



ZIMBABWE

**FIRST ROUND CROP AND LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT REPORT 2020/2021 SEASON**

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT**

**15 March 2021**

## Table of Contents

BACKGROUND.....	3
2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: CROP PRODUCTION .....	4
3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.....	6
4 METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. SEASON QUALITY .....	10
5.1 START OF SEASON.....	10
5.2 TOTAL RAINFALL AND DISTRIBUTION .....	12
5.3 FLOODS .....	13
6. INPUT SUPPORT SCHEMES.....	14
6.1 PRESIDENTIAL INPUT SUPPORT SCHEME.....	15
6.1.1 PFUMVUZA/INTWASA.....	15
6.2 NATIONAL ENHANCED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY SCHEME (NEAPS).....	19
6.3 COTTON CONTRACT SCHEME .....	20
6.4 INPUTS ON THE OPEN MARKET .....	21
7. CROP PRODUCTION .....	22
7.1. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.....	22
7.1.1. PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA .....	22
7.3 CROP STAGE AND CONDITION .....	24
7.4 PESTS AND DISEASES.....	27
7.5 MAIZE .....	28
7.5.1 MAIZE AREA .....	28

7.6	SORGHUM AND MILLETS .....	33
7.7	TOBACCO.....	40
7.9	SOYABEAN.....	44
7.10	OTHER FOOD CROPS .....	46
8	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION .....	66
8.1	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY PROVINCE.....	67
8.2	LIVESTOCK CONDITION .....	68
8.3	GRAZING CONDITION.....	69
8.4	CATTLE MORTALITY.....	70
8.5	DROUGHT RELATED CATTLE DEATHS.....	71
8.6	WATER AVAILABILITY .....	72
8.7	DAIRY PRODUCTION.....	73
8.8	SMALL RUMINANTS .....	75
8.9	GOAT MORTALITY .....	75
8.10	SHEEP MORTALITY .....	77
9	LIVESTOCK DISEASES PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL .....	78
9.1	ROUTINE VACCINATIONS .....	78
9.2	DIPPING SITUATION .....	79
9.3	THEILERIOSIS/JANUARY DISEASE .....	81
10	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	82

## **BACKGROUND**

1. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement conducts four National Crop and Livestock Assessments every year.
2. These are First Round, the Second Round and Post-harvest assessments for summer crops and the Winter wheat assessment.
3. For the 2020/21 season, the First Round Crop and Livestock Assessment data collection by field staff was undertaken from the 28<sup>th</sup> of January to the 10<sup>th</sup> of February 2021.
4. The verification exercise by national teams took place from the 10<sup>th</sup> February to 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021. The main objectives were to:
  - a) Ascertain the areas planted under major crops and determine the main factors that influenced area planted.
  - b) Assess the availability, accessibility and usage of inputs.
  - c) Assess the quality of the rainfall season (start of season, temporal and spatial rainfall distribution) on crop growth stages and crop condition.
  - d) Assess grazing and livestock condition, water supply, disease prevalence and control and
  - e) Assess overall prospects for the season (early warning).

## **2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: CROP PRODUCTION**

- 2.0** The 2020/2021 season was marked by an early onset of the season and an evenly distributed rainfall pattern both in space and time.
- 2.1** The Government, private sector and NGOs supported production through a number of input schemes.
- 2.2** The Presidential Input scheme which supplied inputs for the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme delivered seed and basal dressing on time and farmers had an early start to the season.
- 2.3** Top dressing was in short supply in both Government Input programs and the open market.
- 2.4** Area planted to maize increased by **24%** from **1 549 324 Ha** to **1 920 541ha**.
- 2.5** Of the **1 920 541ha (41%)** were planted in November, **(49%)** in December and **10%** were planted in January.
- 2.6** Crop condition is generally fair to good. The early planted October crop had poor crop establishment and hence had a poor crop stand.
- 2.7** Planting of pulses and sweet potatoes was in progress at the time of assessment due to continued rains which were being received into March, hence the bulk of these crops are in the early vegetative stage.
- 2.8** Tobacco area increased by **7%** from **117 049ha** to **125 177ha**. The bulk of the irrigated tobacco is ready for marketing, whilst the dryland crop is being harvested, cured and graded.
- 2.9** Cotton area increased by **40%** from **170 622ha** in 2019/2020 season to **239 619ha** in the 2020/2021 season.
- 2.10** Soyabean area increased by **33%** from **34 698ha** to **46 159ha** in the 2020/2021 season.

**TABLE 1: AREA PLANTED TO FIELD CROPS (HA)**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Maize	1 920 541	1 549 324	24
Sorghum	350 468	305 865	15
Pearl millet	209 754	166 429	26
Finger millet	24 962	34 353	-27
Rice	1 302	1 588	-18
Tobacco	125 177	117 049	7
Soyabean	46 159	34 698	33
Cotton	239 619	170 622	40
Groundnut	249 190	208 229	20
Sesame	21 210	15 044	41
Sunflower	26 965	24 595	10
Bambara nut	97 144	87 938	10
Africa peas	83 149	60 799	13
Sugar bean	38 350	22 997	67
Sweet potatoes	41 436	20 537	102
Cassava	269	718	-63
Paprika	743	1 227	-39
Total	3 476 438	2 822 012	23

2.11 Total area under summer field crops increased by 23% from **2 822 012ha** to **3 476 438ha**

2.12 Of this maize contributed about **55%**

### 3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 3.1 The national beef herd had an increase of 0.64% from **5 443 770** in 2019 to **5 598 982** in 2020.
- 3.2 Cattle herd mortality went down from **12%** in 2019 to **4.2%** in 2020.
- 3.3 National goat population increased by **2.7%** from **3 868 402** in 2019 to **3 974 707** in 2020.
- 3.4 National sheep population increased by **27%** from **547 696** in 2019 to **697 910** in 2020
- 3.5 Goat and sheep mortality were reported to be **23%** and **17%** respectively.
- 3.6 Diseases were the major causes of livestock mortalities. Calf, kid and lamb deaths are the biggest contributors to overall mortality.
- 3.7 The condition of livestock was generally fair to good during the assessment period and is expected to continue improving due to good condition of grazing currently available.
- 3.8 **Theileriosis** has been reported in **25 districts** in 6 out of the 8 rural provinces and reported **23 000** cattle deaths by the time of the assessment compared to **48 341** reported cases for the same period last year.
- 3.9 Livestock dipping was generally inadequate across the country with theileriosis hit districts/wards being prioritised. Dipping acaricides were reported to be in short supply at the time of assessment.
- 3.10 **567 000 kilograms** of **tick grease** have been distributed to GMB depots across the country under the tick grease blitz programme. To date **30%** of the tick grease has been distributed to **206 876 stockowners**.
- 3.11 No major notifiable disease outbreaks were recorded in 2020.
- 3.12 The Government has initiated a pasture development programme through the Presidential Livestock Inputs Scheme meant to improve livestock nutrition in the drought prone districts of the country.
- 3.13 The programme is targeting **5 provinces** (30 districts) namely: Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Midlands and Manicaland.

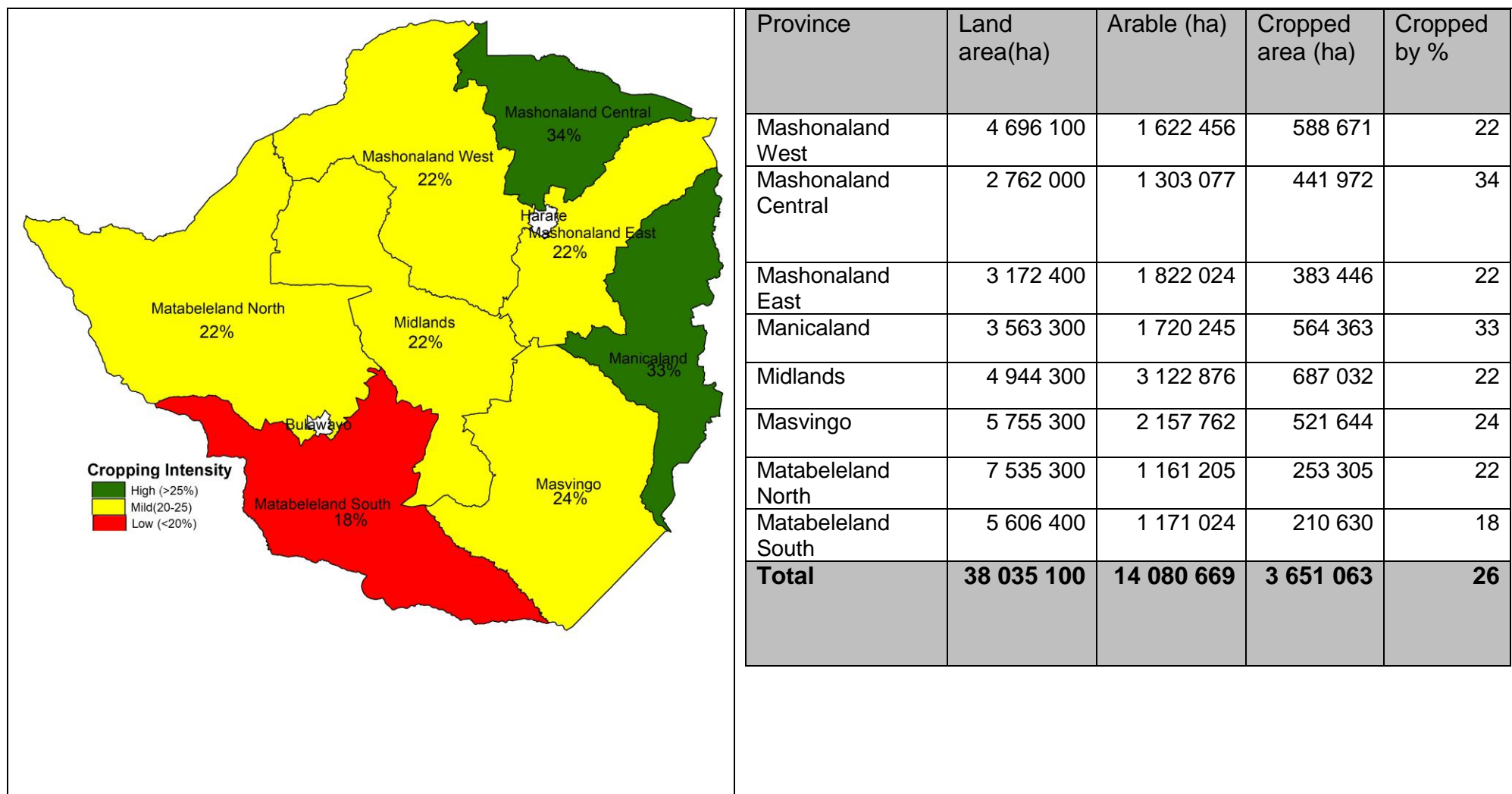
## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The 2020/21 Crop and livestock assessment (CALA) data collection was done by **4 000** agricultural extension officers and 450 agricultural extension supervisors through an Open Data Kit (ODK).
- 4.2 The ODK Collect system replaced traditional hard copy questionnaire with electronic forms that allow text, numeric data, GPS, photo, video, barcodes, and audio uploads to an online server.
- 4.3 A stratified two-stage random sampling design was used for the survey using an ODK questionnaire.
- 4.4 A total of **56 456** farmers were interviewed by agricultural extension officers from the different farming sectors.
- 4.5 Teams from head office, province and district verified the data collected from farmers.
- 4.6 Geographic coordinates in Figure 1 indicates data collection points by agricultural extension officers across the country.
- 4.7 The new method used improved the credibility of data and made monitoring easy than conventional methods.





**FIGURE 2: LEVEL OF LAND UTILISATION**

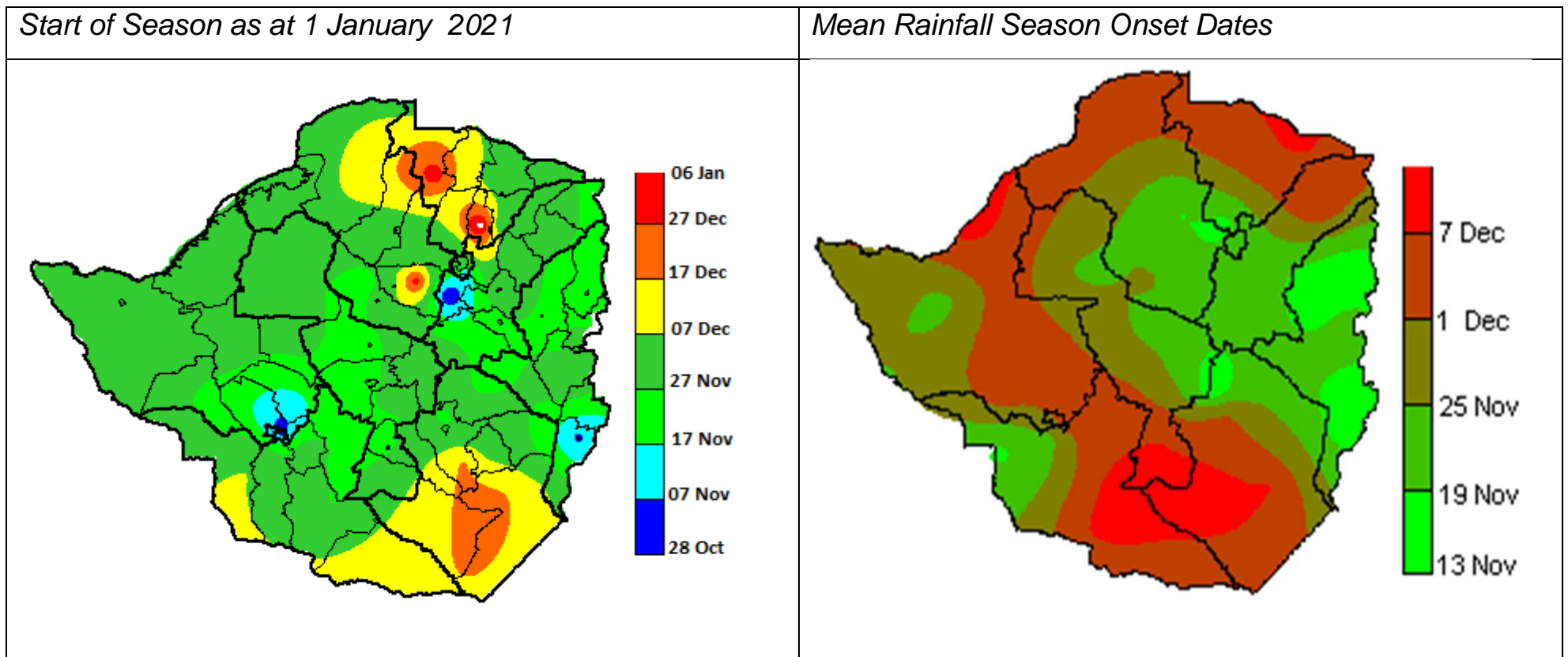


## **5. SEASON QUALITY**

### **5.1 START OF SEASON**

- 5.1.1 The 2020/2021 started within the normal range which is the end of November to mid-December across all the provinces.
- 5.1.2 Most parts of the country received the first rains in the first dekad of November and major planting commenced across the provinces.
- 5.1.3 There were no reports of false start of the season as was the case with the 2019/2020 agricultural season and to date most provinces have received above normal rains.
- 5.1.4 There are a few isolated areas which had their start of season from the end of December 2020 into January 2021.
- 5.1.5 Since the onset of the rains, distribution has been even throughout both in space and time.
- 5.1.6 Some areas in the north eastern parts of the country in Rushinga have received below normal rainfall

**FIGURE 1: ONSET OF THE 2020/2021 RAINFALL SEASON**



## 5.2 TOTAL RAINFALL AND DISTRIBUTION

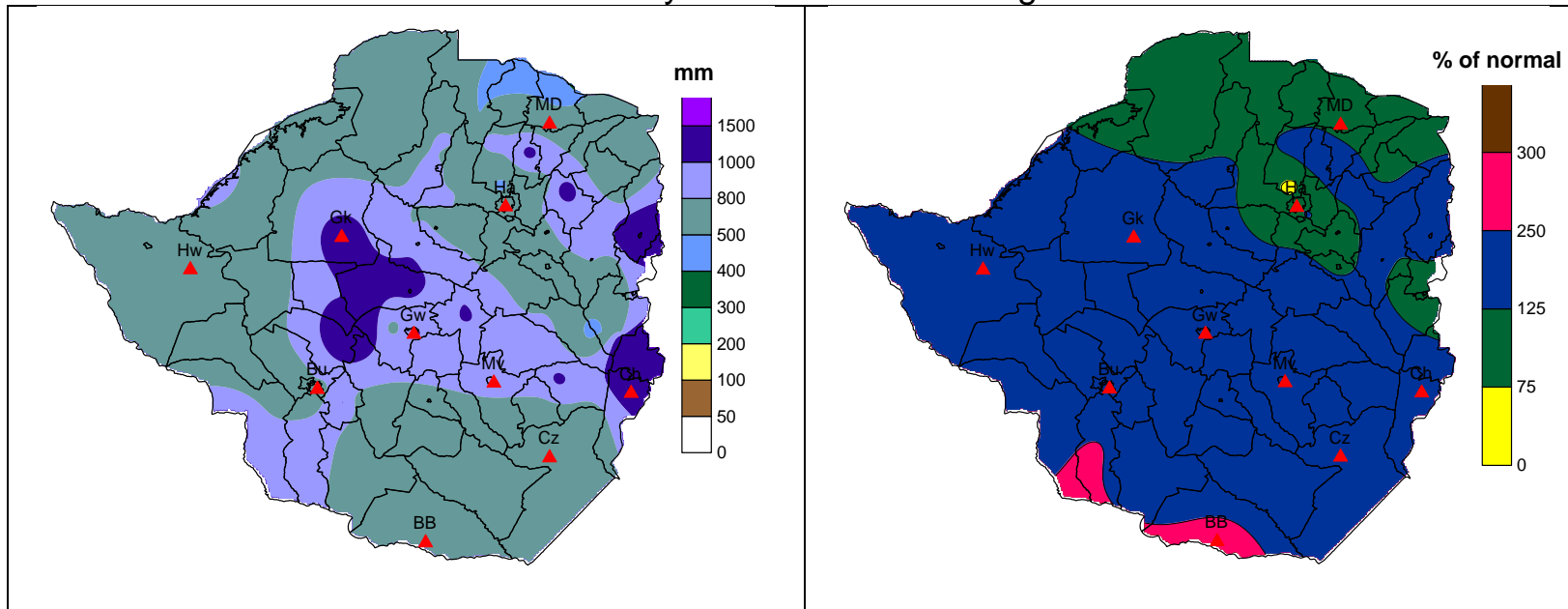
5.2.1 The rainfall was evenly distributed in both space and time

5.2.2 The second half of the season was characterized by incessant rains. This led to the collapsing of some farm structures such as barns in Mashonaland Central, increased leaching of nutrients across all provinces and lodging of crops in Manicaland and Mashonaland provinces.

