



**Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and
Rural Development**



**Crop, Livestock and Fisheries
Assessment Report (Pre-harvest)**

CLAFA-1

2022/23 Summer Season



ZIMBABWE

FIRST ROUND OF CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT

(CLAFA 1)

2022/2023 SUMMER SEASON

22 February 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment was undertaken on the backdrop of the judicious implementation of interventions to under-girdle the transformation of the agriculture sector through the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy (AFSTS) and the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1).
2. The 2022/2023 season was marked by a normal start to the season in the northern and central parts of the country unlike the 2021/2022 season. The southern parts of the country, Matabeleland South and southern parts of Masvingo, experienced an uneven start to the season which was followed by an uneven spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall. However, the rainfall situation improved in January 2023 particularly across the northern parts of the country.
3. While incessant rains were received in most parts of the country during the month of January, some parts of Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces generally remained dry with very little rainfall and planting activity.
4. Inputs supply for the 2022/2023 agricultural season was anchored on four major programs: (1) Presidential Input Support Scheme, (2) National Enhanced Agricultural Productivity Scheme, (3) Contract farming schemes by private sector agro-value chain players and, (4) Self Financing.
5. The Presidential Input Scheme targeted vulnerable smallholder farmers under the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme, while the National Enhanced Agriculture Productivity Scheme (NEAPS) provided support for large-scale farmers.
6. Compared to the 2022/2021 season the distribution of Presidential scheme inputs has largely been timely. In particular, basal fertilizers and seed were distributed in time. Top dressing fertilizers were still being distributed at the time of publication of this report.
7. Area planted to maize increased slightly by **3%** from **1 903 668 ha** in 2021/22 season to **1 962 575 ha** in 2022/23. Of the **1 962 575 ha** under maize, **49%** had been planted by end of November 2022, **42%** was planted in December 2022 and **9%** was planted in January 2023. The highest area ever planted to maize was **2 096 034 ha** achieved in season 2010/2011 season.

TABLE 1: CROP AREA (HA) PLANTED TO DATE

Crop	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	% Change from the previous season
Maize	1 962 575	1 903 668	1 951 848	3
Sorghum	319 759	344 882	364 889	-7
Pearl Millet	180 661	157 634	216 389	15
Finger Millet	33 208	21 242	24 962	56
Groundnuts	331 262	261 758	250 088	27
Soyabean	55 944	51 488	46 158	9
Sugar bean	61 718	57 453	35 322	7
Sunflower	140 940	45 586	26 965	209
Bambara nuts	131 421	120 203	83 342	9
African peas	83 410	79 685	83 149	5
Sweet potato	32 353	27 860	45 513	16
Rice	1 227	3 913	1 302	-69
Paprika	1 615	885	0	82
Sesame	27 537	17 452	22 974	58
Cotton	178 863	182 559	239 619	-2
Tobacco	131 656	110 770	125 176	19
Total	3 674 149	3 387 038	3 517 696	8

HORTICULTURE

1. There is a general increase in area planted for most horticultural crops in the 2022/2023 agricultural season.
2. The area under Blueberry increased by **54%** from **328 ha** in the 2021/2022 season to **506 ha** in the 2022/2023 season.
3. Sugarcane recorded a **7%** increase in area planted from **74 684 ha** in the 2021/2022 season to **79 722 ha** in the current season.

4. Area under tea area decreased by **5%** from **5 951 ha** in the 2022/2023 season to **5 662 ha** in the 2021/2022 season.
5. Area under Irish Potato increased by **3%** from **23 241 ha** to **23 982 ha** in the current agricultural season.

TABLE 2: HORTICULTURAL CROP AREA (HA)

CROP	AREA		
	2022/23	2021/22	% Change
Tea	5 662	5 951	-5
Coffee	685	681	0.6
Orange	4 174	4 124	1
Lemon	1 706	1 691	1
Banana	8 042	7 921	1.5
Apples	217	214	1.4
Peaches and Nectarines	351	347	1.2
Macadamia	9 804	9 720	0.9
Avocado	2 304	2 294	0.4
Mango	4 964	4 957	0.1
Pecan Nut	762	748	1.9
Blueberry	506	328	54
Sugar cane	79 722	74 684	6.7
Total	118 899	113 660	4.6

6. The number of village nutrition gardens currently stands at **7 091**, covering an area of **6 277.8 ha**, with **80%** of the gardens being functional, with an area of **5 022 ha** currently under production.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

1. Grazing condition and availability was generally fair to good at the time of assessment due to good rains received across the country. Livestock condition

was generally good for all ruminant species across all farming sectors and this is attributed to improved grazing condition and grazing availability

2. Water for livestock was adequate and the trekking distance to drinking water source was less than one kilometre
3. The national beef cattle herd grew by **2%** from **5 509 983** in 2021 to **5 642 400** in 2022.
4. The national dairy herd increased by **11.3%** from **47 825** to **53 250** whilst the milking herd grew to **35 100** cows in 2022 from **31 524** in 2021.
5. The Second Round of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment analyses for livestock production and productivity indicators includes:
 - a. Bulling ratios/buck-does ratios
 - b. Calving/kidding/lambing rates
 - c. Offtake for beef cattle sheep and goats
 - d. Daily milk production and productivity and
 - e. Poultry production and productivity

TABLE 3: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock Class	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Beef cattle	5 509 983	5 642 400	2
Dairy cattle	47 825	53 250	11.3
Goats	4 259 176	4 891 787	15
Sheep	710 226	728 245	3
Pigs	314 335	339 644	8
Total	10 841 545	11 655 326	8

6. Dipping was reported to be adequate in **67%** of the 1 562 rural wards whilst **37%** was reportedly inadequate at the time of assessment.
7. A total of **1 979** farmers benefited from forage input packs under the Presidential Silage programme for the smallholder dairy farming sector.
8. A total of **766 334** stockowners benefited from the tick grease blitz programme phase 2 in 2022. **1 301 776** kilograms of tick grease were distributed across the country.

9. A total of **4 149** goats have been distributed to farmers in various provinces under the Presidential Goat Scheme
10. A total of **422 950** four-week-old indigenous chicks have been distributed under the Presidential Rural Poultry Scheme

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

1. Kapenta production increased from **5 333** tonnes in 2020 to **5 950** in 2021
2. The total number of fishponds increased by **29%** from **5 634** in 2022 to **7 247** fishponds in 2023.
3. A total of **16 293 204** fingerlings were produced in 2022.
4. Breams are the most farmed fish species at **90%**, followed by Trout at **7%** and Catfish **3%**. Nile Tilapia production decreased by **14%** from **5 803 tonnes** in 2021 to **4 948 tonnes** in 2022.
5. Trout production decreased by **20%** from **44 tonnes** in 2021 to **35 tonnes** in 2022
6. Catfish production increased by **22%** from **46 tonnes** in 2021 to **56 tonnes** in 2022

TABLE 4: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (MT)

Fish Species	2022	2021	% Change
Nile tilapia	4 949	5 803	-15
Red breasted bream	9	8	22
African catfish	56	46	22
Rainbow trout	35	44	-20
Total	5 049	5 901	-14

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0 MANTRA

The above production levels were attained using a programmatic approach and the Ministry broadened and deepened efforts to transform agriculture at both scale and at pace. The most insightful and impactful Presidential Schemes were grounded under the banner of 'Rural Development 8.0. Rural Development 8.0 is a collective of outcome-based and impact-oriented country wide interventions as follows:

1. Presidential Climate-Proofed Input Scheme
2. Presidential Cotton Scheme
3. Presidential Rural Development Programme
4. Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme
5. Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme
6. Presidential Poultry Scheme
7. Presidential Goat Scheme and
8. Vision 2030 Accelerator Model (V30 Accelerator)

These Presidential interventions accelerated the rural development thrust and the implementation of various programmes as we journey towards vision 2030.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development annually conducts four national Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessments. These are (a) The First Round, (b) the Second Round, (c) post-harvest assessments for crops, livestock and fisheries and (d) the Winter wheat assessment.
- 1.2 For the 2022/23 season, field staff carried out the first round of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment with intensive data collection undertaken from the 20th of January to the 6th of February 2023.
- 1.3 The verification exercise by provincial and district teams were done from the 1st to the 6th of February, 2023.
- 1.4 The main objectives of the Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment 1 were:
 - To ascertain the areas planted under major crops and determine the factors that influenced the planted area.
 - To assess the availability, accessibility, and usage of both crop and livestock production inputs.
 - To assess rainfall season quality, i.e., the start of the season, temporal and spatial rainfall distribution, and occurrence of extreme events, affecting crop growth stages and condition.
 - To assess grazing and livestock condition, water supply, disease prevalence and control
 - To assess fisheries and aquatic resources production
 - To assess overall prospects for the season (early warning).
 - To assess the implementation progress of Rural Development program.

2. METHODOLOGY

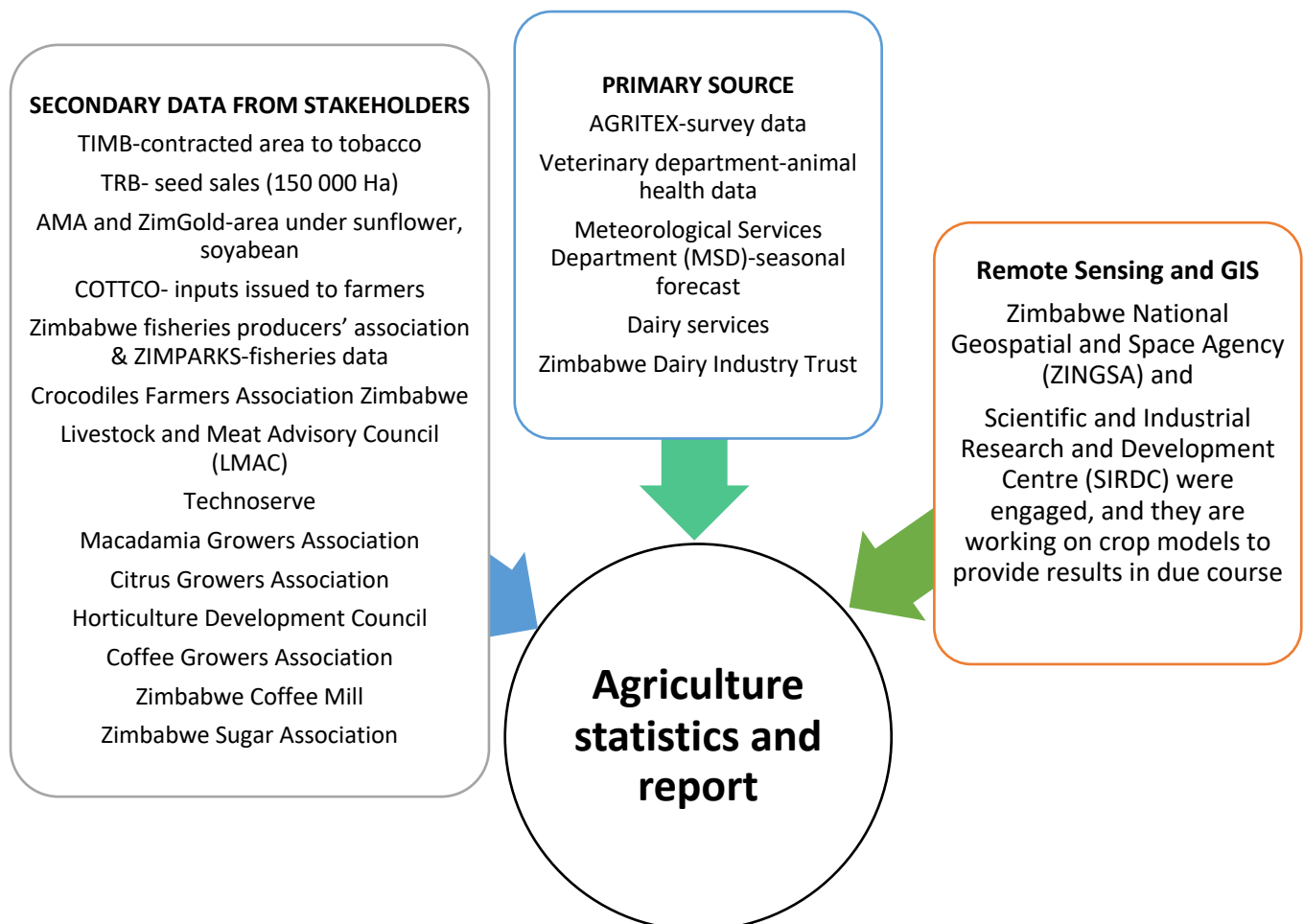
- 2.1 The Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment was undertaken using a three-pronged multi-stakeholder triangulated approach for data collection, collation and report writing.
- 2.2 The following methods were used:

2.2.1 Traditional survey method

2.2.2 Satellite data using remote sensing tools

2.2.3 Stakeholder reports and consultations

SUMMARY OF THE METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION



TRADITIONAL SURVEY METHOD

- 2.3 The process included the traditional farm visits for farmer and key informant interviews as well as monitoring the crop performance via satellite imaging
- 2.4 Agriculture production data was collected from all of Zimbabwe's agricultural wards (1 562).
- 2.5 A census was carried out on all large-scale commercial farmers and irrigation schemes.
- 2.6 From A1, A2, small-scale commercial farmers, old resettlement, communal area (CA) and peri-urban farmers, stratified random sampling of 30 farmers per agriculture sector was done in all wards in Zimbabwe.
- 2.7 An open data kit system was used to collect data from farmers.
- 2.8 A total of 58 000 farmers were interviewed and presented spatially (Figure 1).
- 2.9 Total area planted to crops was derived after extrapolating systematically sampled farmers.

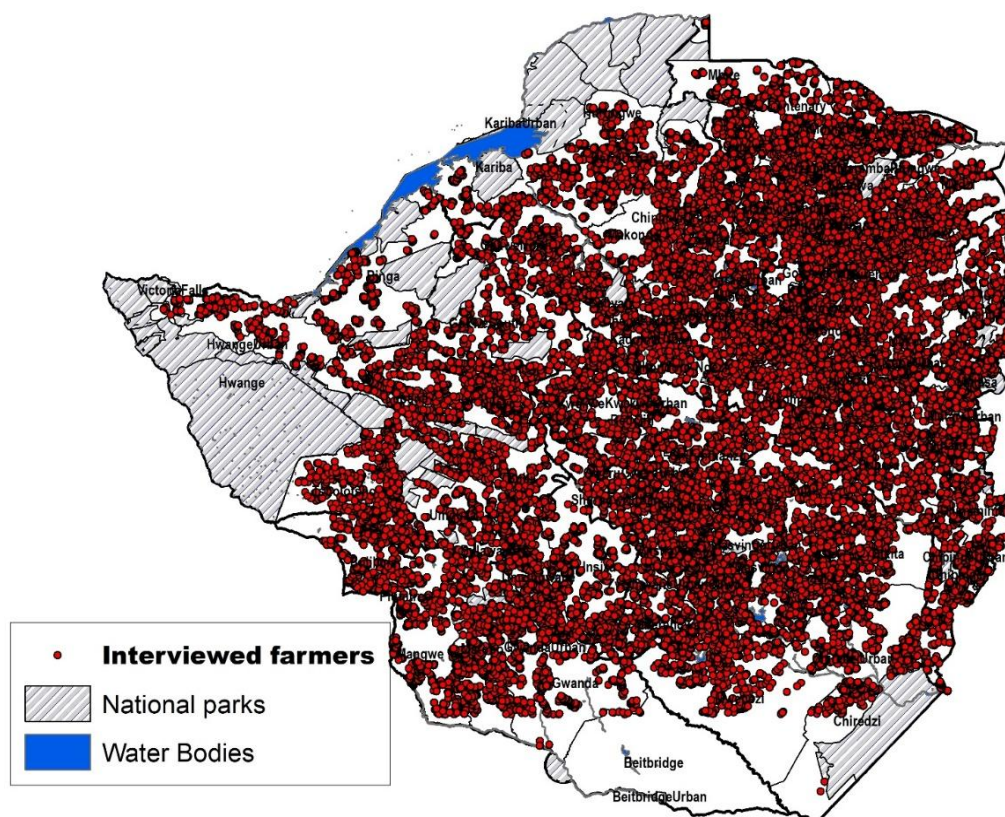


FIGURE 1: GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) LOCATION OF INTERVIEWED FARMERS

SATELLITE DATA USING REMOTE SENSING TOOLS

Engagements were done with stakeholders including ZINGSA and SIRDC. Some of the returns from these partners were affected by the weather during the data collection period. However, the satellite data collection is on-going and will be incorporated in CLAFSA 2.

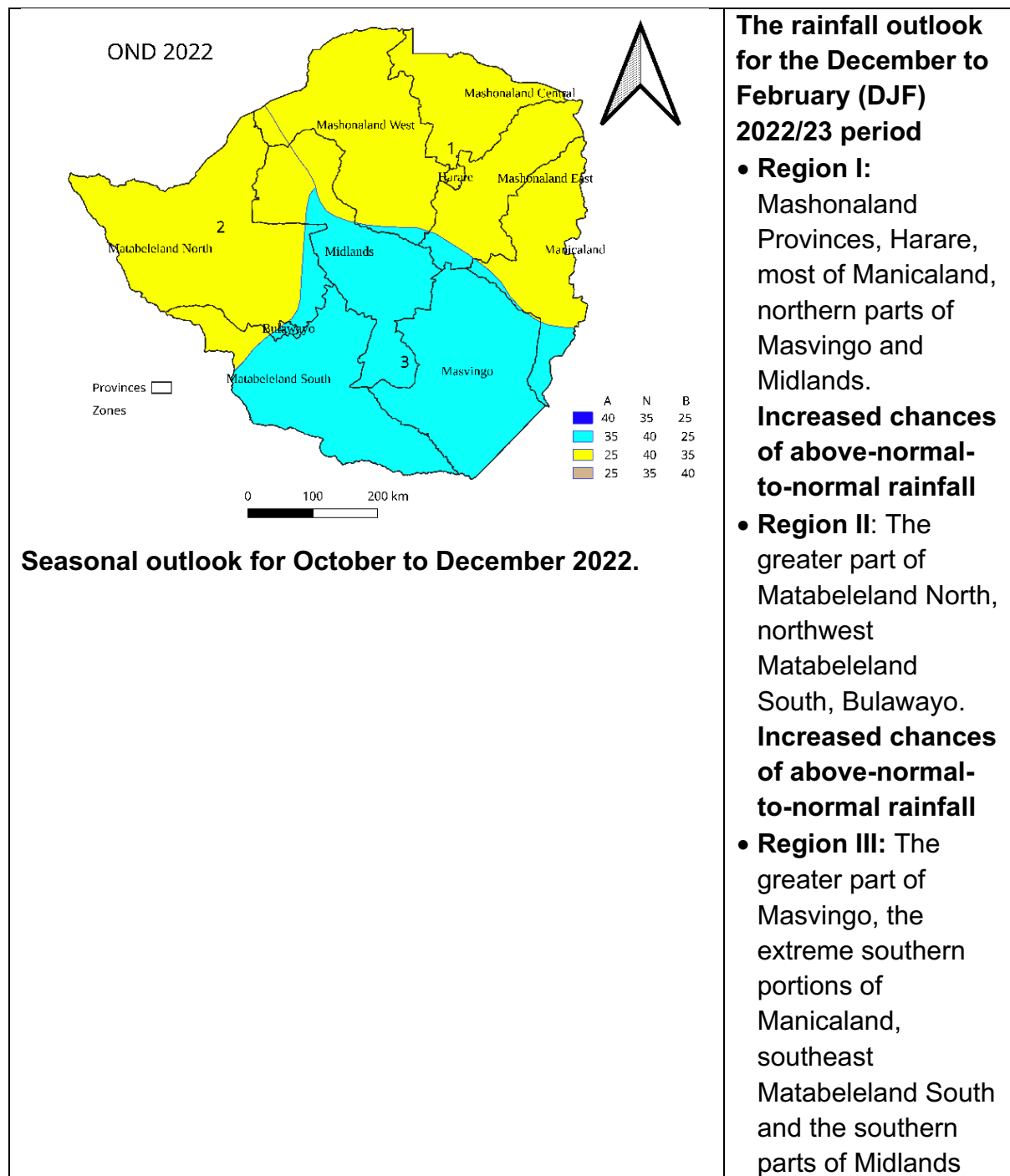
STAKEHOLDER REPORTS AND CONSULTATIONS

Various stakeholder consultations were done as shown in Figure 1. Most of the stakeholders were forthcoming with submissions and returns from their farming activities during the period.

3. AGRICULTURAL SEASON ANALYSIS

3.1 SEASONAL FORECAST

The Meteorological Services Department (MSD) forecasted a normal to above-normal 2022/23 rainfall season (Figure 2). Based on this, agriculture programming was then mapped for both crop and livestock programmes.



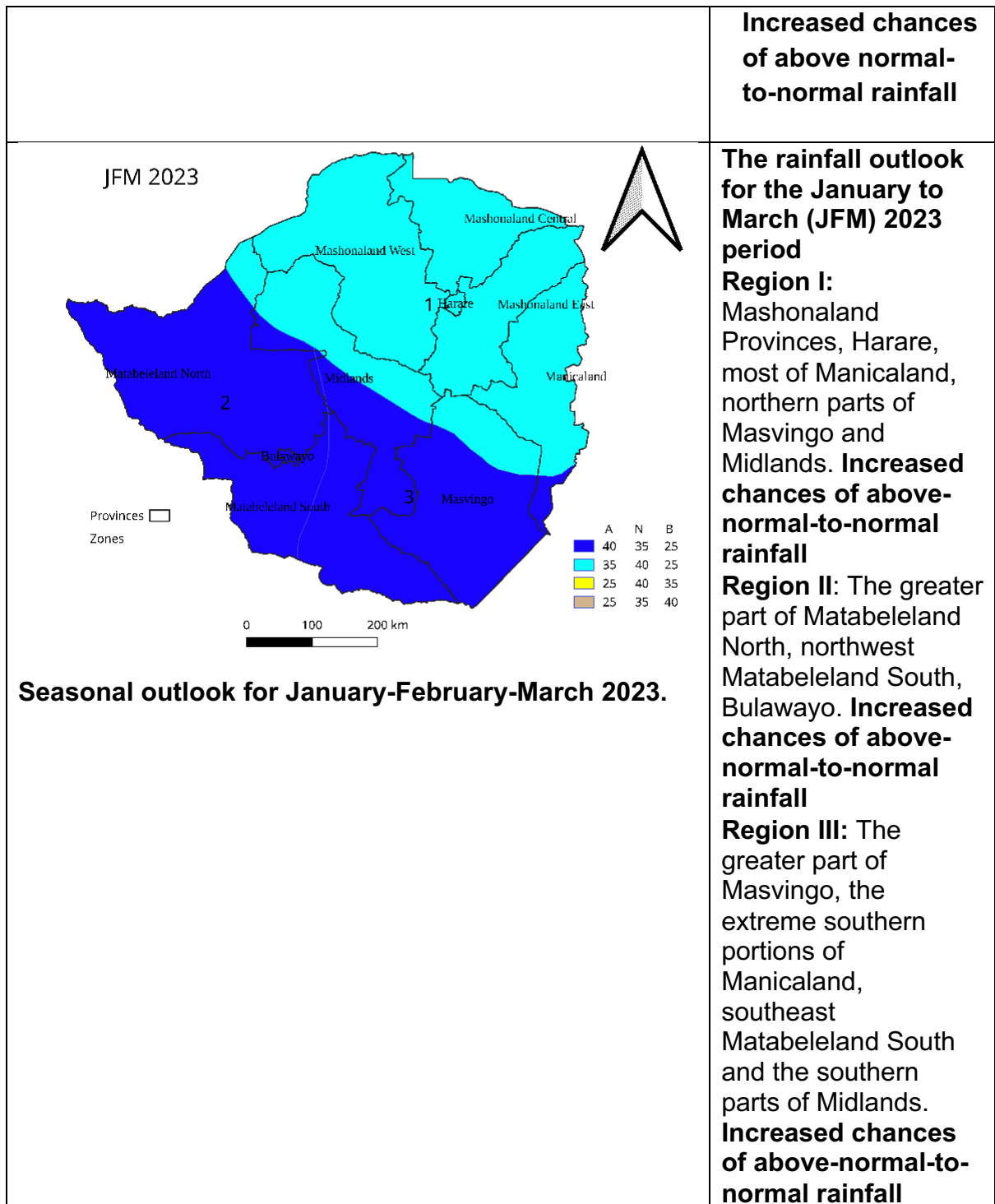


FIGURE 2: SEASONAL FORECAST FOR 2022/2023 SEASON

3.2 SEASON QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE

- 3.2.1 The 2022/2023 season was characterized by an early onset of the rains in most parts of the country. However, Mashonaland provinces experienced a rather late onset of the season and most farmers reacted to the first effective rains. This marked the start of the rainfall season; hence the bulk of the cereal crops were planted in November and December.
- 3.2.2 The rainfall situation improved across the country from the second to the third dekad of December into the first dekad of January. In some areas, the rains were incessant during this period.
- 3.2.3 While incessant rains were received in most parts of the country during January, some parts of Manicaland Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces generally remained dry with very little planting activity.
- 3.2.4 In the southern parts of the country (Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Manicaland and Masvingo), the bulk of the cereal crops were water stressed at the time of conducting the first round Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment.
- 3.2.5 The earliest effective rains were received towards the tail end of November in the central and northern parts of the country. Most southern parts of the country experienced their onset during the third dekad of December.
- 3.2.6 By the time of assessment, the season was still open; planting sunflower, sugar beans, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes was in progress.
- 3.2.7 Guided agricultural advisory was provided to farmers after receiving the seasonal forecast from MSD.
- 3.2.8 Extension staff and AGRIC TIPS 365, a digital platform, continue providing weather and climate advice to farmers to protect the crops and livestock in all wards of Zimbabwe.
- 3.2.9 The season is likely to end in late March in the northern part of the country, but in the southern part of the country is expected to end in February.

