



ZIMBABWE

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

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

21 APRIL 2021

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 FOOD CROPS

1.1.1 The 2020/2021 season started on time, in the first and second dekads of November. It was characterized by above normal rain across the country which was well distributed. Some of the districts in the Southern and central parts of the country experienced wet spells in December and January, which caused nutrient leaching in most crops.

1.1.2 The season terminated prematurely for almost all the districts in the country- third dekad of February. This affected the performance of the December to January planted crop.

1.1.3 The estimated maize production stands at **2 717 171 MT** which is **199 %** of the 907 628 MT produced in the 2019/2020 season.

1.1.4 Traditional Grains production for the 2020/2021 season is estimated at **347 968 MT** which is **128%** more compared to **152 515 MT** in 2019/2020.

1.1.5 Sorghum production is expected to be 244 063 MT which is **135%** more than 103 684 MT obtained during 2019/2020 season.

1.1.6 Finger Millet production is expected to be at **13 223 MT** which is 35% more than **9 799 MT** produced in the **2019/2020** season

1.1.7 Pearl Millet Production is expected to be at **90 683 MT** which is more than **39 032 MT** obtained during **2018/2019** season.

1.1.8 The total Cereal production is **3 075 538 MT** against a national cereal requirement of **1 797 435 MT** for human consumption and **450 000 MT** for livestock.

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

Requirements(MT)		Available Grain and Cereals(MT)		Surplus/Deficit(MT)
¹ Human	1 797 435	Maize	2 717 171	
Livestock	450 000	Small Grains	347 968	
Total	2 247 435		3 075 698	828 263

¹Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of **120kg/person/year** and a national population estimate of **14 978 627**

1.1.9 Cotton production is estimated at 195 991 MT in the 2020/2021 season, which is a 94% increase from **101 000 MT** in the **2019/2020** season.

1.1.10 Tobacco production is estimated at **200 245 MT** compared to 184 042MT in the 2019/2020 season which is an **8% increase**.

1.1.11 Soyabean production is estimated at **71 290 MT** compared to **47 088 MT** in 2019/2020 season which is a 51% increase.

1.1.12 Groundnut production estimated to increase by **139%** from **87 479 MT** in the 2019/2020 season to **208 864 MT** this season.

- 1.1.13 Sugar beans increased by **142%** from **12 650 MT** in 2019/2020 to **30 613 MT** in 2020/2021 whereas **African Peas** increased by 108% from **18 430 MT** to **38 452 MT**.
- 1.1.14 Round nuts production increased by 59% from **23 832 MT** in 2019/2020 season to 37 156MT in the current season.
- 1.1.15 Rice production increased by **105%** from **192 MT** to **394 MT**.
- 1.1.16 Sesame production is estimated at **11 802 MT** which is **50%** increase from **5 037 MT** obtained in 2019/2020 season
- 1.1.17 Sweet potato production is estimated at 422 613 **MT** which is 269% increase from **114 558 MT** obtained in 2019/2020 season
- 1.1.18 Sunflower production is estimated at **14 198 MT** which is **50%** increase from **9 447 MT** obtained in 2019/2020 season.

FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

TABLE 2: FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (MT)

Crop	2020/2021	2019/2020	Growth (%)
Maize	2 717 171	907 629	199
Sorghum	244 063	103 684	135
Pearl Millet	90 683	39 032	132
Finger Millet	13 223	9 799	35
Groundnut	208 864	87 479	139
Round Nut	37 156	23 832	56
Sweet Potato	422 613	114 558	269
Sugar Beans	30 613	12 650	142
African Peas	38 452	18 430	109
TOTAL	3 802 838	1 317 093	189

- There was a **189%** growth rate in food crops production compared to last season

1.2 LIVESTOCK

- 1.2.1 The national beef cattle numbers increased from **5 443 770 cattle** in 2019 to **5 478 648** 2020/21 season. The average national cattle mortality rate decreased from **12%** in 2018 to **4.2%** in 2020 due to improved disease control efforts and improved nutrition due to the good rainy season.
- 1.2.2 The national average calving rates remain very low going from **41%** in 2019 to **33 %** in 2020, against a national target of above **60%**.
- 1.2.3 The grazing condition is fair to good across all provinces and water for livestock is available in most districts.
- 1.2.4 Dipping has improved from the time of the first round to second round crop and livestock assessment
- 1.2.5 National average beef cattle off-take was **6%** in 2019 and increased to **9%** in 2020
- 1.2.6 The average cattle carcass weight was **165 kg**, against the targeted of above **200 kg** which reflects the semi-commercial production systems of cattle farmers and reduced frames due to inbreeding.
- 1.2.7 Kidding and lambing rate nationally is **88%** and **66%** respectively which is lower than a national target of **120%** attributed to poor nutrition, tethering and poor breeding management.
- 1.2.8 Total milk production of **76.7 million** litres for the year 2020 was **4%** lower than the previous year 2019.
- 1.2.9 The 2021 average monthly milk production for the first three months of the year is 5.94 million litres which is 7% lower than the same period in 2020 due to incessant rains and general unavailability and high cost of feed.
- 1.2.10 Overall day old chick production decreased by **2.5%** from **73.4 million** in 2019 to **71.4 million** in 2020
- 1.2.11 Table egg production is increasing, reaching a new high of **59.3 million** dozens in 2020, surpassing 2019 production by **18%** (**50.4 million** dozens) and **7%** higher than previous record of **55.3 million** in 2016.
- 1.2.12 Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs decreased by **7.3%** from **192 747** pigs in 2019 to **178 668** in 2020. High stock feed prices are affecting enterprise viability.

1.3 HORTICULTURE

- 1.3.1 There is an overall increase in area and production under horticultural crops for the 2020/2021 season.
- 1.3.2 The area under emerging crops such as Blueberries is increasing across the provinces.
- 1.3.3 Blueberry production is estimated at **1 140 MT** with an average of **4t/ha** from an estimated area of **285 ha**.
- 1.3.4 Sugarcane production is estimated at **5 886 527 MT** which is **0.4%** increase from **5 860 931 MT** obtained in 2019/2020 season.
- 1.3.5 Coffee production increased by **5%** from **579 MT** in the 2019/2020 season to **608 MT** this season.
- 1.3.6 Banana production has increased by **10%** from **271 404 MT** to **298 072 MT**.
- 1.3.7 Macadamia production decreased by **6.2%** from **61 913 MT** obtained in the 2019/2020 season to **58 044 MT** this season.
- 1.3.8 Irish Potato production decreased by **24%** from **592 779MT** to **447 867 MT** this season.

1.4 CASH CROPS (MT)

TABLE 5: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)

CROP	2020/2021	2019/2020	%
Tobacco	200 245	184 042	8
Cotton	195 991	101 000	94
Soya bean	71 290	47 088	51

1.5 FISH PRODUCTION

1.5.1 There has been a decline in fish production from **21 699Mt** in 2019 compared to **19 762Mt** in 2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Farmed Tilapia(Mt)	10 510	10 000	10 215	10 900	10 642	10 172
Tilapia from Capture Fisheries(Mt)	7 896	6 373	6 253	5 552	5 256	3 590
Kapenta(Mt)	6 752	8 035	10 366	9 475	5 801	6 000
Total	25 158	24 408	26 834	25 927	21 699	19 762

1.5.2 There are **5 104** fish ponds of which **3 604** were functional.

2. FOOD CROP PRODUCTION AGAINST REQUIREMENT

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)	1 797 435	3 065 140	1 267 705
² Groundnut	104 850	208 864	104 014
² Roundnut	134 808	37 156	-97 652
² Sugarbean	104 850	30 613	-74 237
² African Peas	89 872	38 452	-51 420
² Sweet Potato	314 551	422 613	108 062
Total	2 546 367	3 802 838	1 256 471

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

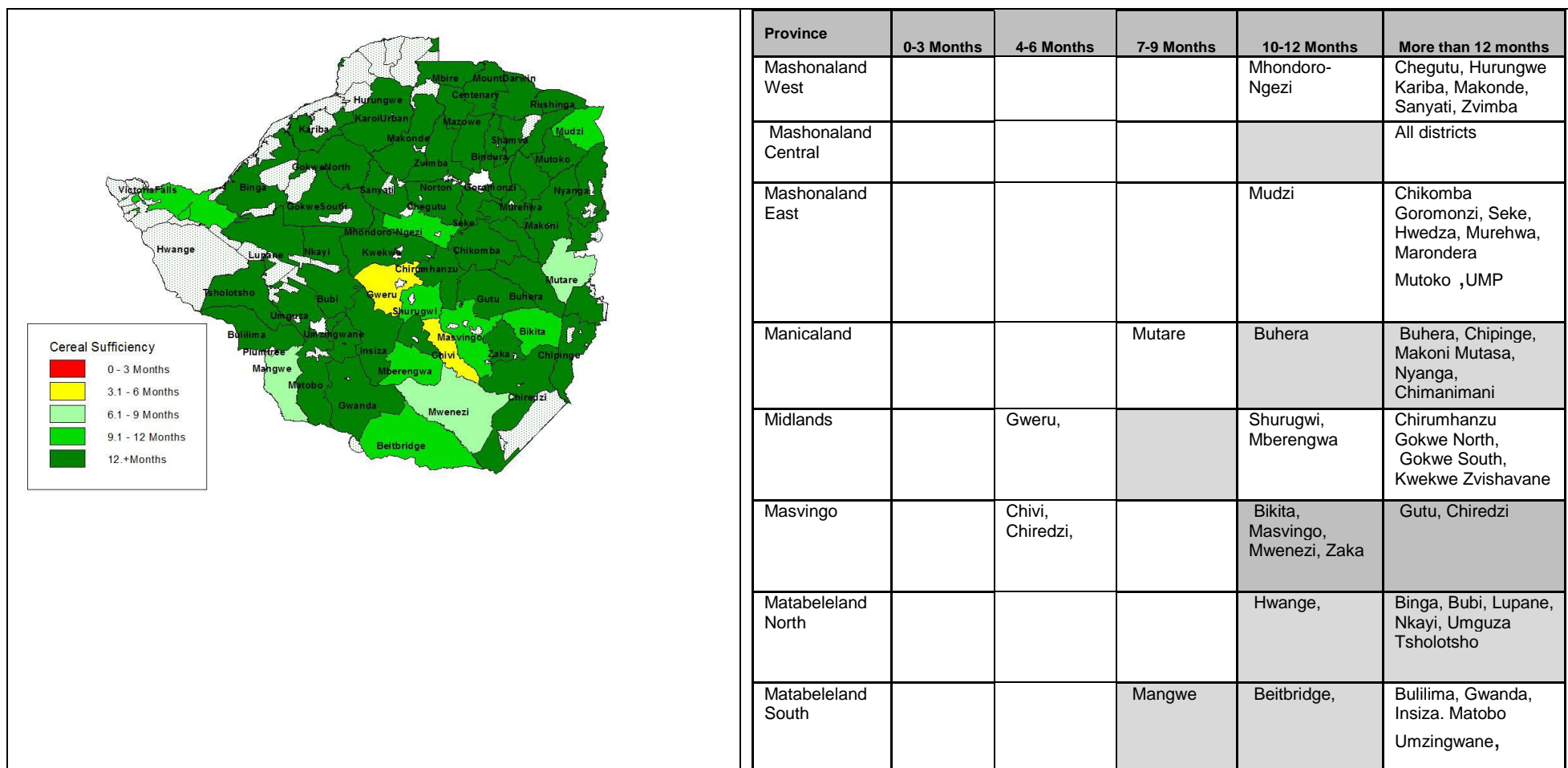
²Other crops requirement is based on 2100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimVac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, Roundnuts 9kg/person/year, Sweet potato 21kg/person/year, Sugar beans 7kg/person/year,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

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



3. SEASON PERFORMANCE

3.1 SEASON QUALITY

ONSET OF THE RAINS

3.1.1 The rainfall for the 2020/21 season started in the first to the second dekad of November for most provinces.

In some districts the season was marked by a false start of the season in the first dekad of October.

3.1.2 Farmers who planted with these rains were forced to replant as the crop failed due to a long dry spell that followed.

3.1.3 The rainfall season ended prematurely, at the end of February to Early March throughout the country.

3.1.4 Temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall was generally good throughout the season. Wet spells were more prevalent in the Southern and central provinces. Some dry spells were also recorded in some districts.

3.1.5 The wet spells resulted in nutrient deficiency, especially nitrogen as well as water logging which led to yield reduction.

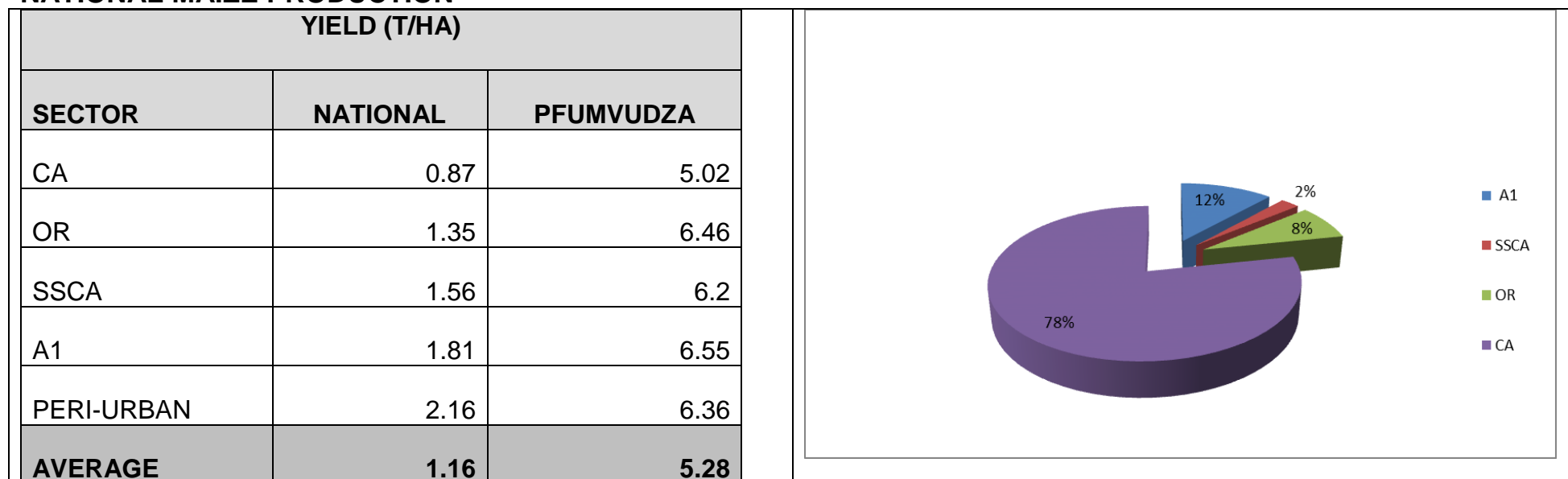
3.1.6 Nitrogen deficiency was also compounded by the shortage and high cost of nitrogenous fertilizers. The dry spells also caused complete crop failure in a few districts.

