



**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 **2018/2019** 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 and livestock **450 000 MT** consumption.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Human 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 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 increased 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 2019/2020 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 CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

**TABLE 2: FOOD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (MT)**

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

- There was a **189%** growth rate in food crop 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 in 2020** season. The average national cattle mortality rate increased from **5%** in 2019 to **9%** in 2020.
- 1.2.2 The national average calving rates remain very low ranging 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
- 1.2.4 Water for livestock is available in most districts.
- 1.2.5 Dipping has improved from first round to second round crop and livestock assessment
- 1.2.6 National average beef cattle off-take was **6%** in 2019 and increased to **9%** in 2020
- 1.2.7 The average carcass weight remains low and ranged between **125 kgs** and **200 kgs**, against the targeted averaged **220 kgs** which reflects on the semi-commercial production systems of cattle farmers
- 1.2.8 Total milk production decreased by **5.33%**, from **6 833 594 Litres** in 2020 to **6 469 310.05 Litres** in 2021 for the month of January
- 1.2.9 Overall day old chick production decreased by **2.5%** from **73.4 million** in 2019 to **71.4 million** in 2020
- 1.2.10 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.
- 1.2.11 Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs decreased by **7.3%** from **192 747** pigs in 2019 to **178 668** pigs in 2020.
- 1.2.12 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

## 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)
<sup>1</sup> Cereal (Maize, sorghum, pearl and finger millet)	1 797 435	3 065 140	1 267 705
<sup>2</sup> Groundnut	104 850	208 864	104 014
<sup>2</sup> Roundnut	134 808	37 156	-97 652
<sup>2</sup> Sugarbean	104 850	30 613	-74 237
<sup>2</sup> African Peas	89 872	38 452	-51 420
<sup>2</sup> Sweet Potato	314 551	422 613	108 062
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 546 367</b>	<b>3 802 838</b>	<b>1 256 471</b>

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

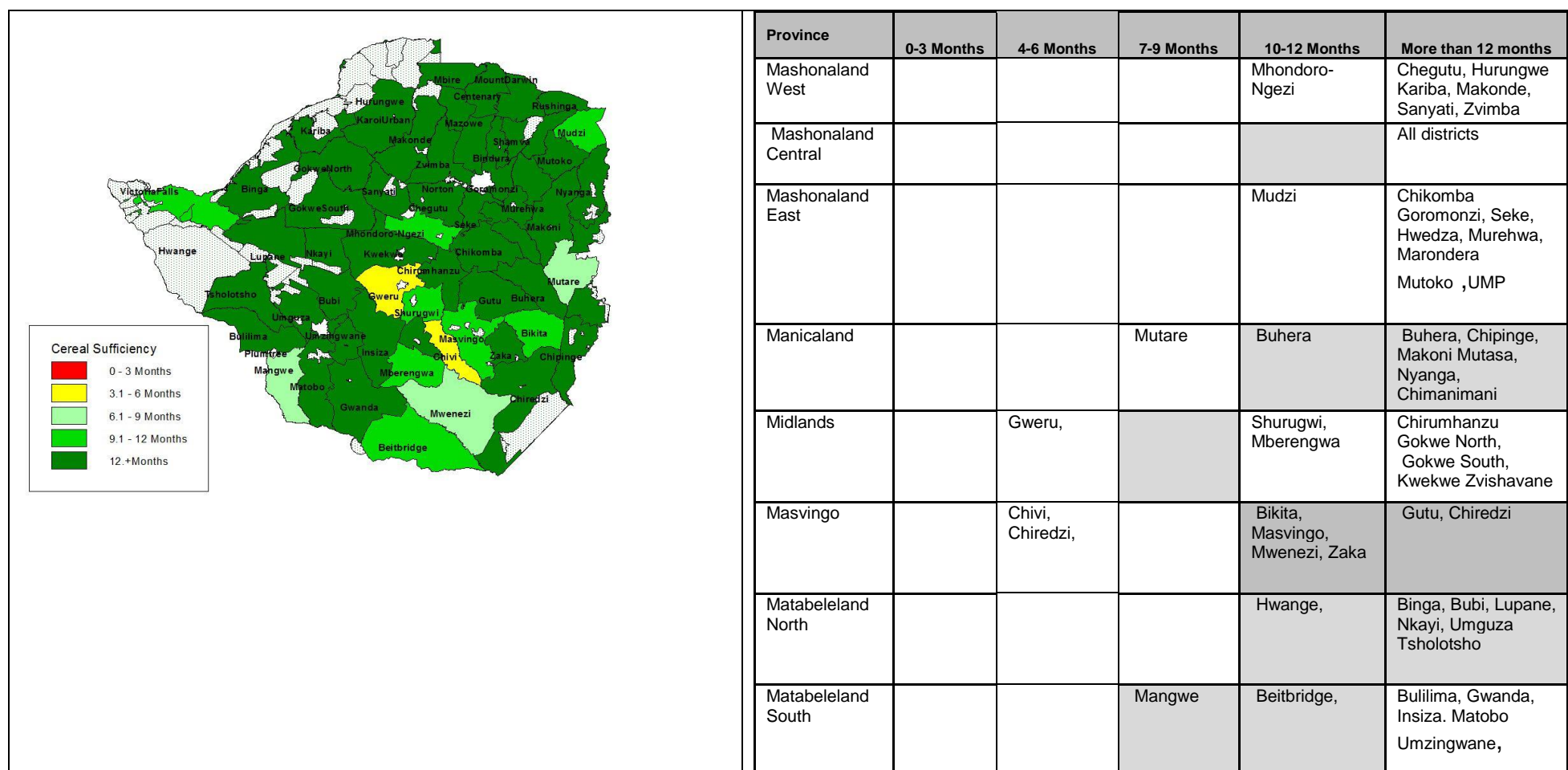
<sup>2</sup>Other crops requirement is based on 2100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimVac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, Roundnuts 9kg/person/year, Sweet potato 21kg/person/year, Sugar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

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

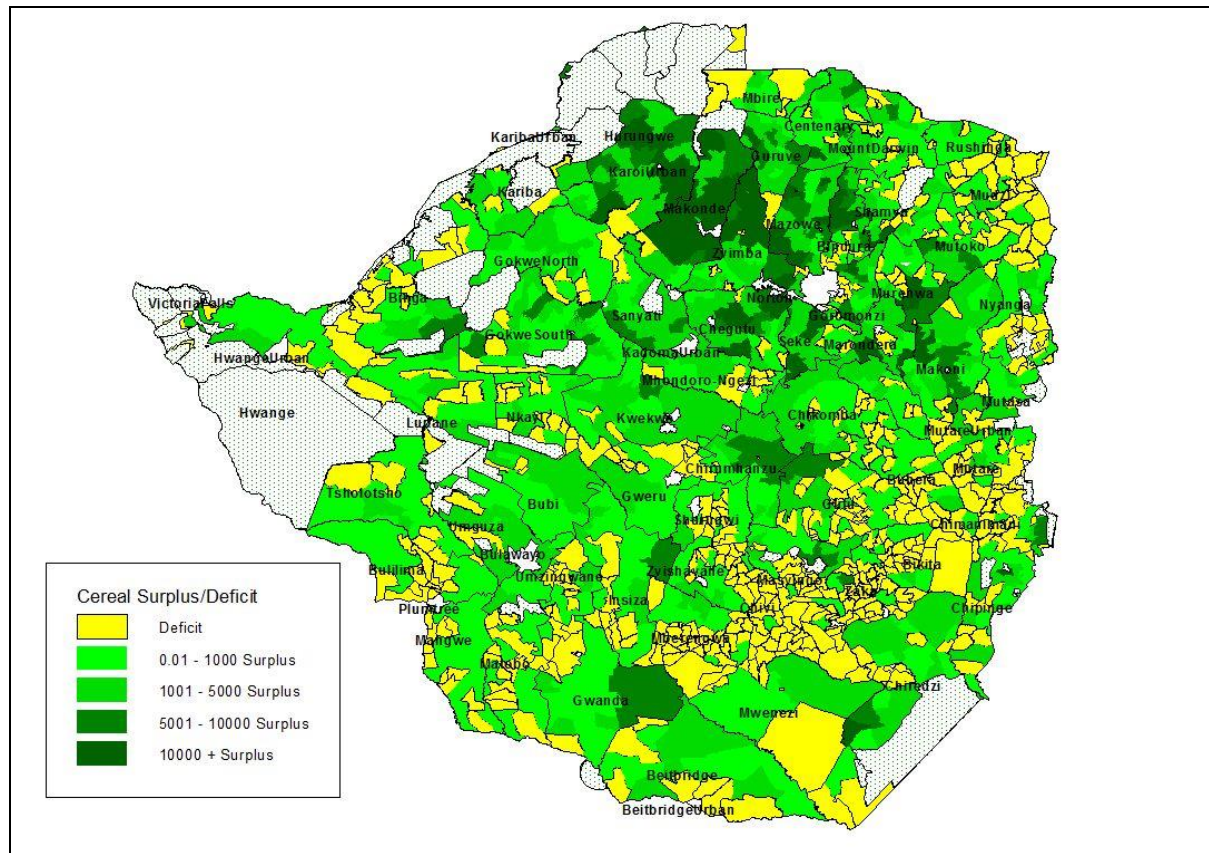
FIGURE 1: CEREAL (MAIZE AND TRADITIONAL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR PROVINCES





### 2.3 CEREAL SURPLUSES (MT) BY WARD

### FIGURE 3 CEREAL SURPLUSES (MT) BY WARD



### **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**

YIELD (T/HA)			
SECTOR	NATIONAL	PFUMVUDZA	
CA	0.87	5.02	<p>A 3D pie chart illustrating the distribution of yields across four sectors. The largest slice is CA at 78%, followed by A1 at 12%, OR at 8%, and SSCA at 2%.</p>
OR	1.35	6.46	
SSCA	1.56	6.2	
A1	1.81	6.55	
PERI-URBAN	2.16	6.36	
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>5.28</b>	

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

## 5. CROP PRODUCTION

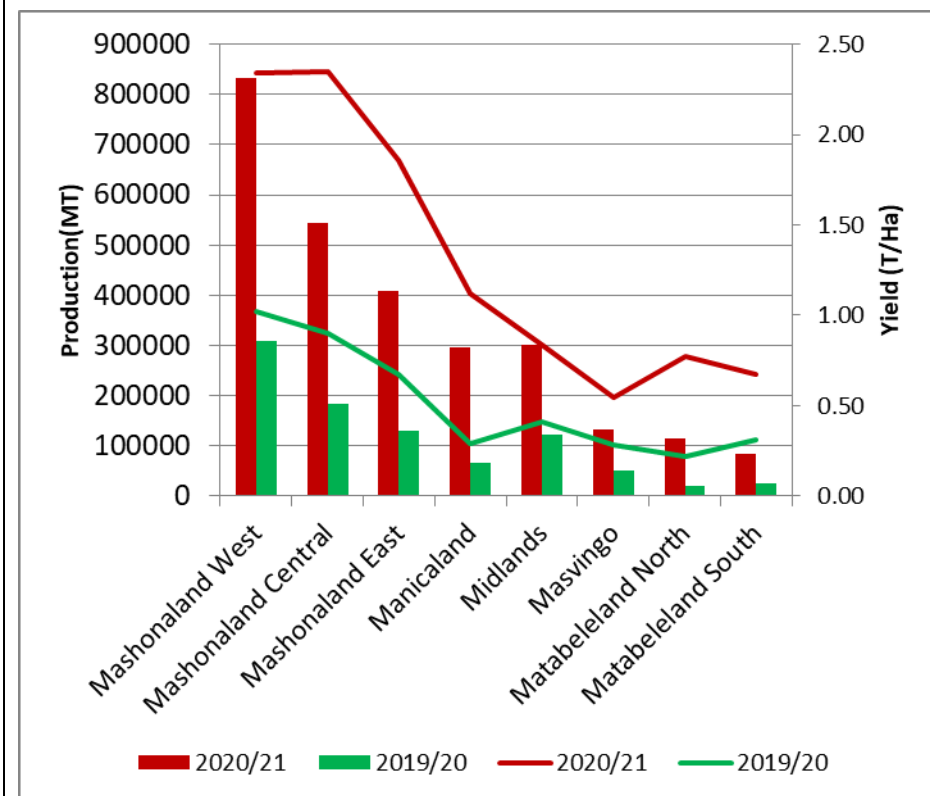
### MAIZE

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 951 848</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2 717 171</b>	<b>1 582 766</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>907 628</b>

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

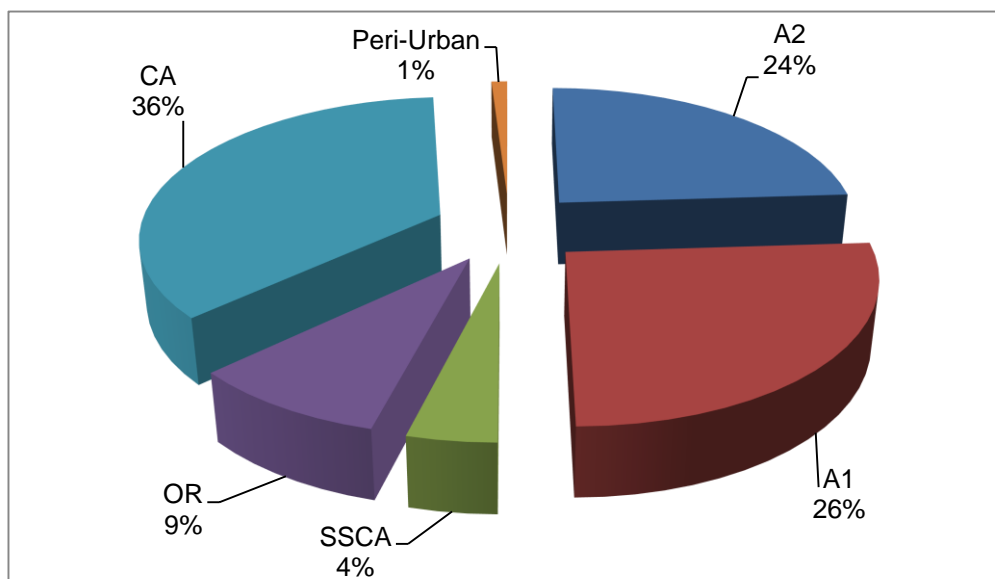
## MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 951 848</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2 717 171</b>