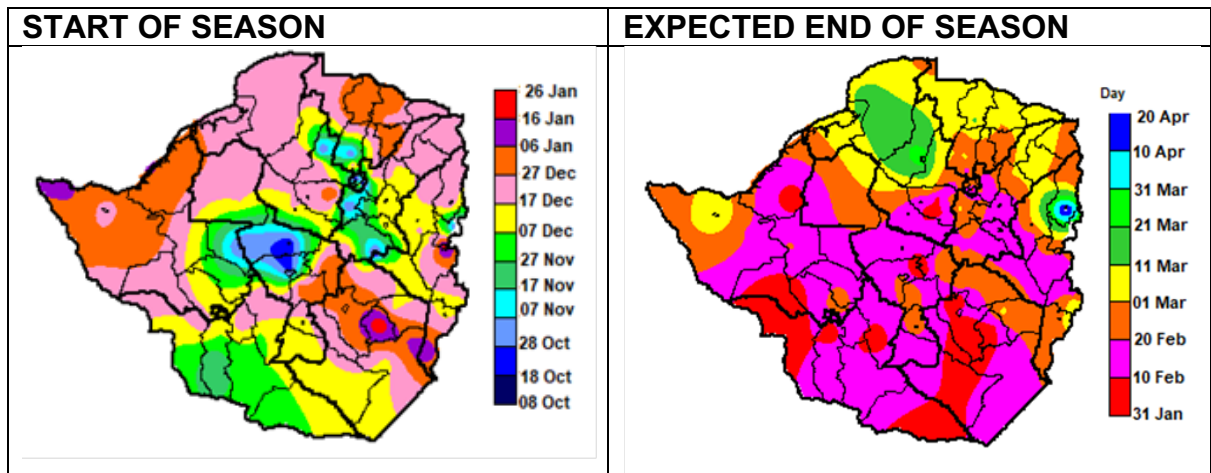


FIGURE 3: START OF THE SEASON

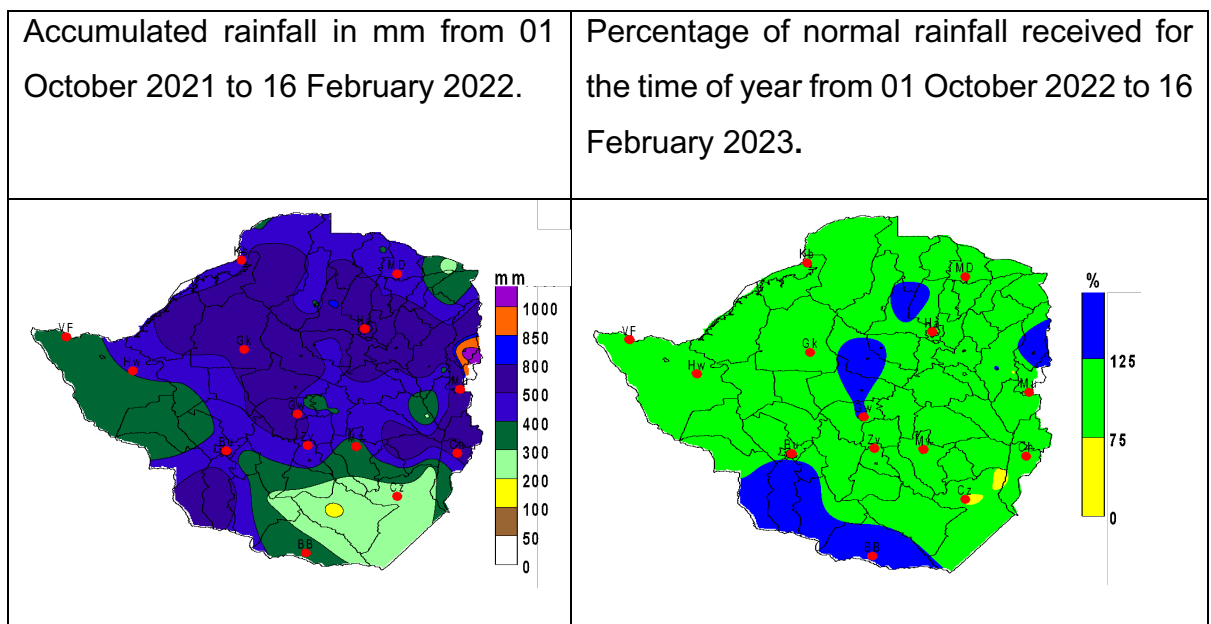


FIGURE 4: RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION

The rainfall improved across the country from the second to the third dekad of December into the second dekad of January. In some areas, the rains were incessant during this period.

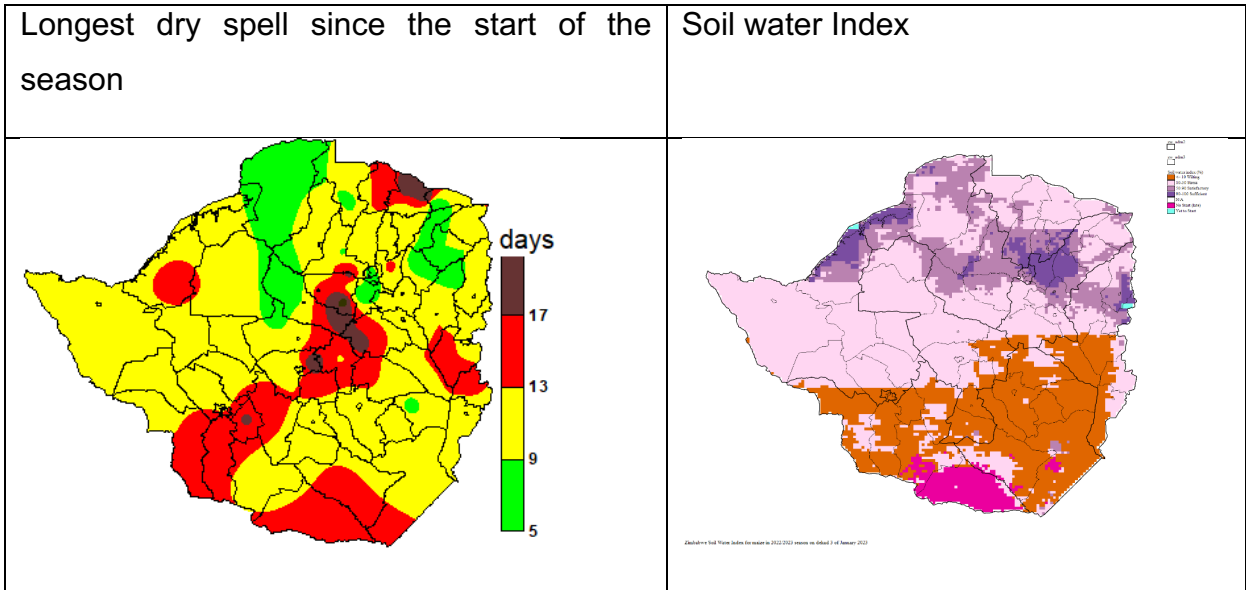


FIGURE 5: DRY SPELLS AND SOIL WATER INDEX

3.3 CROP STAGE AND CONDITION

3.3.1 Crop establishment was generally good across the country as plantings coincided with the first effective rains in most areas.

3.3.2 Poor crop establishment was experienced in areas where there was an erratic rainfall distribution pattern.

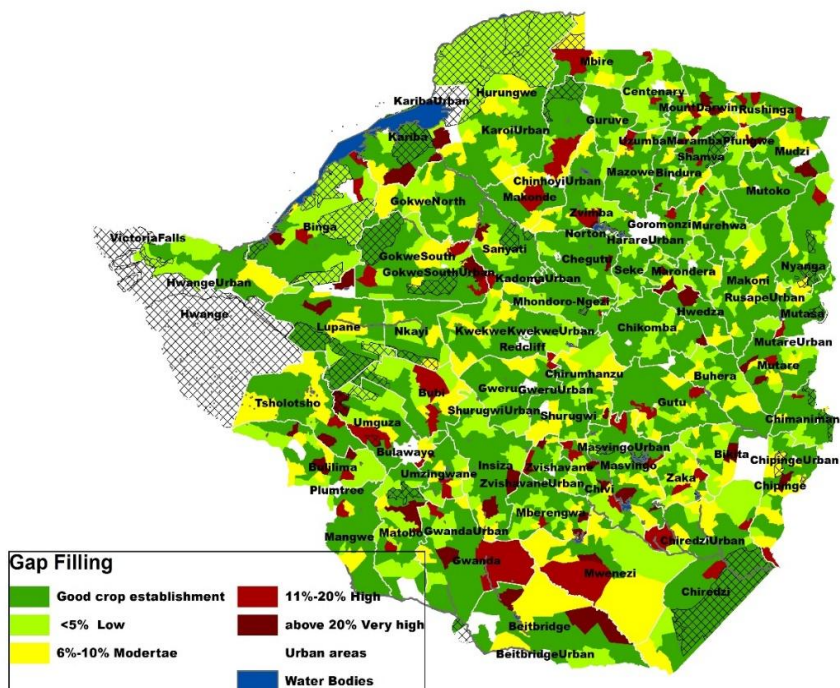


FIGURE 6: CROP ESTABLISHMENT

- 3.3.3 The maize crop planted by November 2022 constitutes **49%** of the total planted area. The bulk of the crop is at late reproductive to maturity stage while the early-planted irrigated maize crop has reached physiological maturity and is ready for harvesting.
- 3.3.4 The crop planted by end of December 2022 ranges from late vegetative to early reproductive and constituting **42%** of area under maize.
- 3.3.5 The crop planted in January 2023 is at the early vegetative to late vegetative stage and constitutes **9%** of the total maize area.
- 3.3.6 The bulk of the traditional grain crop is at the late vegetative to early reproductive stage.
- 3.3.7 Most of the farmers took advantage of the January rains to plant pulses such as African peas, beans, sweet potatoes as well as sunflower. Most of these crops are at the early to late vegetative stage.
- 3.3.8 Bulk of the irrigated tobacco is ready for marketing, whilst some of the dry land crop is being harvested, cured, and graded. Some farmers were also affected by the late rains and have a late tobacco crop which still requires top dressing fertiliser to boost output.

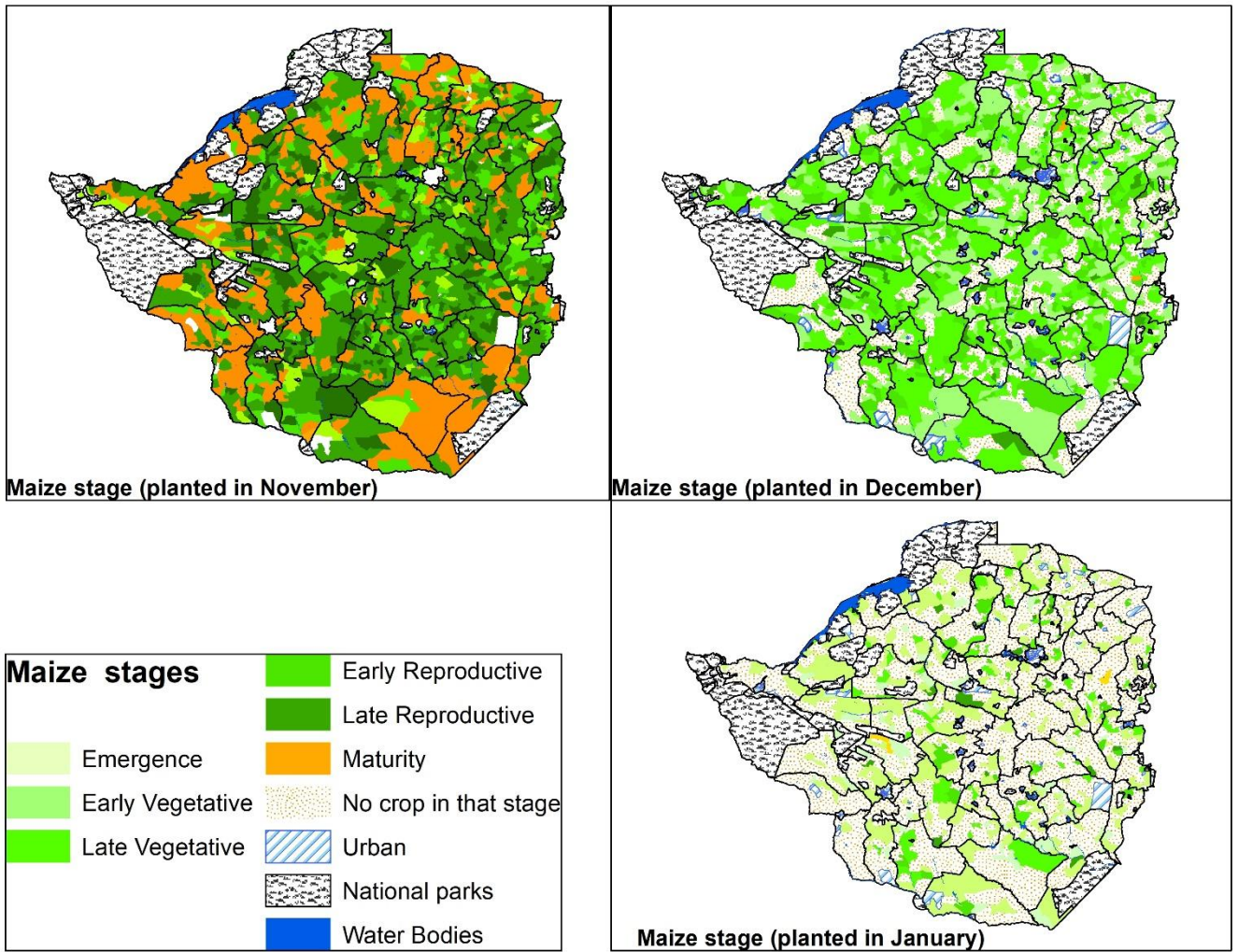


FIGURE 7: CROP STAGE BY TIME OF PLANTING

3.4 CROP CONDITION

3.4.1 Maize condition is generally fair to good as indicated in maps the below

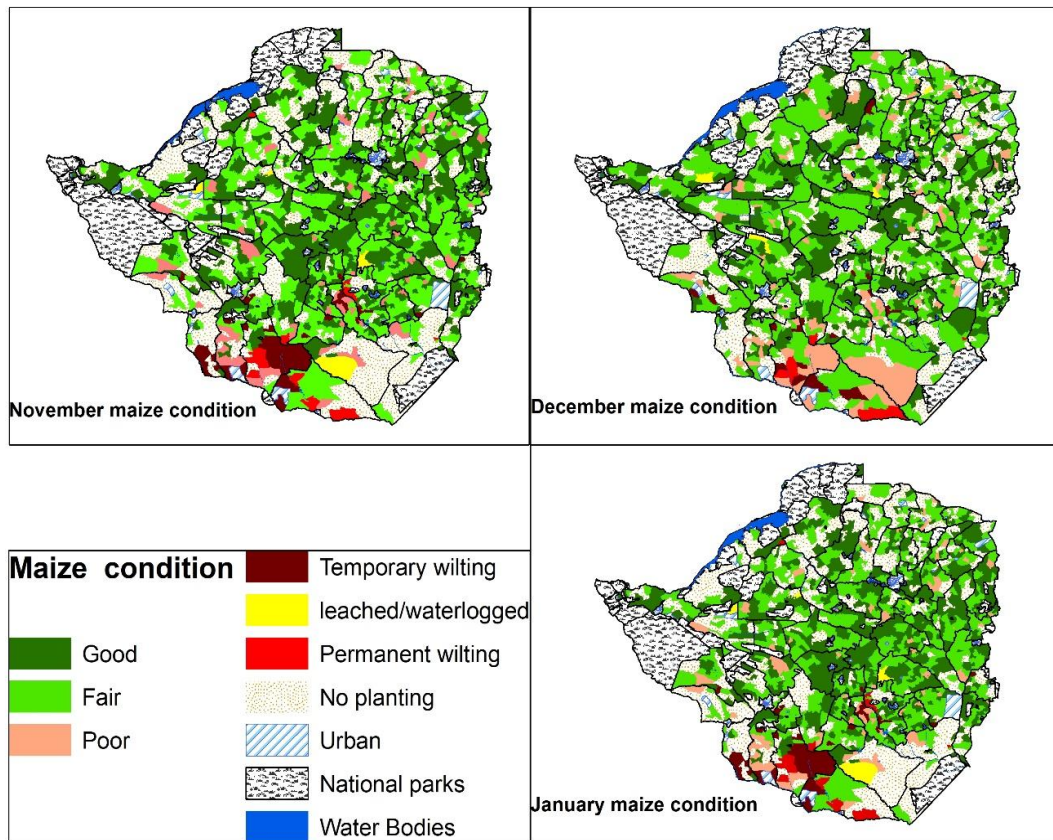


FIGURE 8: MAIZE CONDITION BY PLANTING TIME

3.5 PESTS AND DISEASES

- 3.5.1 Fall armyworm attack on maize and other cereal crops remained a major challenge during the season. The pest affected all provinces and control was fall armyworm infestation levels increased during dry conditions across the country after occurrence of incessant rains.
- 3.5.2 Incidences of armoured cricket were reported in the Lowveld and the pest affected sorghum and pearl millet crop.
- 3.5.3 Prevalence of diseases such as corn smut, maize streak virus and grey leaf spot was not so pronounced but were reported in some of the maize and sorghum crops.
- 3.5.4 There were also incidences of grasshopper infestations. No locust outbreaks were reported.
- 3.5.5 Weed pressure was high across all sectors and management was a major challenge due to incessant rainfall and poor use of herbicides.

4. FOOD CROPS AND FOOD SECURITY



As the Ministry endeavours to ensure food and nutritional security for the nation, key crops were tracked for the purpose.

4.1 MAIZE AREA PLANTED

- 4.1.1 Area planted to maize increased by **3%** from **1 903 668 ha** to **1 962 575 ha**.
- 4.1.2 A significant increase in area planted was recorded in Manicaland and Midlands provinces, whilst no significant changes were noted in Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central.
- 4.1.3 The crop planted from November to early December was well established due to the good rains experienced in most parts of the country.
- 4.1.4 The earliest planted maize crop is now at the late reproductive or maturity stage and is in good condition.
- 4.1.5 Therefore, the crop stage ranges from early to late vegetative stage for December and the January crop to maturity stage for the November to early January.
- 4.1.6 The communal sector still contributes the largest area under maize (**62%**), whilst the large scale and A2 contributed **8%** of the area under maize, which is a **2%** decrease from **10%** in the **2021/22** season.