4. PROGRAMMES (PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA)

TABLE 6: PFUMVUDZA CEREAL PRODUCTION

Crop	Target Area (Ha)	Planted area(ha)	Yield	Production
Maize	216 000	202 037	5.28	1 066 755
Sorghum	72 000	10 634	4.70	50 016

FIGURE 3: SECTORIAL YIELDS FOR PFUMVUDZA (SMALLHOLDER FARMERS) COMPARED TO SMALLHOLDER NATIONAL MAIZE PRODUCTION



Average yields excludes the A2 farming Sector which was not part of Pfumvudza

5. CROP PRODUCTION

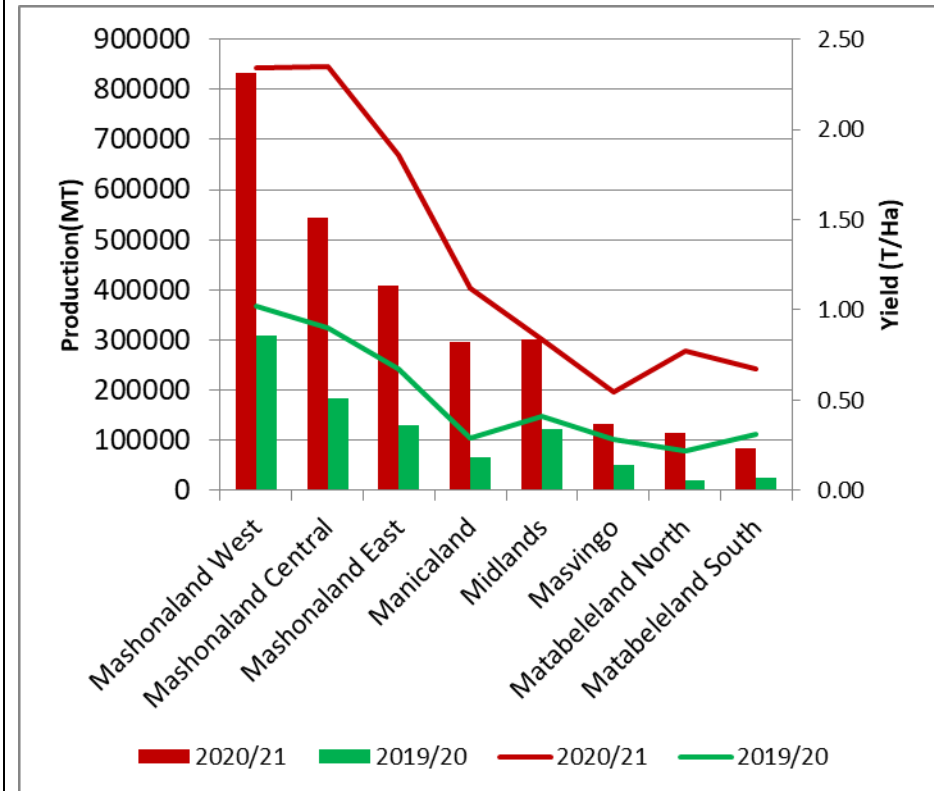
MAIZE

TABLE 6: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	356 356	2.34	833 566	302 611	1.02	309 984
Mashonaland Central	231 665	2.35	544 786	202 361	0.90	182 938
Mashonaland East	219 610	1.86	408 880	193 053	0.67	129 385
Manicaland	265 759	1.12	297 059	229 996	0.29	65 867
Midlands	360 336	0.83	300 845	302 653	0.41	123 162
Masvingo	242 908	0.54	131 872	178 403	0.28	50 458
Matabeleland North	149 584	0.77	115 240	90 321	0.22	20 002
Matabeleland South	125 632	0.68	84 923	83 368	0.31	25 833
Total	1 951 848	1.39	2 717 171	1 582 766	0.57	907 628

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

FIGURE 4: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated maize production stands at **2 717 171 MT** which is **199 %** of the 2019/2020 season. This is attributed to
 - An increase in the amount of rainfall received, which was well distributed throughout the season.
 - Increase in the area under climate proofed technologies and initiatives i.e. Pfumvudza/ Intwasa

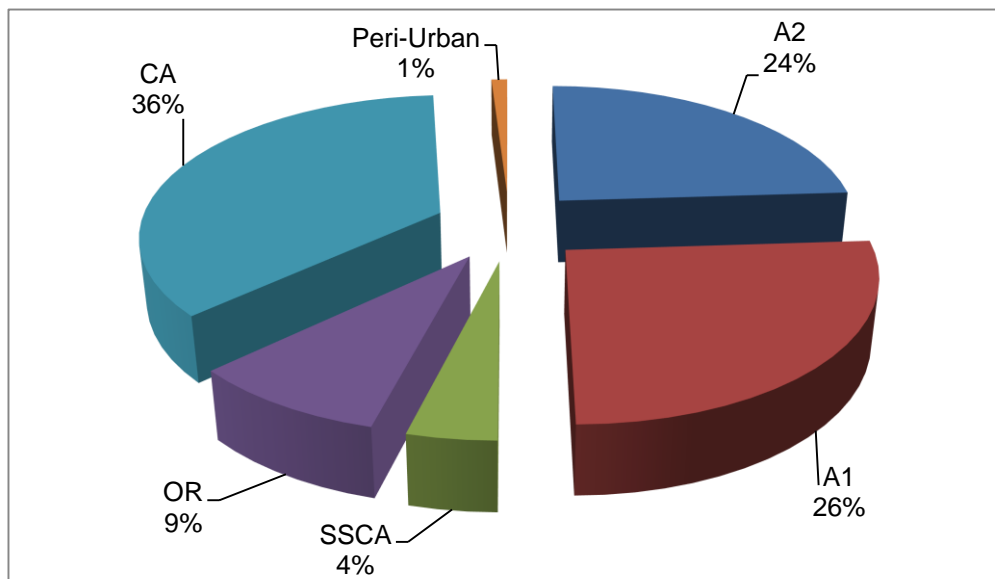
MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

TABLE 7: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
CA	1 133 402	0.87	988 782
OR	173 176	1.35	232 995
SSCA	65 851	1.56	102 710
A1	390 127	1.81	706 372
A2	182 109	3.68	670 785
Peri-urban	7 183	2.16	15 526
Total	1 951 848	1.39	2 717 171

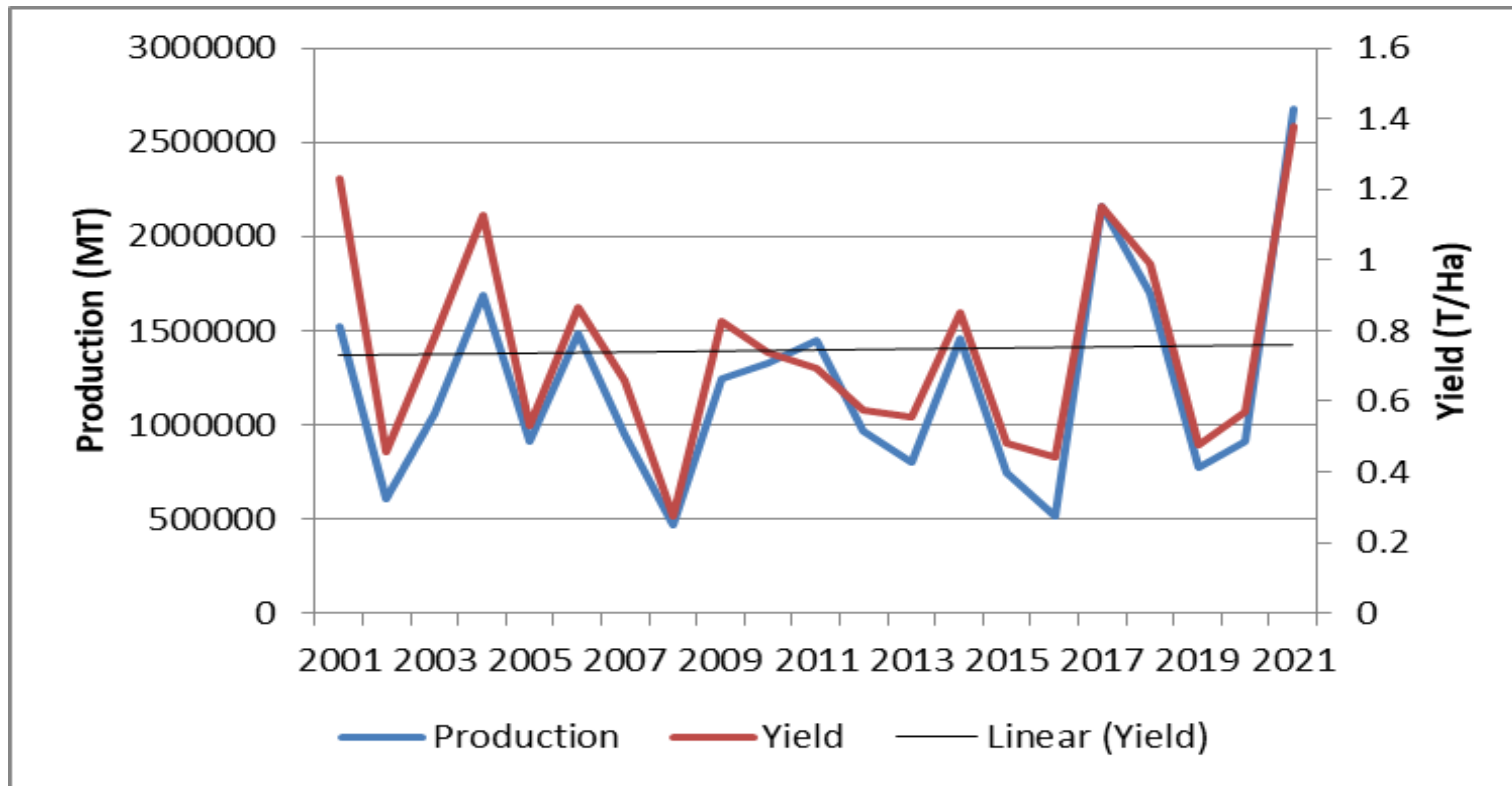
NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

FIGURE 5: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR



- National maize production is dominated by the communal sector contributing **36%**. Yield levels are however low compared to other sectors.

FIGURE 6: AVERAGE MAIZE YIELD TRENDS FROM 2000/01 – 2020/2021 SEASON



- The maize yield for the **2020/2021** season is the highest since the 200/2001 season.
- The overriding factor is the amount of rainfall and distribution.
- In addition to the good rainfall season in the 2020/2021 season, the practice of climate proofed technologies (Pfumvudza/ Intwasa) significantly contributed to the increased yield levels supported by well-coordinated input programs.

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

FIGURE 7A: MAIZE YIELDS ACROSS ALL DISTRICTS

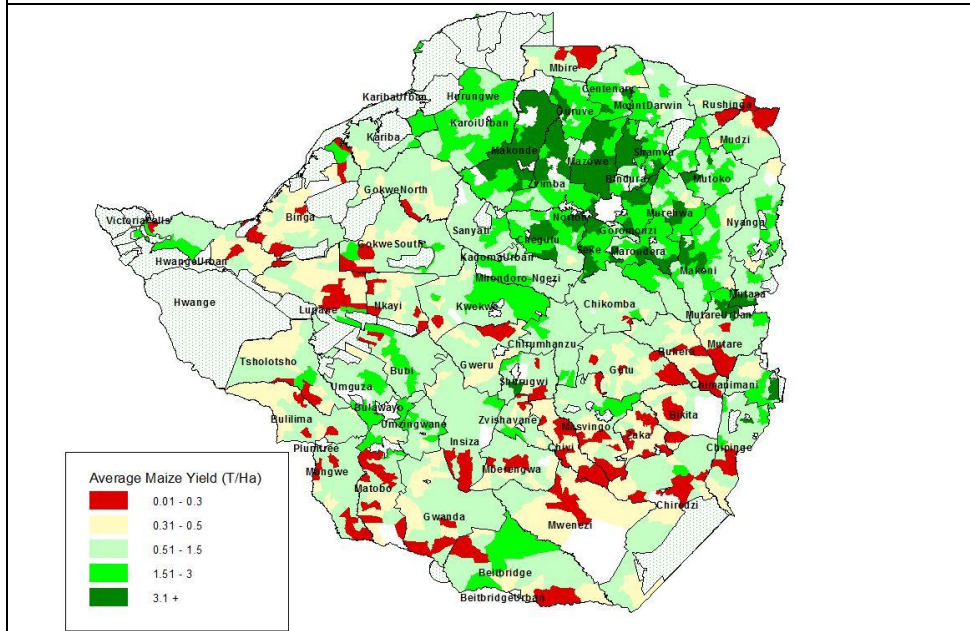
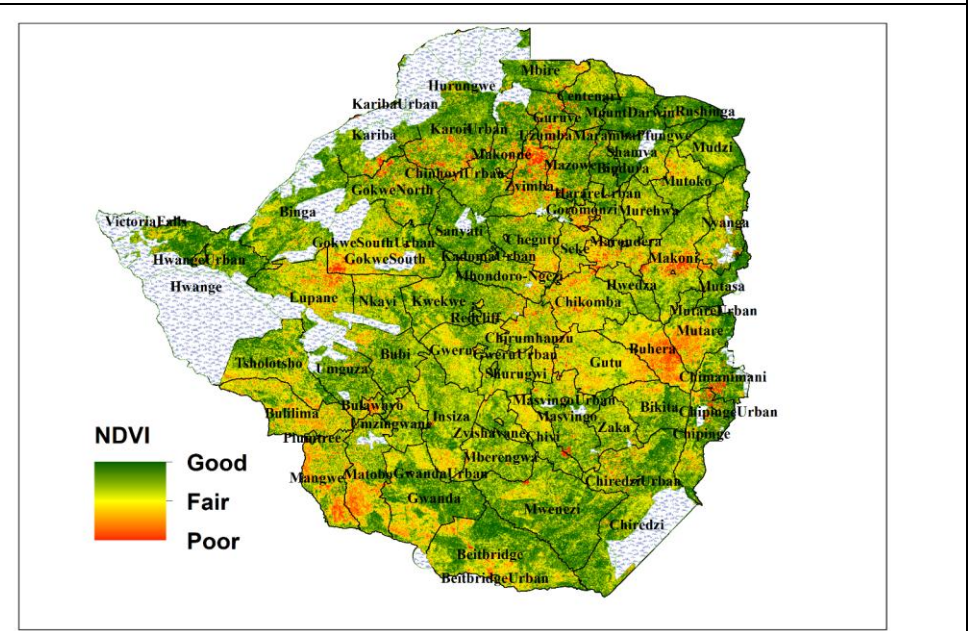


FIGURE 7B: NDVI FOR 2020/2021 SEASON



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

- There was marked improvement in maize yield across the country as a result of increased amount of rainfall and good distribution from the onset of the season in November **2020** to the end of February **2021**.
- However in some areas yield levels were suppressed due to leaching caused by wet spells experienced in some districts in the southern parts of the country during the months of December and January.
- A few districts like Mudzi in Mashonaland East and Rushinga in Mashonaland Central experienced dry spells at the beginning of February which led to poor yields and complete crop failure.

BIOFORTIFIED MAIZE PRODUCTION

TABLE 8 ORANGE MAIZE PRODUCTION

Province	Area(Ha)	Yield(t/ha)	Production (Mt)
Mashonaland West	153	1.11	170
Mashonaland Central	2 212	1.29	2 853
Mashonaland East	288	1.67	481
Manicaland	2 804	0.82	2 299
Midlands	2 059	0.49	1 009
Masvingo	93	0.32	30
Matabeleland North	41	0.45	18
Matabeleland South	12	0.4	5
Total	7 662	0.9	6 865

- There is widespread adoption of the orange maize across the country. The maize which ensures nutrition security was introduced in Mashonaland Central (Guruve, Mazowe and Mt Darwin), Manicaland (Mutasa, Mutare and Makoni) and Midlands (Kwekwe, Gokwe North and South).
- However the crop has now expanded to all 8 provinces of the country and will improve nutrition status of households

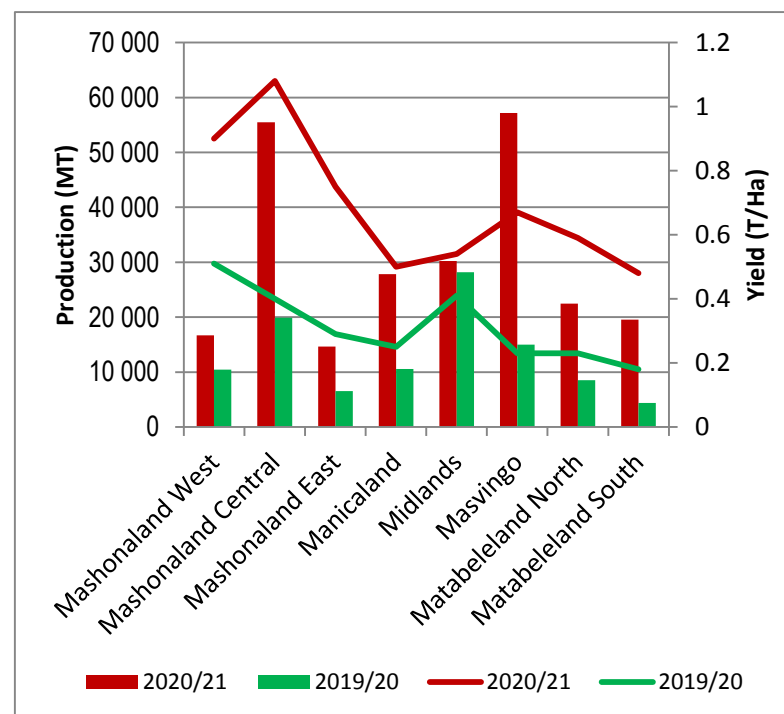
SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

TABLE 9: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	18 688	0.90	16 726	20 389	0.51	10 435
Mashonaland Central	51 360	1.08	55 477	50 032	0.4	19 920
Mashonaland East	19 459	0.75	14 637	22 777	0.29	6 579
Manicaland	55 979	0.50	27 825	41 839	0.25	10 568
Midlands	55 589	0.54	30 210	69 255	0.41	28 213
Masvingo	85 523	0.67	57 192	66 592	0.23	15 022
Matabeleland North	37 984	0.59	22 449	37 982	0.23	8 563
Matabeleland South	40 307	0.48	19 546	24 490	0.18	4 382
Total	364 889	0.67	244 063	333 355	0.31	103 684

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

FIGURE 8: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Sorghum production increased by **135%** in the **2020/2021** season. This increase is attributed to the increased total amount of rainfall received that was well distributed as well as the Climate proofed Pfumvudza/ Intwasa technologies employed.

SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

TABLE 10: SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR				FIGURE 9: SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR
Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	
A2	6 064	1.37	8 319	
A1	32 914	0.76	24 977	
SSCA	4 081	0.53	2 172	
OR	17 579	0.74	13 060	
CA	304 229	0.64	195 532	
PU	22	0.14	3	
Total	364 890	0.67	244 063	

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

- The communal sector dominated sorghum production accounting for **80%** of total production, However the average yields are still low compared to the A2, A1 and Old resettlement sectors

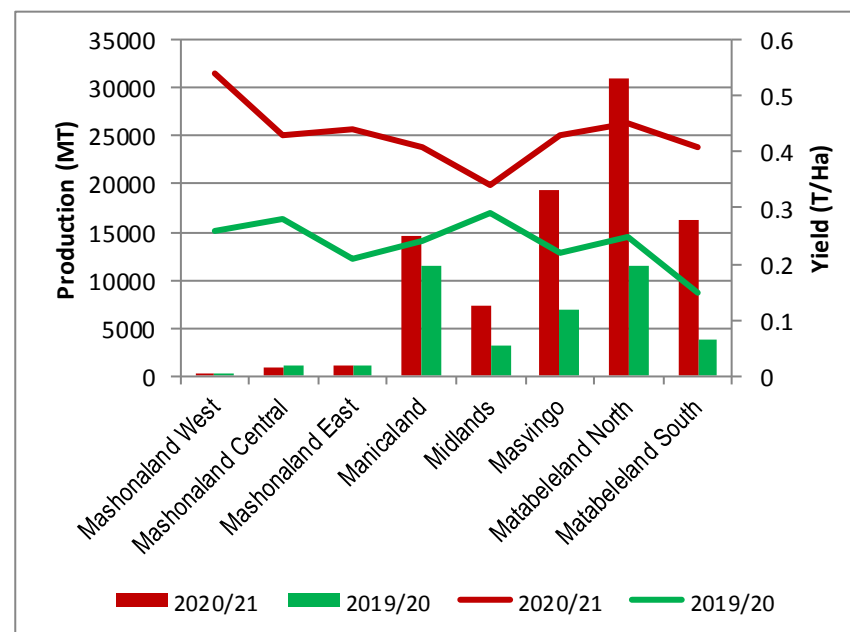
PEARL MILLET

TABLE 11: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	503	0.54	273	413	0.26	108
Mashonaland Central	2 237	0.43	963	4 191	0.28	1 157
Mashonaland East	2 520	0.44	1 105	5 396	0.21	1 141
Manicaland	35 641	0.41	14 607	46 815	0.24	11 415
Midlands	21 222	0.34	7 266	11 201	0.29	3 198
Masvingo	45 374	0.43	19 347	30 435	0.22	6 814
Matabeleland North	69 188	0.45	30 957	45 705	0.25	11 488
Matabeleland South	39 704	0.41	16 165	24 279	0.15	3 711
Total	216 389	0.42	90 683	168 436	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 PROVINCE



- Pearl Millet production increased by **132%** in the **2020/2021** season from **39 032MT** to **90 683MT**.
- Yield also increased by **82%** from **0.23T/Ha** to **0.42T/ha**.
- The increase is attributed to the high amount of rains received across the country accompanied by good distribution between November and end February.

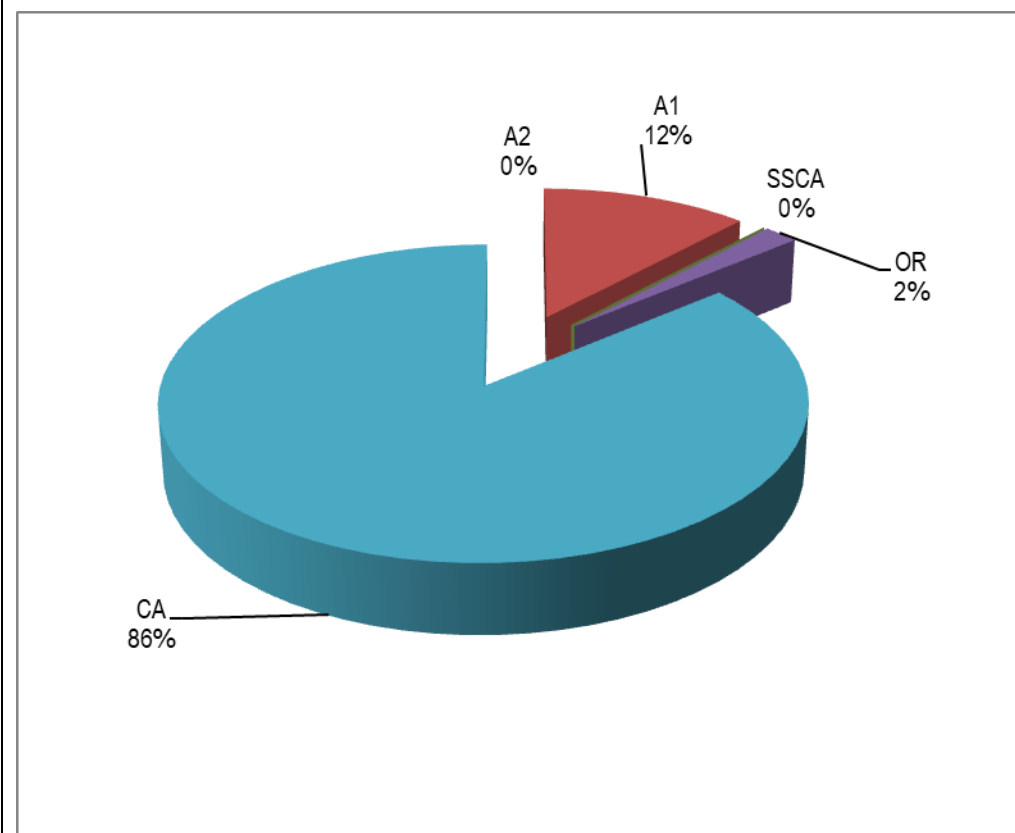
PEARL MILLET SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

TABLE 12: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield(T/Ha)	Production (T)
CA	190 952	0.41	77 761
OR	4 752	0.41	1 935
SSCA	597	0.42	252
A1	19 853	0.53	10 550
A2	236	0.79	185
Total	216 389	0.42	90 683

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

FIGURE 11: 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 relatively low compared to the potential of available commercial varieties.

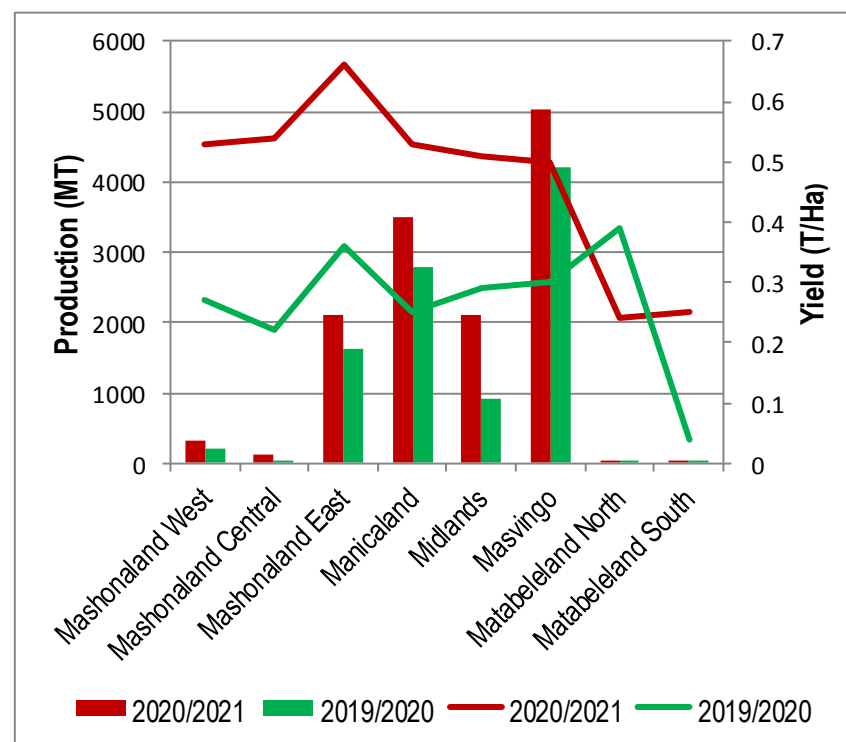
FINGER MILLET

TABLE 13: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	621	0.53	329	751	0.27	205
Mashonaland Central	231	0.54	124	235	0.22	51
Mashonaland East	3 174	0.66	2 109	4 530	0.36	1 612
Manicaland	6 626	0.53	3 504	11 089	0.25	2 790
Midlands	4 141	0.51	2 109	3 160	0.29	920
Masvingo	10 051	0.50	5 019	14 180	0.30	4 211
Matabeleland North	19	0.24	5	12	0.39	5
Matabeleland South	100	0.25	25	125	0.04	5
Total	24 962	0.53	13 223	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 PROVINCE



- Finger Millet production increased from **9 799 MT** in the 2019/2020 season to **13 223MT**, in the 2020/2021 season reflecting a 35% increase.
- Notable decrease in area planted was noted in some districts of Masvingo province and Manicaland due to incessant rains which affected transplanting of the crop. In Manicaland the cessation of support programs for the crop could have also contributed to the decrease in area planted.

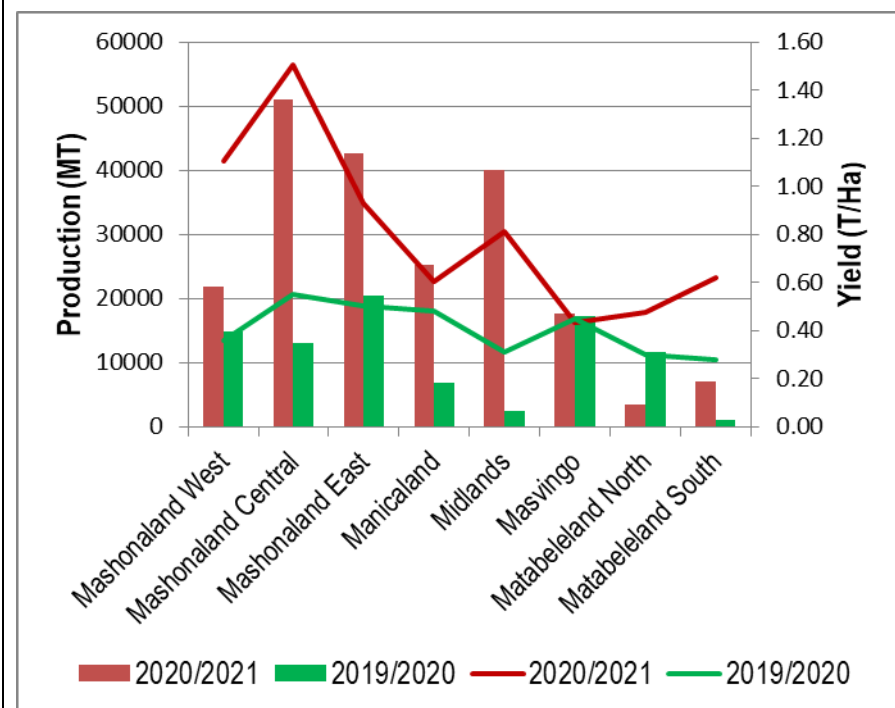
GROUNDNUT

TABLE 14: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	19 812	1.10	21 855	14 158	0.48	6 850
Mashonaland Central	33 892	1.50	50 968	23 663	0.55	13 074
Mashonaland East	45 828	0.93	42 639	41 135	0.50	20 378
Manicaland	41 712	0.60	25 206	41 065	0.36	14 881
Midlands	49 479	0.81	40 078	38 503	0.45	17 226
Masvingo	40 808	0.43	17 693	39 195	0.30	11 565
Matabeleland North	7 338	0.47	3 480	3 559	0.28	982
Matabeleland South	11 220	0.62	6 945	8 228	0.31	2 524
Total	250 088	0.84	208 864	209 507	0.42	87 480

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



- Groundnut production increased from **87 498 MT** to **208 864MT**, a **139%** increase attributed a good rainy season.
- Most farmers on medium to heavy textured soils had difficulty harvesting the crop as the soils were dry and hard due to the abrupt end of the season resulting in losses.

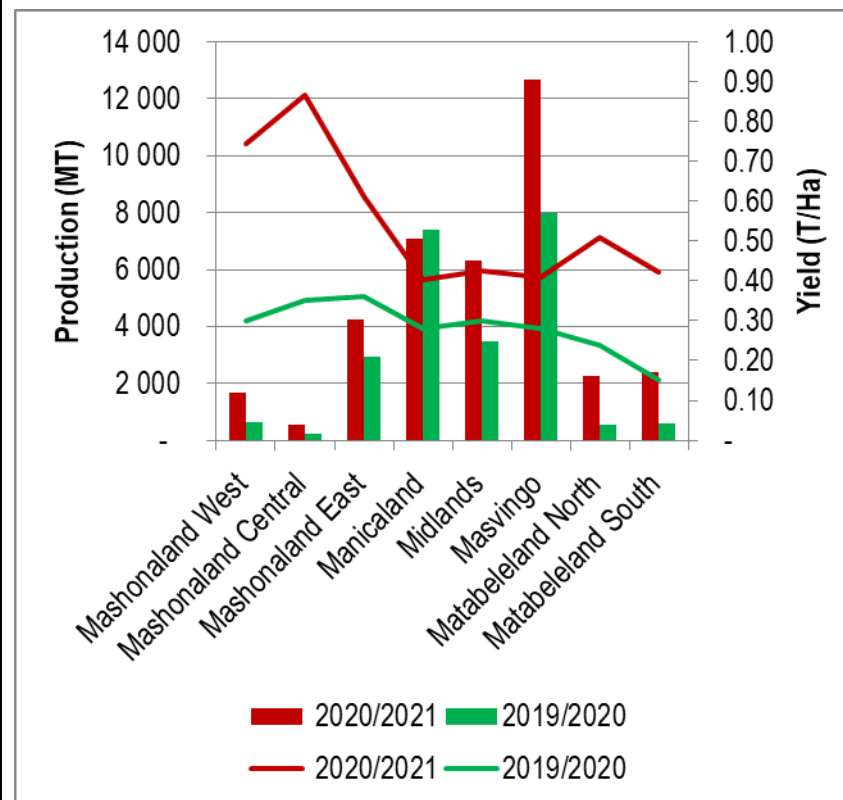
ROUND NUT

TABLE 15: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	2 228	0.74	1 655	2 208	0.30	654
Mashonaland Central	632	0.87	547	703	0.35	247
Mashonaland East	6 957	0.61	4 250	8 123	0.36	2 953
Manicaland	17 566	0.40	7 069	26 387	0.28	7 382
Midlands	14 882	0.43	6 327	11 628	0.30	3 481
Masvingo	31 031	0.41	12 670	28 433	0.28	7 979
Matabeleland North	4 427	0.51	2 258	2 237	0.24	546
Matabeleland South	5 618	0.42	2 379	3 949	0.15	588
Total	83 342	0.82	37 156	83 669	0.28	23 832

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 increased by **59%** from **23 832 MT** in the **2019/2020** season to **37 156 MT** in the **2020/2021** season.
- The increase is attributed to increased amount of rainfall which was well distributed throughout the greater part of the season.
- Harvesting of the pulse crop has also been made difficult by hard and dry soils as a result of the unexpected termination of the season. Farmers have to dig out the pods using hoes which can be destructive and cause losses of the crop

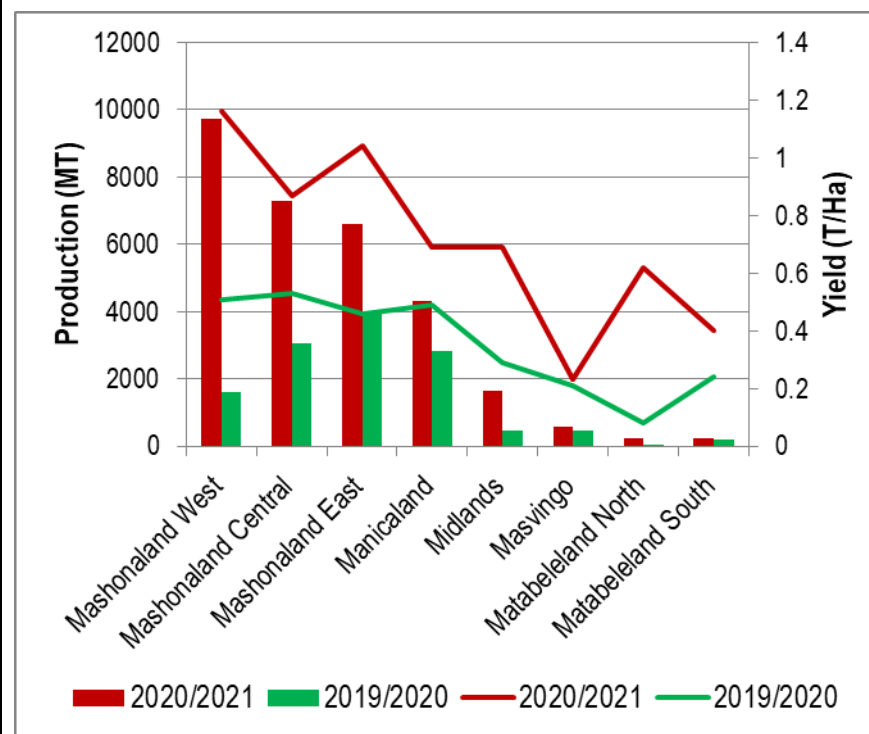
SUGAR BEANS

TABLE 16: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Area(Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod(Mt)	Area(Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod(Mt)
Mashonaland West	8 378	1.16	9 709	3 145	0.51	1 596
Mashonaland Central	8 377	0.87	7 278	5 775	0.53	3 055
Mashonaland East	6 383	1.04	6 615	8 697	0.46	3 982
Manicaland	6 286	0.69	4 329	5 845	0.49	2 846
Midlands	2 358	0.69	1 632	1 630	0.29	477
Masvingo	2 609	0.23	596	2 214	0.21	459
Matabeleland North	374	0.62	230	528	0.08	44
Matabeleland South	556	0.40	223	783	0.24	191
Total	35 322	0.87	30 613	28 617	0.44	12 650

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



- Production increased by **142%** from **12 650 MT** in the **2019/2020** season to **30 613 MT** in the **2020/2021** season.
- The increase is a result of a good rainfall season; however the crop that was planted later in January and early February is suffering moisture stress due to an abrupt end of the season with most farmers not having any means of supplementary irrigation.