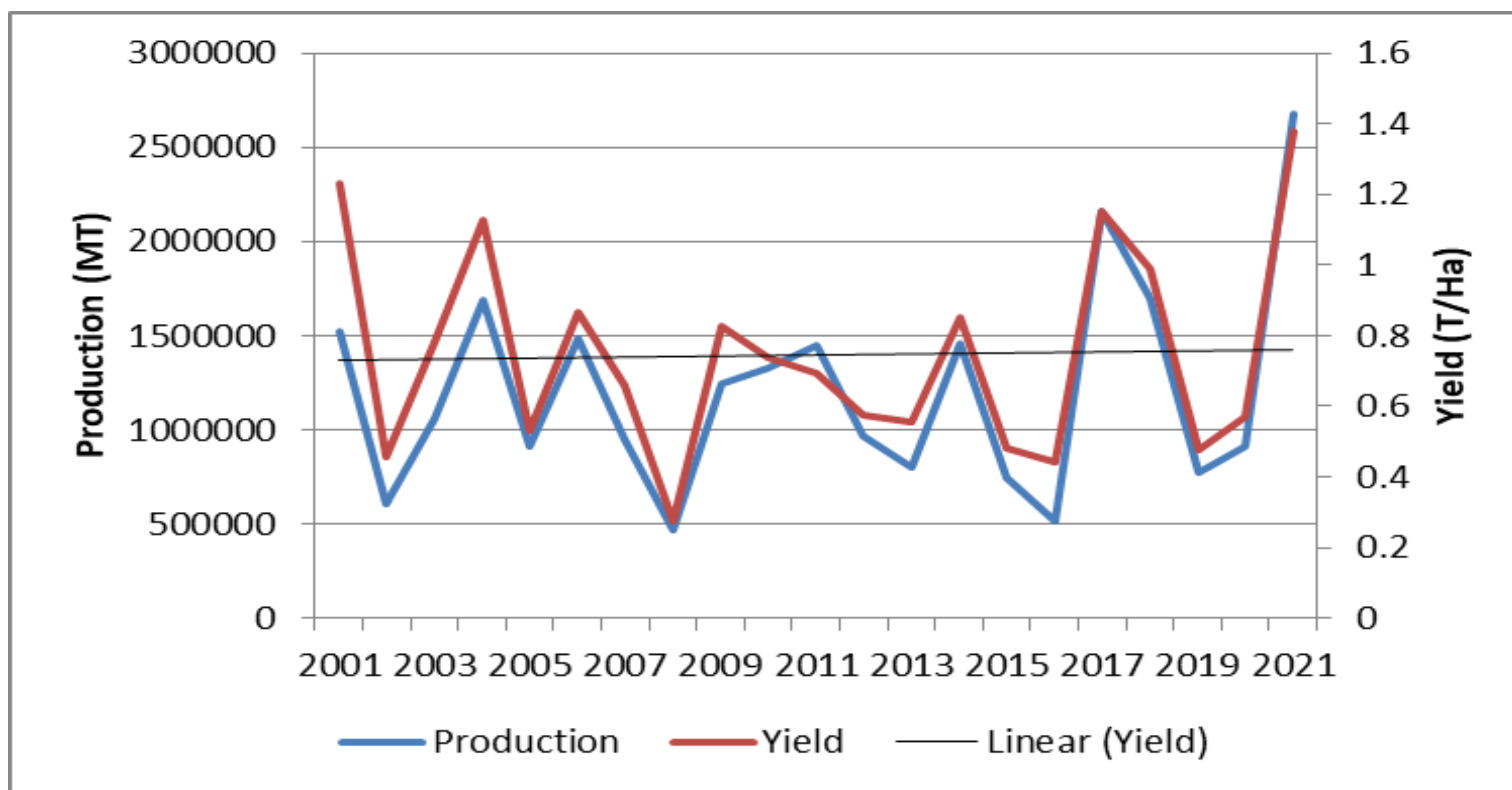
NB: Estimated Yield (T/Ha) has been computed as a function of Total Production/ Total Area. All figures in the tables are rounded off to the nearest whole number

**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.



## 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

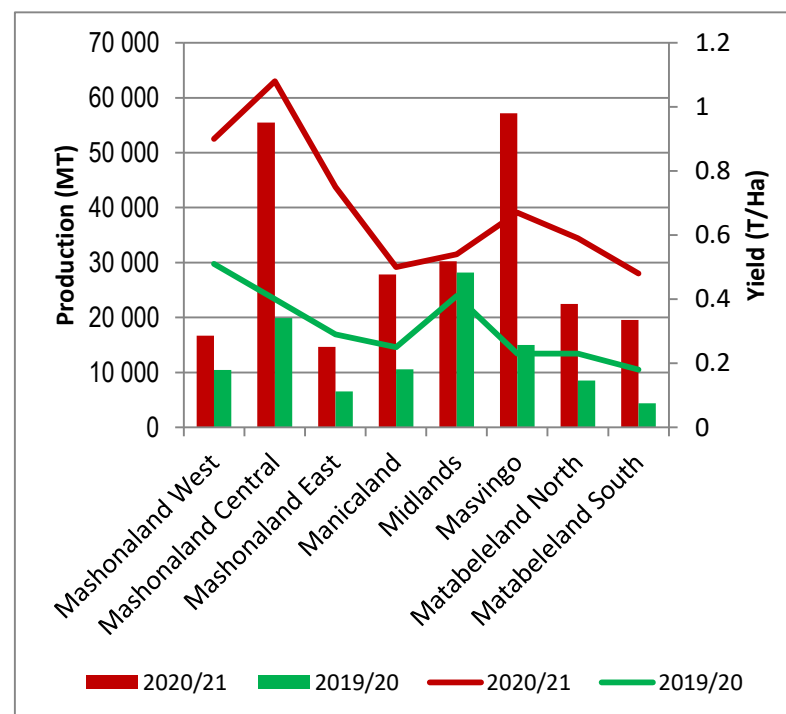
## SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>364 889</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>244 063</b>	<b>333 355</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>103 684</b>

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.

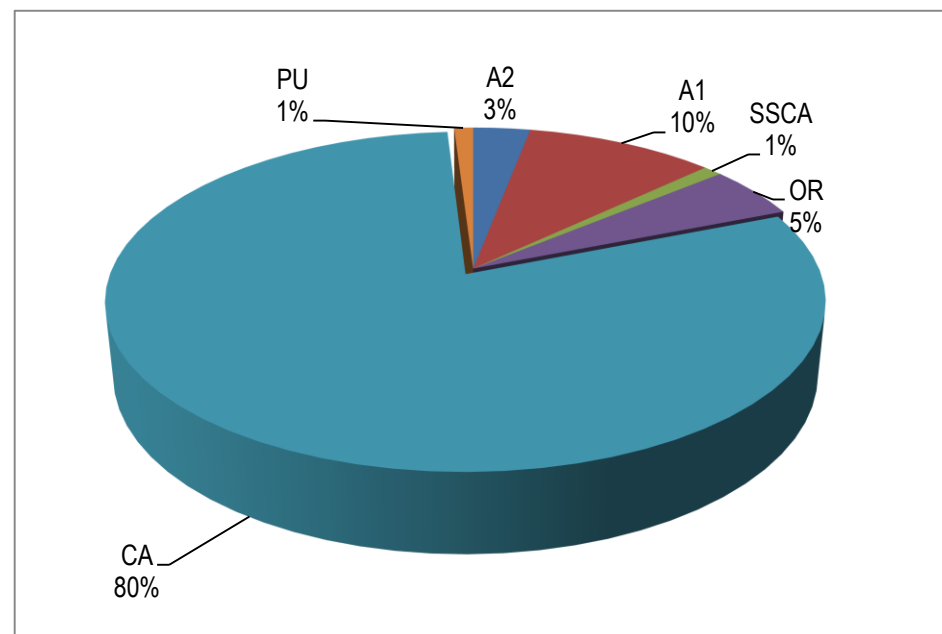
## SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

**TABLE 10:SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>364 890</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>244 063</b>

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

**FIGURE 9:SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR**



- 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

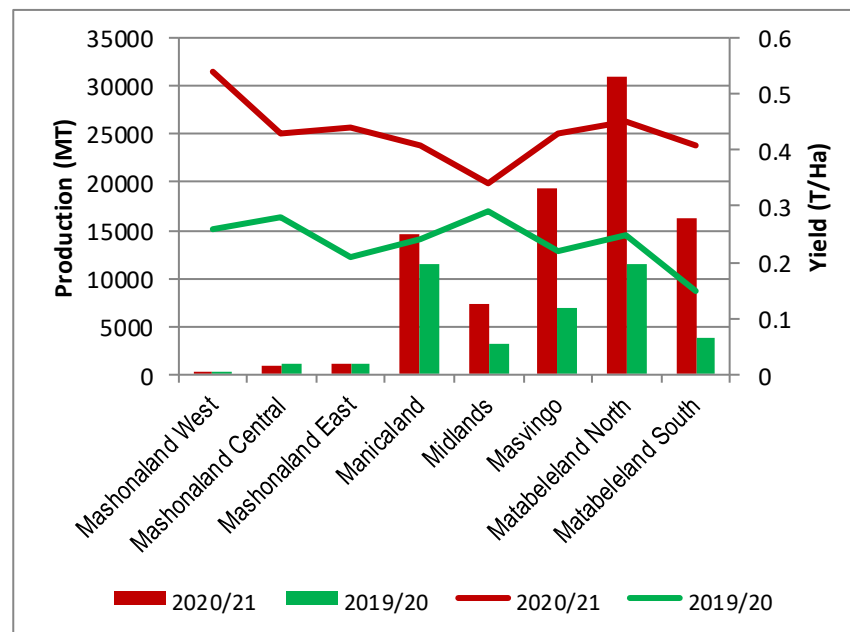
## PEARL MILLET

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>216 389</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>90 683</b>	<b>168 436</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>39 032</b>

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.

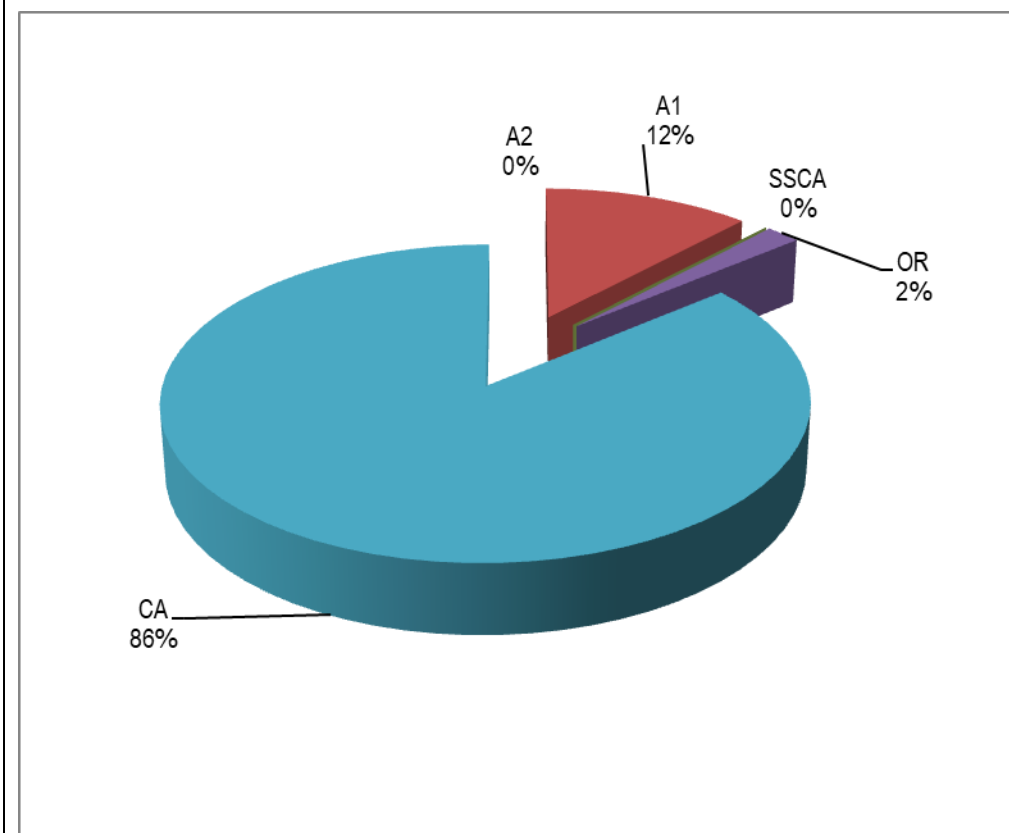
## PEARL MILLET SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>216 389</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>90 683</b>

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 .