TABLE 5: MAIZE AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2022/23	2021/22	% Change
Manicaland	272 874	235 544	16
Mashonaland Central	212 364	214 623	-1
Mashonaland East	232 560	219 321	6
Mashonaland West	322 844	324 159	0.004
Masvingo	218 609	232 920	-6
Matabeleland North	136 970	132 361	3
Matabeleland South	96 946	152 795	-37
Midlands	469 408	391 945	20
Total	1 962 575	1 903 668	3

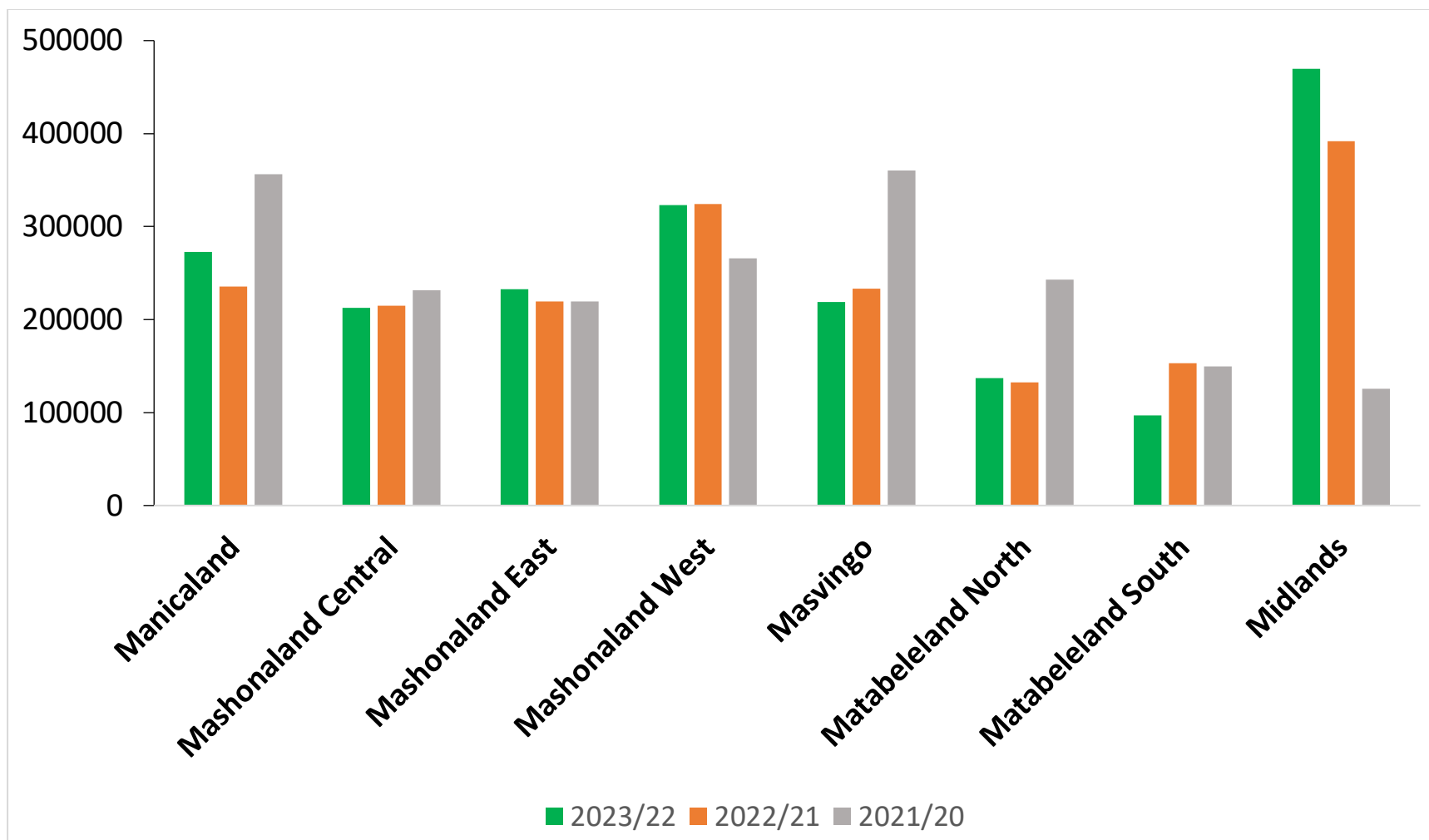


FIGURE 9: MAIZE AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

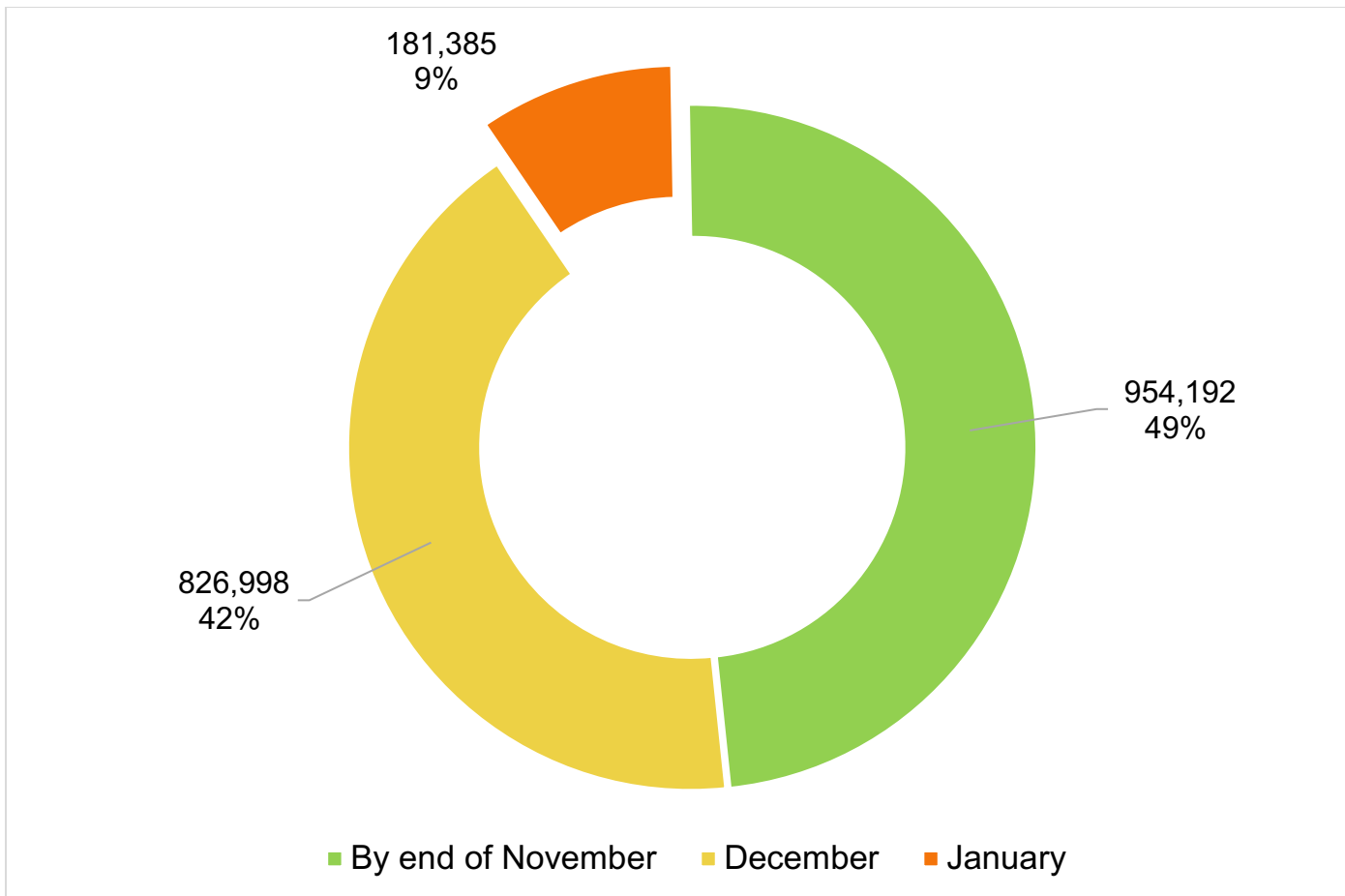


FIGURE 10: MAIZE AREA (HA) BY TIME OF PLANTING

FIGURE 11A: MAIZE AREA BY SECTOR 2023/2022

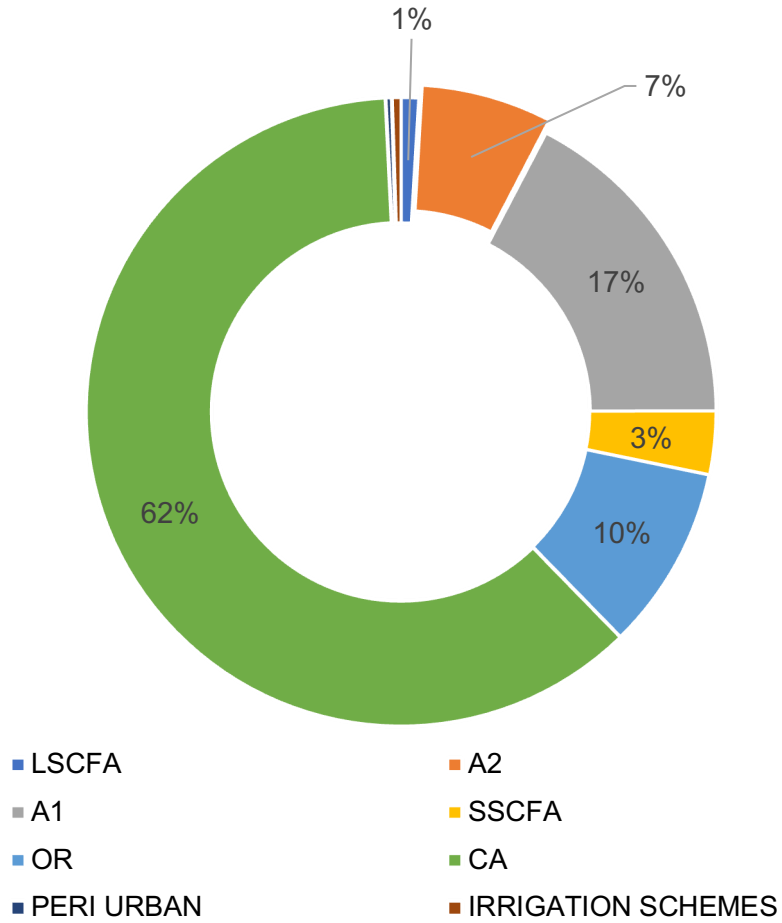
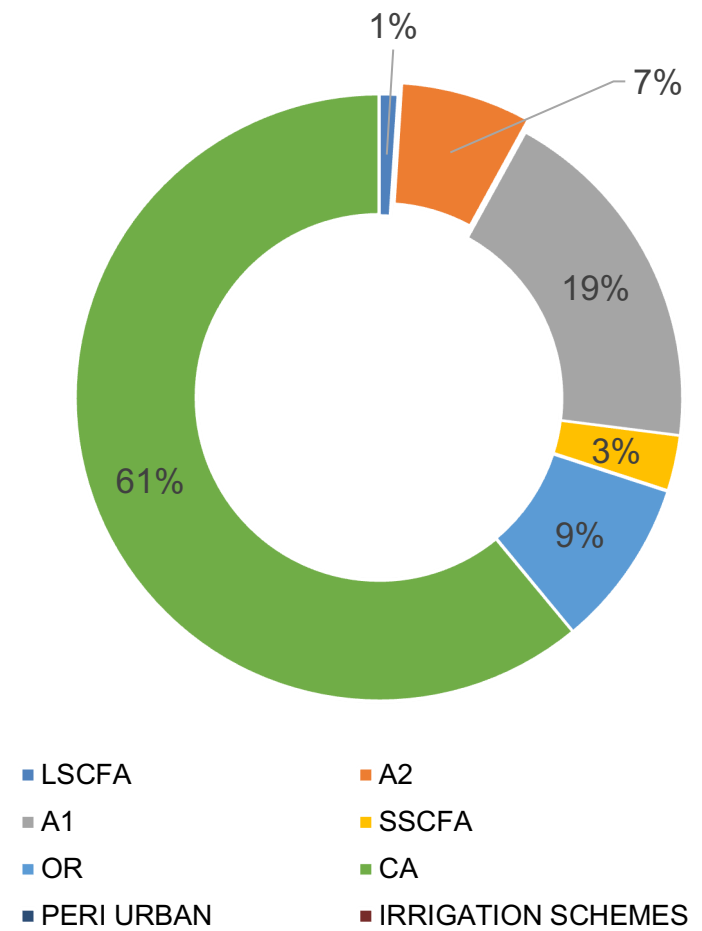


FIGURE 11B: MAIZE AREA BY SECTOR 2022/2021



PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA MAIZE AREA

The area planted to maize under Pfumvudza currently stands at **247 265 ha** against the summer plan target of **367 924 ha**.

TABLE 6: MAIZE AREA UNDER PFUMVUDZA BY PROVINCE

Province	Maize Area(Ha)
Manicaland	43 495
Mashonaland Central	34 838
Mashonaland East	49 513
Mashonaland West	25 852
Masvingo	30 515
Matabeleland North	12 990
Matabeleland South	7 861
Midlands	42 201
Total	247 265

4.2 SORGHUM AREA

- 4.2.1 Area under sorghum decreased by 7%, with a notable decrease in Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central provinces, traditionally maize-growing areas with favourable rainfall.
- 4.2.2 It must be noted though that there were significant plantings in Masvingo and other drier areas
- 4.2.3 An increase in area the planted to sorghum in Matabeleland North and the drier regions Mashonaland east (Mudzi, UMP) provinces which reflect agro-ecological input targeting.

TABLE 7: SORGHUM AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	51 711	50 232	3
Mashonaland Central	54 180	64 764	-16
Mashonaland East	25 220	23 440	8
Mashonaland West	12 507	18 795	-33
Masvingo	63 271	71 574	-12
Matabeleland North	34 668	32 312	7
Matabeleland South	30 490	32 073	-5
Midlands	47 712	51 652	-8
Total	319 759	344 842	-7

**By time of assessment (mid-January), farmers were still planting*

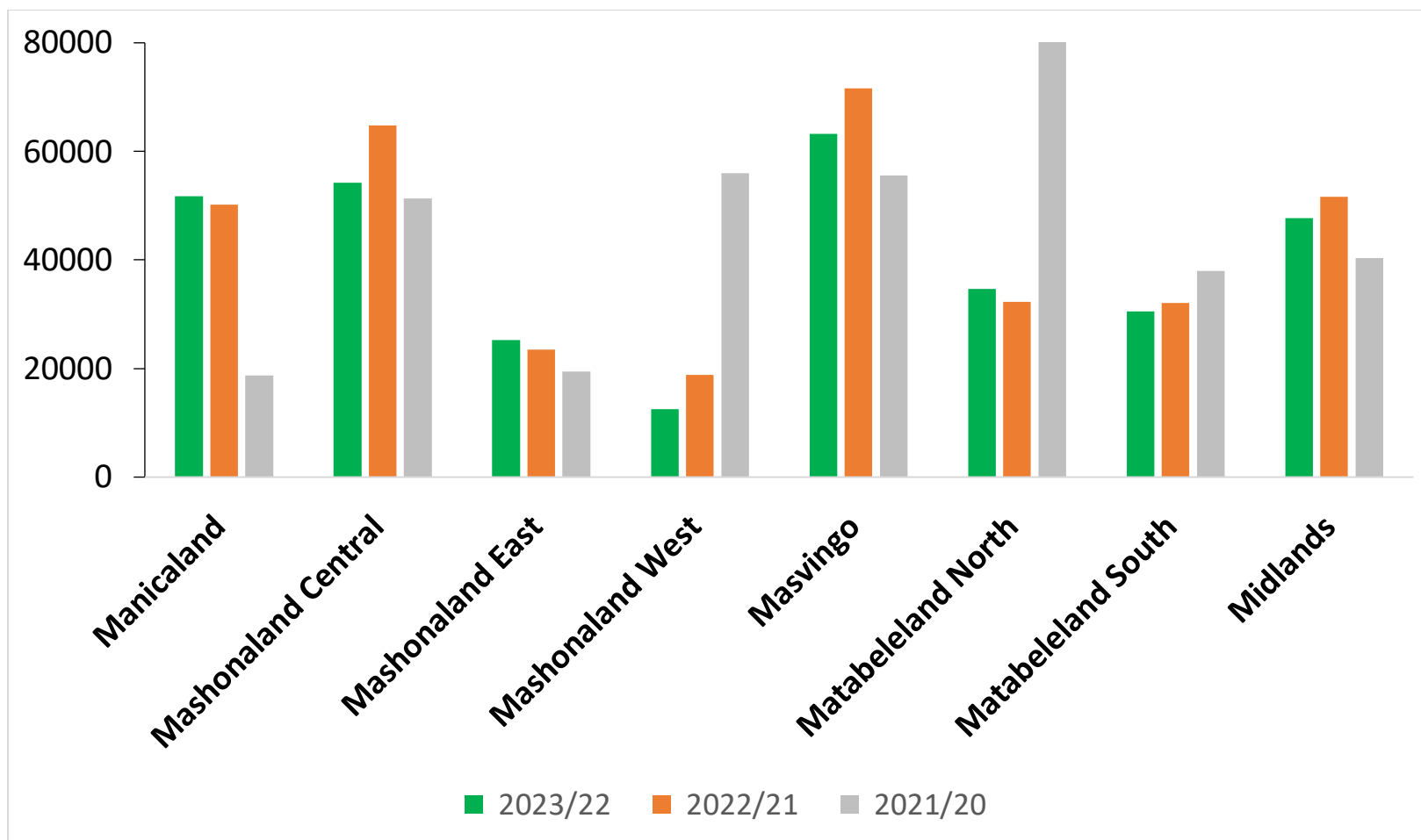


FIGURE 12: SORGHUM AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

SORGHUM AREA UNDER PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA

The sorghum area under Pfumvudza/Intwasa increased from **10 835 ha** to **13 627 ha**.

TABLE 8: SORGHUM AREA PLANTED UNDER PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	Sorghum area (ha)
Manicaland	4 660
Mashonaland Central	1 593
Mashonaland East	984
Mashonaland West	196
Masvingo	1 930
Matabeleland North	1 837
Matabeleland South	1 580
Midlands	847
Total	13 627

4.4 PEARL MILLET

TABLE 9: PEARL MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/22	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	41 852	31 661	32
Mashonaland Central	3 556	2 115	68
Mashonaland East	4 183	4 287	-2
Mashonaland West	434	374	16
Masvingo	34 563	26 075	33
Matabeleland North	54 042	51 986	4
Matabeleland South	23 550	31 708	-26
Midlands	18 481	9 428	96
Total	180 661	157 634	15

**By time of assessment (mid-January), farmers were still planting*

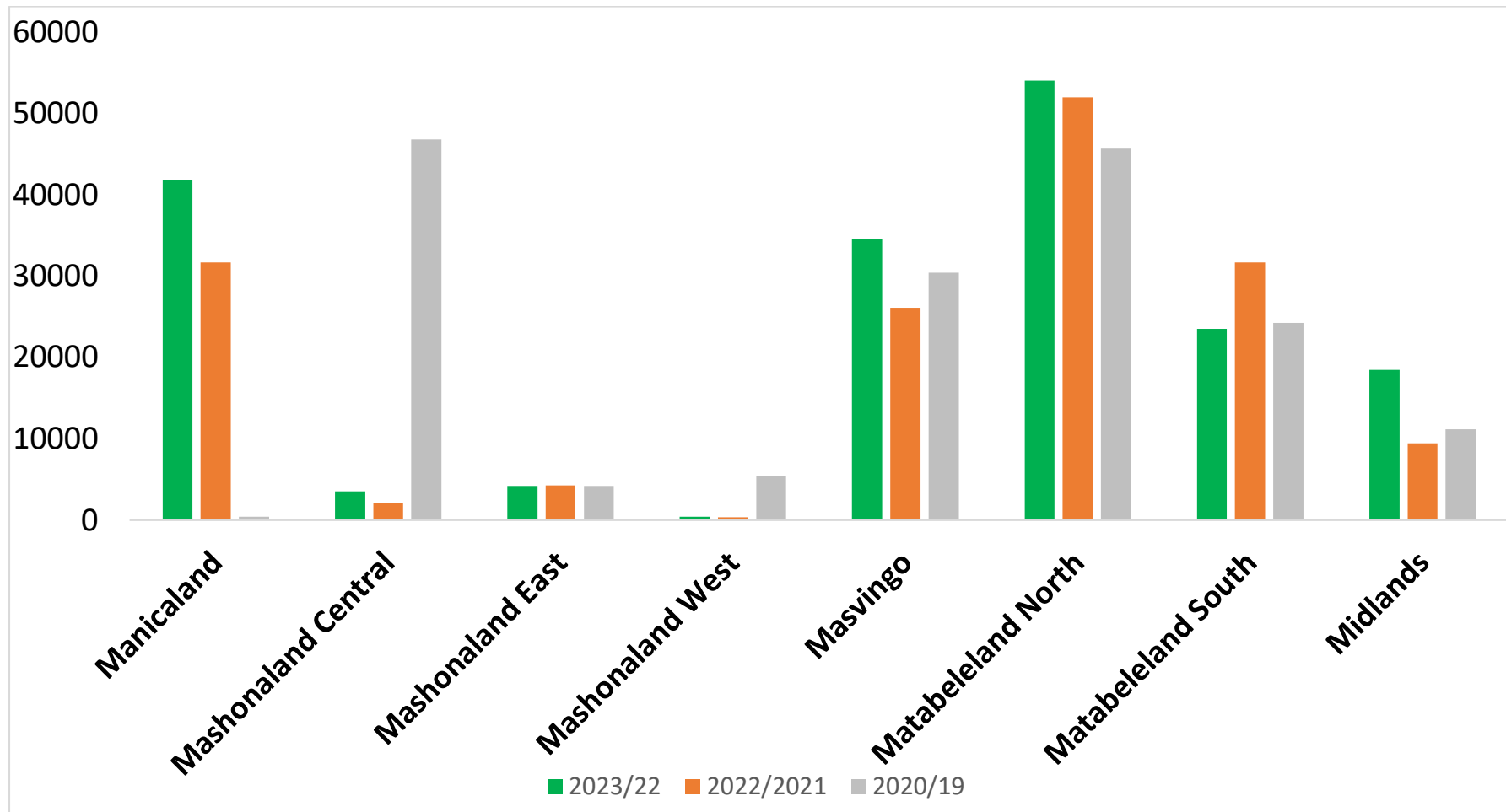


FIGURE 13: PEARL MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

4.5 FINGER MILLET

TABLE 10: FINGER MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	8 798	5 536	59
Mashonaland Central	376	121	211
Mashonaland East	5 896	3 338	77
Mashonaland West	343	309	11
Masvingo	12 969	9 923	31
Matabeleland North	15	61	-75
Matabeleland South	196	72	172
Midlands	4 613	1 882	145
Total	33 206	21 242	-32

4.6 HORTICULTURE

TABLE 11: PERRENIAL CROPS AREA (HA)

CROP	AREA		
	2022/23	2021/22	% Change
Tea	5 662	5 951	-5
Coffee	685	681	0.6
Orange	4 174	4 124	1
Lemon	1 706	1 691	1
Banana	8 042	7 921	1.5
Apples	217	214	1.4
Peaches and Nectarines	351	347	1.2
Macadamia	9 804	9 720	0.9
Avocado	2 304	2 294	0.4
Mango	4 964	4 957	0.1
Pecan Nut	762	748	1.9
Blueberry	506	328	54
Sugar cane	79 722	74 684	6.7

5. OILSEED CROPS



5.1 COTTON

TABLE 12: COTTON AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2022/23	2021/2022	% Change
Manicaland	10 839	18 060	-40
Mashonaland Central	26 123	25 269	3
Mashonaland East	4 539	5 777	-21
Mashonaland West	25 588	15 183	69
Masvingo	24 266	25 315	-4
Matabeleland North	5 723	2 510	128
Matabeleland South	1 577	1 647	-4
Midlands	80 208	88 798	-10
Total	178 863	182 559	-2