**FIGURE 2: RAINFALL TOTAL**

Rainfall totals received as at 24 February 2021

Percentage of normal rains as at 24 February 2021



<i>Accumulated Rainfall in mm as from 1 October 2020 to 24 February 2021.</i>	<i>Percentage of normal rainfall as from 01 October 2020 to 24 February 2021.</i>
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5.2.3 Most of the country received more than 125% of their normal rains.

5.2.4 The northern parts of the country covering Mashonaland West, Mashonaland central, Parts of Manicaland and Harare experienced normal rains. Areas around Kezi and Beitbridge have received exceptionally high amounts of accumulated rainfall that are more than twice their normal rainfall.

### **5.3 FLOODS**

5.3.1 Mbire district in Mashonaland was affected by floods which destroyed 86 hectares of maize, 29 hectares of sorghum, 6.5 hectares cowpeas, 21 hectares groundnuts, 2.5 hectares sesame, 3 hectares pearl millet and 2 hectares sugar beans.

5.3.2 Flash floods were reported in Manicaland as well Matabeleland South provinces.

5.3.3 Chipinge and Chimanimani Districts in Manicaland received heavy down pours induced by two tropical depressions Chalane and Eloise in the fourth week of December 2020 and mid-January 2021 respectively. This resulted in crop lodging and destruction of farm structures such as farm houses and roads.

5.3.4 Beitbridge, Umzingwane and Bulilima Districts of Matabeleland South province also experienced flash flooding which resulted in washing away of 15 hectares of maize in Beitbridge and 2ha of maize in Umzingwane district.

## **6. INPUT SUPPORT SCHEMES**

The 2020/2021 agricultural season was supported by a number of agricultural input support schemes that included the Pfumvudza/Intwasa (Presidential Inputs Support Scheme) for maize, sorghum; soya beans pearl millet, sunflower, cowpeas, sugar beans and cotton. The other programs included:

- The National Enhanced Agricultural Productivity Scheme (NEAPS) for summer and winter crops,
- The Presidential Cotton Scheme.
- Private contractors also supported cotton and sesame growing.

## 6.1 PRESIDENTIAL INPUT SUPPORT SCHEME

### 6.1.1 PFUMVUZA/INTWASA

The target number of households under Pfumvudza/Intwasa was **1 800 000** for rural households and **400 000** urban households.

**TABLE 2: PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA**

Product	Target (MT)	Received(MT)	% Received	Distributed(MT)	%Distributed	Households
Maize Seed	15 600	15 602	100	11 766	<b>75</b>	2 353 128
Sorghum Seed	3 000	2 943	98	2 075	<b>76</b>	1 037 470
Soya Bean Seed	4 500	4 072	94	3 158	<b>73</b>	133 902
Sugar Bean Seed	800	416	52	414	<b>78</b>	631 664
Sunflower Seed	500	288	58	165	<b>99</b>	41 356
Groundnut Seed	400	175	44	161	<b>57</b>	164 992
Sesame Seed	30	30	100	30	<b>92</b>	32 248
Compound D	90 000	81 182	90	79 160	<b>100</b>	5 722
Top Dressing	90 000	52 589	58	49 289	<b>98</b>	1 583 208
Agricultural Lime	90 000	42 587	47	34 970	<b>94</b>	986 784
Demise (Fall Armyworm) <i>Units</i>	400 000	350 016	87	284 078	<b>82</b>	699 394
Knapsack ( <i>Units</i> )	100 00	61 443	61	47 679	<b>81</b>	2848



### 6.1.2 COTTON PROGRAMME

**TABLE 3: COTTON INPUTS DISTRIBUTION AS AT 26 FEBRUARY 2021**

Item	Target	Quantity Delivered	Percentage Delivered
Number of Growers	332 777	-	-
Area(Ha)	386 785	-	-
Basal Fertilizer (Mt)	40 000	19 145	48
Seed (Mt)	7 787	7 786	97

### 6.1.3 LIVESTOCK INPUT SCHEME (TICK-GREASE BLITZ)

The presidential Livestock Input Scheme targeted **702 138kg** of tick grease benefitting same number of stockowners (each getting 1kg of tick grease). To date, **567 000** kilograms of tick-grease has been delivered to GMB depots nationwide and **206 870kg** has been distributed to stockowners.

**TABLE 6: TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION AS AT 05/03/2021**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>TARGET STOCKOWNERS</b>	<b>QUANTITY RECEIVED (kg)</b>	<b>QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED (kg)</b>
<b>Mashonaland West</b>	75 589	75 589	44 643
<b>Mashonaland Central</b>	74 309	74 309	45 060
<b>Mashonaland East</b>	77 725	77 725	19 653
<b>Manicaland</b>	89 657	89 657	45 781
<b>Midlands</b>	94 814	56 877	28 124
<b>Masvingo</b>	145 965	145 965	14 622
<b>Matabeleland North</b>	81 138	35 878	-
<b>Matabeleland South</b>	62 941	11 000	8 993
<b>Total</b>	<b>702 138</b>	<b>567 000</b>	<b>206 6</b>

#### 6.1.4 LIVESTOCK INPUT SCHEME- LEGUME PASTURE PROGRAMME

6.1.4.1 The Government has initiated a legume pasture seed programme through the Presidential Livestock Inputs Scheme meant to improve livestock nutrition in the droughts prone districts of the country.

6.1.4.2 The initial phase is covering 5 provinces covering approximately **61 344ha**.

6.1.4.3 60 demonstration plots (for each of the legume pasture seed) on pasture seed production will be established in 30 districts.

6.1.4.4 No fertilizer has been delivered to date

**TABLE 7: LEGUME PASTURE SEED UNDER THE PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK INPUTS SCHEME**

Province	Targeted households	Legume pasture seed packs delivered to GMB Depots								
		Velvet Beans(5KG)			Lablab (2.5kg)			Sunnhemp(2.5kg)		
		Target	Delivered	%	Target	Delivered	%	Target	Delivered	%
Manicaland	41 250	5 904	0	0%	25 269	0	0%	10 077	0	0%
Midlands	159 659	22 853	0	0%	97 805	0	0%	39 002	0	0%
Masvingo	145 965	20 892	0	0%	89 416	0	0%	35 657	0	0%
Matabeleland South	62 941	9 009	2 907	32%	38 557	34 781	90%	15 375	12 524	81%
Matabeleland North	81 645	11 686	8 260	71%	50 015	50 014	100%	19 944	14 410	72%
Demonstration plots	180	60	0	0%	60	0	0%	60	0	0%
Total										

## 6.2 NATIONAL ENHANCED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY SCHEME (NEAPS)

**TABLE 9: NEAPS INPUTS DISTRIBUTION AS AT 16 MARCH 2021**

<b>Product</b>	<b>Total Target(MT)</b>	<b>Inputs Distributed(MT)</b>	<b>%</b>
Maize Seed	7 250	6 255	86
Soya Bean Seed	6 000	3 577	60
Compound D	140 000	74 835	53
Top Dressing	116 000	79 528	70
Lime	175 000	0	0
Fuel	35 000 000	16 226 269	46

**2.2.1** The program also distributed herbicides and insecticides to farmers

### 6.3 COTTON CONTRACT SCHEME

**TABLE 10: COTTON INPUT DISTRIBUTION BY CONTRACTOR**

Name of Company	Number of Growers	Area(ha)	Seed(Kgs)	Basal Fertilizer (Kg)	Chemical (L)	Chemical(Kg )
Alliance Ginneries	1 567	2 327	38 985	-		64
COTTCO(Presidential Scheme)	306 164	341 221	6 997 956	19 049 659	65 768	76 461
Shawashi Agri Pvt Limited	2 477	4510	86 234			
Southern Cotton Company	10 491	17 778	310 440	30 000	300	743
Zimbabwe Cotton Consortium	12 078	20 948	353 215	65 050	25	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>332 777</b>	<b>386 785</b>	<b>7 786 830</b>	<b>19 144 709</b>	<b>66 093</b>	<b>77 88</b>

6.3.1 Some of the contracting companies only managed to supply farmers with seed only and no fertilisers and chemicals

### 6.3 SESAME CONTRACT SCHEME

**TABLE 5: SESAME CONTRACTORS FOR THE 2020/2021 SEASON**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Target Seed(Kg)</b>	<b>Distributed</b>	<b>%</b>
Presidential Input Scheme	30 000	26 961	90
Cottco	250 000	60 000	24
GMB	10 000	10 000	100
Open Sesame Pvt Ltd	2 895	1 522	53

### 6.4 INPUTS ON THE OPEN MARKET

- Most inputs were available on the open market. However, prices were high and beyond the reach of most farmers.
- Most retail outlets have different tier prices depending on the method of payment and some are also charging in United States dollars and South African Rand.

## 7. CROP PRODUCTION

### 7.1. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

#### 7.1.1. PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA

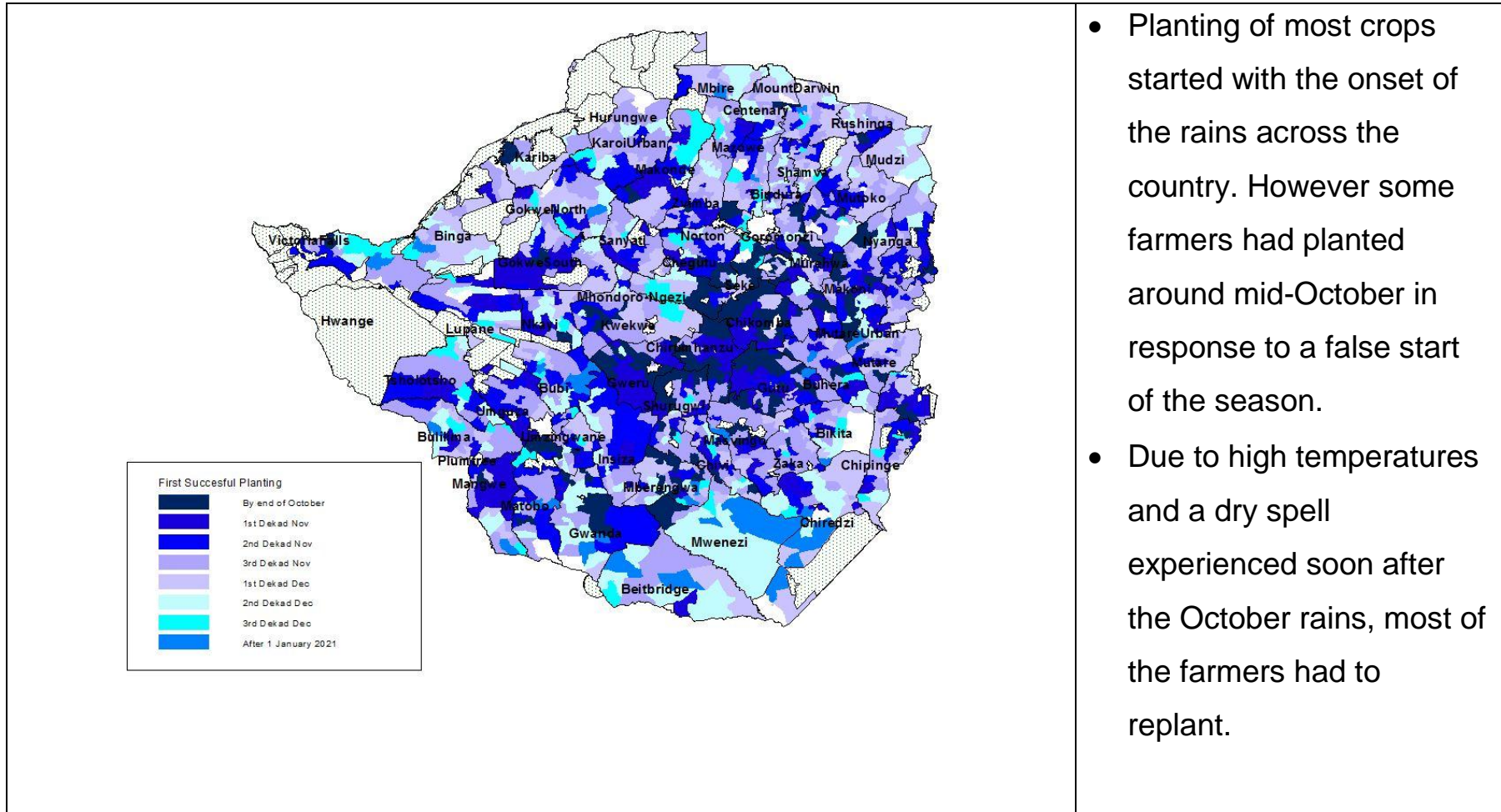
- The Presidential Input scheme supported Pfumvudza/Intwasa farmers with inputs
- The programme provided basal fertilisers and seed earlier in the season and hence facilitating early planting of the cereal crops.

**TABLE 11: AREA PLANTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS UNDER PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA BY SECTOR (HA)**

Crop	Target Area (Ha)	Planted area(ha)	%
Maize	216 000	202 037	94
Sorghum	72 000	7 117	10
Pearl Millet	20 000	515	3
Soyabean	54 000	2 975	6
Sunflower	7 150	254	4
Total	369 150	212 898	58

- **73%** of the target farmers planted at least a cereal plot under Pfumvudza/Intwasa
- Of these, **61%** got accessed to full package of inputs.
- The target for sorghum was not met due to poor uptake by farmers. This was exacerbated by a normal to above normal forecast which led to most farmers in low potential areas opting for maize.
- Targets for pearl millet, soyabean and sunflower were not met due to a shortage and late delivery of seed.

**7.2. TIME OF PLANTING**  
**FIGURE 4: CROP PLANTING**



- Planting of most crops started with the onset of the rains across the country. However some farmers had planted around mid-October in response to a false start of the season.
- Due to high temperatures and a dry spell experienced soon after the October rains, most of the farmers had to replant.

- Planting of edible beans, cowpeas and sweet potatoes is in progress owing to continuous rains being received across the country hence the bulk of these crops are in the early vegetative stage.