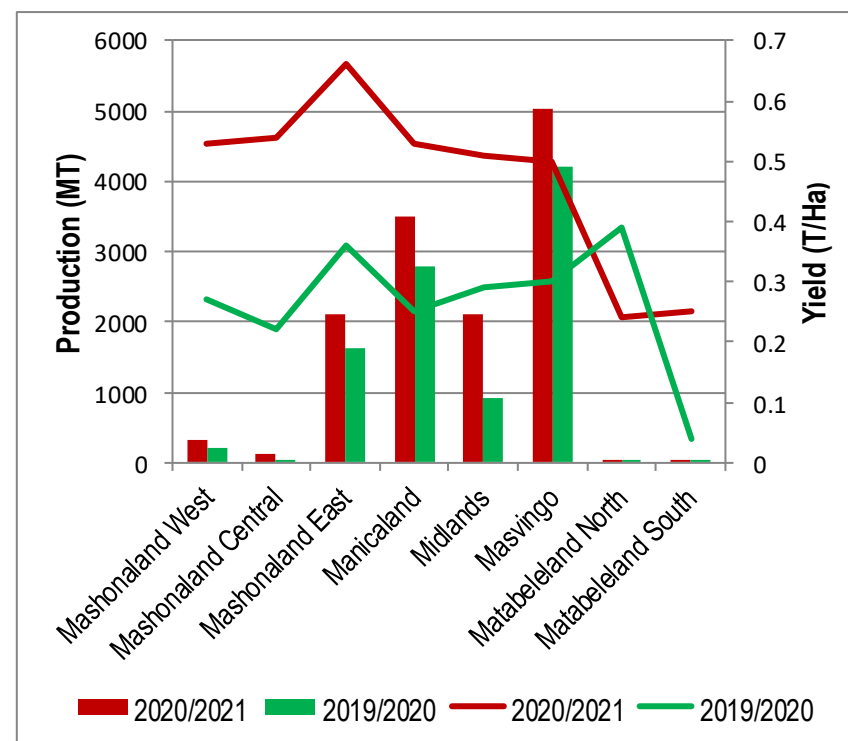
## FINGER MILLET

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 962</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>13 223</b>	<b>34 082</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>9 799</b>

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.

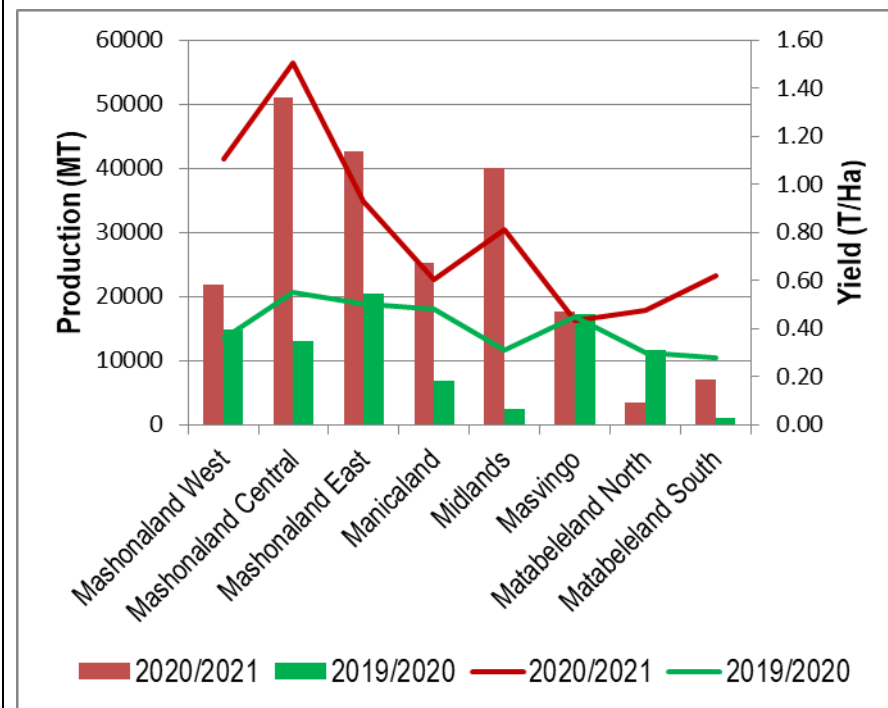
## GROUNDNUT

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>250 088</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>208 864</b>	<b>209 507</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>87 480</b>

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.

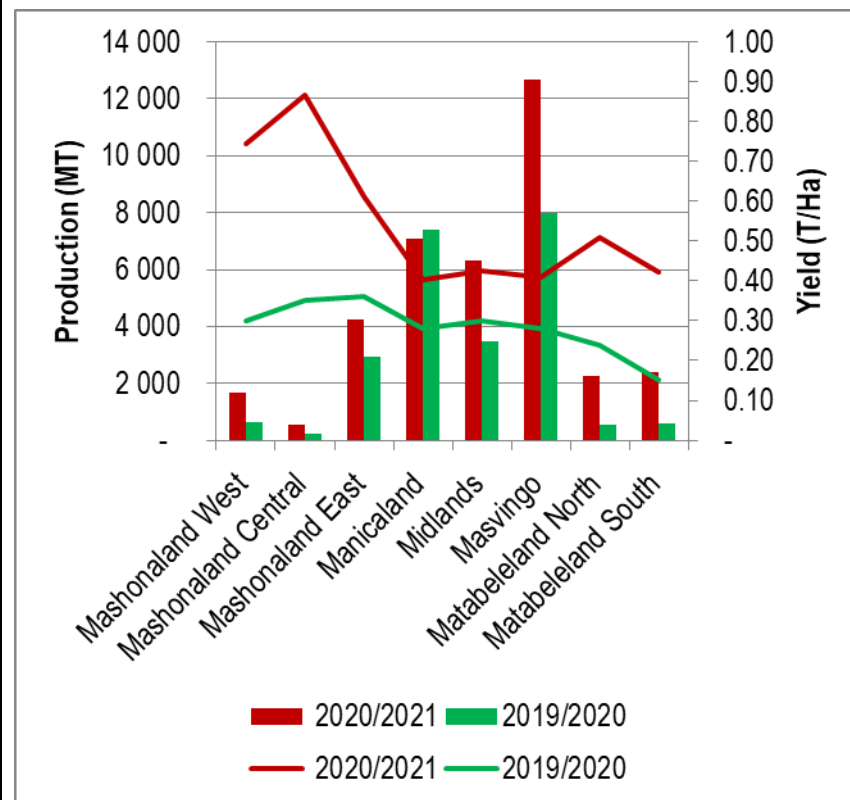
## ROUND NUT

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 342</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>37 156</b>	<b>83 669</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>23 832</b>

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

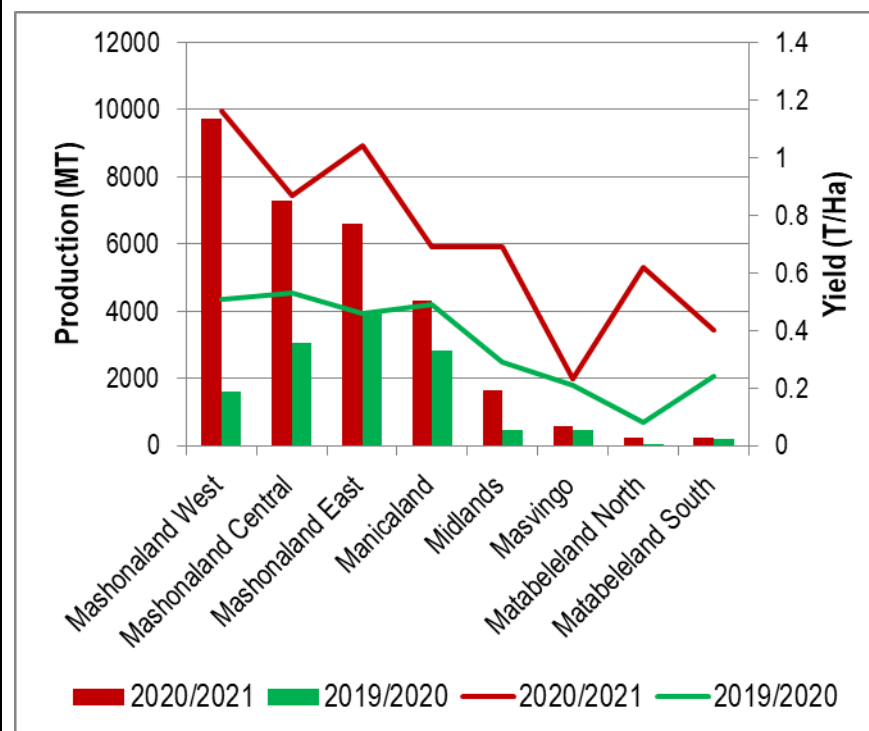
## SUGAR BEANS

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 322</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>30 613</b>	<b>28 617</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>12 650</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>3 802</b>

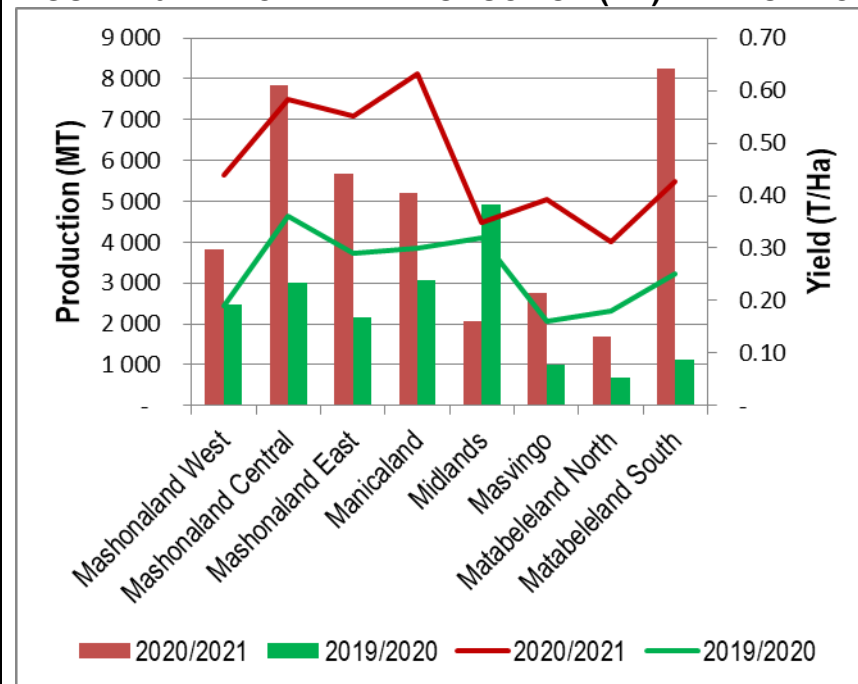
## AFRICAN PEA

**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	5 182	0.31	1 699	3 819	0.18	691
Matabeleland South	5 468	0.43	8 252	4 537	0.25	1 133
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 149</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>38 452</b>	<b>69 376</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>18 430</b>

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.

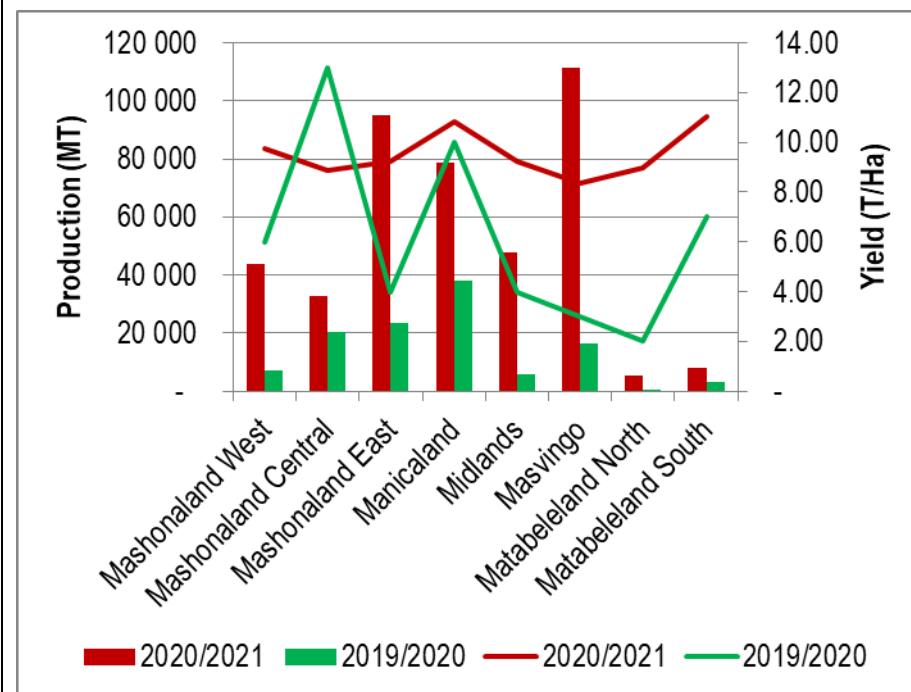
## SWEET POTATO

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 513</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>422 613</b>	<b>19 795</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>114 558</b>

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.

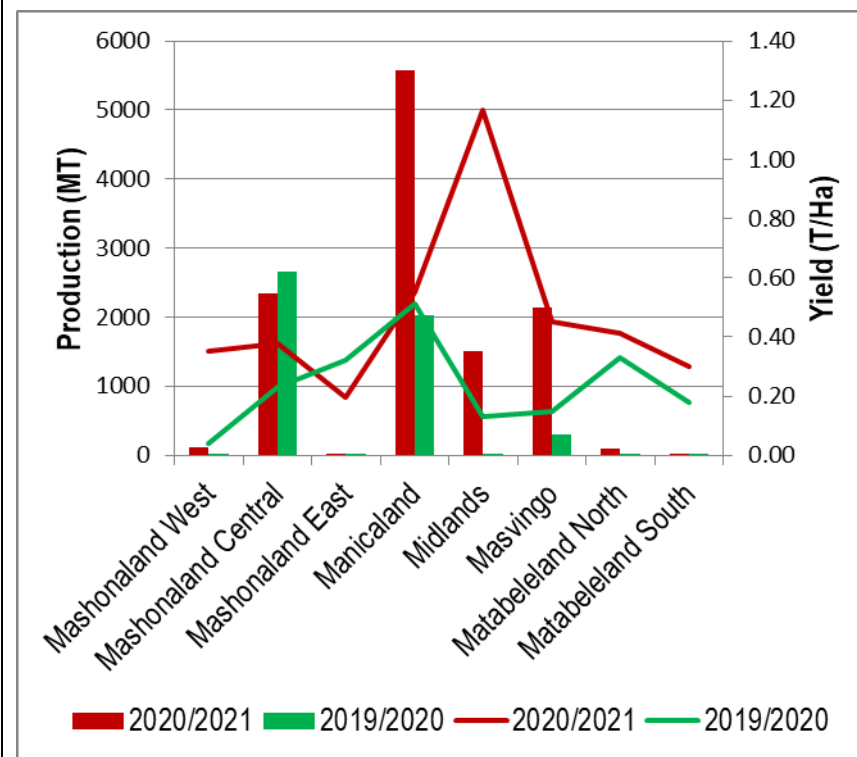
## SESAME

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 974</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>11 802</b>	<b>17 860</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>5 037</b>

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.