**By the time of assessment some farmers were still planting especially in Chiredzi, Mwenezi, and Zaka*

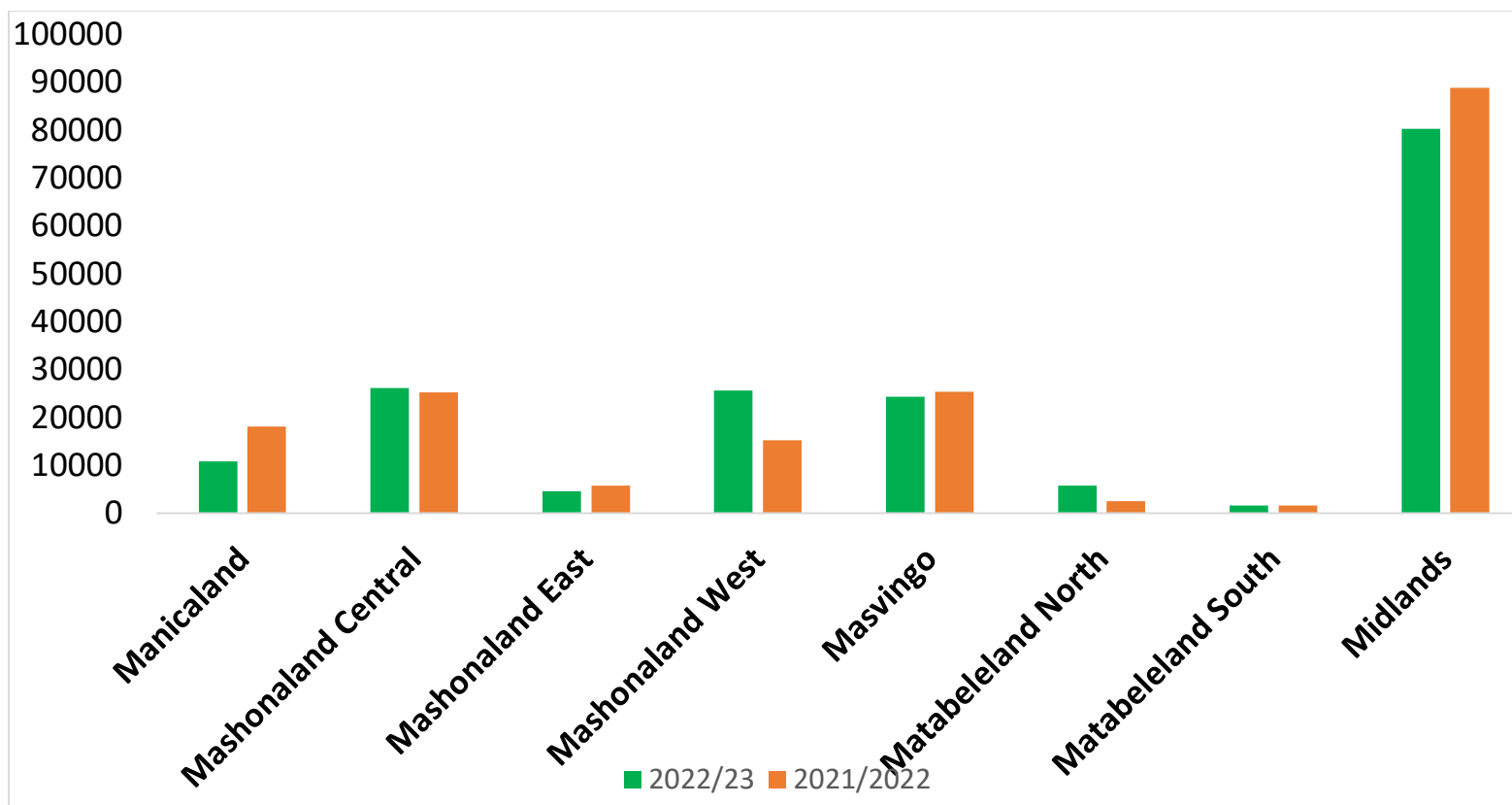


FIGURE 14: COTTON AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

5.2 SOYABEAN

TABLE 13: SOYABEAN AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2022/23	2021/2022	% Change
Mashonaland West	37 636	25 274	49
Mashonaland Central	12 802	21 874	- 41
Mashonaland East	1 896	2 734	- 31
Manicaland	476	460	3
Midlands	1 881	909	107
Masvingo	9	35	- 74
Matabeleland North	220	177	24
Matabeleland South	1 024	25	3,996
Total	55 944	51 488	9

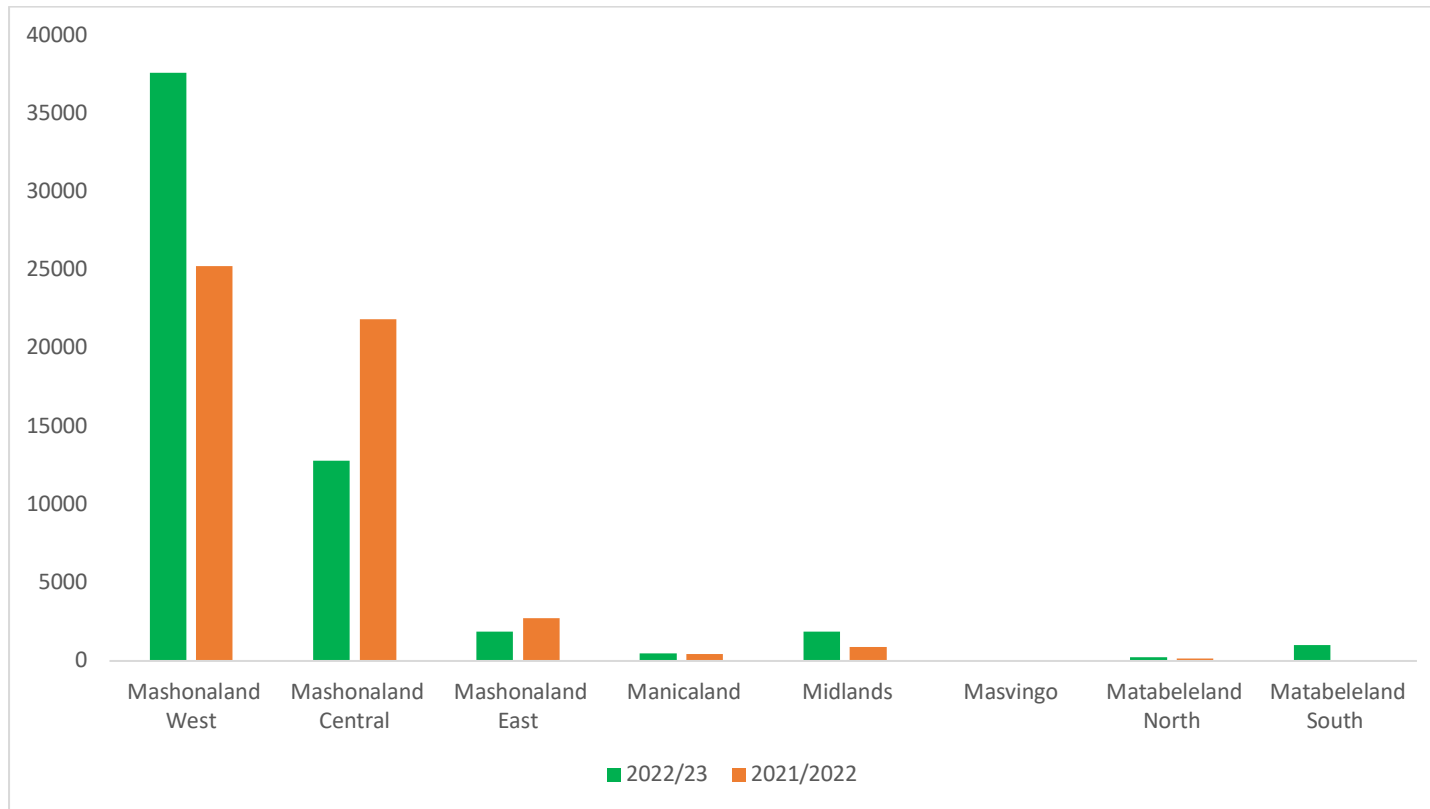


FIGURE 15: SOYABEAN AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

5.3 GROUNDNUTS

TABLE 14: GROUND NUT AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	49 636	45 564	9
Mashonaland Central	42 880	40 161	7
Mashonaland East	57 337	57 670	-1
Mashonaland West	30 998	13 948	122
Masvingo	48 828	55 235	-12
Matabeleland North	7 804	4 903	59
Matabeleland South	14 814	9 293	59
Midlands	78 965	34 984	126
Total	331 262	261 758	27

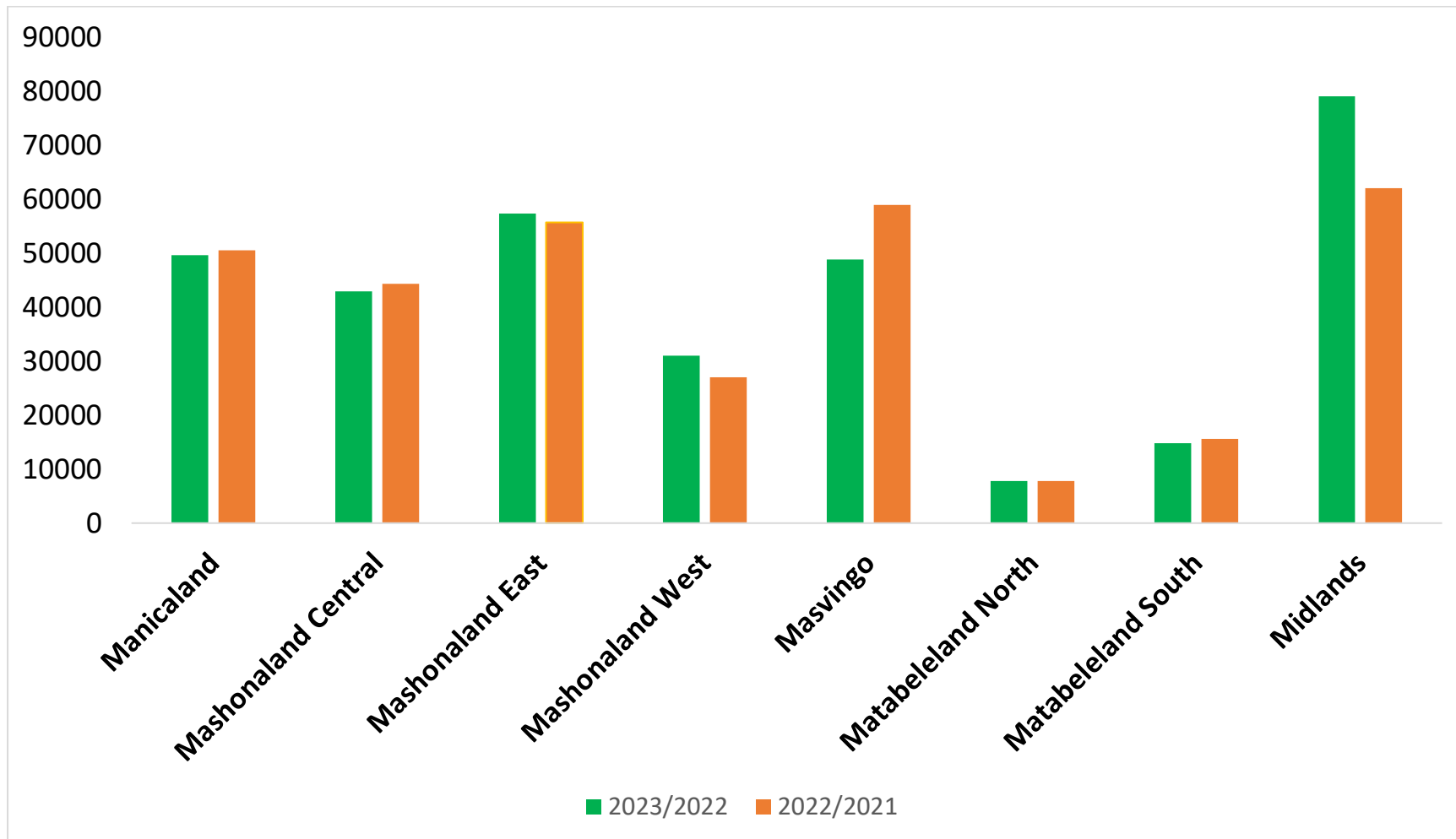


FIGURE 16: GROUND NUT AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

5.4 SUNFLOWER

TABLE 15: SUNFLOWER AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2022/23	2021/2022	%
Mashonaland West	21 038	5 339	294
Mashonaland Central	17 853	4 991	258
Mashonaland East	20 782	9 376	122
Manicaland	26 941	9 380	187
Midlands	36 854	11 602	218
Masvingo	12 719	2 761	361
Matabeleland North	3 502	1 182	196
Matabeleland South	1 251	955	31
Total	140 940	45 586	209

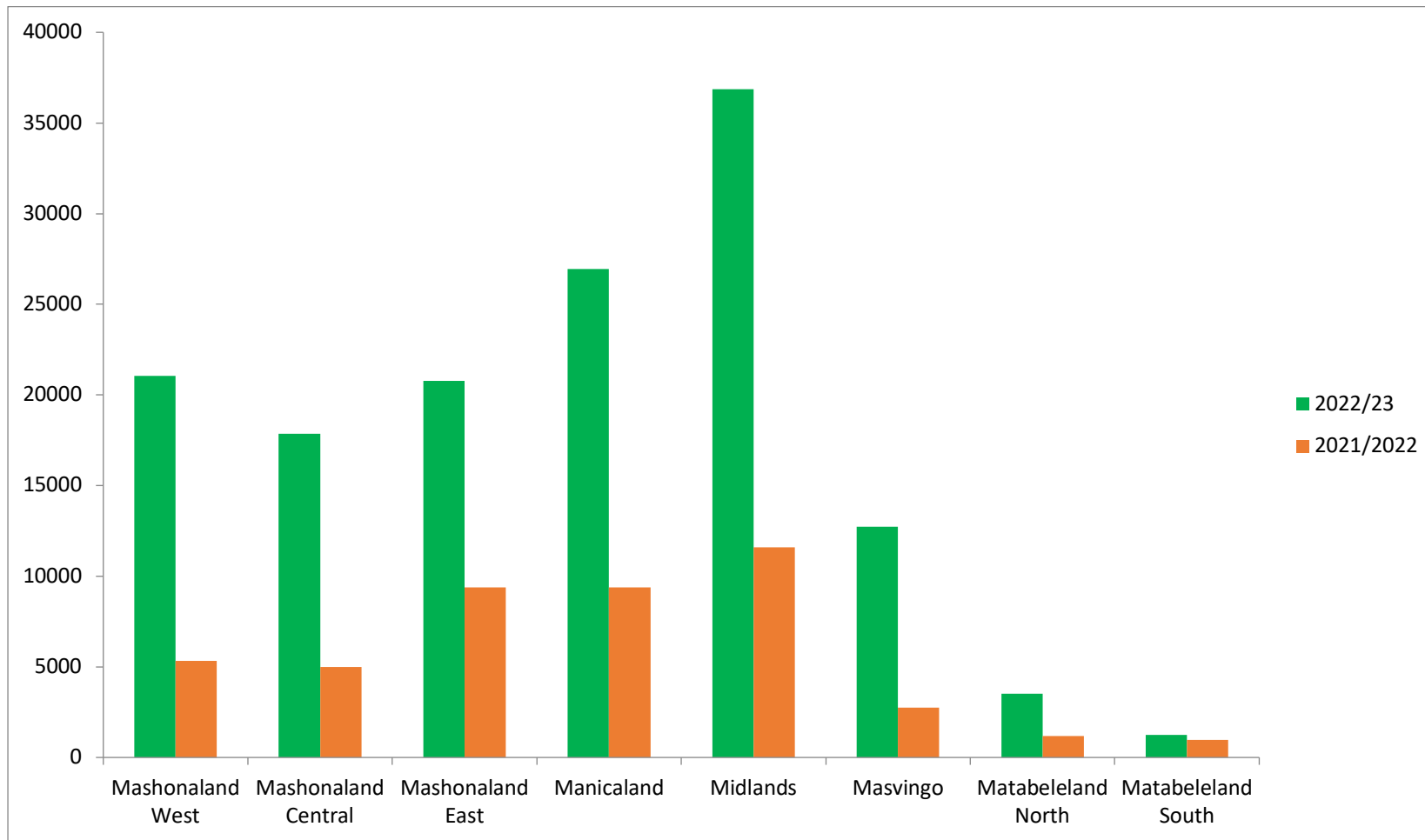


FIGURE 17: SUNFLOWER AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

5.5 SESAME

TABLE 16: SESAME AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	5 570	4 931	13
Mashonaland Central	11 570	6 454	79
Mashonaland East	27	0	100
Mashonaland West	41	26	58
Masvingo	9 973	5 742	74
Matabeleland North	17	21	-18
Matabeleland South	43	139	-69
Midlands	296	139	113
Total	27 537	17 452	58

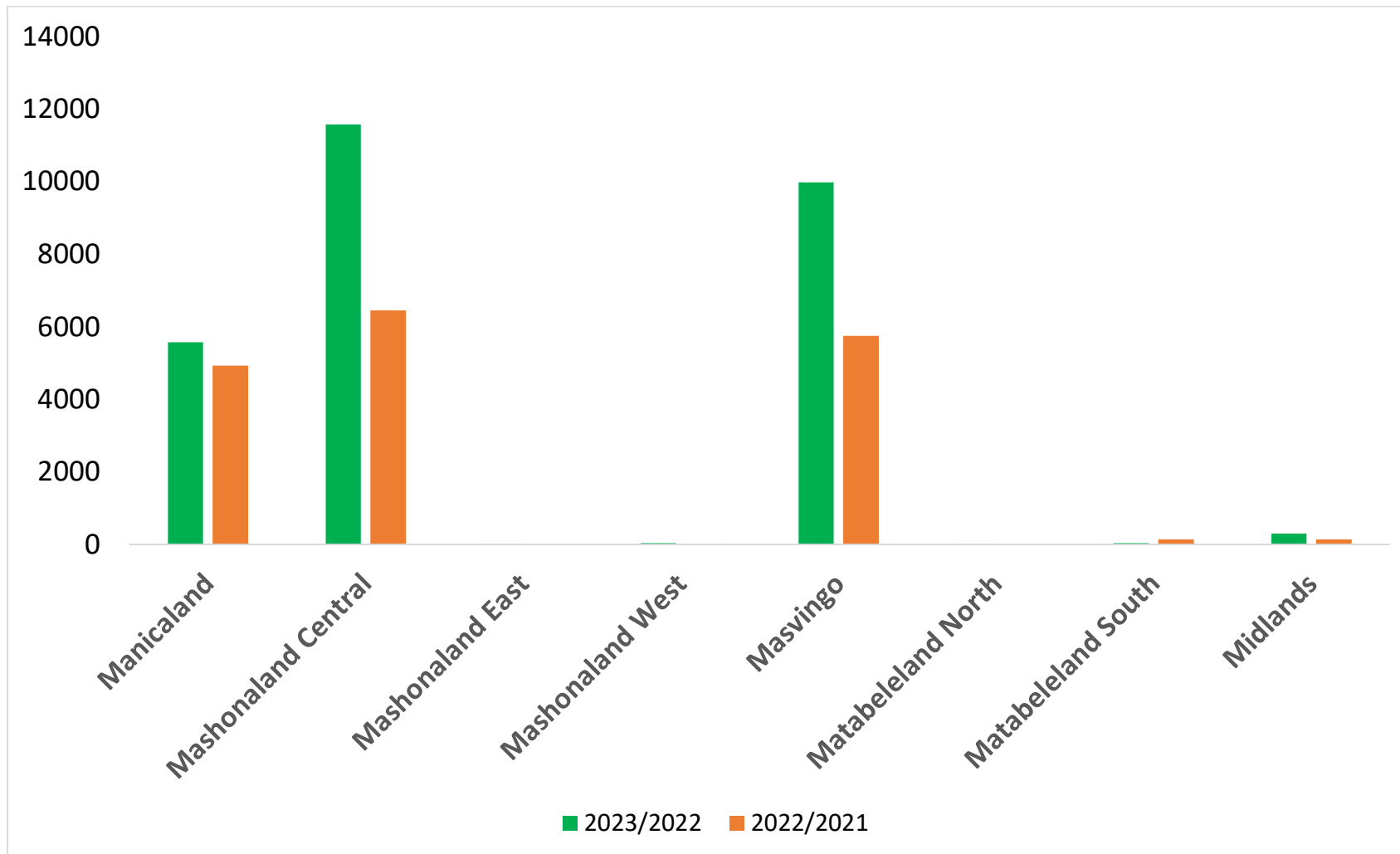


FIGURE 18: SESAME AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6. OTHER CROPS

6.1 TOBACCO

TABLE 17: TOBACCO AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

Province	2022/2023	2021/2022	2020/2021	% Change
Manicaland	18 911	2 2831	20 360	-17
Mashonaland Central	41 291	29 769	35 645	39
Mashonaland East	20 883	16 687	26 759	25
Mashonaland West	50 225	41 225	42 201	22
Masvingo	30	27	24	11
Matabeleland North	10	6	2	67
Midlands	276	225	186	23
Total	131 656	110 770	125 177	19

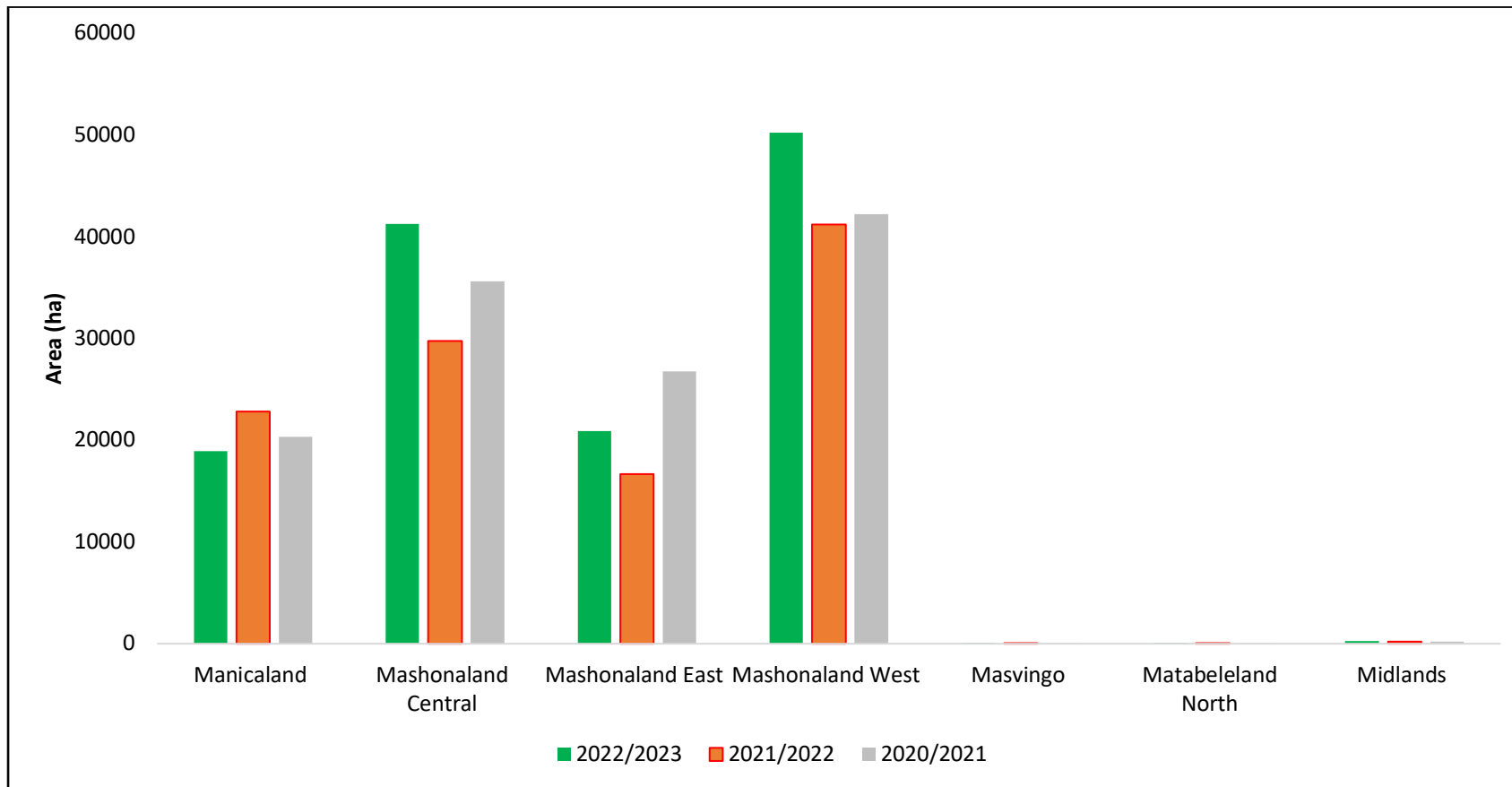


FIGURE 19: TOBACCO AREA PLANTED (HA) BY PROVINCE

6.2 PAPRIKA

TABLE 18: PAPRIKA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	468	451	4
Mashonaland Central	178	10	1680
Mashonaland East	177	34	421
Mashonaland West	557	124	349
Masvingo	35	6	483
Matabeleland North	0	0	-
Matabeleland South	2	0	200
Midlands	198	260	-24
Total	1 615	885	82