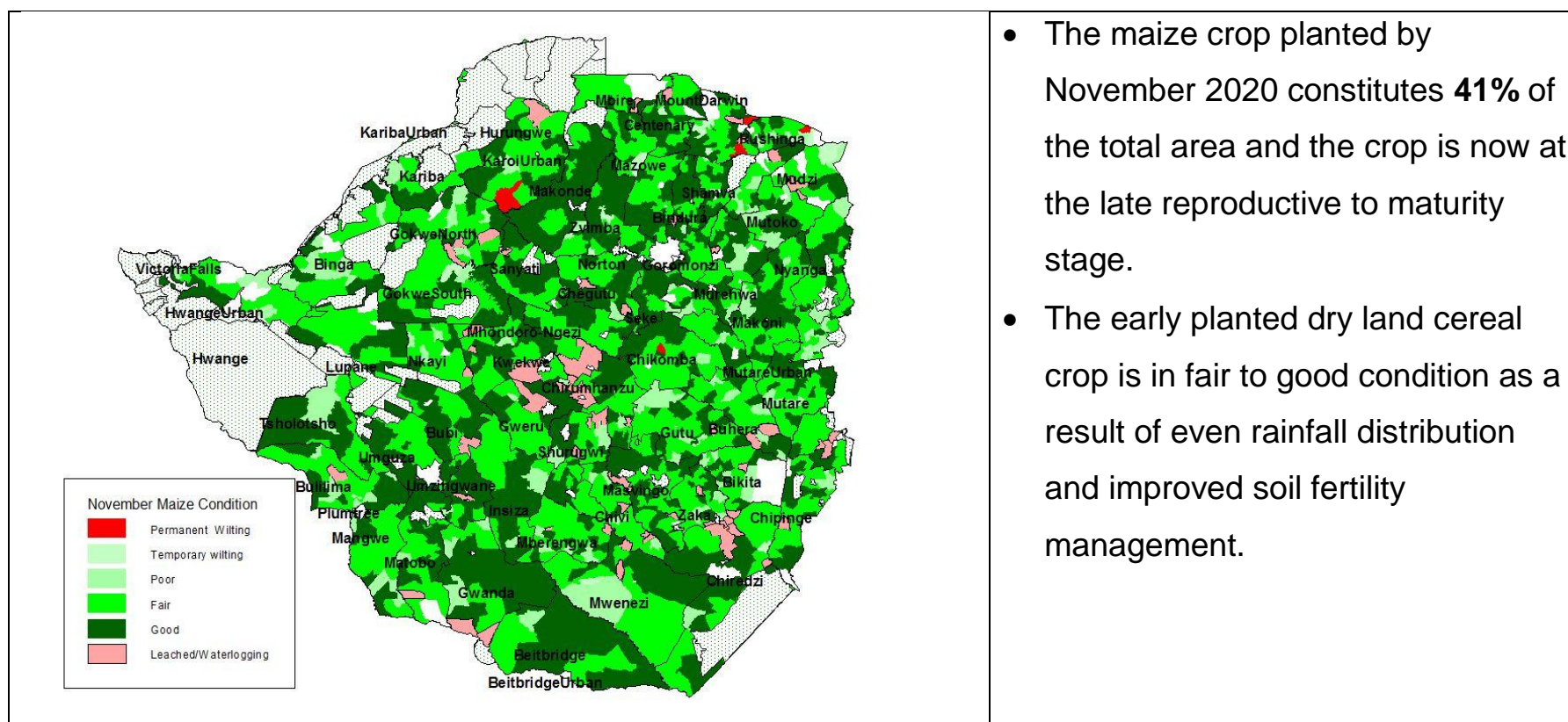


## 7.3 CROP STAGE AND CONDITION

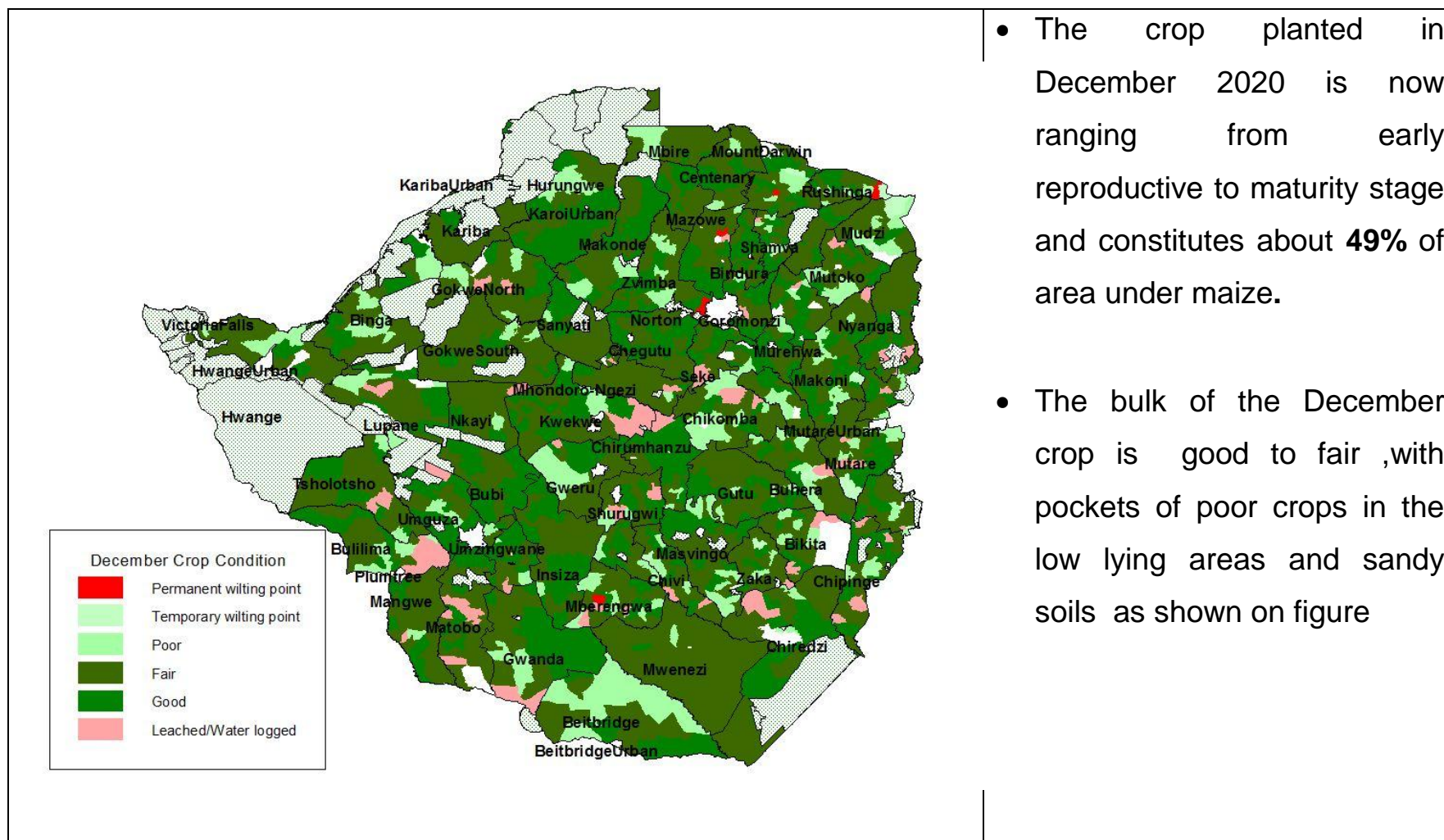
7.3.1 The bulk of the traditional grain crop is at the late vegetative to early reproductive stage.

7.3.2 The bulk of the irrigated tobacco is ready for marketing, whilst the dryland crop is being harvested, cured and graded.

**FIGURE 5: CROP PLANTED IN NOVEMBER**

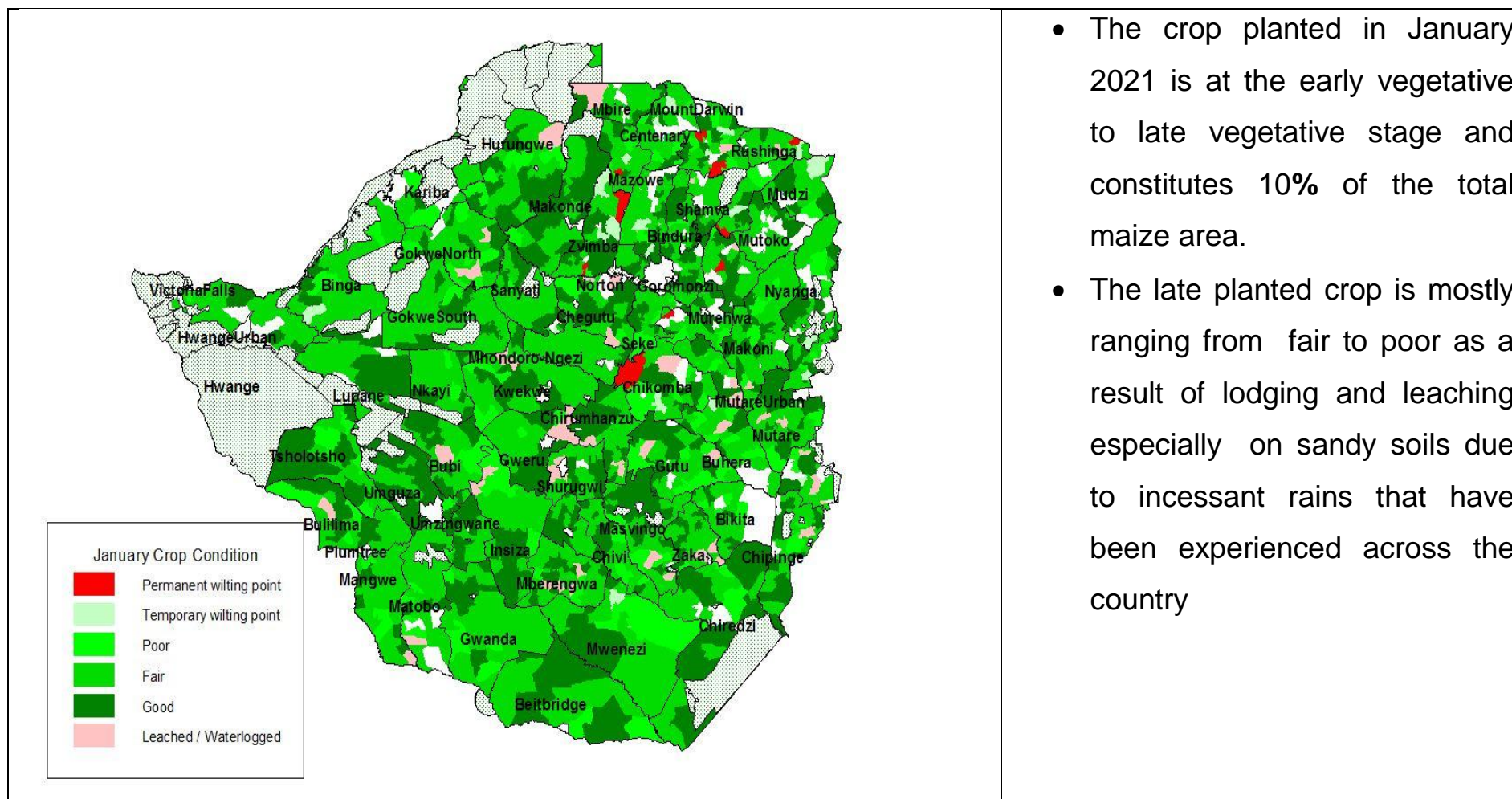


**FIGURE 6: CROP PLANTED IN DECEMBER**



- The crop planted in December 2020 is now ranging from early reproductive to maturity stage and constitutes about **49%** of area under maize.
- The bulk of the December crop is good to fair, with pockets of poor crops in the low lying areas and sandy soils as shown on figure

**FIGURE 7: CROP PLANTED IN JANUARY**



- The crop planted in January 2021 is at the early vegetative to late vegetative stage and constitutes 10% of the total maize area.
- The late planted crop is mostly ranging from fair to poor as a result of lodging and leaching especially on sandy soils due to incessant rains that have been experienced across the country

## **7.4 PESTS AND DISEASES**

7.4.1 Fall armyworm attack on maize and other cereal crops remained a major challenge during the season.

7.4.2 The pest affected all provinces and control was hampered by high costs of chemicals.

7.4.3 FAW infestation levels were less than the previous season due to improved rainfall distribution as well as management practices.

7.4.4 Incidences of armoured crickets were reported in the Lowveld and the pest affected sorghum and pearl millet crop.

7.4.5 Prevalence of diseases such as corn smut, maize streak virus and grey leaf spot were higher than the previous year due to the prevailing warm and humid conditions.

7.4.6 There were also incidences of grasshopper infestations. No locust outbreaks were reported

7.4.7 Weed pressure was high across all sectors and management was a major challenge due to incessant rainfall and poor use of herbicides.

## 7.5 MAIZE

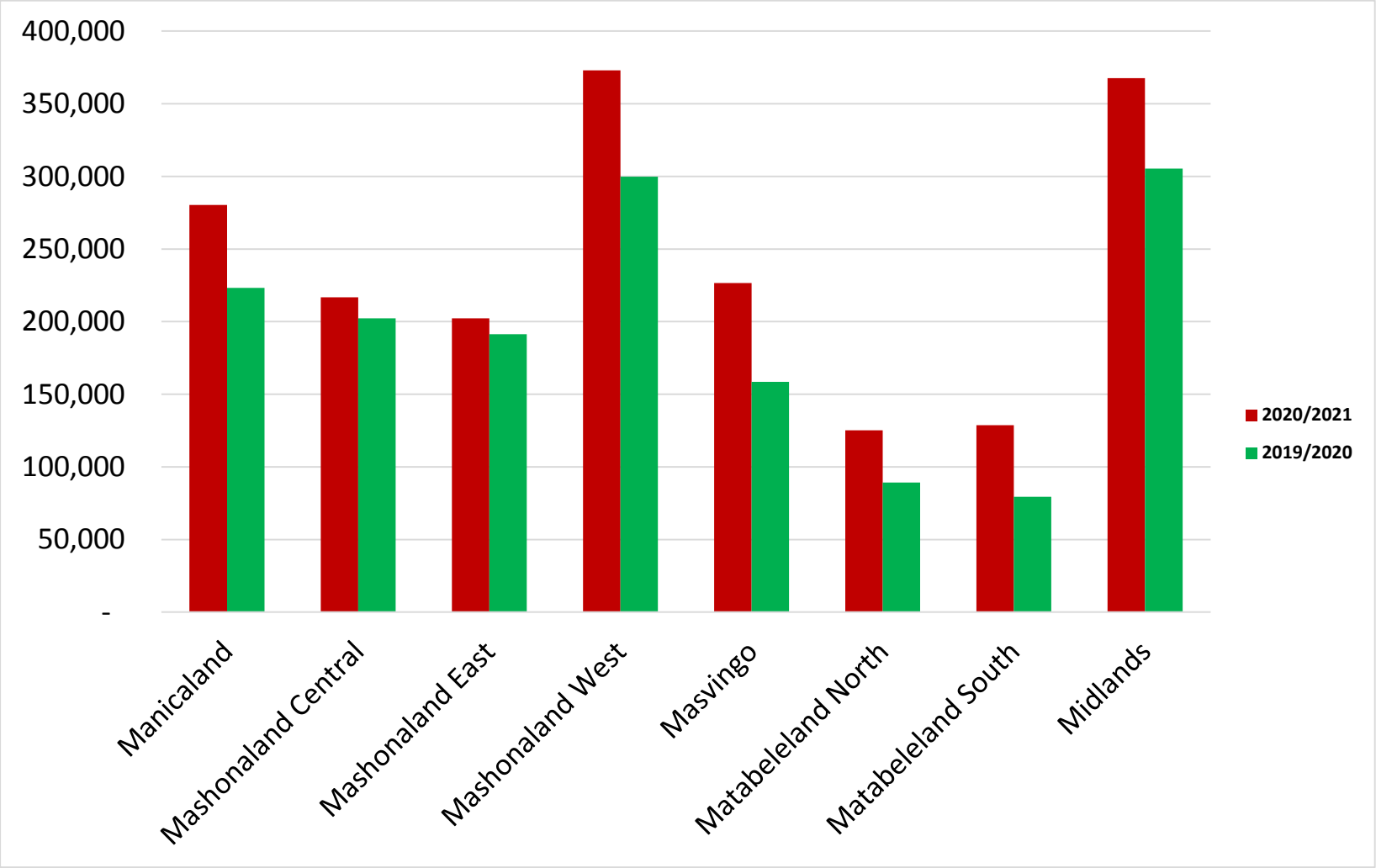
### 7.5.1 MAIZE AREA

**TABLE 12: MAIZE AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

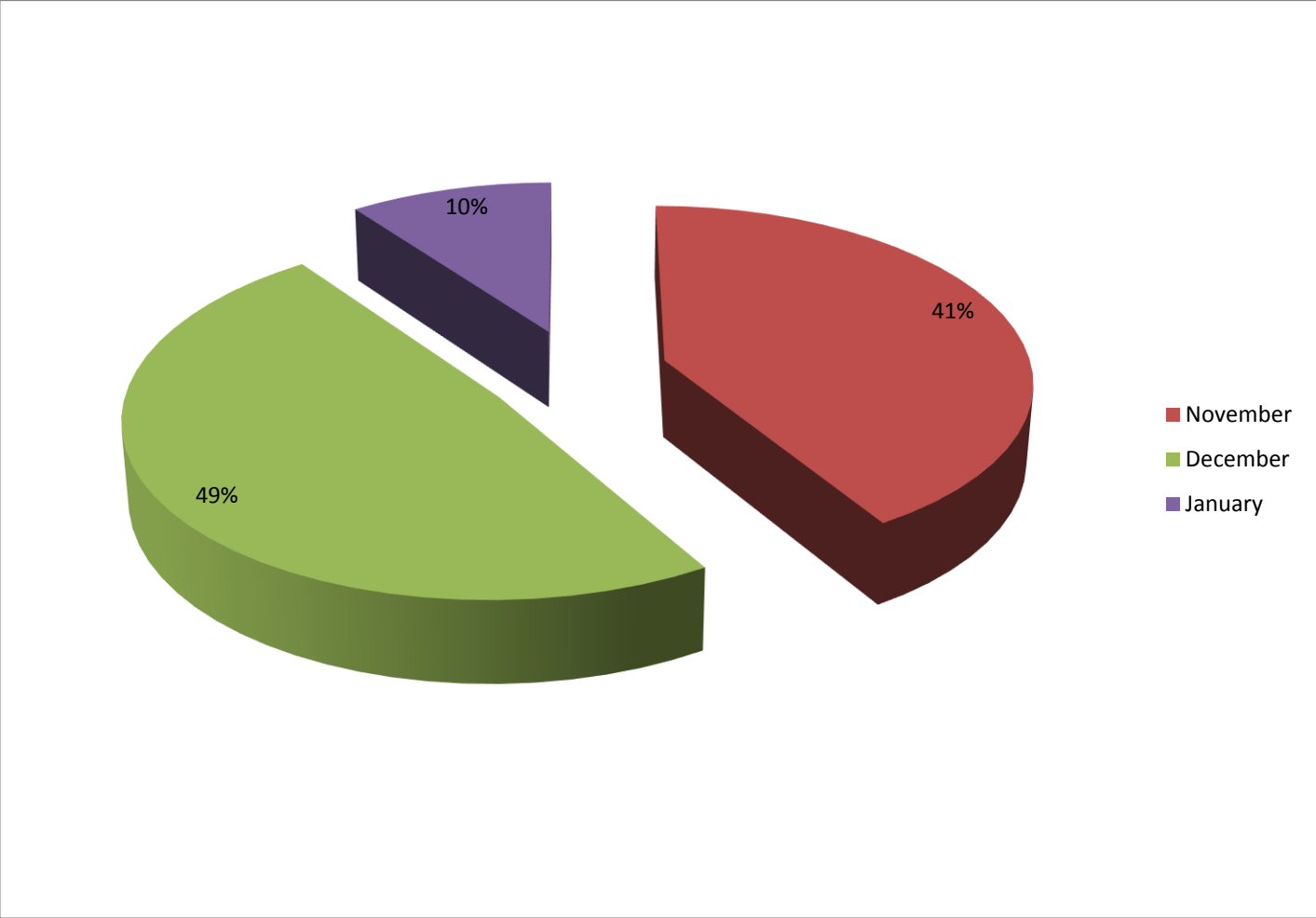
<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Manicaland	<b>280 400</b>	223 294	26
Mashonaland Central	<b>216 712</b>	202 293	7
Mashonaland East	<b>202 337</b>	191 338	6
Mashonaland West	<b>373 026</b>	299 834	24
Masvingo	<b>226 574</b>	158 620	43
Matabeleland North	<b>125 196</b>	89 183	40
Matabeleland South	<b>128 715</b>	79 333	62
Midlands	<b>367 581</b>	305 430	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 920 541</b>	1 549 324	24

- 7.5.1.1 Area planted to maize increased by **24%** from **1 549 324 Ha** to **1 920 541 Ha**.  
**(41% planted November, 49% December and 10% January).**
- 7.5.1.2 There was an increase to area planted to maize across provinces.
- 7.5.1.3 The increase is attributed to the well-timed onset of the season, general fair rainfall distribution, improved timely distribution of inputs especially Pfumvudza/Intwasa inputs.
- 7.5.1.4 Maize crop establishment and crop stand is generally good as the bulk of the crop is at reproductive stage.
- 7.5.1.5 Crop stage ranges from vegetative stage in the January crop to maturity stage in the November crop.