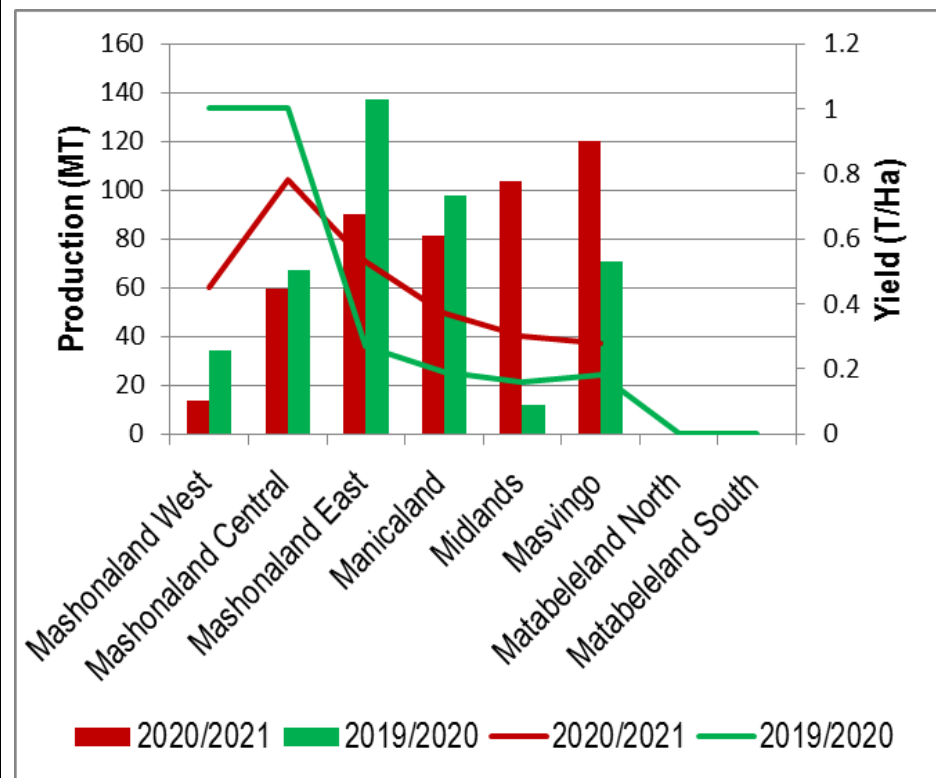
## RICE

**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
Matabeleland South	4	-		0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>418</b>

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**



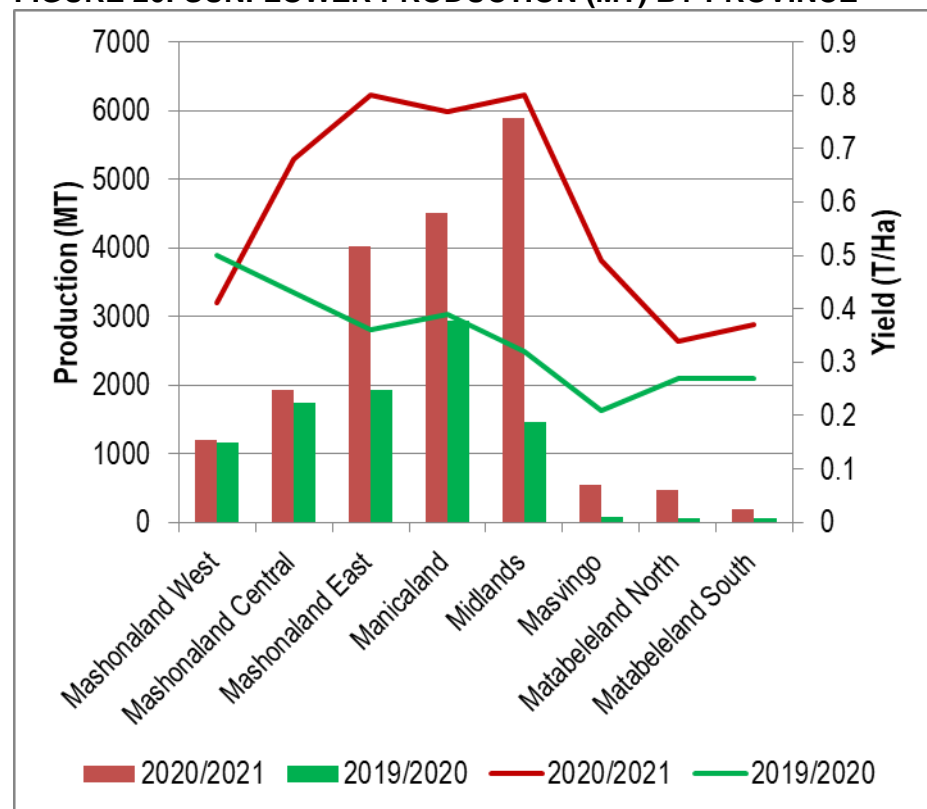
## SUNFLOWER

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 965</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>14 198</b>	<b>24 717</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>9 447</b>

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

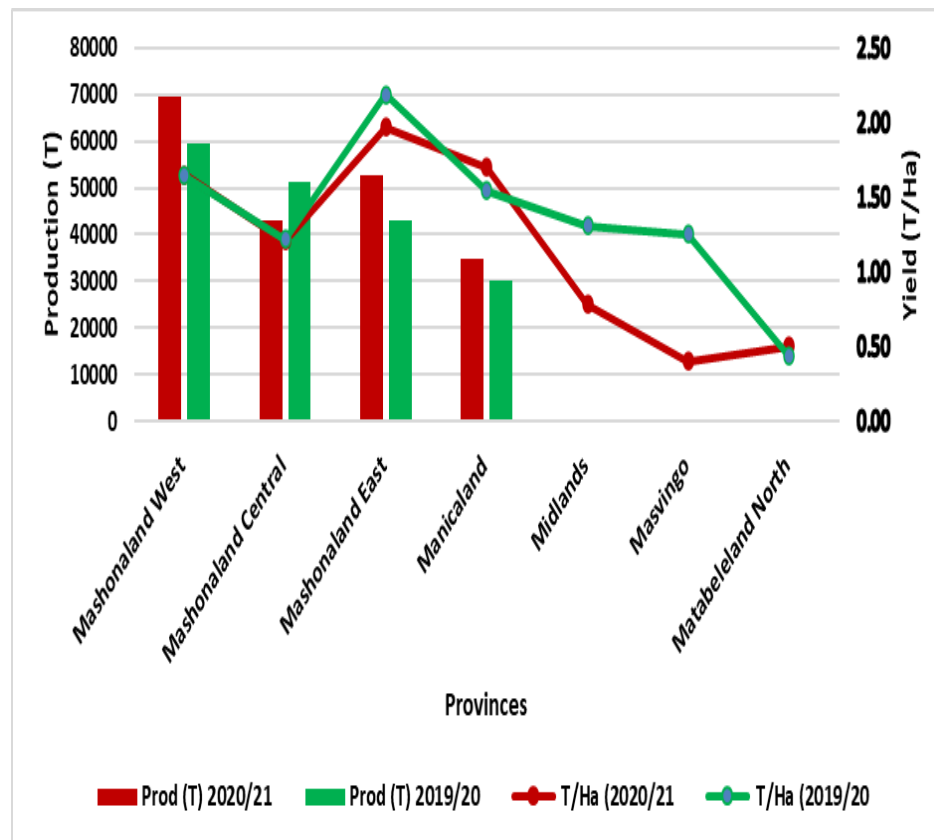
**TABLE 23: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE**

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 176</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>200 245</b>	<b>117 976</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>184 042</b>

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.

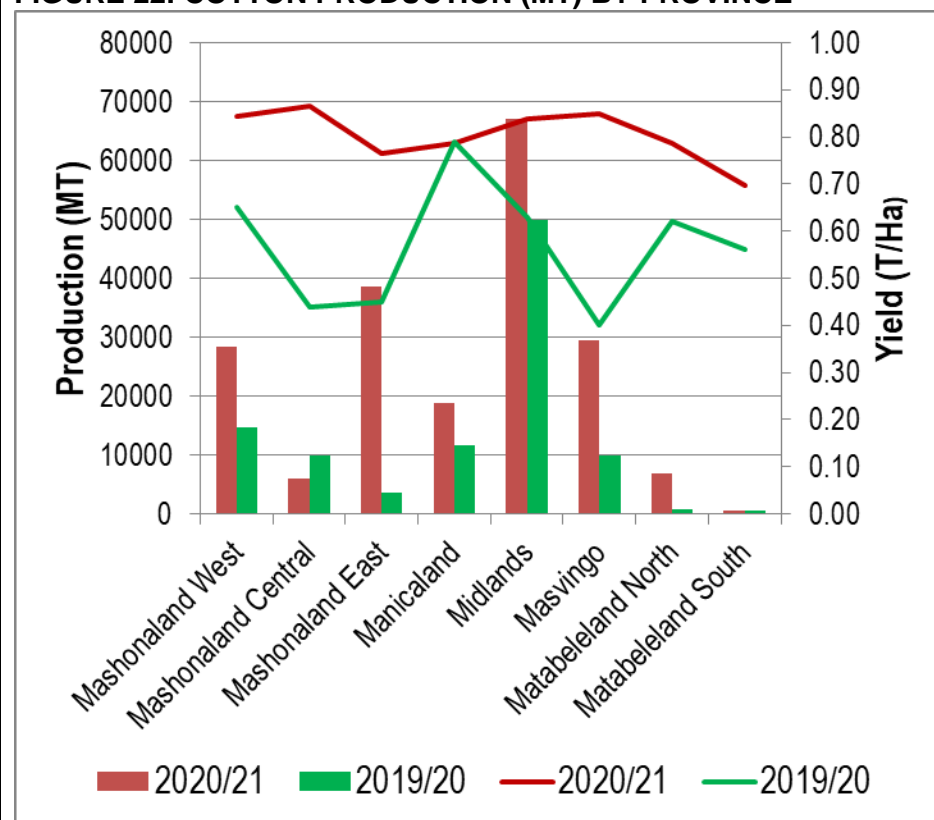
# COTTON

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 619</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>195 991</b>	<b>174 212</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>101 000</b>

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 (196 Million Kgs)** 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

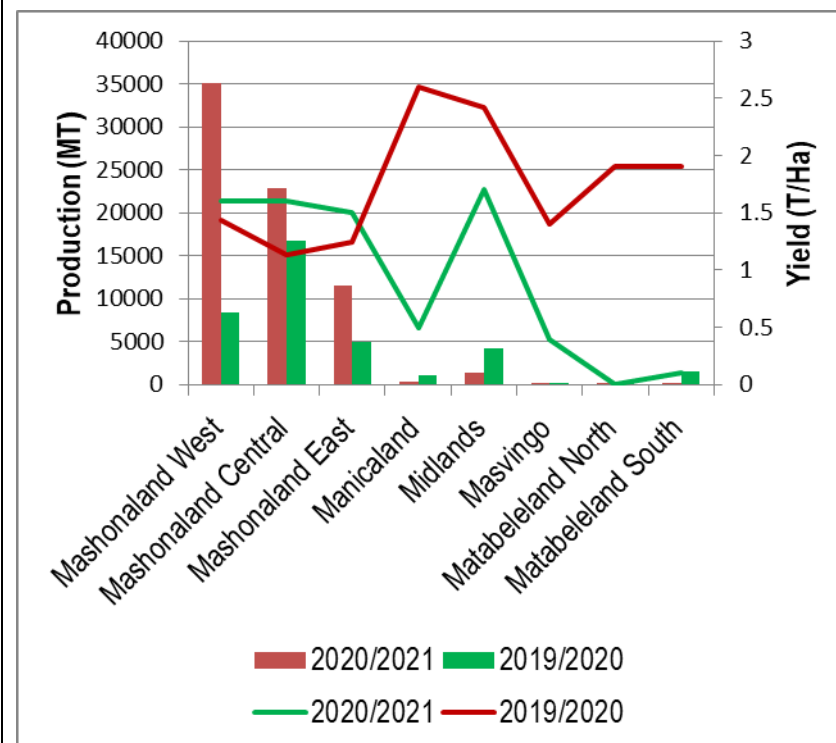
## SOYABEAN

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 158</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>71 290</b>	<b>34 700</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>47 088</b>

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

- 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 damaged by Tropical Depression Eloise in Chipinge and Chimanimani.
- There are some emerging crops such as 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 remain 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

# **LIVESTOCK**

## 5.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

### LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

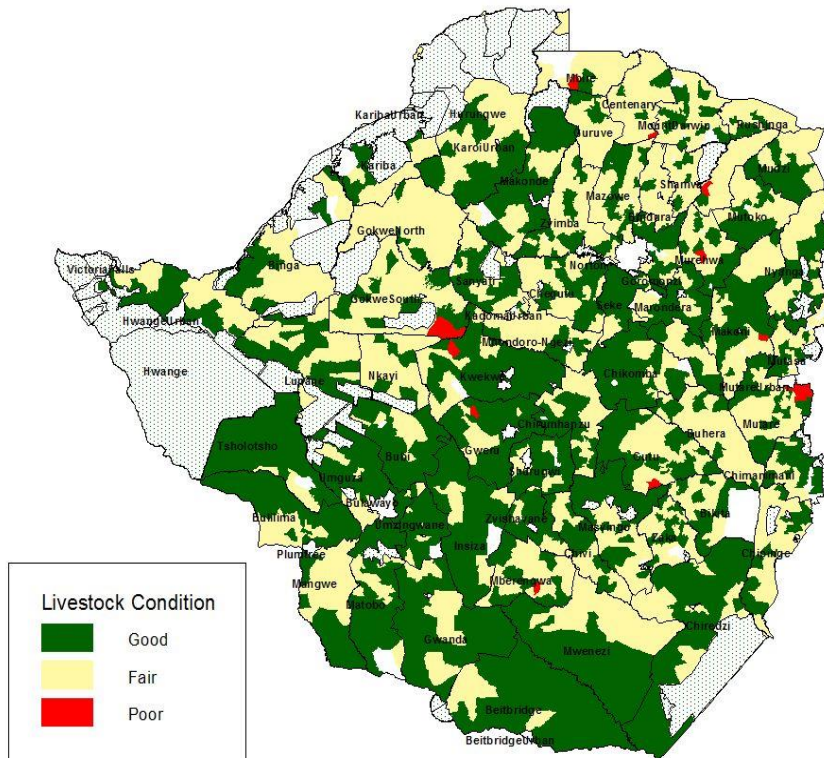
**TABLE 28: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY SPECIES BY PROVINCE**

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
<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>269 508</b>	<b>278 106</b>

- Beef cattle numbers increased from **5 443 770 cattle** in 2019 to **5 478 648** 2020/21 season. The major reasons for the increase in numbers include reduction in disease related deaths (especially Tickborne diseases) and poverty deaths, improved breeding methods, improved pastures and feed due to early rains received.