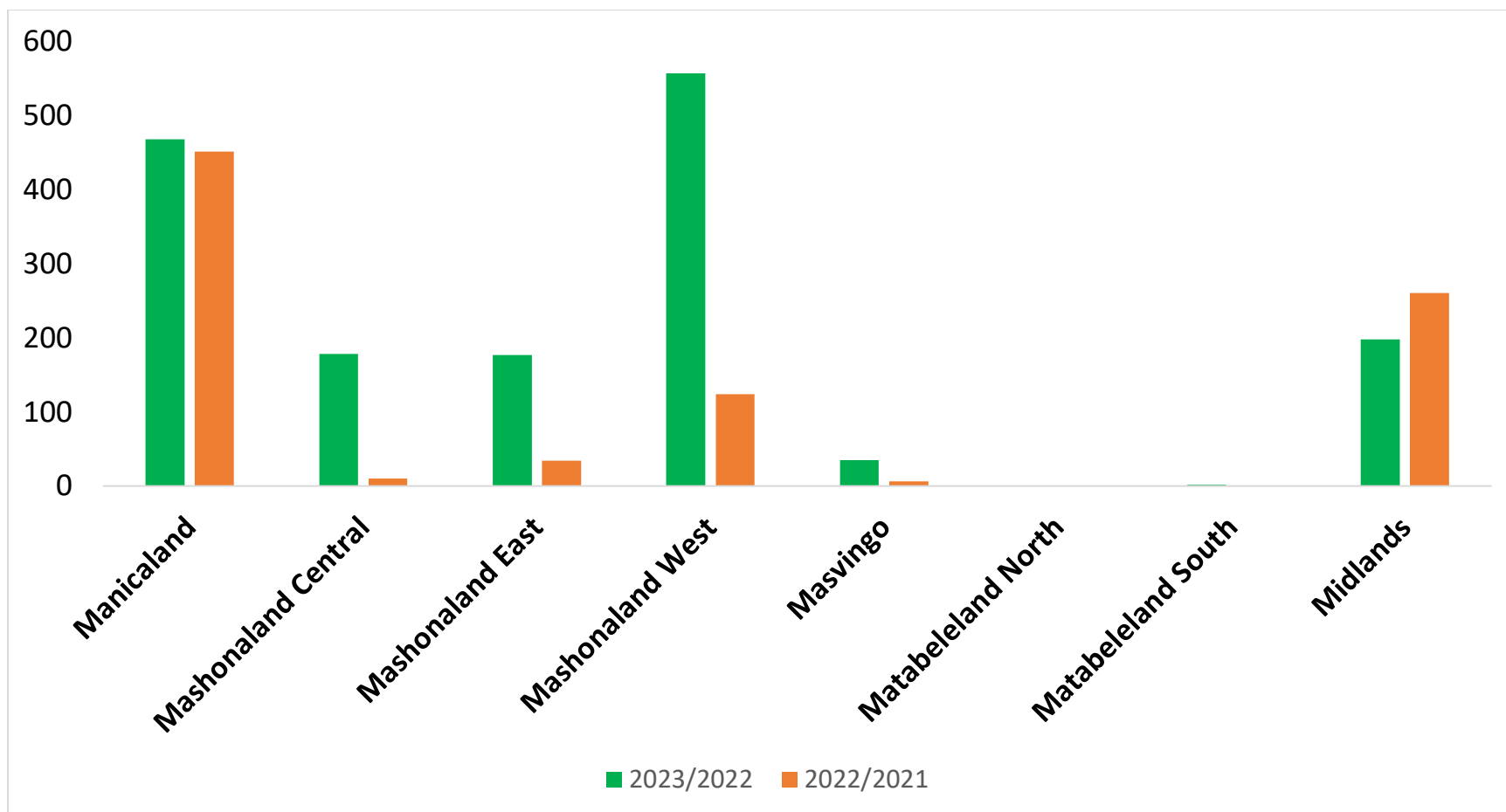


FIGURE 20: PAPRIKA (HA) PLANTED BY THE PROVINCE

6.3 BAMBARA NUTS

TABLE 19: BAMBARA NUT AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	33 102	29 487	12
Mashonaland Central	1 392	1 157	20
Mashonaland East	13 713	11 259	22
Mashonaland West	4 537	4 146	9
Masvingo	33 839	38 859	-13
Matabeleland North	7 124	5 970	19
Matabeleland South	7 151	4 472	60
Midlands	30 563	24 853	23
Total	131 421	120 203	9

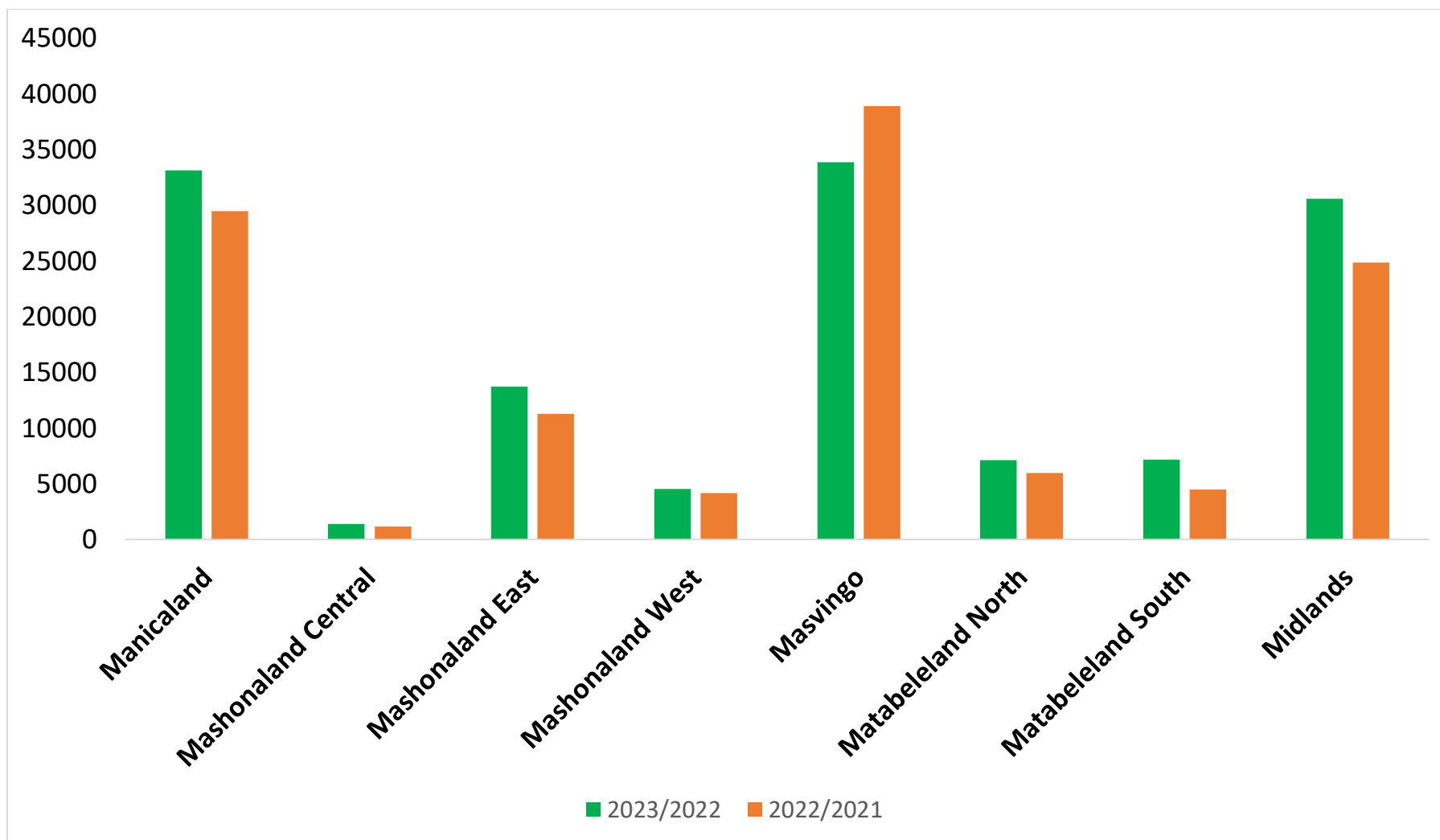


FIGURE 21: BAMBARA NUT AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6.4 EDIBLE BEANS

TABLE 20: EDIBLE BEANS AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	7 669	6 810	13
Mashonaland Central	17 610	18 888	-7
Mashonaland East	10 848	11 404	-5
Mashonaland West	16 863	13 016	30
Masvingo	2 678	2 998	-11
Matabeleland North	296	468	-37
Matabeleland South	971	508	91
Midlands	4 783	3 361	42
Total	61 718	57 453	7

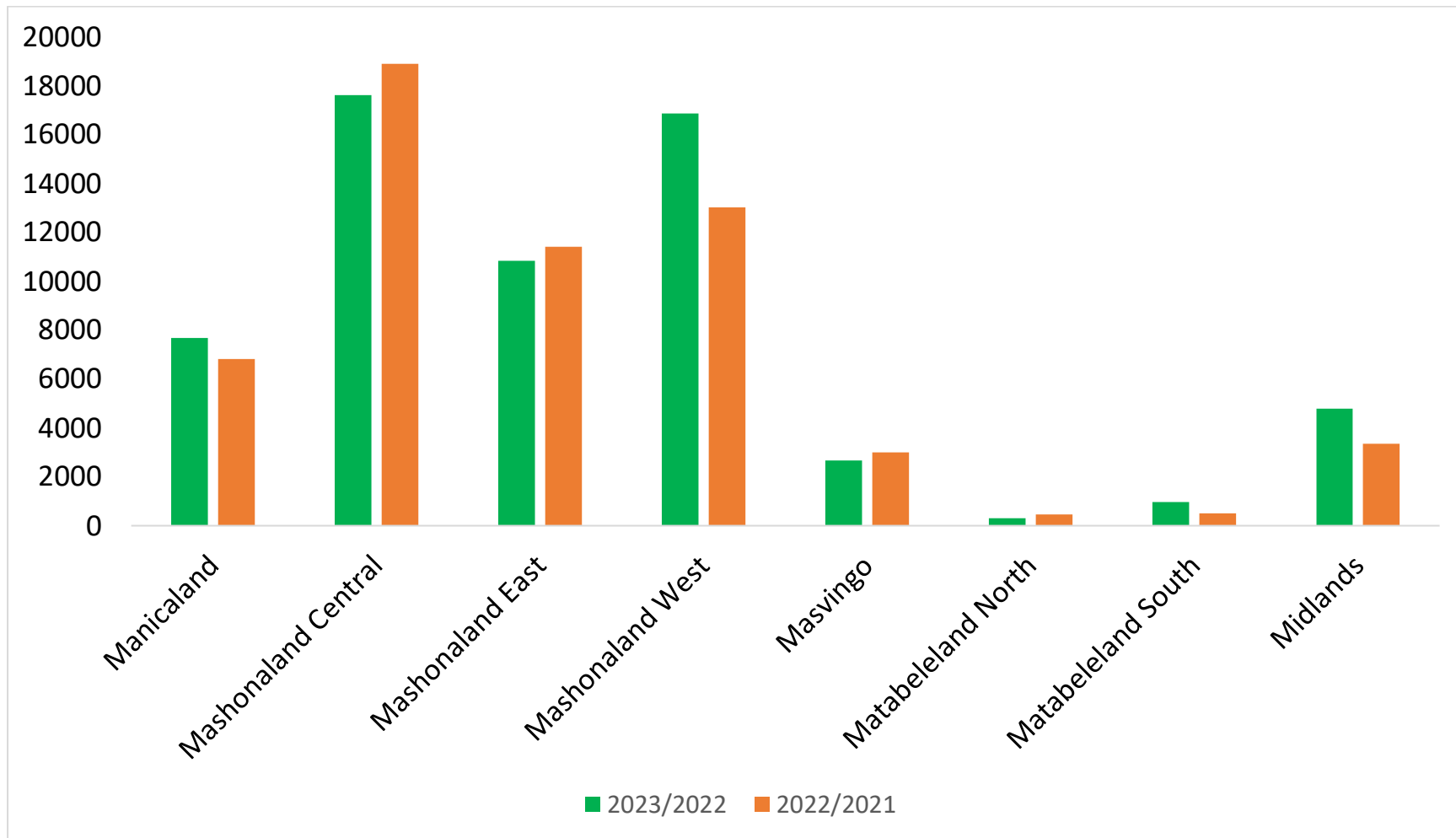


FIGURE 22: EDIBLE BEANS AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6.5 AFRICAN PEA

TABLE 21: AFRICAN PEA AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	14 220	6 861	107
Mashonaland Central	13 317	13 570	-2
Mashonaland East	10 128	12 954	-22
Mashonaland West	9 292	6 861	35
Masvingo	6 685	5 627	19
Matabeleland North	4 916	5 716	-14
Matabeleland South	4 644	21 895	-79
Midlands	20 208	6 201	226
Total	83 410	79 685	5

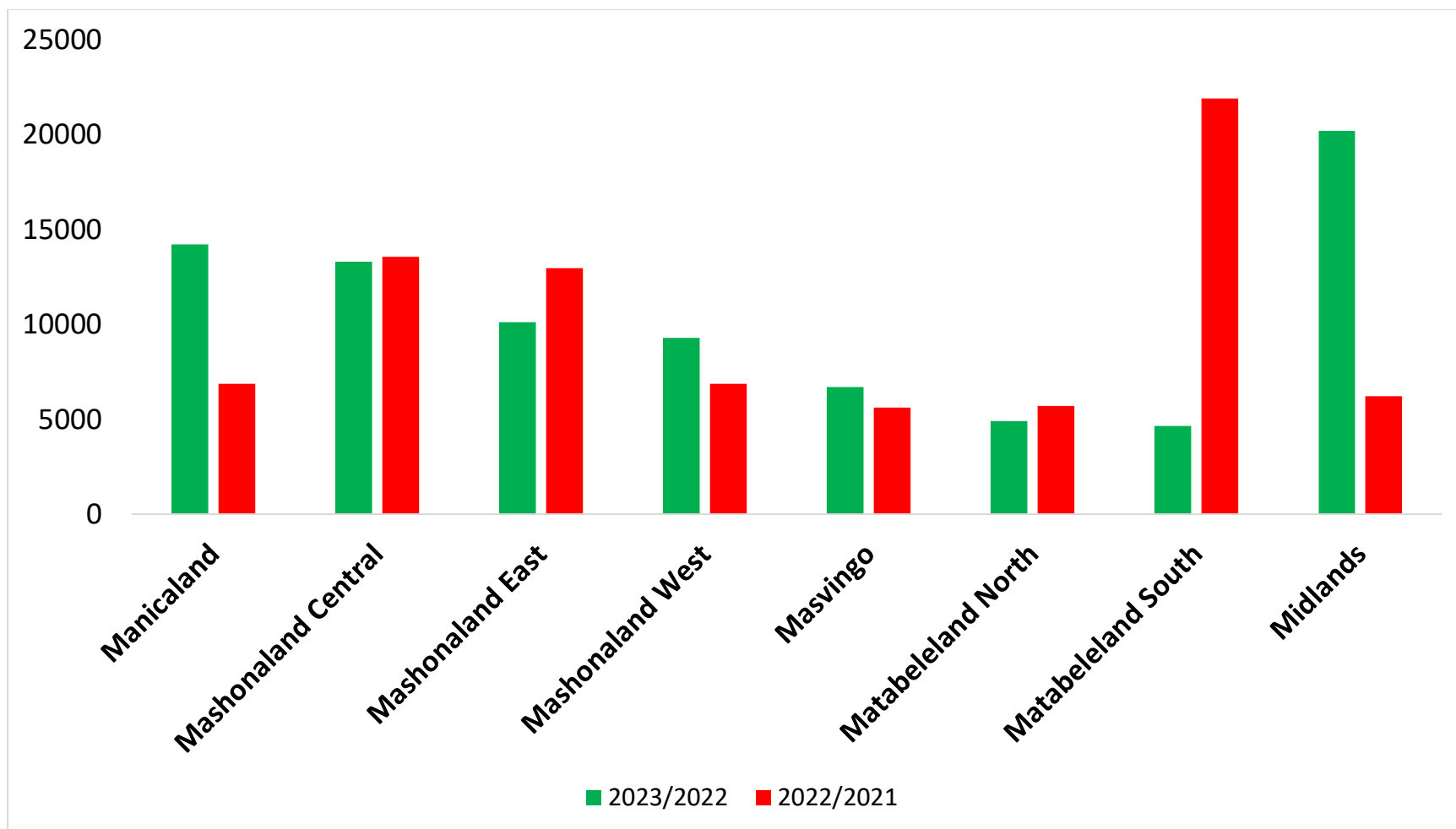


FIGURE 23: AFRICAN PEA AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6.6 RICE

TABLE 22: RICE AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	126	348	-64
Mashonaland Central	19	19	0
Mashonaland East	287	621	-54
Mashonaland West	49	627	-92
Masvingo	435	446	-2
Matabeleland North	0	0	-
Matabeleland South	26	0	-
Midlands	285	1 870	-85
Total	1 227	3 913	-69

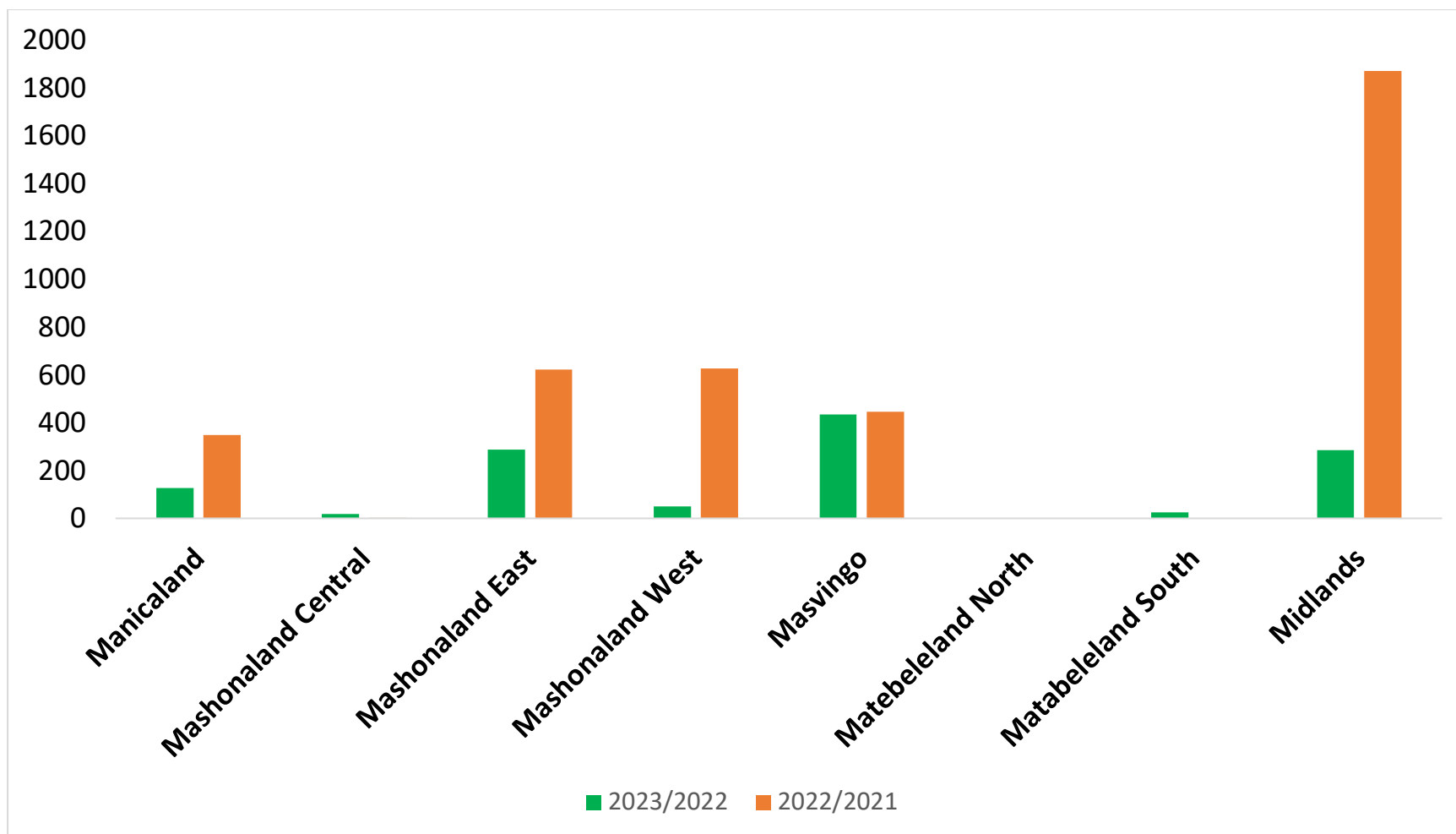


FIGURE 24: RICE AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6.7 SWEET POTATO

TABLE 23: SWEET POTATO (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	5 889	3 734	58
Mashonaland Central	2 923	2 053	42
Mashonaland East	8 774	8 193	7
Mashonaland West	2 201	1 692	30
Masvingo	6 261	7 568	-17
Matabeleland North	572	394	45
Matabeleland South	408	589	-31
Midlands	5 325	3 637	46
Total	32 353	27 860	16