**FIGURE 8: MAIZE AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**FIGURE 9: MAIZE AREA (HA) BY TIME OF PLANTING**





## MAIZE AREA BY FARMER CATEGORY

FIGURE 10a: MAIZE AREA BY SECTOR 2020/2021

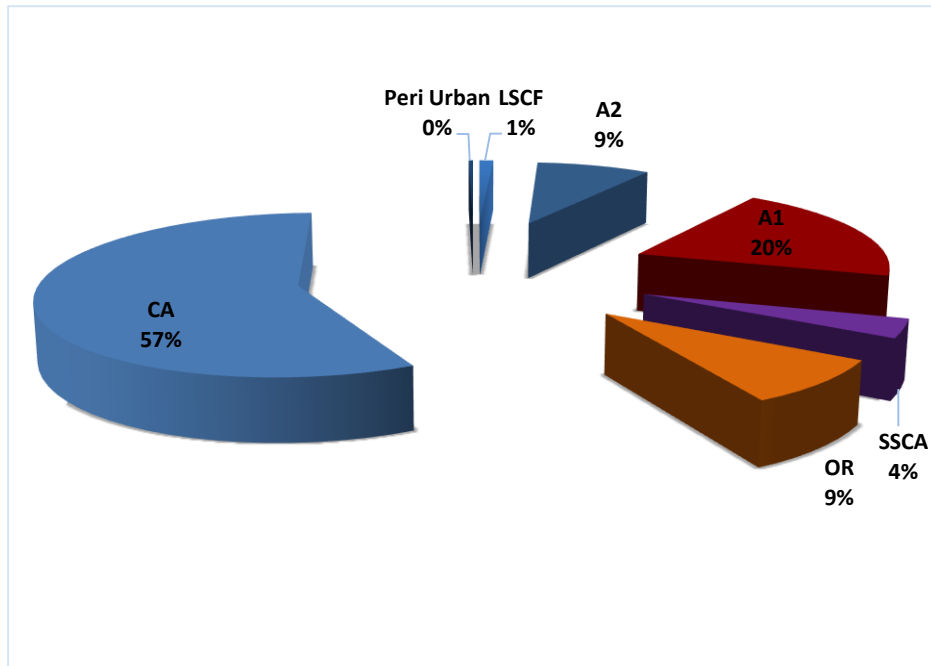
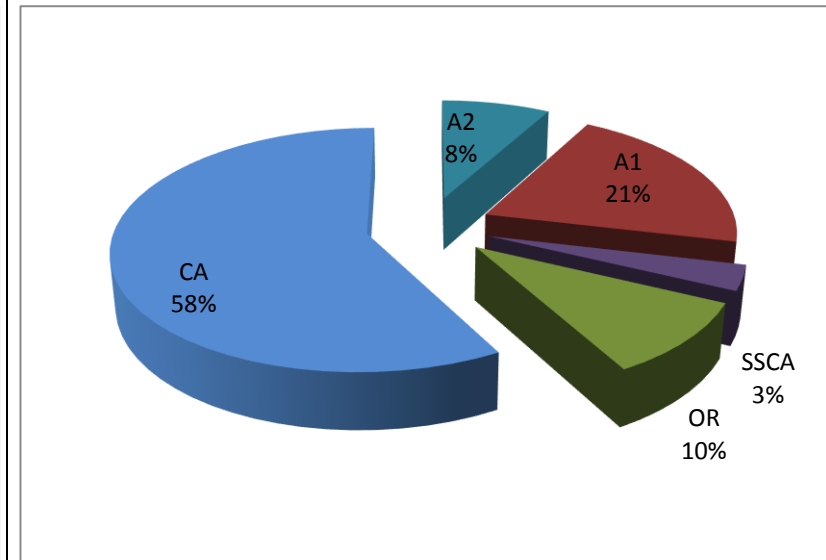


FIGURE 10b: MAIZE AREA BY SECTOR 2019/2020



7.5.1.6 The communal sector still contributes the largest area under maize (**57 %**), whilst the large scale and A2 contributed **10%** of the area under maize a **two percent** increase from **8%** in the 2019/20 season.

## 7.6 SORGHUM AND MILLETS

7.6.1 There was a marked increase in area under sorghum from **305 865 ha** to **350 468 ha** (15%) across all provinces.

7.6.2 Area under pearl millet increased by **26%** from **166 429ha** (2019/2020 season) to **209 754ha** in 2020/2021 season.

7.6.3 This may be attributed to deliberate efforts to support traditional grains production through the Presidential Pfumvudza/Intwasa input support scheme, donor community and private contractors.

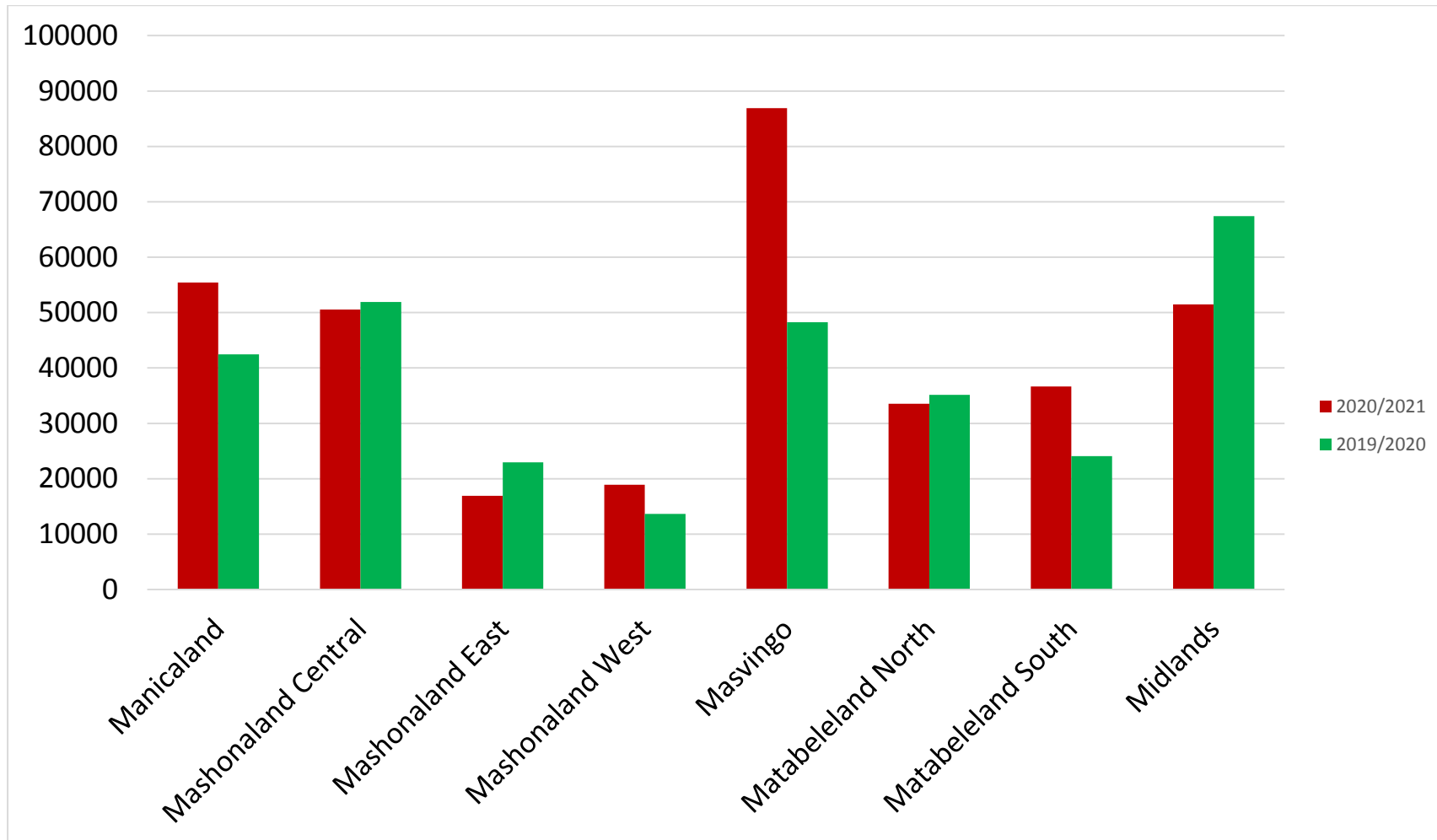
7.6.4 Area under finger millet decreased by **27%** from **34 353ha** in the last season to 24 962ha this season.

7.6.5 The traditional grains range from vegetative to maturity growth stages, and are in a fair to good condition.

**TABLE 13: SORGHUM AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>18 934</b>	13 641	39
Mashonaland Central	<b>50 550</b>	51 936	-3
Mashonaland East	<b>16 913</b>	22 982	-26
Manicaland	<b>55 442</b>	42 435	
Midlands	<b>51 481</b>	67 403	-24
Masvingo	<b>86 927</b>	48 252	80
Matabeleland North	<b>33 555</b>	35 153	-5
Matabeleland South	<b>36 666</b>	24 063	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>350 468</b>	<b>305 865</b>	<b>15</b>

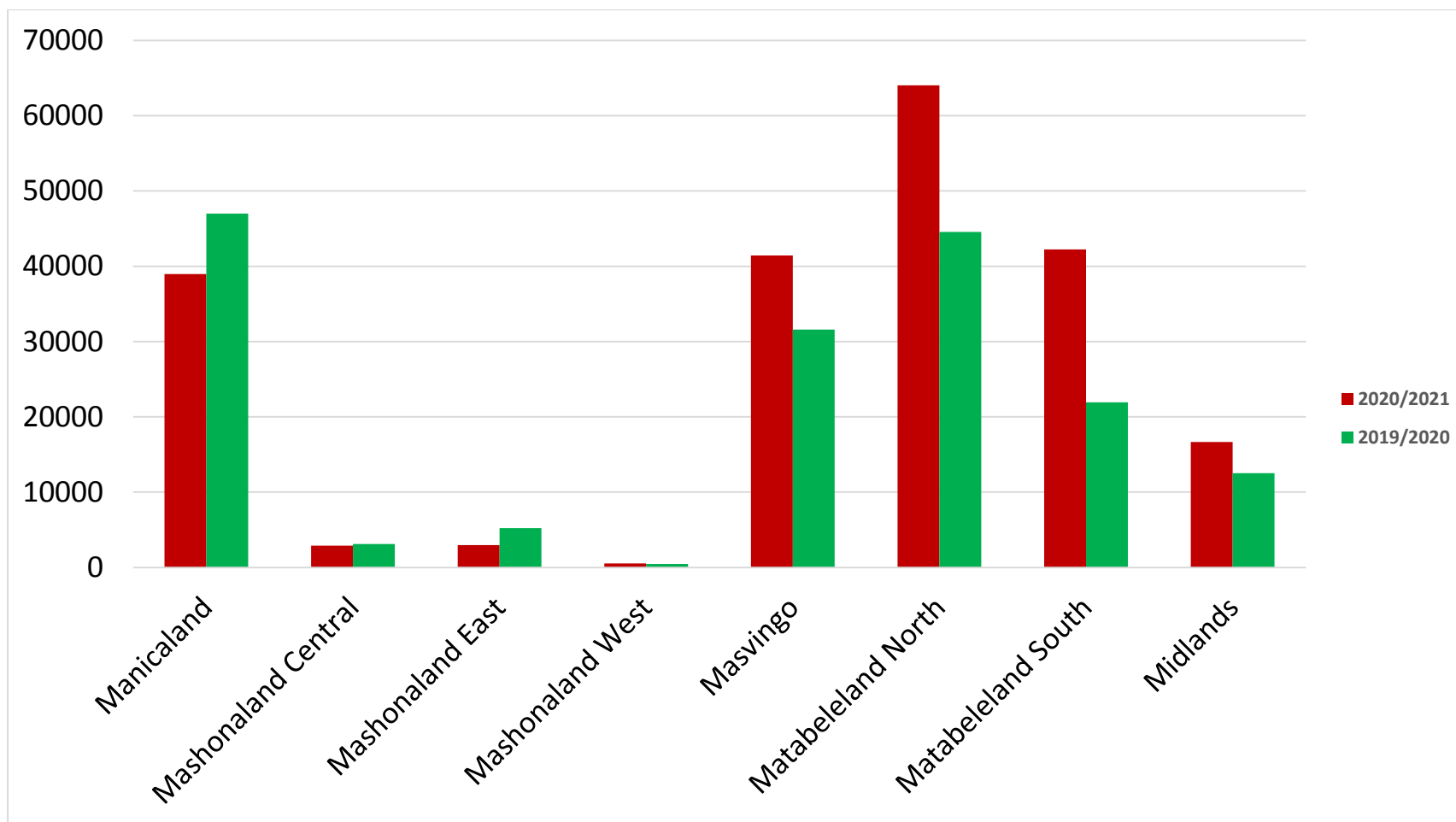
**FIGURE 11: SORGHUM AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 14: PEARL MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>530</b>	460	15
Mashonaland Central	<b>2 886</b>	3 111	-7
Mashonaland East	<b>2 964</b>	5 222	-43
Manicaland	<b>38 976</b>	46 992	-17
Midlands	<b>16 648</b>	12 534	33
Masvingo	<b>41 440</b>	31 592	31
Matabeleland North	<b>64 055</b>	44 582	44
Matabeleland South	<b>42 255</b>	21 938	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>209 754</b>	<b>166 431</b>	<b>26</b>

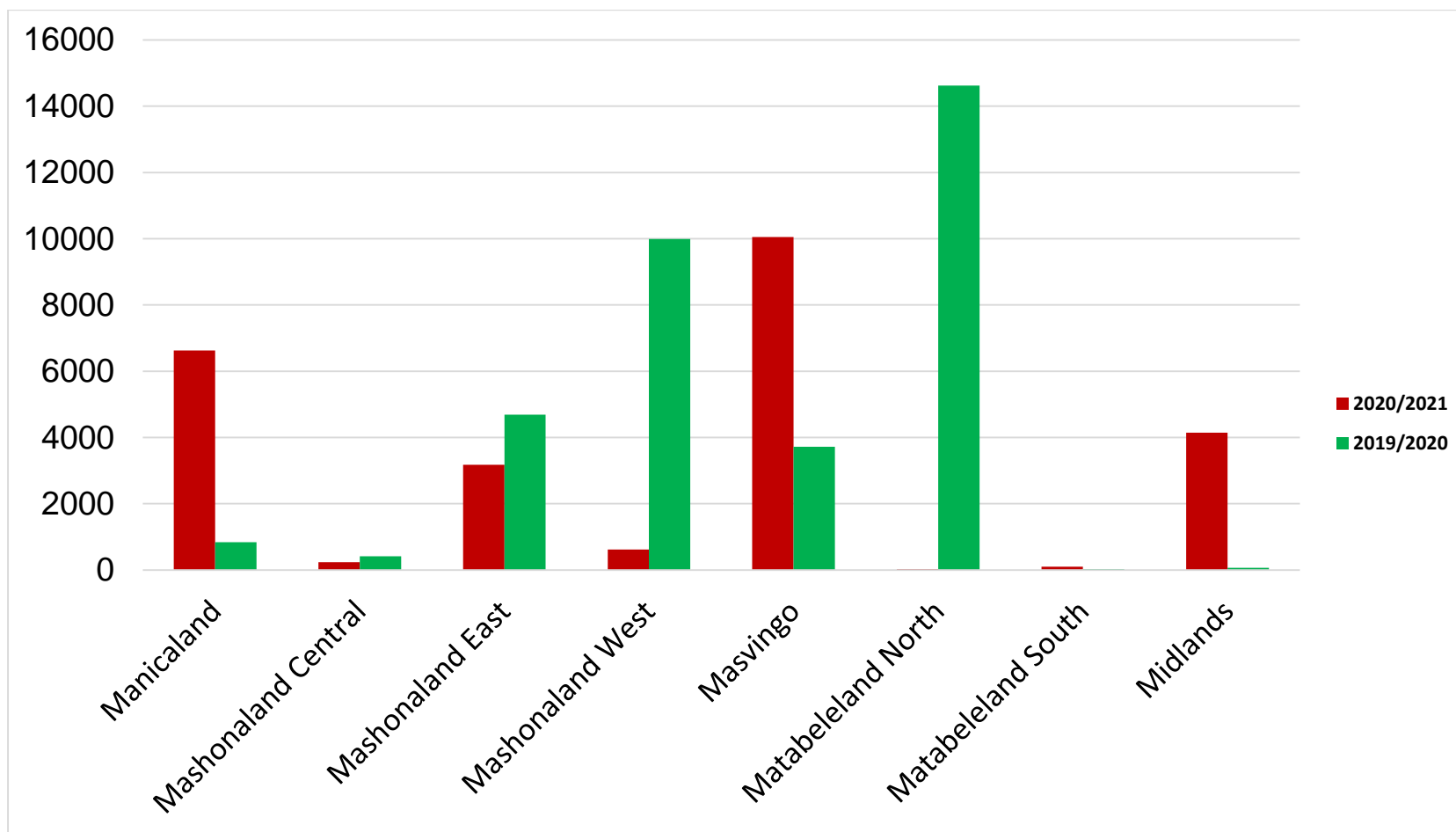
**FIGURE 12: PEARL MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 15: FINGER MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

Province	2020/2021	2019/2020	%
Mashonaland West	621	9 990	-94
Mashonaland Central	231	410	-44
Mashonaland East	3174	4 690	-32
Manicaland	6 626	837	692
Midlands	4 141	62	6579
Masvingo	10 051	3 719	170
Matabeleland North	19	14 621	-100
Matabeleland South	100	24	317
Total	24 962	34 353	-27

**FIGURE 13: FINGER MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



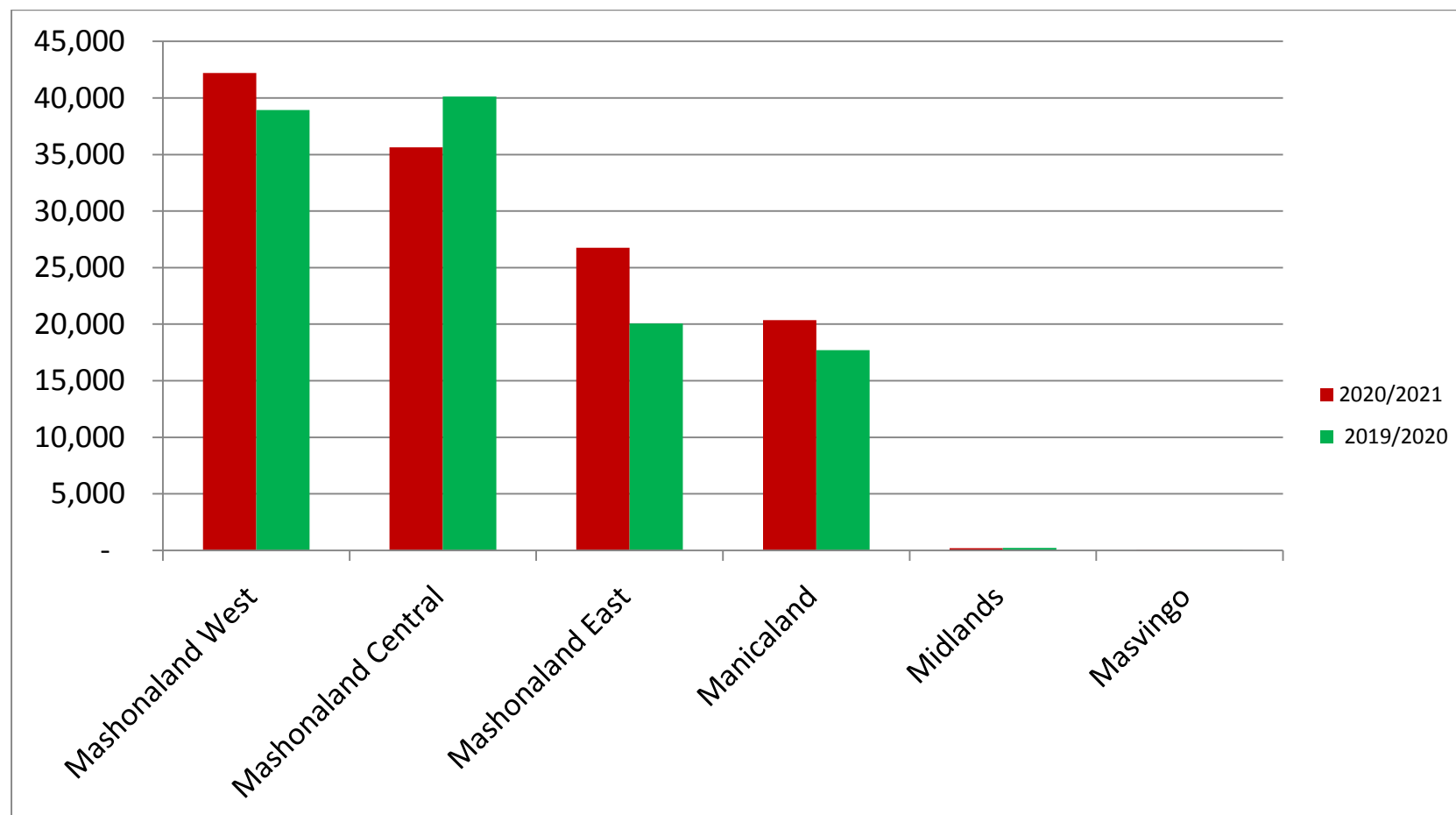


## 7.7 TOBACCO

**TABLE 16: TOBACCO AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%Change</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>42 201</b>	38 940	8
Mashonaland Central	<b>35 645</b>	40 120	-11
Mashonaland East	<b>26 759</b>	20 060	33
Manicaland	<b>20 360</b>	17 700	15
Midlands	<b>186</b>	210	-11
Masvingo	<b>24</b>	19	29
Matabeleland North	<b>0</b>	0	0
Matabeleland South	<b>0</b>	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 176</b>	<b>117 049</b>	<b>7</b>