BIO-FORTIFIED BEANS PRODUCTION

TABLE 17: NUA45 BEANS PRODUCTION

Province	Area	Yield	Production
Mashonaland West	289	0.77	223
Mashonaland Central	1 835	0.98	1 798
Mashonaland East	207	0.43	89
Manicaland	1 666	0.89	1 483
Midlands	509	0.79	402
Masvingo	127	0.22	28
Matabeleland North	4	0.34	2
Total	4 348	0.86	3 802

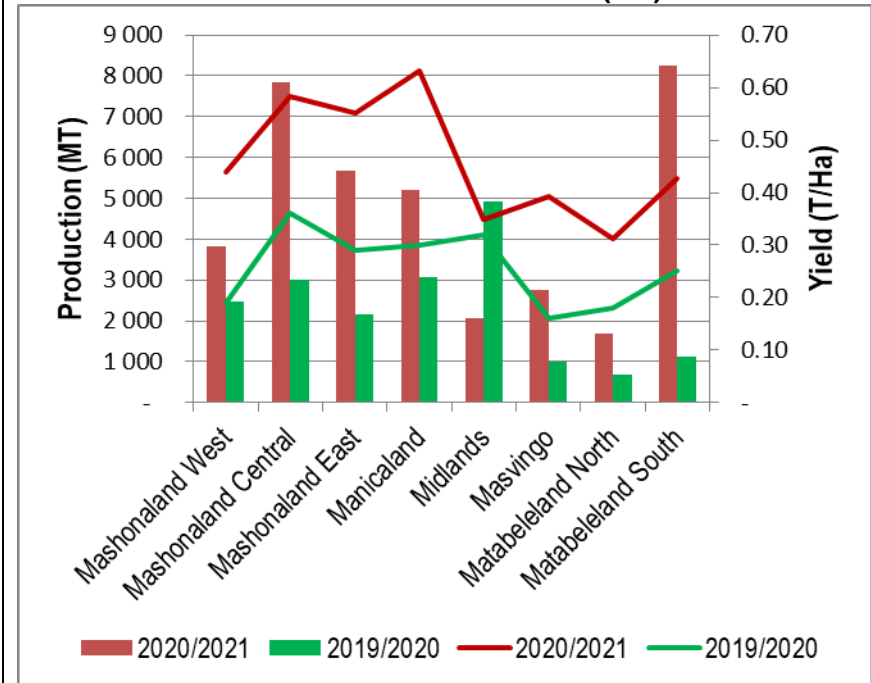
AFRICAN PEA

TABLE 18: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	8 706	0.44	3 833	13 263	0.19	2 460
Mashonaland Central	14 661	0.58	7 845	8 316	0.36	3 006
Mashonaland East	11 923	0.55	5 686	7 552	0.29	2 158
Manicaland	12 276	0.63	5 208	10 288	0.30	3 058
Midlands	18 367	0.35	2 073	15 441	0.32	4 921
Masvingo	6 566	0.39	2 746	6 159	0.16	1 002
Matabeleland North	5182	0.31	1 699	3 819	0.18	691
Matabeleland South	5 468	0.43	8 252	4 537	0.25	1 133
Total	83149	0.48	38 452	69 376	0.27	18 430

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: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE



- Estimated African pea production for 2020/2021 season stands at **38 452 MT**, which is a **109%** increase from **18 430 MT** in the 2019/2020 season.

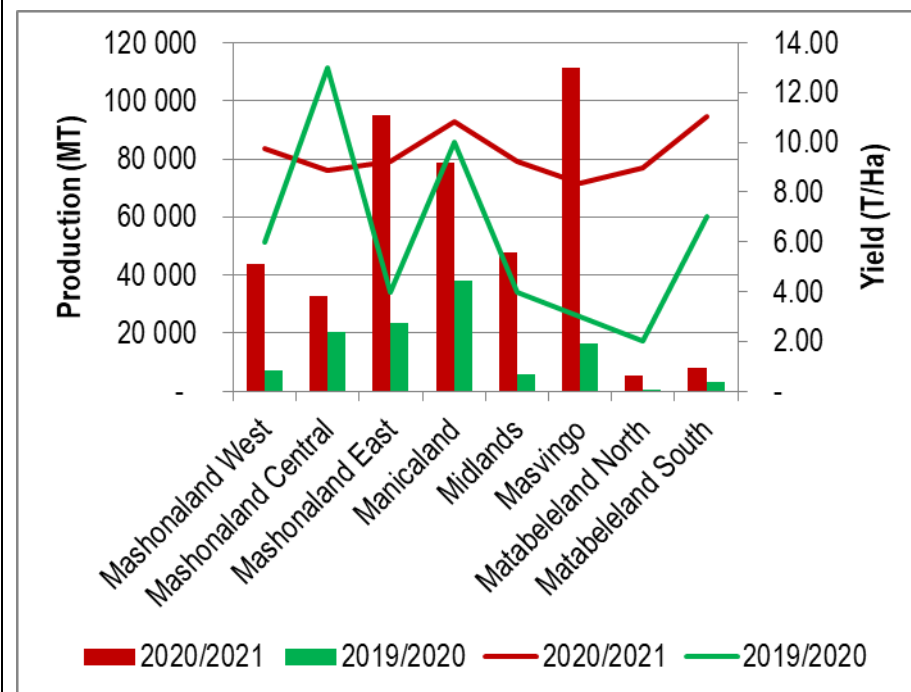
SWEET POTATO

TABLE 19: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/ha	MT	Ha	T/ha	MT
Mashonaland West	4 518	9.73	43 945	1 251	6	6 949
Mashonaland Central	3 682	8.90	32 767	1 554	13	20 404
Mashonaland East	10 251	9.26	94 935	5 437	4	23 420
Manicaland	7 265	10.84	78 717	3 894	10	37 881
Midlands	5 165	9.24	47 722	1 662	4	5 953
Masvingo	13 319	8.35	111 269	5 392	3	16 572
Matabeleland North	597	8.97	5 356	207	2	414
Matabeleland South	716	11.04	7 903	398	7	2 967
Total	45 513	9.29	422 613	19 795	6	114 558

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



- Production increased sharply by **269%** as a result of an above normal rainy season.
- Tuber formation and expansion has been affected by an abrupt end of season compromising productivity.

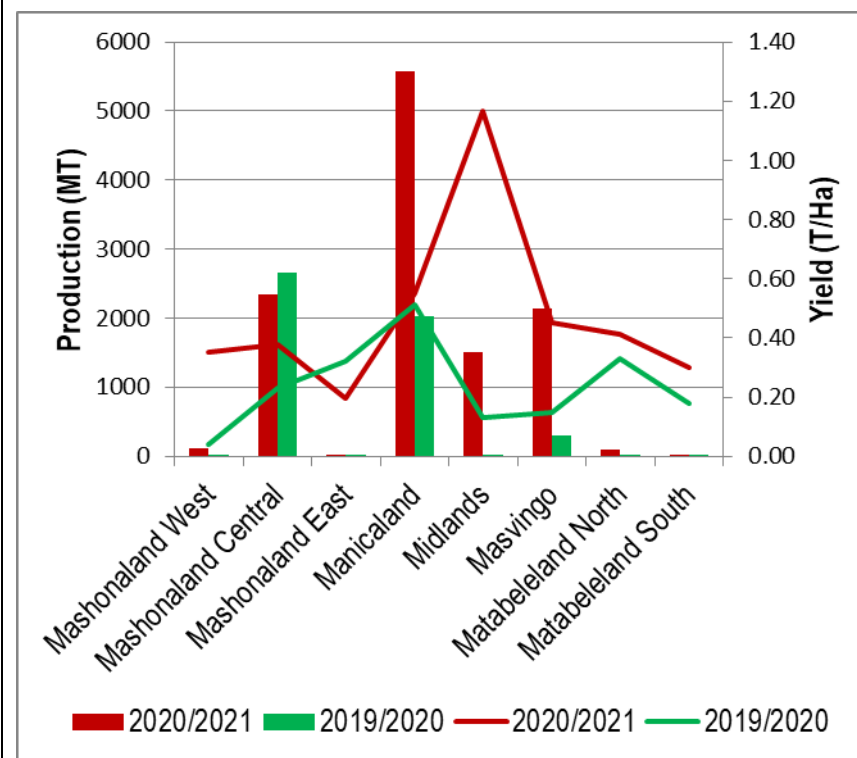
SESAME

TABLE 20: SESAME PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	312	0.35	109	40	0.04	2
Mashonaland Central	6 199	0.38	2 351	11 552	0.23	2 666
Mashonaland East	43	0.20	9	50	0.32	16
Manicaland	10 151	0.55	5 582	3 993	0.51	2 023
Midlands	1 299	1.17	1 517	130	0.13	16
Masvingo	4 720	0.45	2 133	2 063	0.15	304
Matabeleland North	240	0.41	99	27	0.33	9
Matabeleland South	11	0.30	3	6	0.18	1
Total	22 974	0.51	11 802	17 860	0.28	5 037

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 **11 802 MT** which is **134%** increase compared to **5 037 MT** obtained in 2019/2020 season. Production was affected by the early cessation of the rains.

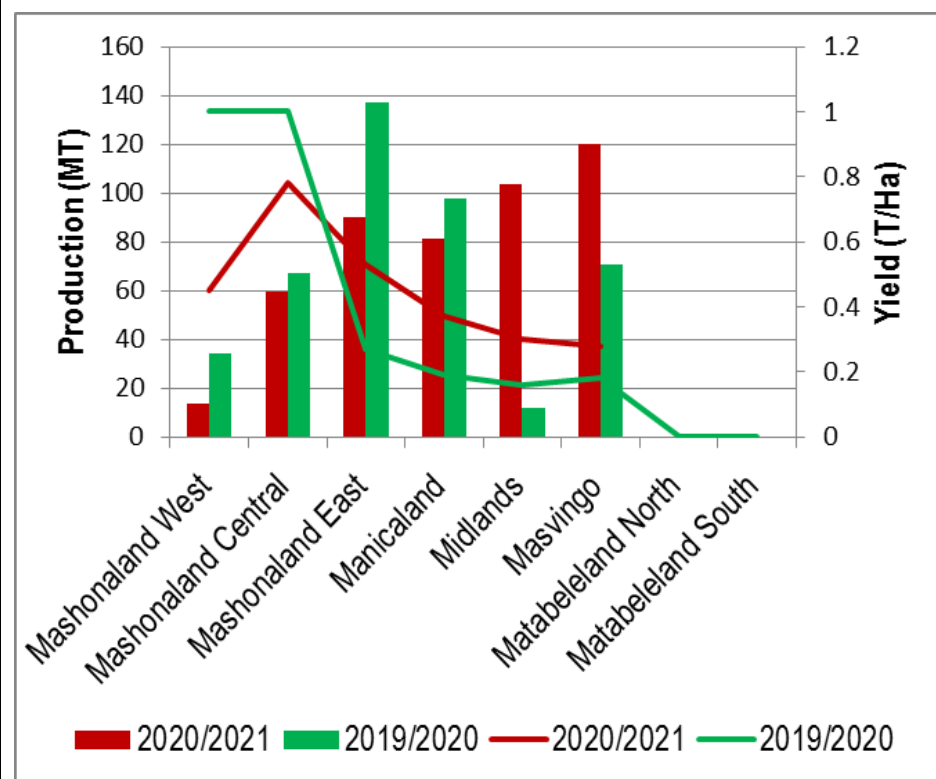
RICE

TABLE 21: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	30	0.45	14	34	1.00	34
Mashonaland Central	76	0.78	59	67	1.00	67
Mashonaland East	170	0.53	90	508	0.27	137
Manicaland	220	0.37	81	514	0.19	98
Midlands	346	0.30	104	73	0.16	12
Masvingo	429	0.28	120	392	0.18	71
Matabeleland North	26	-	0	0	0	0
Matabeleland South	4	-	0	0	0	-
Total	1 302	0.36	468	1 588	0.26	418

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



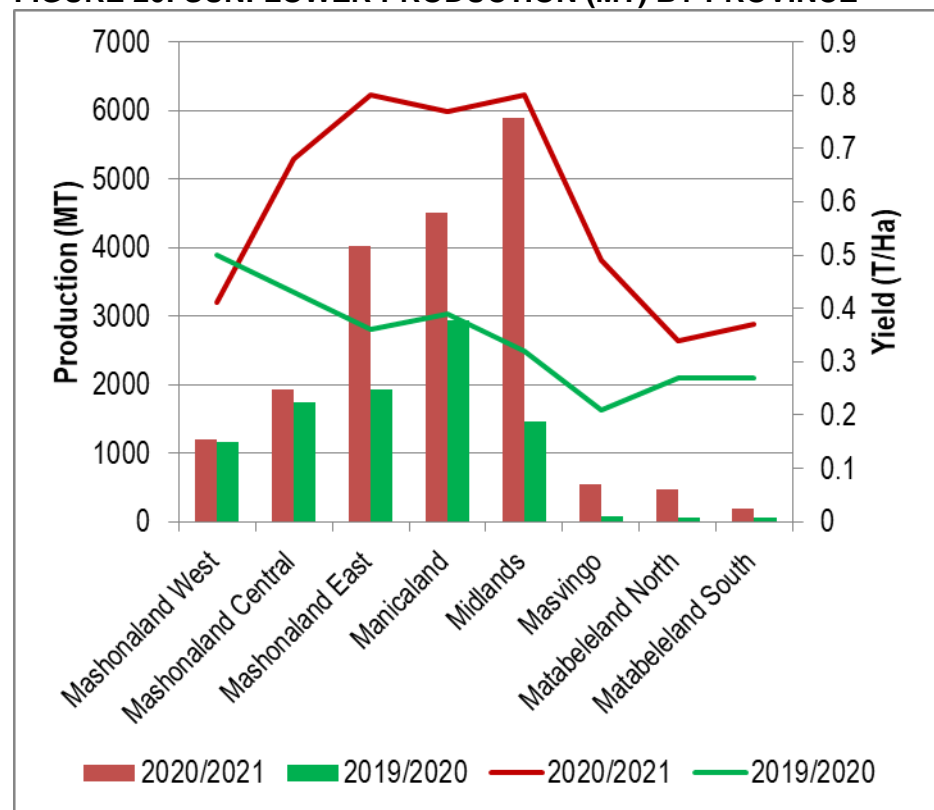
SUNFLOWER

TABLE 22: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	2 893	0.41	1 196	2 321	0.50	1 168
Mashonaland Central	2 825	0.68	1 921	4 065	0.43	1 743
Mashonaland East	5 037	0.80	4 018	5 288	0.36	1 930
Manicaland	5 836	0.77	4 505	7 605	0.39	2 935
Midlands	7 402	0.80	5 892	4 590	0.32	1 466
Masvingo	1 090	0.49	536	393	0.21	81
Matabeleland North	1 379	0.34	469	214	0.27	58
Matabeleland South	503	0.37	186	241	0.27	65
Total	26 965	0.53	14 198	24 717	0.38	9 447

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 by **4 751 MT** in 2020/2021 season.
- This is 50% increase owing to good and well distributed rains and increased government input support towards the crop.

TOBACCO

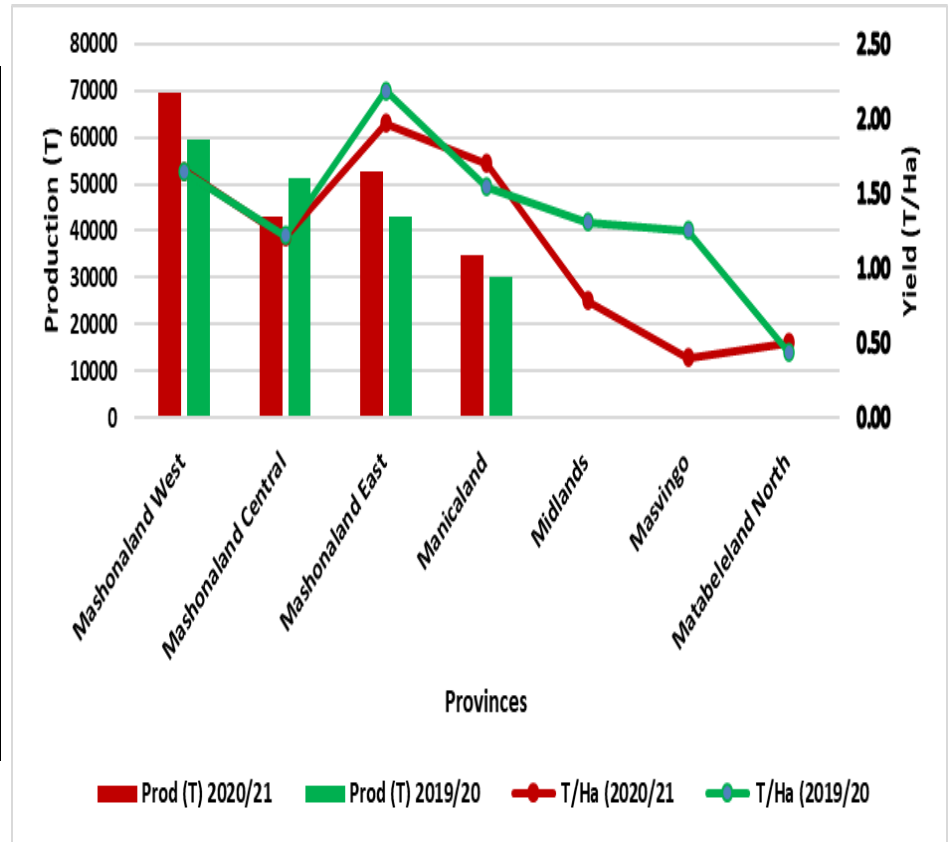
TABLE 23: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

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

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	42 201	1.65	69 632	36 256	1.64	59 569
Mashonaland Central	35 645	1.21	43 130	41 983	1.22	51 135
Mashonaland East	26 759	1.97	52 715	19 692	2.19	43 107
Manicaland	20 360	1.70	34 612	19 375	1.55	29 953
Midlands	186	0.78	145	145	1.31	191
Masvingo	24	0.40	10	70	1.25	88
Matabeleland North	2	0.50	1	1	0.44	0.23
Total	125 176	1.60	200 245	117 976	1.56	184 042

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

FIGURE 21: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE



- Tobacco production is expected to increase by 8% from 184 042 MT produced last year to 200 245 MT in the current season.