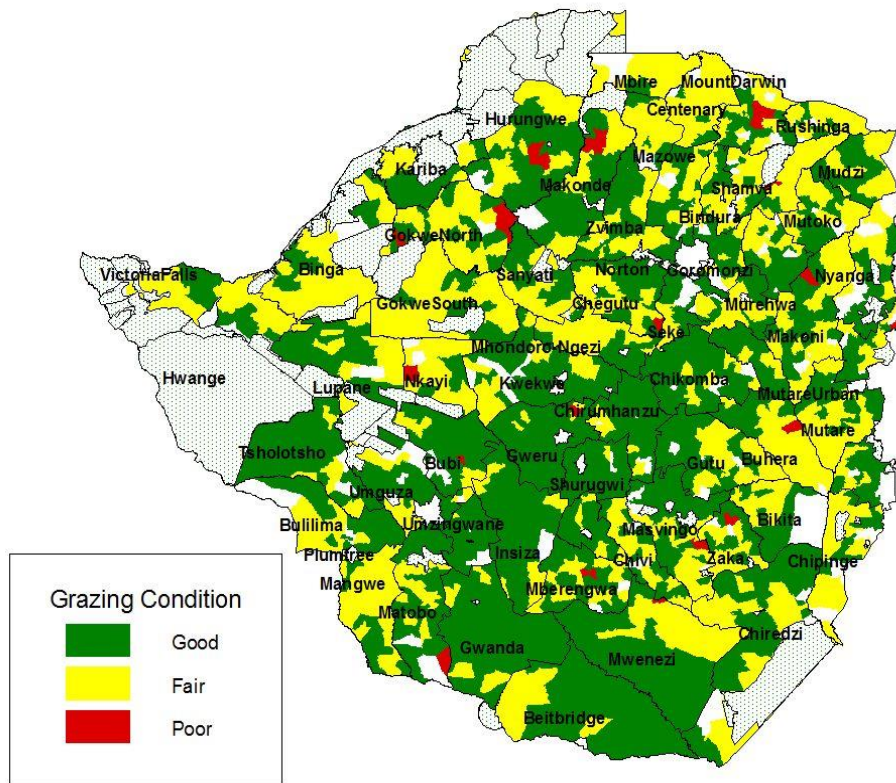
## LIVESTOCK CONDITION

FIGURE 24: LIVESTOCK CONDITION



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

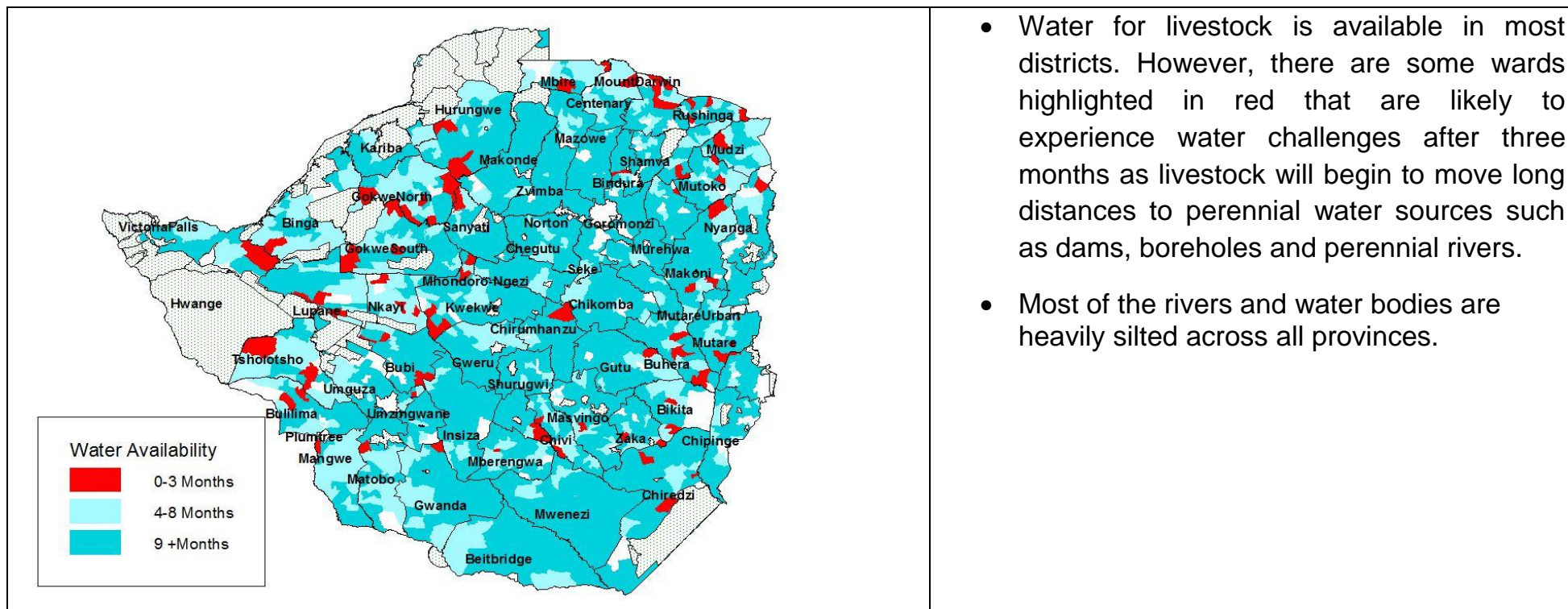
### FIGURE 25: GRAZING CONDITION



- The grazing condition is fair to good across all provinces except for some parts of Gokwe North, Zambezi valley, Nkayi and Gwanda.
- Available grazing is expected to last up to the next season in most districts. However, in the northern parts of the country specifically parts of Gokwe North, Zambezi valley, Nkayi and Gwanda are likely to have grazing challenges.
- Generally , communal areas will have shortage of grazing due to over-stocking and generally poor quality
- The poor quality is due to invaders species, bush encroachment, veld degradation and poor grass regrowth(zero reseeding)

## WATER AVAILABILITY

FIGURE 26: WATER AVAILABILITY



## BULLING RATIO

**TABLE 29: BULLING RATIOS BY FARMING SECTOR**

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

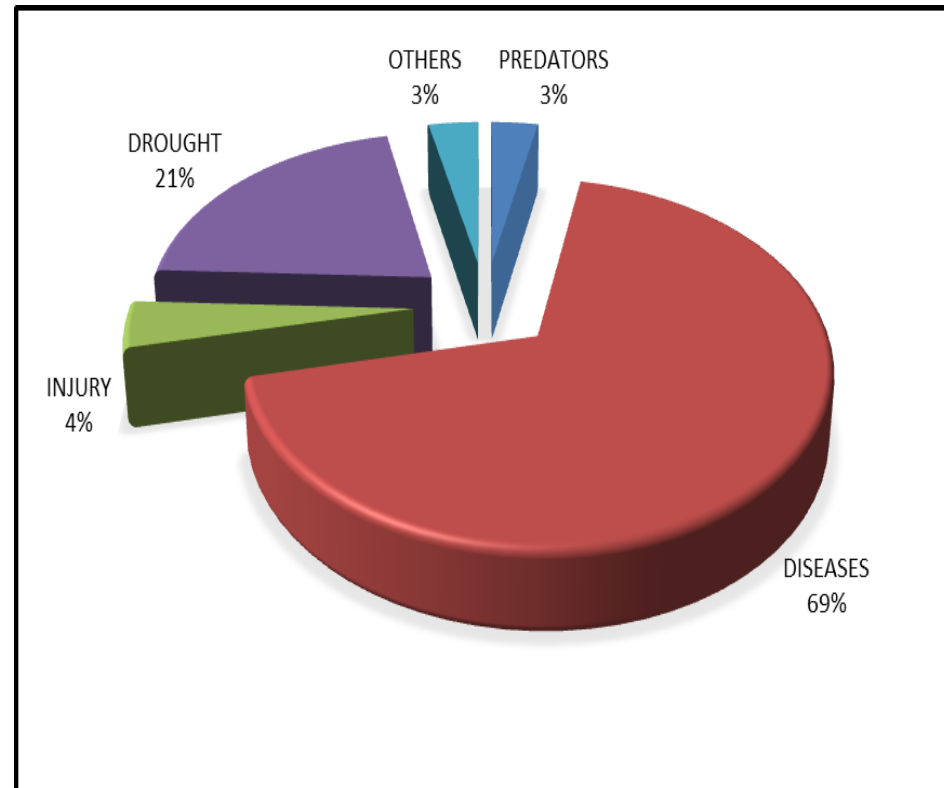
**TABLE 30: CALVING RATES BY SECTOR BY PROVINCE**

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

- The national average calving rates remain very low ranging from **39%** in 2020 to **41 %** in 2019, against a national target of above **60%**.
- The low calving rates are attributed to poor nutrition and poor quality bulls.
- Penning also presents challenges for breeding to those farmers who do not own bulls in the smallholder sector.
- Multiple use of cows as draft power affects conception
- The calving rate remains low despite the high number of bulls.
- Most dry cows are not cycling as a result of poor nutrition and multiple uses such as draft power and milking for household use.

## CATTLE MORTALITY

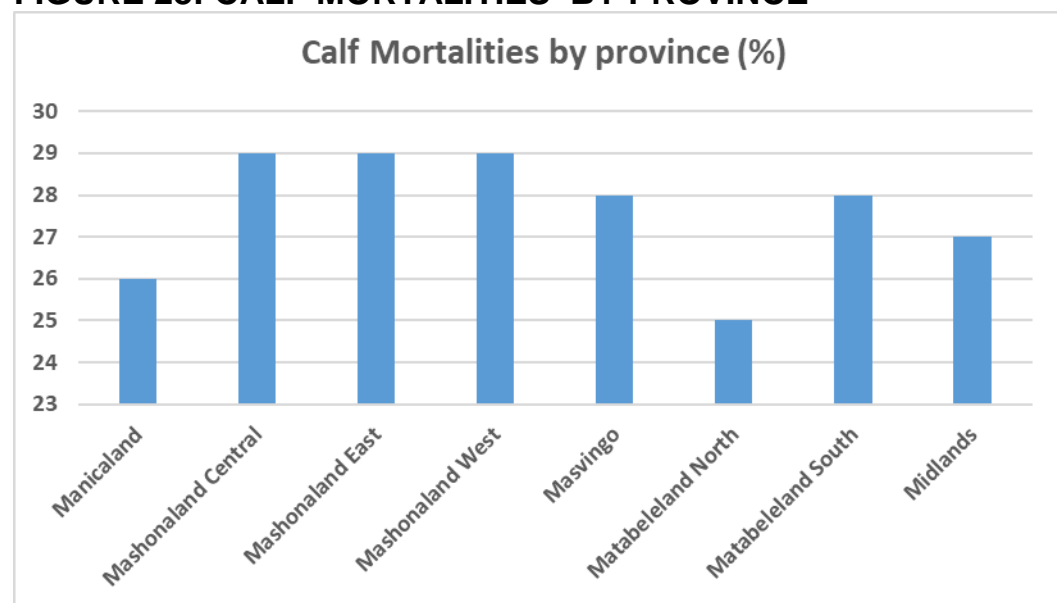
FIGURE 27 : PROPORTION OF CATTLE MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH



- 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%** 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 28: 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

## BEEF CATTLE OFFTAKE

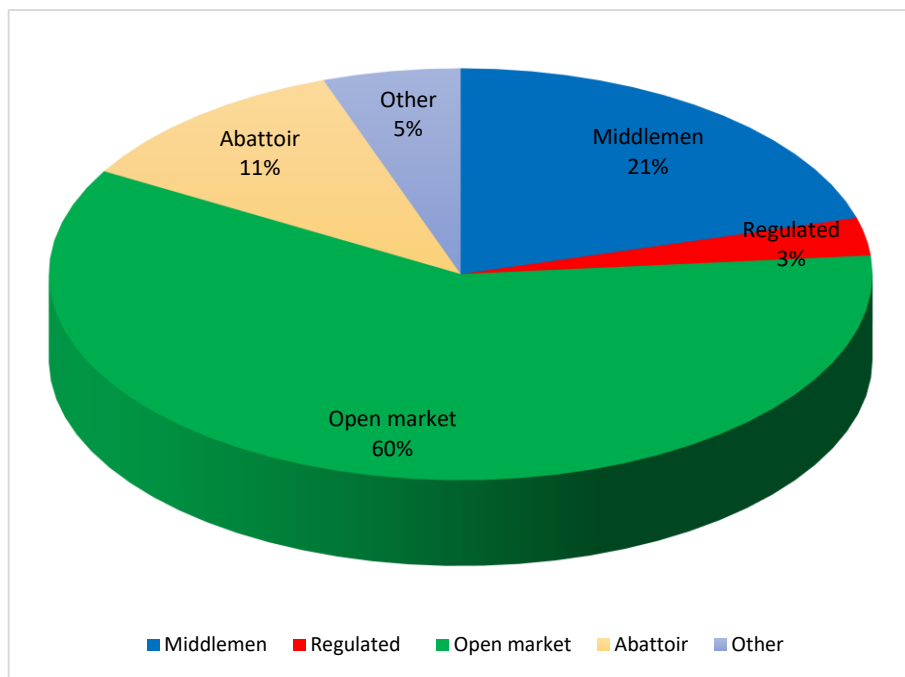
**TABLE 32 :CATTLE OFFTAKE BY FARMING SECTOR**

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
<b>National Average</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>

- National average beef cattle off-take was **6%** in 2019 and increased to 9% in 2020.
- The above increase in offtake was attributed to drought induced sales and slaughters in order to mitigate against losses and also to get money for supplementary feeding, socio-economic factors such as school fees hikes and cattle sold in hard currency
- Also they were partners advocated for value addition e.g. MC meats, encouraging farmers to pen feed
- Highest off-take of **12%** was reported in A2 sector whilst the lowest of **5%** was reported in the Communal areas against an expected **15%**.