**FIGURE 14: TOBACCO AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



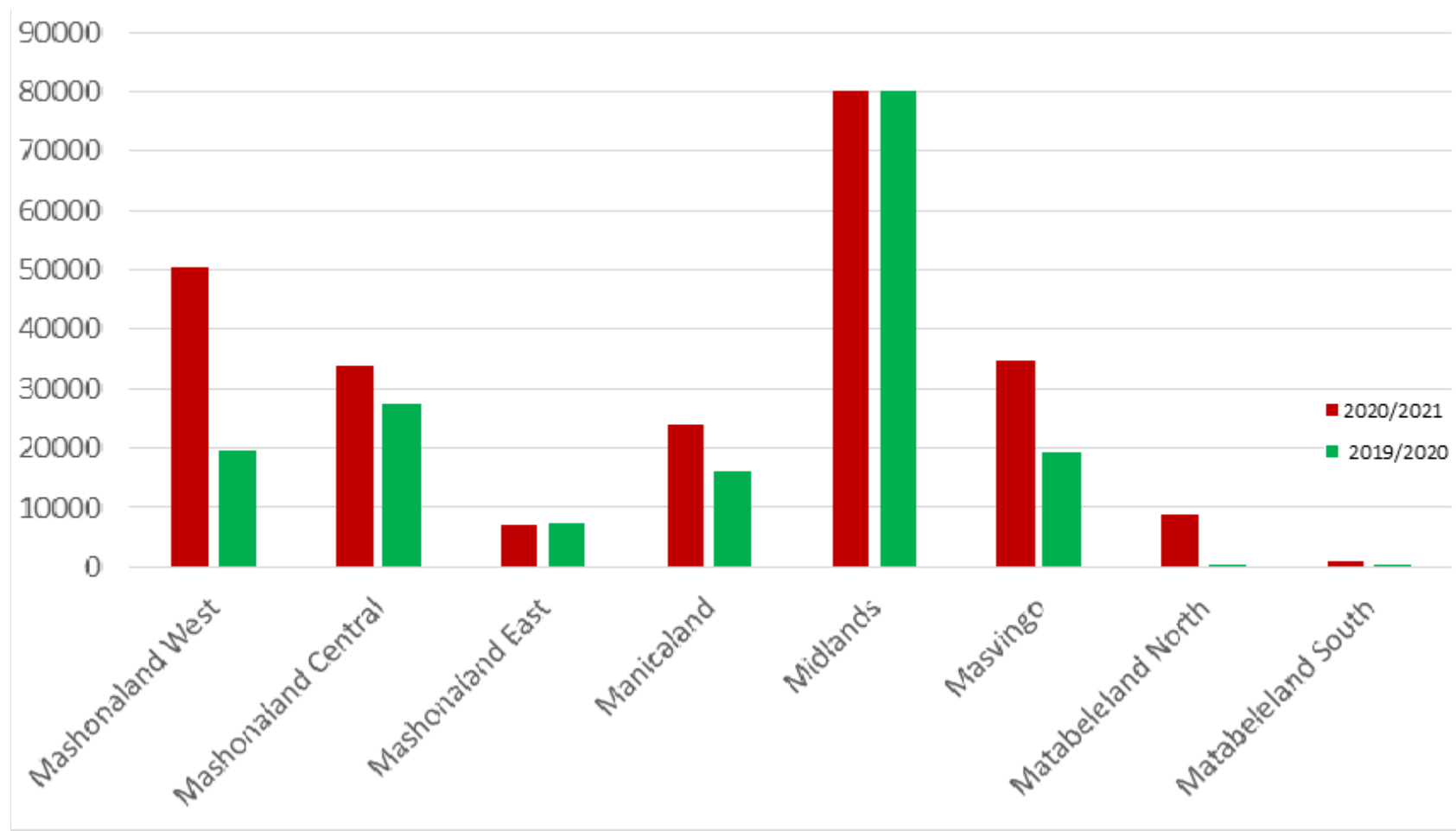
- Tobacco area increased by 7% from 117 049ha in the last season to the current 125 176 ha due to the favorable rains received during the season and availability of inputs from the contract schemes.

## 7.8 COTTON

**TABLE 17: COTTON AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>50 329</b>	19 488	100+
Mashonaland Central	<b>33 759</b>	27 540	23
Mashonaland East	<b>7 010</b>	7 427	-6
Manicaland	<b>23 969</b>	16 195	48
Midlands	<b>80 233</b>	80 067	0
Masvingo	<b>34 710</b>	19 377	79
Matabeleland North	<b>8 688</b>	493	100+
Matabeleland South	<b>922</b>	35	100+
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 619</b>	170 622	40

**FIGURE 15: COTTON AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



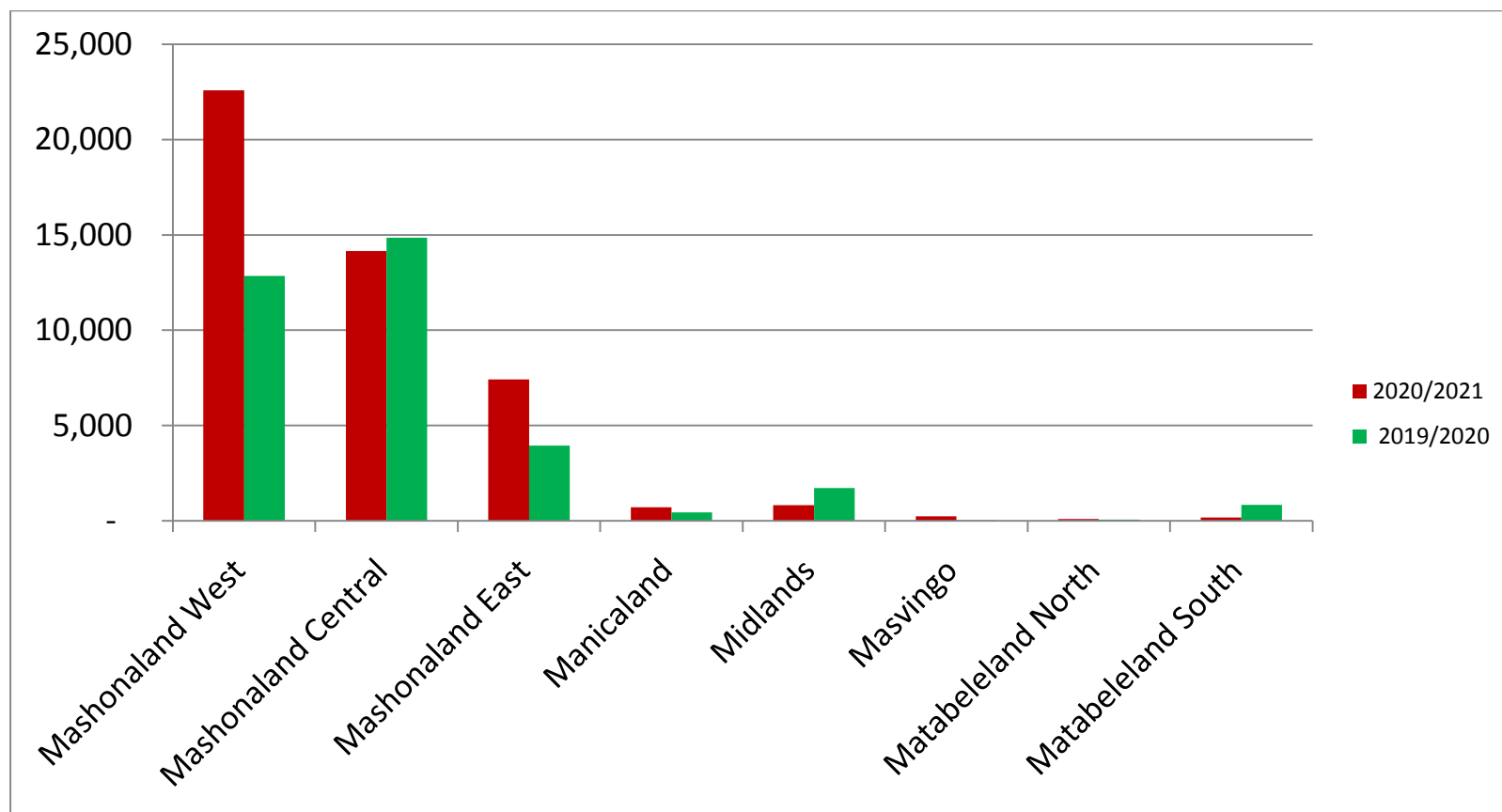
4.4.1 Area under cotton increased by **40 %** from **170 622ha** to **239 619 ha** in the current season.

## 7.9 SOYABEAN

**TABLE 18: SOYABEAN AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>22 586</b>	12 848	76
Mashonaland Central	<b>14 159</b>	14 846	- 5
Mashonaland East	<b>7 413</b>	3 947	88
Manicaland	<b>702</b>	439	60
Midlands	<b>809</b>	1 716	-53
Masvingo	<b>237</b>	24	885
Matabeleland North	<b>87</b>	49	77
Matabeleland South	<b>165</b>	829	-80
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 159</b>	<b>34 698</b>	<b>33</b>

**FIGURE 16: SOYABEAN AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



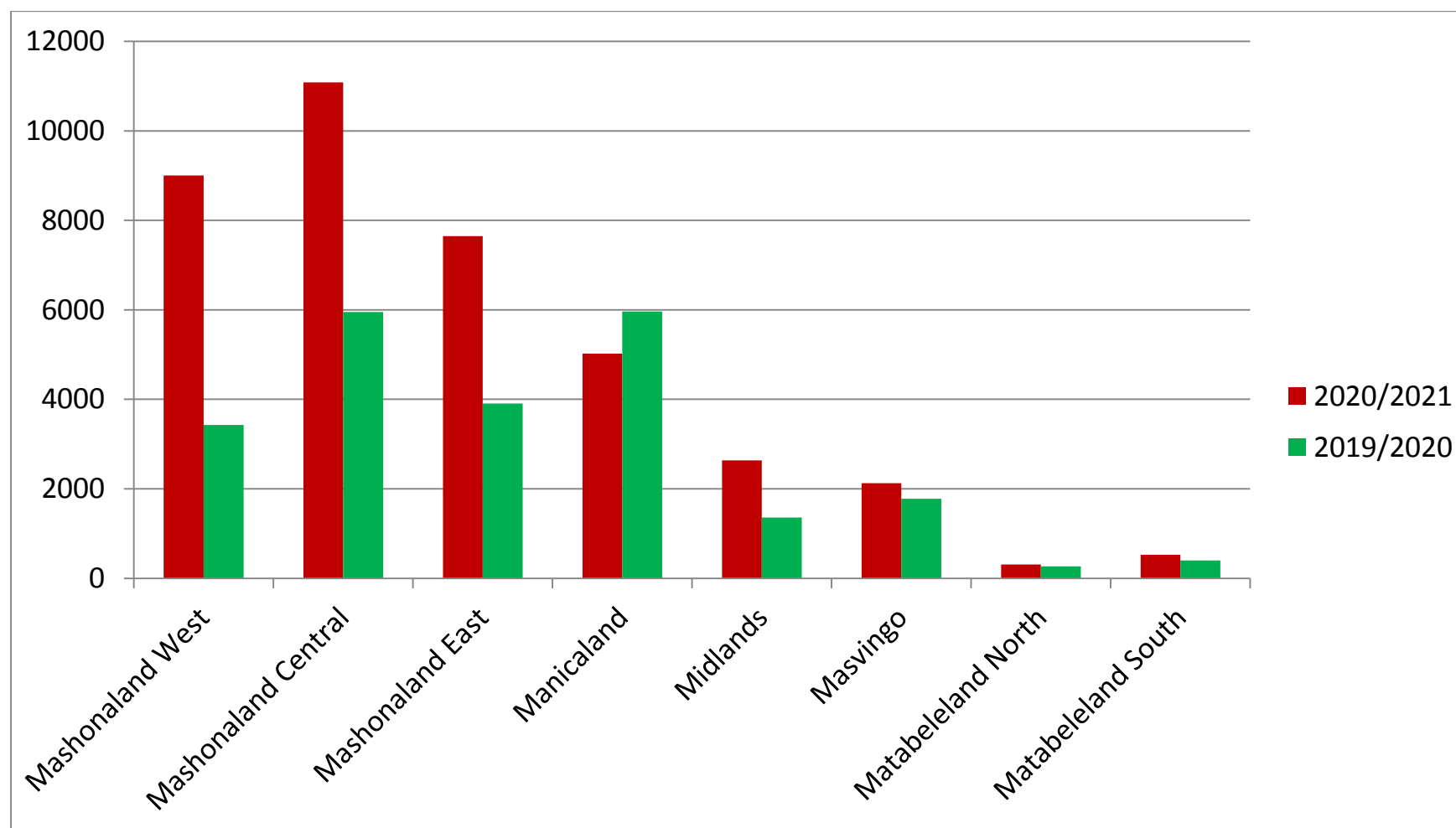
- Area under Soyabean increased by 33% from 34 698 ha in the last season to 46 158 ha in the current season.

## 7.10 OTHER FOOD CROPS

**TABLE 19: SUGARBEANS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>9 001</b>	3 426	163
Mashonaland Central	<b>11 082</b>	5 949	86
Mashonaland East	<b>7 646</b>	3 904	96
Manicaland	<b>5 023</b>	5 964	- 16
Midlands	<b>2 639</b>	1 360	94
Masvingo	<b>2 124</b>	1 779	19
Matabeleland North	<b>312</b>	267	17
Matabeleland South	<b>523</b>	397	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 350</b>	22 997	67

**FIGURE 17: SUGARBEANS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

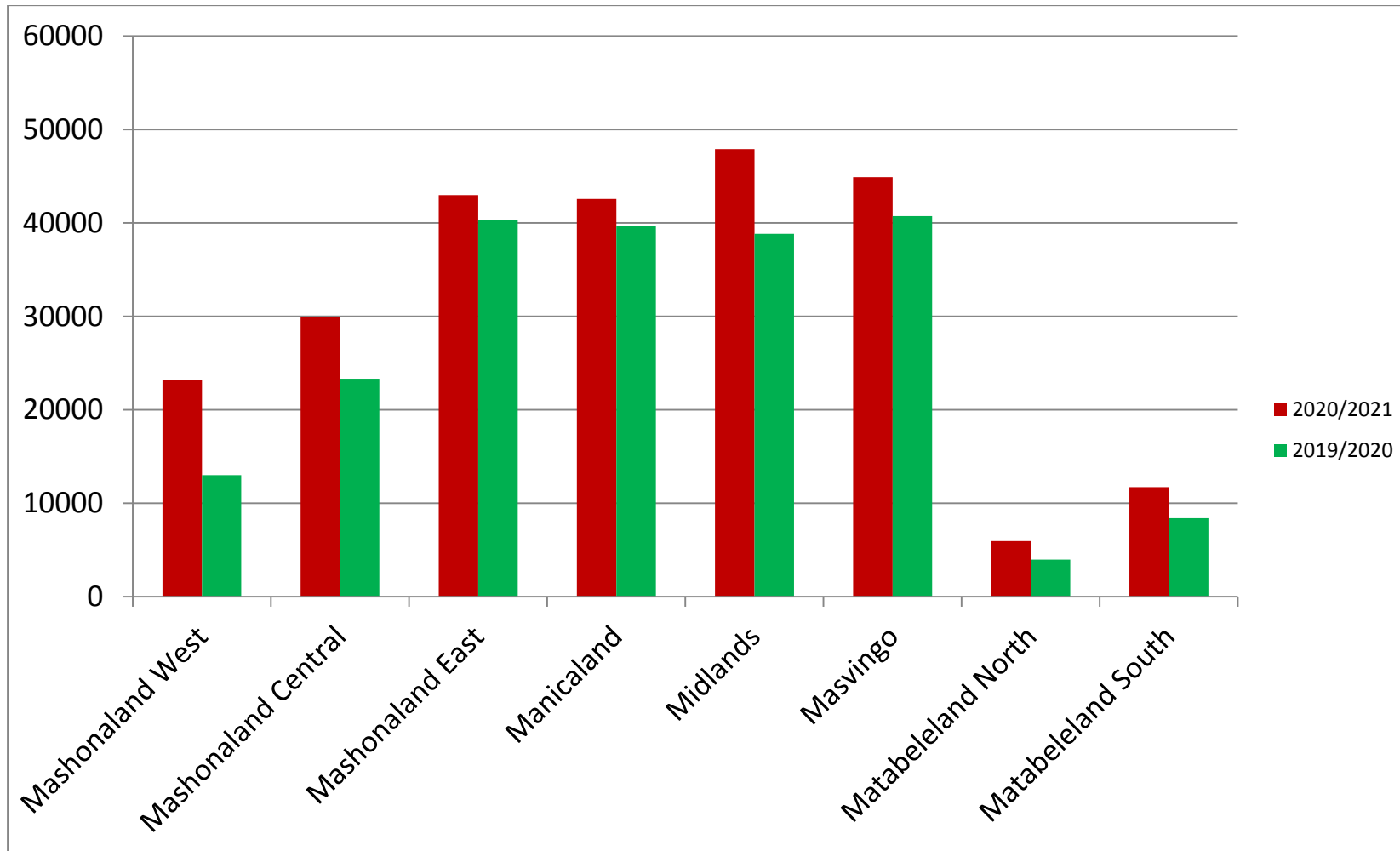




**TABLE 20: GROUNDNUTS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	23 188	13 016	78
Mashonaland Central	29 975	23 327	28
Mashonaland East	42 960	40 334	7
Manicaland	42 570	39 646	7
Midlands	47 910	38 823	23
Masvingo	44 906	40 743	10
Matabeleland North	5 951	3 957	50
Matabeleland South	11 730	8 384	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>249 190</b>	<b>208 229</b>	<b>20</b>