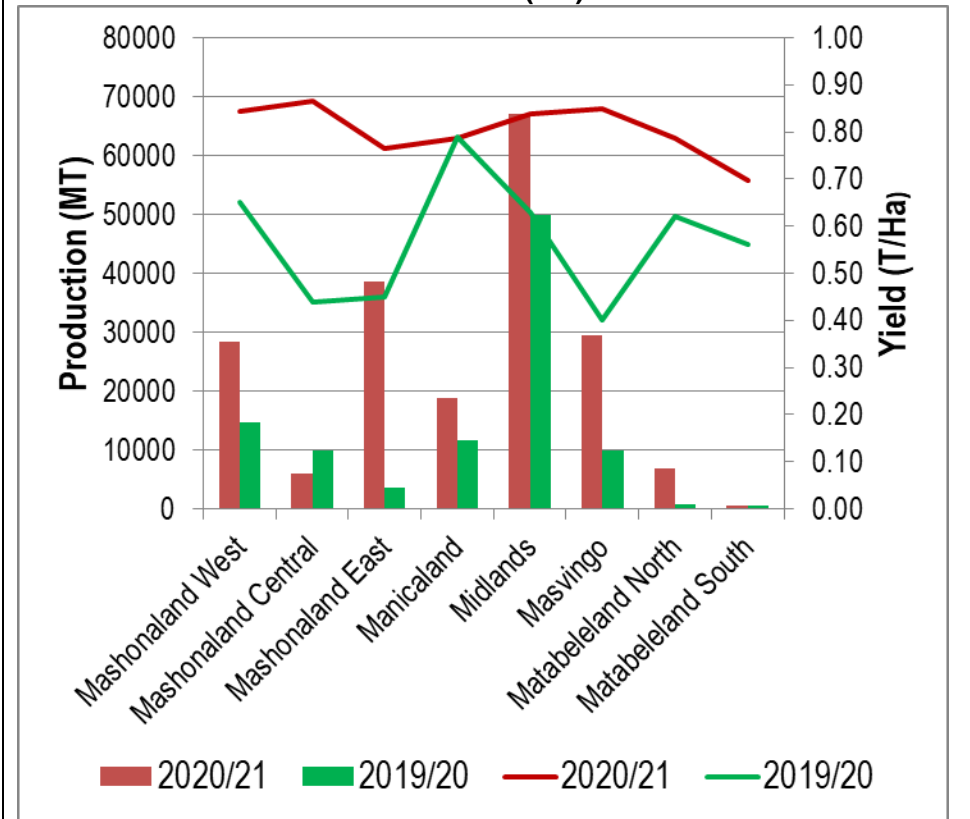
COTTON

TABLE 24: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	33 759	0.84	28 469	22 565	0.65	14 650
Mashonaland Central	7 010	0.87	6 067	22 421	0.44	9 954
Mashonaland East	50 329	0.76	38 492	8 165	0.45	3 685
Manicaland	23 969	0.79	18 867	14 803	0.79	11 695
Midlands	80 233	0.84	67 180	79 458	0.63	49 847
Masvingo	34 710	0.85	29 441	24 757	0.40	9 959
Matabeleland North	8 688	0.79	6 832	1 163	0.62	722
Matabeleland South	922	0.70	642	878	0.56	488
Total	239 619	0.81	195 991	174 212	0.58	101 000

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 **195 991 MT** which is an increase of **32%** compared to 2019/20 season.
- The increase is attributed to the above normal rainfall received as well as the Presidential input support program

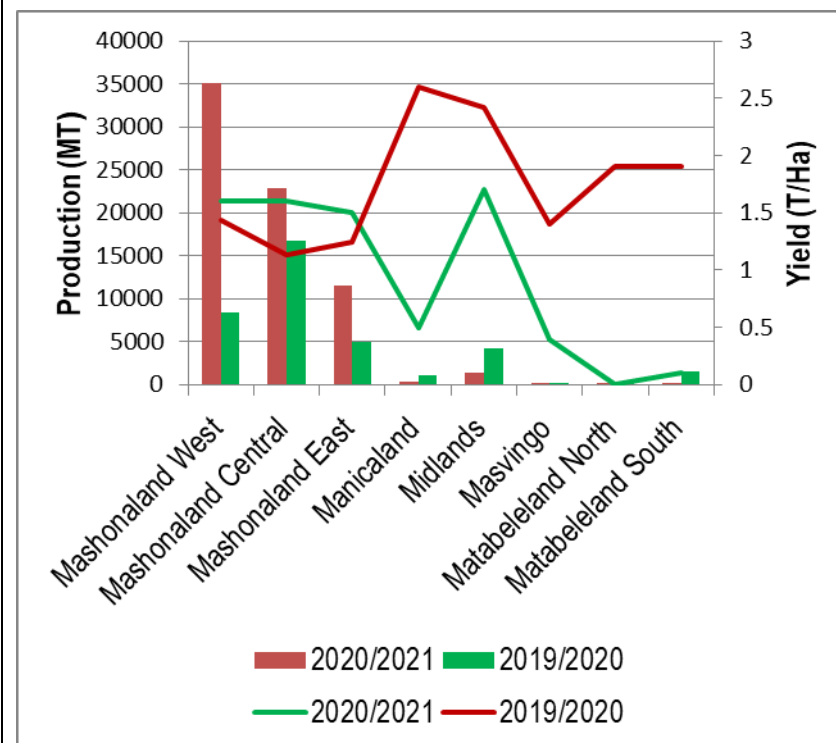
SOYABEAN

TABLE 25: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Ha	T/Ha	MT	Ha	T/Ha	MT
Mashonaland West	22 586	1.6	35 070	12 848	1.43	8 372
Mashonaland Central	14 159	1.6	22 917	14 846	1.13	16 779
Mashonaland East	7 413	1.5	11 467	3 947	1.25	4 930
Manicaland	702	0.5	357	439	2.6	1 143
Midlands	809	1.7	1 367	1 716	2.42	4 161
Masvingo	237	0.4	86	24	1.4	34
Matabeleland North	87	0.0	4	49	1.91	94
Matabeleland South	165	0.1	23	829	1.9	1 575
Total	46 158	1.5	71 290	34 700	1.36	47 088

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 increased from 47 088MT in the 2019/2020 season to 71 290MT in the 2020/2021 agriculture season.
- This is against a national requirement of 240 000 Mt per year

HORTICULTURE

PERENNIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

TABLE 26: PERENNIAL CROPS PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2020/21	2019/20	%	2020/21	2019/20	%	2020/21	2019/20	%
Tea	7 462	7 582	-2	5.1	5	2	38 056	40 185	-5
Coffee	676	573	18	0.9	1.01	-11	608	579	5
Orange	4 006	3 994	0.3	39	38	3	156 234	151 772	3
Lemon	1 665	1 439	16	40	42	-5	66 600	60 438	10
Banana	7 844	7 539	4.0	38	36	6	298 072	271 404	10
Apples	192	189	1.6	21	23	-9	4 032	4 347	-7
Peaches and Nectarines	324	414	--22	23	22	5	7 452	9 108	-18
Macadamia	9 674	9 525	2	6	6.5	-8	58 044	61 913	-6
Avocado	2 120	2 051	3	44	41	7	93 280	84 091	11
Mango	4 391	4 285	3	27	25	8	118 557	107 125	11
Sugar cane	74 513	74 189	0.4	79	79	0	5 886 527	5 860 931	0.4
Total	112 867	111 780	0.97				6 727 462	6 651 893	1.03

- There is a general increase in area under plantation crops with the exception of stone fruits where old varieties are being uprooted to plant new improved varieties with better yield and preference on the market.
- Productivity among the plantation crops is generally low due to poor management and inferior varieties
- The decrease in the yield of macadamia nuts by **7.7%** is mainly attributed to the effect of incessant rains that caused significant flower and immature nut drop. Some plantations were damage by Tropical Depression Eloise in Chipinge and Chimanimani.
- There are some emerging crops such a pecan nuts and blueberries that are increasing in area across all provinces.
- The current area under blueberries is **285ha** with an estimated production of **1 140mt** giving a yield of **4t/ha**.
- The total area under Pecan nut is **550ha** with an estimated production of **83.5mt** coming from **81ha** giving an average yield of **1.03t/ha**. Most of them are still in the juvenile stage hence the low yield.
- There is insignificant change in production of Sugarcane (**0.4%**).
- Average yields in newly resettled farms still remains very low (Averaging **60t/ha** compared to commercial sector averaging **120t/ha**)
- The total production of potato decreased by **24%** due to incessant rains that increased the incidence of blights, tuber rots and negatively affected planting operations for the summer crop.

TABLE 27: IRISH CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2020/21	2019/20	%	2020/21	2019/20	%	2020/21	2019/20	%
Irish Potato	21327	25773	-17	21	23	-9	447867	592779	-24

6 LIVESTOCK

6.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

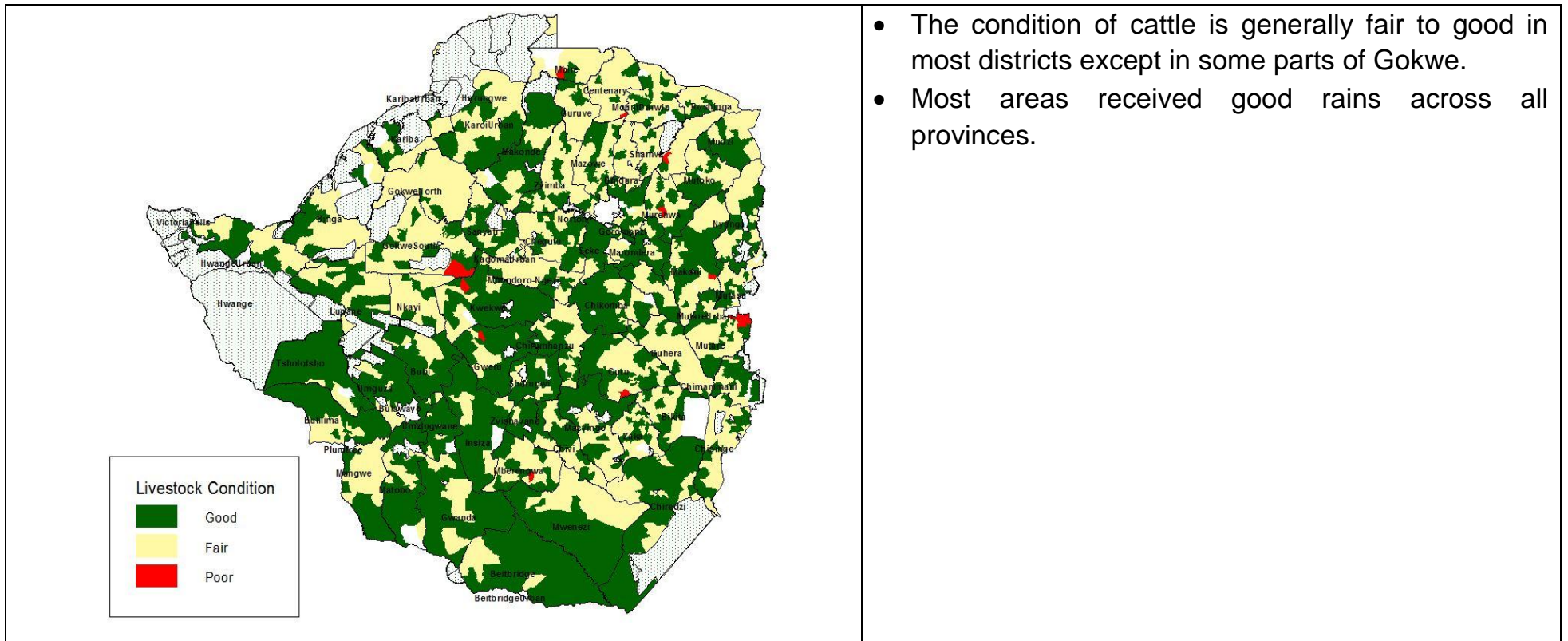
TABLE 28: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY SPECIES BY PROVINCE

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
Total	5 443 770	5 478 648	547 696	697 910	3 868 402	3 974 707	269 508	278 106

- Beef cattle numbers increased from **5 443 770 cattle** in 2019 to **5 478 648** 2020 season. The major reasons for the increase in numbers include reduction in disease related deaths (especially Tick-borne diseases) and poverty deaths, improved breeding methods, improved pastures and feed due to early rains received.

LIVESTOCK CONDITION

FIGURE 24: LIVESTOCK CONDITION



- The condition of cattle is generally fair to good in most districts except in some parts of Gokwe.
- Most areas received good rains across all provinces.

BULLING RATIOS

TABLE 29: BULLING RATIOS BY FARMING SECTOR

Season	LSCF	A2	SSCF	A1	OR	CA
2018/19	20	15	12	10	11	9
2019/20	17	14	12	10	12	9
2020/21	21	14	11	10	12	9

- The national bulling ratio ranges between **1:9** in small scale farming sector and **1:21** in the large scale farming sector against a national target of **1:20-25**
- As a management measure, excess bull calves can be converted to steers or draft power.

CALVING RATES

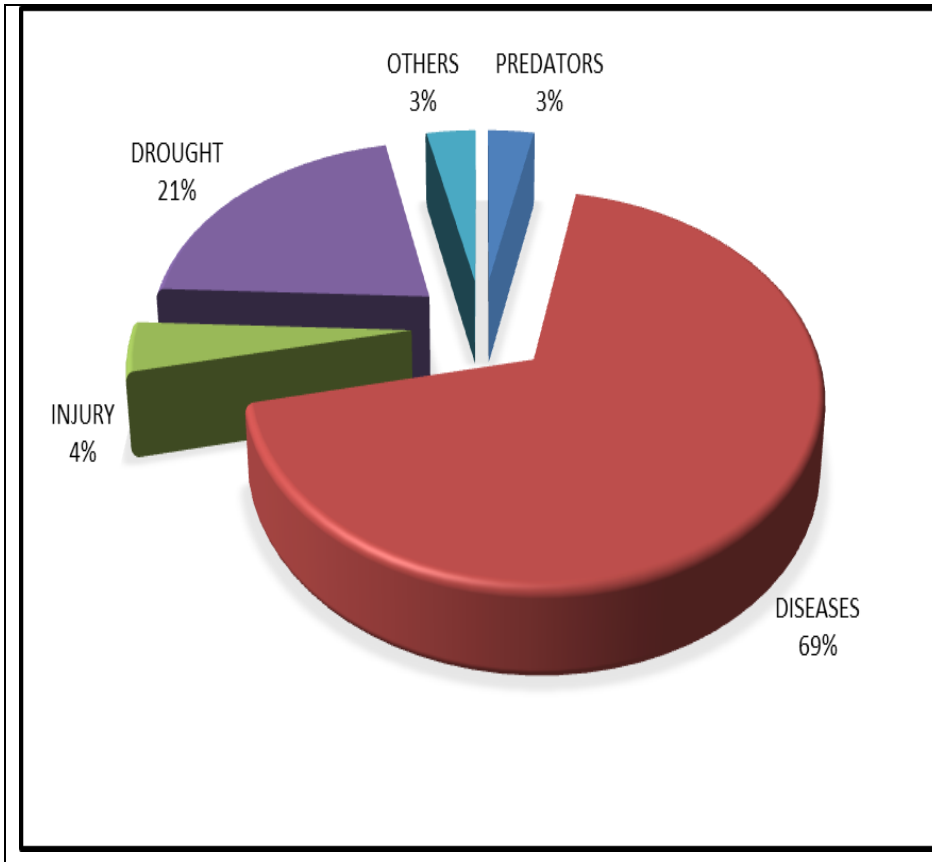
TABLE 30: CALVING RATES BY SECTOR BY PROVINCE

Province	Calving Rates (%)					
	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCF	OR	CA
Mashonaland West	38	47	37	45	38	32
Mashonaland Central	35	42	32	42	36	26
Mashonaland East	50	47	44	48	37	36
Manicaland	35	43	37	38	38	37
Midlands	44	47	38	47	32	32
Masvingo	44	44	48	46	39	38
Matabeleland North	41	42	48	46	39	38
Matabeleland South	33	49	40	42	40	41
National Average	40	45	38	43	37	33

- I. The national average calving rates remain very low going from **41 %** in 2019 to **39% in 2020** against a national target of above **60%**.
- II. The low calving rates are attributed to the previous drought leading to poor nutrition and poor quality bulls.
- III. Low bulling ratios in the smallholder sector also present challenges for those farmers who do not own bulls
- IV. Multiple use of cows including as draft power affects body condition hence low fertility rates for rural animals.

