the high cost of stock feeds is the shortage locally produced raw materials leading to importation against foreign currency shortages.

Table 35: Comparison of stock feed prices for selected stockfeeds between 7 January 2020 and 01 May 2020

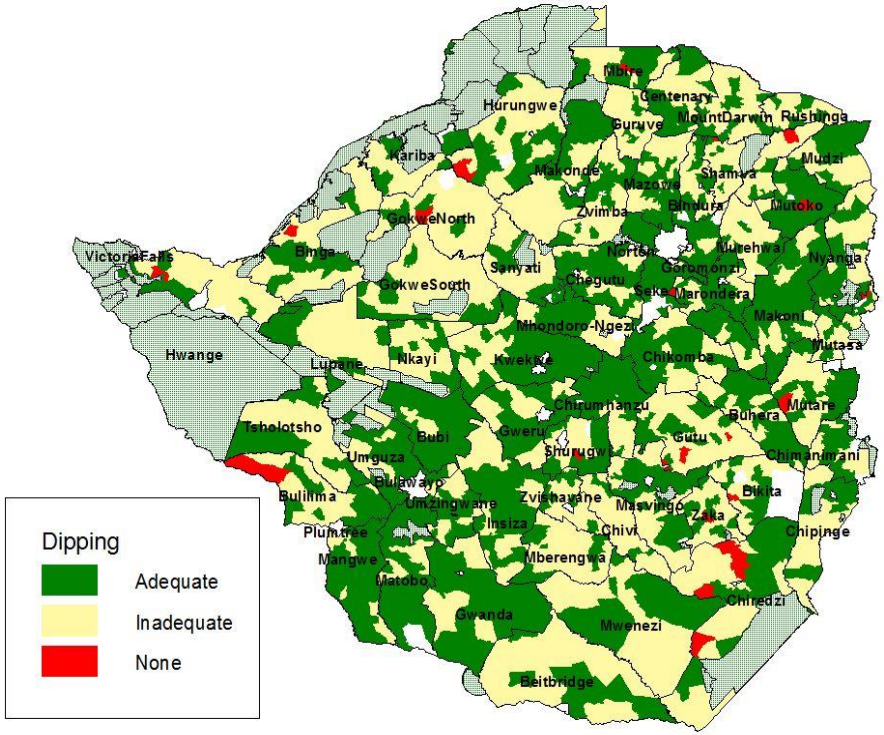
Product	7 January 2020 Price ($)	01May 2020 Price ($)	Change (%)
Beef Pen Feeding Meal	282.00	671.00	**127**
Beef Survival Meal	267.00	613.00	**116**
Pig Grower Meal	527.00	1 147.00	**117**
Broiler Starter	640.00	1 290.00	**101**
Broiler Finisher	620.00	1 250.00	**102**
Layers Mash	527.00	1 064.00	**102**

- Table 35 above shows that prices of all stock feeds increased by more than **100%**

8. DIPPING AND TICKBORNE DISEASES

8.1 CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION

FIGURE 41: CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION



- Dipping has improved in 2020 as accaricide supply has increased. The availability of water for dipping also contributed to the improvement in dipping.
- Development partners under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (UNDP) and FAO have committed to supply accaricides for 6 months covering almost **50%** of the country's dip tanks.
- Dipping sessions per dip tank averaged **8 to 12** across the country in 2019 instead of the recommended **26 to 32** owing to shortages of dipping chemicals

8.2 TICK-BORNE DISEASES

FIGURE 42: THEILERIOSIS OUTBREAKS

TICK BORNE DISEASES

- Tick borne diseases continue to pose a serious threat to the national herd. This is a continuation of the problem that started in 2017 when the national dipping programme started to face serious challenges
- The highest number of cattle deaths have been attributed to Theileriosis with Mashonaland East, West, Central and parts of Manicaland being the worst affected
- Other tick borne diseases reported were Anaplasmosis (Gall sickness), Babesiosis (Red water) and Heart water.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 There is need for importation of grain for the country to meet the national cereal requirement.

9.2 Continued support of traditional grains programme since it has positive impacts on production especially focusing on post-harvest management and value addition.

9.3 Climate proofing of the agricultural system through promotion of water conservation (Pfumvudza concept) and harvesting techniques.

9.4 Capacity building on water-harvesting technology key- rainfall distribution in time is critical.

9.5 Promotion of low cost supplementary irrigation targeting smallholders

9.6 Promote improved genetic material for horticultural crops to meet market requirements.

9.7 Provide long term financing for revitalization of the plantation horticultural crops sector through establishment of a horticulture revolving fund.

9.8 The supply of dipping chemicals and dip tank rehabilitation need to be prioritised.

9.9 There is need to promote pasture production at household level especially in smallholder sector.

9.10 Speeding up of hay cutting and baling before the peak of the fire season.

9.11 Support to extension services to enhance extension delivery system for increased production and productivity.