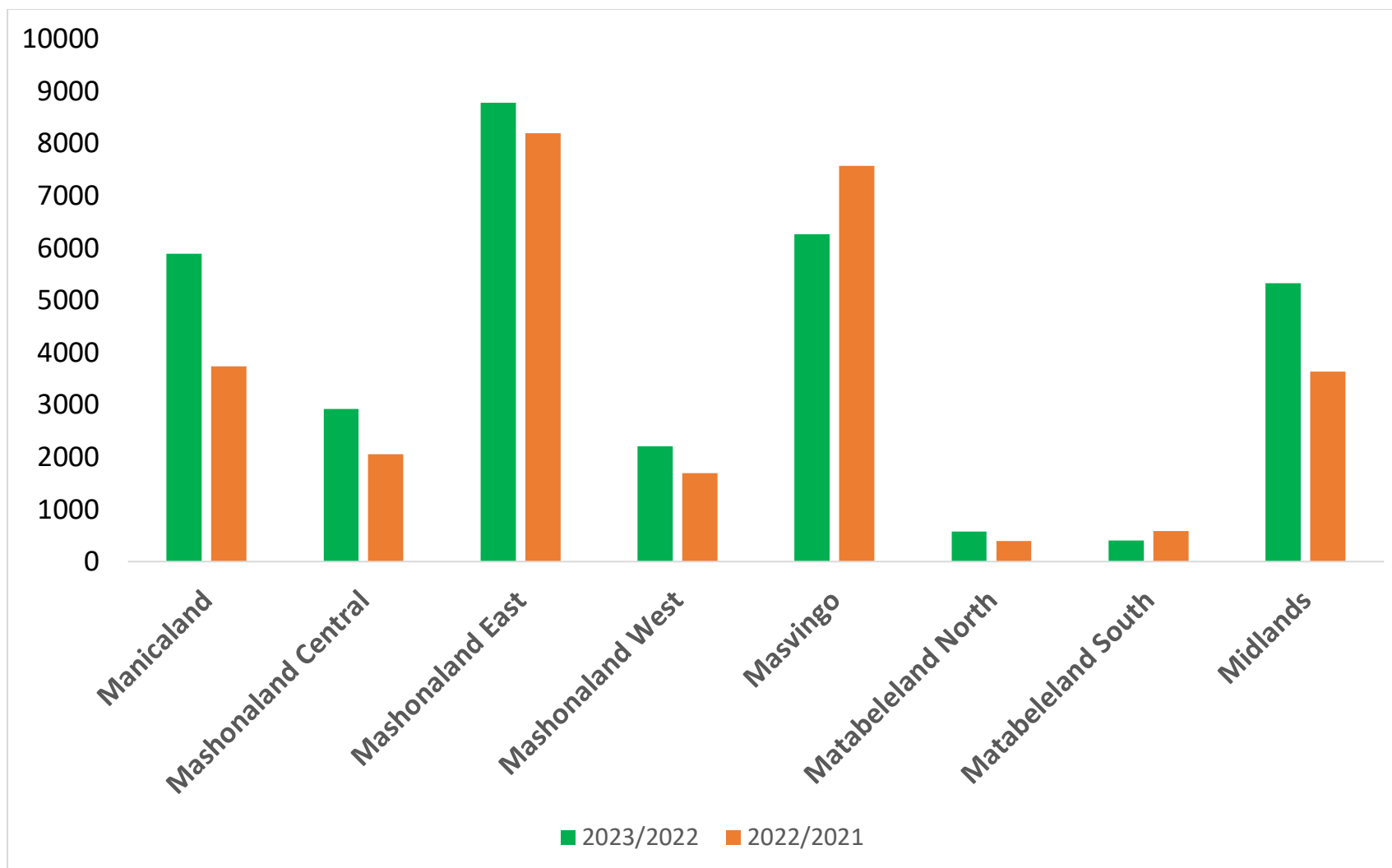


FIGURE 25: SWEET POTATO (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

6.8 CASSAVA

TABLE 24: CASSAVA AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2022	2022/2021	% Change
Manicaland	140	141	-1
Mashonaland East	29	3	867
Mashonaland West	2	5	-60
Matabeleland North	0.4	0	-
Midlands	6	0	-
Total	177.4	149	19

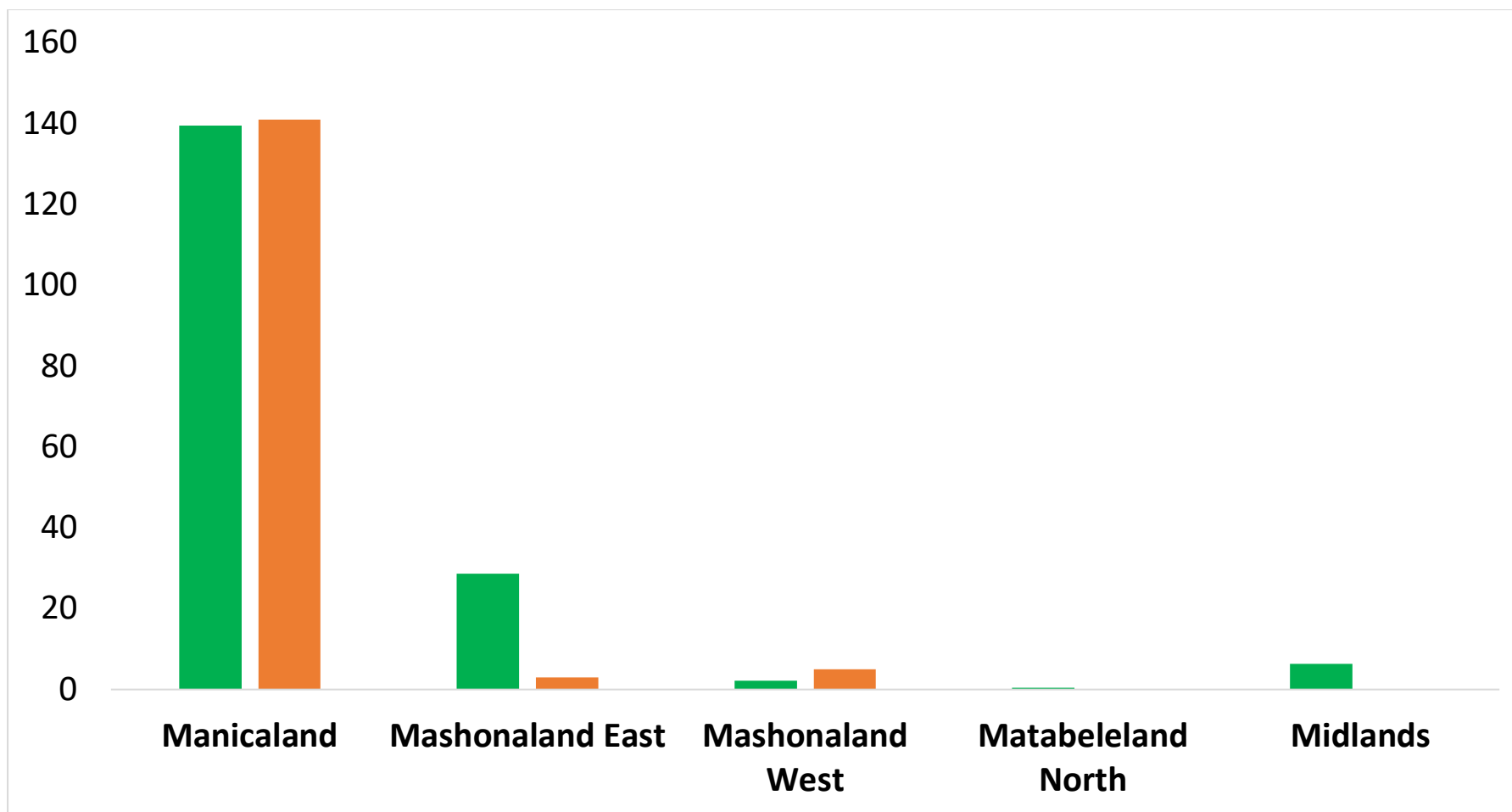


FIGURE 26: CASSAVA AREA (HA) PLANTED BY PROVINCE

7. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



7.1 LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

TABLE 25: BEEF CATTLE NUMBERS BY PROVINCE

Province	Beef Cattle Population		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Change (%)
Manicaland	627 899	632 133	1
Mashonaland Central	512 596	473 253	-8
Mashonaland East	584 747	671 063	13
Mashonaland West	495 383	518 844	5
Matabeleland North	681 879	707 761	4
Matabeleland South	653 223	687 386	5
Midlands	944 854	956 891	1
Masvingo	1 009 402	995 069	-1
Total	4 509 983	5 642 400	2

**Productivity indices will be included in the second round report*

- 7.1.1 The national beef cattle herd had a growth of **2%** in 2022, increasing from **5 509 983** in 2021 to **5 642 400** in 2022
- 7.1.2 The positive growth is attributed to a fairly good season for livestock and a reduction in mortalities, especially due to tick-borne increases.
- 7.1.3 Most farmers that were affected by theileriosis especially in Mashonaland East and Mashonaland West are also in a herd rebuilding drive since the disease is now under control in the provinces.

Cattle mortality

- 7.1.4 Cattle mortality decreased by **3%** from **9%** in 2021 to **6%** in 2022
- 7.1.5 Different animal diseases were the major causes of beef cattle mortalities accounting for **83%** of deaths from sampled beef cattle owners

7.1.6 The decreased cattle mortalities are attributed to improved animal health management especially control of tick borne diseases in hot spot areas with improved dipping regime and introduction of the intensive 5-5-4 dipping cycle.

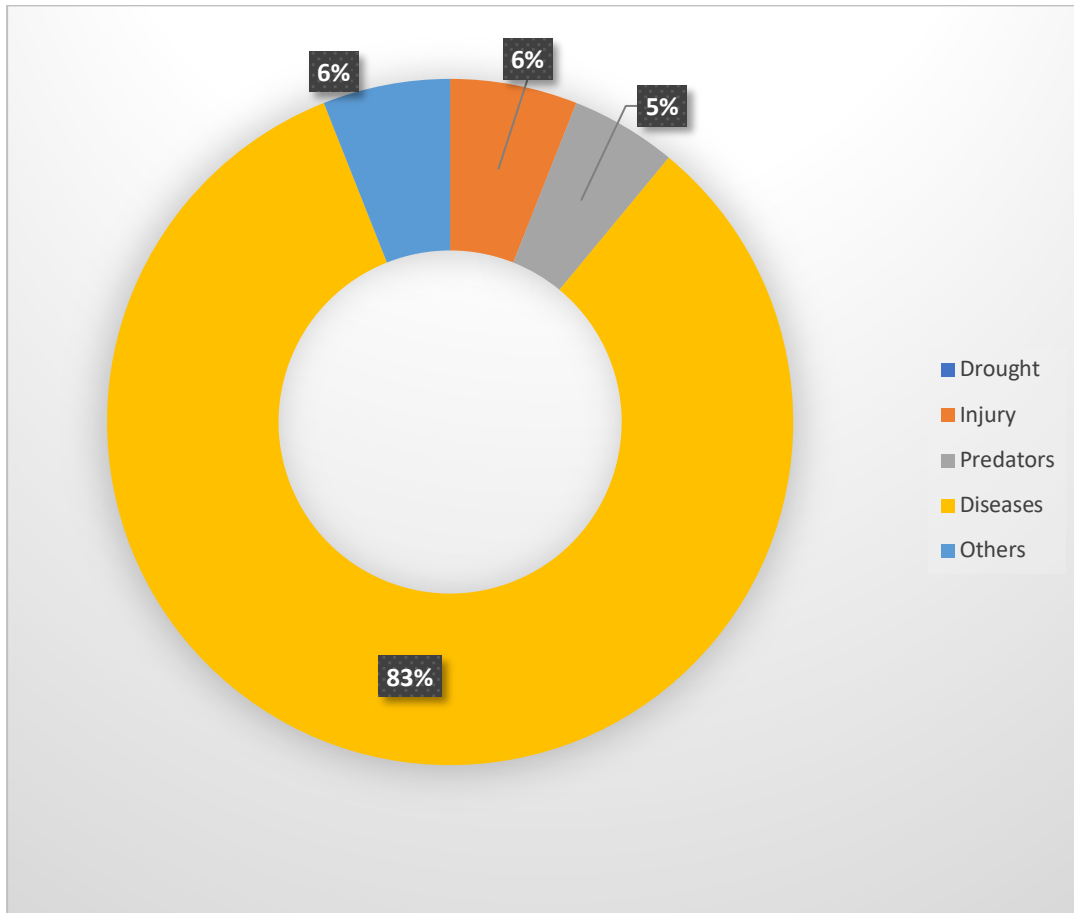


FIGURE 27: CAUSES OF BEEF CATTLE MORTALITIES

TABLE 26: NUMBER OF SMALL RUMINANTS AND PIGS BY PROVINCE

Province	Goats		Sheep		Pigs	
	2021/22	2022/2023	2021/22	2022/2023	2021/22	2022/2023
Manicaland	570 098	747 802	96 184	70 505	38 615	40 545
Mashonaland Central	427 171	477 026	101 535	119 240	45 597	59 122
Mashonaland East	351 034	549 938	34 781	39 890	40 904	44 050
Mashonaland West	419 319	464 875	33 399	37 149	37 798	40 573
Matabeleland North	452 569	521 140	58 559	57 491	29 693	31 779
Matabeleland South	670 114	647 813	241 666	250 898	10 905	8 081
Midlands	690 038	747 273	36 108	35 426	51 615	50 263
Masvingo	678 833	709 577	107 994	117 646	59 208	65 231
Total	4 259 176	4 865 444	710 226	728 245	314 335	339 644

**Productivity indices will be included in the second round report*

7.2 LIVESTOCK CONDITION

7.2.1 The general condition of livestock is fair to good across the country

7.2.2 Small ruminants, that is, sheep and goats are in a good condition whilst beef cattle are in a fair to good body condition

7.2.3 Dry season (Protein and mineral) supplementation is generally not practiced by most farmers resulting in animals losing condition in critical periods of the year (dry season) especially in the smallholder farming sectors where animals mainly survive on low quality grasses and crop residues.

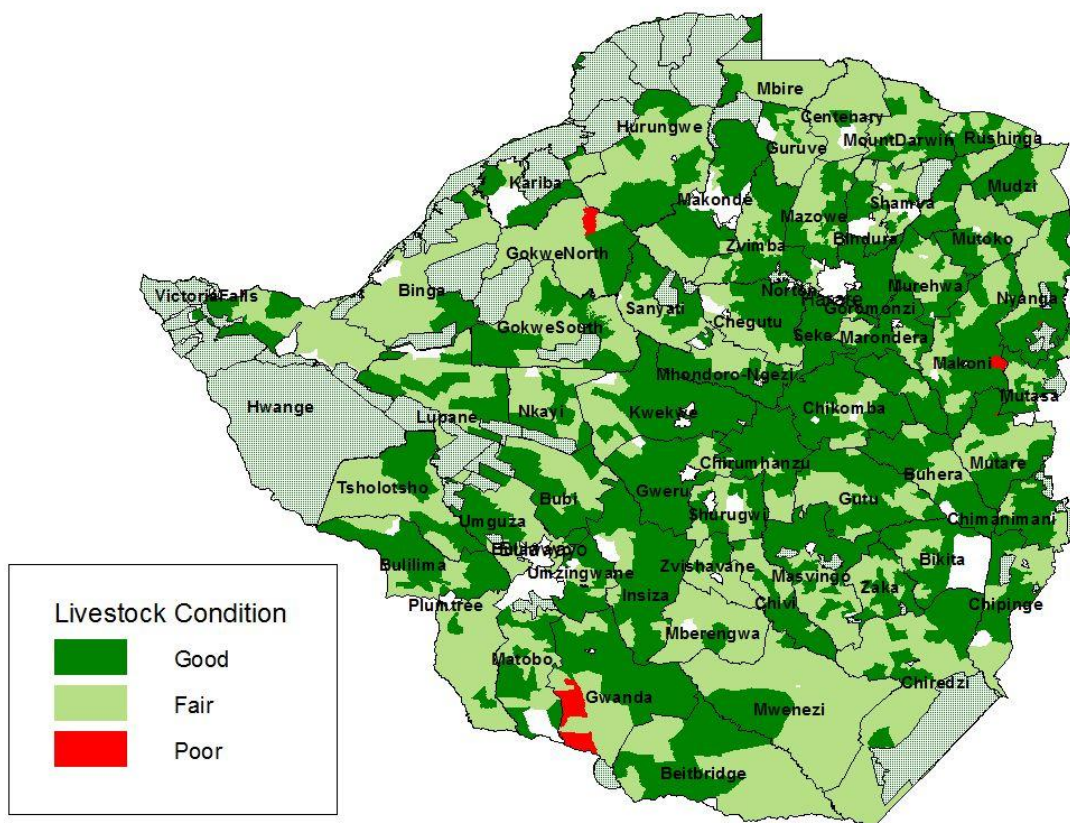


FIGURE 28: LIVESTOCK CONDITION

7.3 GRAZING CONDITION

Grazing condition

- 7.3.1 The grazing condition in terms of quality is general good due to rains received since the beginning of the rainy season
- 7.3.2 However, the more rains are required for most wards in Masvingo and Matabeleland south provinces since the grazing quality is poor to fair
- 7.3.3 Most grass and browse species are highly palatable and have resulted in the improved livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys) condition across the country.

Grazing adequacy

- 7.3.4 Grazing adequacy remains critical in the communal areas mainly because of poor veld management.
- 7.3.5 The veld in most communal areas comprise increaser species which are not palatable as they grow older
- 7.3.6 Grasses are also failing to grow to potential because of high grazing pressure from overstocked
- 7.3.7 Human settlement on grazing areas is continuously increasing pressure on the veld

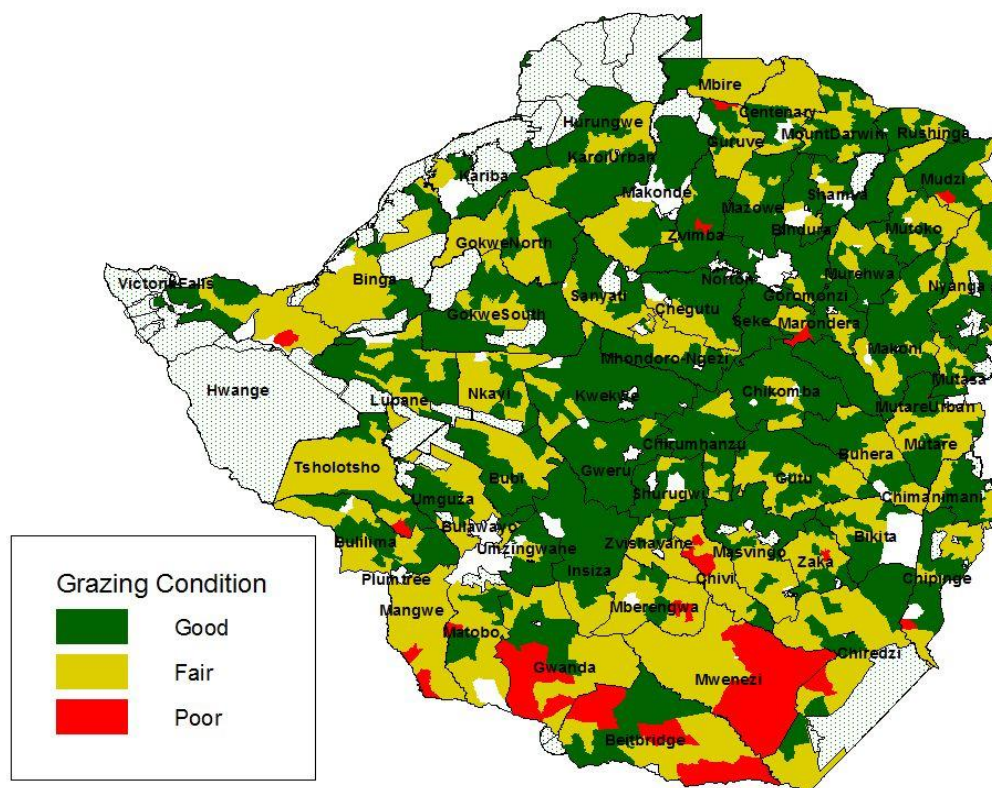


FIGURE 29: GRAZING CONDITION

7.4 LIVESTOCK DIPPING SITUATION

- 7.4.1 Cattle dipping has greatly improved with all farmers sampled reporting that they are dipping their cattle.
- 7.4.2 **68%** of the wards reported dipping to be adequate (dipping at least once per week) whilst **32%** reported inadequate dipping
- 7.4.3 Regular cattle dipping has greatly reduced number of tick-borne diseases especially Theileriosis (January disease)
- 7.4.4 Small ruminant dipping is not a common practice by many farmers

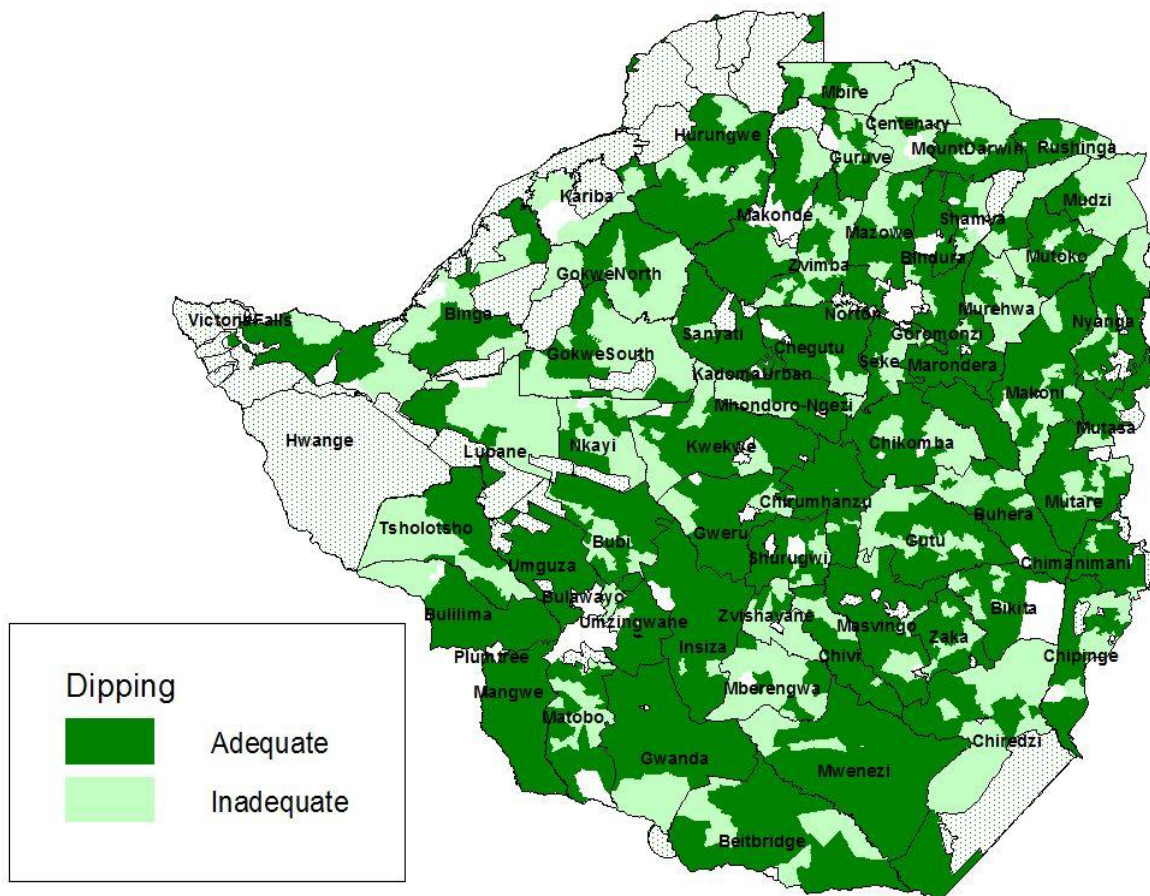


FIGURE 30: LIVESTOCK DIPPING SITUATION

7.5 DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY FOR LIVESTOCK

- 7.5.1 The good rain season so far has resulted in increased river flow rates and increased water levels and reservoirs. In addition, it has resulted in good and improved availability of graze and browse
- 7.5.2 Drinking water for livestock was sufficient at the time of assessment with trekking distance for livestock in most areas being less than 1km.
- 7.5.3 Poor soil conservation practices continue to affect water holding capacity of water sources as a result of siltation and this will affect livestock as the season progresses as water sources quickly gets depleted.