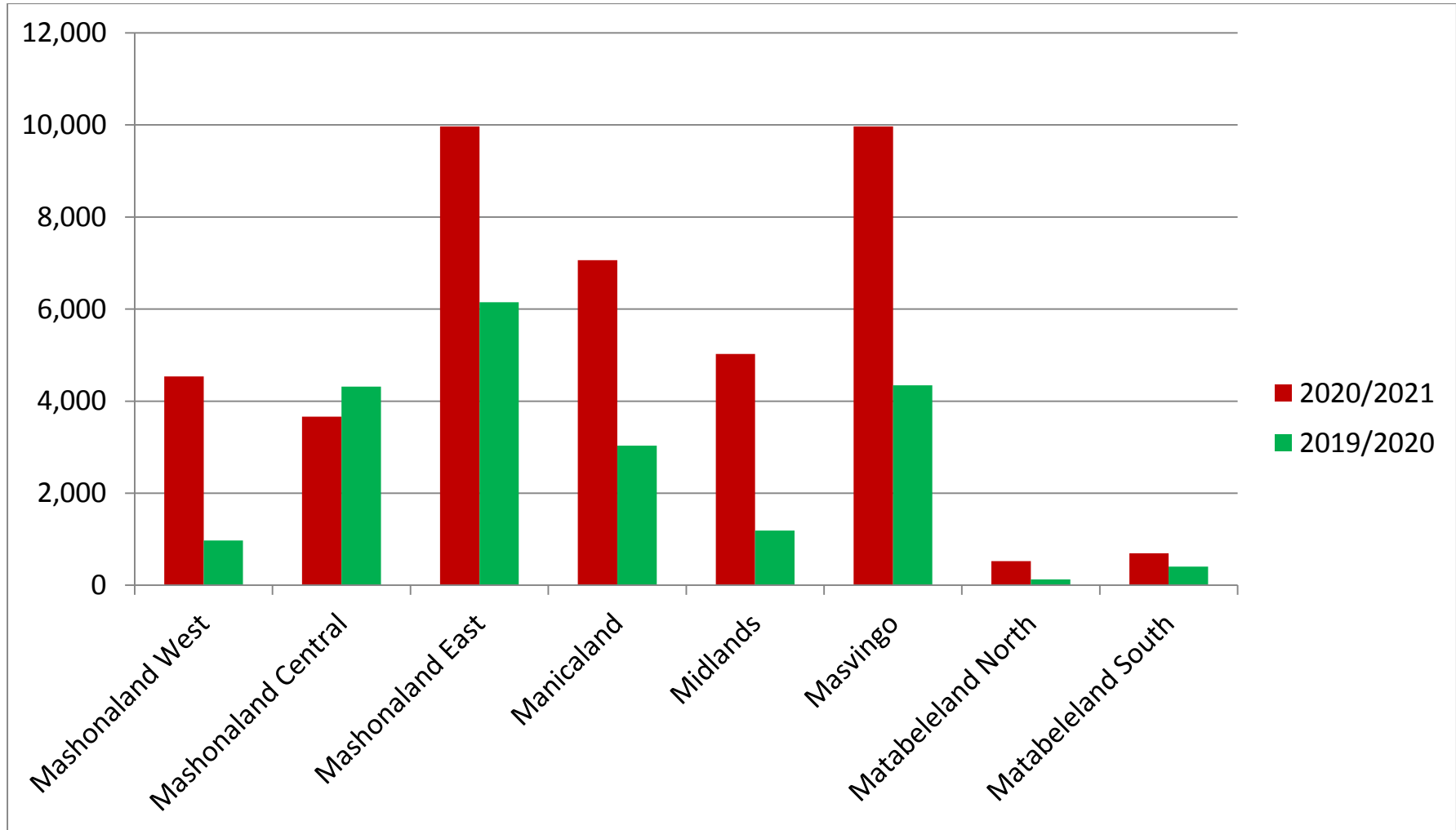
**FIGURE 18: GROUNDNUTS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 21: SWEET POTATOES AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	<b>4 538</b>	973	366
Mashonaland Central	<b>3 662</b>	4 316	-15
Mashonaland East	<b>9 966</b>	6 151	62
Manicaland	<b>7 061</b>	3 033	133
Midlands	<b>5 024</b>	1 190	322
Masvingo	<b>9 966</b>	4 341	130
Matabeleland North	<b>524</b>	129	306
Matabeleland South	<b>695</b>	404	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 436</b>	<b>20 537</b>	<b>102</b>

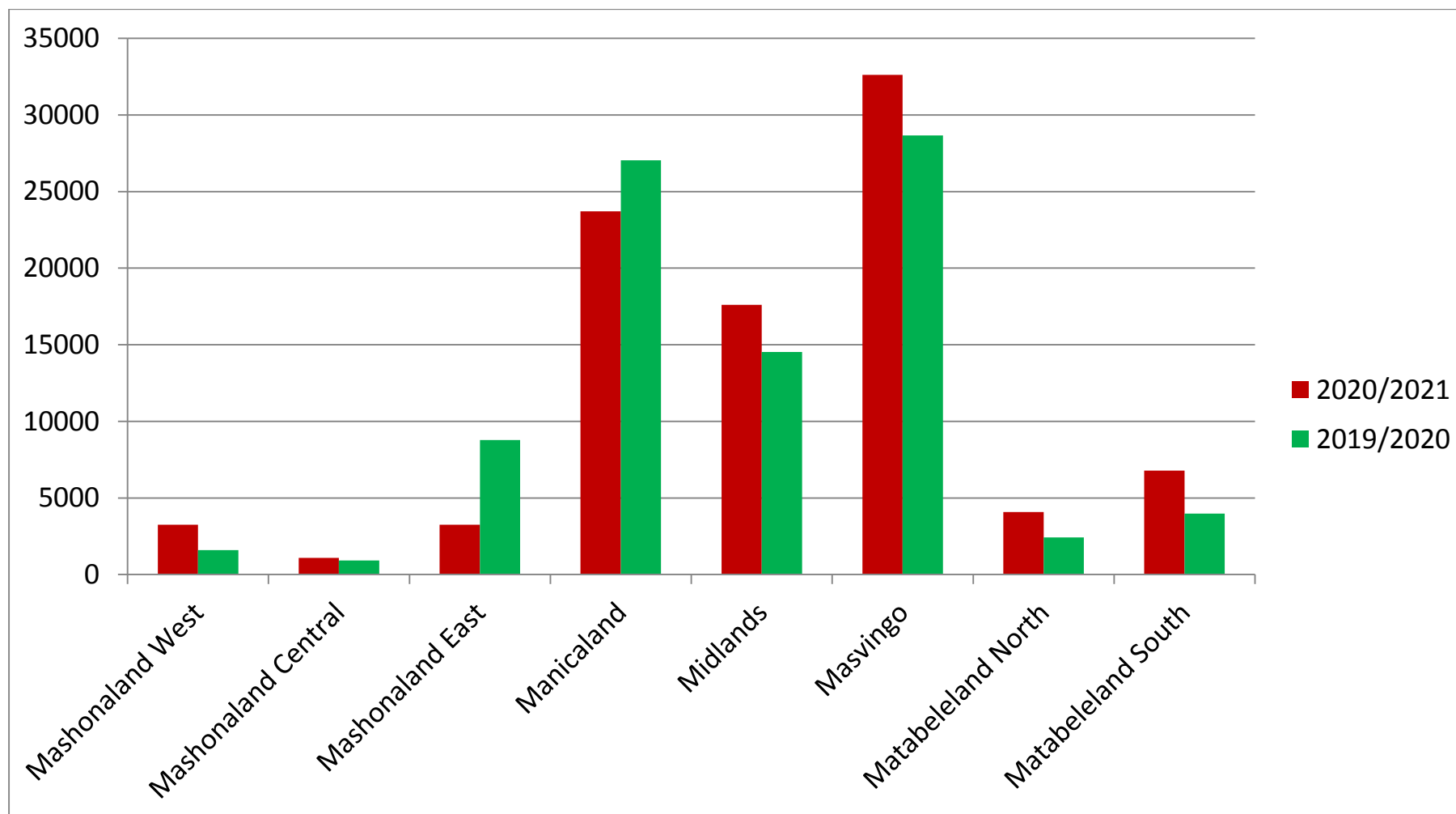
**FIGURE 19: SWEET POTATOES AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 22: BAMBARA NUTS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	3 247	1591	104
Mashonaland Central	1 088	914	19
Mashonaland East	3 247	8 782	- 63
Manicaland	23 705	27 041	- 12
Midlands	17 608	14 524	21
Masvingo	32 609	28 653	14
Matabeleland North	4 077	2 423	68
Matabeleland South	6 785	3 977	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>97 144</b>	<b>87 938</b>	<b>10</b>

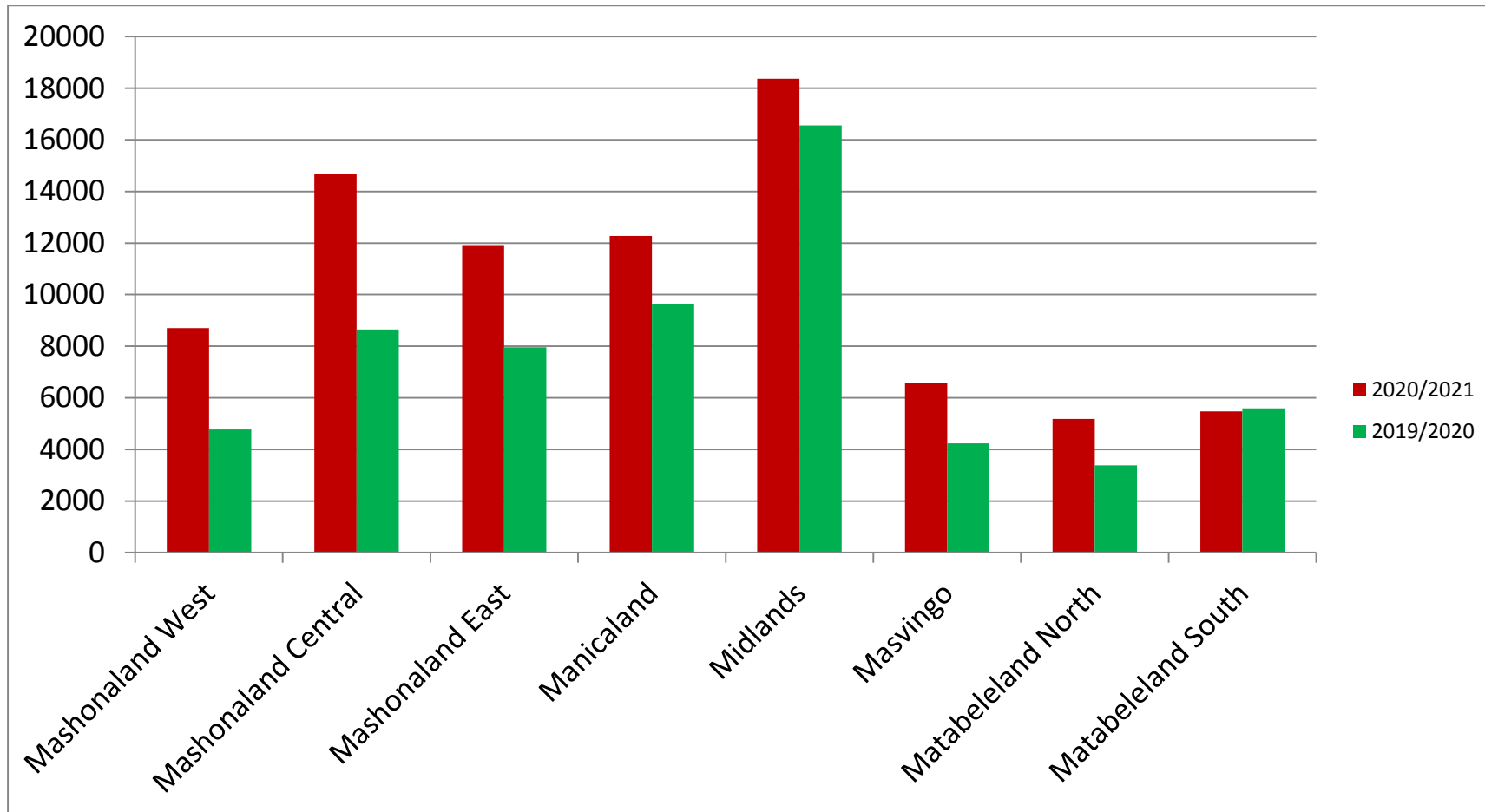
**FIGURE 20: BAMBARA NUTS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 23: AFRICA PEAS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	8 706	4 771	-33
Mashonaland Central	14 661	8 647	-24
Mashonaland East	11 923	7 957	4
Manicaland	12 276	9 648	187
Midlands	18 367	16 561	263
Masvingo	6 566	4 232	-64
Matabeleland North	5 182	3 388	-23
Matabeleland South	5 467	5 595	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 149</b>	<b>60 799</b>	<b>13</b>

**FIGURE 21: AFRICA PEAS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

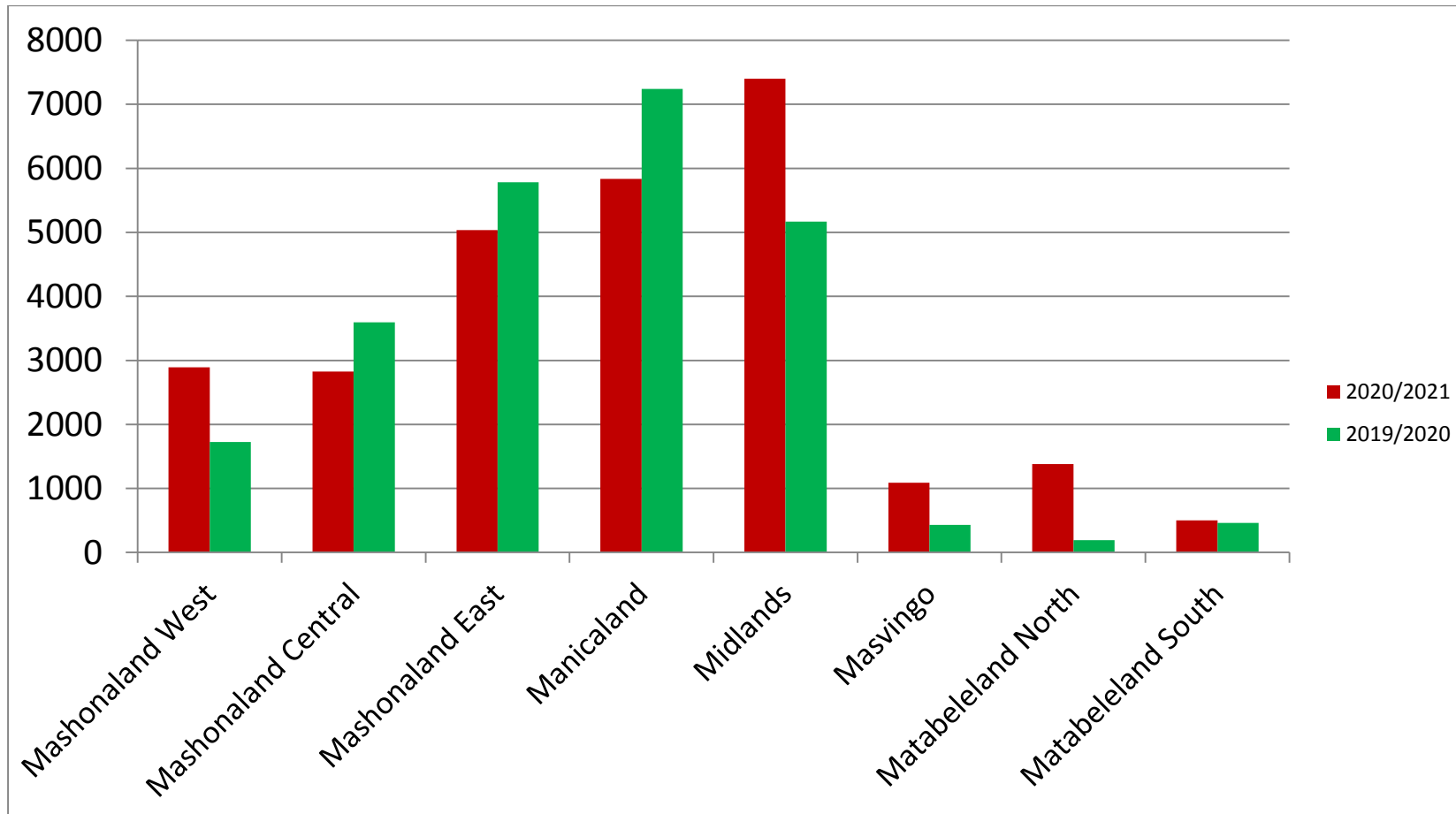




**TABLE 24: SUNFLOWER AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	2 893	1 725	68
Mashonaland Central	2 825	3 596	- 21
Mashonaland East	5 037	5 781	- 13
Manicaland	5 836	7 241	- 19
Midlands	7 402	5 168	43
Masvingo	1 090	432	152
Matabeleland North	1 379	192	618
Matabeleland South	503	460	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 965</b>	<b>24 595</b>	<b>10</b>