## CATTLE MARKETING

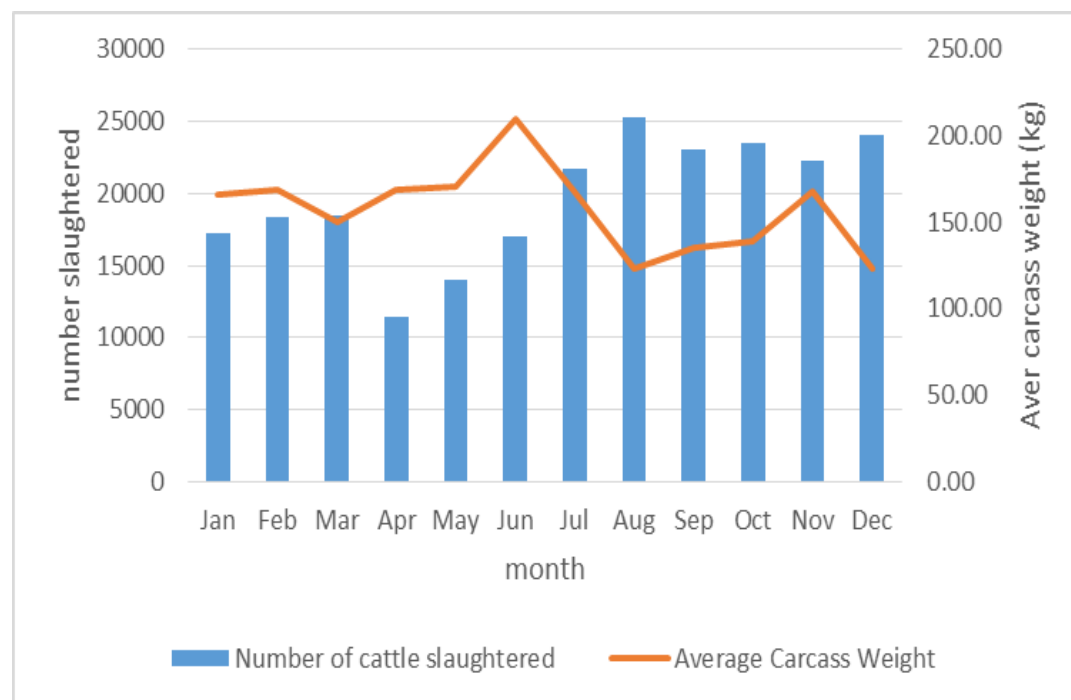
**FIGURE 29: PROPORTION OF CATTLE SALES BY MARKET TYPE**



- Most cattle were sold through the open market and middlemen which accounted for **60%** and **21%** respectively.
- Open market and middle men were the main convenient methods and less **costly**
- Regulated was low due to restricted gatherings and movements
- Most communal cattle sales were done in Masvingo and Matabeleland provinces

## BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

FIGURE 30: 2020 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS



- The **average carcass weight** remains low and ranged between **125 kgs** and **200 kgs**, against the targeted averaged **220 kgs** which reflects on the semi-commercial production systems of cattle farmers
- This can be attributed to poor nutrition and ab use of poor quality breeds (bulls)

**LIVESTOCK PRICES**

**TABLE 33: LIVESTOCK PRICES**

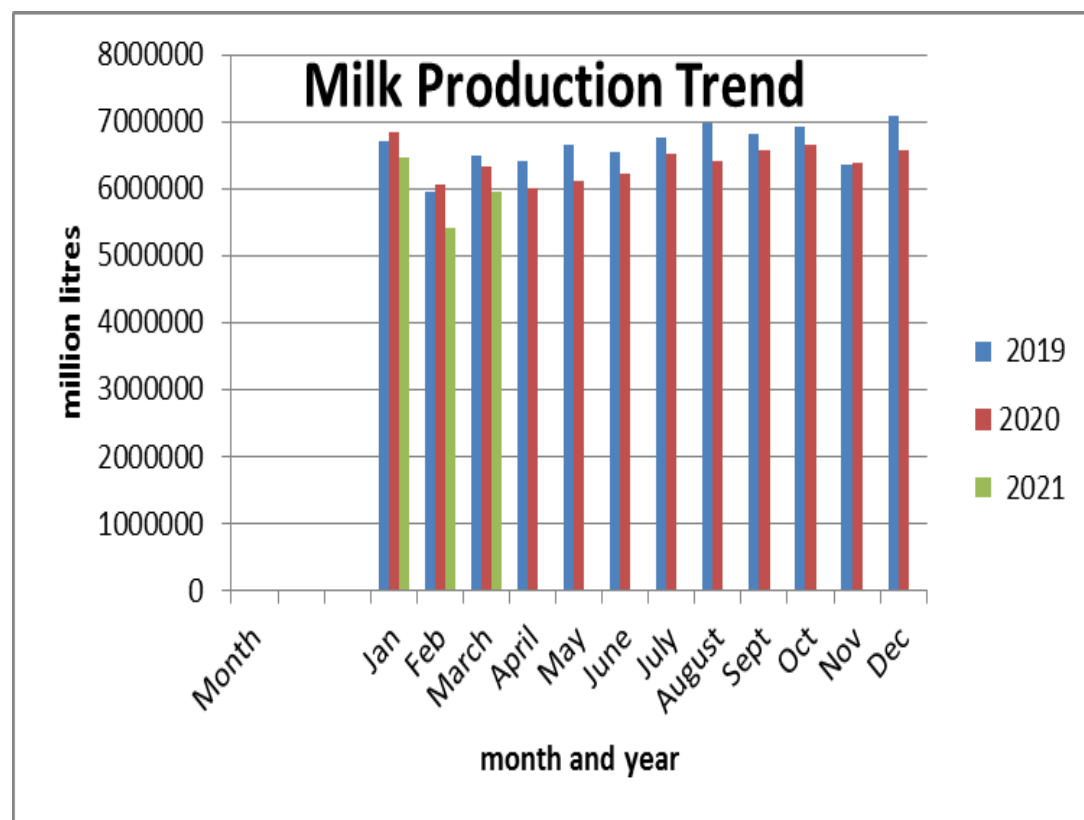
Livestock species	Price(usd)
Beef cattle	350
Dairy cattle	2000
Goats	25
Sheep	50
Poultry	5
Pigs	250

## DAIRY PRODUCTION

TABLE 33: DAIRY PRODUCTION

Month	2021	2020	2019	(% Change)
Jan	6 469 310	6 833 594	6 709 436	-5
Feb	5 423 900	6 072 670	5 955 244	-11
March	5 939 880	6 322 129	6 496 573	-6
April		6 018 454	6 408 839	
May		6 112 843	6 652 145	
June		6 209 711	6 548 104	
July		6 526 207	6 767 445	
August		6 420 324	6 973 747	
Sept		6 559 158	6 807 179	
Oct		6 666 303	6 932 868	
Nov		6 385 168	6 357 543	
Dec		6 568 593	7 085 631	
<b>Total</b>		<b>76 695 156</b>	<b>79 694 754</b>	

**FIGURE 31: MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS 2019 – 2021**

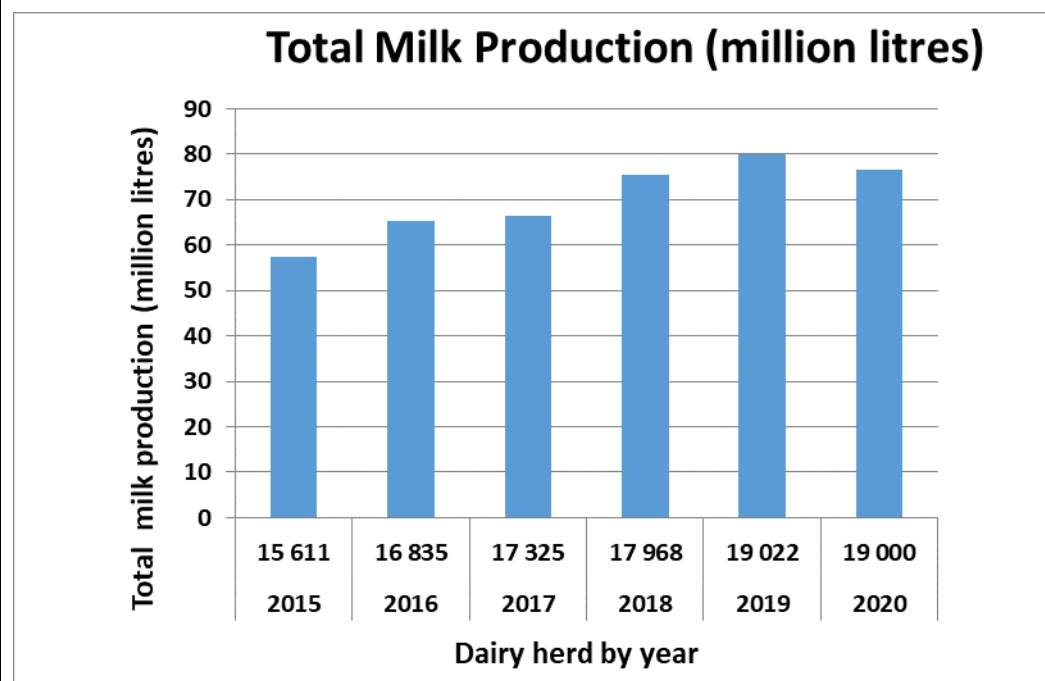


- Total milk production decreased by **5.33%**, from **6 833 594 Litres** in 2020 to **6 469 310 Litres** in 2021 for the month of January, **10.68%** from **6 072 670 Litres** and **5 423 900 Litres** 2021 for the month of February, **6.05%** from **6 322 129** to **5 939 808** for the month of March 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 **32 000**. Average production per cow per day was **13 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.

**TABLE 34: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2020 TO 2015**

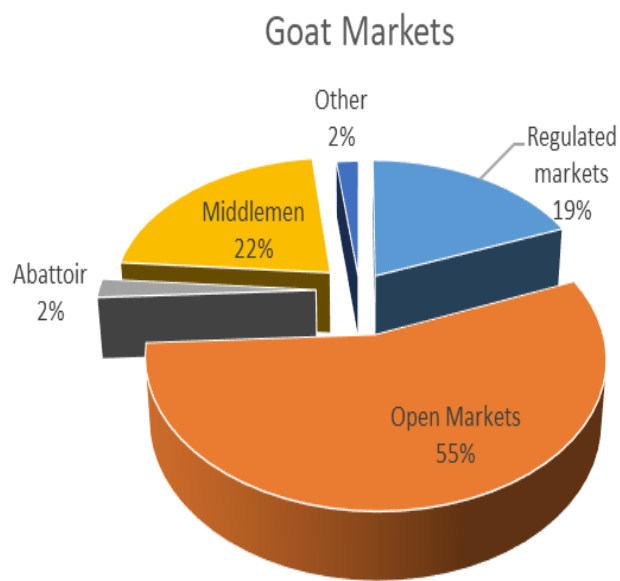
PROVINCE	MILLION LITRES
Mashonaland West	29
Mashonaland Central	29
Mashonaland East	29
Manicaland	26
Midlands	27
Masvingo	28
Matabeleland North	25
Matabeleland South	28

**FIGURE 32 : DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2020 TO 2015**

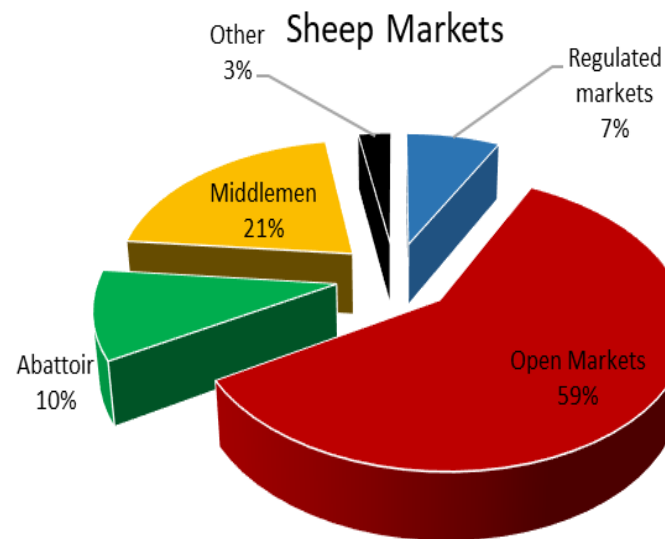


## SMALL RUMINANTS (SHEEP AND GOATS)

**FIGURE 31A:GOAT MARKETS**



**FIGURE 31B: SHEEP MARKETS**



- 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 32: MONTHLY SHEEP SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