7.6 DAIRY PRODUCTION

DAIRY HERD

7.6.1 Total dairy herd continued in a positive trend recording an 11.3% growth from 47 845 in 2021 to 53 250 dairy animals in 2022

7.6.2 This has resulted in a steady increase in annual milk production

7.6.3 The milking herd grew to 35 100 cows (Milking and dry cows) producing 91.4 million liters of milk

7.6.4 Number of registered dairy entities increased from 238 in 2021 to 244 in 2022

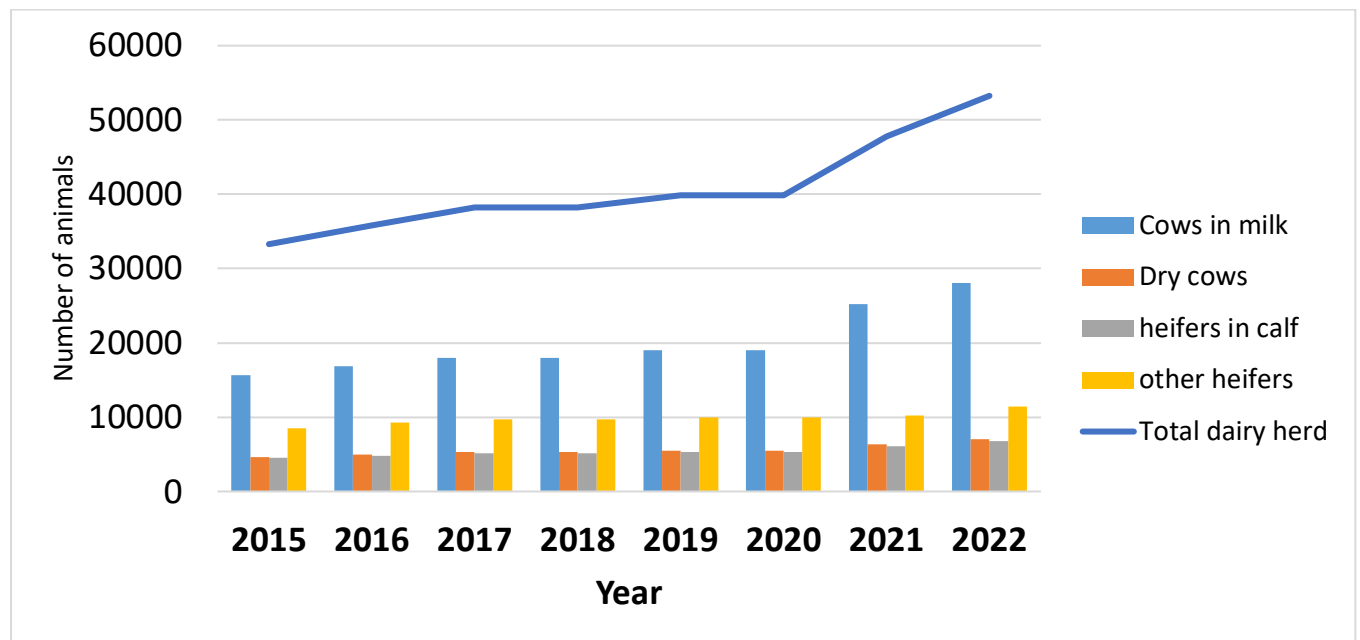


FIGURE 31: DAIRY HERD TREND FROM 2015 - 2022

TABLE 27: RAW MILK PRODUCTION IN 2022

Month	2021	2022	% Change
January	6 469 310	7 391 029	14
February	5 423 901	6 727 643	24
March	5 939 880	7 346 174	24
April	5 864 051	7 215 531	23
May	6 508 773	7 311 550	12
June	6 580 821	7 359 625	12
July	6 738 231	7 843 009	16
August	7 095 767	7 817 615	10
September	6 980 277	7 836 526	12
October	7 204 258	8 143 977	13
November	7 193 784	8 076 413	12
December	7606 499	8 324 947	9
Total	79 607 573	91 396 061	15

7.7 SMALLHOLDER DAIRY MILK COLLECTION CENTRES

There are 36 smallholder milk collection centres (MCCs) around the country of which:

- ✓ 24 are operational
- ✓ 4 are under construction and
- ✓ 8 have been closed because of low milk volumes (Figure 33)

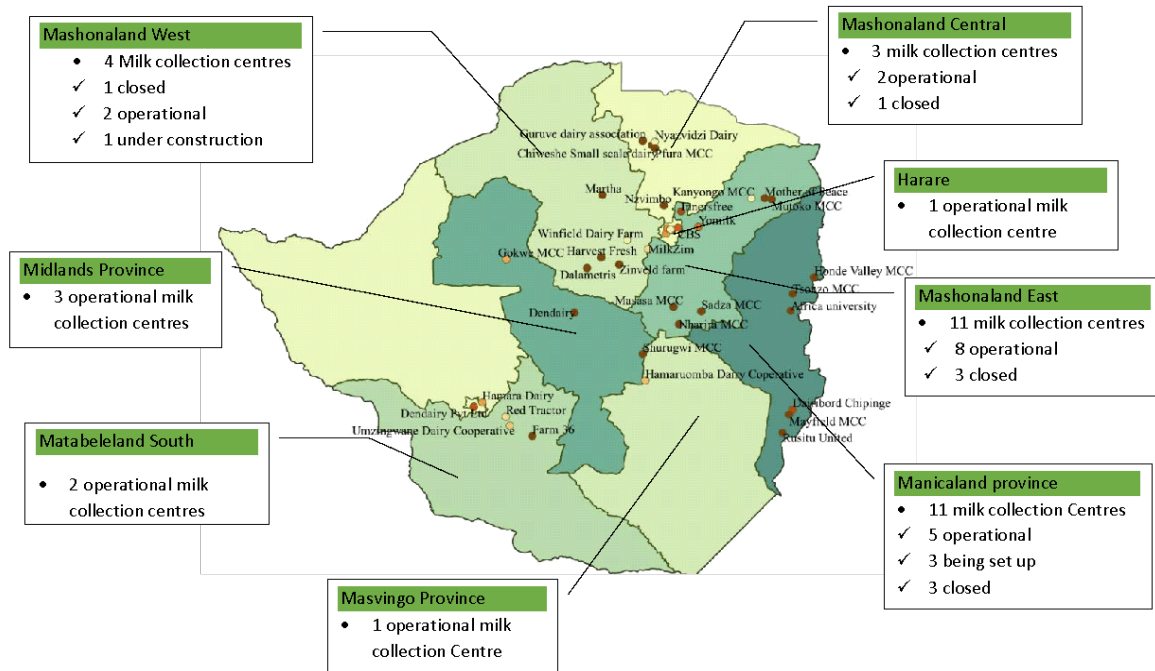


FIGURE 32: SMALLHOLDER DAIRY MILK COLLECTION CENTRES (MCCS)

7.8 SMALL RUMINANTS

- 7.8.1 Poorly constructed small ruminant housing have become muddy as a result of incessant rains being experienced. The poor conditions are mainly affecting kids and lambs which mainly succumb to pneumonia and foot rot than older sheep and goats
- 7.8.2 While the overall body condition of small ruminants is good across the country due to availability of good graze and browse, most farmers are not practicing routine management practices such as dosing, vaccination and castration.
- 7.8.3 Tail docking practice is also not being routinely practiced by sheep farmers

7.9 GOAT MORTALITY

- 7.9.1 Goat mortality of 9% was recorded in 2022 compared to 13.5% in 2021.
- 7.9.2 Major causes of goat mortality in 2022 were diseases accounting for 58% of goat deaths.
- 7.9.3 Kid mortality accounted for the bulk of goat deaths recording 72% of total goat deaths

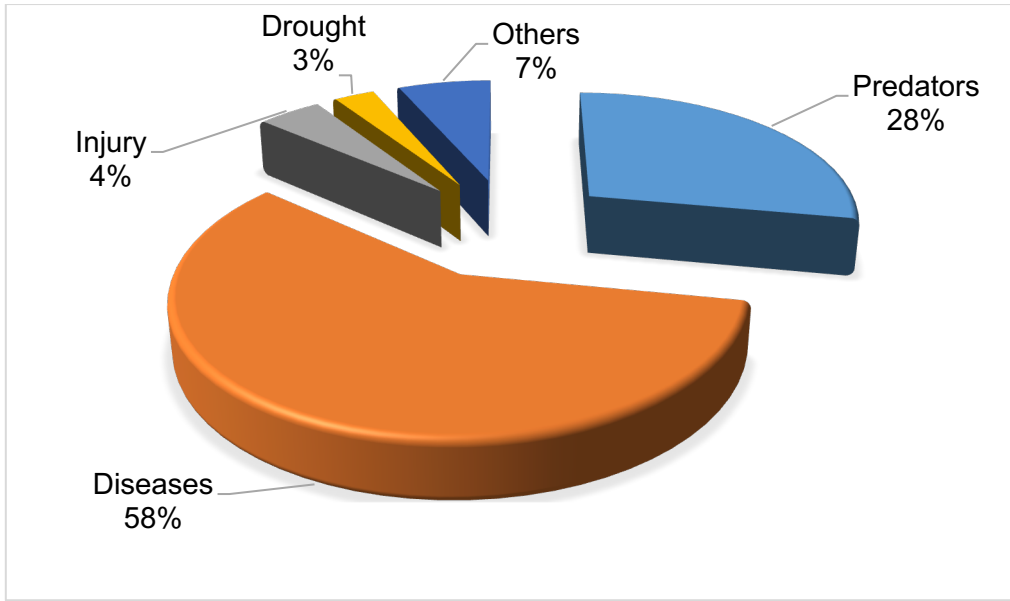


FIGURE 33: PROPORTION OF GOAT MORTALITIES BY CAUSE

7.10 SHEEP MORTALITY

7.10.1 Proportion of Sheep mortality from decreased by **4%** from **10%** in 2021 to **6%** in 2022

7.10.2 Highest sheep deaths were as a result of diseases and accounted for **61%** of total mortality followed predators which accounted for **25%** of total mortality

7.10.3 Highest mortality was recorded in lambs which accounted for **69%** of total sheep mortality

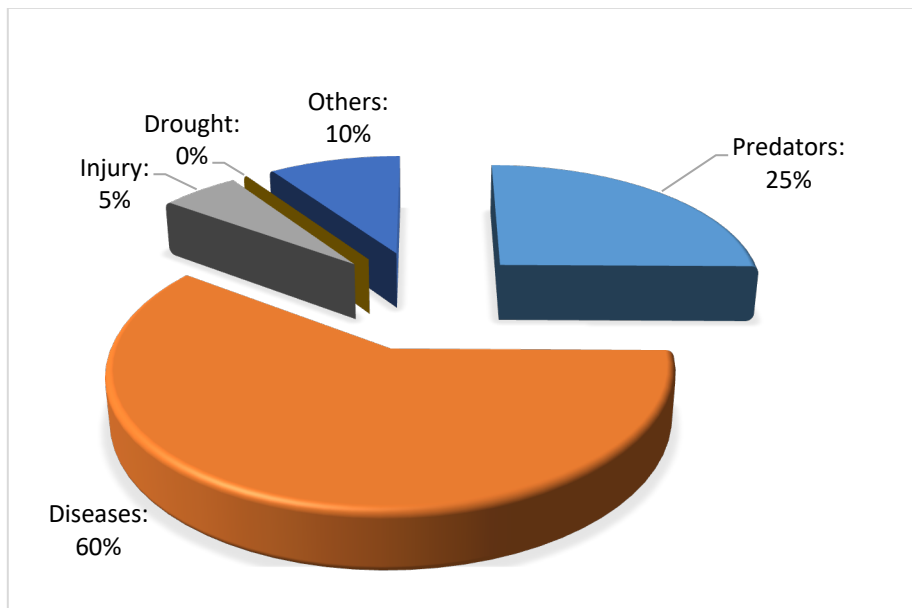


FIGURE 34: PROPORTION OF SHEEP MORTALITY BY CAUSE

7.11 APICULTURE

TABLE 28: APICULTURE PRODUCTION: NUMBER OF BEEKEEPERS AND HONEY PRODUCTION

	Number of Beekeepers	Total Hives			Colonized Hives			Honey produced 2022
		Modern Hives	Traditional Hives	Total	Modern Hives	Traditional Hives	Total	
Manicaland	8 645	21 157	45 952	67 604	16 265	30 288	46 553	523 601
Mashonaland Central	3 394	5 714	9 636	15 334	3 545	5 690	9 235	71 914
Mashonaland East	3 454	6 992	9 176	17 054	5 528	6 103	11 631	148 783
Mashonaland West	4 811	4 051	9 129	15 481	3 491	6 911	10 402	103 935
Matabeleland North	1 086	1 893	1 458	3 434	774	5 584	6 358	12 104
Matabeleland South	442	544	154	695	209	60	269	1 426
Midlands	3 538	10 159	7 203	17 344	2 276	4 046	6 322	44 317
Masvingo	2 964	2 119	7 319	9 232	1 094	4 792	5 886	43 205
Total	28 334	52 629	90 027	146 178	33 182	63 474	96 656	949 285

7.11.1 There are **28 334** beekeepers across the country and Manicaland province (especially Chimanimani, Nyanga and Chipinge districts) has the bulk of the beekeepers and highest honey production

7.11.2 A total of **146 178** beehives are mounted of which **96 656** beehives are colonized (33 182 modern hives and 63 474 traditional).

7.11.3 Colonized hives constitute **66%** of total hives

7.11.4 Honey produced in 2022 amounted to **949.285MT** with an average of 10kg honey per hive

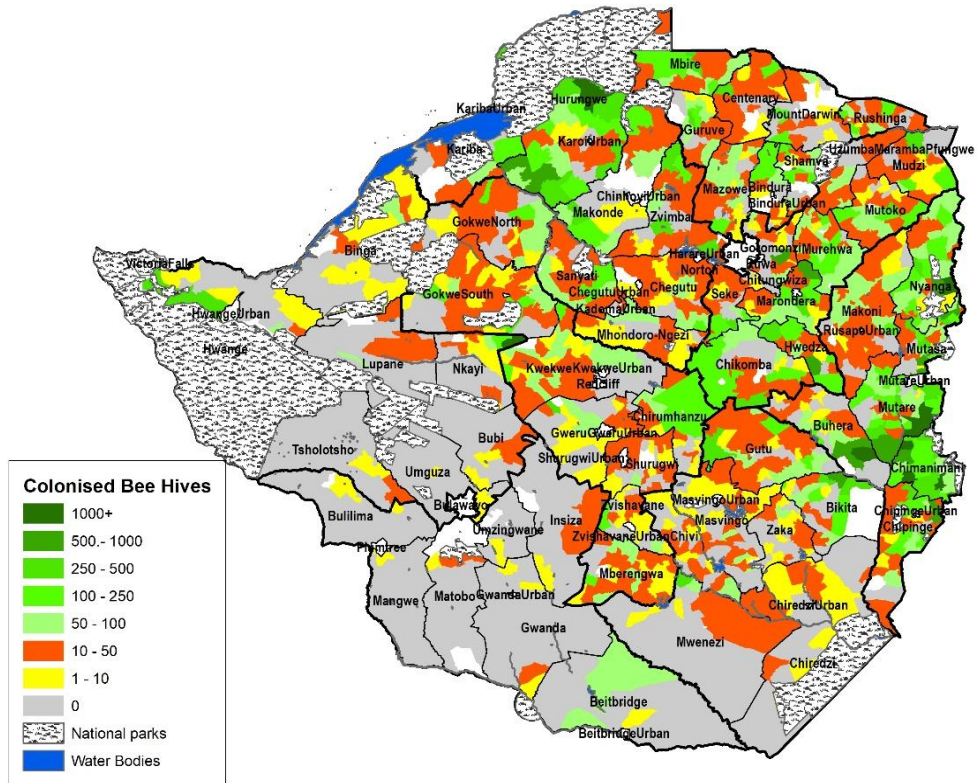


FIGURE 35: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF APIARIES

8.0 FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES



8.1 CAPTURE FISHERIES

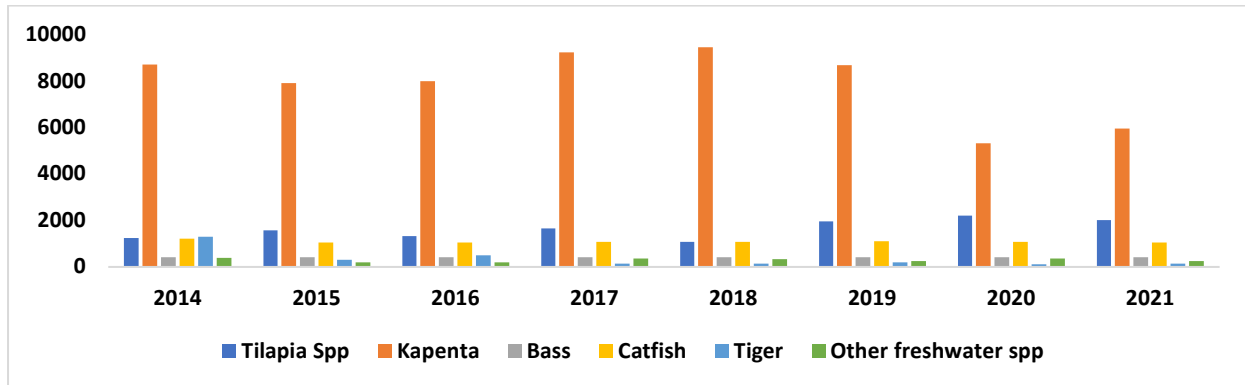


FIGURE 36: PRODUCTION TREND FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

8.1.1 A total of total **9 836 MT** in 2021 of fish were caught from inland dams which is an increase from **9 552 MT** in 2020

8.1.2 Kapenta captured from Kariba Dam has increased from **5 333 MT** in 2020 to **9 950 MT** in 2021. However, the increase is still below the 2019 captures of **8 682 MT**. This was due to low water levels and overfishing in Kariba dam.

*Figures based on 2021 returns. 2022 returns are yet to be compiled by Industry and will be availed in the second round report.

8.2 AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

TABLE 29: FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL FISHPONDS

Province	Functional	Functional	Non-functional	Non-functional	Total	Total	% Change
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Manicaland	2 057	1 530	851	618	2 908	2 148	35
Mashonaland Central	322	228	373	352	695	580	20
Mashonaland East	623	503	535	373	1 158	876	32
Mashonaland West	336	232	327	173	663	405	64
Matabeleland North	79	72	67	89	146	161	-9
Matabeleland South	144	85	441	61	218	146	49
Midlands	249	284	74	225	494	509	-3
Masvingo	524	464	245	345	965	809	19
National	4 334	3 398	2 913	2 236	7 247	5 634	29

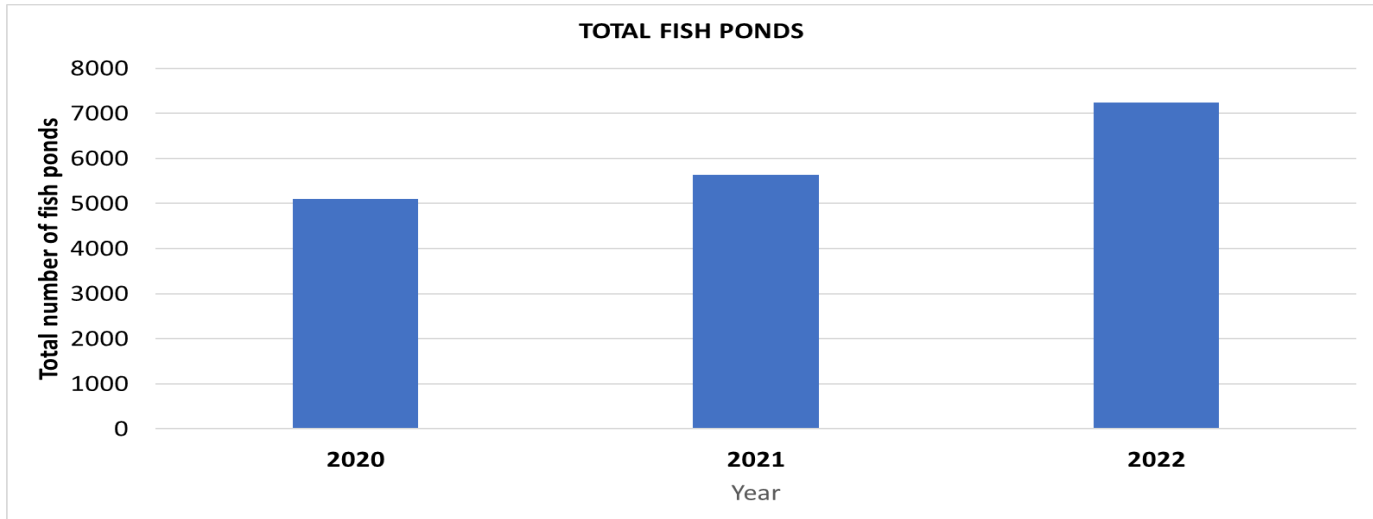


FIGURE 37: 2020 – 2022 TOTAL FISH POND TREND

8.2.1 Total number of fishponds increased by 29% from 5 634 fishponds in 2022 to 7 247 fishponds in 2023.

8.2.2 Mashonaland West had the highest number (64%) of fishponds constructed, followed by Matabeleland South (49%)

8.2.3 There is a steady increase in the number fishponds from 2020 to 2022.

8.2.4 Most small-scale fish farmers are in the communal sector (69%) and the least in Large Scale Sector (3%)

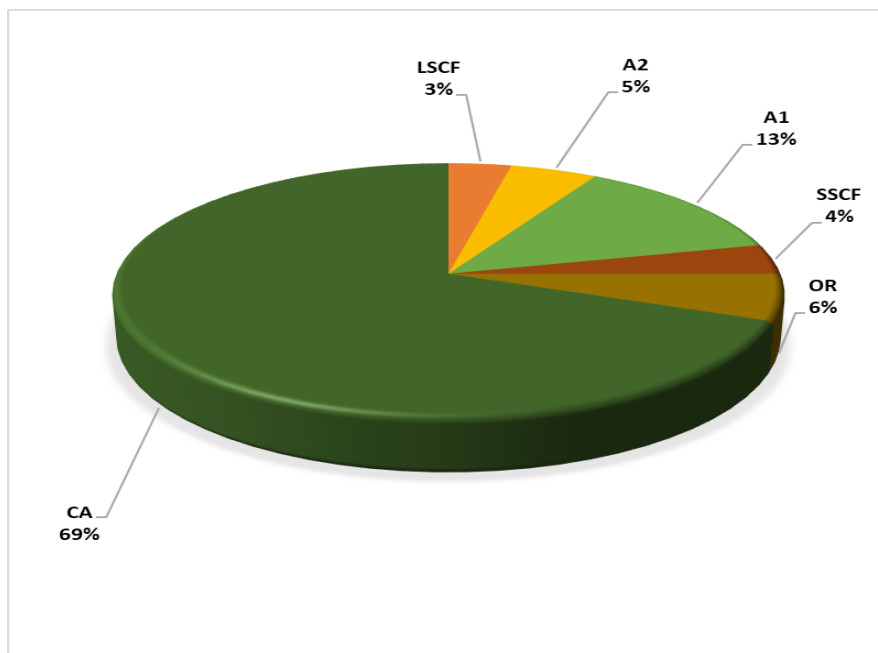


FIGURE 38: THE PROPORTION OF FISH FARMERS BY SECTOR

8.3 FINGERLINGS PRODUCED

8.3.1 A total of 16 million fingerlings were produced in 2022.

8.3.2 Nile Tilapia fingerlings have the highest production compared to other breeds.

This is because of all commercial hatcheries breeding Nile Tilapia

8.3.4 Most farmers source their fingerlings from local fish farmers. This recycling of genetics can result in inbreeding, loss of hybrid vigour and stunted growths

8.3.5 Small-scale farmers in most provinces still have difficulty acquiring fingerlings from reputable breeders, as these are in Kariba and Bindura.

8.3.6 Mozambique and Red breasted breams are mainly bred at ZIMPARKS and Research Institutions for conservation purposes.

TABLE 30: NUMBER OF FINGERLINGS PRODUCED IN 2022

Species	Destined to aquaculture	Released to the wild	Total
Nile Tilapia	16 172 350	110 000	16 282 350
Catfish	6 000	0	6 000
Red-breasted-ream	28 500	6 500	35 000
Mozambique Tilapia	14 700	800	15 500
Rainbow Trout	71 654	0	71 654
Total	16 293 204	117 300	16 410 504

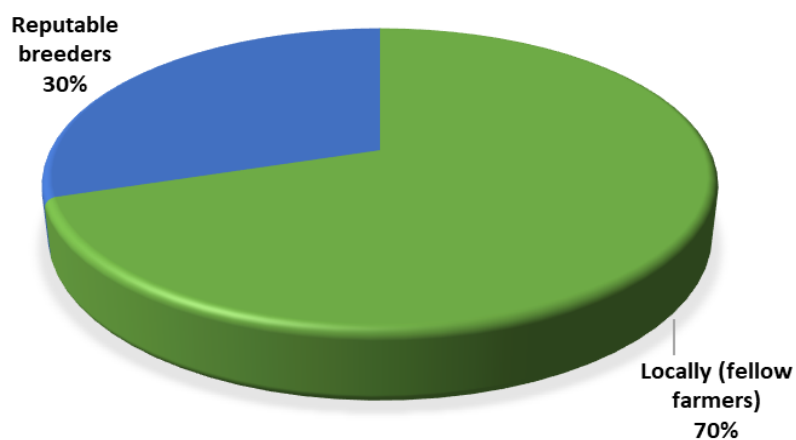


FIGURE 39: SOURCE OF FINGERLINGS

8.4 FISH PRODUCTION

8.4.1 Production in fish farming is dominated by Nile Tilapia (**+98%**) followed by Rainbow Trout (**1.1%**), while the other farmed species contribute a very small proportion of the production levels.

8.4.2 There has been a decrease in production in the commonly farmed species in aquaculture. Nile Tilapia production reduced to (**14.72%**) and this is mainly due to the Lake harvest which is the main fish producer in the country reducing its production.

TABLE 31: TOTAL PRODUCTION PER SPECIES (TONNES)

Fish Species	2022	2021	% Change
Nile tilapia	4 949	5 803	-15
Red breasted bream	9	8	13
African catfish	56	46	22
Rainbow trout	35	44	-20
Total	5 049	5 901	-14

8.5 CROCODILE PRODUCTION

8.5.1 Production of crocodile skins is dominated by seven (8) large scale producers located around Binga, Kariba, Chirundu, Hwange, Chiredzi and Mwenezi.

8.5.2 There are a few small-scale producers operating in Chinhoyi, Harare, Marondera and Umguza.

9. IMPACT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SCHEMES

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0 INTERVENTIONS

For ease of reference for the transformation of rural areas (communal, old resettlement and A1 farmers), the Ministry launched the Rural Development Paradigm dubbed “Rural Development 8.0”. “Rural Development 8.0” comprises a series of outcome-based and impact-oriented Presidential interventions positively impacting the attainment of Vision 2030.

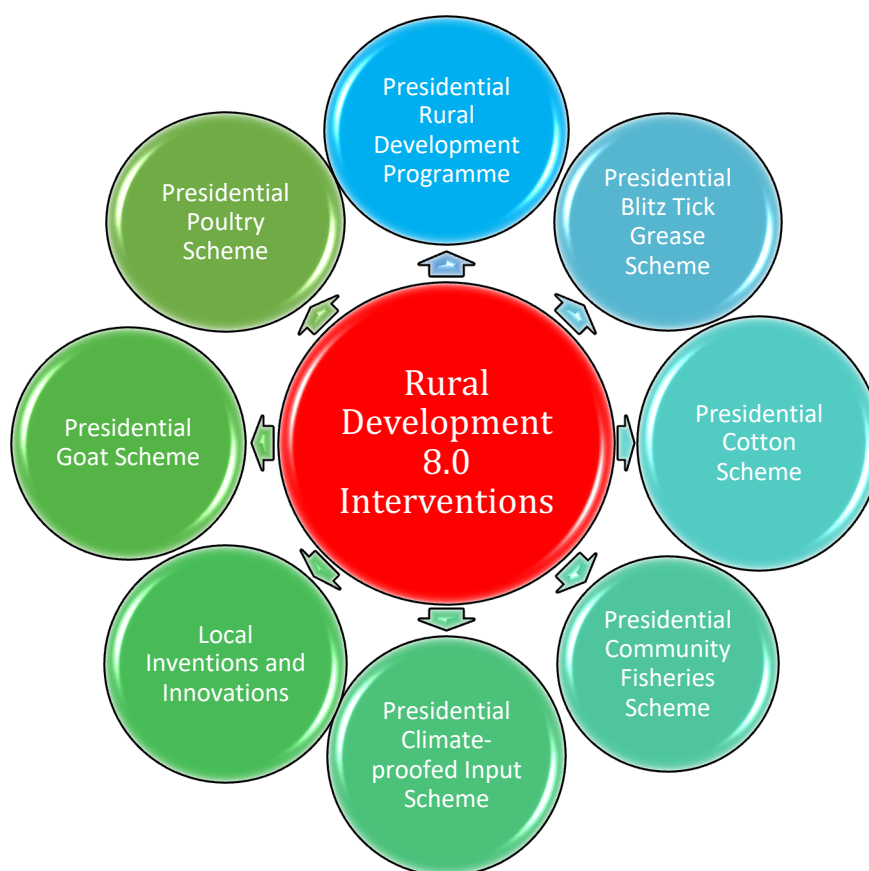


FIGURE 40: RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0 INTERVENTIONS

9.1 PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE-PROOFED INPUT SCHEME

9.1.1 Government supported the 2022/23 season through several input schemes that included the Presidential Inputs Support Scheme for maize, sorghum, soya beans, pearl millet, sunflower, African peas, sugar beans, sesame, legume pastures, silage and cotton, NEAPS (CBZ Agro-yield and AFC) for summer and winter crops Private sector and donors supported Government efforts

- 9.1.2 The programme was targeting **3 million** smallholder farmers in communal, A1, small-scale commercial farming (SSCF) and old resettlement (OR) sectors for both cereals and legumes. The programme also targeted **520 000** households for cotton.
- 9.1.3 The input scheme covered seed for cereal grains, soybean, sunflowers, groundnuts, African peas, sugar beans, vegetable combo, knapsack sprayers and cotton as well as fertilizers and chemicals.
- 9.1.4 Type and quantity of the crop on the input packages varied according to agro-ecological region as shown in Fig 43.

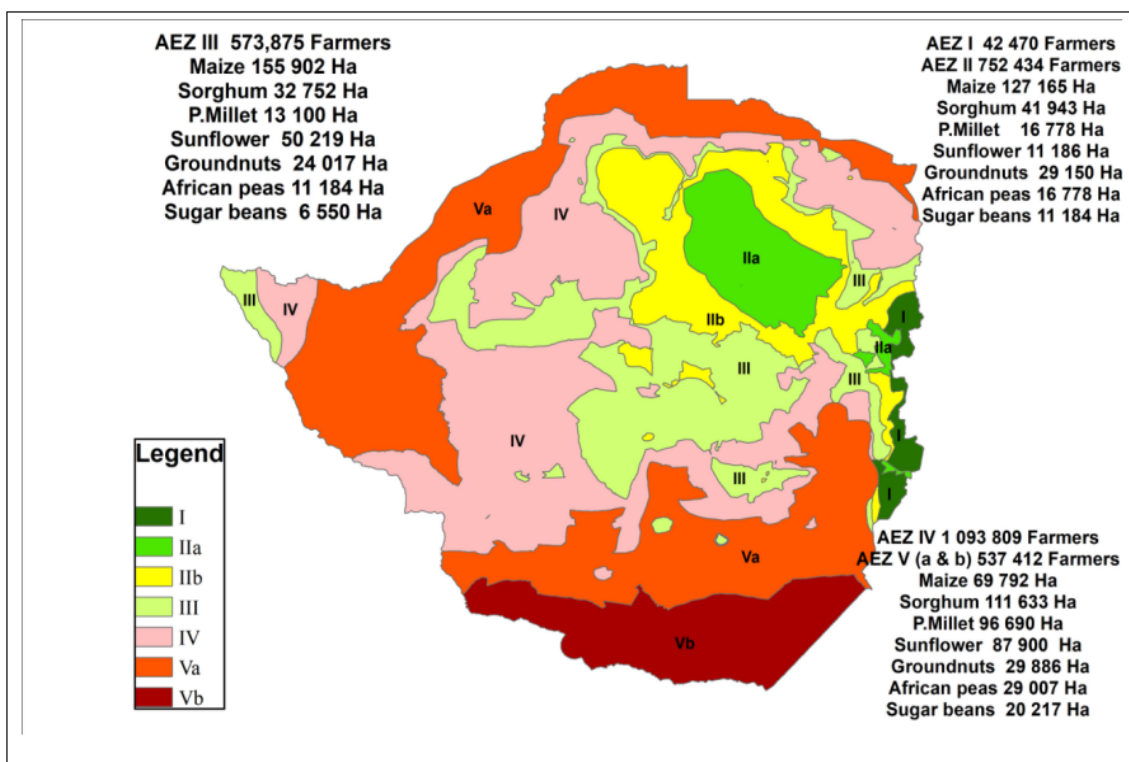


FIGURE 41: PRESIDENTIAL INPUTS DISTRIBUTION BY AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

TABLE 32: PFUMVUDZA/ INTWASA -PRESIDENTIAL INPUTS SEED AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION FEBRUARY

Product	Cumulative Inputs Receipts	Number of households to benefit from available inputs	Cumulative Inputs Distributed	A cumulative number of households benefited	% Households Benefited
Maize Seed	18 702	1 870 192	17 948	1 794 849	96
Sugar bean Seed	791	158 269	652	130 390	82
Soya bean Seed	1 279	255 823	913	182 577	0
Sorghum Seed	3 812	762 305	3 004	600 735	79
Pearl Millet Seed	786	392 871	534	267 192	68
Wheat Seed	282	140 988	129	64 725	46
Sesame Seed	5	1 000	0	0	0
Groundnuts Seed	508	101 530	373	74 660	74
Sunflower Seed	340	169 972	250	124 802	73
Compound D	96 728	1 934 557	95 404	1 908 084	99
Agricultural Lime	1 164	23 284	0	0	0
Top Dressing	61 526	1 230 514	58 955	1 179 092	96
Demise (Fall armyworm chemical)	451 372	451 372	202 770	202 770	45
Knapsack Sprayers	197 756	197 756	156 560	156 560	79
Vegetable seeds	1 910 111	1 910 111	1 548 188	1 548 188	81

9.2 PRESIDENTIAL COTTON INPUT SUPPORT SCHEME

TABLE 33: COTTON INPUTS SUMMARY BY PROVINCE

Province	Growers	Seed(kg)	Basal Fertilizer (kg)	Lime(kg)
Midlands	123 248	1 888 146	5 936 670	0
Mashonaland West	81 648	1 031 610	6 703 250	0
Mashonaland Central	83 110	1 807 112	5 068 190	12 500
Mashonaland East	19 299	200 820	1 052 300	730 700
Masvingo	56 494	986 915	3 691 400	842 765
Manicaland	29 809	536 721	1 883 250	0
Matabeleland North	7 056	112 515	529 780	525 000
Matabeleland South	743	7 710	66 100	0
TOTAL	401 407	6 571 549	24 930 940	2 110 965

9.2.1 The Government supported cotton production through Cottco

9.2.2 Some farmers established Pfumvudza plots whilst some planted under conventional.

9.3 PRESIDENTIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Presidential Rural Development Programme is the flagship of the Rural Development 8.0 interventions and was launched in Mangwe in December 2021 by the President. It is targeting to drill one borehole in each of the 35 000 rural villages in the country and establishing a commercial one-hectare garden in each of the 35 000 villages; giving 10 fruit trees per household for the 3 000 000 households, and giving 50 sweet potato vines for each of the 3 million households, 16 of 80 drilling rigs have been delivered, and have already drilled boreholes in

over **544** villages, and will accelerate this drilling once all the 80 drilling rigs have been received in 2023.

9.3.1 To date **548 188** vegetable combos have been distributed to **1 548 188** households across the country representing 44.2 % of the **3 500 000** earmarked for distribution this current season. The vegetable combo comprises of 1g each of Tomato, Onion, Carrot, Rape and Cabbage.

9.3.2 Only **480 300** elite virus free sweet potato vines have been distributed to **9 606** households across the country because of resource shortages

VILLAGE NUTRITION GARDENS

9.3.3 The number of village nutrition gardens currently stands at **7 091** covering an area of **6 2778 ha**.

9.3.4 A total of **5 649** gardens, representing **80%** of the gardens, are functional indicating an area of **5 022** ha under production of the 5 649 functional gardens, **3 772 (66.8%)** gardens have a perennial water source whilst **1 877 (33.2%)** have seasonal water source.

9.3.5 There is need to ensure constant water supply for gardens with seasonal water sources through drilling of boreholes so that they are in production all year round

Table 34: NUMBER OF VILLAGE NUTRITION GARDENS BY PROVINCE

Province	Number of Village Nutrition Gardens
Manicaland	1 242
Mashonaland Central	329
Mashonaland East	325
Mashonaland West	516
Matabeleland North	824
Matabeleland South	435
Midlands	1 470
Masvingo	1 950
Total	7 091

The plan is to transform these gardens to the rural Development Model with a solar powered borehole and drip irrigation.

9.4 TICK GREASE BLITZ PROGRAM PHASE 2

9.4.1 Some **1 301 776 kg** of tick grease was distributed under the second phase of the tick-grease blitz programme, an increase of 21.8% from the first phase.

9.4.2 Each stock owner in the communal areas got 1 kg of tick grease with other stockowners in the Theileria (January disease) hit areas getting 2 kg each.

TABLE 35: TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	TICK GREASE UNITS DISTRIBUTED (KG)	Delivered to GBM depots date
	Phase one 2021	Phase two 2022
Manicaland	178 152	192 352
Mashonaland Central	78 135	71 408
Mashonaland East	138 925	161 749
Mashonaland West	140 673	135 811
Matabeleland North	88 932	93 309
Matabeleland South	64 893	81671
Midlands	168 867	207 499
Masvingo	210 423	357 977
Totals	1 069 000	1 301 776

9.5 PRESIDENTIAL RURAL POULTRY PROGRAM

- 9.5.1 The Presidential Rural Poultry is one of the various climate proofing programmes being implemented to promote rural development and industrialisation by boosting nutrition security and rural incomes
- 9.5.2 The programme also seeks to build resilience of rural communities to climate change effects.
- 9.5.3 The national launch of the programme was hosted by Masvingo Province in Masvingo district, in August 2022. Provincial launches have also been conducted in all provinces.
- 9.5.4 The programme is targeting **3 000 000** households from all the ten provinces.
- 9.5.5 The input package comprises of ten 4-week old chicks and a vitamin stress mix sachet. To date **422 950** birds have been distributed (**367 799** birds in 2022 and 2023).

TABLE 36: PRESIDENTIAL RURAL POULTRY

Province/District	Number Distributed		Total
	2022	2023	
Manicaland	32 000	500	32 500
Mashonaland Central	39 003	0	39 003
Mashonaland East	64 851	33 418	98 269
Mashonaland West	66 300	15 740	82 040
Matabeleland North	31 668	0	31 668
Matabeleland South	25 550	0	25 550
Midlands	23 964	5 515	29 479
Masvingo	46 210	0	46 210
Harare	27 094	0	27 094
Bulawayo	11 137	0	11 137
Total	367 799	57 196	422 950

9.6 PRESIDENTIAL GOAT SCHEME

- 9.6.1 Some **4 149** goats have been distributed to date comprising **1 901** bucks and **2 248** does.
- 9.6.2 The initial target beneficiaries were vulnerable groups in the community as highlighted by ZIMVAC. In the second tranche bucks will be distributed to the 35000 villages, one per village.
- 9.6.3 At the end of the scheme each household will benefit one goat doe Traditional leadership, that is, village heads, headmen and chiefs will benefit 1 buck, 2 bucks and 3 bucks respectively.
- 9.6.4 The bucks given to traditional will serve communities by offering breeding services to households where the local leader resides.
- 9.6.5 All provinces have launched the scheme.

TABLE 37: PRESIDENTIAL GOAT SCHEME

Province	Goats distributed		Total
	Does	Bucks	
Manicaland	564	1 386	1 950
Mash Central	116	78	194
Mash East	399	156	555
Mash West	407	79	486
Mat North	143	31	174
Mat South	107	43	150
Midlands	370	20	390
Masvingo	142	108	250
Total	2 248	1 901	4149

9.7 PRESIDENTIAL FISHERIES SCHEME

9.7.1 The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme was developed as part of the Government's efforts to contribute significantly to enhanced food and nutrition security and livelihoods.

9.7.2 The Ministry is targeting to stock 1,200 dams and other water bodies by 2025 with indigenous fish species, mostly tilapia/ bream species.

9.7.3 The scheme has stocked a total of twenty-one (21) dams across 6 provinces (Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland East, Masvingo, and Midlands).

TABLE 38: DAMS STOCKED 2022

Province	District	Dam Name
	Rushinga	Chimhanda
	Rushinga	Katiri
	Bindura	Masembura
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	Guhwa
	Bindura	Gelack
	Mazowe	Negomo
	Centenary	Vuka
	Guruve	Chimanikire
	Mazowe	Savory
	Bindura	Mwenje
Mashonaland West	Zvimba	Mutorashanga
	Zvimba	ARDA Sisi
Matabeleland South	Bulilima	Bulilima
Mashonaland East	Seke	Beatrice
	Marondera	Muchekeranwa
Masvingo	Zaka	Mabvute
	Zaka	Mabvute Night Storage
	Shurugwi	Chisisiri
Midlands	Shurugwi	Masvosve
	Shurugwi	Chinave
	Shurugwi	Mugumba

9.8 VISION 2030 ACCELERATOR MODEL

The Vision 2030 Accelerator Model, based on the replication of the highly successful Bubi-Lupane Model, were to cover over 450 irrigation schemes on **26 000 ha** impacting more than one million people. To date 324 irrigation schemes have been enrolled onto the vision 2030 accelerator model managed through ARDA.

10. KEY ENABLERS FOR THE SUMMER PROGRAMME

10.1.1 MIGRATORY PESTS CONTROL

The mandate of the department, established in 2022 is to implement measures aimed at preventing and/or controlling plant pests (including migratory pests) and diseases that cause harm to planted crops in fields and in storage so as to maintain their quantity and good quality.

Core Functions

- a) Early warning systems for migratory pests (Quelea, army worms, locust, etc.)
- b) Containment of migratory pest outbreaks.
- c) Database development on Quelea and locust breeding and roosting sites for continuous monitoring
- d) Coordinate with regional early warning systems for a regional forecast and management of migratory pests.

The following are some of the major outputs for Migratory Pest Control Department

Quelea surveillance and management	Quelea outbreaks contained	Quelea birds roosting and breeding colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of drones, Chemicals, protective clothing • Surveillance, monitoring and control in collaboration with Parks and Wildlife • Mapping of quelea breeding and roosting sites in Zimbabwe • Data collection and report writing
Locusts surveillance and management	Locust outbreaks contained	Locusts breeding sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground surveys in breeding ground (Chisumbanje, Chiredzi, Mwenezi, Mkwesine, Gokwe) • Develop training manual on Locusts • Monitoring locusts using eLocust3m application • Data collection using e-Locust 3m application • Mapping of breeding places in Zimbabwe • Report writing
African armyworm surveillance and management	African armyworm outbreaks contained	African armyworm traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution and setting of pheromone traps and lures • Re-servicing and baiting traps • Record of trap data daily • Weekly reporting • Early warning alerts and awareness creation through radio, television etc.
Fall armyworm surveillance and management	Fall armyworm outbreaks contained	Fall armyworm traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution and setting up pheromone traps and lures country wide • Rebaiting or trap servicing bi-monthly • Daily record of trap data • Weekly reporting • Early warning alert and awareness creation through radio, television etc.
Rodent surveillance and management	Rodent outbreaks contained	Rodent breeding sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance and monitoring of breeding sites • Chemical distribution and control in breeding sites • Mapping of rodent breeding places in Zimbabwe • Data collection and report writing

MECHANISATION

10.1.2 The localisation of the manufacture of implements has suffered from imposition of duty on components although the finished products are imported duty free

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

10.1.3 Hastening completion of irrigation projects especially in the drier regions of the country. Government has directed the commercialization of all smallholder irrigation schemes. In 2022, a total of **324** irrigation schemes of the 450 schemes were commercialized against a target of 200 by the Agriculture and Rural Development Authority (ARDA).

CAPACITATION

10.1.4 Capacitation of extension through provision of tablets, servicing and maintenance of motorcycles (enabling training and extension)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

10.1.5 Ensuring that all households have individualised agricultural databases (baseline) and each household is monitored for development.

10.1.6 Provision of reliable digital gadgets to extension officers to improve service delivery.

10.1.7 Media blitz on agricultural development Pfumvudza and livestock programmes

10.1.8 Government adopted the “concept of one farmer field school per village” to catalyse agricultural transformation. To date Farmer Field Schools have been established in some **23 000** villages, out of the **35 000** villages. Veterinary Field Schools are now **5 000** and are being established across the country at every dip tank.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Intensify the use of Farmer Field Schools and digital platforms such as the soils and agro-ecological digital platform to improve on agricultural information dissemination.
2. Climate-proofing interventions should be intensified across all farmer categories with emphasis on smallholder farmers
3. Promote diversification of agricultural enterprises through promotion of drought tolerant crops such as indigenous and traditional grains especially in marginal areas of Zimbabwe Agricultural enterprises should be guided by weather and climate information therefore choice of crops and livestock grown by farmers must be informed by the agro-ecological region potential.
4. Intensify women focused initiatives such as Agric4She and focus on drought tolerant, nutritious crops and livestock. Farmers to intensify agricultural production by increasing productivity rather than area (agricultural Intensification).
5. Hastening completion of Irrigation development projects should be a top priority
6. Presidential inputs support schemes should include chemical weed control options to curb challenges caused by inconsistencies in the season that hamper proper weed control. The moisture enhancers should be used across all crops
7. The presidential tick grease program should continue and have an upgraded package to also include deworming chemicals
8. To complete refurbishment of the Tilapia hatchery facility at Henderson Research Station and establishment of breeding sites at Matopos and Makoholi to ensure availability of adequate fingerlings for the Presidential Input Scheme
9. There is need to intensify dip tank rehabilitation programs.
10. The annual production and productivity returns should be increasingly utilised to guide production and investment and a statutory instrument will be issued to make it mandatory for A1 and A2 farmers to submit these annual returns
11. The sustained transformation of the agricultural sector should be anchored on grower viability, therefore timely and viable producer prices and reduction in input costs while simultaneously increasing productivity should be encouraged.