CATTLE MORTALITY

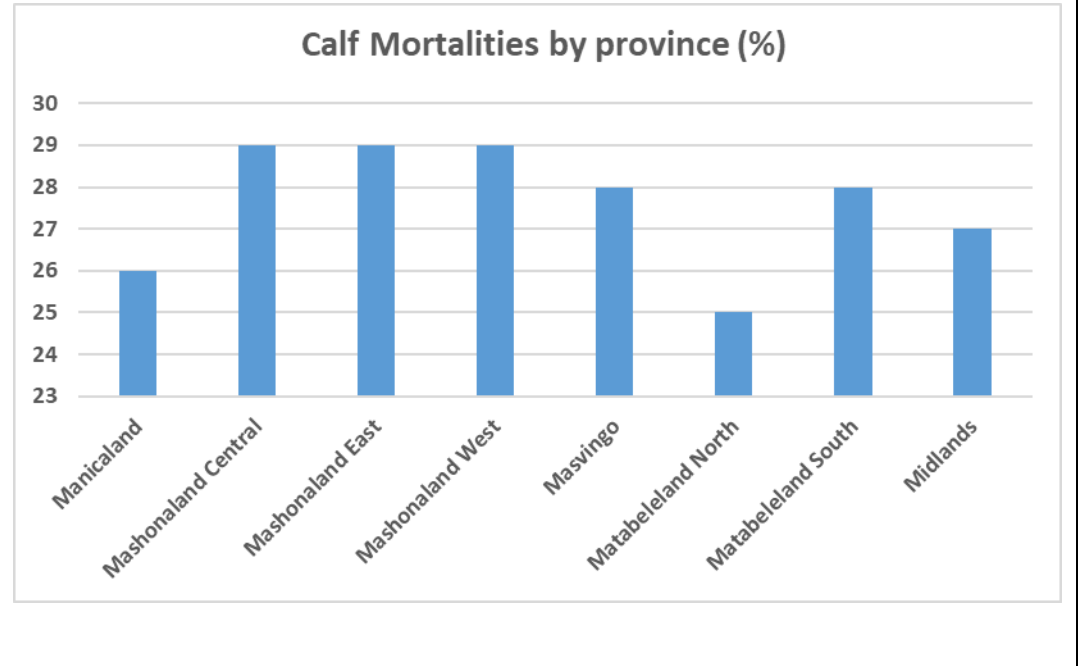
FIGURE 28: PROPORTION OF CATTLE MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH



- 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%** of total deaths respectively

TABLE 31: CALF MORTALITY BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	MORTALITY (%)
Mashonaland West	29
Mashonaland Central	29
Mashonaland East	29
Manicaland	26
Midlands	27
Masvingo	28
Matabeleland North	25
Matabeleland South	28

FIGURE 29: CALF MORTALITIES BY PROVINCE

- Calf mortality across provinces ranges from 25% to 29% which is against the recommended 2%.
- Reason being poor calf management , predation, housing and nutrition
- Human competing with calf for milk

DAIRY PRODUCTION

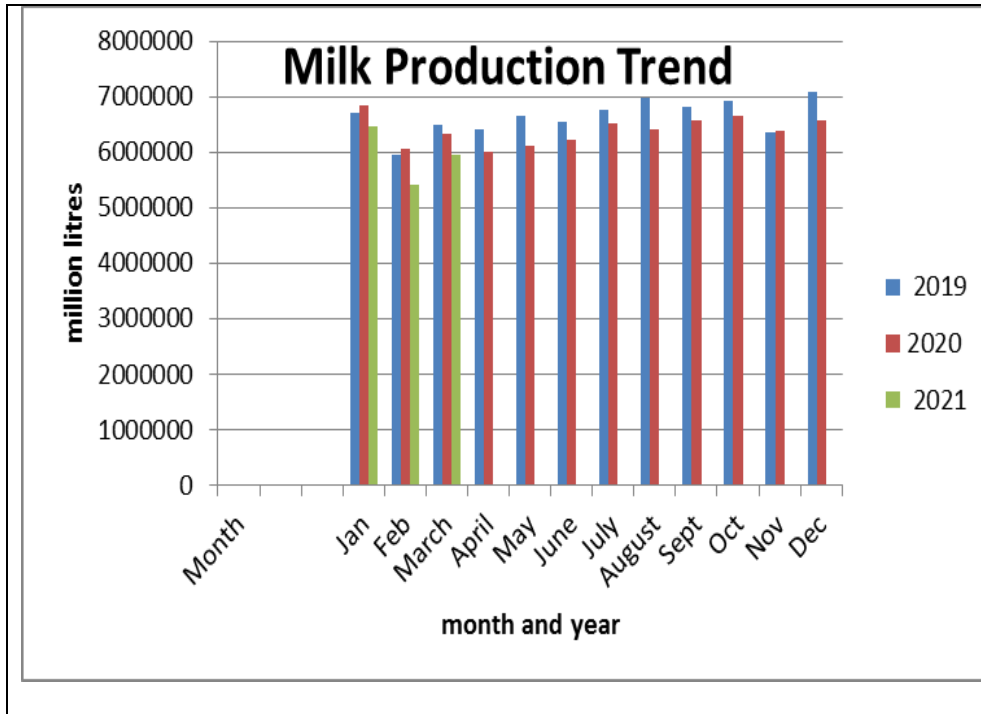
- There was decline in milk production for 2020

TABLE 32: DAIRY PRODUCTION

Month	2019	2020	% Change
Jan	6 709 436	6 833 594	2%
Feb	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	6 559 158	-4%
Oct	6 932 868	6 666 303	-4%
Nov	6 357 543	6 385 168	-3%
Dec	7 085 631	6 568 593	-7%
Total	79 694 754	76 695 156	-4%

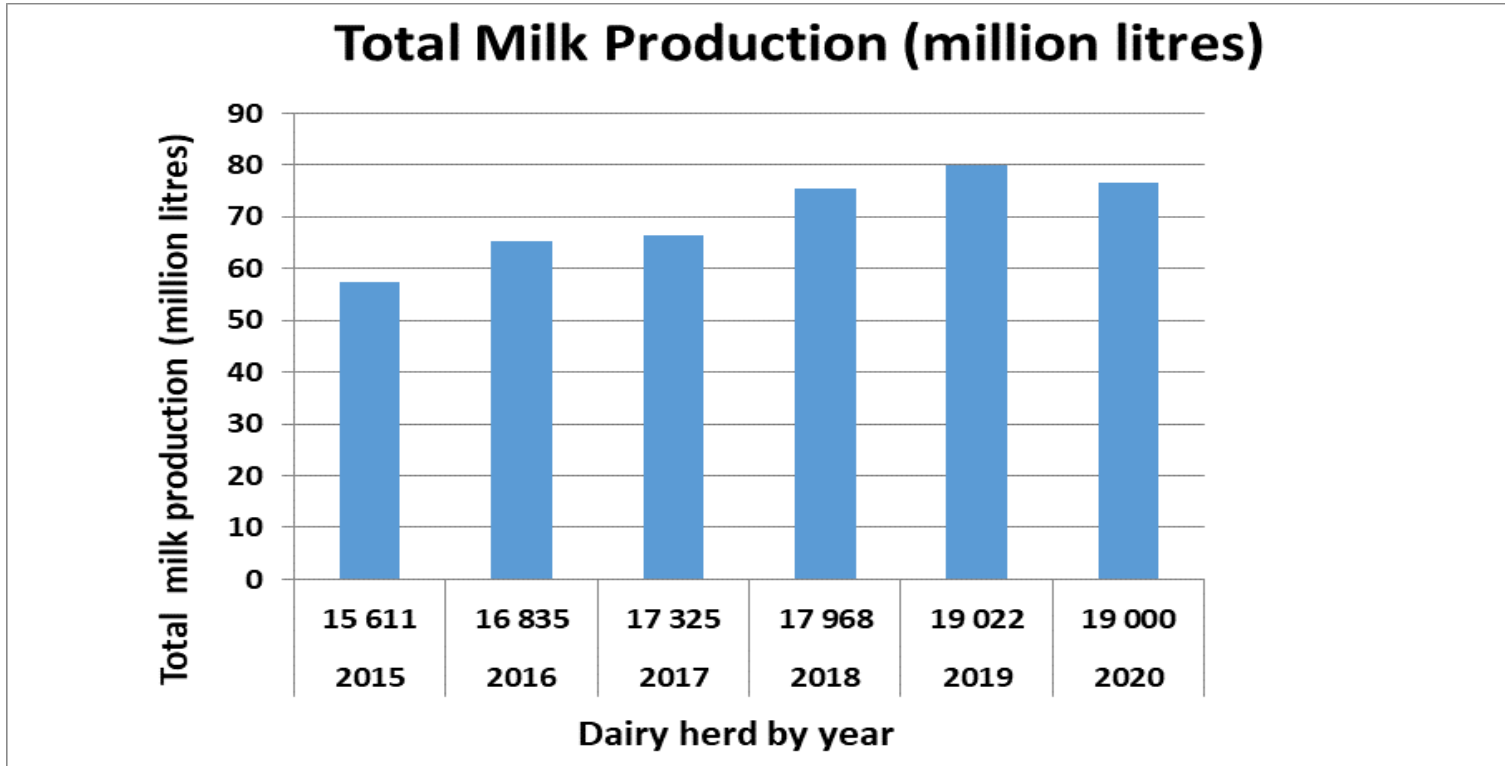
- Current 2021 average monthly milk production for the first three months of the year is 5.94 million litres which is 7% lower than for the same period in 2020

FIGURE 35: COMPARISON OF MILK PRODUCTION BETWEEN 2019 – 2021



- The current production levels are still short of the **120 million litres** for national requirements to be met.
- The current dairy herd stands at **39 000 animals** with **19 000** milking cows. The national target for milking cows to meet and exceed requirements is above **35 000**.
- Average production per cow per day was **13 litres** against a target of **18 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.

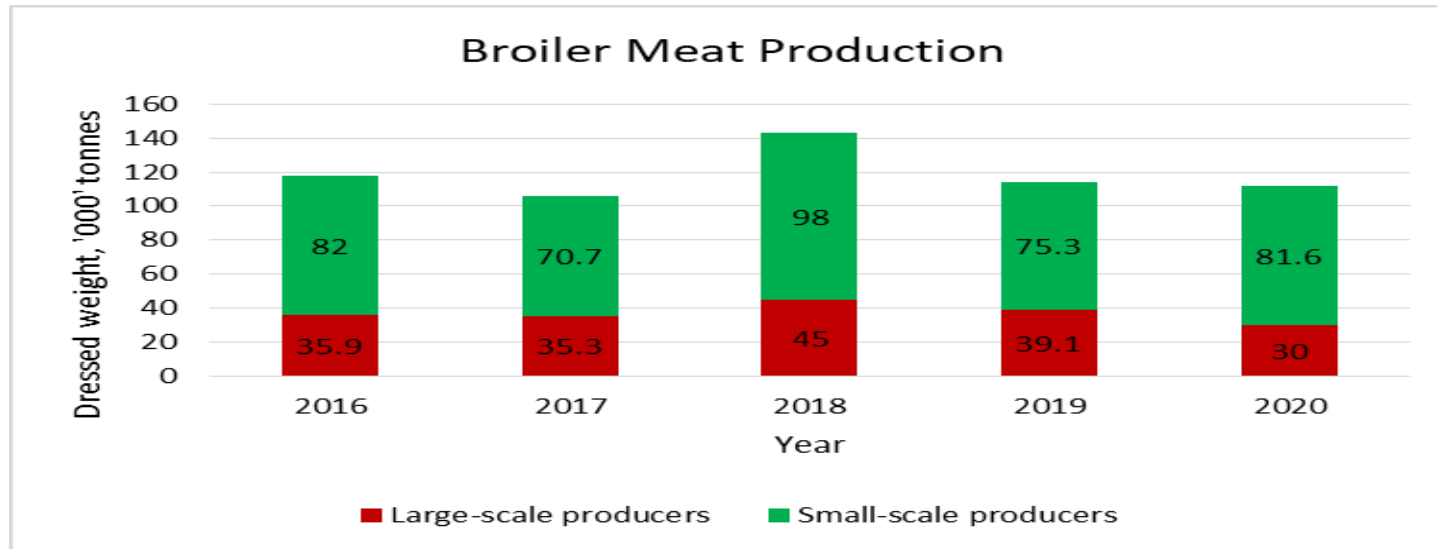
FIGURE 36: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2015 TO 2020



POULTRY PRODUCTION

BROILER PRODUCTION

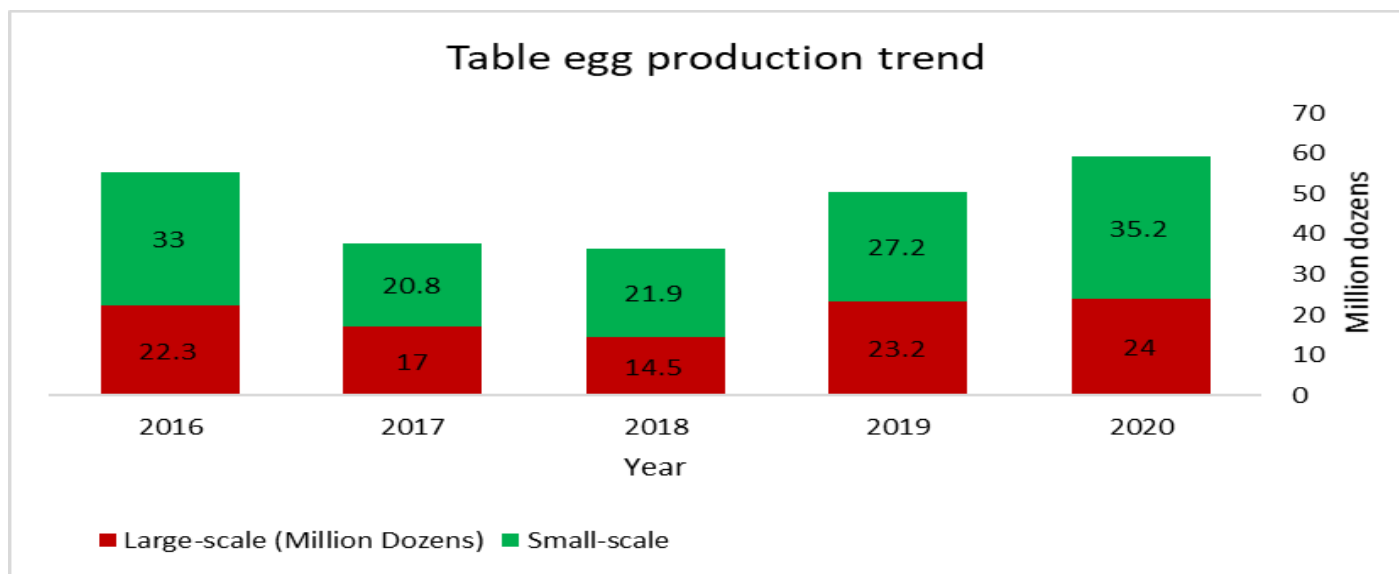
FIGURE 37: BROILER PRODUCTION



- Overall day old chick production decreased by 2.5% from 73.4 million in 2019 to 71.4 million in 2020
- Broiler meat production decreased by 2% from 114 300 tonnes in 2019 to 111 600 tonnes in 2020
- Small-scale broiler production continued to dominate production accounting for 73% of the total broiler meat produced
- The Covid-19 pandemic heavily affected poultry in 2020. The covid-19 movement and curfew restrictions resulted in low uptake of day old chicks and restricted marketing of finished broilers and eggs.
- A total of 670 084 chicks were gassed in 2020 compared to 91 079 chicks in 2019 and this is mainly attributed to the covid-19 pandemic restrictions

TABLE EGG PRODUCTION

FIGURE 38: TABLE EGG PRODUCTION



- There has been a 14% decrease for local layer day old chick production in 2020. 2 637 000 chicks were produced in **2020** compared to **3 065 000** chicks produced in **2019**
- Table egg production continues to increase reaching a new high of **59.3 million** dozens in **2020**, surpassing **2019** production by **18%** (**50.4 million** dozens) and was **7%** higher than previous record of **55.3 million** achieved in **2016**
- Small-scale table eggs production accounted for about **59%** of the total table egg production

PIG PRODUCTION

- The commercial sow herd is estimated at **16 000**
- Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs decreased by **7.3%** from **192 747** pigs in **2019** to **178 668** pigs in **2020**

TABLE 33: ANNUAL PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS (2016 – 2020)

Year	Total Pigs Slaughtered
2020	178 668
2019	192 747
2018	173 694
2017	155 181
2016	167 026

FIGURE 39: ANNUAL PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS FROM (2016 - 2020)