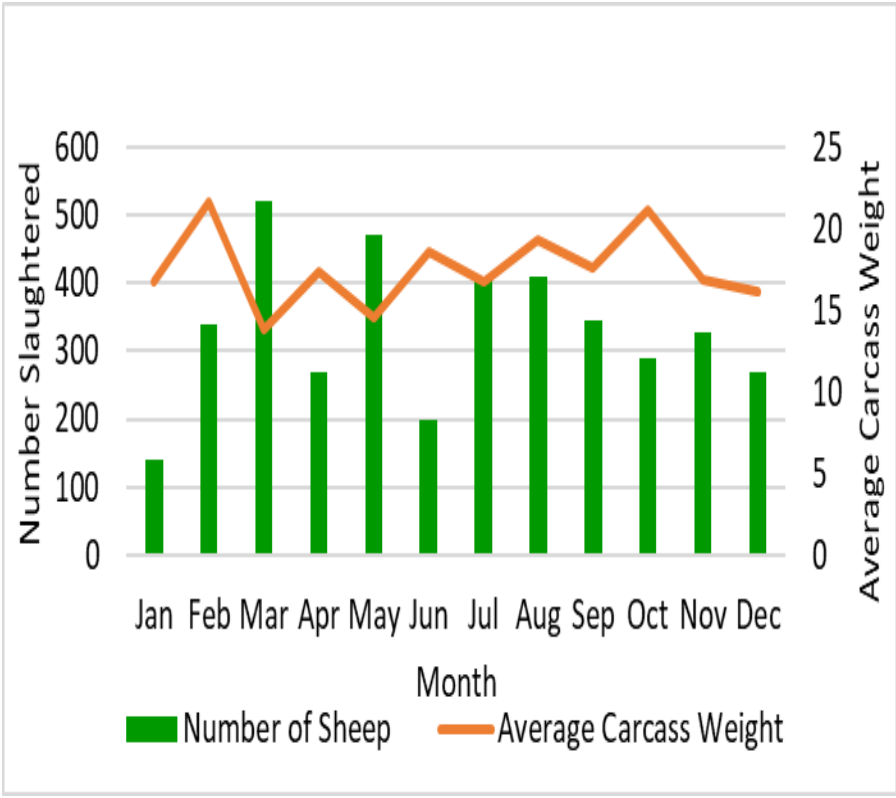
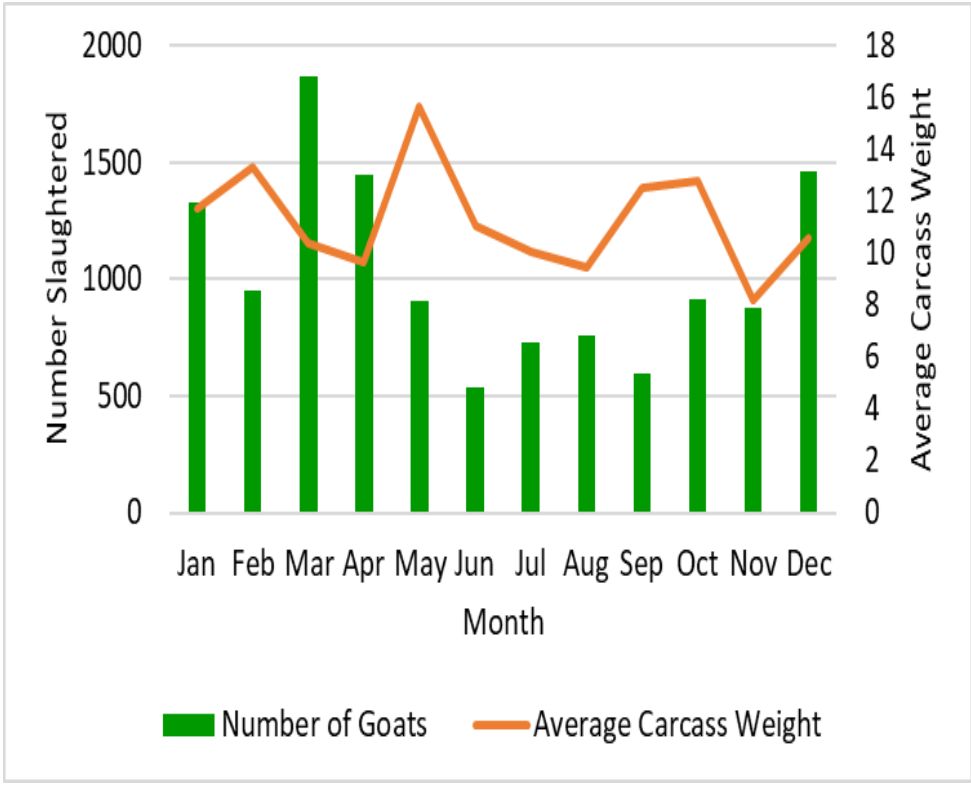
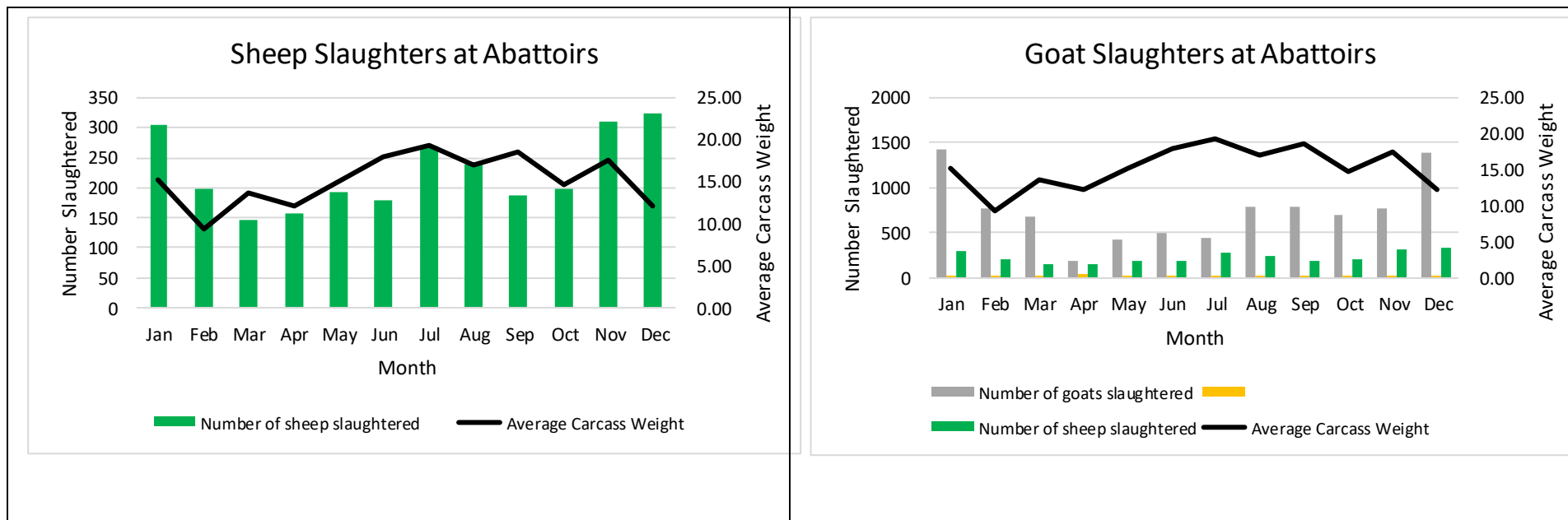


FIGURE 33: MONTHLY GOAT SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS





- 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

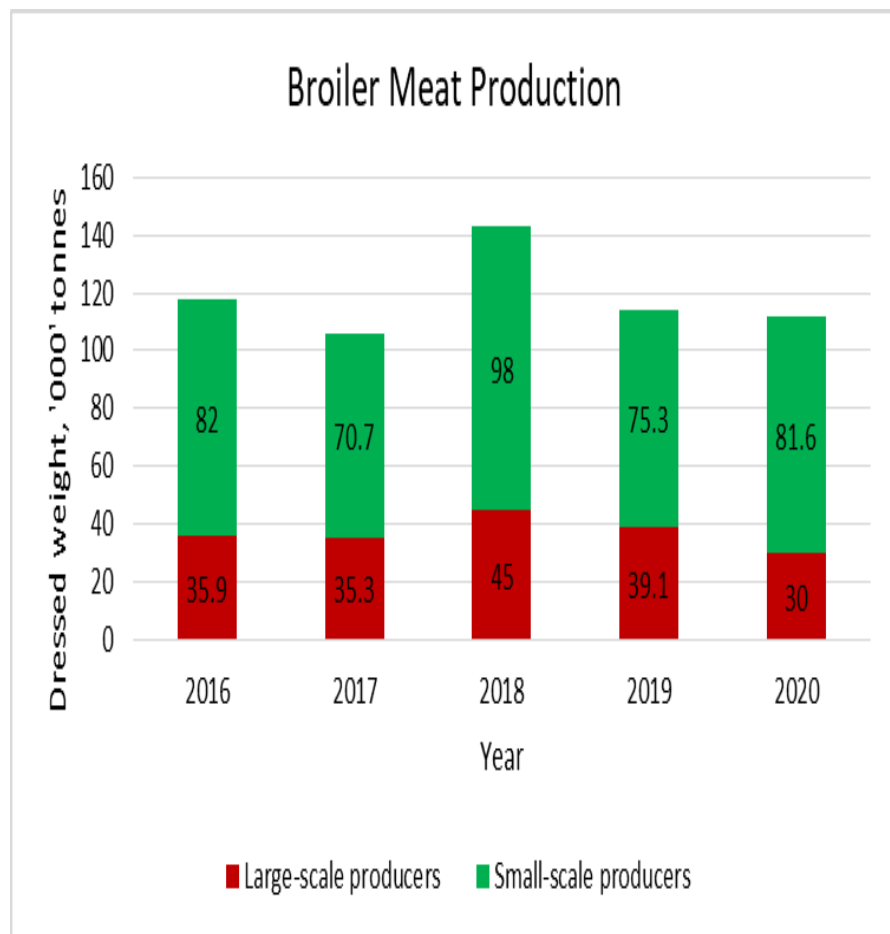
**TABLE 35: SMALL RUMINANTS (SHEEP AND GOATS)**

National	Lambing rate (%)	Kidding rate (%)
National average	66	88

Kidding and lambing rate nationally is **88%** and **66%** respectively which is lower than a national target of **120%** this may be attributed to poor nutrition, tethering and poor breeding management.

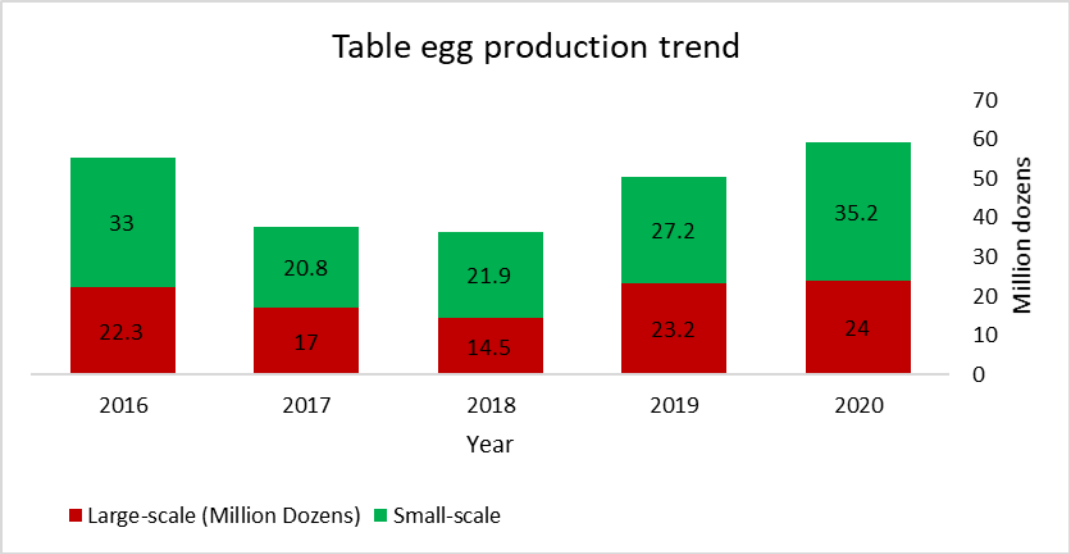
## POULTRY PRODUCTION

FIGURE 34 :BROILER PRODUCTION



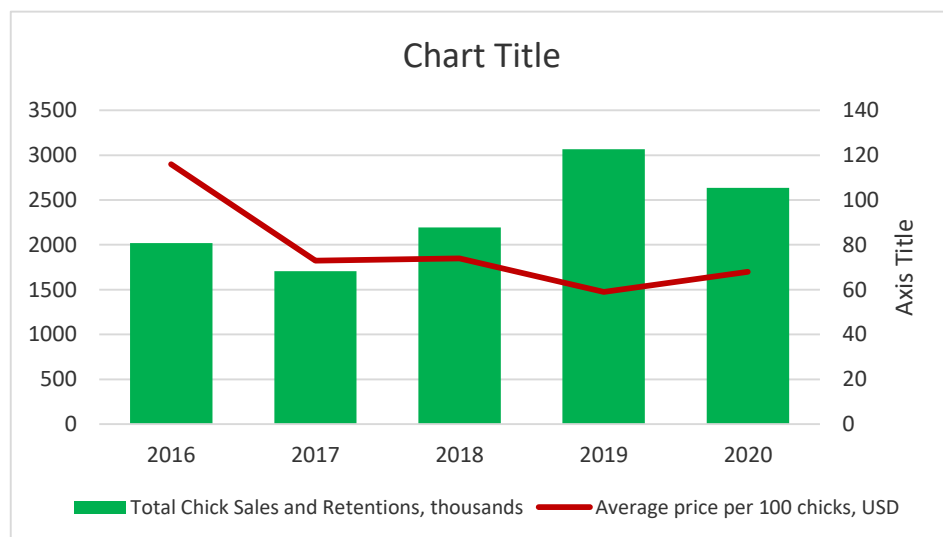
- Overall day old chick production decreased by 2.5% from 73.4 million in 2019 to 71.4 million in 2020
- Day old chick prices increased by 50% from an average of USD\$38.00 per 100 chicks in 2019 to an average of USD\$57.00 per 100 chick in 2020
- Broiler meat production decreased by 2% from 114 300 tonnes in 2019 to **111 600** tonnes in 2020
- Small-scale broiler production continued to dominated production accounting for 73% of the total broiler meat produced
- The Covid-19 pandemics 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



## 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

## PIG PRODUCTION

- The national sow herd is estimated to be **60 351** of which about **20 351** is in the commercial pig production sector
- Cumulative annual pig slaughter figures at abattoirs continues to increase from **173 694** pigs in **2018** to **178 668** pigs in **2020** which is a **11%** increase
- Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs decreased by **7.3%** from **192 747** pigs in **2019** to **178 668** pigs in **2020**

**TABLE 36: ANNUAL PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS (2016 – 2020)**

Year	Total Pigs Slaughtered
2020	178668
2019	192747
2018	173694
2017	155181
2016	167026

**FIGURE 37: ANNUAL PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS AT ABATTOIRS FROM (2016 - 2020)**



**TABLE 37: FISH PONDS**

Province	Functional fish ponds	Non-functional fish ponds	Total
Manicaland	1 424	323	1 747
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 604</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>5 104</b>

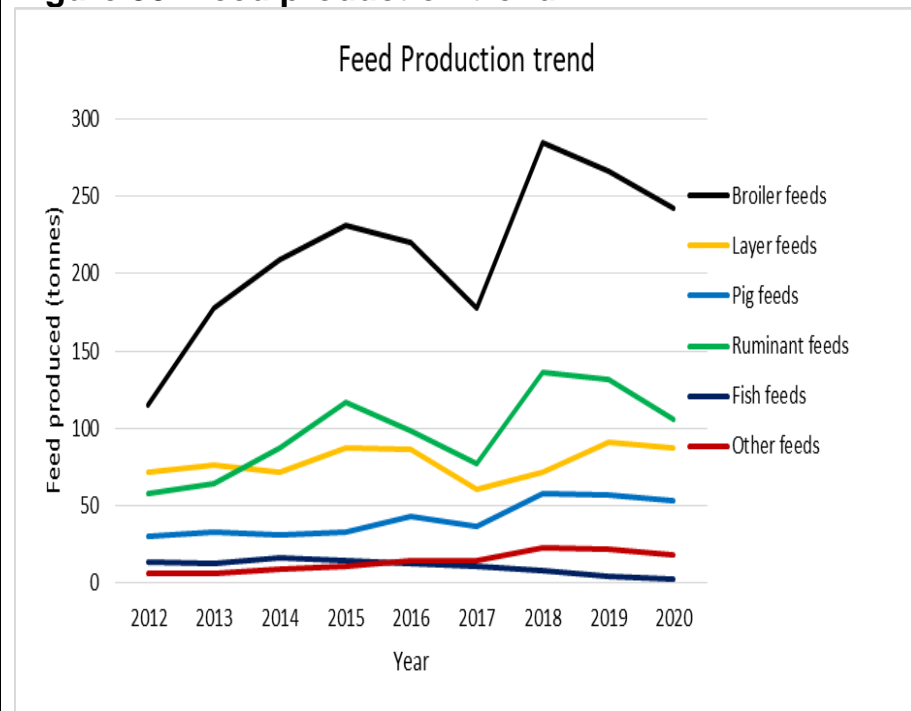
- The country has a total of **5104** fish ponds. Of these **71 %** are currently functional.
- Manicaland has the most fish ponds in the country with the least number in Matabeleland South. The challenges being the following:
  - Seasonal water sources(rivers and boreholes)
  - Poor water quality
  - Shortage of fish seed stock
  - High establishment costs
  - High feed costs

## 5.2 LIVESTOCK NUTRITION AND STOCK-FEEDS SITUATION

**TABLE 38: Total annual tonnages ('000mt) of raw materials procured and feeds produced, 2016 to 2020**

	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

**Figure 38: Feed production trend**



- Stock feeds for all species are available on the market but out of reach for most smallholder farmers
- This has affected viability of most enterprise.
- Farmers especially those into poultry and piggery have had to scale down operations.

**TABLE 39: LEGUME SEED DISTRIBUTION**

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

- The program has commenced in Matabeleland provinces however, there has been late delivery of inputs to farmers
- Some provinces has not yet received any seed

**TABLE 40: PASTURES**

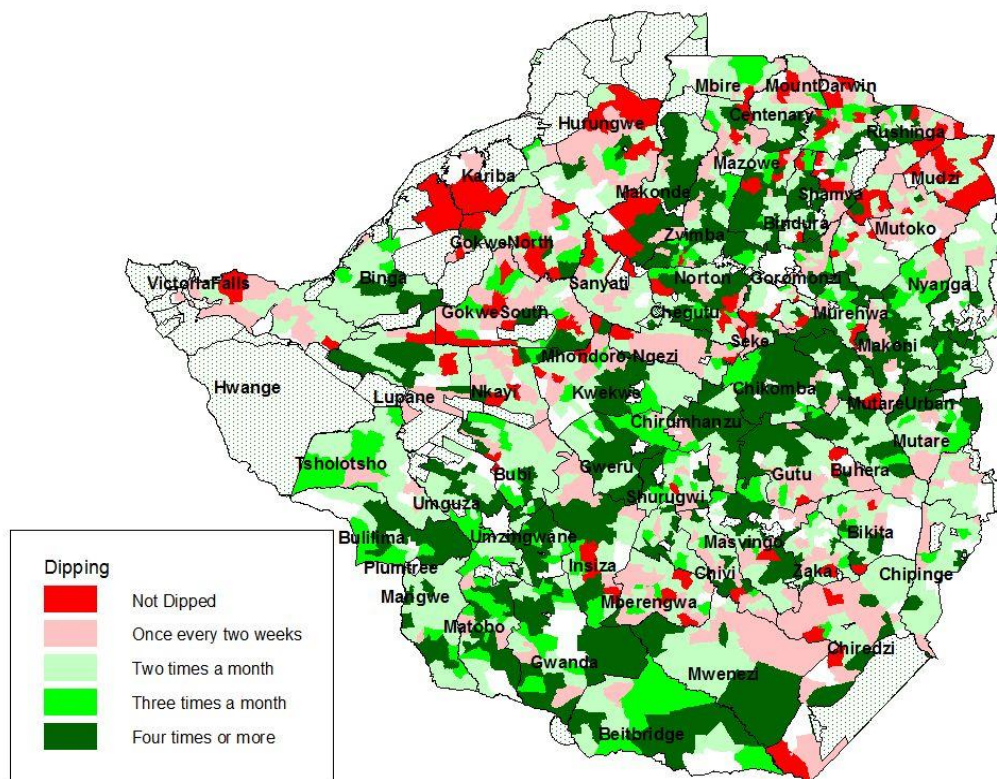
Province	Legume fodder (ha)	Pasture grass( ha)	Total (ha)
Mashonaland west	108	2 489	2 597
Mashonaland East	14	118	131
Mashonaland Central	1	12	13
Masvingo	119	695	882
Manicaland	186	224	410
Matabeleland North	194	21	215
Matabeleland South	259	80	339
Midlands	121	75	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>3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

- There is production more of grass pasture than legume, however legume pastures are more in communal areas as a protein supplementation for dry season feeding while grass pastures are mostly in dairy farms.
- Farmers are encouraged to establish their pastures with different grass species including Katambora, Star grass.
- For the legume demonstration plots, legume species planted are Velvet beans, Lab-Lab. Some are individually initiatives, government and NGO supported.

### 5.3 DIPPING AND TICKBORNE DISEASES

## CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION

### FIGURE 39: CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION



- Dipping has improved from **2020** to **2021** as acaricide supply has increased.
- Generally dipping is ongoing in most parts of the country though inadequate.
- The availability of water for dipping also contributed to the improvement in dipping. This has also been improved due to the government`s tick grease blitz program
- Development partners under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (UNDP) and LFSP (FAO) have committed to supply acaricides for **6** months covering **18** districts across the country.

## TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION

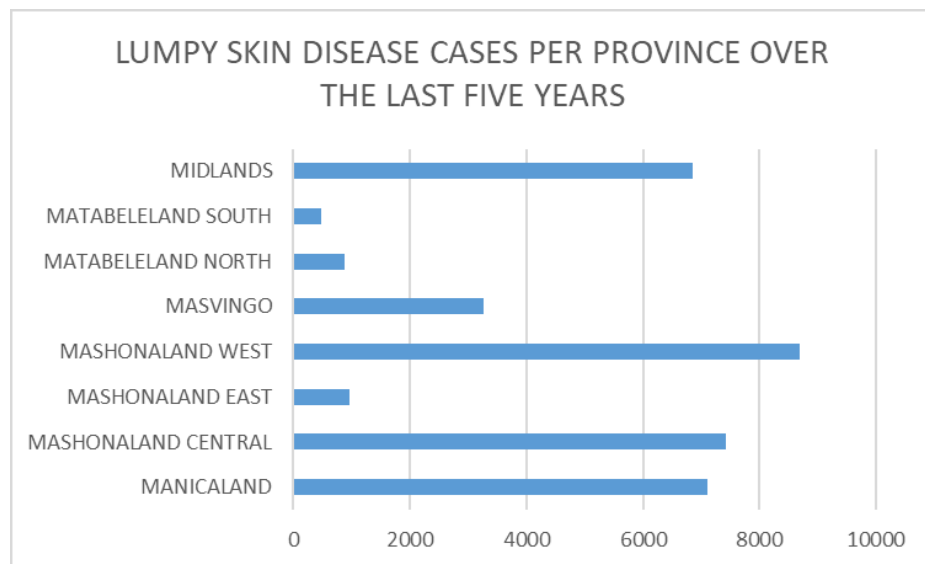
**TABLE 41: TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION**

PROVINCE	TOTAL DELIVERED TO GMB(KG)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (KG)	BALANCE(KG)	DISTRIBUTION %
Masvingo	124 808	100 364	24 444	80
Manicaland	105 433	105 354	79	99.9
Midlands	86 593	49 536	37 030	57
Matabeleland North	81 138	55 168	25 970	68
Mash East	77 768	33 029	44 739	43
Mash west	75 778	68 287	7 491	90
Mash central	74 358	52 647	21 711	71
Mat south	44 650	13 672	30 978	316
<b>Total</b>	<b>670 526</b>	<b>478 084</b>	<b>192 442</b>	<b>71</b>

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

## TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCE

**FIGURE 40: THEILERIOSIS OUTBREAKS**



- 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.

- The disease is reported throughout the country. Most cases are reported between February and June, 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 than those in the drier areas.
- The disease is most prevalent during rainy season as it is transmitted by biting flies. This rainy season **2020/2021** experienced a major spike in lumpy skin disease cases. This can be attributed to the abundance of the vectors due to 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.

## FUNCTIONAL AND NON- FUNCTIONAL DIP TANKS

TABLE 42: FUNCTIONAL AND NON- FUNCTIONAL DIP TANKS

Province	Functional	Dip tanks Require Minor Repairs	Non-Functional
Manicaland	540	219	2
Mashonaland Central	422	346	9
Mashonaland East	469	272	4
Mashonaland West	427	342	9
Matabeleland North	385	190	11
Matabeleland South	398	212	3
Midlands	538	416	6
Masvingo	658	492	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 837</b>	<b>2 489</b>	<b>46</b>

- Of the **3 837** functional dip **2 489** dip tanks required minor maintenance ranging from rehabilitation of races, holding pens, side tanks roofs and minor cracks on the dip tanks
- The **46 non-functional dips tanks** have major leakages which has reduced their water holding capacity
- Development partners assisted in the rehabilitation of **238 dip tanks** across the country

## DIP TANKS WITH PERENNIAL WATER CHALLENGES

**TABLE 43: DIP TANKS WITH PERENNIAL WATER CHALLENGES**

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

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

## 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Upscale and increase support for Climate-proofing technologies such as Pfumvudza/ Intwasa and water harvesting.
- 6.2 Mobilize resources to mop up all excess grain from farmers by setting up satellite depots and mobile buying facilities.
- 6.3 Capacitate GMB to purchase, pay on time and adequately and efficiently store the procured grain.
- 6.4 Support the provision of improved grain storage structures. Metal silos and hermetic grain bags to ensure minimal post-harvest losses.
- 6.5 There is need for awareness campaigns on the marketing modalities and procedures put in place by GMB for the **2020/2021** season.
- 6.6 Facilitate the local manufacturing and acquisition of post-production processing implements such as shellers, dehullers and dryers especially for traditional grains.
- 6.7 Promote value addition at farmer level by supporting farmers with machinery for different products such as peanut butter, cooking oil, popcorn and mealie meal.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 Timely availability of some inputs contributed to increased yields this season. There is need to urgently capacitate local fertiliser industry to ensure timely availability of inputs.
- 6.10 Promote improved genetic material for profitable livestock production to meet market requirements.
- 6.11 There is need for speeding up hay cutting and bailing before the peak of the fire season.

6.12 There is need for rehabilitation of dip tanks and watering points around them.

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