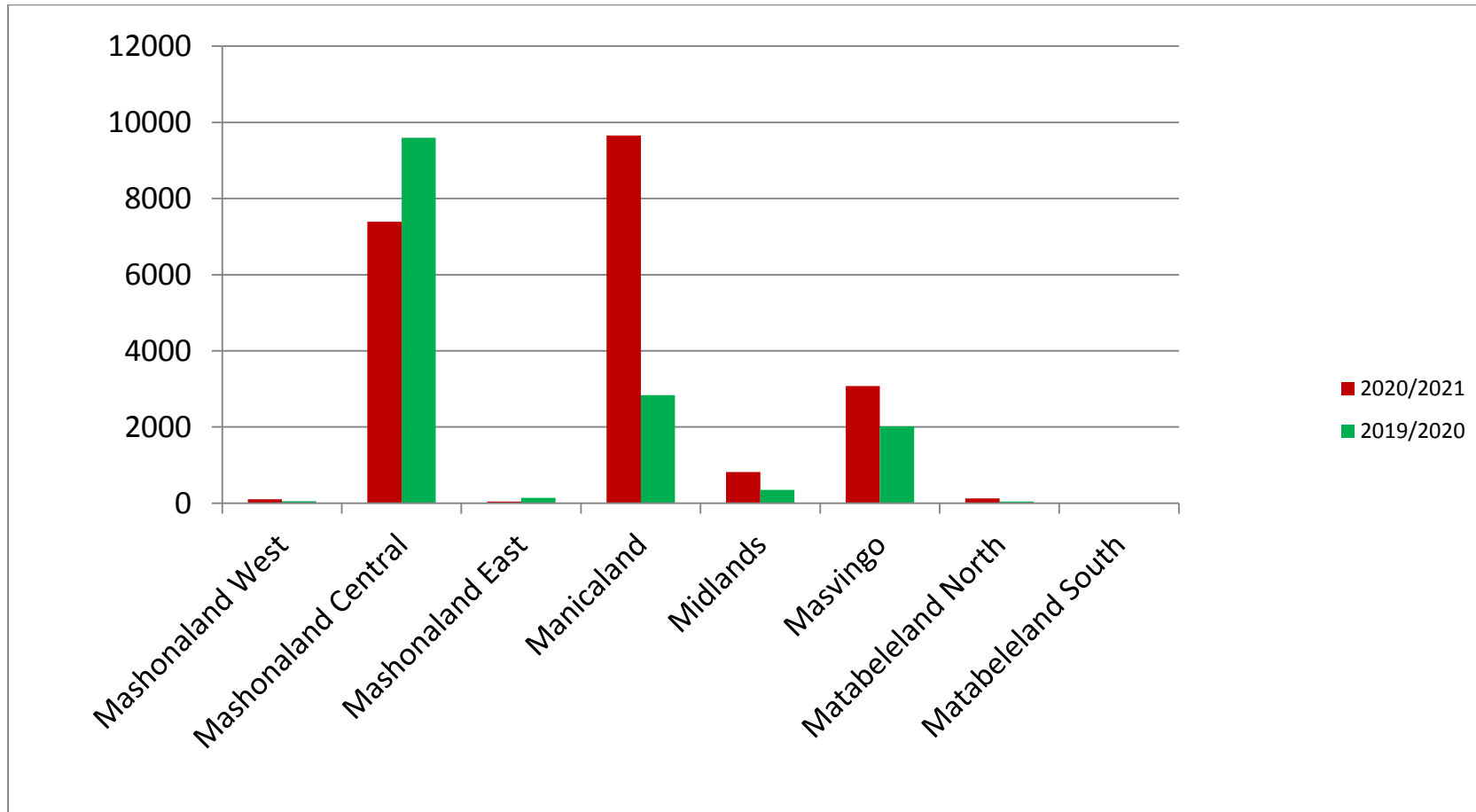
**FIGURE 22: SUNFLOWER AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 25: SESAME AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	101	53	90
Mashonaland Central	7 391	9 596	- 23
Mashonaland East	41	140	- 71
Manicaland	9 659	2 836	241
Midlands	818	350	134
Masvingo	3 075	2 018	52
Matabeleland North	126	45	179
Matabeleland South	0	6	- 100
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 210</b>	<b>15 044</b>	<b>41</b>

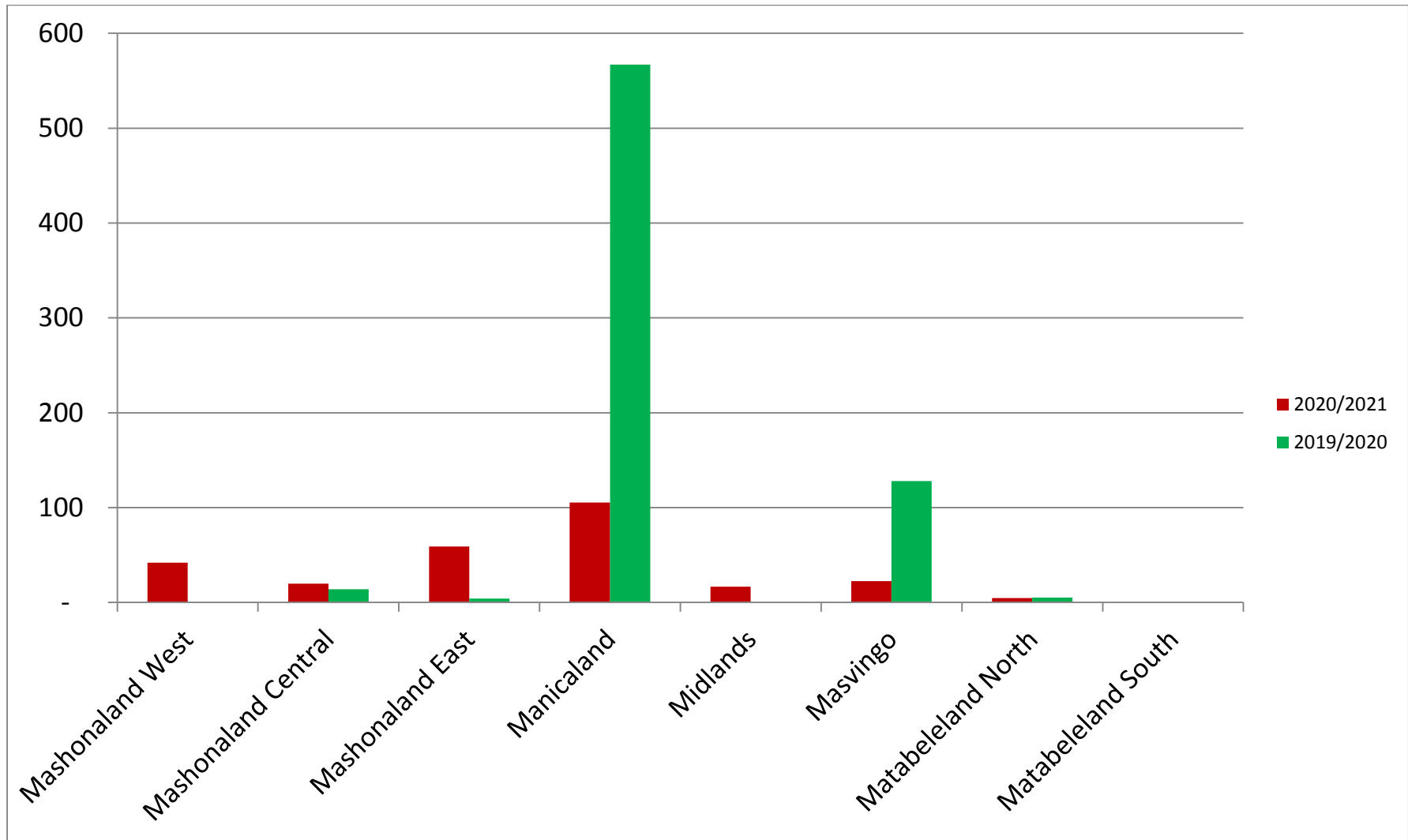
**FIGURE 23: SESAME AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 26: CASSAVA AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	42	0	100
Mashonaland Central	20	14	40
Mashonaland East	59	4	1372
Manicaland	105	567	-81
Midlands	16	0	100
Masvingo	22	128	-83
Matabeleland North	5	5	- 8
Matabeleland South	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>- 63</b>

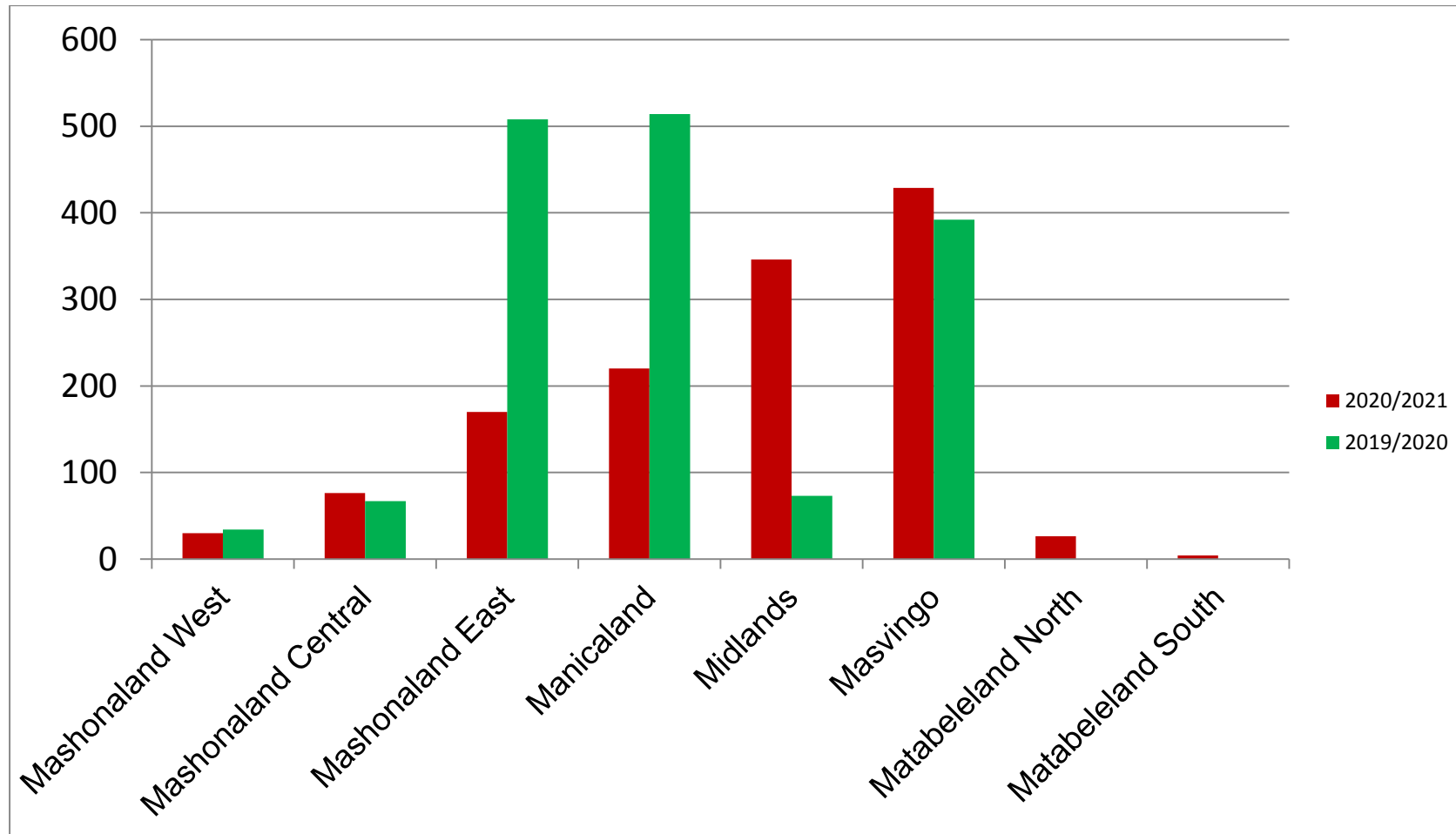
**FIGURE 24: CASSAVA AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



**TABLE 27: RICE AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	30	34	-12
Mashonaland Central	76	67	14
Mashonaland East	170	508	-67
Manicaland	220	514	-57
Midlands	346	73	374
Masvingo	429	392	9
Matabeleland North	26	0	100
Matabeleland South	4	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>-18</b>

**FIGURE 25: RICE AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

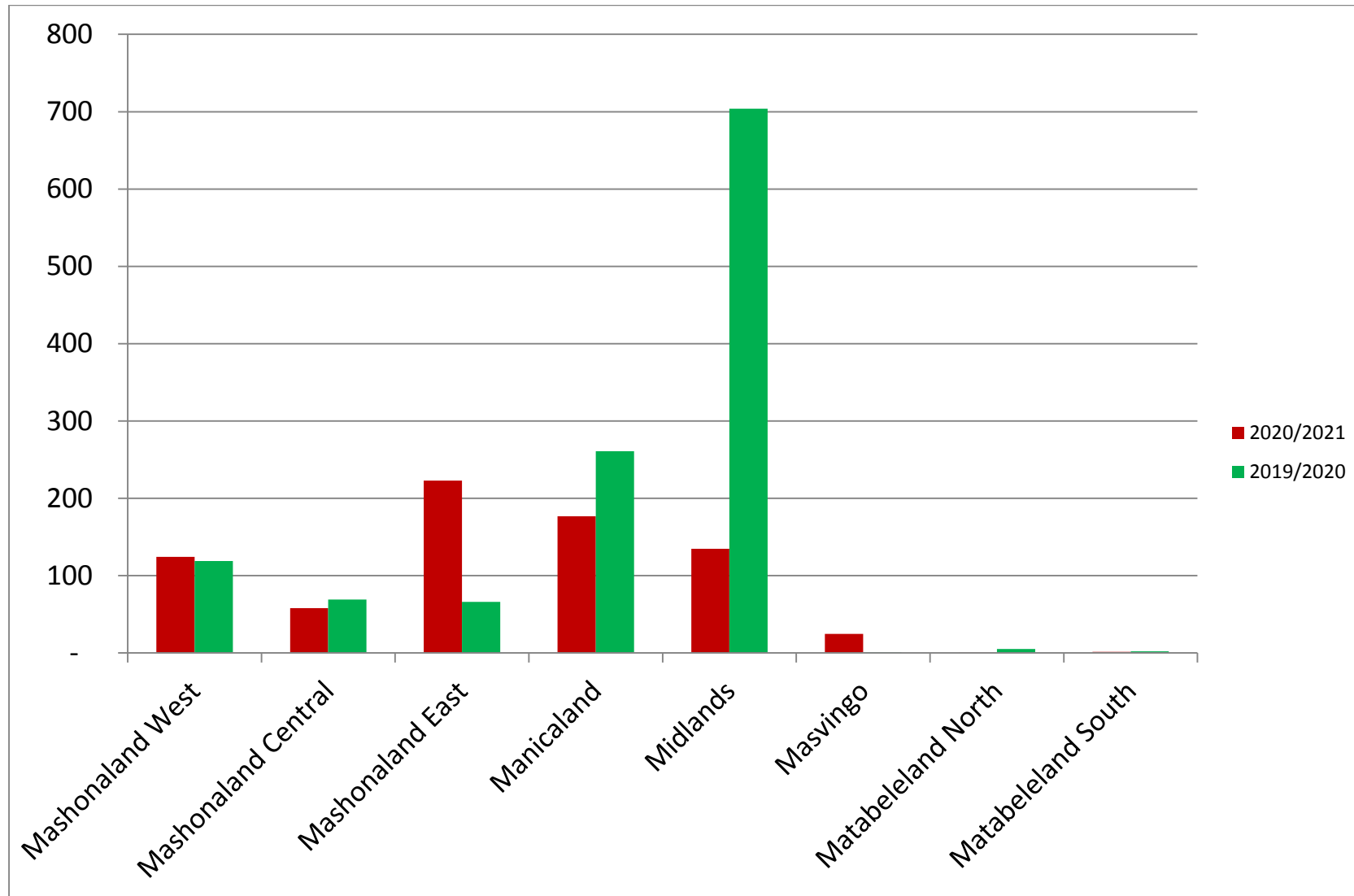




**TABLE 28: PAPRIKA AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>%</b>
Mashonaland West	124	119	72
Mashonaland Central	58	69	-16
Mashonaland East	223	66	-44
Manicaland	177	261	207
Midlands	135	704	376
Masvingo	25	1	100+
Matabeleland North	1	5	-95
Matabeleland South	1	2	-82
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>-39</b>

**FIGURE 26: PAPRIKA AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE**



## **8 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

## 8.1 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY PROVINCE

**TABLE 29: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY PROVINCE**

Province	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Mashonaland West	443 682	450 504	10 451	31 425	437 886	403 383	14 504	34 458
Mashonaland Central	590 547	521 335	90 453	92 607	391 622	396 369	41 820	40 461
Mashonaland East	567 616	572 154	28 037	26 678	272 567	267 287	44 436	34 342
Manicaland	607 990	615 190	84 963	113 825	608 739	548 414	51 760	44 026
Midlands	921 672	989 362	23 476	28 532	562 583	567 142	21 631	22 143
Masvingo	1 028 976	1 019 315	109 675	109 648	659 430	656 989	58 417	58 575
Matabeleland North	670 363	681 045	36 723	57 702	405 569	488 078	30 469	36 740
Matabeleland South	612 924	629 743	163 918	237 493	530 006	647 045	6 471	7 361
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 443 770</b>	<b>5 478 648</b>	<b>547 696</b>	<b>697 910</b>	<b>3 868 402</b>	<b>3 974 707</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>2786</b>

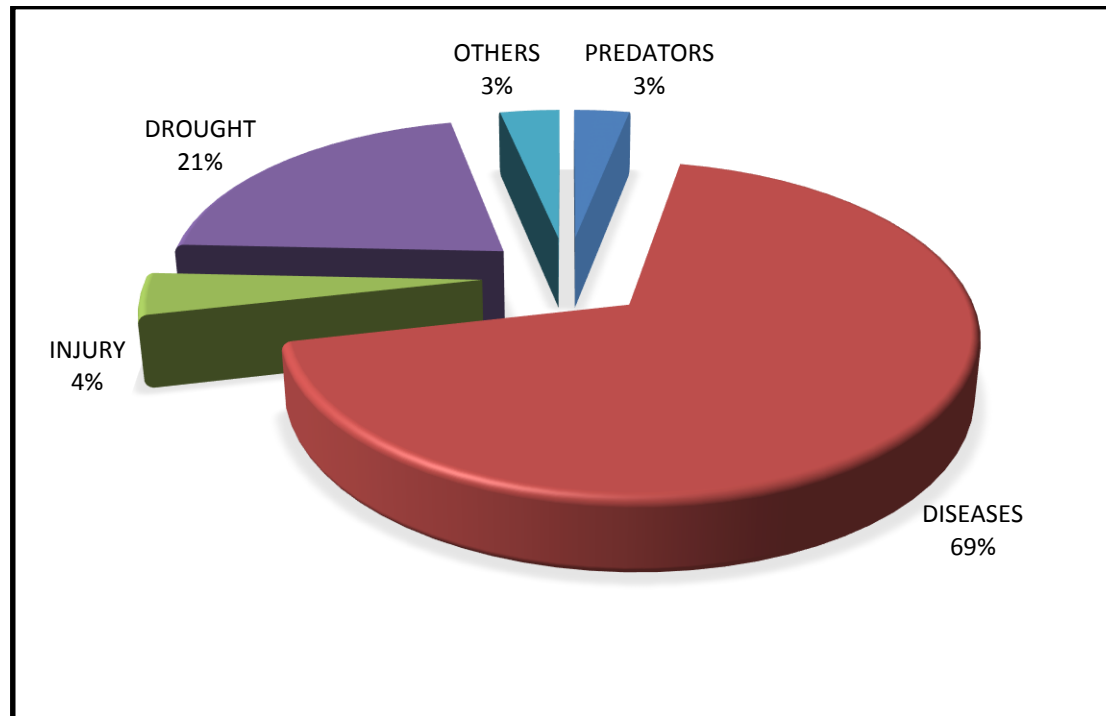




## 8.4 CATTLE MORTALITY

- A cattle herd mortality of 4.2% was recorded in the year 2020
- Diseases remain the major cause of cattle mortalities followed by drought related deaths accounting for 69% and 21% respectively