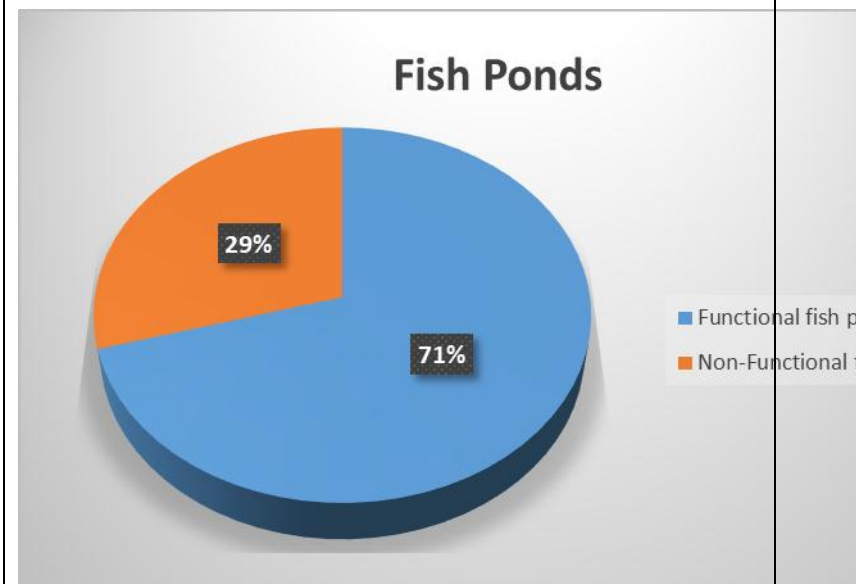


FISH PRODUCTION

TABLE 34: FISH PONDS IN PRODUCTION

Province	Number of functional fish ponds	Number of non-functional fish ponds	Total
Manicaland	1424	323	1747
Mashonaland Central	491	278	769
Mashonaland East	545	345	890
Mashonaland west	286	118	404
Matabeleland North	63	33	96
Matabeleland South	55	33	88
Midlands	265	74	339
Masvingo	475	296	771
Total	3604	1500	5104

FIGURE : FUNCTIONANING AND NON-FUNCTIONING FISH PONDS



Main challenges being faced include the following:

- Seasonal water sources(rivers and boreholes)
- Poor water quality
- Shortage of fish seed stock
- High establishment costs
- Lack of awareness and high feed costs

TABLE 35: FISH PRODUCTION 2015 TO 2020.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Farmed Tilapia(t)	10 510	10 000	10 215	10 900	10 642	10 172
Tilapia from Capture Fisheries(t)	7 896	6 373	6 253	5 552	5 256	3 590
Kapenta(t)	6 752	8 035	10 366	9 475	5 801	6 000
Total	25 158	24 408	26 834	25 927	21 699	19 762

- There has been a decline in fish production over the past two years.
- Notable declines were in Kapenta catches **from 10 366 Mt** in 2017 to **6 000Mt** in 2020 attributed to overfishing on Lake Kariba.
- Farmed Tilapia has remained stable largely because of the entry of many small players but production from the country's biggest produce; Lake Harvest has gone down significantly for a peak of 10 000t in 2013 to **3 500Mt** in 2020.

6.2 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

BEEF CATTLE OFFTAKE

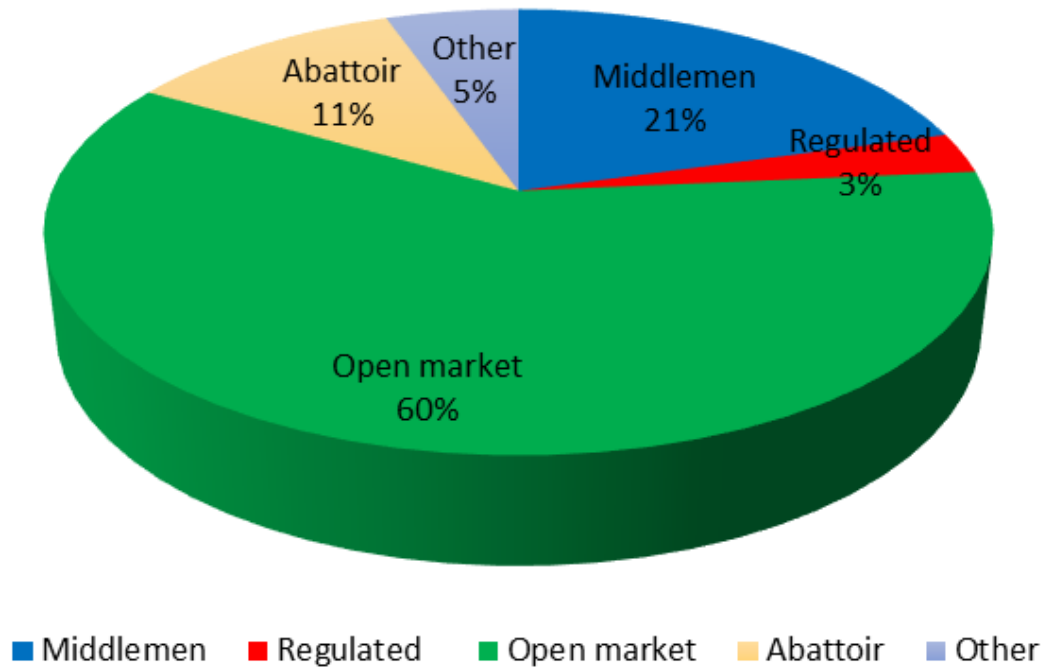
TABLE 35: CATTLE OFFTAKE BY FARMING SECTOR

Farming Sector	Off-take (%)	Off-take (%)
	2020	2019
LSCF	10	8
A2	12	7
A1	8	4
SSCA	7	5
OR	6	4
CA	5	3
National Average	9	6

- National average beef cattle off-take was **6%** in 2019 and increased to **9%** in 2020 against a **15%** target.
- This is attributed to drought distress sales and slaughters done to mitigate losses and also to get money for supplementary feeding for the rest of the herd.
- Some abattoir owners assisted with pen feeding strategies where they would recover their finances at marketing.

CATTLE MARKETING

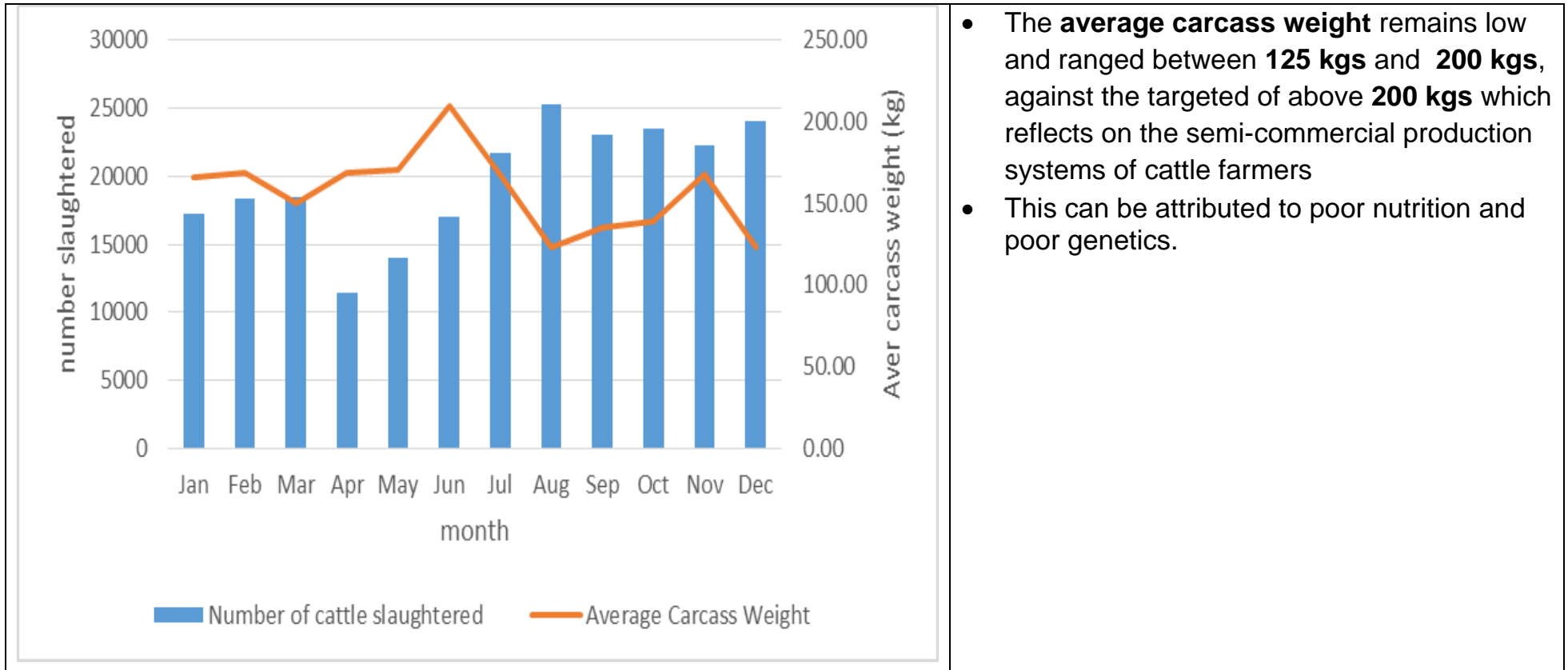
FIGURE 30: PROPORTION OF CATTLE SALES BY MARKET TYPE



- Most cattle were sold through the open market and middlemen which accounted for **60%** and **21%** respectively.
- Regulated sales were low due to restricted gatherings and movements
- Most communal cattle sales were done in Masvingo and Matabeleland provinces

BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

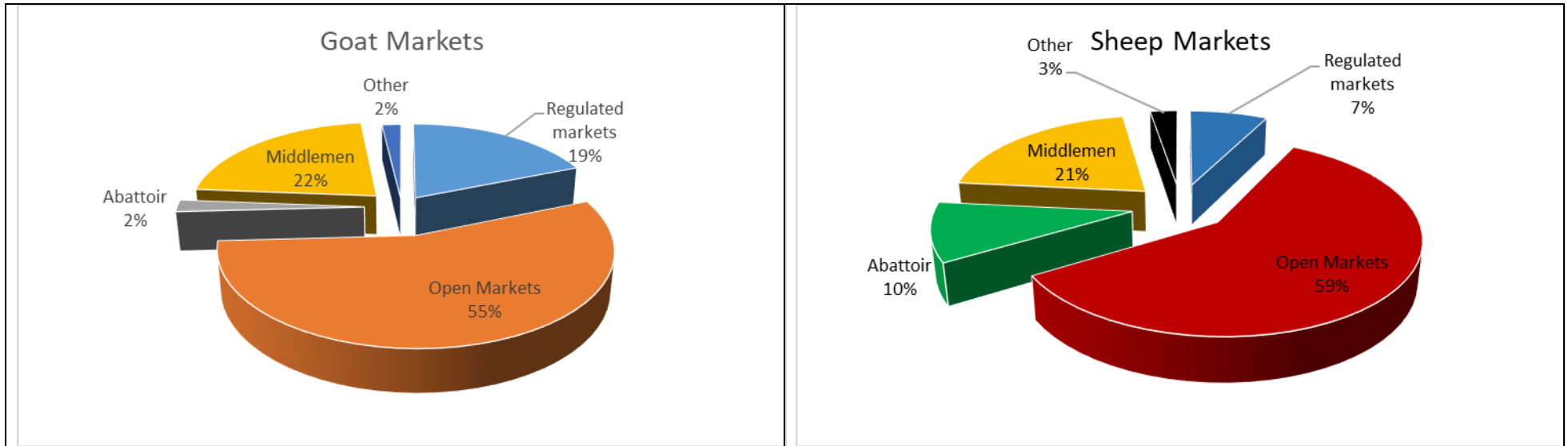
FIGURE 31: 2020 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS



- The **average carcass weight** remains low and ranged between **125 kgs** and **200 kgs**, against the targeted of above **200 kgs** which reflects on the semi-commercial production systems of cattle farmers
- This can be attributed to poor nutrition and poor genetics.

SMALL RUMINANTS (SHEEP AND GOATS)

FIGURE 32: SMALL RUMINANTS MARKETING BY MARKET TYPE



- Most small ruminant sales are being made through open markets **77%** in 2019 and 55% in 2020 for goats and **67%** in 2019 and 59% in 2020 for sheep.
- Middlemen have increased in the marketing of goats and sheep accounting for **22%** and **21%** respectively in 2020 from 12% and 14% in 2019.
- Marketing via the abattoir decreased in 2020 that is 2% for goats and 10% for sheep as compared to 4% and 14% respectively in 2019.

SMALL RUMINANT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 33: MONTHLY SHEEP SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

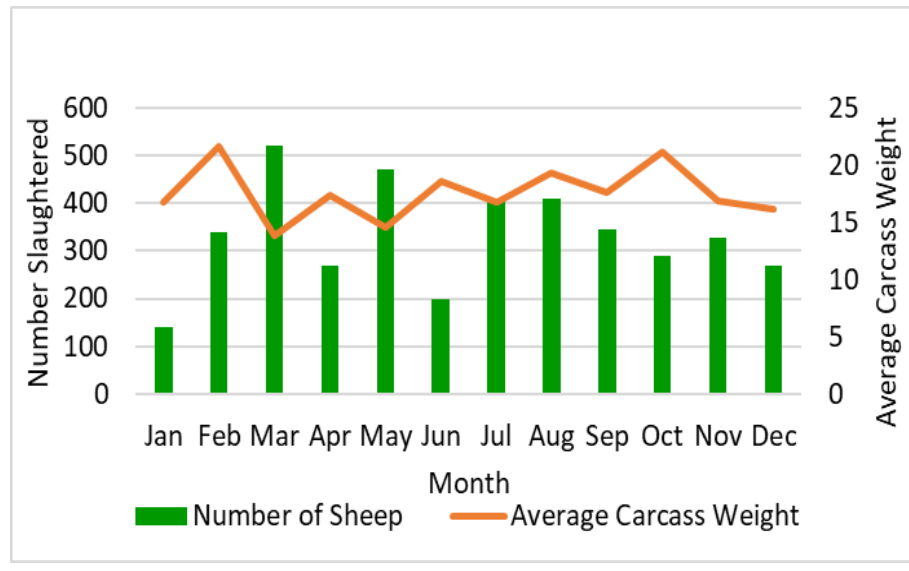
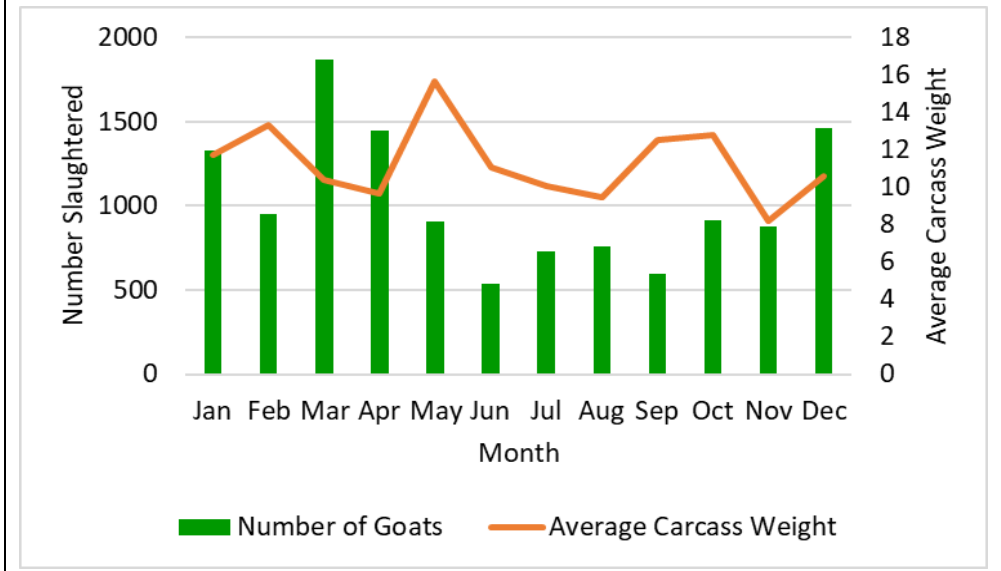


FIGURE 34: MONTHLY GOAT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS



- A total of **3 985** sheep with an average carcass weight of **17 Kgs** were slaughtered at abattoirs across the country in 2019
- Twelve thousand three hundred and eighty one (**12 381**) goats with an average carcass weight of **11 Kgs** were slaughtered at abattoirs in 2019

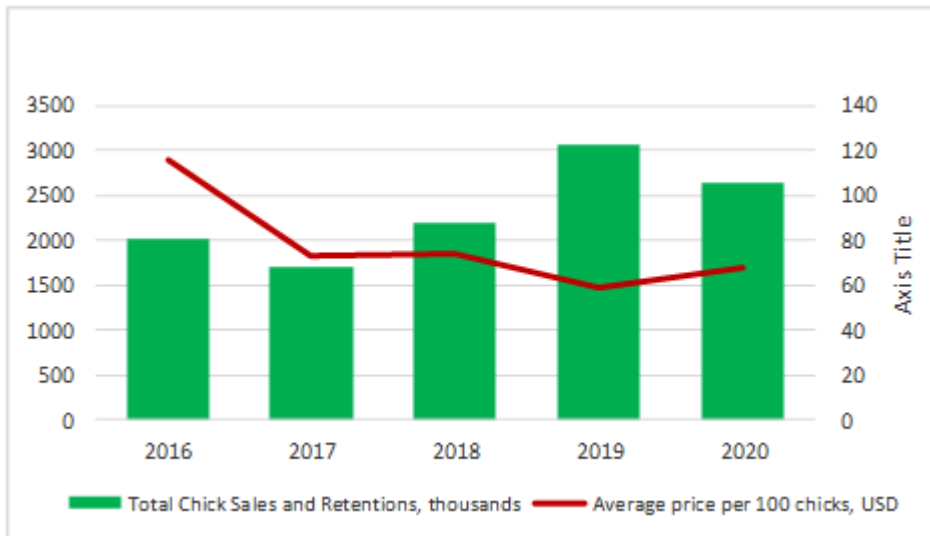
LIVESTOCK MARKET PRICES

TABLE 36: AVERAGE LIVESTOCK PRICES

Livestock species	Price(USD)
Beef cattle	350
Dairy cattle	2000
Goats	25
Sheep	50
Poultry	5
Pigs	250

CHICK SALES AND RETENTION

Figure 36 : Chick sales and retention



- There has been a 14% decrease for local layer day old chick production in 2020. 2 637 000 chicks were produced in **2020** compared to **3 065 000** chicks produced in **2019**. The average prices for 100 day old chicks increased by **15%** from **USD\$59.00** in **2019** to **USD\$68** in **2020**
- Point of lay pullet production decreased by **29%** from **96 000** in **2019** to **69 000** in **2020**
- Table egg production continues to increase reaching a new high of **59.3 million** dozens in **2020**, surpassing **2019** production by **18%** (**50.4 million** dozens) and was **7%** higher than previous record of **55.3 million** achieved in **2016**
- Small-scale table eggs production accounted for about **59%** of the total table egg production

6.3 LIVESTOCK NUTRITION AND STOCK-FEEDS SITUATION

STOCKFEED SITUATION

TABLE 37: Total annual tonnages ("000mt) of feeds produced, 2016 to 2020

Feed Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Feeds produced	523	422	626	624	555
Poultry feeds	355	282	401	408	375
Pig feeds	43	37	58	57	53
Ruminant feeds	98	77	136	132	106
Fish feeds	13	11	8	4	3
Other feeds	15	15	23	22	18

- 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 in the piggery sector have scaled down operations.

PASTURE PRODUCTION

TABLE 38: Legume Seed Distribution

PROVINCE	PACKS ALLOCATED	FERTILIZER PACKS	TOTAL DELIVERED TO GMB	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Mashonaland West	-	-	-	-	-
Mashonaland central	0	0	0	0	0
Mashonaland East	-	-	-	-	-
Manicaland	41,250	41,250	-	-	-
Midlands	159,659	209,889	-	-	-
Masvingo	145,965	145,965	-	-	-
Mat North	81,645	100,484	69,036	27,954	21,674
Mat South	62,941	69,241	25,600	10,482	4,913
Total	491,469	566,829	94,636	38,436	26,567

- The program commenced in Matabeleland provinces. However, the distribution was suspended and will resume in time for the next season.

TABLE 39: PASTURE DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE

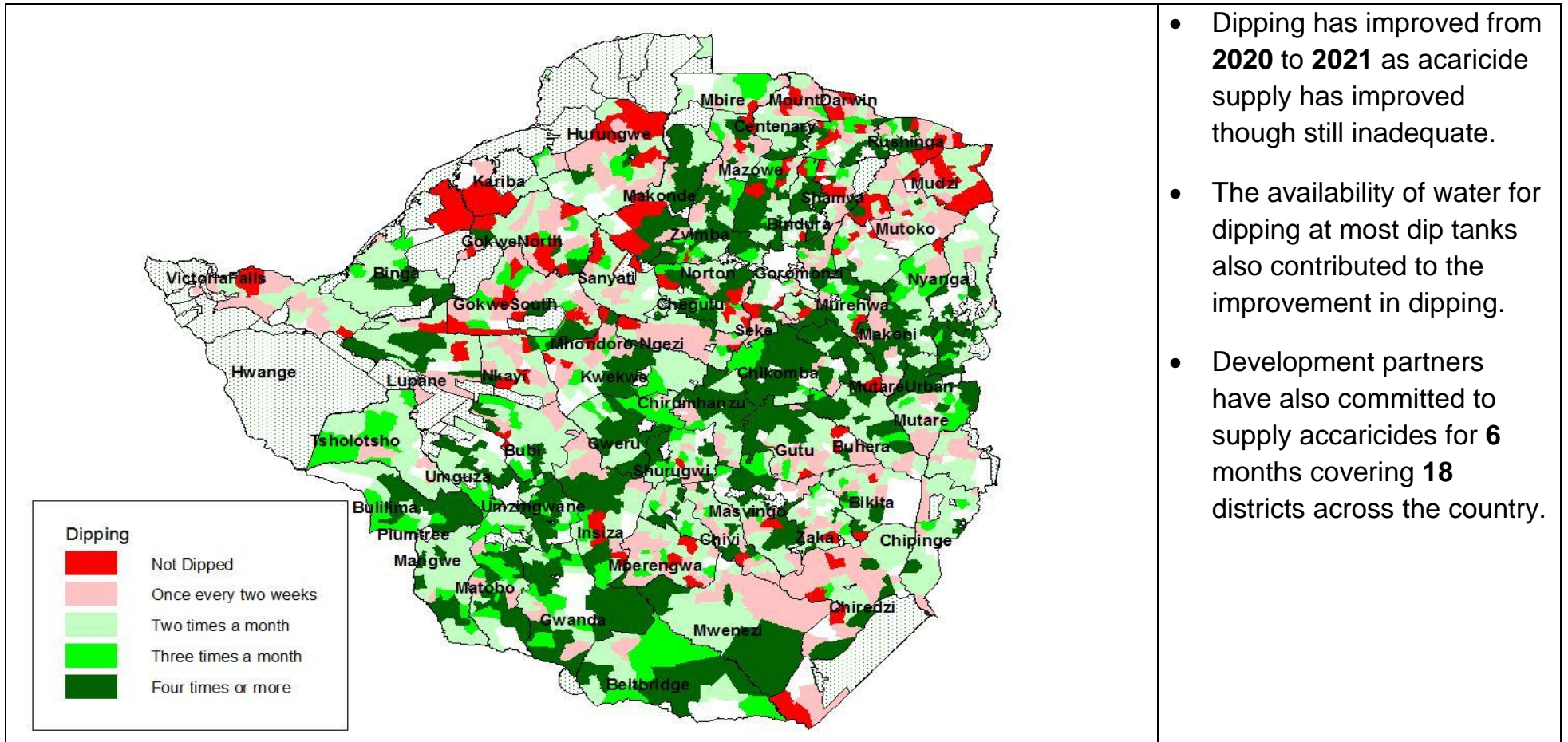
Province	Legume fodder (ha)	Pasture grass(ha)	Total (ha)
Mashonaland West	108	2,489	2,597
Mashonaland Central	1	12	13
Mashonaland East	14	118	131
Manicaland	186	224	410
Midlands	121	75	196
Masvingo	119	695	882
Matebeleleland North	194	21	215
Matebeleleland South	259	80	339
Total	1,001	3,712	4,781

- Legume pastures are more in communal areas as a protein supplementation for dry season feeding while grass pastures are mostly on dairy farms.
- Farmers are encouraged to establish their pastures with different grass species including Katambora and Star grass.
- For the legume demonstration plots, legume species planted are Velvet beans, Lab-Lab.

6.4 ANIMAL HEALTH

CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION

FIGURE 40: CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION



TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 40: TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	TOTAL DELIVERED TO GMB	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (KG)	BALANCE(KG)	DISTRIBUTION %
Mashonaland West	75 778	68 287	7 491	90
Mashonaland Central	74 358	52 647	21 711	70.8
Mashonaland East	77 768	33 029	44 739	42.5
Manicaland	105 433	105 354	79	99.9
Midlands	86 593	49 536	37 030	57.2
Masvingo	124 808	100 364	24 444	80
Matabeleland North	81 138	55 168	25 970	68
Matabeleland south	44 650	13 672	30 978	30.6
Total	670 526	478 084	192 442	71.3

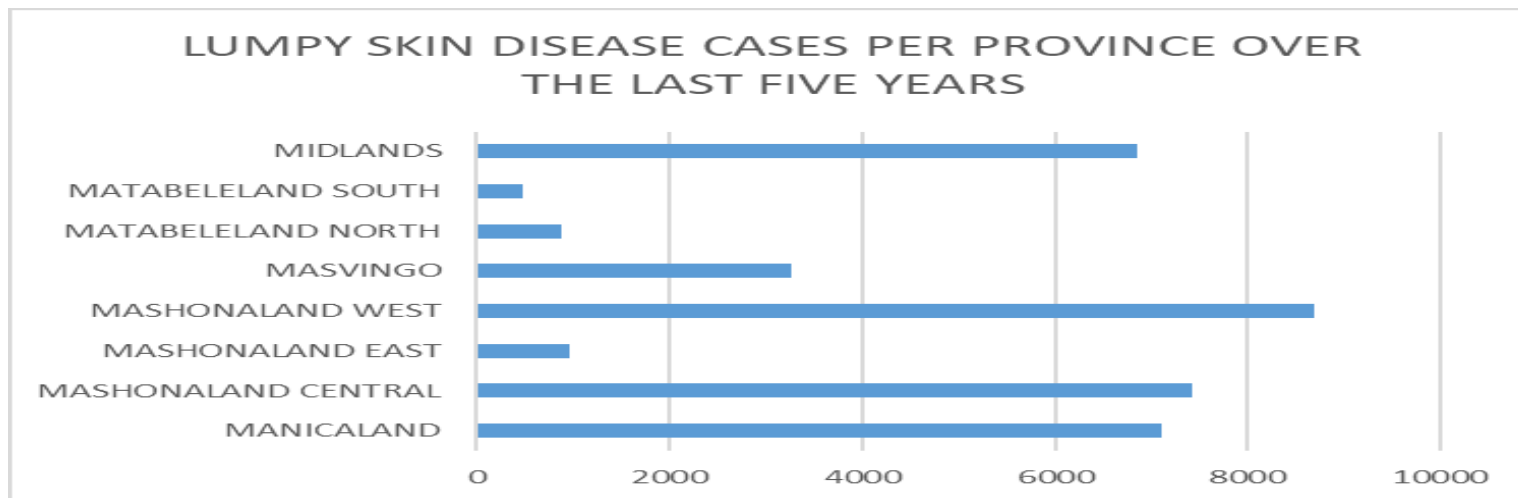
- There has been slow collection at some GMB depots due to transport challenges
- **71%** of the tick grease supplied has been collected from GMB depots

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.

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

FIGURE 41: LUMPY SKIN DISEASE OCCURENCE



- The disease is reported throughout the country. Most cases are reported between February and June
- These are more to the northern region than the drier southern parts of the country. All districts are affected at different magnitudes with those in the high rainfall areas (natural regions I-III) with higher prevalence
- This rainy season **2020/2021** experienced a major spike in lumpy skin disease cases. This can be attributed to the abundance of the vectors brought by the good rains received.
- The average case fatality rate of LSD in the last five years **5.6%**. Although the disease has a low case fatality rate, it affects livestock productivity.

DIP TANK STATUS

TABLE 41: Functional and non- functional dip tanks

Province	Functional	Diptanks Requiring Minor Repairs	Non-Functional
Mashonaland West	427	342	9
Mashonaland Central	422	346	9
Mashonaland East	469	272	4
Manicaland	540	219	2
Midlands	538	416	6
Masvingo	658	492	2
Matabeleland North	385	190	11
Matabeleland South	398	212	3
Total	3837	2489	46

- Development partners assisted in the rehabilitation of **238 dip tanks** across the country

TABLE 42: Dip tanks with perennial water challenges

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

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

6 POLICY AND PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Mobilize resources to mop up all excess grain from farmers.
- 7.2 There is need for awareness campaigns on the marketing modalities and procedures put in place by GMB for the **2020/2021** season.
- 7.3 Capacitate GMB to effectively mobilise grain through satellite depots and mobile buying facilities, pay farmers on time, and adequately store the procured grain.
- 7.4 Support the provision of grain protectants and improved grain storage structures such as metal silos and hermetic grain bags to ensure minimal post-harvest losses in the smallholder sector.
- 7.5 There is need to restrict imports of maize and maize products to enable farmers to sale and improve capacity utilisation of local milling industry and job creation. Foreign currency allocation for the same should be restricted.
- 7.6 Soyabeans output is below the national requirement of **240 000 MT**. There is need to allow continued imports of soya-beans after local contractors to offload their soya-beans. However, finished soyabean products should be restricted to increase capacity utilisation of local processing industry and job creation.
- 7.7 There was generally high cereal production and productivity across the country as a result of the climate smart programmes implemented during the season. However, there remains the need to monitor the wards with low food self-sufficiency of 0 – 6 months and ensure distribution of food accordingly.
- 7.8 Accelerated implementation of Sector Blueprints such as Agriculture Recovery Plan (ARP), Livestock Recovery and growth (LRGP), Horticulture Recovery and Growth Plan (HRGP), Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS), Accelerated Irrigation, Rehabilitation and Development Plan (AIRDP) should provide further impetus for assured food and nutrition security and improved livelihoods.

- 7.9 Accelerated implementation of Rural Horticulture Scheme to increase income and livelihoods
- 7.10 There is need to upscale and increase support for climate-proofing technologies such as Pfumvudza / Intwasa, water harvesting, irrigation rehabilitation and development to climate proof agriculture and sustain the production and productivity gains among the smallholder farming sector in future seasons.
- 7.11 There is need to introduce Pfumvudza / Intwasa rice production to boost production of rice above the current levels.
- 7.12 There is need to mechanize conservation agriculture (Pfumvudza / Intwasa) to sustain its adoption and help improve productivity in smallholder agriculture.
- 7.13 There is need to adopt summer wheat program in the 2021/22 summer season.
- 7.14 Facilitate the local manufacturing and acquisition of post-production processing implements such as shellers, dehullers and dryers especially for traditional grains.
- 7.15 Strengthen the newly restructured department of mechanization and engineering to improve conservation to halt the siltation of dams and rivers systems.
- 7.16 Promote value addition at farmer level by supporting farmers with machinery for different products such as peanut butter, cooking oil, popcorn and mealie meal.
- 7.17 Technically capacitate the smallholder farming sector particularly the communal sector (being the largest contributor to national cereal production), in terms of knowledge, skills and financial support in order to adopt farming as a business leading to increased productivity and off-take in livestock.
- 7.18 Timely availability of some inputs and capacitation of extension service delivery contributed to increased yields this season.

- 7.19 There is need to accelerate implementation of toll manufacturing of dip chemicals and capacitate local fertilizer industry increase production and ensure timely availability of affordable inputs.
- 7.20 The granting of duty exemptions on importation of capital items for horticulture production and marketing increased the area under horticulture, especially blueberries which increased across all provinces. There is need to extend such exemptions to the growing medium for blueberries and fisheries equipment which is currently not treated as capital items that it should.
- 7.21 Speed up operationalization of the Land Bank and accelerate Implementation of Value Chain Financing Model in soya-beans, livestock, dairy and horticulture
- 7.22 The calving rates, carcass weight and offtake rates remain low, while cattle mortality rate remains very high. There is need for availing more resources to intensify the implementation of the Livestock Recovery and Growth Plan for profitable livestock production to meet requirements through animal health, nutrition and genetic improvement programs.
- 7.23 Prioritization of provision of breeding bulls and intensification of AI should be prioritized to enhance the quality of livestock and improve the bulling ratios and grow the animal herd.
- 7.24 Climate proofed livestock production focusing on nutrition and breeding management of small stock should be promoted to improve lambing and kidding rates, and carcass weight in goats and sheep.
- 7.25 The procurement of in-calf heifer for distribution to farmers and development of sustainable milk value chain financing models to grow the dairy herd, increase the number of milking cows to the target of 38 000 so as to improve milk yields and sufficiency should be prioritized.
- 7.26 There is need for speeding up hay cutting and bailing before the peak of the fire season.

- 7.27 The distribution of legume seed for the production of legume pastures as protein supplements should be intensify in provinces to promote pasture production at household level, especially in the smallholder farming sector.
- 7.28 Legume demonstration plots should be established to train and encourage smallholder farmers to establish their pastures with different grass species including katambora, star grass.
- 7.29 There is need to intensify the supply of dipping chemicals and the tick grease scheme. Farmers should be encouraged to collect the tick grease from GMB depots. There is need to speed up the rehabilitation of dip tanks and watering points around them in order to reduce tick borne diseases.
- 7.30 There is need to drill boreholes at 658 dip tanks that have perennial water challenges in the dry season starting July onwards, monitor grazing in areas which are likely to have grazing challenges before the next season and intensify borehole drilling to ensure water availability for livestock in districts which are likely to face water availability challenges in 3 months' time.
- 7.31 There is need to conclude the development of guidelines for urban and peri-urban cultivation.
- 7.32 The fisheries and aquaculture development plan should be completed as fisheries can contribute to protein and incomes of rural communities from the 10 700 dams in the country. Cage fishing should be incentivised to reverse the reduction in the volumes produced annually.

Hon. Dr A J Masuka

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