**FIGURE 29: PROPORTION OF CATTLE MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH**



## 8.5 DROUGHT RELATED CATTLE DEATHS

- A total of **10 183 cattle** succumbed to drought in 2020 as compared to 66 088 cattle in 2019.
- The reduction was due to the Government and farmers improving pasture production and provision of subsidized commercial feeds in **17** districts by Partners across the country
- Farmers adhering to drought mitigation strategies and destocking their cattle so as to purchase survival rations for their breeding stock were more resilient to the effects of drought

**TABLE 30: 2020 DROUGHT RELATED CATTLE DEATHS REPORTED (POVERTY DEATHS)**

Province	2019	2020
Mashonaland West	57	0
Mashonaland Central	1 552	12
Mashonaland East	35	0
Manicaland	1 436	0
Midlands	9 618	3 047
Masvingo	17 580	2 627
Matabeleland North	10 052	729
Matabeleland South	25 758	3 768
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 088</b>	<b>10 183</b>



## 8.6 WATER AVAILABILITY

- Water is adequate for livestock as most perennial and seasonal water sources are above 80% capacity.
- However, heavy siltation levels in most water sources have reduced the water carrying capacity of these sources.
- The good rainy season has resulted in the rejuvenation of the water table hence boreholes are now high yielding

### Effect of incessant rains on livestock

- Incessant rains being had been received across the country have resulted in muddy kraal for both cattle and small ruminants.
- This has presented challenges, as the kraaled animals will spend the night standing. This has resulted in reduced grazing time, as the animals will rest first when they are opened for grazing in the morning.
- Muddy kraals are also presenting a risk of foot problems such as foot rot.
- It is also anticipated that the tick population will be increased as a result of increased grass cover of growth

## **8.7 DAIRY PRODUCTION**

**8.7.1** Total milk production dropped by **4%** from **79 898 234** litres in 2019 to **76 697 177** litres in 2020 against a national target of **150 million litres**

**8.7.2** Reduction in milk production is attributed to;

**8.7.2.1** 2019/2020 drought impact

**8.7.2.2** Farmers still face challenges of accessing good quality breeding cows and heifers as they are not enough on the market

**8.7.2.3** Reduced demand due to Covid 19 restrictions

**TABLE 31: DAIRY PRODUCTION**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION (LITRES)</b>		<b>DIFFERENCE (%)</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	
January	6 709 436	6 833 594	2
February	5 955 244	6 072 670	2
March	6 496 573	6 322 129	-3
April	6 408 839	6 018 454	-6
May	6 652 145	6 112 843	-8
June	6 548 104	6 209 711	-5
July	6 767 445	6 526 207	-4
August	6 973 747	6 420 324	-8
Sept	6 807 179	6 559 159	-4
Oct	6 932 868	6 666 304	-4
Nov	6 559 004	6 385 169	-3
Dec	7 085 631	6 568 593	-8
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 898 234</b>	<b>76 697 177</b>	<b>-4</b>

## **8.8 SMALL RUMINANTS**

**8.8.1** Condition of small ruminants is fair to good across the country

**8.8.2** Muddy kraals have been noted in goat and sheep housing as a result of incessant rains received throughout the country.

**8.8.3** Muddy kraals and wet conditions are posing a foot rot challenge for small ruminants and pneumonia challenges for kids and lambs.

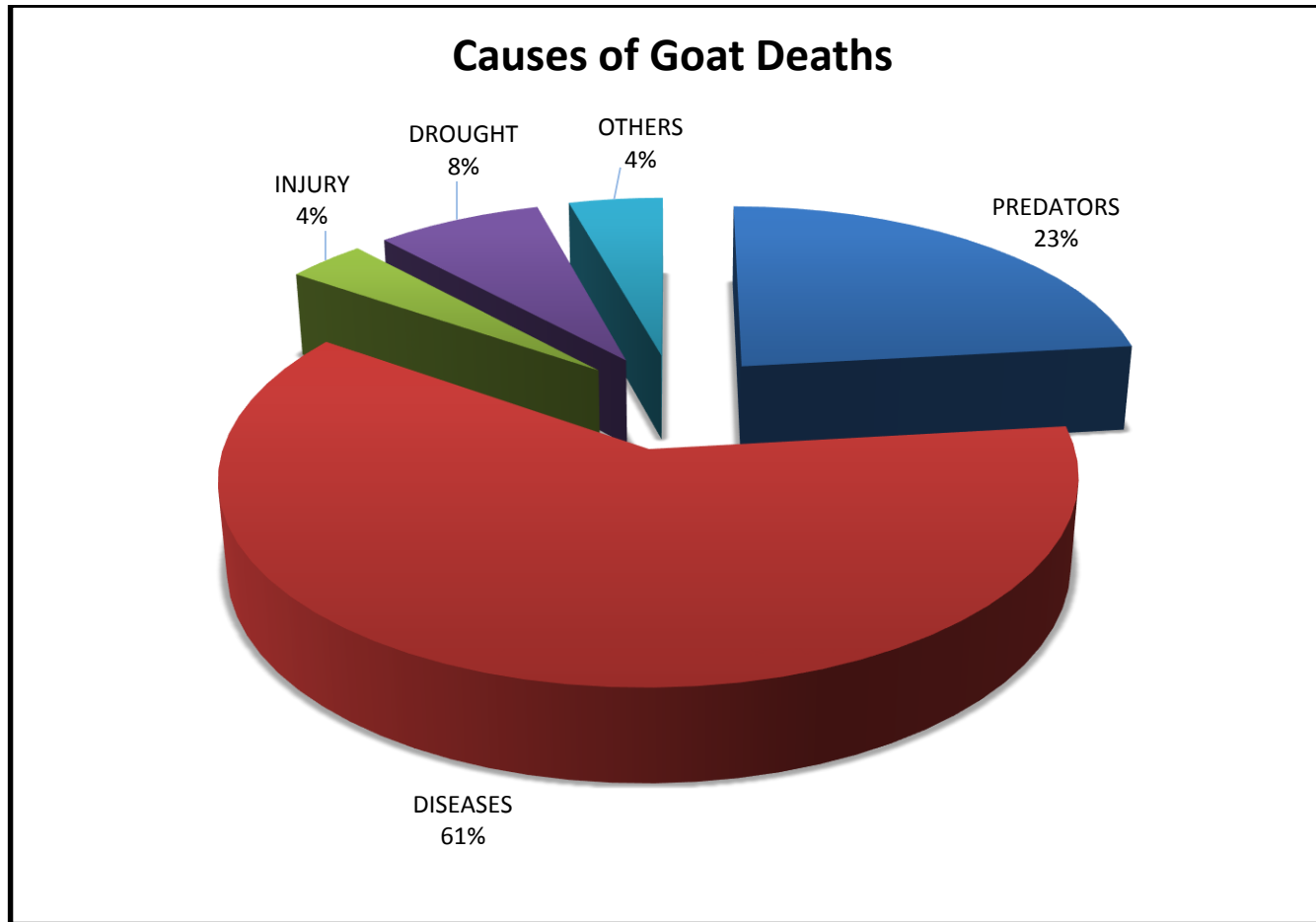
## **8.9 GOAT MORTALITY**

**8.9.1** Goat mortality rate for the year 2020 was 23%

**8.9.2** Most of the deaths were recorded for goats kids accounting for 45% of the total goat deaths

**8.9.3** 61% of the goats deaths were as a result of diseases while predators accounted for 23% of the total goat deaths

**FIGURE 30: PROPORTION OF GOAT DEATHS BY CAUSE**



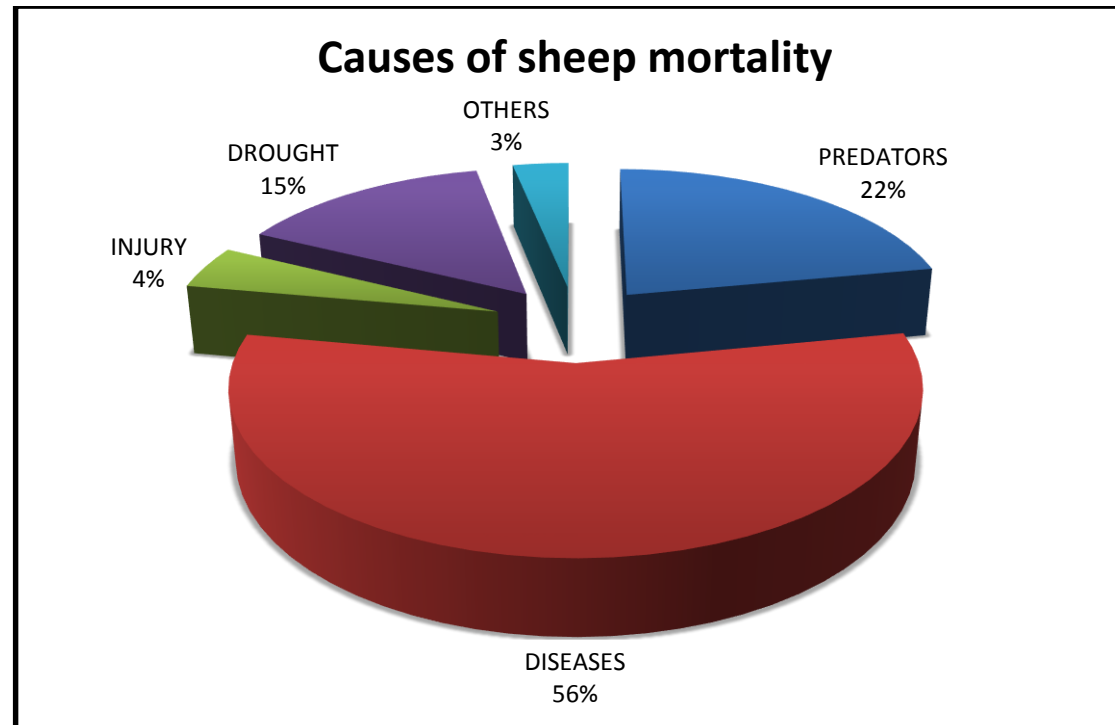
## 8.10 SHEEP MORTALITY

8.10.1 Sheep mortality rate for the year 2020 was 17%, with 56% of sheep deaths being attributed to diseases.

8.10.2 Predators accounted for 22% of total sheep deaths.

8.10.3 Lamb mortality accounted 38.9% of the total sheep deaths

**FIGURE 31: SHEEP MORTALITY**



## 9 LIVESTOCK DISEASES PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

### 9.1 ROUTINE VACCINATIONS

- No major outbreaks of notifiable diseases was recorded
- Routine vaccinations were done in hot spot areas across the country

**TABLE 32: VACCINE DISTRIBUTION FOR ROUTINE VACCINATION FOR NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

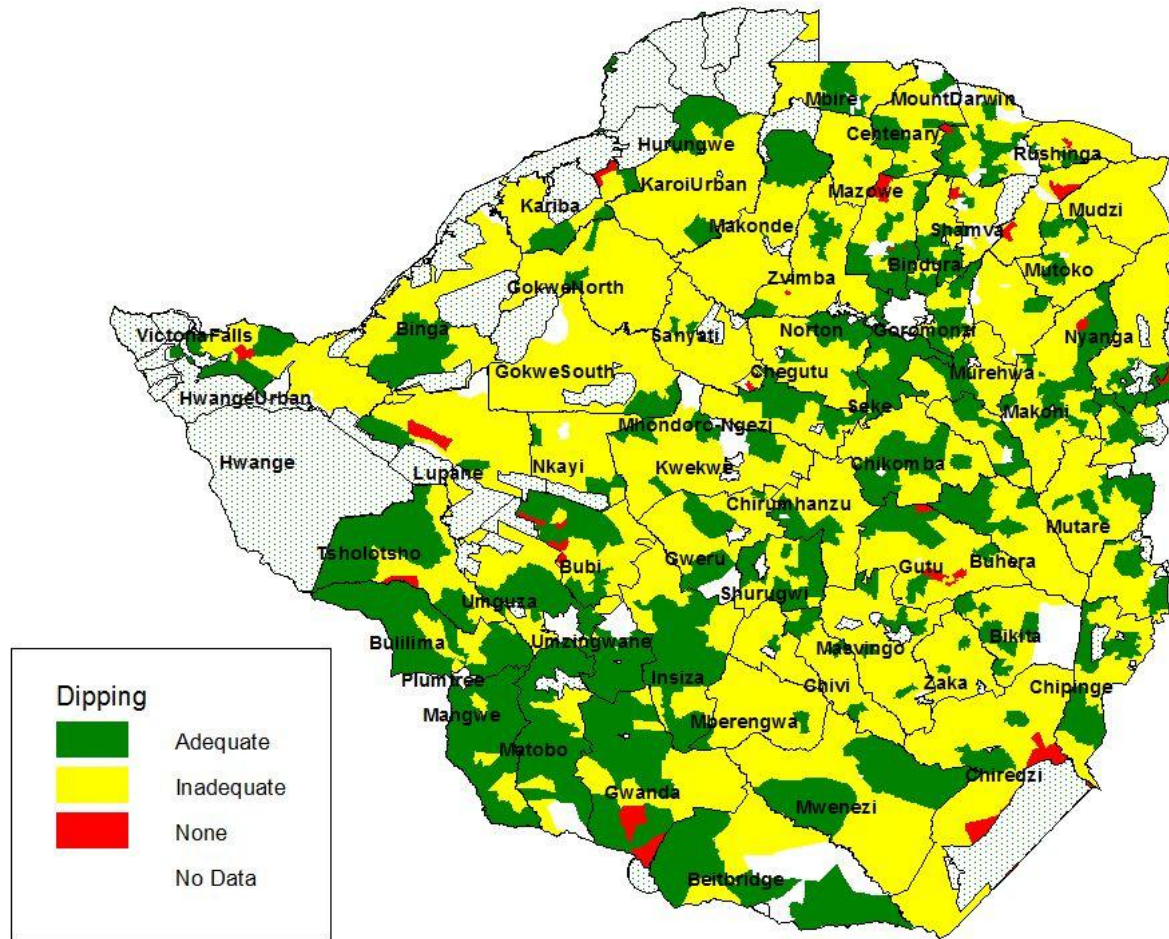
<b>Disease</b>	<b>Number of vaccine doses distributed</b>
Anthrax	673 700
Foot and mouth disease	633 900
Newcastle disease	4 676 00
Rabies	1880

## 9.2 DIPPING SITUATION

- The dipping situation is currently inadequate with most dips failing to achieve weekly dipping. Tick infestation generally high given the high rainfall received this season which resulted in increased herbage. Priority dipping is being given to theileria-affected district due to shortage of dipping acaricide.
- Farmers in the 25 Theileria affected districts are being encouraged to use a shorter dipping cycle/interval of 5-5-4 which translates to 3 dipping sessions in two weeks.
- The department of veterinary services has ordered 62 Tonnes of amitraz and also embarking on a toll manufacturing strategy to improve the acaricide/dip chemical situation in the country
- About 1800 dip tanks under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) and Livestock and Food Security programme (LFSP) projects in different wards and districts have been sufficiently dipping cattle.
- Most dip tanks in the lowveld faced water challenges late last year (2020) resulting in no meaningful dipping in those areas thereby risking the cattle to tick-borne diseases.



**FIGURE 32: DIPPING SITUATION**





## 10 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 Prioritise post-harvest management, handling and storage through rehabilitation and maintenance of silos at GMB and promotion of post-harvest storage structures construction.
- 10.2 Consider a programme to avail grain protectants to farmers especially smallholder farmers who benefited from Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme.
- 10.3 Treasury to mobilise resources for timeous payment of farmers.
- 10.4 Rehabilitation of roads from farms to ensure easy transportation of grain to GMB.
- 10.5 Prioritise availing combine harvesters and grain driers especially to wheat farmers so that they can meet the wheat planting window.
- 10.6 Prioritise rehabilitation of on-farm dams and boreholes to improve water harvesting and storage.
- 10.7 Prioritize and accelerate rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure and develop new irrigation infrastructure where water bodies are available.
- 10.8 Review communal irrigation models to improve water and irrigation infrastructure management so as to transform them from subsistence to business schemes.
- 10.9 Promote the adoption of low cost irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure.
- 10.10 Government to continue supporting vulnerable households with veterinary drugs, crop and livestock inputs.
- 10.11 Enforce construction and maintenance of soil and water conservation structures in resettled farms and communal areas. Increase awareness and education.
- 10.12 Promote local fabrication and manufacturing of lime application equipment to improve lime uptake.

- 10.13 Transform extension advisory from general extension to business advisors for increased production and productivity as well as promotion of farming as a business among farmers.
- 10.14 Strengthen the enforcement of legislation guiding the production, contract farming arrangements for horticulture, tobacco and cotton farmers.
- 10.15 Promote improved genetic material for horticultural crops to meet market requirements.
- 10.16 Support local production of fertilisers to cut on imports and increase timeliness and availability of inputs.
- 10.17 Prioritize financing of local acaricides production to minimise mortalities by tick borne diseases.
- 10.18 Institute livestock production support schemes for vulnerable households and long-term financing schemes for commercial livestock producers.
- 10.19 Promote the establishment of pasture green belts and livestock fodder banks to reduce livestock mortalities and improve productivity
- 10.20 Expand livestock genetic improvement through use of artificial insemination to avail affordable good genetic quality animals.
- 10.21 Support local production of vaccines for three tick-borne diseases (including January disease) and Newcastle disease.
- 10.22 There is need for acceleration of the livestock Growth Plan

Hon. Dr A J Masuka

**MINISTER OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT**