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

Second Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment

2023/2024 Summer Season

18 April 2024

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 FIELD CROPS PRODUCTION

- The First Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAFA-1) was produced on 13 February 2024. Its focus was to establish area planted to crops, and on livestock and fisheries and aquatic resources preliminary quantitative forecasts.
- This Second Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAFA-2) consolidates the outcomes of the 2023/2024 summer season and provides final quantitative and qualitative estimates.
- Against a background of a major drought, this CLAFA-2 has benefited from a Cabinet-mandated, government-wide Crop Estimates Committee, to improve precision and accuracy, and entrench objectivity, ownership, accountability and wider-national use of the data to objectively inform policy on food security and food sovereignty.
- Both agricultural production and productivity for the 2023/ 2024 agricultural season were severely and negatively impacted by, arguably, the worst drought-induced El Nino in 40 years. Statistically, the season had the latest and driest start to a summer season in 40 years.
- The whole of the Southern African region experienced an El Nino season, although Zimbabwe seemed to be the epicentre for this phenomenon.
- The **1,777,540** hectares planted to maize, represented a 7% reduction on the target area of 1,782,000 ha, and was 12% lower than last year, reflecting two aspects: agroecological tailoring and a shift to traditional grains in drier regions. There was a 16% increase in plantings of traditional crops, from 533,625 ha to 621,048 ha. Cumulatively, the area under cereals [maize, traditional grains (pearl and finger millets, and sorghum)] was 2,496,201 ha, and was expected to yield 2,579,237 MT against a planning requirement of 2 200 000 MT. A reduction in production by 77% to

744,271 MT is estimated for the 2023/2024 summer season indicating a major shortfall for both food and feed.

- There was a nationwide outbreak of Fall Armyworm, African Armyworm and iaolated but devastating armoured crickets outbreaks. The armyworm is favoured by drier weather which was prevalent in the season. A new national management strategy for armyworm is evidently required.
- Based on this CLAFA 2 assessment, maize production is estimated at **634,699 MT.** Traditional grains production - sorghum and pearl millet - are estimated to be **82,063 MT** and **23,439 MT**, respectively. Finger millet production is expected to be **4,070 MT**. **The total cereal production is expected to be 744,271 MT.**
- Anticipating the severity of the impact of the El Nino and the consequent reduction in the volumes of cereals produced to feed the nation, a Sate of Disaster was declared by the President, His Excellency Dr E.D. Mnangagwa, on 2 April 2024. The President directed that a household-based, village-coordinated, vulnerability assessment be conducted and concluded by 15 April 2024 by the Ministries of Labour, Public Service and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) and Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD). Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) conducts routine annual assessments of the state of rural and urban livelihoods [dubbed Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessments (ZIMLAC)] to inform policy.
- A comprehensive and classical Disaster Risk Management response approach of (a) search and rescue, (b) mitigation and (c) resilience, has been included in this report as part of the sector drought response strategy.
- The three reports: CLAFA-2, ZIMLAC and Village-based Vulnerability Assessments (VBVA) must be collectively used to inform the extent of vulnerability and the magnitude of assistance required in both urban and rural areas.

- Meanwhile, this CLAFA-2 report has been slanted to reflect the magnitude of the food crisis that the nation faces to March 2025.
- The national cereal balance to March 2025 comprises (a) stocks held by households, private sector and government (b) likely imports (c) the current season's 744 271 MT production and (d) the projected winter production of 804 000 MT of wheat (624 000MT), barley (42 000MT), potatoes (130 000MT), maize/sorghum (9750 MT), out of which 248 000 MT could be destined for the SGR. The current stocks held by government are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: GMB Stocks

Available Grain and Cereals (MT)		(MT)
Strategic Grain Reserve (*as of 09/April 2024)*	Maize	130,078
	Traditional Grains	40,237
	Wheat	138 909
	Total SGR	**309 224**
Available for sale	Wheat	124,146

The various consumption scenarios are shown in Table 2, with the 7.7kg/person/month, being the 2017 actual consumption for Zimbabwe according to ZIMSTATS.

Table 2: Various Cereal Consumption Scenarios

	MLAFWRD Planning production Scenario **10 kg/pp/month**	**SADC Regional Average** **8.5 kg/pp/month**	**Zimbabwe Actual 2017** **7.7 kg/pp/month**
Human requirement (MT)	1,800,000	1,530,000	1,386,000
Livestock requirements (MT)	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total (MT)	2,200,000	1,930,000	1,786,000
Available grains and cereals (MT) [SGR plus expected harvest]	1,187,575	1,187,575	1,187,575
Winter SGR	248,000	248,000	248,000
Shortfall	**-764,425**	**-494,425**	**-350,425**

MLAFWRD Planning Scenario: Human consumption is computed from a consumption rate of 120kg/person/year

Regional Scenario: Human consumption is computed from a consumption rate of 102kg/person/year

Zimbabwe Actual Scenario: Human consumption is computed from a consumption rate of 92.4kg/person/year

- Based on the above consumption scenatrios, the grain shortfall is between 34% and 46%, taking into consideration the stocks held by government. Excluding SGR stocks the shortfall could be as high as 65%.

- The total production of food crops is indicated in Table 3. The excluded crops from the food security balance can be used as coping strategy crops, consumed as substituite, alternative or alternate to staple cereals.

Table 3: Food Crops Production Estimates (MT)

Crop	2023/2024 (MT)	2022/2023 (MT)	2021/2022 (MT)	% Growth (compared to last season)
Maize	634,699	2,298,281	1,453,031	-72
Sorghum	82,063	191,125	144,633	-57
Pearl Millet	23,439	71,221	44,143	-67
Finger Millet	4,070	18,610	5,320	-78
Groundnut	4,971	214,145	98,765	-98
Round Nut/ Bambara nut	19,029	62,159	18,718	-69
Sweet Potato	10,941	276,784	207,529	-96
Sugar Beans	15,042	31,274	25,388	-52
African Peas	49,507	34,462	14,884	44
TOTAL	**843,761**	**3,198,061**	**2,012,411**	-77

*There was a **77% decrease** in food crops production compared to last season.*

- The production is very unevenly distributed (Table 4). Only Goromonzi and Makonde, out of 60 rural districts, have sufficient food to last 12 months. A further eight districts have enough food for nine months, while the other districts have up to six months' supply.

Table 4: Cereal Deficits by District

Province	0–3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
Mashonaland West	Chegutu, Hurungwe Kariba Ngezi Sanyati	Zvimba		Makonde
Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin Rushinga Shamva Mbire	Muzarabani Guruve	Bindura Mazowe	
Mashonaland East	Mudzi Murehwa Mutoko Seke UMP		Chikomba Hwedza Marondera	Goromonzi
Manicaland	Buhera Mutare	Mutasa Nyanga	Chimanimani Chipinge Makoni	
Midlands	Gokwe North Gokwe South Gweru Mberengwa Shurugwi Zvishavane	Chirumhanzu Kwekwe		
Masvingo	All districts except Zaka	Zaka		
Matabeleland North	All districts			
Matabeleland South	All districts			

- Based on the available and envisaged production of cereals, inclusive of wheat, since the adoption of the wheat-based food security intervention by government in February 2024, and the wide disparities in quantities of available harvests, it can be expected that the full case load of feeding 9.2 million rural people through social welfare could be implemented from July 20204. In the interim, needs-based interventions should continue.
- It is estimated that 15% of the population consumes rice (120 000MT annually) and potatoes (450 000MT annually), cumulatively 570 000MT. In this CLAFA-2 context, alternate crops are used in sequence, to maize or traditional grains, as part of the diet. In this context, alternative crops are the main starch source, not maize or traditional grains. In this context, substitute crops are used when the need, (voluntary or forced need), arises to replace maize and traditional grains.

- Pending the triangulation of data from ZIMLAC, the Village-based Vulnerability Assessments and CLAFA-2, government should focus on social welfare food distribution while the private sector should focus on feed imports and import for sale to the urban population to meet theier full food requirements.

- Clearly, Zimbabwe's food security and food sovereignty thrusts must be based on reducing, eliminating and eventually delinking rainfall and food production. Innovations along all nodes of the production chain - from ideation, breeding, agronomy, soil health, nutrients, mechanisation, water and irrigation systems, pest and diseases, loss and waste reduction and food consumption patterns – are required, highlighting the urgent need for more holistic, inclusive, collaborative, cooperative and coordinated private sector and public sector partnerships.

1.2 HORTICULTURE

- There is an overall increase in production of horticultural crops for the 2023/2024 season by 13%.
- Irish potato production increased by 12 % from 599,550 MT in the 2022/2023 season to 673,484 MT this season.
- Onion production increased by 6 % from 290,628 MT last season to 309,008 MT this season.
- Leafy vegetables production increased by 9 % from 261,960 MT to 285,920 MT.
- Cabbage production increased by 4 % from 607,392 MT to 631,659 MT.
- Tomato production increased by 18 % from 336,300MT to 395,653 MT.
- Peas production decreased by 9 % from 2,832 MT to 2,586 MT.
- The production of blueberries increased by 38 % from 5,787 MT in 2022/2023 to 8,000 MT in the 2023/2024 season.
- Pecan nut production increased massively by 71 % from 533 MT in 2022/2023 to 913 MT in the 2023/2024 season.
- Tea production declined by 25 % from 22,648 MT to 17,038 MT this season.
- Orange production increased by 14 % from 179,482 MT to 203,764 MT, while lemon production increased by 2 % from 71,652 MT to 72,996 MT.
- Deciduous fruit production (peaches and nectarines) increased by 1 % from 9,477 MT to 9,612MT, while apple production increased by 8 % from 6,076MT last season to 6,583 MT.
- Macadamia production increased by 2 % from 49,020MT to 50,016 MT.
- Banana production increased by 4 % from 313,638 MT to 325,400 MT.

1.3 NON-FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION

There was a decrease in non-food crops production.

Table 5: Production Estimates for Non- Food Crops (MT)

CROP	2023/24 (MT)	2022/23 (MT)	2021/22 (MT)
Tobacco	236,819	296,135	212,703
Sunflower	3,300	90,479	11,117
Cotton	40,221	152,472	116,521

1.4 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- The impact of the El Nino-induced drought caused a loss of 9,941 cattle at the start of the 2023/24 season. The most affected provinces were Matabeleland South (Mangwe and Bulilima Districts) and Matabeleland North (Tsholotsho and Binga Districts).
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of the rural wards will face critical grazing shortage from July onwards while 12% have adequate grazing to the next season (Figure 1). Only 24% of the wards will have enough water to last until the next season, while 76% of the wards will face water challenges (Figure 2).

Figure 1:Grazing Adequacy

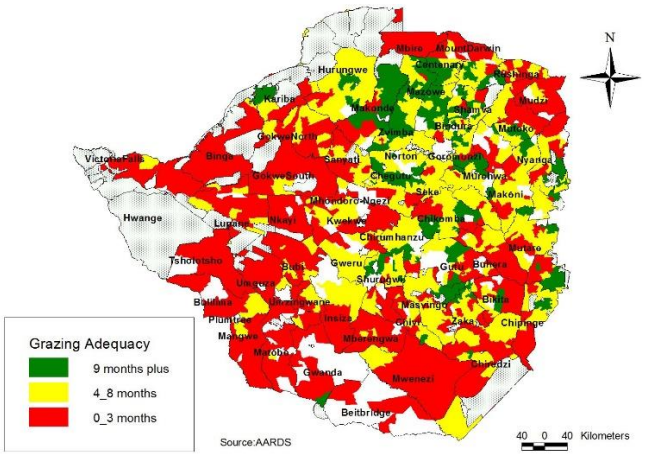
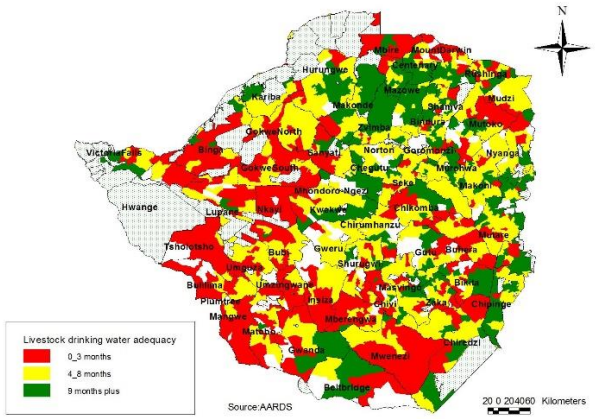


Figure 2: Livestock drinking water adequacy



- The national beef herd increased by 1.3%, from 5,642,400 cattle in 2022 to 5,718,523 cattle in 2023. Clearly, livestock production efforts must be aimed at ensuring that the breeding herd is brought into full production. The country is losing, potentially some 500,000 calves annually due to low calving rates, some USD 100-250 million annually.
- There was a 2% increase in the national average off-take of beef cattle from 8% in 2022 to 10% in 2023.
- In 2023 the national calving rate averaged 42% remaining unchanged from 2022.
- National cattle mortality decreased from 6% in 2022 to 4,6% in 2023.
- The average beef carcass weight for 2023 was 182kg up from 180kg in 2022.
- Total milk production increased by 9%, from 91,396,061 litres in 2022 to 99,821,752 litres in 2023.
- The dairy herd increased by 13% from 53,250 in 2022 to 60,398 in 2023. The milking herd was 39,811.
- The goat population inreased by 4% from 4,891,787 in 2022 to 5,087,155 in 2023
- The sheep population increased by 2% from 728,245 in 2022 to 742,810 in 2023.

- Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs increased from 219,307 pigs in 2022 to 220,256 pigs in 2023. Average carcass weight for 2023 was 77kg.
- The total pig sow heard , commercial and non commercial is 128 819.
- There was a significant increase (30%) in broiler day-old chick production from 113.9 million in 2022 to 148.8 million in 2023.
- Broiler meat production increased by 9% from 191,818 MT in 2022 to 209,808 MT in 2023.
- There was a 24% growth in table egg production, increasing from 78 million dozens in 2022 to 97 million dozens in 2023.
- Statistics for indeginous chickens are not availed year on year but the population was estimated at 21 million in 2023.

1.5 FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

- Total fish produced in the 2022/23 season was 33,906 MT with 27,100 MT from capture fisheries and 6,806 MT from aquaculture.
- Kapenta harvests increased by 3.7 % from 5,950 MT in 2021/22 to 6,200 MT in 2022/23.
- Tilapia production increased by 35 % from 4,949 MT in 2021/22 to 6,704 MT tonnes in 2022/23.

Table 6: Wild Capture Fisheries

Fish Yield (MT)	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
Nile tilapia	1,600	1,500	1,600
Other tilapia	550	510	600
Kapenta	6,200	5,950	5,400
Tiger fish	150	140	100
African catfish	1,200	1,000	1,000
Other freshwater fishes	17,400	13,600	17,900
TOTAL	**27,100**	**22,700**	**26,600**

Table 7: Aquaculture Production

Fish Species	2022/23 (MT)	2021/22 (MT)	2020/21 (MT)	% Change
Nile tilapia	6,704	4,949	5,803	35
Red-breasted bream	12	9	8	33
Mozambique bream	6	9	8	-33
African catfish	48	56	46	-14
Rainbow trout	36	35	44	29
Total	**6,806**	**5,058**	**5,909**	**35**

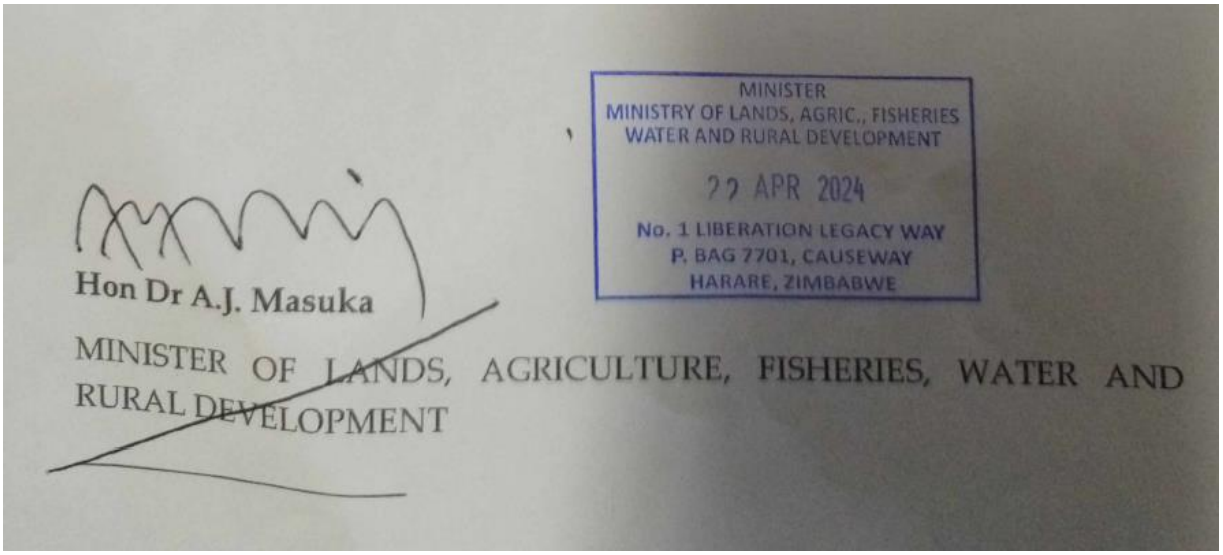
Table 8: Crocodile Production

Item	2022	2021	2020	% Change
Farmed Crocodiles[1]	146,030	182,105	212,908	**-20**
Skins exported	73,400	73,409	74,160	**0**

Farmed crocodile production decreased by 20 % from 182,105 in 2021 to 146,030 in 2022. Nonetheless, the total number of skins exported has remained constant for the years 2021 and 2022.

For the transformation of the agriculture sector to be sustained for the attainment of Vision 2030, various production and productivity enablers should be attended to including finance, power, water and irrigaton, policy and regulations, land isssues, markets, soil health, pests and deasease, feretiliser, mechanization, insurance, fuel, infrastructure, and coordination, monitoring and evaluation. An attempt has been made to highlight the status of each of these during the 2023/2024 season.

In conclusion, Zimbabwe continues on its steady march to attain and maintain perennial food security. Zimbabwe should emerge from this drought stronger, more united, more resilient, better organised, better coordinated and better capable of withstanding similar future shocks. Self belief and self confidence are key ingredients in this pursuit for perennial food security and food sovereignty.



2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development (MLAFWRD) 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.

From March 25 to 05 April, the Second Round of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment was conducted, with intensive data collection from all rural wards in Zimbabwe. The verification exercise was done by provincial and district teams during the period 27th March to the 05th of April, 2023.

This year, a government-wide Crops Estimates Committee was established to complement the work by the MLAFWRD.

The objectives of the Crop Livestock and Fisheries Assessment 2 (CLAFA 2) were:

- To estimate crop production for major crops and determine factors that influenced yields.
- To assess overall food security prospects for the nation.
- To assess rainfall season quality, [the start of the season, temporal and spatial rainfall distribution, and occurrence of extreme events, affecting crop growth stages and condition].

- To assess livestock production, water supply, pastures and disease prevalence and control.
- To assess fisheries and aquatic resources production.
- To assess the implementation and impact of Rural Development 8.0.

The report is based on the implementation of the 2023/2024 summer plan following its approval by Cabinet in August 2023.

It is imperative that Zimbabwe achieves perennial food security, away from the episodic, weather-determined production escapades of the past. In this regard, climate-proofing agriculture, at household and national levels, must be accelerated. The continued disruption of global supply chains for food, fuel and fertiliser supply; and geo-political developments, principally in major input and crop supply regions, heightens the need and urgency for Zimbabwe to attain seed, food, feed, fibre, bio-oils and biofuels sovereignty.

The Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) has been reviewed to contextualise these threats and to appropriately plan for increased production and productivity across all sub-sectors of agriculture. A USD 13.75 billion agriculture industry is envisaged by 2025.

The importance of agro-ecological tailoring of crops was evident through-out the season, as three types of drought could be delineated thus: policy-induced, household-induced and weather-induced. Government was largely successful in eliminating policy-induced drought through emphasis on, and only distributing traditional grains under the Presidential Input Scheme in Regions 4 and 5. Effort should now be redirected towards

eliminating household-induced drought. The establishment of 35,000 farmer field schools, one in each village, and the new MLAFWRD human resources performance management system based on the Vision 2030 Agricultural Livelihoods Tracker (VALT) should accelerate the elimination of household-induced drought, while increasing production and productivity across the crop, livestock and fisheries sectors at all farming scales (communal, resettlement, corporate).

An acceleration of projects aimed at building community resilience, to enable communities to be better able and adapted to withstand these shocks at a local level is gathering momentum though Rural Development 8.0 interventions.

Production and Productivity Enablers

Enablers have causative, additive, synergistic, facilitatory and multiplier effects on production and productivity. Boundary partners have activities in different spheres that may impact production. An overview of the enablers for the 2023/2024 season is given here, to provide an environmental scan of the farming landscape during the season.

a. Policy and Regulatory Environment

Government adopted the structured liberalisation of the crops marketing system in 2022, which has led to increased value chain financing. Consequently, upwards of 70% of summer production was financed by self-financed farmers and off-takers. The latter, per policy, should finance up to 40% of their annual raw intake requirements. The operationalisation of the Warehouse Receipt System and adding various crops to the Commodity Exchange define the government's trajectory on the markets libelarisation landscape.

A raft of legislative amendments (Amendment of the Animal Health Act and Fisheries and Aquaculture bill) and Statutory Instruments [Fertiliser Regulations, Sweet Potato Seed Certification Regulations, Agricultural Marketing Authority (submission of returns), Animal health livestock sale pens, Grain and Oilseed Products Regulations, Animal Health (disease-free compartment), Avian influenza control regulations, and ZINWA (water levy) exemption regulations] will be promulgated to enhance production and productivity.

In one of the major policy interventions in 2023, government established a mechanism for the sustained growth of the new physical 1.5 million MT Strategic Grain Reserve. Government mandated the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA) to contract a minimum of 100,000 ha for summer (500,000MT grain) and 60,000 ha for winter (300,000 MT wheat) to feed into the SGR. With the increasing frequency of droughts, this bold intervention could catapult Zimbabwe into perennial food security territory.

b. Land

Among the issues that continue to disrupt smooth farming are boundary disputes, inheritance matters, and perceived insecurity of tenure (permits and 99 leases). A new Land Policy and consequential legislative changes are envisaged to permanently address these matters and set the stage for more investments on land to increase production and productivity.

c. Markets

With the advent of Rural Development 8.0, much needed structural changes in the MLAFWRD have had to take place, including the establishment of a new Business Development, Markets and Trade Directorate to assist the apparently overwhelmed Agricultural Marketing Authority, which too must undergo further structural surgery to enable market-led, viable and profitable production across the country.

d. Soil Health

Soils are a living ecosystem that must be nurtured for sustained production. pH is a major constraint to enhancing production in Zimbabwe, as shown in Fig 3. The bulk of the agricultural belt in Zimbabwe has acidic soils, requiring liming to ameliorate pH and increase nutrient uptake. This map is now available as an extension and agronomy tool. In additiona to soil, the application of soil-based nutrients specific to a crop remains a limiting factor to increasing productivity. Government has responded by undertaking a comprehensive soil mapping exersice (Fig 3), which, together with the revised agro-ecological map of Zimbabwe (Fig 5) should facilitate better soil-crop-region matching for increased production.

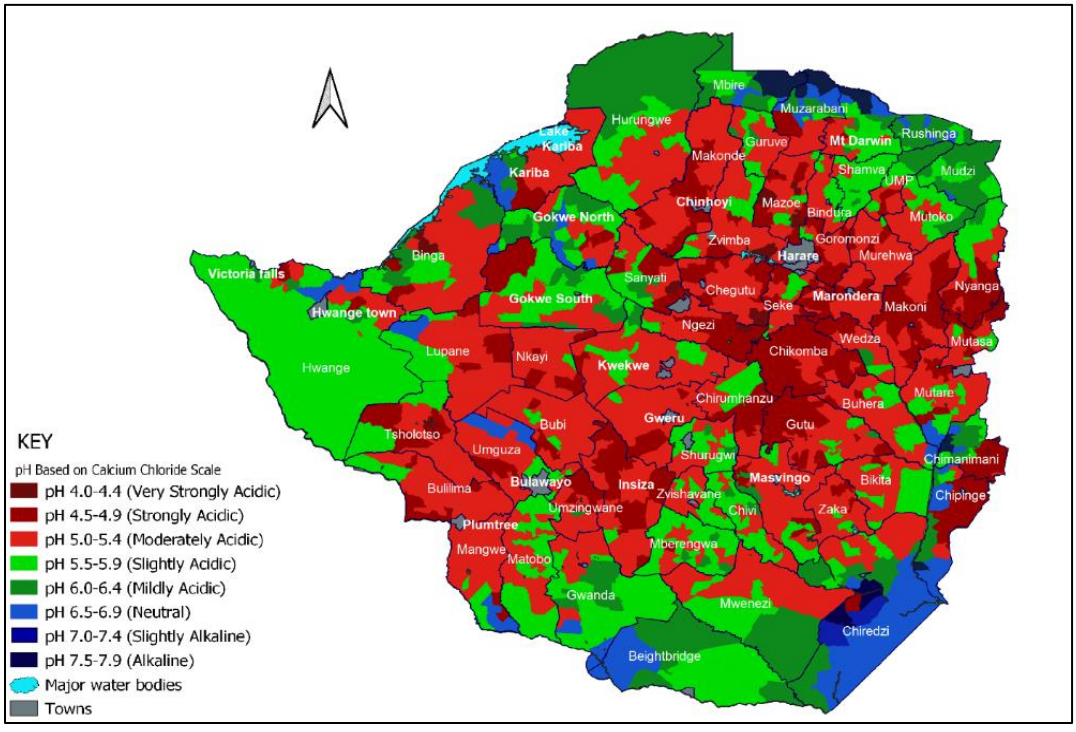


Figure 3: Zimbabwe soil ph. map

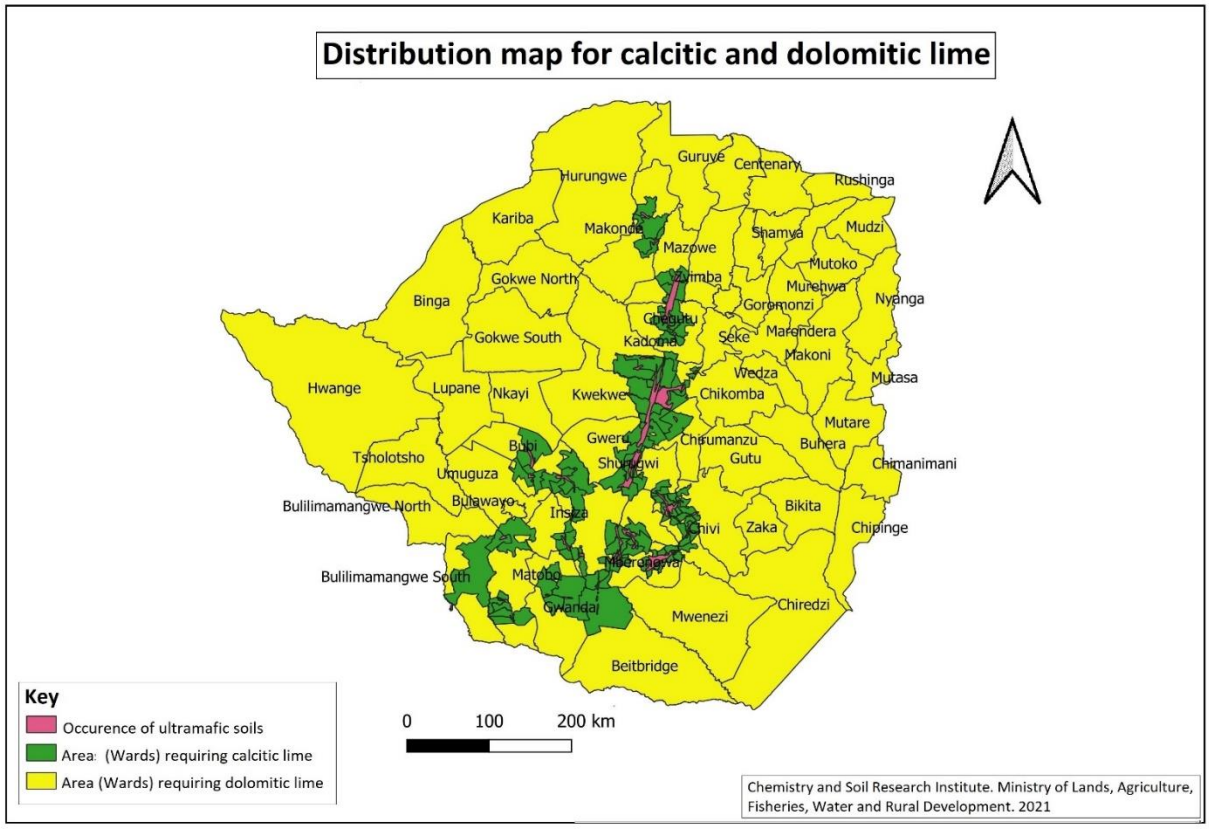


Figure 4 Soil Nutrients Map for Zimbabwe

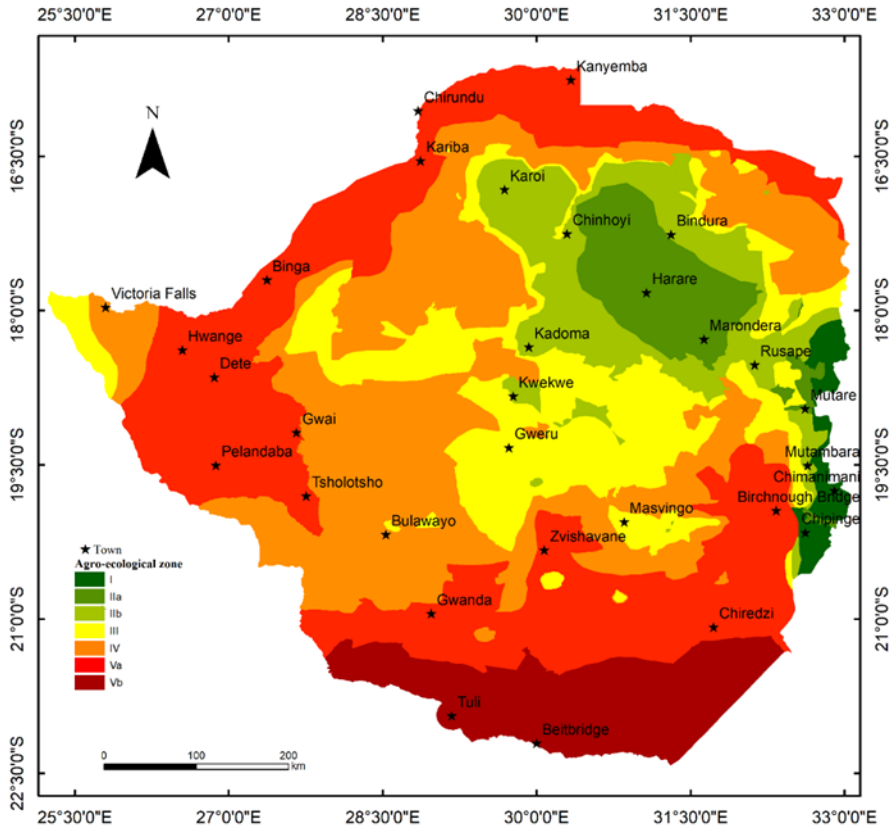


Figure 5 :Revised Agro-Ecological Zones of Zimbabwe (ZINGSA AEZ, 2020)

e) **Fertiliser**

i. On average fertiliser costs are 30-40% of the cost of producing a unit of crop.

ii. **High fertiliser costs inhibit production, reduce farmer viability, and compromise national food security and are a threat to food sovereignty.**

f)Water and Irrigation Development Programme

- With over 10 600 dams capable of irrigating 2 million ha, and yet with only 217 000 ha functional irrigation in 2024, Zimbabwe has under-invested in this vital enabler and has suffered the consequences through threats to food security.
- Zimbabwe is predicted to become drier in the decades ahead, with increased frequency to extreme weather events, so climate-proofing agriculture through accelerated irrigation development must be pursued with the vigour and urgency that it deserves.
- Once available, irrigation must be complemented by affordable water charges. Government is gzaetting the 31% tariff reduction, and streamlining both the ZINWA and Water Acts to reduce beauratic sloth, and entrench efficiency.
- The targeted 350 000 ha summer irrigation by 2025 cannot be achieved with a "business as usual approach". Radical innovative financing mechanisms are required, as only a proportion of the irrigation development has been undertaken by government (Table 9).

Table 9: Contribution to Irrigation Development by Sector in 2024

Sector	Area Achieved (HA)
Government	**846**
Private Sector (plus individuals)	**3,325**
Development Partners	**1,255**
Total	**5,426**

The Irrigation Development Alliance, a government initiated, private-sector-led collaboration for exploitation of innovating financing arrrangements to unlock resources to develop 120 000 ha irrigation in the next two years has begun to bear fruit.

g) Power

- There is an increase in the frequency of droughts. With this drought progonis, irrigation will have to be undertaken for longer periods with any power-iduced disruption having severe negative effects. During the season, in February 2024, a nation-wide blitz was undertaken and many irrigators were switched off, despite post-paid arrangements having been put in place. Joint planning and better communication are required to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply. Investments in solar-powered systems by farmers should also be accelerated.

h)Finance

- With the advent of the structured liberalization of markets and the promotion of value chain financing, it should be expected that more of the summer crop will be grown through contracts. Government will have to monitor fairness, transparency and viability of such arrangements.

i)Mechanisation

- Mechanization, at both small and large scales levels, has become an imperative for increased productivity. Through the Mechanisation Development Alliance (MDA), a grouping of private sector and government actors, some ten companies envisage five thousand tractors of all sizes could be brought into the country. This excludes combine harvesters, dryers, and additional storage capacity at the Grain Marketing Board to increase to 1.5 million MT from the current 750 000MT silo storage space.

- Some 60 of the 600 targeted small holder tractor units have been made available to farmers through the Agricultural Finance Cooperation (AFC).

j)Insurance

- Weather/Drought and yield and area-index-based insurance trials have been completed in Zimbabwe with some positive results. This should augur well for a sector under transformation, to provide additional confidence to investors at all farming levels. AFC Insurance partnership with government for insurance for Pfumvudza/Intwasa, however, remains outstanding.

k)Fuel

- Available and affordable fuel can facilitate timely operations by farmers. A limited quantity of ZWL, now ZiG, denominated fuel was made avilable to farmer unions and contractors through AMA and Petrotrade.

l)Migratory Pest Control

- On-going multi-country surveillance of locusts, fall and African armyworms, and the management of quelea require heightened vigilance, increased investment in equipment, better training and a robust and efficient response to reports of pest occurrences before crop devastation occurs. Government acquired drones, and trained manpower, for all provinces to aid in such responses.

m) Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

- A whole of government and whole of sector approach has been adopted to the implementation of the AFSRTS, through the CFSN, inter-ministerial coordination meetings, and regular sub-sector interfaces.

- A robust monitoring and evaluation system has been established with the transformation of the Command Agriculture element into a monitoring and evaluation tool, to aid conventional efforts.

n)Infrastructure

- In many crop producing areas roads remain unservised, however there is increasing hope that devolution funds will be ear-marked for essential upgrades. The health and wellbeing of farmers, necessary ingredients for viable farming, are being increasingly assured through investments in primary health care facilities. The establishment of schools and service centres in resettlement areas should be accelerated.

3. METHODOLOGY

The Second Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment was undertaken using a three-pronged multi-stakeholder triangulated approach for data collection, collation, synthesis and report writing.

The following methods were used:

- Conventional survey method,
- Satellite data using remote sensing tools,
- Stakeholder reports and consultations.

SUMMARY OF THE METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

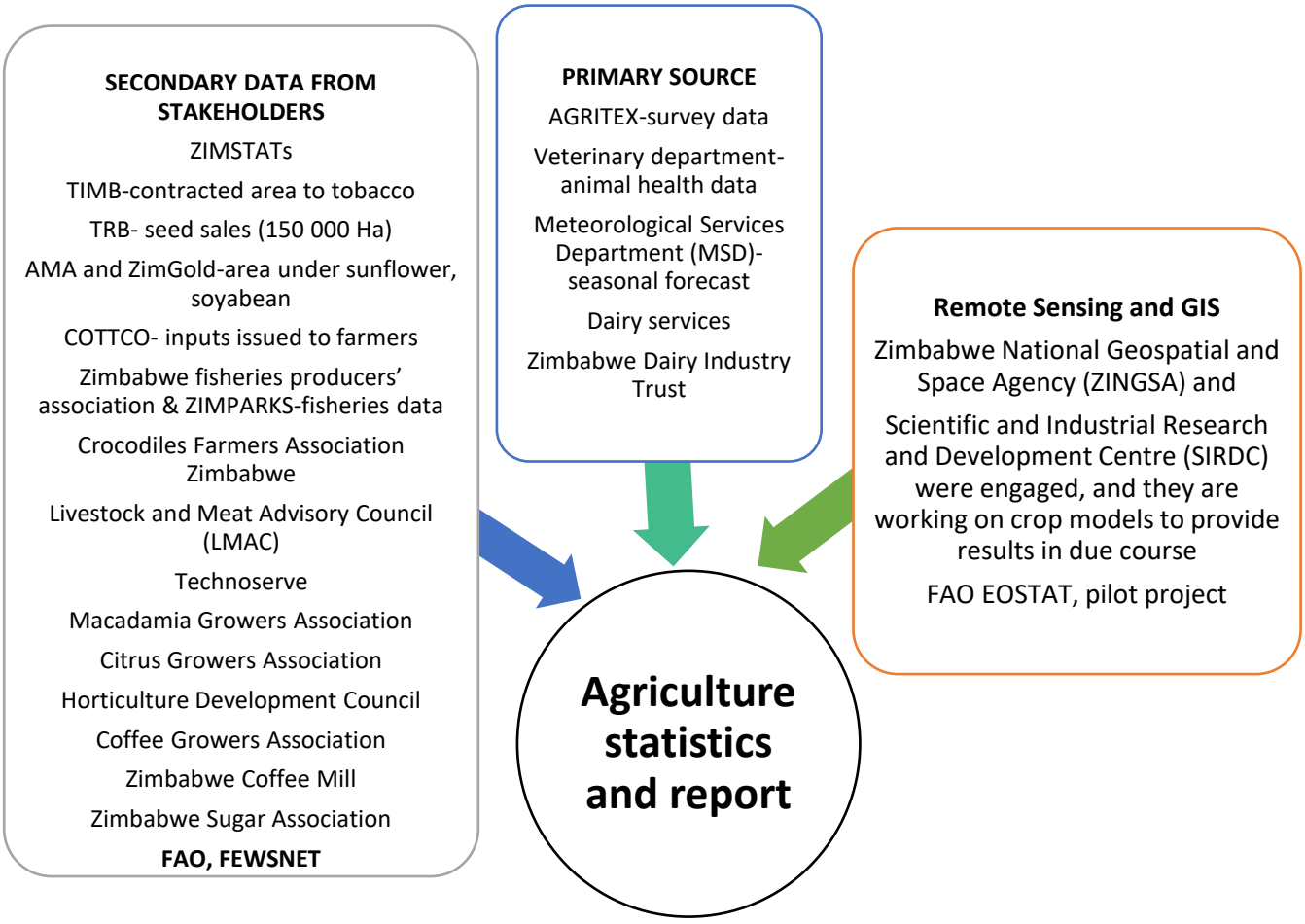


Figure 6. Crop Livestock and Fisheries Methodological Framework

Conventional Survey Method

The process included the conventional farm visits for farmers and key informant interviews and monitoring the crop performance via satellite imaging. Agriculture production data was collected from Zimbabwe's agricultural wards (1,562). A census was carried out on all large-scale commercial farmers and irrigation schemes. 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. An open data kit system was used to collect data from farmers. A total of 58,000 farmers were interviewed (Figure 7). Total production of crops was derived after extrapolating systematically-sampled farmers.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) LOCATION OF INTERVIEWED FARMERS

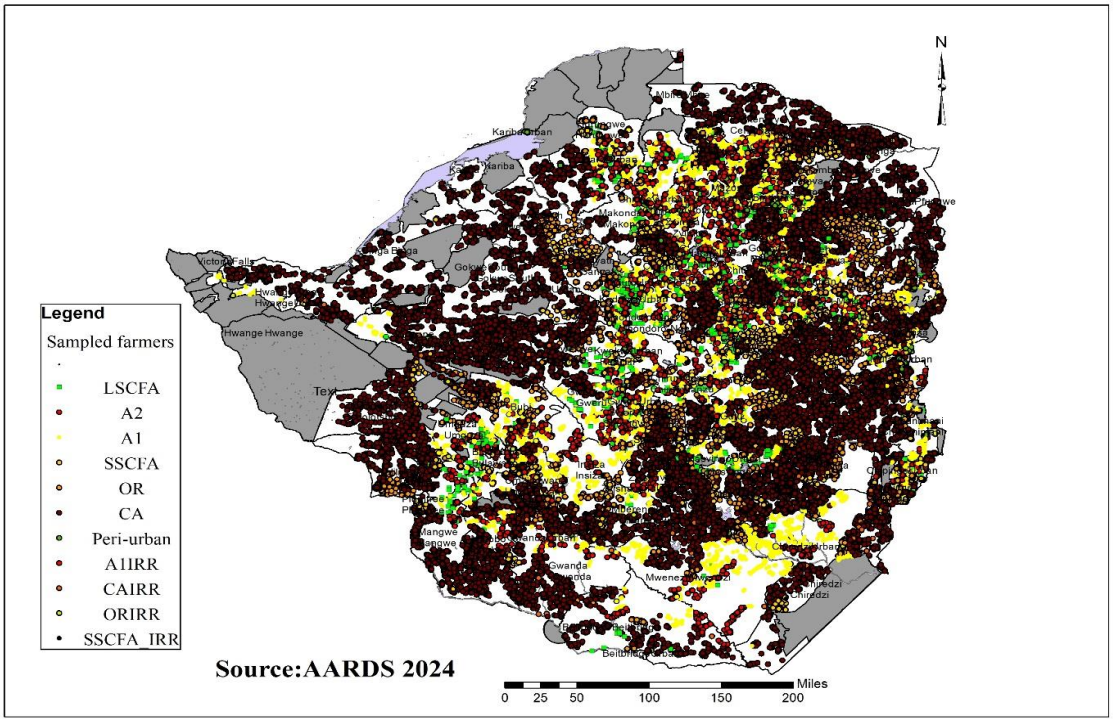


FIGURE 7: GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) LOCATION OF INTERVIEWED FARMERS

Satellite data using remote sensing tools

Stakeholder engagements were conducted, involving crop contractors, ZINGSA and SIRDC. The FAO EOSTAT project partnered with MLAFWRD to assess crop volumes.

Stakeholder reports and consultations

- Various stakeholder consultations were done. Most of the stakeholders were forthcoming with submissions and returns from their farming activities during the period.
- The MLAFWRD established an Agriculture Crop Estimate committee to enhance thegatheing of the country's agricultural production statistics. Numerous organisations and individuals including, ZIMSTATS, ZINGSA, Universities, SIRDC, FAO, WFP, were engaged to ensure agricultural data's credibility, reproducibility, replicability, and reliability.
- TIMB, COTTCO and AMA are developing tobacco and cotton models. The private sector (contractors and banks) also have models at various stages of development.

SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

Season Quality

The official duration of the season is from October to March annually; however, the actual period of effective rainfall varies from one season to another. The season typically begins in mid-November and lasts till March the following year. In October 2023, the country received very substantial amounts of rainfall during the second ten-day period of the season.

The majority of locations experienced precipitation exceeding 20mm in one or two days. The initial criterion for the start of the season was met. Nevertheless, this period of rain was followed by an extended period of dry spell that lasted for more than a month. The

month of November remained dry until the the end of the first ten-day period (dekad) of December. The extended dry spell significantly impacted the beginning of the rainfall season, resulting in the October rainy period being a false start to the season in most parts of the country.

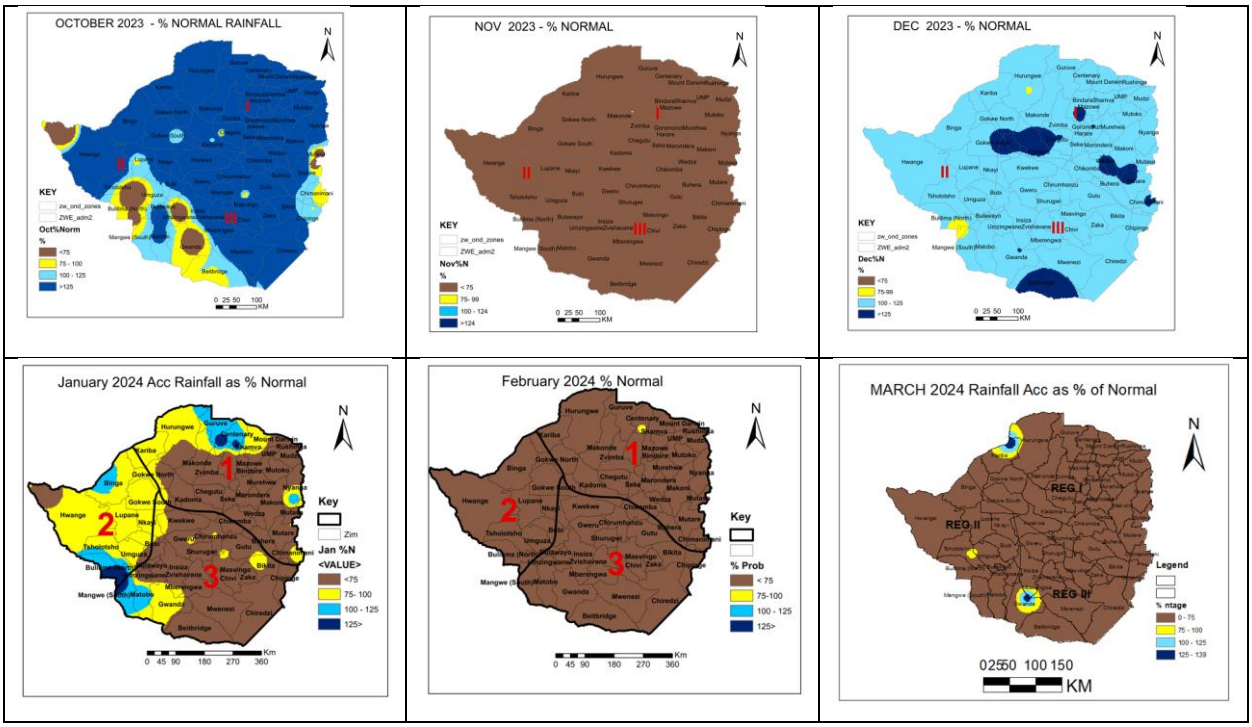


FIGURE 8: SEASON PERFORMANCE (SOURCE MSD. 2024)

The period of dry weather in November and December was interrupted by the arrival of a subsequent period of rainfall that started around mid-December 2023 (during the second ten-day period of the month). This brought a sense of relief to farmers throughout the country, and the rainy weather continued until the end of the second ten-day period of January 2024. A subsequent and protracted dry period occurred from the final ten days of January until the end of February.

Dry spells had a significant impact on most farmers as their crops were at a critical growth stage. From February 2024 until the end of March 2024, there was minimal rainfall

activity, with only sporadic light showers and scattered drizzles occurring in certain areas. Only a few areas, such as Chipinge and Nyanga, had the highest number of rain days, ranging from thirty to forty-five. The rest of the country experienced between ten and thirty rainy days during the rainy season. However, most of these rain days were in the December-January period.

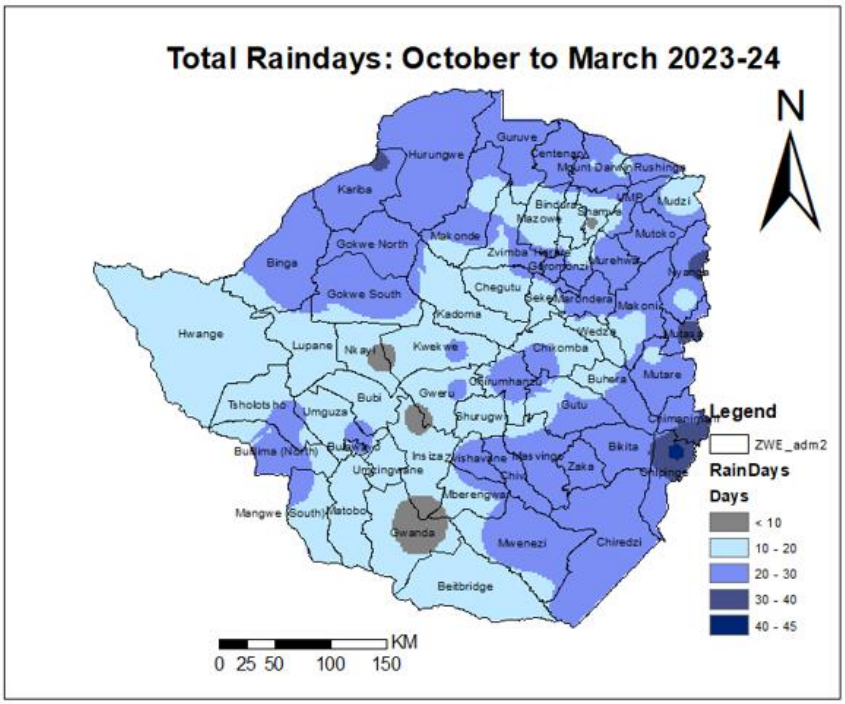


FIGURE 9: NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS

The months November, December, January, February and March experienced a significant drought compared to their average historical precipitation levels. November exhibited significant aridity in comparison to its historical average. The El Nino phenomenon significantly and adversely impacted seasonal rainfall's spatial and temporal distribution. The definitive conclusion of the season is yet to be determined until the conclusion of April.

The 2023-2024 rainfall season has witnessed largely below-average rainfall. The season was late on average by two decads, and there were also long mid-season dry spells. There

have been general rainfall deficits throughout the country, with particularly strong anomalies in Matabeleland North, central areas of Matabeleland South and Mashonaland East provinces. These conditions have led to a near-total decline in vegetation health nationwide.

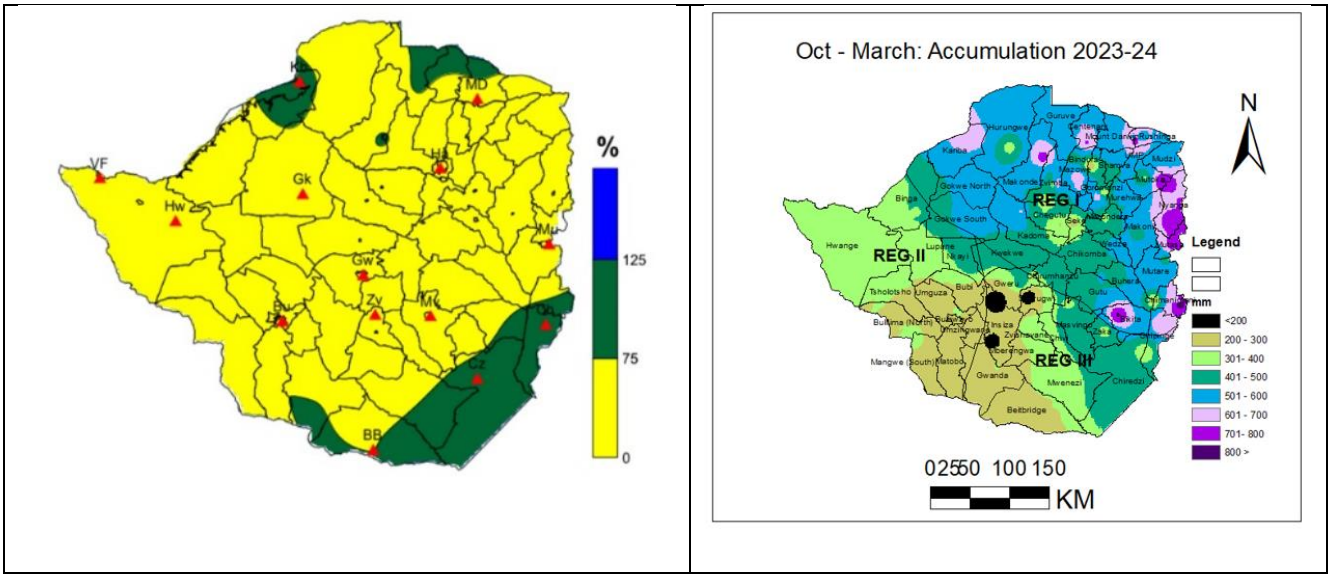


Figure 10: Percentage of normal rainfall received (October 23 – March 24) and Total Rainfall received.

November and the first half of December experienced extremely dry and hot weather conditions. This led to the driest start of the rainy season in the past 40 years.

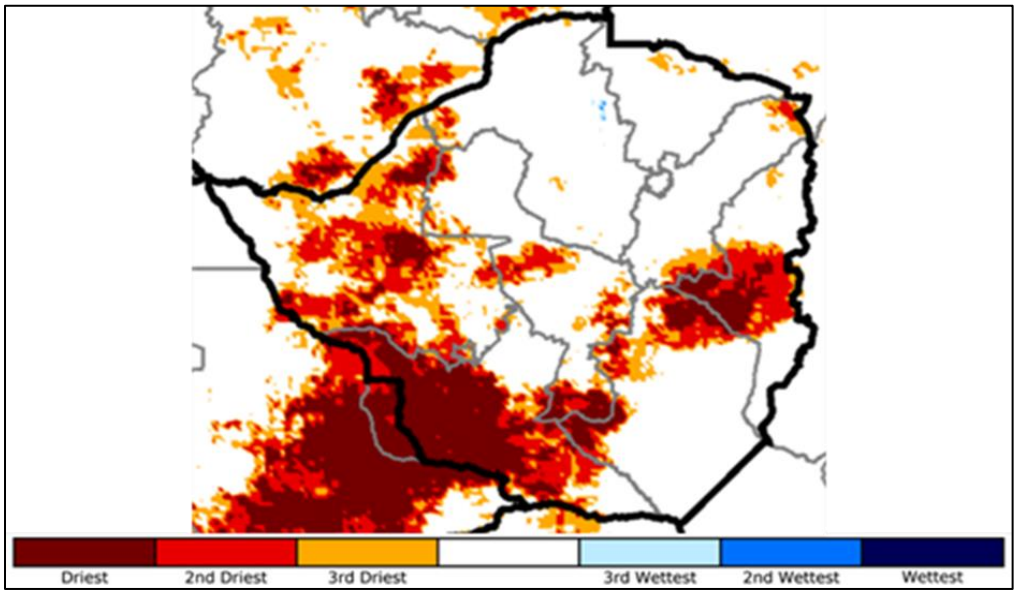


Figure 11: Comparison of the total rainfall received between October 1 and December 10, 2023, with the corresponding period in the 40-year historical record

The dry conditions had an adverse effect on the commencement of planting nationwide, resulting in a substantial decrease in the area planted.

Food Security

CROP PRODUCTION

4. FOOD SECURITY CROP PRODUCTION

CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION COMPARED TO NATIONAL REQUIREMENT

Table 10 shows the production of various crops compared to the MLAFWRD planning and planting targets.

Table 10: Cereal Grain, Tubers and Pulses Production Compared to National Requirements

Crop	*Requirements (MT)*	*Available Food Production (MT)*	*Surplus/Deficits (MT)*
[1]Cereal (Maize, sorghum, pearl and finger millet)	1,800,000	1,187,575	-1,012,425
[2]Groundnut	104,850	4,971	-99,879
[2]Roundnut	134,808	19,029	-115,779
[2]Sugarbean	104,850	15,042	-89,808
[2]African peas	89,872	49,507	-40,365
[2]Sweet Potato	314,551	10,941	-303,610
Total	**2,586,673**	**1,287,065**	**-1,661,866**

(2022 Census factoring in growth rate) of (consumption range being 120kg/person/year). Other crops requirement is based on 2,100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimLac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, round nuts 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 400,000 M per year. The actual consumption in 2022 was 447,000 for all livestock classes, and is expected to increase driven by growth in the poultry sector which consumes over 60% of feed.

CEREAL SUFFICIENCY

Table 11 shows the cereal grain adequacy in all districts across the country.

Table 11: Cereal (Maize And Traditional Grains Sufficiency For Districts

Province	0–3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
Mashonaland West	Chegutu, Hurungwe Kariba Ngezi Sanyati	Zvimba		Makonde
Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin Rushinga Shamva Mbire	Muzarabani Guruve	Bindura Mazowe	
Mashonaland East	Mudzi Murehwa Mutoko Seke UMP		Chikomba Hwedza Marondera	Goromonzi
Manicaland	Buhera Mutare	Mutasa Nyanga	Chimanimani Chipinge Makoni	--
Midlands	Gokwe North Gokwe South Gweru Mberengwa Shurugwi Zvishavane	Chirumhanzu Kwekwe		
Masvingo	All districts except Zaka	Zaka		
Matabeleland North	All districts			
Matabeleland South	All districts			

CEREAL (MAIZE AND SMALL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR RURAL WARDS

Most wards have cereal to last up to 3 months only (Figure 12)

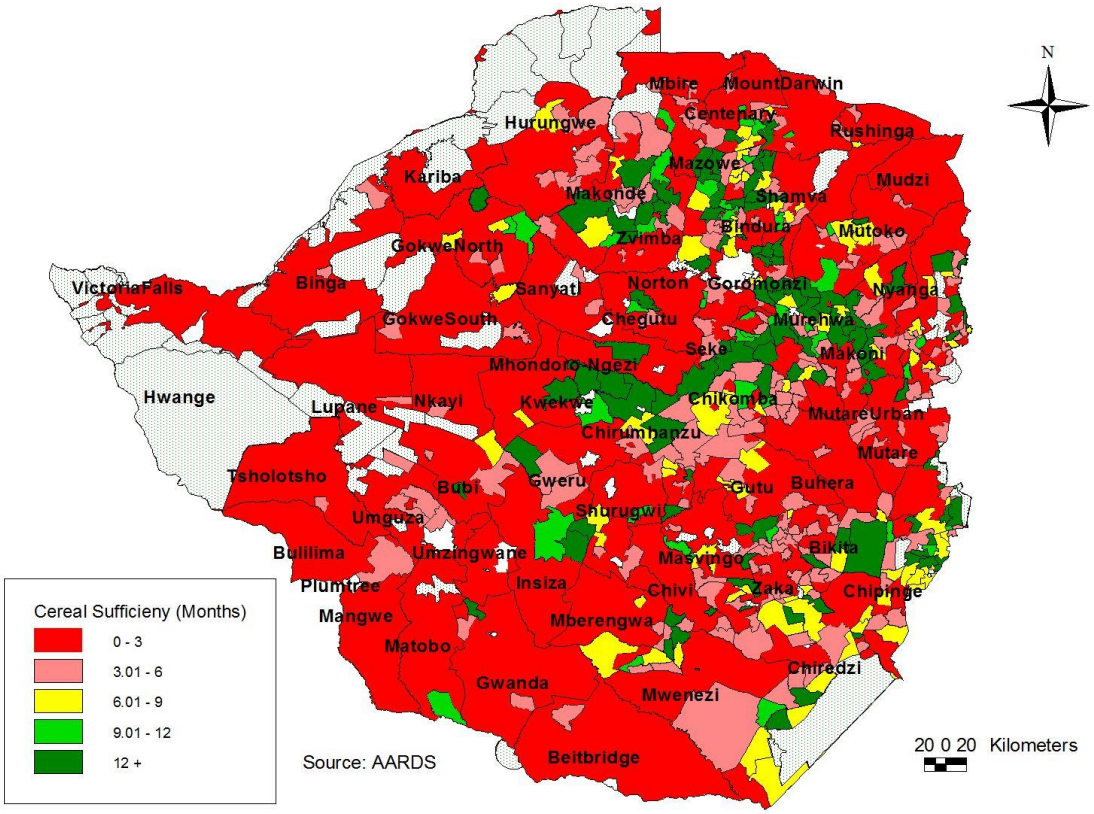


Figure 12: Cereal (maize and small grains) sufficiency for rural wards

MAIZE PRODUCTION

The planned and planted area by programme is indicated in Table 12. Erratic and insufficient rainfall accompanied by prolonged dry and hot spells negatively affected crop maize yields. The area of maize written-off was 908,004ha (53%) out of 1,777,540 ha (Table 12).

Table 12: Planned and Planted Maize Area by Programme

Programme	Target ha	Area planted (ha)	% Achieved
Pfumvudza	478,991	447,415	93.4
AFC	25,000	16,246	65
CBZ	20,000	8,164	40.8
NMB	5,000	2,480	49.6
FCCA	30,000	34,941	116
ARDA	50,000	40,978	82
SELF FINANCED	1,173,009	1,126,050	96
TOTAL	**1,782,000**	**1,676,274**	**94**

The area by the self finaced farmers was largely in communal areas, grown conventionally. Pfumvudza/Intwasa maize contributed only 26.7% of the total maize area.

Table 13: Maize Write Off Area by Province

Province	Maize Write-Off Area
Manicaland	84,781
Mashonaland Central	98,433
Mashonaland East	85,040
Mashonaland West	124,788
Masvingo	87,248
Matabeleland North	85,445
Matabeleland South	69,147
Midlands	273,122
Total	908,004

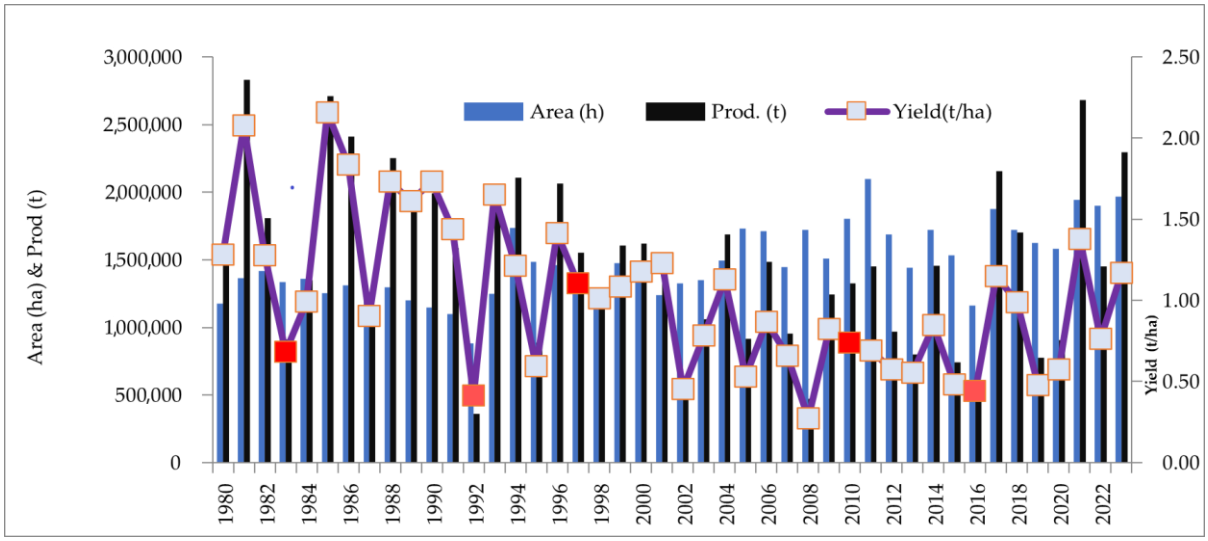


Figure 13: El Niño years (red points) and historical maize production from 1980–2023 in Zimbabwe.

Clearly, Zimbabwe's food security and food sovereignty thrusts must be based on reducing, eliminating and eventually delinking rainfall and food production. Innovations along all nodes of the production chain - from ideation, breeding, agronomy, soil health, nutrients, mechanization, water and irrigation systems, pest

and diseases, loss and waste reduction and food consumption patterns – are required, highlighting the need for more holistic and collaborative, cooperative and coordinated private sector and public sector partnerships.

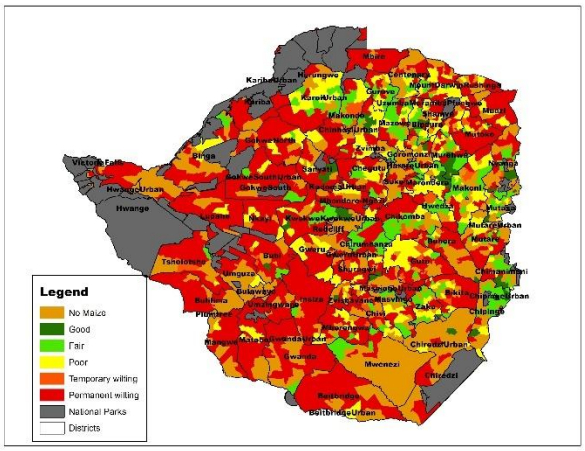


Figure 14 Maize Condition

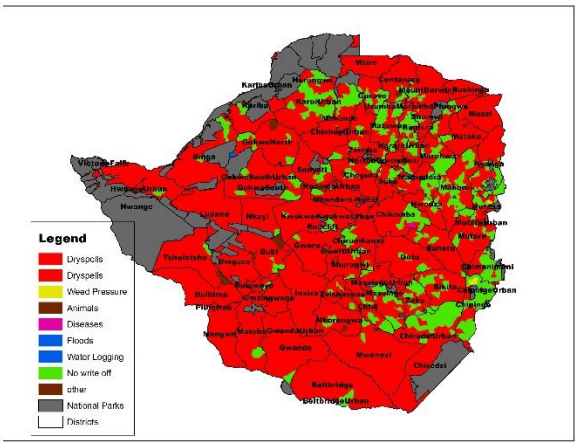


Figure 14b: Write-off Cause

Maize condition and cause of write-off as at March 2024

Fig 14a shows the status of maize in all wards, indicating widespread wilting in March 2024.The Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) corroborated these observations as shown in Fig15 .

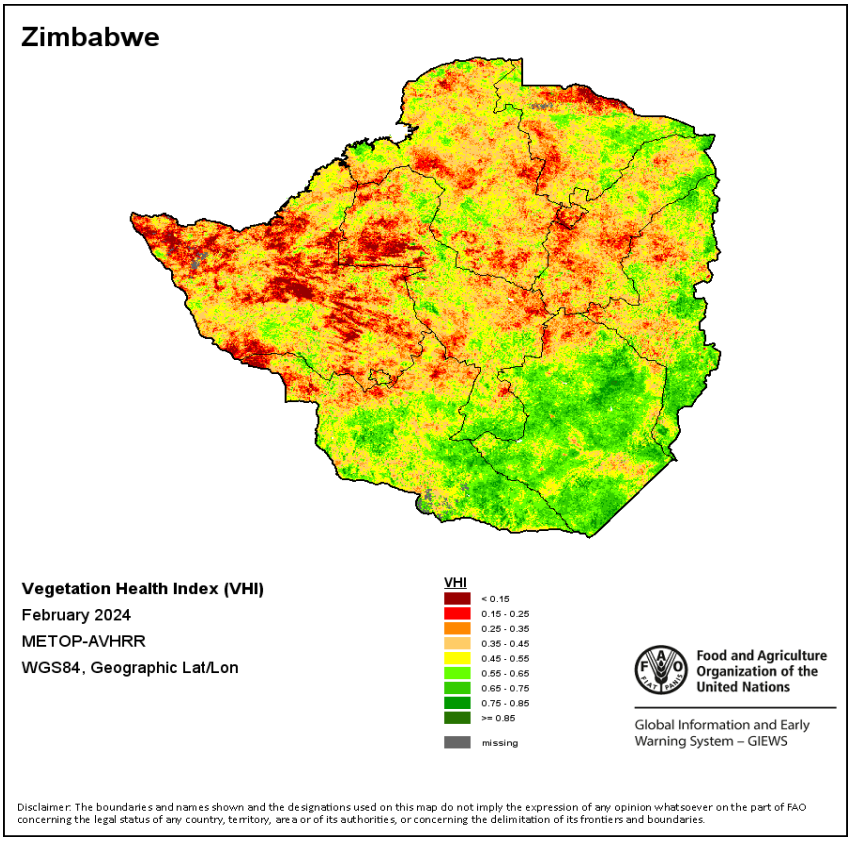


Figure 15: Vegetative Health Index (NDVI)

NDVI is a generally accepted measure of the amount and vigour of vegetation at a given time and location. The poor vegetation condition in the major crop-producing provinces of Mashonaland is evident.

The estimated maize production is 634,699 MT, representing a 72% decrease from the production in the 2022/2023 season, illustrating the devastating effects of the of El Nino weather phenomenon.

TABLE 14: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

	2023/2024			2022/2023			% Change production
	Area	Yield	Prod	Area	Yield	Production	
Manicaland	275,047	0.41	112,765	290,961	1.14	333,149	-66
Mashonaland Central	214,313	0.27	57,865	213,990	1.6	342,249	-83
Mashonaland East	232,562	0.30	69,769	226,502	1.83	415,574	-83
Mashonaland West	298,856	0.98	292,879	299,061	1.75	523,023	-44
Masvingo	177,471	0.20	34,784	219,926	0.54	119,043	-71

Matabeleland North	98,648	0.03	2,960	146,023	0.57	82,739	-96
Matabeleland South	87,958	0.09	7,916	110,816	0.62	68,255	-88
Midlands	392,685	0.14	55,761	458,898	0.9	414,249	-87
Total	**1,777,540**	0.36	**634,699**	**1,966,177**	**1.17**	**2,298,281**	-72

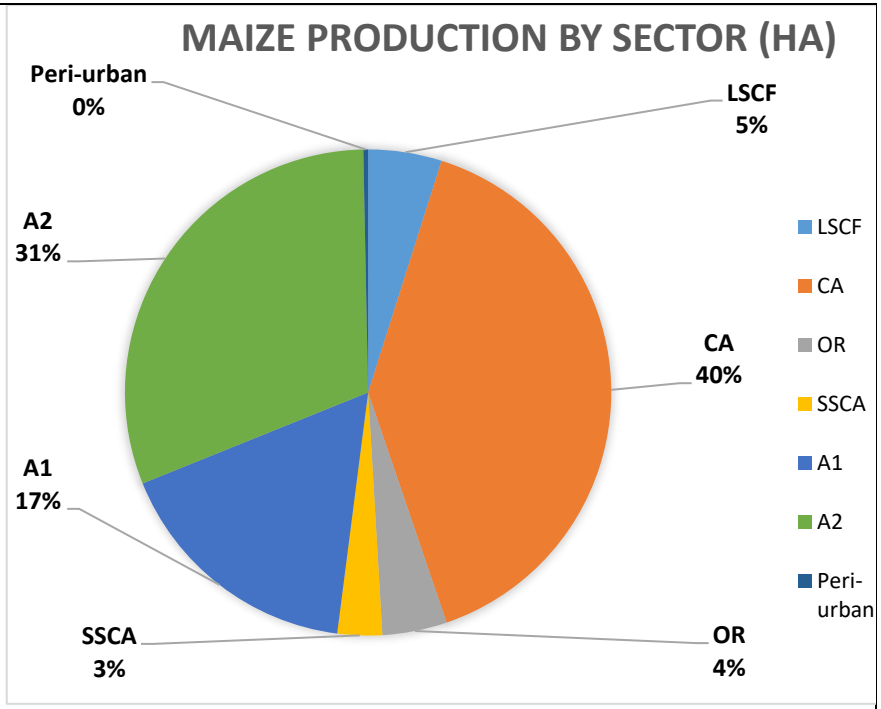
The least percentage reduction in production was in Mashonaland West and the worst in Matabeleland North. This indicates, as is known, that Matabeleland North is less suitable for maize. This informs and shapes policy on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, to eliminate policy-induced drought while reducing and eventually household-induced drought.

MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

The National maize production is dominated by the communal area (CA) sector, which contributes 40% of the area, yet only 16% of the maize volume, due to low yields. The A2 sector contributes 31 % of the area and 48% of the volume.

TABLE 15: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)
LSCF	14,781	2.53	37,333
CA	1,063,212	0.10	104,690
OR	337,189	0.31	103,668
SSCA	51,346	0.31	16,037
A1	171,839	0.22	38,112
A2	127,091	2.38	303,045
Irrigation	11,536	1.46	16,832
Peri-urban	546	0.98	535
Total	1,777,540	0.36	**634,699**



From a policy perspective, the current efforts at entrenching Pfumvudza tenets in the communal sector, at each household, must be to ensure 100% compliance before access to government support schemes. As shown in Fig 16 the yield of maize under Pfumvudza and conventional maize in xx province, illustrates the wide disparity between the two systems, and illuminates the urgency of this compliance requirement. Of the 1 063 212 ha communal maize area, only 47% a was produced under Pfumvudza. This is despite the climate-proofing Pfumvudza/Intwasa model being in its fourth year of implementation.

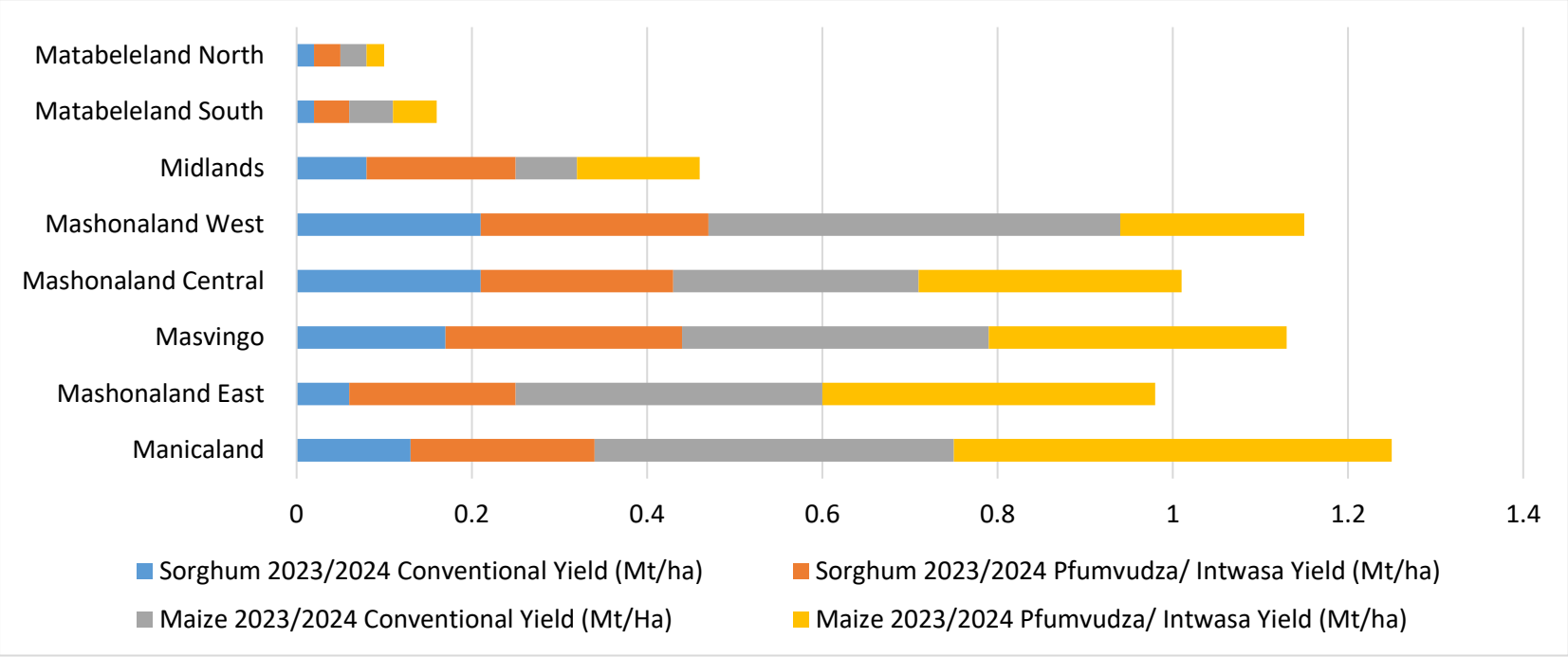


Figure 16:Pfumvudza and conventional maize and sorghum yields

MAIZE PRODUCTION TRENDS

Fig 17 indicates that maize productivity has been increasing linearly and annually since the advent of the fasttrack Land Reform Programme in 2000.

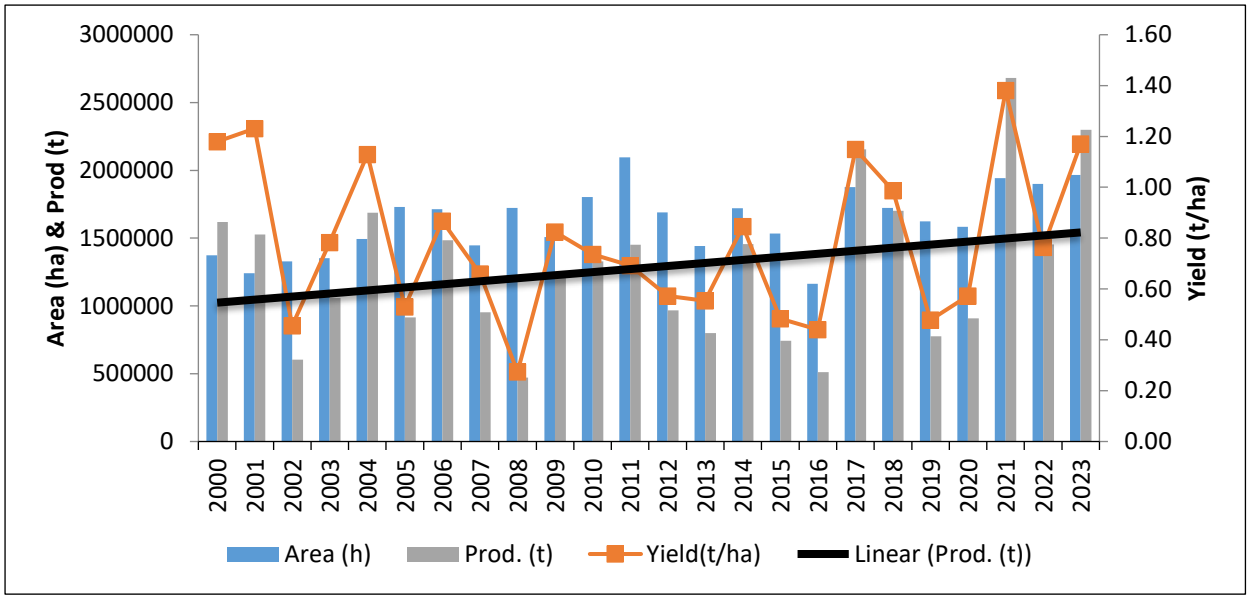


FIGURE 17: MAIZE PRODUCTION TRENDS

SORGHUM PRODUCTION

SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

The planned and planted area to sorghum is shown in Table 16 Sorghum production icreased by **27%** in the **2023/2024** season.

Table 16: Planned and Planted Sorghum Area

Crop	Target (2023/24)	Actual Area Planted			
		2023/24	2022/23	% achieved of Target	% Change compared to previous season
Sorghum	**350,000**	**405,116**	**319,759**	**115**	**27**

TABLE 17: SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT)

PROVINCE	Targets	2023/2024			2022/2023			% Change Production
		Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	
Manicaland	51,000	47,060	0.13	5,883	11,022	0.98	10,765	-45%
Mashonaland Central	55,000	205,965	0.21	42,841	62,771	0.76	47,946	-80%
Mashonaland East	23,000	25,630	0.06	1,563	23,478	1.02	23,985	-93%
Mashonaland West	27,000	25,616	0.21	5,354	52,746	0.61	32,429	-82%
Masvingo	74,000	114,115	0.17	19,742	32,740	0.47	15,241	22%
Matabeleland North	32,000	33,332	0.02	567	33,472	0.37	12,238	-95%
Matabeleland South	37,000	47,787	0.02	956	43,261	0.48	20,768	-96%
Midlands	51,000	70,374	0.07	5,208	60,299	0.46	27,753	-81%
Total	**350,000**	405,116	0.14	**82,063**	319,789	0.6	191,125	-69%

SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

The communal sector dominated sorghum production. However, the average yields are still low as compared to the LSCF, A2, and old resettlement sectors.

Sorghum production continues to increase, especially in drier regions, due to agricultural input distribution based on agro-ecological tailoring.

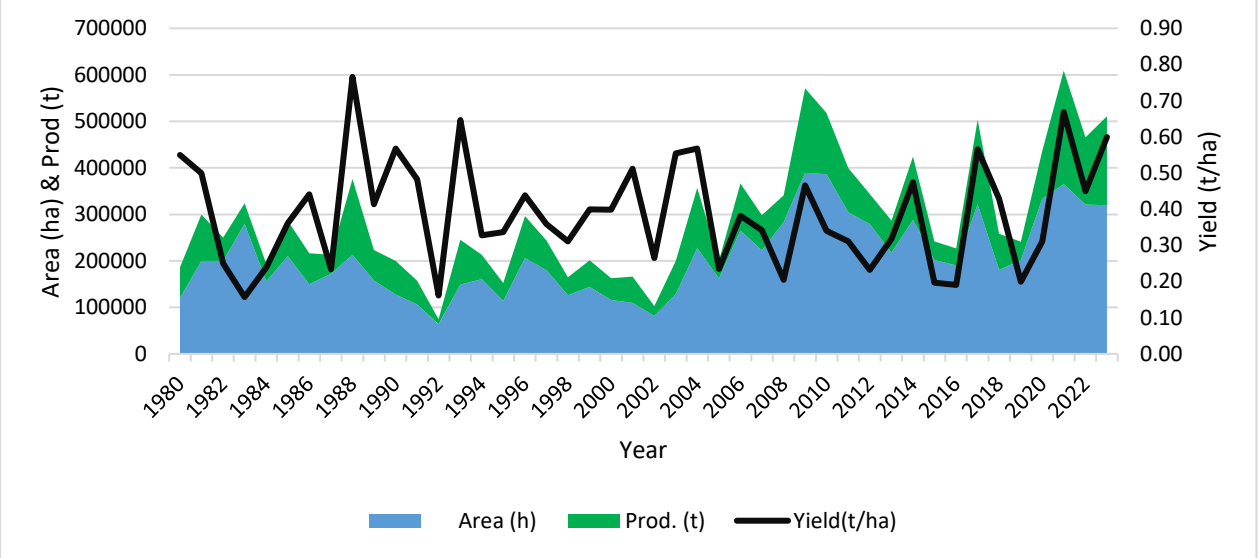


FIGURE 18: SORGHUM PRODUCTION TRENDS

PEARL MILLET

PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

The planned and planted area under pearl millet is shown in table 17. Pearl millet production decreased by 84% in the **2022/2023** season from **71,221 MT** in the previous season to **20,977 MT** this season.

Yield decreased from **0.38T /ha** to **0.11T/ha.**

Table 18: Planned and Planted Area Under Pearl Millet

Crop	Target (2023/24)	Actual Area Planted			
		2023/24	2022/23	% achieved of Target	% Change compared to previous season
Pearl Millet	**200,000**	**194,232**	**180,666**	**97**	**8**

TABLE 19: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	Target	2023/2024			2022/2023			% Change Production
		Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	
Manicaland	36,000	35,691	0,096	3,426	39,185	0,53	20,854	-84
Mashonaland Central	4,000	1,395	0,632	882	3,758	0,5	1,874	-53
Mashonaland East	10,400	3,350	0,065	218	4,237	0,61	2,565	-92
Mashonaland West	1,600	890	0,057	51	221	0,38	85	-40
Masvingo	44,000	80,144	0,16	12,823	34,423	0,37	12,598	2
Matabeleland North	51,200	44,680	0,027	1,206	55,684	0,32	17,670	-93
Matabeleland South	34,400	15,263	0,039	595	31,769	0,3	9,679	-94
Midlands	18,400	12,817	0,075	961	19,579	0,3	5,896	-84
Total	**200,000**	**194,232**	**0,108**	**20,977**	**188,856**	**0.38**	**71,221**	-84

rPEARL MILLET PRODUCTION TRENDS

There is a continued general increase in pearl millet productivity since the advent of the land reform programme.

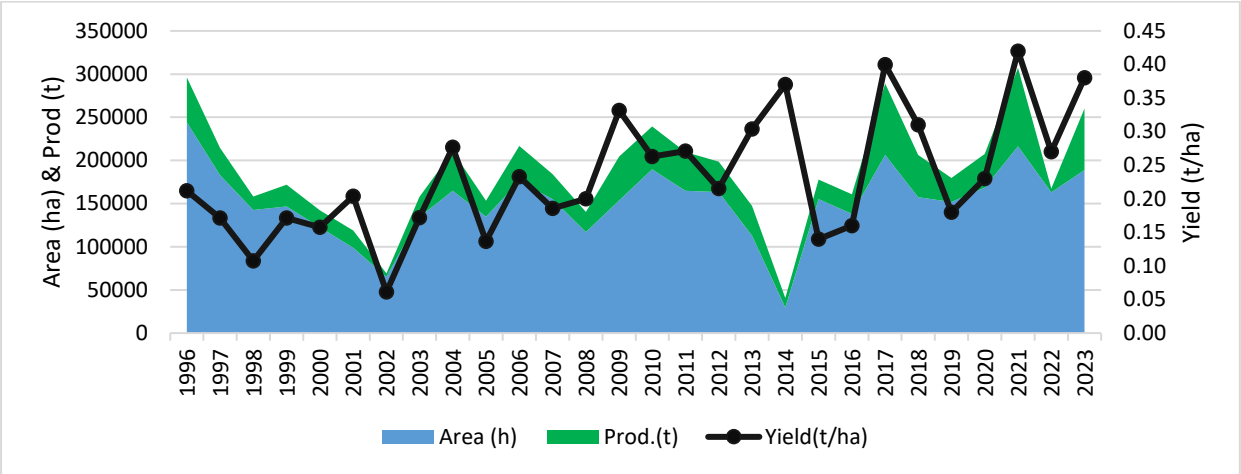


Figure 19: Pearl millet production trends.

FINGER MILLET

The planned and planted area for finger millet production is shown in Table 20. Finger millet production decreased by **78%** from **18,610 MT** in the 2021/2022 season to **4,070MT** this current season.

Table 20: Planned and Planted Area for Finger Millet

Crop	Target (2023/24)	Actual Area Planted			
		2023/24	2022/23	% achieved of Target	% Change compared to previous season
Finger Millet	27,500	21,700	33,200	79	-35

TABLE 21: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2024			2022/2023			% Change Production
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	
Manicaland	5,388	0,19	1,023	35,691	0.75	5,696	-82
Mash Central	348	0,16	57	1,395	0.63	181	-69
Mash East	3,595	0,23	820	3,350	0.66	4,207	-81
Mash West	632	0,10	64	890	0.93	397	-84
Masvingo	8,061	0,24	1,964	80,144	0.57	4,976	-61
Mat North	53	0,00	0,00	44,680	0.47	16	-100
Mat South	302	0,04	12	15,263	0.49	126	-90
Midlands	3,321	0,09	300	12,817	0.55	3,011	-90
Total	21,700	0,19	4,070	194,232	0.64	18,610	-78

FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION TRENDS

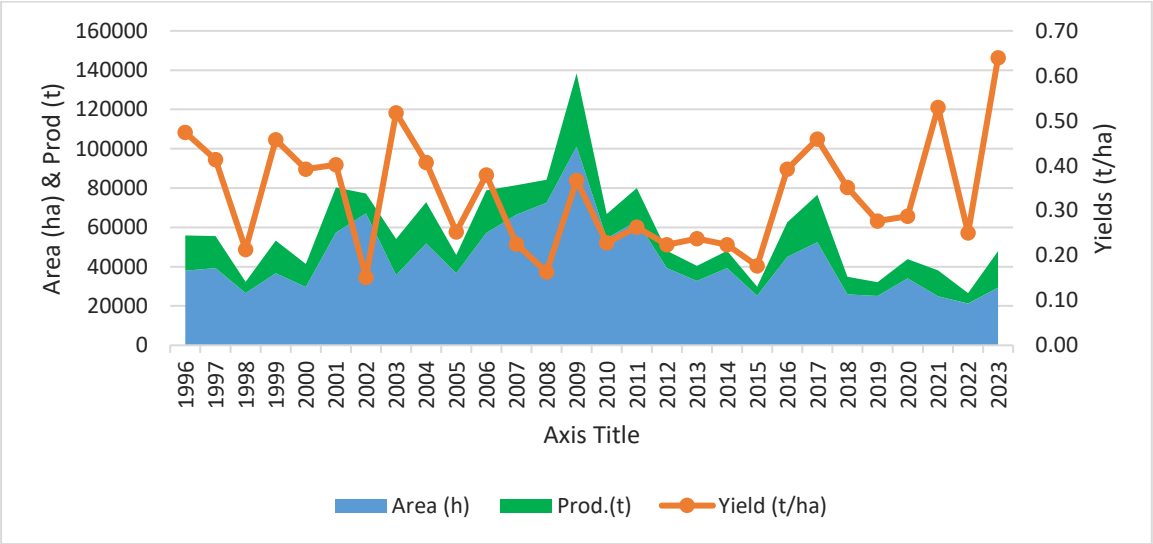


Figure 20: Finger millet production trends

PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA

Tables 21 and 22 show a comparison of area, yield and production of maize and Sorghum under Pfumvudza/Intwasa schemes during the past three seasons.

TABLE 22: MAIZE AND SORGHUM UNDER PFUMVUDZA/ INTWASA

	2023/2024			2023/2022			2021/22		
Crop	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)
Maize	447,415	0.30	134,225	247,476	2.4	586,539	342,860	1.4	493,739
Sorghum	237,053	0.18	42,670	13,627	3	36,768	10,835	0.9	9,955

TABLE 23: Conventional and Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield Comparison: Sorghum and Maize 2023/2024

Province	Sorghum 2023/2024		Maize 2023/2024	
	Conventional Yield (Mt/ha)	Pfumvudza/ Intwasa Yield (Mt/ha)	Conventional Yield (Mt/Ha)	Pfumvudza/ Intwasa Yield (Mt/ha)
Manicaland	0.13	0.21	0.41	0.50
Mashonaland Central	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.30
Mashonaland East	0.06	0.19	0.35	0.38
Mashonaland West	0.21	0.26	0.47	0.21
Masvingo	0.17	0.27	0.35	0.34
Matabeleland North	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Matabeleland South	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05
Midlands	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.14
Average Yield	0.15	**0.18**	0.26	0.29

Generally, yield levels from Pfumvudza/Intwasa in maize and sorghum for this season are slightly higher than those from conventional.

OILSEEDS PRODUCTION

Cotton

The planned and planted cotton area is shown in Table 24. Cotton production is estimated at 40,221 MT, a 74% **decrease** compared to **152,472 MT** in the 2022/23 season.

TABLE 24: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2024				2022/2023		
	Planned Target (Ha)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)
Manicaland	25,000	11,411	0.26	2,967	10,839	0.84	9,138
Mashonaland Central	61,000	26,211	0.14	3,670	26,123	0.96	25,204
Mashonaland East	10,000	4,581	0.05	229	4,539	0.87	3,966
Mashonaland West	43,000	18,709	0.18	3,368	25,588	0.89	22,833
Masvingo	40,000	24,894	0.42	10,455	24,266	0.82	19,994
Matabeleland North	4,300	2,488	0.07	174	5,723	1.02	5,819
Matabeleland South	700	240	0.14	34	1,577	0.93	1,463
Midlands	86,000	66,404	0.19	12,617	80,209	0.8	64,055
Total	**270,000**	**154,698**	**0.26**	**40,221**	**178,864**	**0.52**	**152,472**

SOYABEAN

The planned and planted area under soyabean is shown in table 25. Soyabean production decreased by 26% from **93,086MT** in the 2022/2023 season to 69,291MT in the 2023/2024 agriculture season.

This is against a national requirement of **240,000 MT** per year, since the policy shiftto consider soyabeanas feed crop and not oil seed crop.

TABLE 25: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province		2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Planned Target (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	T/Ha	MT
Manicaland	820	194	1.84	357	476	1.56	743
Mashonaland Central	30,000	15,304	1.12	17,140	12,802	1.53	19,587
Mashonaland East	9,000	1,445	1.18	1,705	1,896	1.52	2,882
Mashonaland West	35,000	15,985	1.2	19,182	37,636	1.72	64,734
Masvingo	50	44	1.5	66	9	0.99	9
Matabeleland North	180	152	1	152	220	1.48	326
Matabeleland South	50	0	0	0	1,024	1	1,024
Midlands	1,900	4,534	1.17	5,305	1,881	2.01	3,781
Total	**77000**	**37,658**	**1.84**	**69,291**	**55,944**	**1.66**	**93,086**

Sunflower

The planned and planted are under sunflower is shown in Table 26. There was an 89% decrease in sunflower production from **90,479MT** in the 2022/2023 to **9,602MT** in the 2023/2024

TABLE 26: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	Target	2023/2024			2022/2023			% change in production
		Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	25,000	13,625	0.17	2,316	25,182	0.67	16,926	-86
Matabeleland South	20,000	20,047	0.17	3,408	1,459	0.87	1,265	169
Mashonaland Central	20,000	9,489	0.16	1,518	18,297	0.68	12,436	-88
Mashonaland East	20,000	9,073	0.17	1,542	19,797	0.72	14,220	-89
Mashonaland West	14,000	6,695	0.15	1,004	21,897	0.74	16,274	-94
Masvingo	24,000	1,838	0.03	55	17,327	0.54	9,417	-99
Matabeleland North	14,000	1,747	0.08	140	3,345	0.56	1,865	-92
Midlands	23,000	24,781	0.06	1,487	39,517	0.46	18,076	-92
Total	**160,000**	87,295	0.11	9,602	146,821	0.62	90,479	-89

GROUNDNUTS

The planned and planted area under groundnuts is shown in Table 27. Groundnut production decreased by 83% from **214,145 MT** in the 2022/2023 season to **36,977 MT** in 2023/2024 season.

TABLE 27: Groundnut Production by Province

Province	Target	2023/2024			2022/2023			% change in production
		Area (Ha)	yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	60500	54,173	0,13	7,042	47,721	0.58	27,635	-75
Mashonaland Central	60500	73,249	0,10	7,324	44,684	0.8	35,771	-80
Mashonaland East	77000	62,707	0,18	11,287	54,973	0.81	44,730	-75
Mashonaland West	22000	27,910	0,31	8,652	29,150	0.8	23,277	-63
Masvingo	82500	65,745	0,19	12,492	53,966	0.45	24,392	-49
Matabeleland North	11000	7,761	0,01	77	9,726	0.38	3,669	-98
Matabeleland South	16500	21,306	0,04	852	15,451	0.7	10,756	-92
Midlands	55000	78,226	0,08	6,258	80,169	0.55	43,915	-86
Total	**385000**	**369,772**	**0,1**	**36,977**	**335,840**	**0.64**	**214,145**	-83

Sesame

Sesame production is estimated at 766 **MT** which is a **97%** decrease compared to **23 176** MT obtained in the 2023/2024 season.

Table 28: Sesame Production by Province

Province	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)
Manicaland	903	0.20	181	6,585	0,53	3,501
Mash Central	210	0.29	61	17,900	0,78	14,019
Mashonaland East	276	0.00	0	32	0,92	29
Mash West	730	0.00	0	50	0,33	16
Masvingo	28	0.30	8	12,692	0,43	5,489
Mat North		0.00	0	15	0,01	0
Mat South	0	0.33	0	40	0,43	17
Midlands	589	0.11	65	175	0,6	105
Total	2,736	0.28	766	**37,489**	**0,62**	**23,176**

Food Security

Other Field Crops

5. OTHER FIELD CROPS

Roundnuts

Estimated round nuts production decreased by **69%** from 62,159 MT in the 2022/2023 season to **19,030 MT** in the 2023/2024 season,

Table 29: Round Nut Production (MT) by Province

Province	Target	2023/2024			2022/2023		
		Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)
Manicaland	30,000	29,311	0,36	10,699	31,629	0,5	15,820
Mashonaland Central	1,100	1,341	0,09	117	1,400	0,65	913
Mashonaland East	11,000	11,471	0,22	2,512	12,942	0,68	8,842
Mashonaland West	2,800	3,458	0,05	169	3,778	0,6	2,282
Masvingo	38,000	39,951	0,06	2,237	33,286	0,45	14,915
Matabeleland North	5,500	3,959	0,003	12	9,602	0,29	2,791
Matabeleland South	6,600	8,915	0,07	579	7,953	0,6	4,789
Midlands	15,000	22,804	0,12	2,668	29,574	0,4	11,807
Total	**110,000**	**121,211**	**0,16**	**19,030**	**130,164**	**0,48**	**62,159**

Sugar Bean

Production decreased by 76% from **31,274 MT** in the **2022/2023** season to **7,587MT** in the **2023/2024** season,

TABLE 30: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	Targets	2023/2024			2022/2023		
		Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	10,000	4,315	0,20	863	6,866	0,75	5,154
Mashonaland Central	14,300	7,324	0,41	3,003	13,157	0,76	10,034
Mashonaland East	10,900	8,380	0,15	1,257	9,615	0,62	5,992
Mashonaland West	11,000	5,796	0,16	927	5,936	0,69	4,091
Masvingo	3,900	2,409	0,15	361	3,692	0,53	1,943
Matabeleland North	500	347	0,03	10	394	0,6	235
Matabeleland South	1,100	834	0,06	50	1,614	0,68	1,098
Midlands	3,300	5,083	0,19	966	5,257	0,52	2,727
Total	**55,000**	**34,488**	**0,22**	**7,587**	**46,531**	**0,67**	**31,274**

AFRICAN PEA

Estimated African pea production for 2023/2024 season is **2,924 MT**, which is a **92%** decrease from **34,462 MT** in the 2022/2023 season,

TABLE 31: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	Target	2023/2024			2022/2023		
		Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	17,600	4,820	0.11	523	13,495	0.49	6,622
Mashonaland Central	16,500	6,390	0.06	410	14,613	0.5	7,359
Mashonaland East	15,400	2,988	0.07	196	9,761	0.45	4,433
Mashonaland West	6,600	2,532	0.04	94	5,921	0.47	2,781
Masvingo	8,800	3,552	0.31	1,112	6,864	0.32	2,217
Matabeleland North	6,600	2,087	0.01	24	4,401	0.33	1,440
Matabeleland South	6,600	31,137	0	101	4,701	0.42	1,956
Midlands	15,400	12,382	0.04	463	20,834	0.37	7,654
Total	93,500	65,888	0.04	2,924	80,590	0.24	34,462

Sweet Potato

Sweet potato production decreased by **88% from 276,784 MT in 2022/2023 season to 34,476 in 2023**/24 season.

TABLE 32: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2022/2023			2022/2023		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	1,260	12,61	15,890	4,027	8,4	33,844
Mashonaland Central	543	1,51	820	2,726	9,07	24,726
Mashonaland East	2,640	2,18	5,756	8,127	6,73	54,672
Mashonaland West	237	0,88	208	2,395	8,01	19,174
Masvingo	2,460	4,72	11,612	13,063	6,26	81,832
Matabeleland North	40	0,02	0.80	361	5,45	1,966
Matabeleland South	161	0,03	5	467	5,86	2,737
Midlands	1,171	0,19	222	9,916	5,83	57,833
Total	**8,513**	**4,05**	**34,476**	**41,082**	**6,84**	**276,784**

Rice

Rice production decreased by 86% from 539 Mt in the 2022/2023 season compared to 73.5MT in 2023/2024 season.

Table 33: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	62.2	0.03	1.7	89	0,7	63
Mashonaland Central	29.2	2.07	60.5	22	0,32	7
Mashonaland East	29.6	0.00	0.0	280	0,5	140
Mashonaland West	7.2	0.13	1.0	28	0,41	12
Masvingo	62.2	0.10	6.4	434	0,46	199
Matabeleland North	0	0	0	00	0	0
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.00	0.0	39	1,17	46
Midlands	33.2	0.12	4.0	201	0,36	72
Total	223.6	0.33	73.5	**1 093**	**0,49**	**539**

Tobacco

Tobacco production is expected reduce from 296,135,214 kg to **236,815 MT** in the current season.

TABLE 34: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2023/2024			**2022/2023**		
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (t)	Area(ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (t)
Manicaland	19,795	1.60	31,632	18,911	1,6	44,106.862
Mashonaland Central	41,492	1.78	73,856	41,291	1,84	95,049.042
Mashonaland East	23,864	1.69	40,378	20,883	1,61	59,219.879
Mashonaland West	50,652	1.79	90,464	50,225	1,88	97,261.353
Masvingo	17	1.69	29	30	1,7	152.578
Matabeleland North	5	2.16	11	10	2,1	10.392
Matabeleland South	5	-	-			
Midlands	296	1.50	445	276	1,52	335.107
Total	136,126	1.74	236,815	131,656	1,78	296,135.21

Food Security

HORTICULTURE

6. HORTICULTURE

Annual horticultural crops production registered a 13% increase, but there was a decline in peas production.

Table 35: ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2023/2024	2022/23	%	2023/2024	2022/23	%	2023/2024	2022/23	%
Irish Potato	24,053	23,982	0.3	28	25	12	673,484	599,550	12
Butternut	4,937	4,891	1	25	20	25	123,425	97,820	26
Cabbage	12,891	12,654	2	49	48	2	631,659	607,392	4
Carrot	3,921	3,274	20	25	23	9	98,025	75,302	30
Cucumber	2,026	1,873	8	18	17	6	36,468	31,841	15
Leafy Vegetables	8,935	8,732	2	32	30	7	285,920	261,960	9
Okra	875	843	4	6.2	6	3	5,425	5,058	7
Onion	11,036	10,764	3	28	27	4	309,008	290,628	6
Peas	431	472	-9	6	6	0	2,586	2,832	-9
Pepper	1,748	1,698	3	10	10	0	17,480	16,980	3
Pineapples	752	738	2	15	15	0	11,280	11,070	2
Tomato	12,763	11,210	14	31	30	3	395,653	336,300	18
Watermelon	3,194	2,152	48	45	43	5	143,730	92,536	55
Total	**87,562**	**83,283**	**5**				**2,734,143**	**2,429,269**	**13**

- Of note is the Irish potato production increase by **12 %** from **599,550 MT** in the 2022/23 season to **673,484 MT** in the current season. This is testament to the shifting consumption patterns by youth.
- Onion production increased by **6 %** from **290,628 MT** in the last season to **309,008 MT** in the 2023/2024 season.

Table 36: PERENNIAL HORTICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	2023/2024	2022/23	%	2023/2024	2022/23	%	2023/2024	2022/23	%
Tea	4,868	5,662	-14	3.5	4	-13	17,038	22,648	-25
Coffee	700	685	2	0.8	1	-20	560	685	-18
Orange	4,631	4,174	11	44	43	2	203,764	179,482	14
Lemon	1,738	1,706	2	42	42	0	72,996	71,652	2
Banana	8,135	8,042	1	40	39	3	325,400	313,638	4
Apples	227	217	5	29	28	4	6,583	6,076	8
Peaches and Nectarines	356	351	1	27	27	0	9,612	9,477	1
Macadamia	9,807	9,804	0	5.1	5	2	50,016	49,020	2
Avocado	2,718	2,304	18	46	45	2	125,028	103,680	21
Mango	5,071	4,964	2	27	29	-7	136,917	143,956	-5
Sugar cane	79,728	79,722	0	83	82	1	6,617,424	6,537,204	1
Blueberry	650	643	1	12	9	33	8,000	5,787	38
Pecan Nut	913	762	20	1	0.7	43	913	533	71
Total	**119,542**	**119,036**					**7,574,251**	**7,443,838**	

- Except for tea, coffee and mango, there was a general increase in production of these crops. The area under biological bearer for these crops was 119, 542ha compared to last year area of 119, 036 ha.
- Pecan nut production increased significantly by **71 %** from **533 MT** in the 2022/2023 season to **913 MT** in the current season owing to more orchards transitioning from juvenile to productive stage.
- Blueberry production increased by **38%** from **5,787 MT** in the 2022/2023 season to **8,000 MT** in the 2023/2024 season.
- Avocado production increased by **21 %** from **103,680 MT** in the 2022/2023 season to **125,028 MT** in the 2023/2024 season. It must be noted that only 60% of these avocadoes area exportable, leaving a substantial amount for potential local beneficiation.

Food Security

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

7. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

BEEF STOCK GRAZING

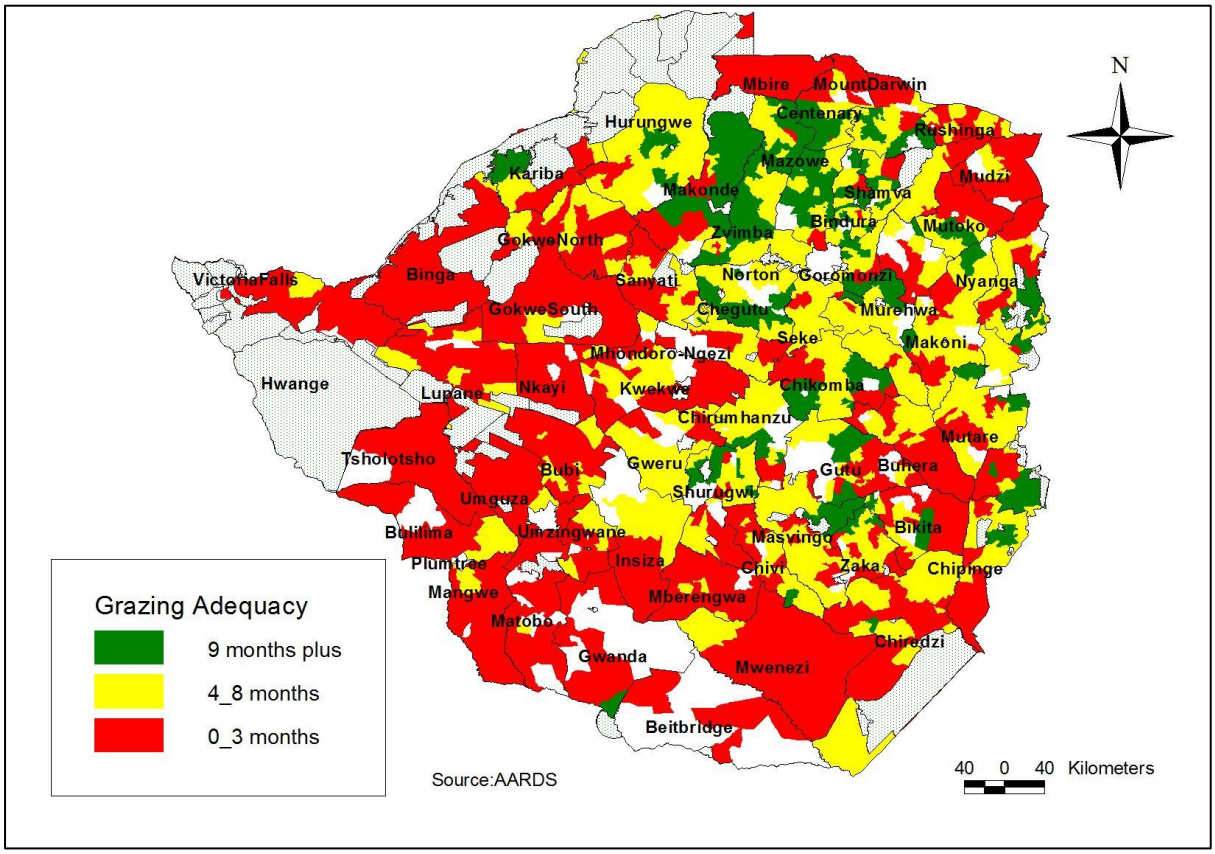


Figure 21: Grazing adequacy

- Grazing condition and quality are fair in many parts of the country, from December to February, however grazing adequacy was compromised by the late onset of the 2023/24 rainfall season.

- Forty-seven percent (47%) of the wards will face critical grazing shortage within three months (that is from July onwards) while only 12% will have adequate grazing to the next season.

WATER ADEQUACY

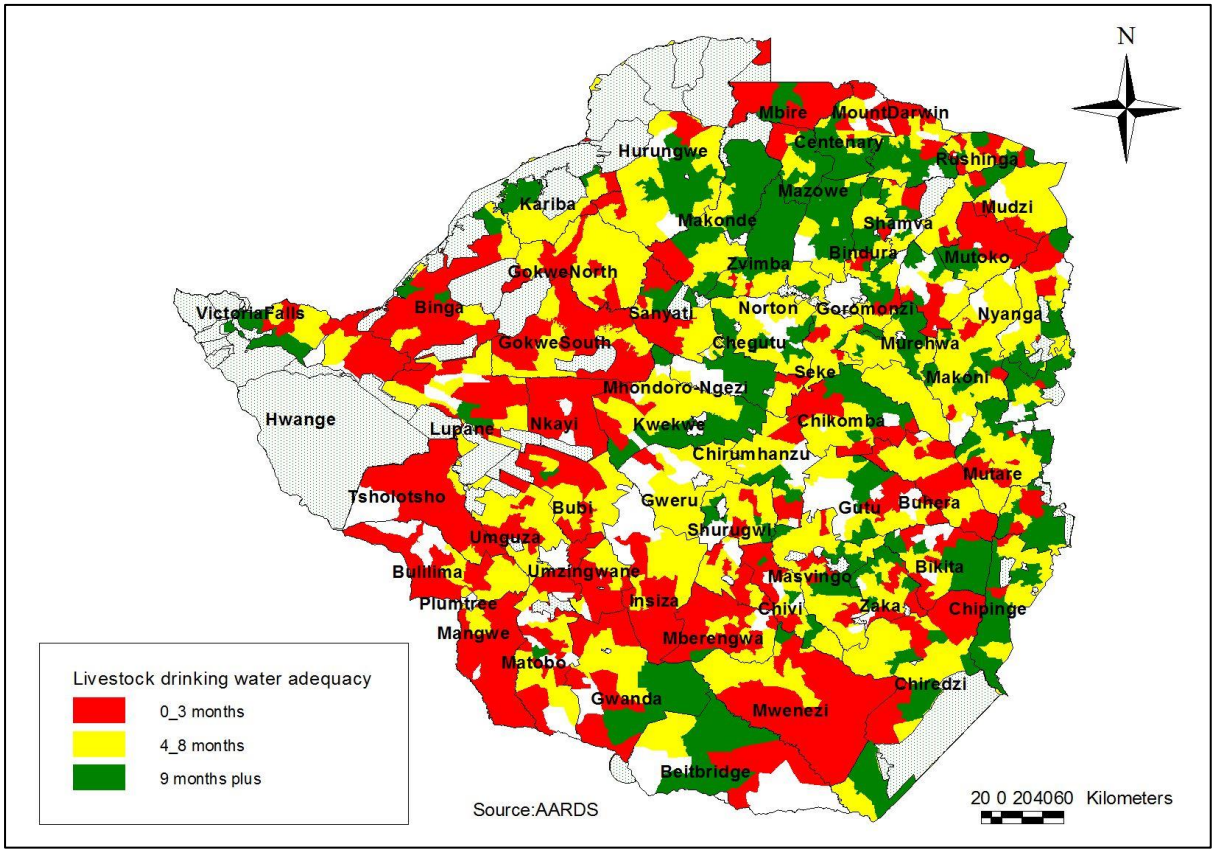


Figure 22: Water adequacy

- Only 24% of the wards have adequate water until the next season while 76% of the wards will face water challenges by October.

LIVESTOCK CONDITION

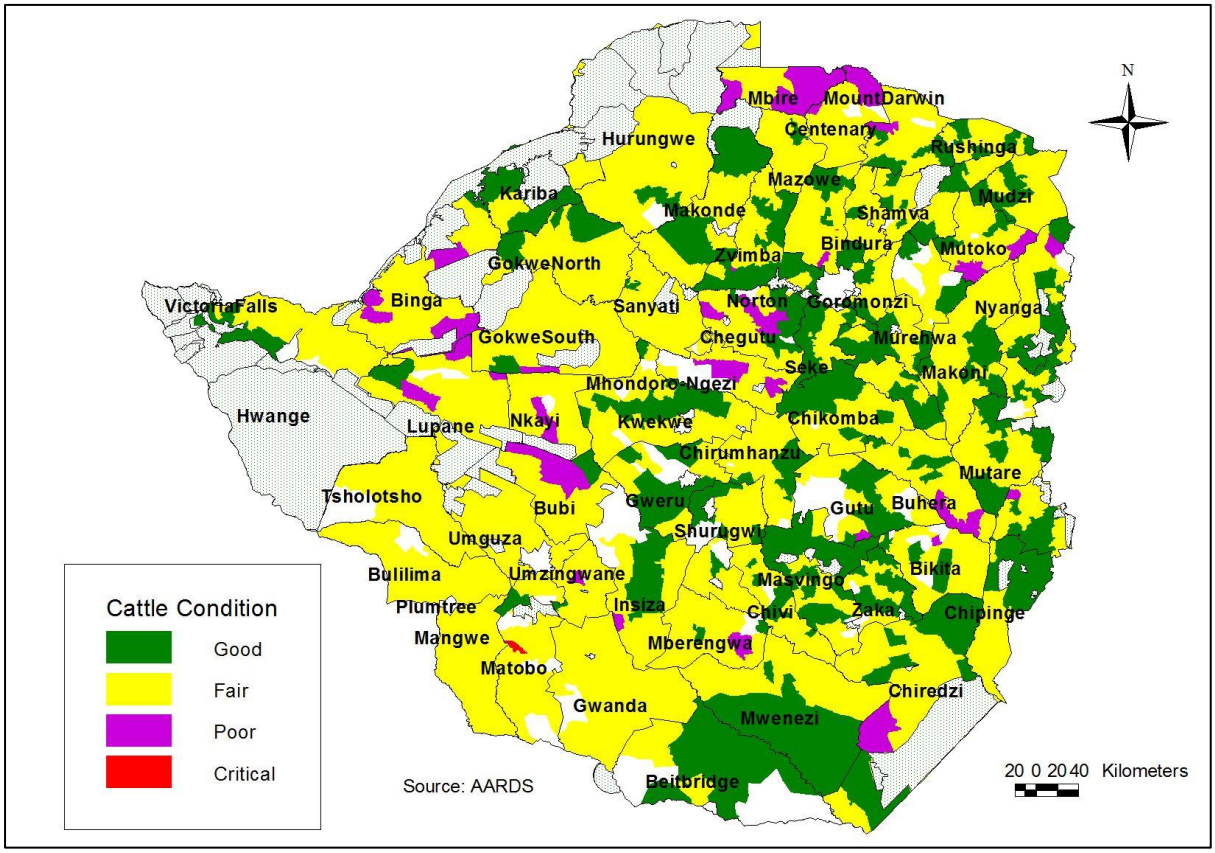


Figure 23: Beef Condition

- The body condition of beef cattle is fair to good. Poor body condition was reported in only 4% of the wards.
- Supplementary feeding will be required to maintain the national herd at a fair to good condition.
- Breeding stock (cows, heifers and working bulls) must be given priority during supplementary feeding to maintain and improve conception rates in the next breeding season.
- Artificial insemination must be prioritized at a national level to ensure that the livestock sector recovers strongly.
- Panick selling of beef cattle, in particular in Matabeleland South, has been witnessed (Table 37).

Table 37:Comparison Of Beef Cattle Slaughter For First Quarter Of 2024

PROVINCE	YEAR / ABATTOIR TYPE	2023				2024				% difference in Jan (2023 and 2024)	% difference in Feb (2023 and 2024)	% difference in Mar (2023 and 2024)	Total % difference between the 2 periods in 2023 and 2024
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total				
HARARE	Formal Abattoirs	2,052	2,047	2,639	6,738	2,233	2,165	2,138	6,536	8%	5%	-23%	-3%
	Service Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
MASH EAST	Formal Abattoirs	793	624	1,729	3,146	604	403	1,071	2,078	-31%	-55%	-61%	-51%
	Service Slaughter	3,796	4,195	3,516	11,507	5,424	4,948	3,600	13,972	30%	15%	2%	18%
MASH WEST	Formal Abattoirs	1,833	2,054	1,910	5,797	2,231	2,278	1,667	6,176	18%	10%	-15%	6%
	Service Slaughter	3,183	2,197	2,086	7,466	2,233	2,511	2,649	7,393	-43%	13%	21%	-1%
MIDLANDS	Formal Abattoirs	1,120	784	1,500	3,404	1,056	1,310	1,686	4,052	-6%	40%	11%	16%
	Service Slaughter	2,347	2,235	2,548	7,130	2,424	2,563	2,990	7,977	3%	13%	15%	11%
MASVINGO	Formal Abattoirs	3,795	4,183	4,989	12,967	3,892	3,776	3,478	11,146	2%	-11%	-43%	-16%
	Service Slaughter	277	247	279	803	230	220	296	746	-20%	-12%	6%	-8%
MASH CENTRAL	Formal Abattoirs	1,057	951	937	2,945	1,267	901	1,021	3,189	17%	-6%	8%	8%
	Service Slaughter	0	0	11	11	0	18	19	37	0%	100%	42%	70%
BULAWAYO	Formal Abattoirs	2,183	2,072	2,497	6,752	1,783	2,063	2,290	6,136	-22%	0%	-9%	-10%
	Service Slaughter	337	276	438	1,051	376	312	491	1,179	10%	12%	11%	11%
MAT NORTH	Formal Abattoirs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Service Slaughter	1,544	1,497	1,620	4,661	1,766	1,766	1,859	5,391	13%	15%	13%	14%
MAT SOUTH	Formal Abattoirs	2,309	2,388	3,165	7,862	2,909	3,637	3,668	10,214	21%	34%	14%	23%
	Service Slaughter	1,344	1,187	1,433	3,964	1,507	1,466	1,584	4,557	11%	19%	10%	13%
MANICALAND	Formal Abattoirs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Service Slaughter	73	152	185	410	173	165	223	561	58%	8%	17%	27%
TOTAL	Formal Abattoirs	15,142	15,103	19,366	49,611	15,975	16,533	17,019	49,527	5%	9%	-14%	0%
	Service Slaughter	12,901	11,986	12,116	37,003	14,133	13,969	13,711	41,813	9%	14%	12%	12%

GRAND TOTAL	**ALL ABATTOIRS**	**28,043**	**27,089**	**31,482**	**86,614**	**30,108**	**30,502**	**30,730**	**91,340**	7%	11%	-2%	5%

SILAGE PROGRAMME FOR SMALLHOLDER DAIRY FARMERS



Table 38: Maize and sorghum Silage production

PROVINCE	MAIZE		SORGHUM	
	Area planted (Ha)	Production (T)	Area planted (Ha)	Production (T)
Manicaland	634	10,340	42	420
Mash Central	82	73.8	0	0
Mash East	53	304	3	3
Mash West	41.74	43.84	0	0
Mat North	13	3.8	1	0.3
Mat South	52	104	7.8	16
Midlands	18	18	0	0
Masvingo	32	46.8	0	0
Total	**925.74**	**10,934.24**	**53.8**	**439.3**

- The government advice has been to silage the failed summer crops, conserve the grass, avoid fires, and to ensure that winter crops residue provides additional cattle feed.
- A major logistics operation is required, by both government and the private sectors, to ensure that livestock is conserved and farmers are not prejudiced by profiteering motives determined to offtake the herd at despicably low prices.

POULTRY PRODUCTION



Broiler production

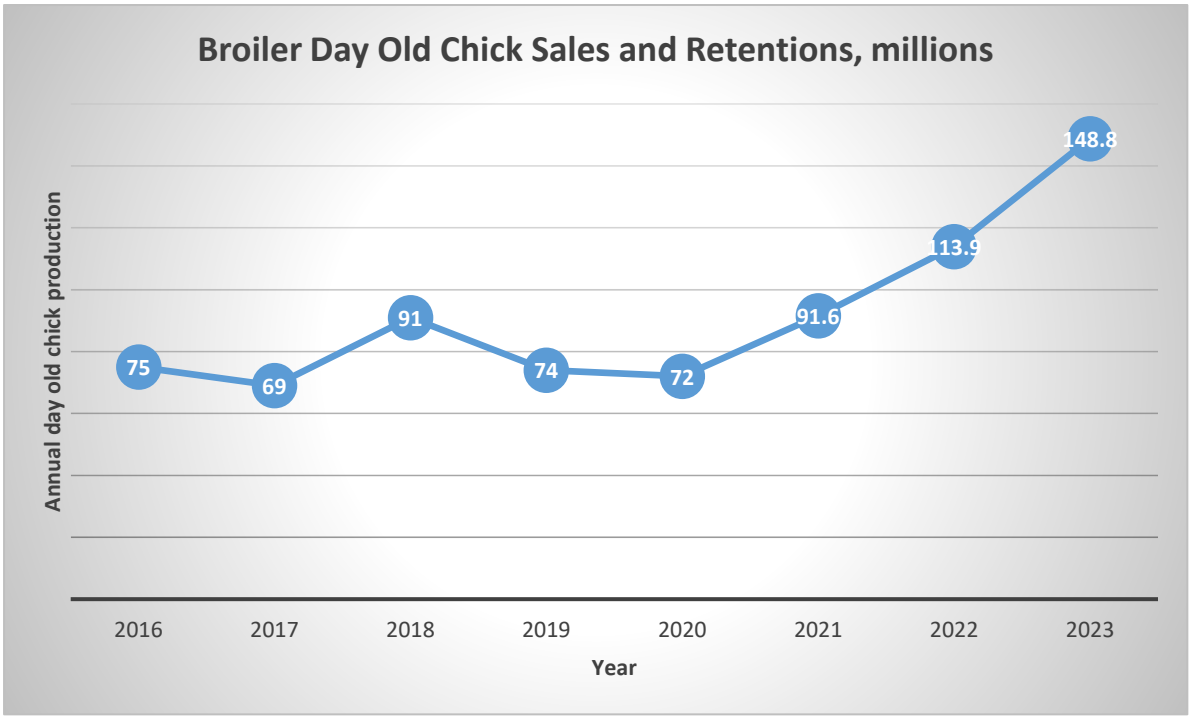


Figure 24: Annual broiler day old chick production trend 2016 - 2023

- There was a significant increase (30%) in broiler day-old chick production from 113.9 million in 2022 to 148.8 million in 2023.

Figure Broiler Meat Production

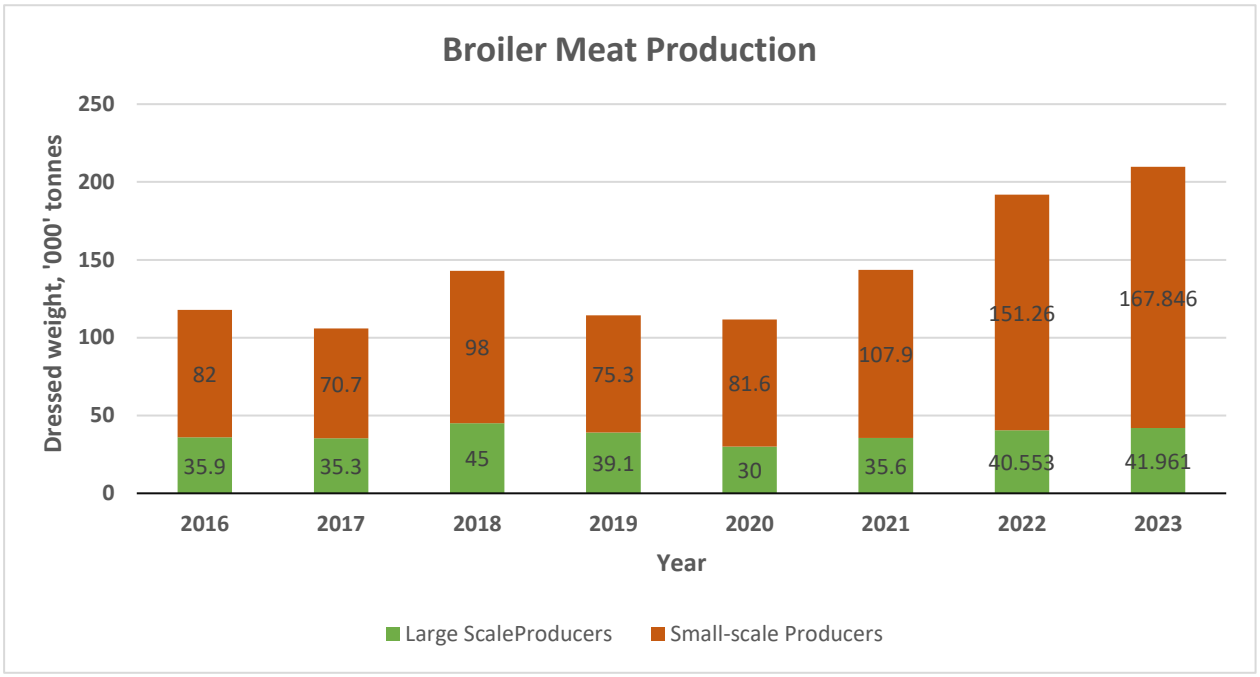


Figure 25: Annual Broiler production trends

- Broiler meat production increased by 9% from 191,818 MT in 2022 to 209,808 MT in 2023.
- Large scale producers contribute 21% of the broiler meat produced. The small-scale producers contribute 79% of the broiler meat produced in the country.
- Zimbabwe's per capita broiler meat consumption was 13.6kg in 2023 marginally up from 13kg in 2022.

LAYER PRODUCTION



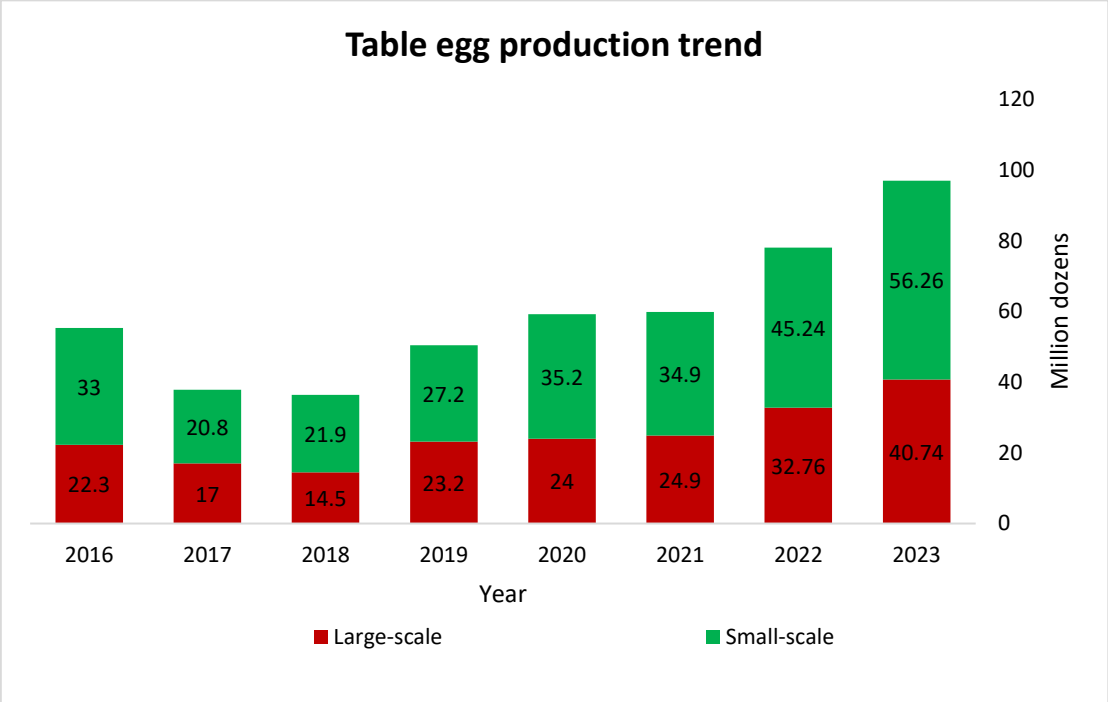


Figure 26: Table Egg Production

- There was a 24% growth in table egg production, increasing from 78 million dozens in 2022 to 97 million dozens in 2023.
- Table egg consumption per capita is approximately 76 eggs or 4.93kg/year, excluding indigenous eggs.

Indigenous poultry production

Table 39: Indigenous poultry population 2023

Province/District	Total
Manicaland	2,303,908
Mashonaland Central	1,800,513
Mashonaland East	3,978,977
Mashonaland West	2,571,764
Masvingo	3,342,999
Matabeleland North	1,575,786
Matabeleland South	1,541,959
Midlands	4.278,857
Total	21,394,764

- Indigenous chickens are the major protein source in rural communities
- An offtake of 41% was recorded in 2023 accounting for at least 15038 MT of meat
- A mortality of 25% was recorded in 2023
- The Presidential Poultry Scheme has distributed 1,381,687 chicks between January 2023 and March 2024 (Table 40)

Table 40: Presidential Poultry distribution

Province/District	Number of chicks distributed			Total
	2022	2023	*2024	
Manicaland	32,000	75,458	13,570	121,028
Mashonaland Central	39,003	71,325	27,100	137,428
Mashonaland East	63,976	249,958	37,419	351,353
Mashonaland West	66,532	57,316	25,600	149,448
Masvingo	46,210	58,607	33,037	137,854
Matabeleland North	31,668	62,836	8,000	102,504
Matabeleland South	25,550	57,628	20,000	103,178
Midlands	23,964	72,523	23,531	120,018
Harare	28,291	49,260	35,977	113,528
Bulawayo	11,137	34,211	-	45,348
Total	368,331	789,122	224,234	1,381,687

Overal, poultry contributed upwards of 60% of meat requirements of Zimbabweans.

BEEF CATTLE

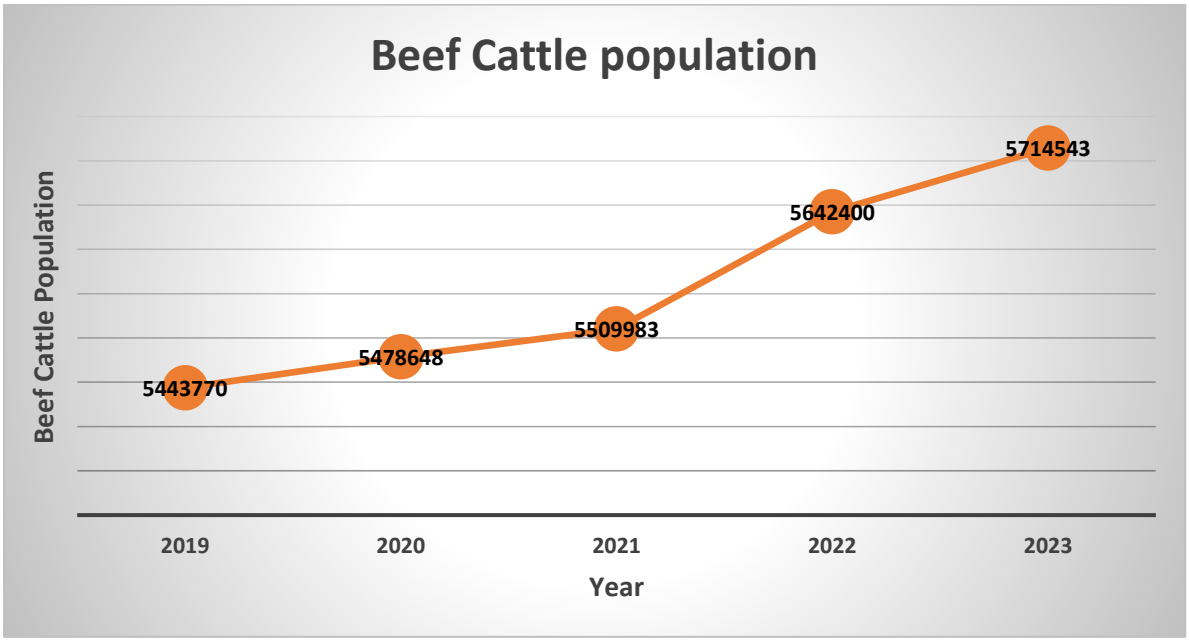


Figure 27: Beef cattle population trend from 2019 to 2023

The national beef cattle population increased by 1,3% in 2023, from 5,642,400 to 5,718,523 . Genetics, pastures and animal health have received increased attention over the past years. Clearly, livestock production efforts must be aimed at ensuring that the breeding herd is brought into full production. The country is losing, potentially, some 500,000 calves due to low calving rates, some USD 100-250 million annually. Sheer inefficiency, poor farmer education and a "business as usual" approach are the root causes of this slow growth of the national beef herd.

Table 41: National beef cattle herd composition

Province	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Steers	Calves	Total
Manicaland	49,191	250,564	109,019	84,056	44,564	106,560	643,954
Mash Central	24,794	186,472	82,110	59,857	46,160	74,381	473,774
Mashonaland East	43,162	276,944	132,949	40,825	72,101	113,605	679,586
Mashonaland West	23,899	213,895	100,948	39,982	59,940	99,792	538,456
Matabeleland North	35,677	293,529	132,194	68,360	68,302	128,723	726,786
Matabeleland South	23,749	282,211	124,247	41,095	77,335	141,018	689,654
Midlands	53,410	375,326	183,319	96,659	98,926	163,604	971,244
Masvingo	59,498	377,169	190,967	96,547	104,512	166,375	995,069
Total	313,379	2,256,110	1,055,753	527,382	571,840	994,059	5,718,523

- Breeding herd (bulls, cows and heifers) constitute 63% of the national herd.

BULLING RATIO

Table 42: Beef cattle bulling ratio by farming sector

Season	LSCF	A2	SSCF	A1	OR	CA
2019/20	17	14	12	10	12	9
2020/21	21	14	11	10	12	9
2021/22	23	18	15	16	16	16
2022/23	16	12	11	10	11	10
2023/24	15	13	12	11	12	11

- Bulling ratios have slightly improved and range from 1:11 in small-scale farming to 1:15 in large-scale farming compared to a national target of 1:20-25.

CALVING RATES

- In 2023 the national calving rate averaged 42% remaining unchanged from 2022.

CATTLE MORTALITY

- National cattle mortality decreased from 6% in 2022 to 4,6% in 2023.

- The decreased cattle mortalities are attributed to improved animal husbandry practices and animal health management, especially the effective control of tick-borne diseases.
- Disease still contributes the highest cause of cattle mortality (68%) followed by drought (13%).

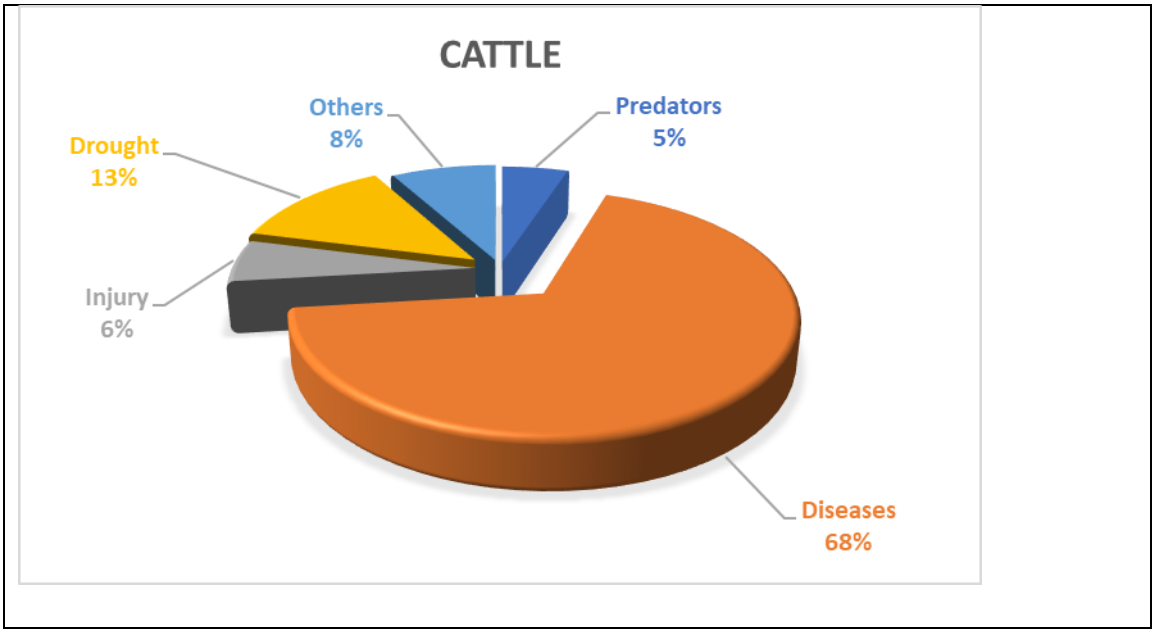


Figure 28: Cattle Mortality Causes

Table 43: Drought-induced cattle mortality by province

Province	Cumulative Mortalities
Matabeleland South	4,873
Matabeleland North	4,103
Midlands	862
Masvingo	103
Total	**9,941**

- 9,941 cattle lean season deaths **(previously, improperly called poverty deaths)** were reported at the beginning of the 2023/2024 agricultural season (between September and December).
- The losses were attributed to shortages of drinking water and pastures.

Table 44: BEEF CATTLE OFFTAKE

Farming Sector	Off-take (%)	
	2022	2023
LSCF	9	14
A2	10	10
A1	7	8
SSCA	9	9
OR	6	7
CA	5	7
PU	-	11
National Average	8	10

- There was an increase in the beef cattle off-take from 8% in 2022 to 10% in 2023.
- The highest off-take of 14% was reported in the LSCF sector whilst the lowest off-take of 7% was reported in the communal sector.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Cattle sales at household level

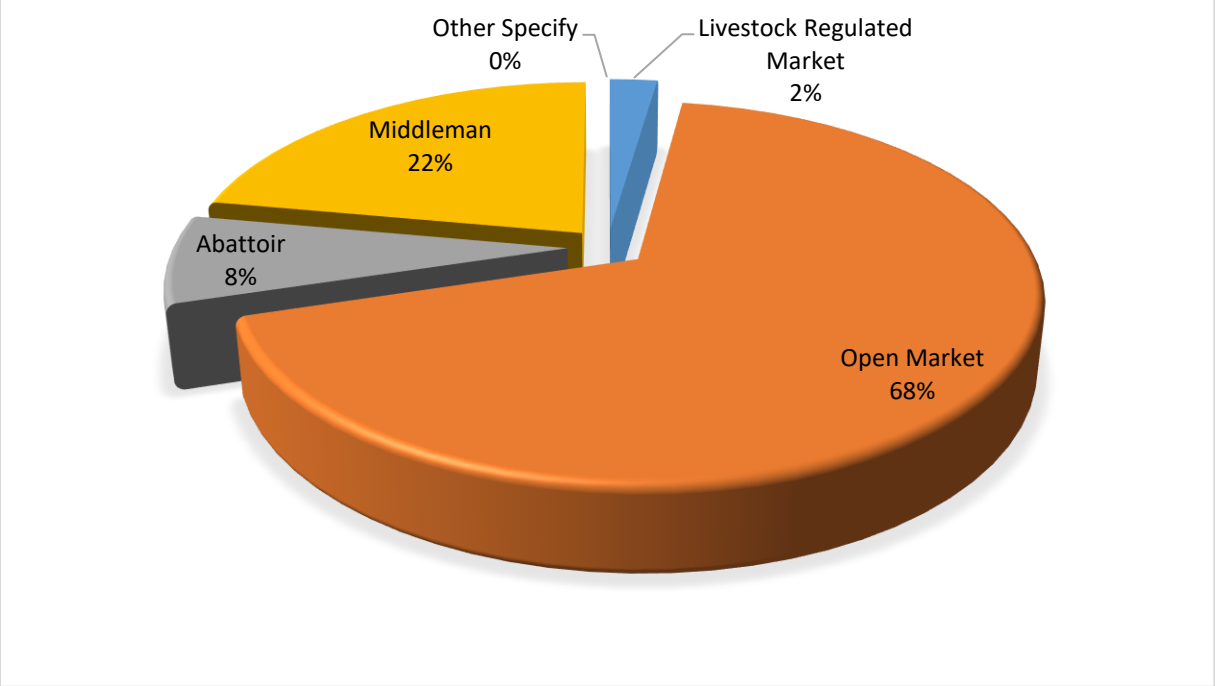


Figure 29: Proportion of sampled household beef cattle sales to markets

Most cattle are marketed through informal (68%) markets and middlemen (22%). The two market types accounted for a combined 90% of all cattle sales. With CSC in comatose mode, both the MLAFWRD and AMA have not assisted farmers sufficiently to get the true value of their livestock, especially in drought years such as this one, so it is hoped that the on-going restructuring of the two will yield the desired results.

COMMERCIAL BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

In 2023, the number of carcasses classified and graded at registered abattoirs increased to 359,372 from 341,352 in 2022. The average carcass weight increased from 180kg in 2022 to 182 kg in 2023.

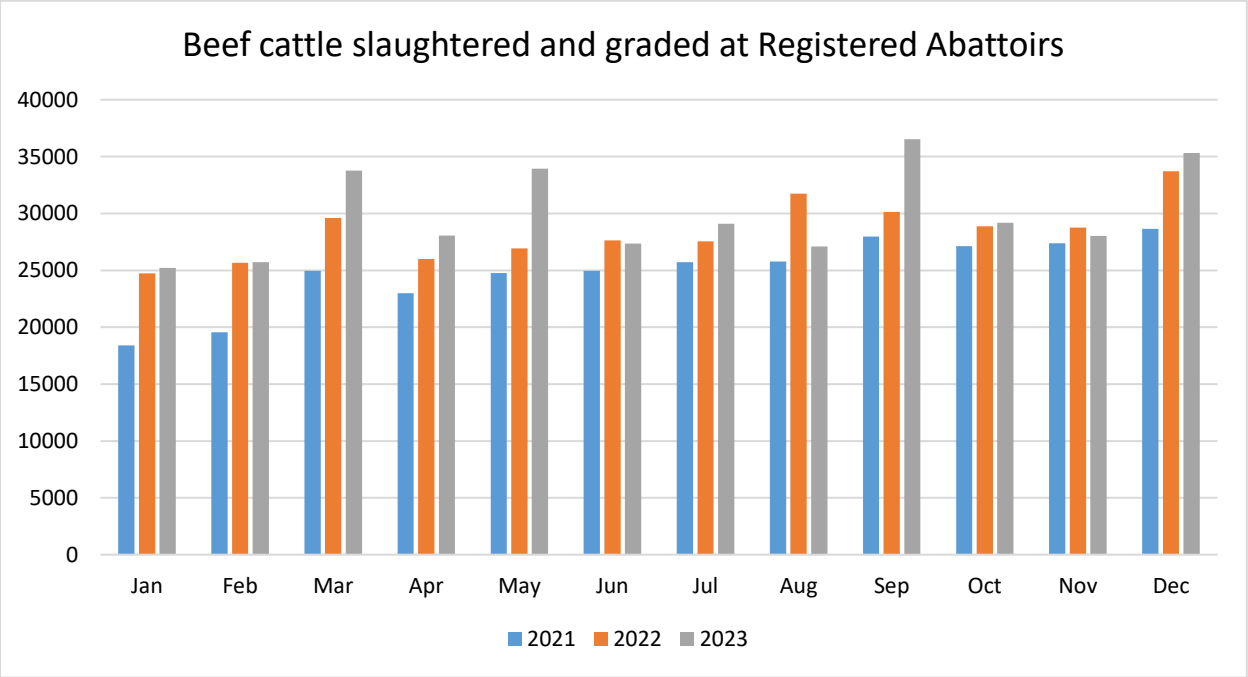


Figure 30:Comparison of monthly beef cattle slaughtered, classified and graded

BEEF CATTLE CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING AT REGISTERED ABATTOIRS

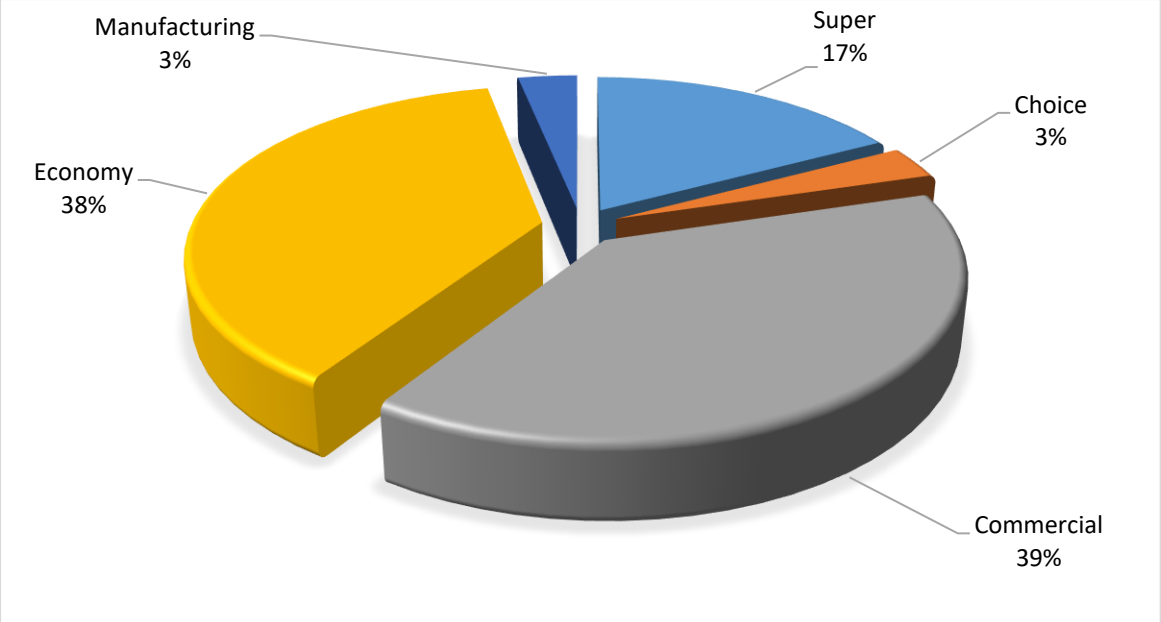


Figure 31: Proportion of carcass grades for beef cattle slaughtered in 2023 in registered abattoir

Economy and commercial beef carcass grades dominated grades in 2023 accounting for 39% and 38%, respectively. The proportion of carcass grades for beef cattle slaughtered in 2023 has not changed from those of 2022. Super grade accounted for 17% of all beef carcasses graded in 2023.

Annual beef cattle slaughters and meat produced

- Total beef cattle slaughters in 2023 including informal slaughters amounted to an estimated 495,974 cattle producing 90,000MT of beef.
- The estimated beef consumption per capita is 6kg.
- Total cattle slaughtered constituted 75% males (oxen, steers and bulls) while 25% were females (cows and heifers) as shown in Figure 28.
- Some 78% of the cattle slaughtered were above three years which contributed to the proportion of carcass grades being dominated by Commercial and Economy grades.

- The recent VAT on abattoirs has seen a swing to service slaughters, and a tumbling of prices, compounded by drought-driven panic sales by famers.

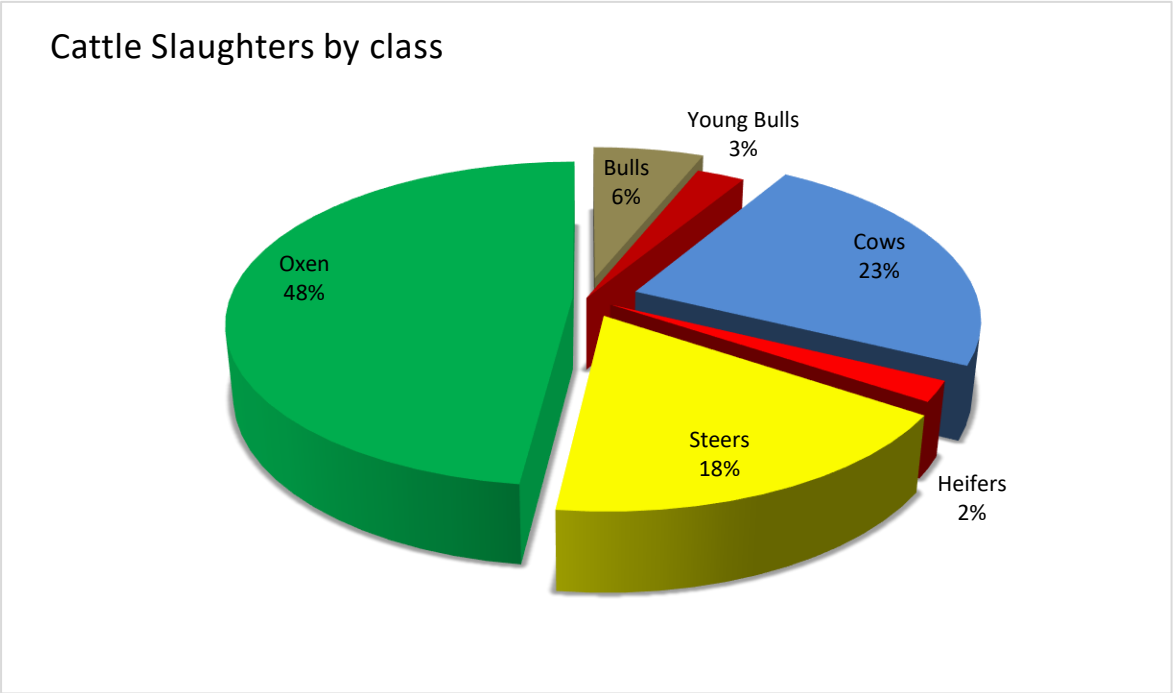


Figure 32: Proportion of cattle classes slaughtered in 2023

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production increased by 9%, from 91,396,061 litres in 2022 to 99,821,752 litres in 2023. Milk production is increasing as 27,763,079 litres were reported in the first quarter of 2024, compared to 22,612,919 litres in the first quarter of 2023, a 22.8% increase.

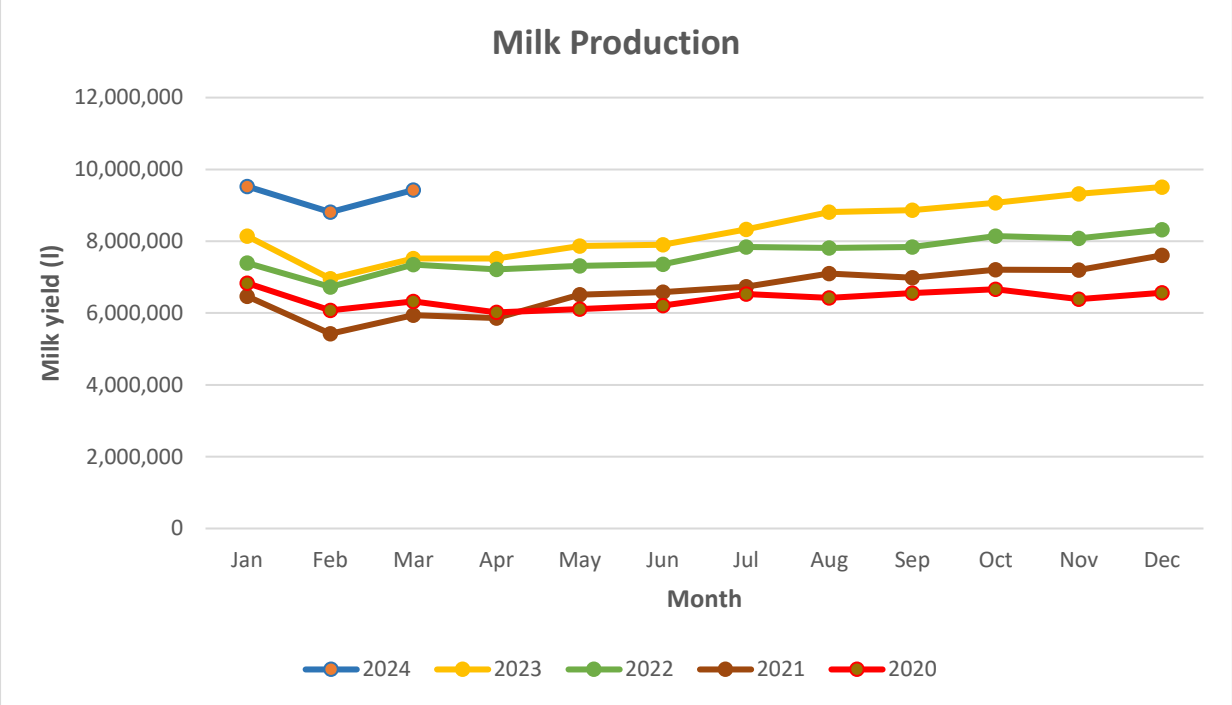


Figure 33: Monthly milk production trend 2020 to 2023

Table 45: Monthly milk production (delivered to processors) 2022 – 2023

Month	Year		Percentage change
	2023	2024	2023/2024
January	8,140,041	9,527,233	17
February	6,957,773	8,140,041	27
March	7,515,105	9,425,253	25
April	7,520,421		
May	7,868,470		
June	7,900,406		
July	8,327,022		
August	8,815,674		
September	8,869,624		
October	9,073,809		
November	9,323,464		
December	9,509,943		
Total	99,821,752	27,763,079	

*March milk production estimate

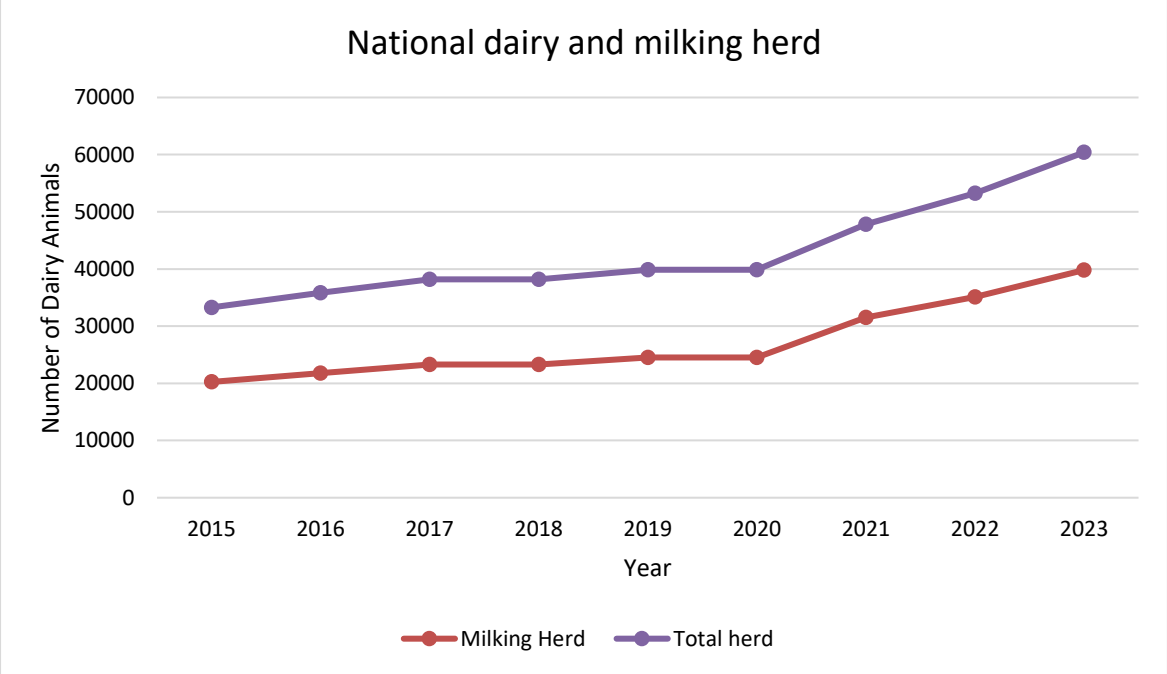


Figure 34: Milk production trend from 2013 - 2023

- The dairy herd increased by 13.4% from 53,250 in 2022 to 60,398 in 2023.
- The milking herd in 2023 was 39,811.

GOAT PRODUCTION

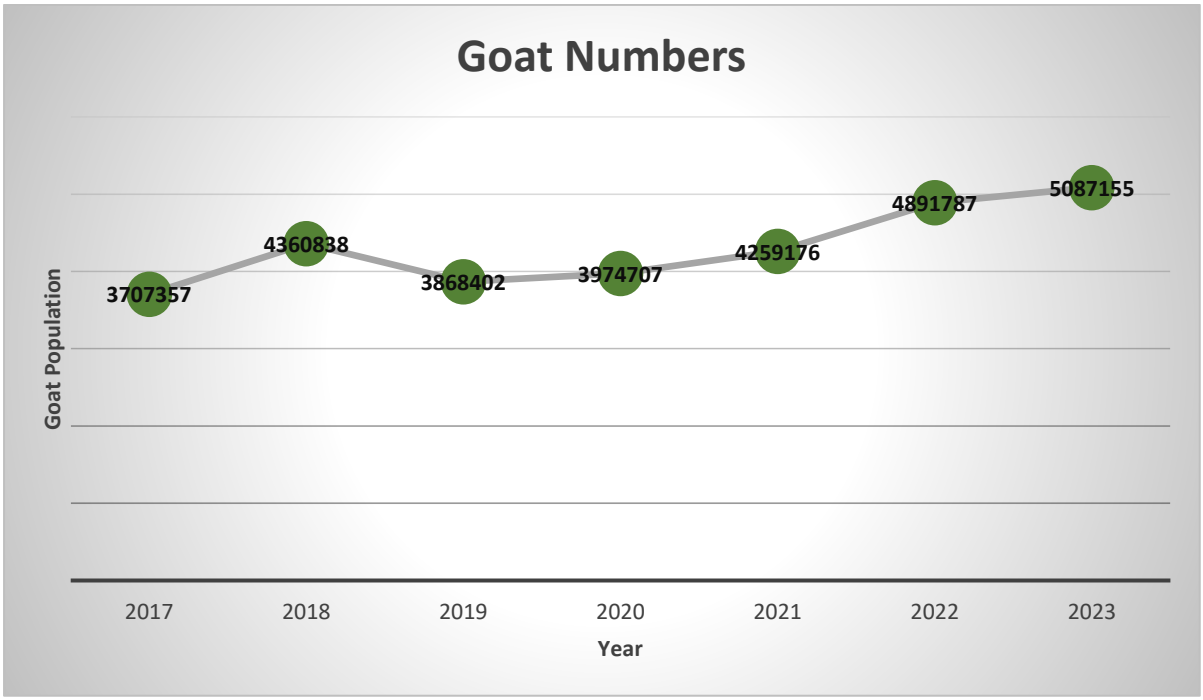


Figure 35: Goat production

The goat population grew by 4% from 4,891,787 in 2021 to 5,087,155 in 2023. The kidding rates in 2023 improved significantly to 106% from 84% in 2022.

Goat Off take

Goats are mostly sold on the open informal markets (82%) and through middlemen (20%). Off-take of goats was estimated at 21% for the year 2023.

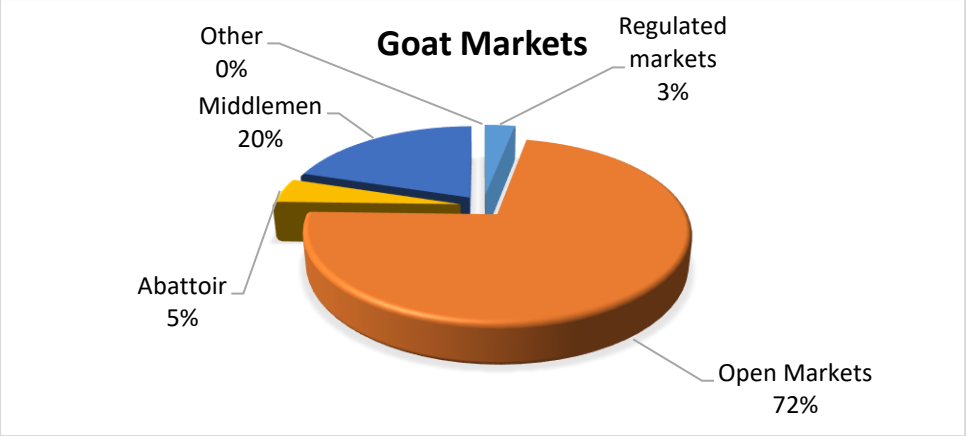


Figure 36: Goat markets

Goat Slaughters at registered abattoirs

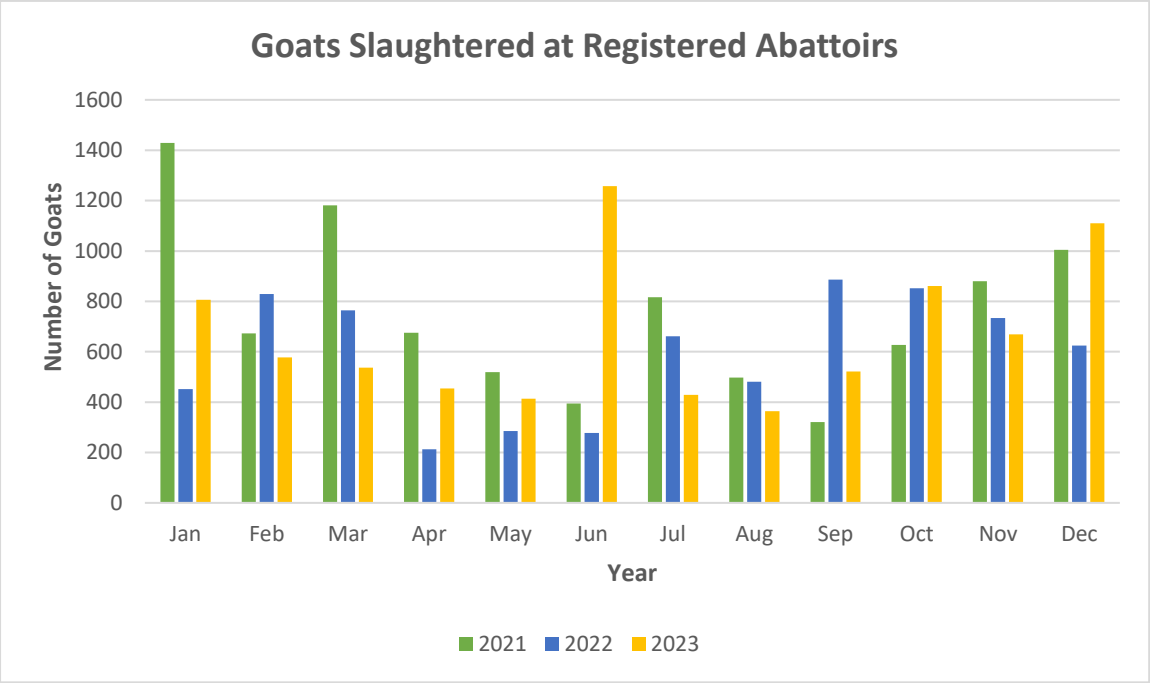


Figure 35: A comparison of goat slaughters at registered abattoirs

- Goat slaghters at registered abattoirs increased from 7,060 in 2022 to 8,001in 2023.
- The average goat carcass weight in 2023 was 14kg, up from 13 kg in 2022.

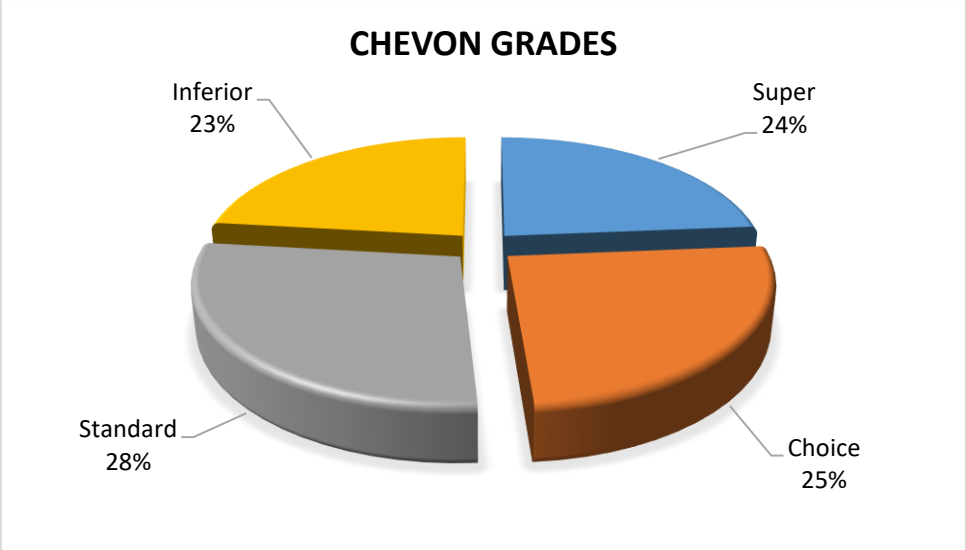


Figure 36: Proportion of Chevon Grades for Goats Classified and Graded in 2023

SHEEP PRODUCTION

The number of sheep in 2023 was 742,810 compared to 728,245 in 2022.

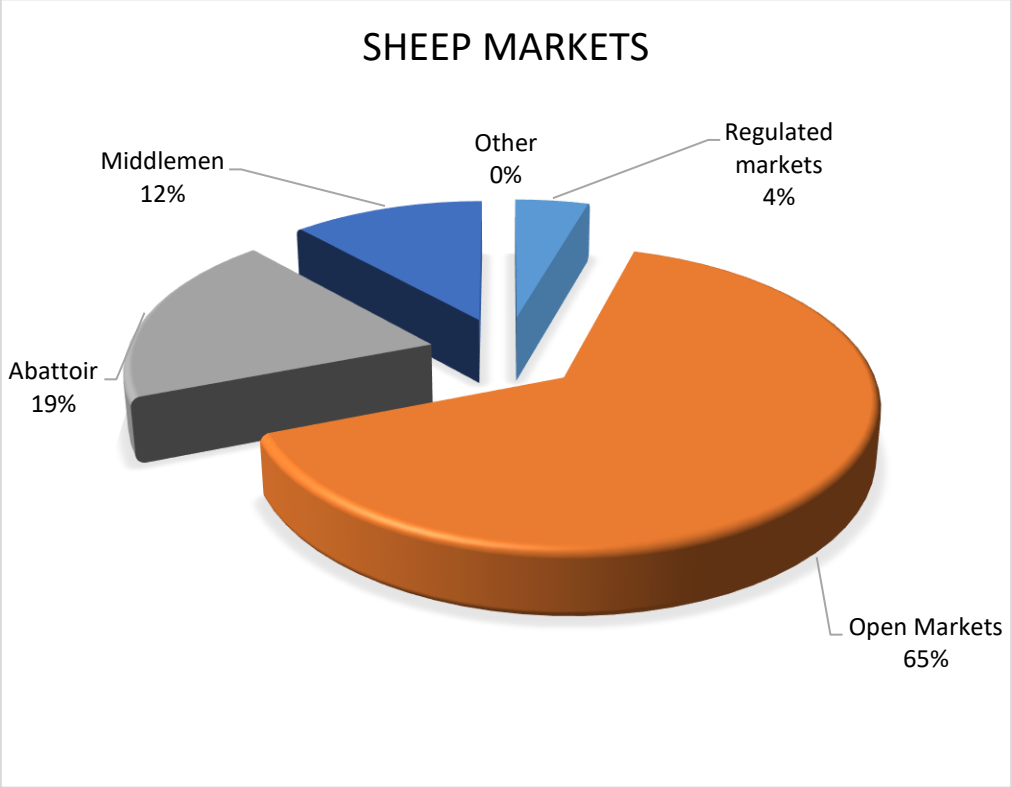


Figure 38: Proportion of sheep markets

- Most sheep were sol in informal open markets (65%)

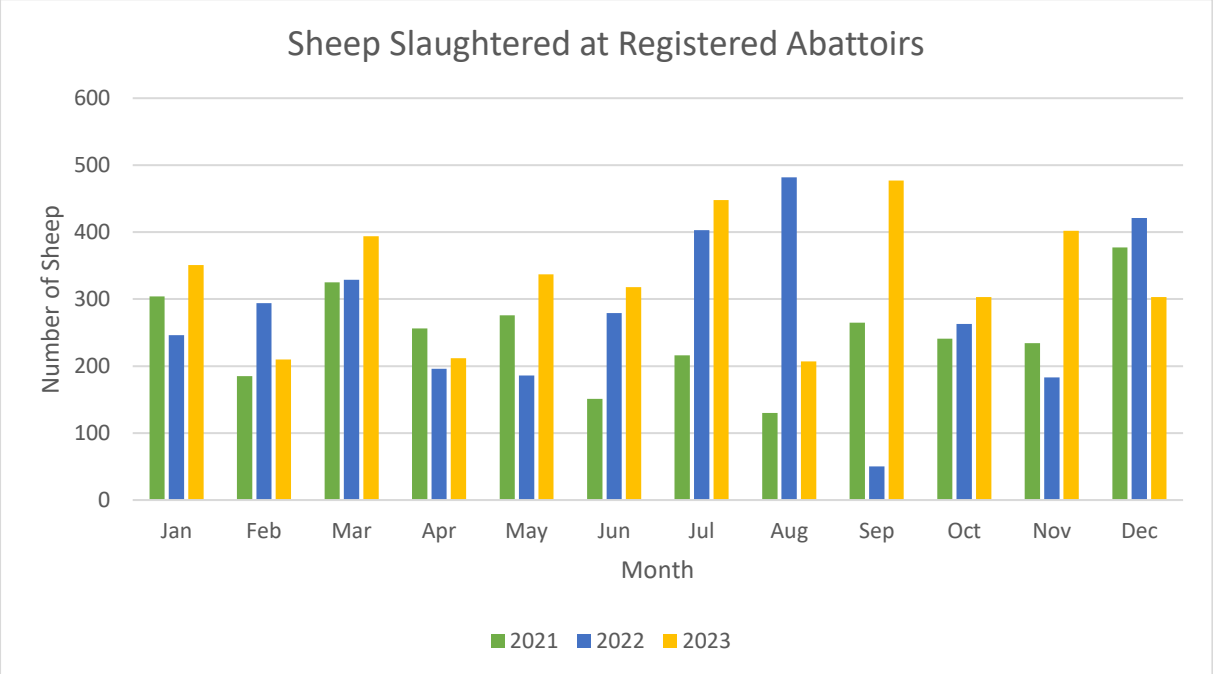


Figure 39: Comparison of monthly sheep slaughters in 2021-2023

2023 lamb and mutton grades at registered abattoirs

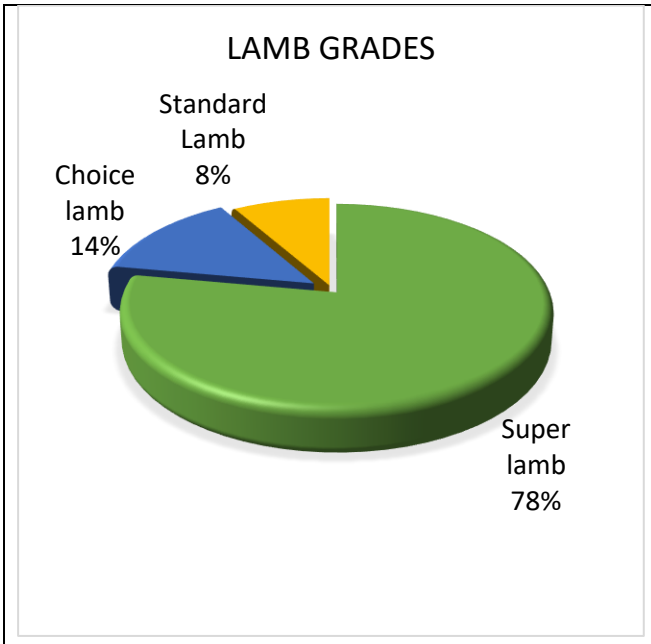


Figure 37: Lamb Grades at Registered Abattoirs in 2023

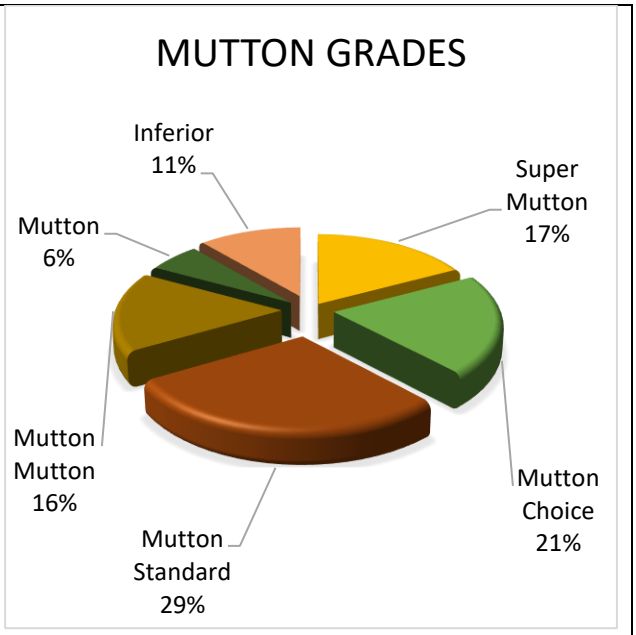


Figure 38: Mutton Grades at Registered Abattoirs in 2023

Figure 40: Proportion of lamb and grades for sheep slaughtered at registered abattoirs

- The number of sheep slaughtered at abattoirs increased by 19% from 3,332 in 2022 to 3,962 in 2023. Some 1,832 sheep (47%) were lamb, while 2074 sheep (53%) were classified as mutton.
- Of the lambs graded and classified, 78% were classified as super lamb. Mutton standard had the highest percentage followed by Mutton choice.
- The average carcass weight for sheep in 2023 was 19kg up from 16kg in 2022.

PIG PRODUCTION

The number of sows was 128,819, with an estimated population of 362,094 in 2023 compared to 339,664 in 2022. Commercial pig slaughters at abattoirs increased marginally in 2023 from 219,307 pigs to 220,256 pigs.

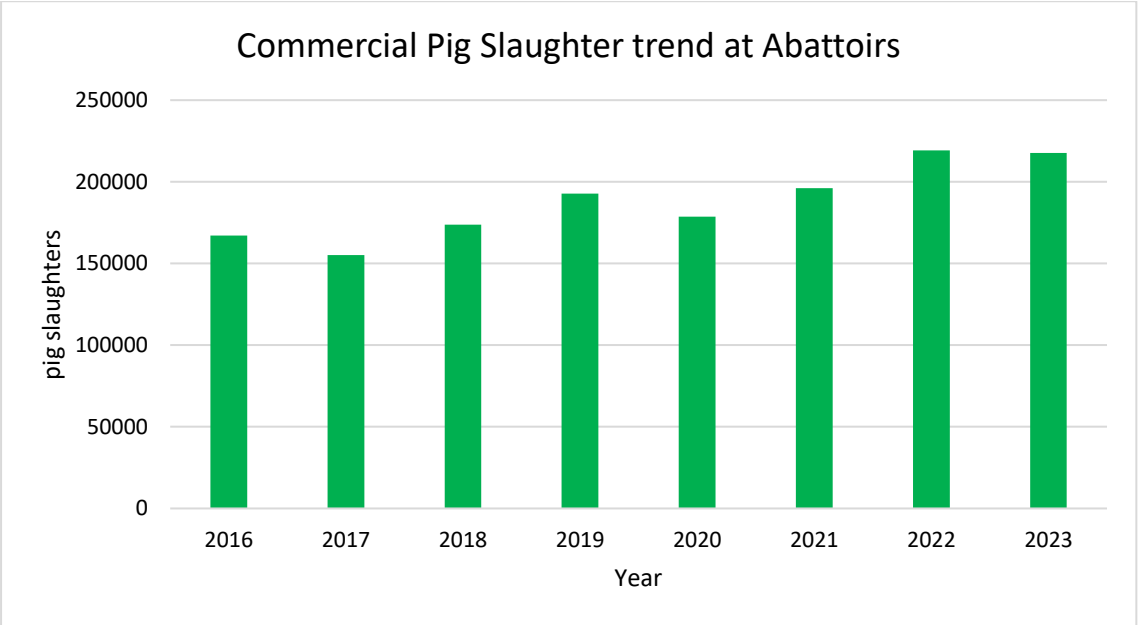


Figure 41: Pig production trends

- Commercial pig classes were porkers, baconers and general purpose contributing 33%, 36% and 25% respectively.

Commercial Pig Slaughters at Registered Abattoirs

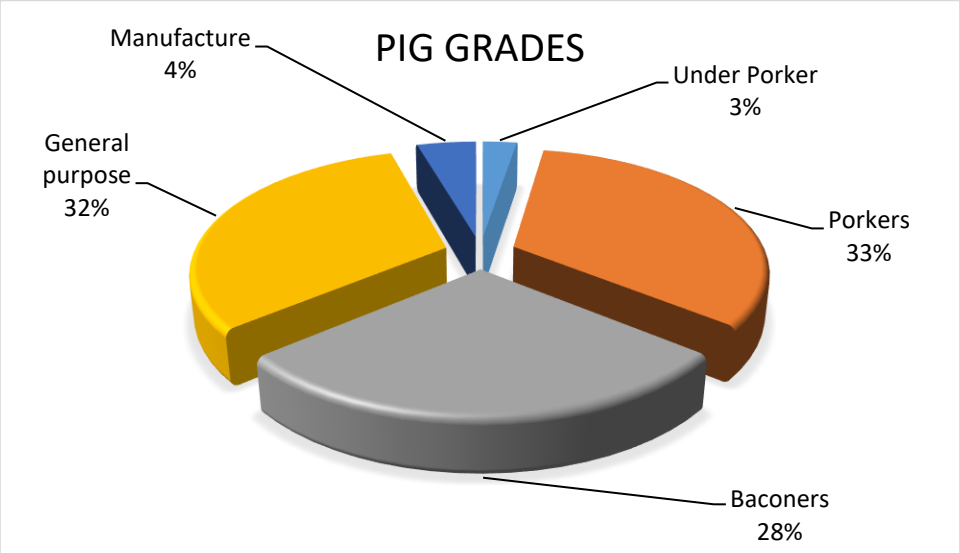


Figure 43: Proportion of Pig Classification and Grades 2023

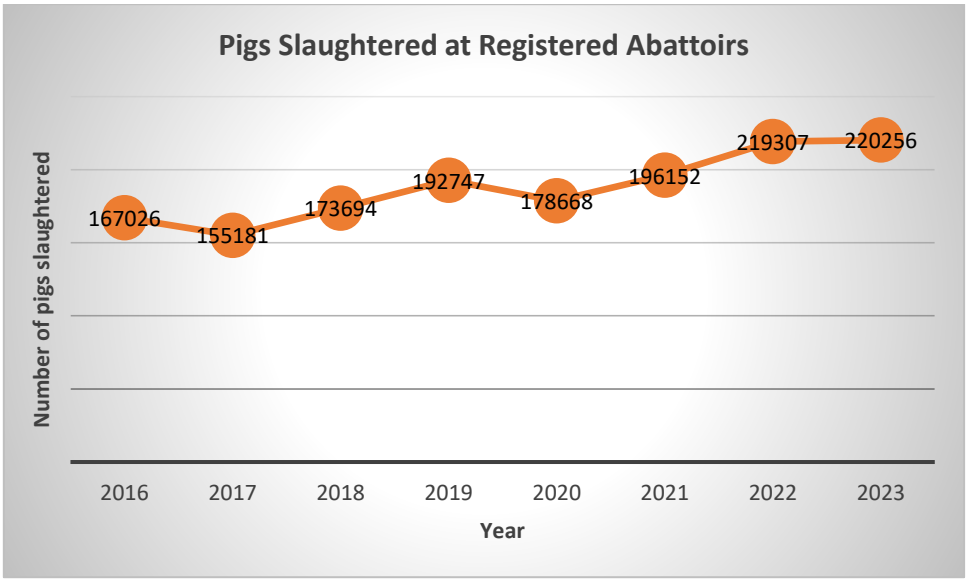


Figure 44: Annual Pig slaughter trend at registered abattoirs

Pig markets

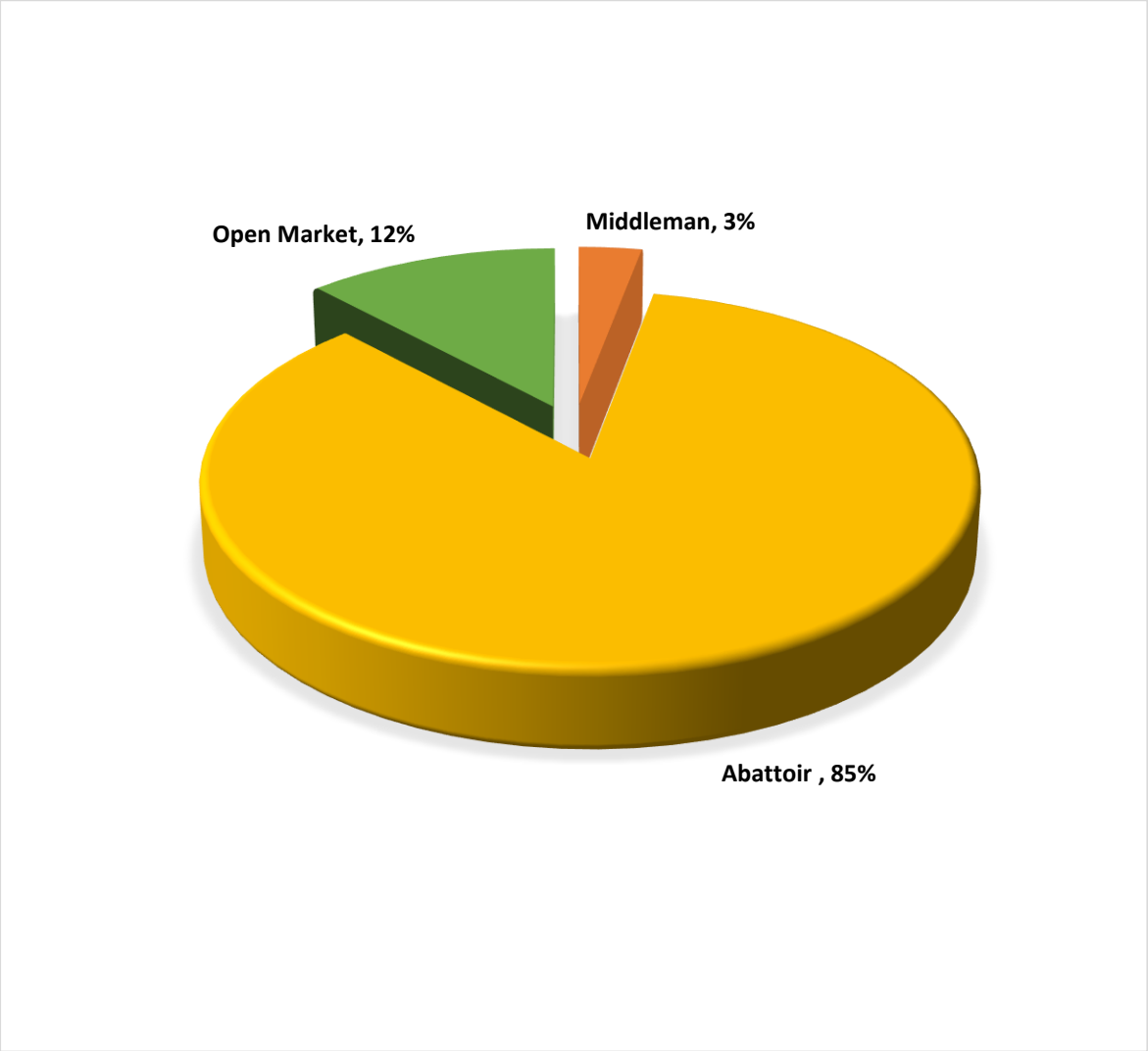


Figure 45: Proportion of Sampled Household Pig Sales to Different Markets

- Abattoirs are the major market for pig farmers, accounting for 83% of pig markets in 2023.

CATTLE DIPPING

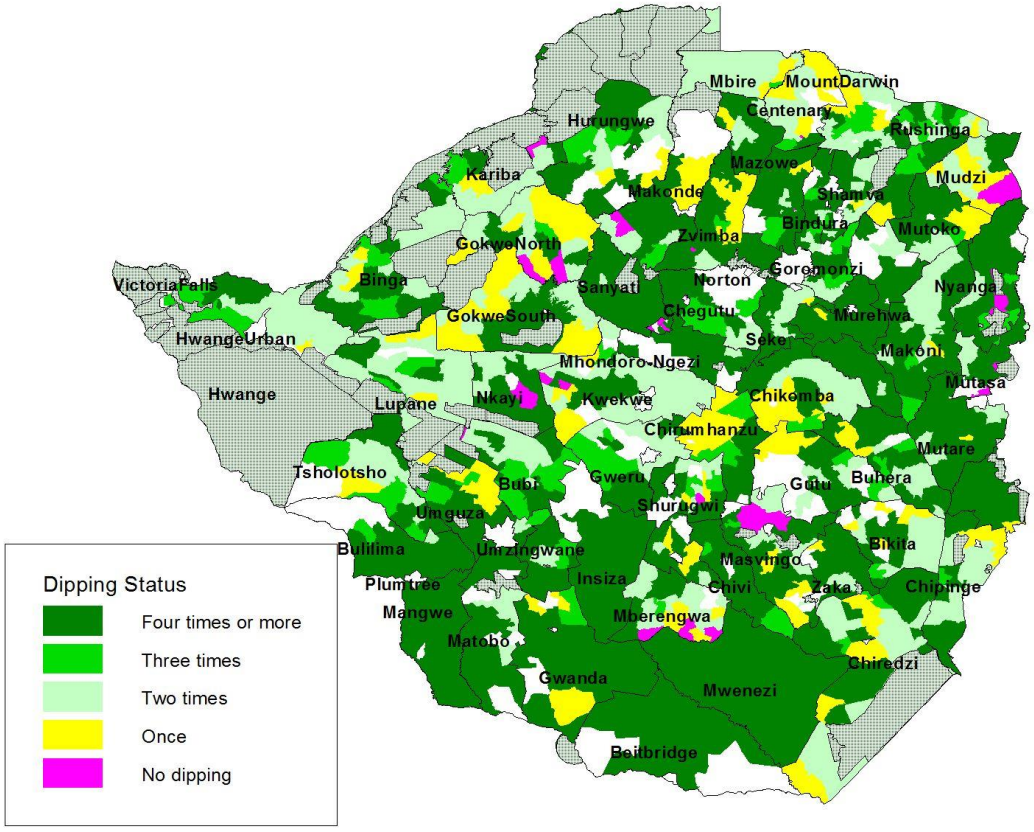


Figure 46: Cattle dipping status

- Dipping was adequate and was conducted weekly in most parts of the country as only 2% of the wards reported no dipping activity. The intense dipping regime of five-five-four was undertaken in known outbreak and spread areas of Theileriosis (January Disease).
- Water shortages are envisaged in many parts of the country due to drought.
- Dipping for sheep and goats is not widely practiced.

Food Security

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

8. FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

TOTAL FISH

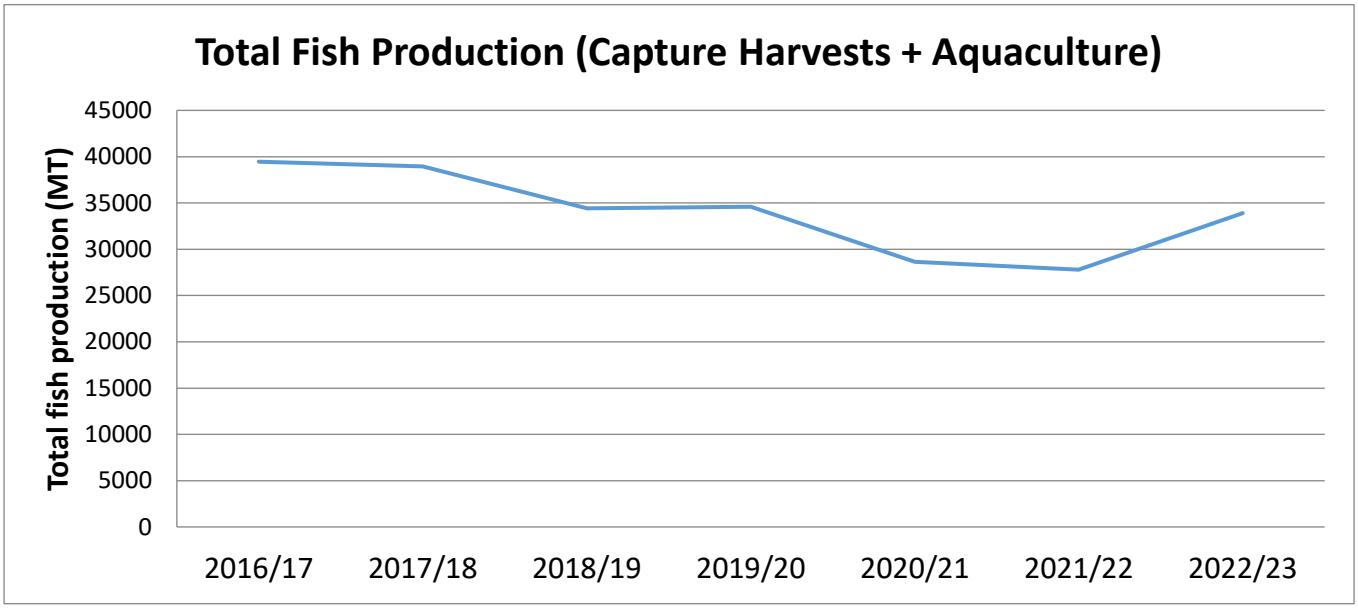


FIGURE 39 : TOTAL FISH



Combined harvests from the wild and aquaculture production have been declining from 2016/2017 to 2021/2022. However, an increase has been reported for 2022/2023 season. The decline has been attributed to the combined effects of overfishing, illegal-unreported and unregulated fishing, and climate change. In addition, the decline in annual fish production in Zimbabwe can be associated with the scaling down of aquaculture activities by one major player in the subsector due to viability challenges.

Total fish production was 33,906 MT in 2022/23 compared to 27,792 MT in 2021/22, a 23% increase.

TABLE 46: WILD CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fish Yield (MT)	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
Nile tilapia	1,600	1,500	1,600
Other tilapia	550	510	600
Kapenta	6,200	5,950	5,400
Tiger fish	150	140	100
African catfish	1,200	1,000	1,000
Other freshwater fishes	17,400	13,600	17,900
TOTAL	**27,100**	**22,700**	26,600

Kapenta harvests increased by 3.7 % from 5,950 MT in 2021/22 to 6,200 MT in 2022/23. Nevertheless, Kapenta captured from Kariba Dam has been on a decreasing trend from a peak harvest of 9,473 MT in 2018/19 to 6,200 MT in the 2022/23 season.

TABLE 47: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Fish Species	2022/23 (MT)	2021/22 (MT)	2020/21 (MT)	% Change
Nile tilapia	6,704	4,949	5,803	35
Red-breasted bream	12	9	8	33
Mozambique bream	6	9	8	-33
African catfish	48	56	46	-14
Rainbow trout	36	35	44	29
Total	**6,806**	**5,058**	**5,909**	**35**

NILE TILAPIA FARMING

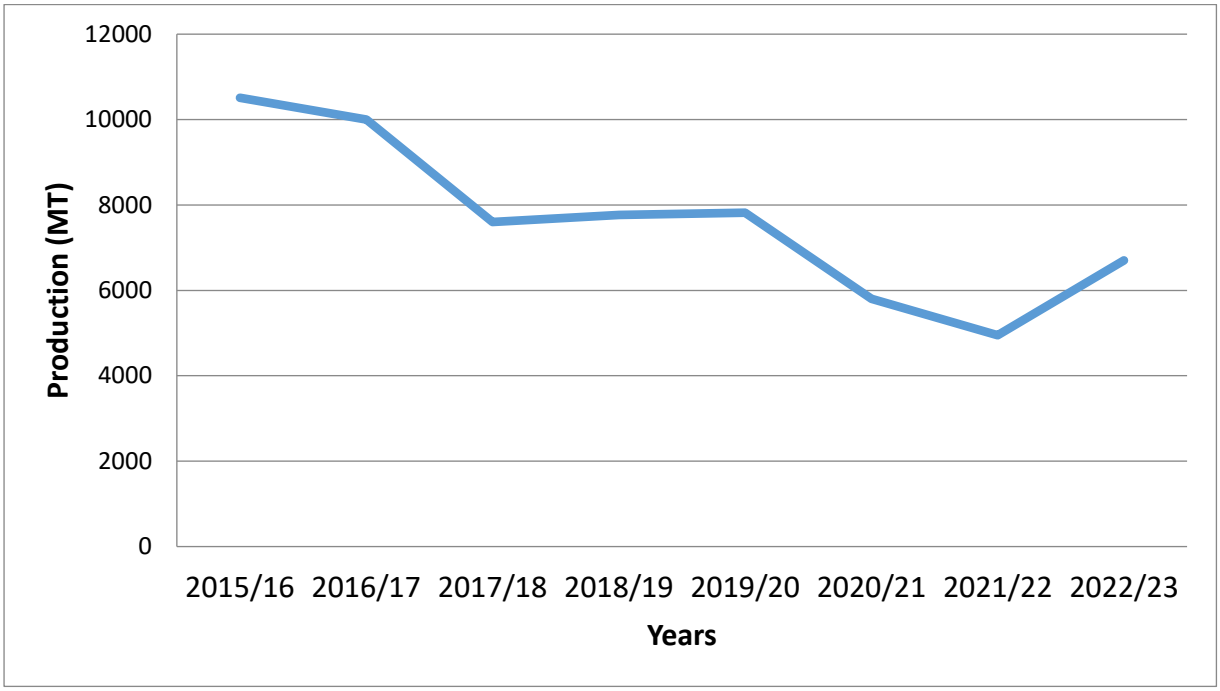
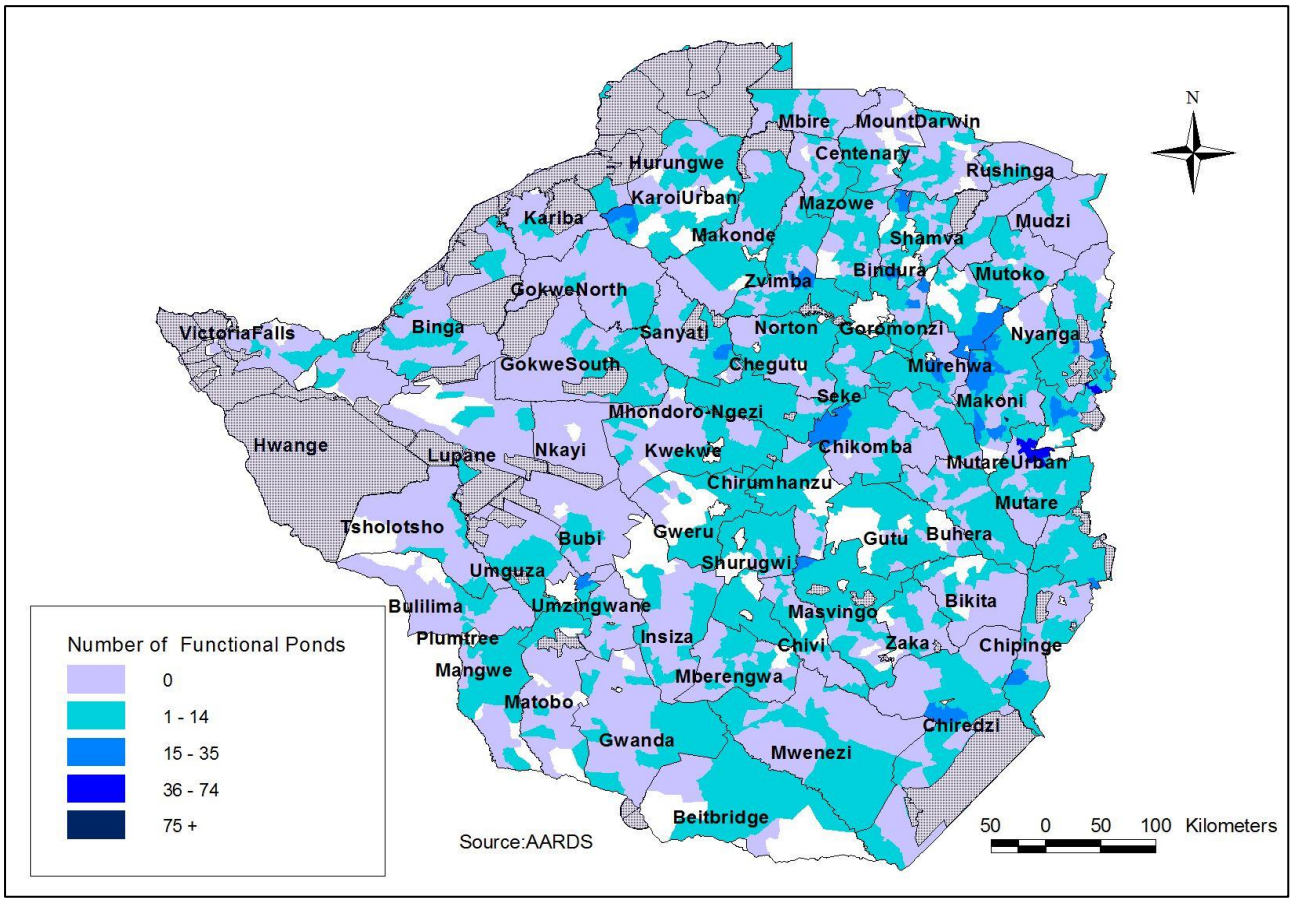


FIGURE 40: NILE TILAPIA FARMING

Aquaculture production of Nile tilapia peaked in 2015/16 at 10,510 MT and declined to 4,949 MT but increased by 35%, in 2022/23 due to promotion of pond culture, especially under the Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme. Pond area increased from 154.9 ha in 2021/22 season to 17.58 ha in the 2022/23 season. One large scale producer, who accounts for over 90% of all farmed Tilapia in the country, has seen annual decline due to high feed costs-induced viability problems. There is need to encourage, promote and support cage aquaculture in all the 10 600 dams across the country.

FIGURE 41: FISH FARMING BY WARD



- Mashonaland provinces dominate production.
- The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme is expected to continue to boost aquaculture at each village level, with the envisaged 70 000 fishponds across 35 000 villages.

FISH PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION

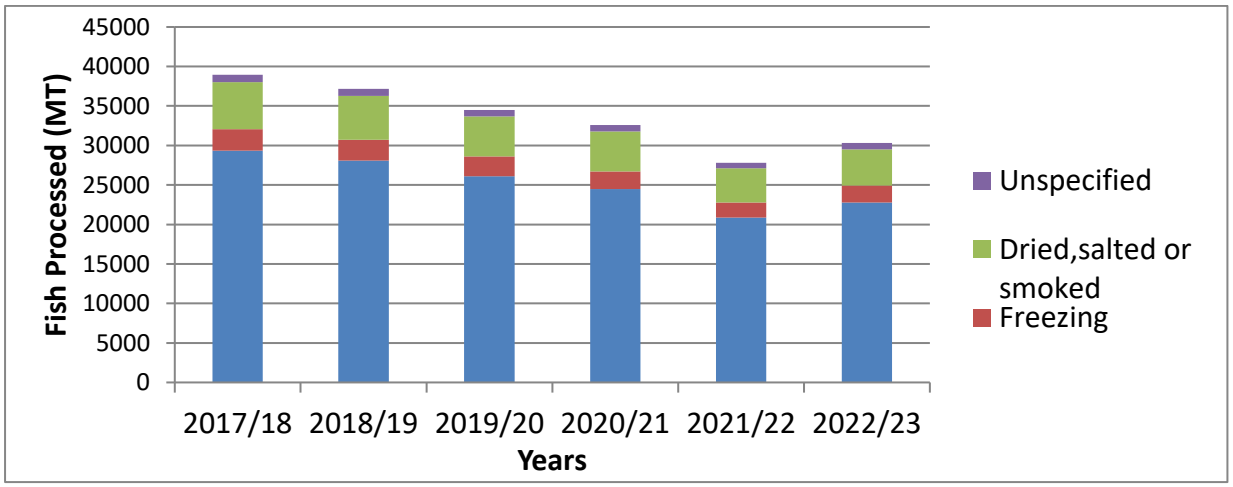


FIGURE 42: FISH PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION

Most of the harvested fish is sold fresh or cured (dried, smoked or salted). Further value addition of fish to fillets and canning would increase the value of marketed fish. This should improve viability.

TABLE 48: NUMBER OF FARMED CROCODILES AND EXPORTED SKINS

Item	2022	2021	2020	% Change
Farmed Crocodiles[2]	146,030	182,105	212,908	-19,8
Skins exported	73,400	73,409	**74,160**	0

Crocodiles figure is inclusive of all yearlings, rearers and breeders. Yearlings refer to crocodiles that are approximately one year old and still at juvenile stage. Rearers are crocodiles more than a year old but not yet breeding. Breeders are adult crocodiles kept specifically for the purpose of breeding and producing offspring.

- Farmed crocodile production decreased by 19.8 % from 182,105 in 2021 to 146,030 in 2022.
- Nonetheless, the total number of skins exported has remained constant for the years 2021 and 2022.

WATER SECURITY

National Dam Levels

The national dam storage level is 80,7% as of March 28, 2024, compared to the expected 71,8% in April.

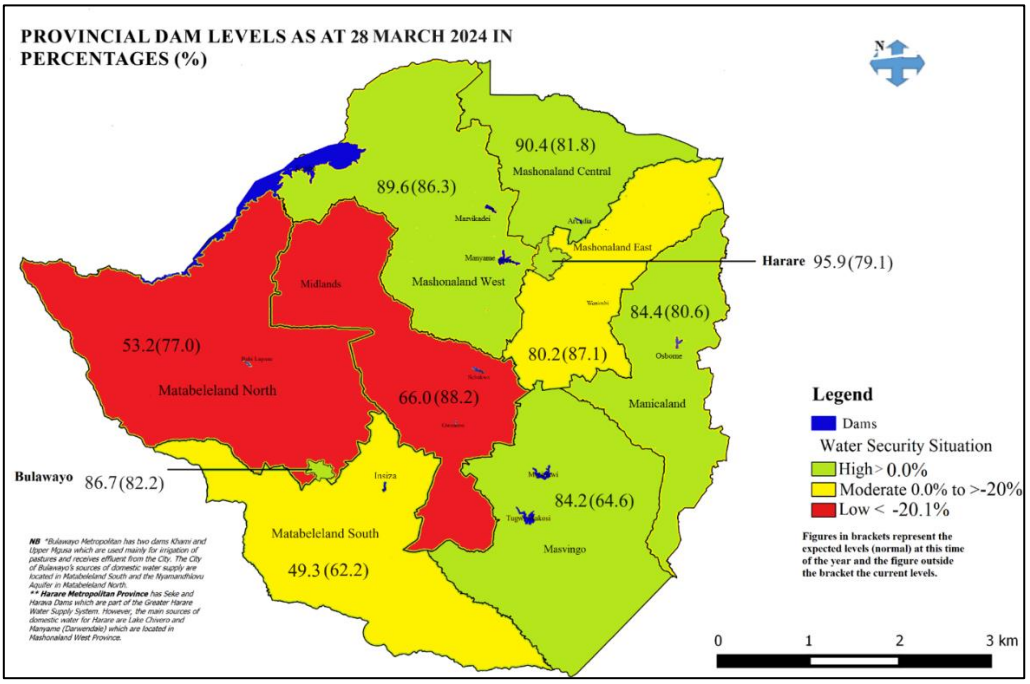


Figure 43 :Dam Level (source ZINWA, April 2024

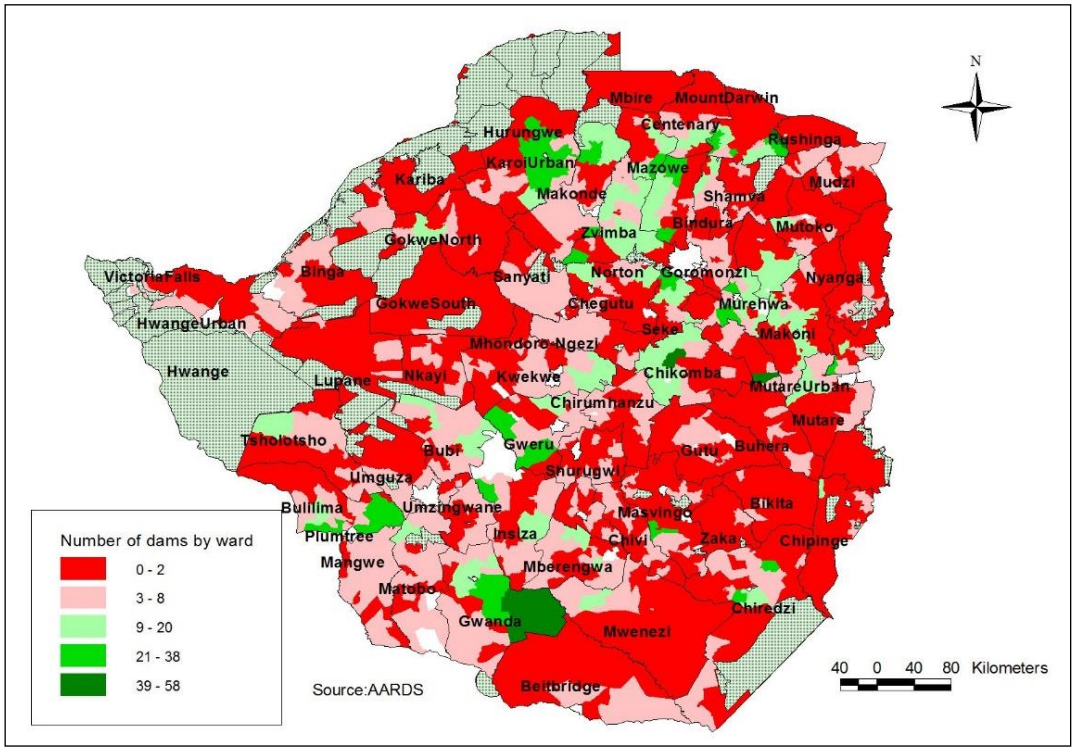


Figure 44: Figure, Number of dams in wards,

Bulawayo Metropolitan, Harare Metropolitan, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, and Masvingo provinces have high water security status. Mashonaland East and Matabeleland South are in the moderate range, while Matabeleland North and Midlands are significantly below average.

The status of major dams is indicated in Table 49.

Table 49: Status of Major Dam Levels

Dam	Net Capacity (Million M^3)	Present Capacity (Million M^3)	% Full as at 28/03/2024	% Full as at 21/03/2024	%Change Since 21/03/2024	Impacts of The Change in the Context of the Use Plans
Kariba	64,800.0	9,036.5	13.9	14.1	-0.2	The inflows have significantly reduced. Last year the Lake level was at 20,4% at the same time.
Tugwi Mukosi	1,802.6	1,491.9	82.8	83.3	-0.5	Decrease due to releases, The irrigation potential reduced from 35,720Ha at 8ML/ha/year to 35,486Ha during the week,
Mutirikwi	1,378.1	1,318.4	95.7	96.0	-0.3	Reduction in levels due to usage, However, there is adequate reserve for the City of Masvingo for more than 30 months,
Manyame	480.2	445.0	92.7	93.5	-0.8	Decrease in storage levels due to abstraction, The raw water supply status for the City of Harare is from 29,5 months
Osborne	401.6	357.4	89.0	90.2	-1.2	Decrease due to releases for downstream use, enough water to support 13,534 Ha

Dam	Net Capacity (Million M3)	Present Capacity (Million M3)	% Full as at 28/03/2024	% Full as at 21/03/2024	%Change Since 21/03/2024	Impacts of The Change in the Context of the Use Plans
Mazvikadei	343.8	290.1	84.4	84.8	-0.4	Reduction in levels due to usage, the potential for irrigation at 8ML/Ha is to 10,425Ha.
Manyuchi	309.1	255.2	82.6	82.6	0	No changes in storage levels. Potential irrigation area is 8,707Ha (at 8ML/Ha).
Manjirenji	274.2	124.0	45.2	45.2	0	No change in storage levels used for irrigation
Sebakwe	265.7	139.8	52.6	53.5	-0.9	Decrease due to usage, The raw water in the dam can support 15,7 months of raw supply to the City of Kwekwe while sustaining an irrigation hectarage of 1,542Ha,
Chivero	247.2	241.7	97.8	98.6	-0.8	Decrease due to abstraction for Greater Harare water supply,

MAJOR DAM CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Table 50: Progress on Major Dams Construction Projects

Province	District	Project Name	Capacity (Million M^3)	Use Plan	% Completion	Comments
Manicaland	Buhera	Marovanyati Dam	50	Water supply to Murambinda irrigation	97%	• Placing of kerbstones on the dam crest in progress.
,Mash East	Marondera	Mucherekeranwa	75	Irrigation in Macheke /Makoni District	99%	• On the Right Bank Saddle Dam, the Contractor continues to sieve river sand stockpiled at downstream bridge.
	Chivhu	Chivhu	26	Chivhu Water supply	100%	The dam was commissioned on the 15th of June 2023. • Drilling and blasting in the spillway return channel is suspended. • The Contractor dewatered the tower, and the waterproofing of the floors and walls of the intake tower using special products is complete. • The Engineer inspected the Intake Tower and approved but commented that further work was still to be undertaken.
	Murewa	Kunzvi	147	Harare Water supply and irrigation	46%	Activities are, • Core material placing was carried out for 315m, • About 2,550m^3 were placed this week to give a cumulative total of about 635,620m^3 placed to date.
Mat North	Hwange/ Binga	Gwayi Shangani	691.1	Water supply to Bulawayo and Mat region and irrigation	70.2%	Activities include, • Excavations for the Mini Hydro Power plant was completed on 03 November 2023, The Contractor aims to complete the plinth concrete for the mini-hydro power plant before the onset of rains, • Concrete placing on the mini-hydro foundations started on 07 November 2023,

						• Concrete pouring on the drainage ditch of the Mini Hydro Power plant slope has reached RL859m.
	Nkayi	Ziminya	94	Water supply and irrigation	28.5%	• The contractor did not resume operations on 15 January but is mobilising to return to site.
Mash Central	Rushinga	Semwa	260	Water supply and irrigation	32	▪ No changes were recorded during the week especially in the main dam, crushing plant is not working due to power cuts and no concrete was placed in the week.
	Bindura	Bindura	100	Bindura Water supply and irrigation	38%	▪ The Contractor is mobilising in preparation to commence work following some disbursements made this year.
	Guruve	Dande Dam and Tunnel	160	Water supply and irrigation	20% & 8%	▪ The Contractor is still on work suspension from August 2022, citing incapacitation to run the project due to non-payment.
	Centenary	Mbada Dam	140	Irrigation	12%	▪ Laboratory brick work in progress.
Mat South	Gwanda	Tuli – Manyange	33	Irrigation	33%	▪ No construction activity since August of 2022 when the Contractor suspended works citing cashflow challenges resulting from a backlog of payments for works already carried out.
Midlands		Vungu	118	Water supply and irrigation	15,3%	• Lashing out of blasted rocks was carried between chainage 1+860 - 1+890, About 900m^3 of rocks were hauled to waste, Drilling and blasting were also carried out between chainage 1+910 -1+960, About 855,1m were drilled and about 864m^3 were blasted on the same section.
	Gokwe North	Defe	18	Water supply and irrigation	6,1%	• The Contractor did not resume operations in January 2024.

Food Security

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0 INTERVENTIONS

Rural Development 8.0 comprises a series of outcome-based and impact-oriented Presidential interventions to uplist rural communities for the attainment of Vision 2030.

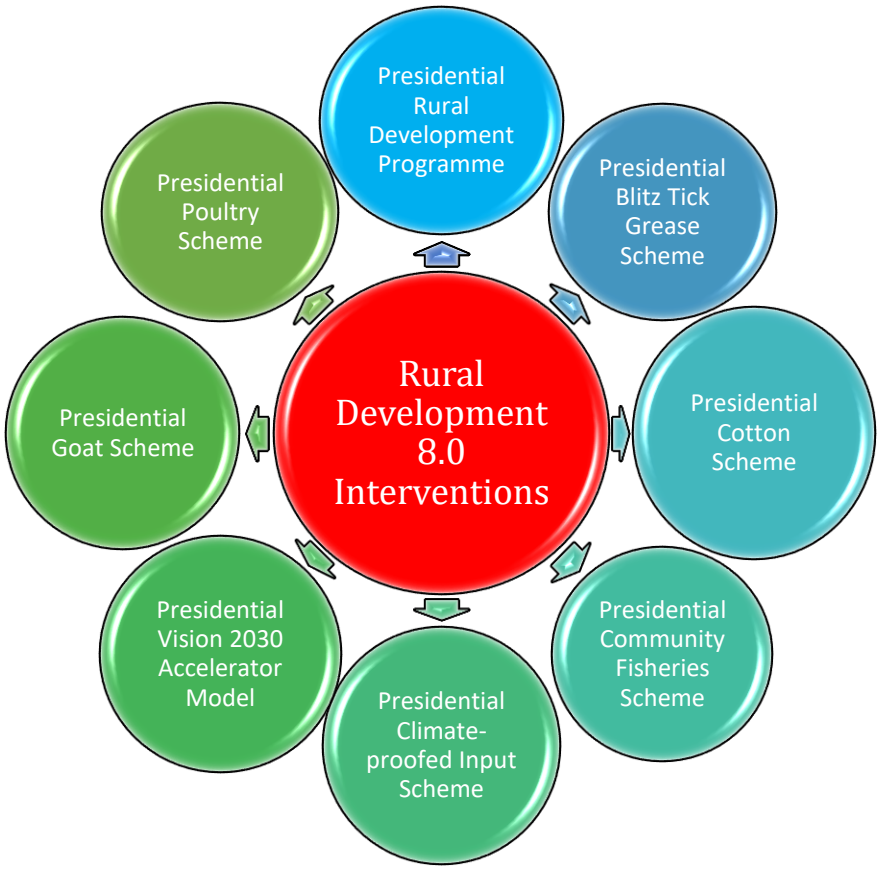


FIGURE 45: RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0 INTERVENTIONS

a) PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE-PROOFED INPUT SCHEME

The main Presidential Inputs Scheme provided seed, fertilizer, pesticide and knapsack sprayers to three **million** smallholder farmers in communal, A1, small-scale commercial farming (SSCF) and old resettlement (OR) sectors and to a further **500,000** households in peri-rural areas. The main input Scheme varied according to agro-ecological region as shown in Fig 43. The Presidential Cotton Scheme targeted 386,000 farmers.

PRESIDENTIAL INPUTS DISTRIBUTION BY AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

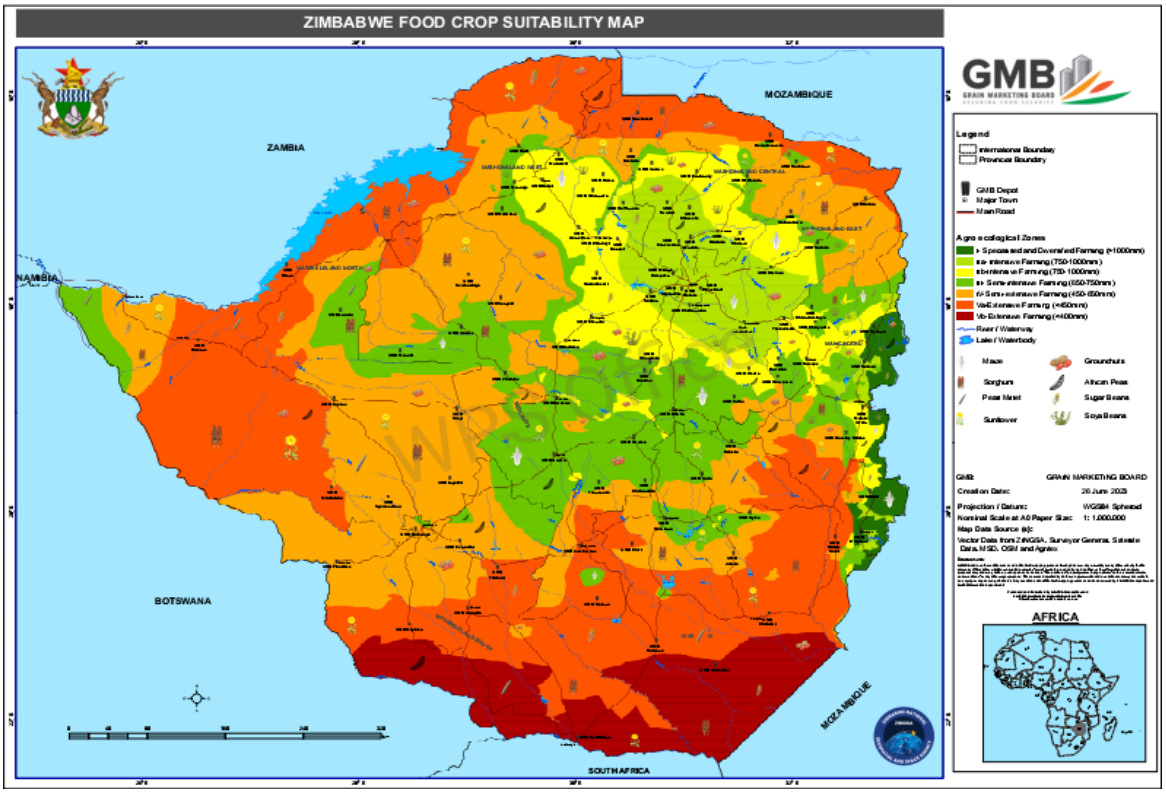


Figure 43: Presidential Inputs Distribution by Agroecological Region

These schemes took into consideration soil health, and had a liming component.

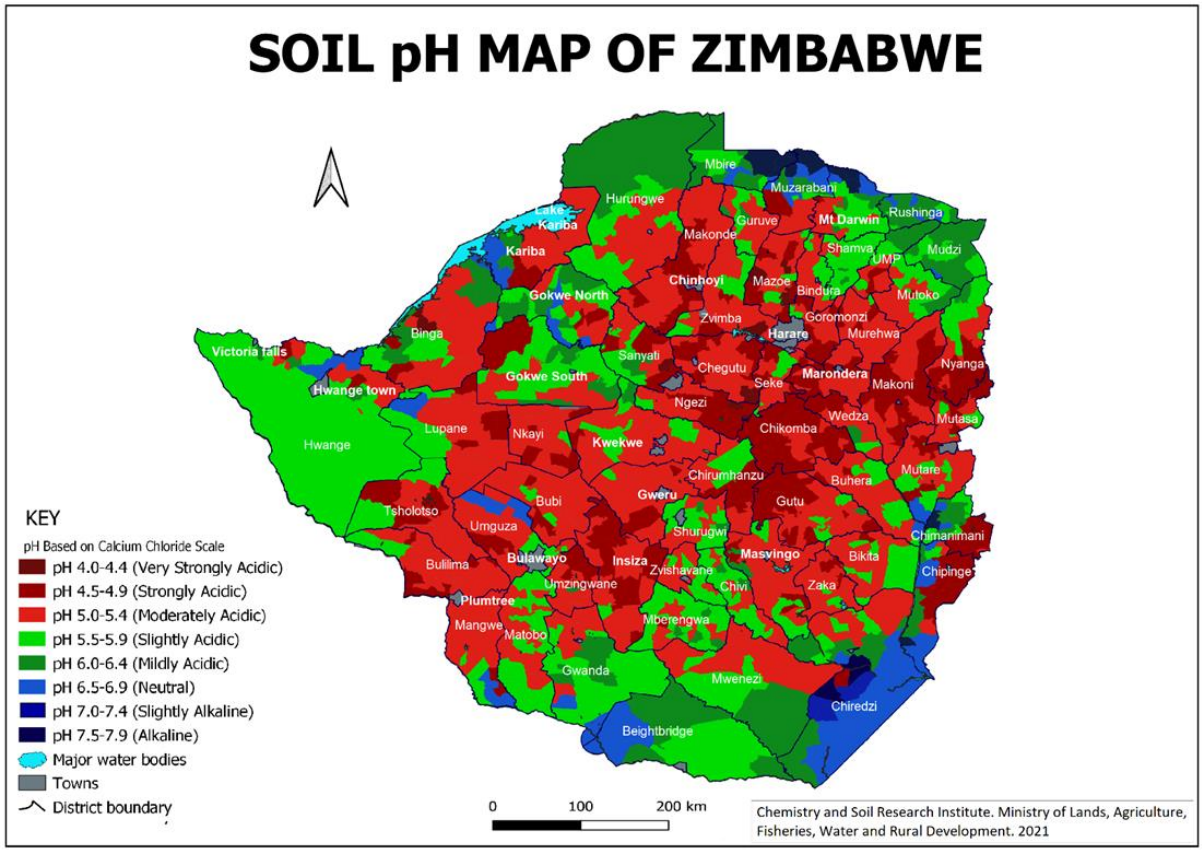


Figure 44: Zimbabwe soil pH

TABLE 51: PFUMVUDZA/ INTWASA INPUTS

Inputs	B/Forward	Receipts	Totals	Distributed	% Distributed
Compound D	2,364	56,606	58,970	58,932	100
Topdressing	6,657	47,028	53,685	46,430	86
Agricultural Lime	2,967	3,944	6,911	5,622	81
Maize Seed	905	13,582	14,487	14,179	98
Soyabean Seed	199	806	1,005	748	74
Sugarbean Seed	251	912	1,163	879	76
Sorghum Seed	495	4,949	5,444	4,975	91
Pearl Millet Seed	81	474	555	442	80
Groundnuts Seed	43	930	973	844	87
Sunflower Seed	41	417	457	350	77
Vegetable Seeds	162,984	844,631	1,007,615	461,240	46
Demise	9,196	31,910	41,106	39,500	96
Knapsack Sprayers	49,045	213,747	262,792	215,123	82

c) COTTON INPUTS SUMMARY BY PROVINCE

TABLE 52: COTTON INPUTS SUMMARY BY PROVINCE

Province	Cotton Seed (MT)	Basal Fertilizer (MT)	Top Dressing (MT)	Lime (MT)
Mashonaland Central	428	2,285	1041	1,275
Mashonaland West	692	2,824	529	990
Mashonaland East	129	697	176	380
Masvingo	424	1,477	72	1,010
Manicaland	323	1,815	530	388
Midlands	529	731	574	459
Matabeleland North	78	387	118	-
Matabeleland South	15	75	15	71
Total	**2,617**	**10,291**	**3055**	**4,573**

d) PRESIDENTIAL BLITS TICK GREASE SCHEME

The Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Schee was launched in November 2020 in response to the decimation of the national herd by tick borne diseases, in particular January disease (Theileriosis). Each cattle owning household receives, for free, 1kg of tick grease as a complementary measure in the fight against January Disease. In 2023, a total of 1 400 069 kg tick grease was distributed against an annual target of 1.3million kg.

e) PRESIDENTIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Presidential Rural Development Programme, which is the flagship of the Rural Development 8.0 interventions, was launched by the President in Mangwe in December 2021. The objective is to establish 35,000 Village Business Units (SBU), one in each village in the country, 4 800 Youth Business Units (YBUs), and 9,600 School Business Units (SBUs), cumulatively 49,400 business units on 49,400 ha of irrigation. Additionally, the plan involves distributing 10 fruit trees, determined by markets and agro-ecology, to each of the rural 1,800,000 households and providing 50 sweet potato vines to each of the households.

Furthermore, **456,119** vegetable combos have been distributed to **456,119** households nationwide, comprising 1g each of Tomato, Onion, Carrot, Rape and Cabbage.

Meanwhile, **3,626,000** elite virus-free sweet potato vines have been distributed to **72,520** households nationwide.

A total of **2,628** boreholes have been drilled across all provinces, with the available 28 rigs.

TABLE 53: NUMBER OF BOREHOLES DRILLED BY PROVINCE

Province	Drilled	Hand pump equipped	Boreholes solarised
Manicaland	328	73	14
Mashonaland West	202	35	1
Mashonaland East	274	63	8
Midlands	305	101	12
Matabeleland South	163	48	7
Matabeleland North	198	89	21
Mashonaland Central	300	48	4
Masvingo	460	136	2
Bulawayo	79	52	6
Harare	319	83	55
Total	**2,628**	**728**	**130**

TABLE 54: NUMBER OF BUSINESS UNITS ESTABLISHED BY PROVINCE

Province	VBU	SBU	YBU
Manicaland	21	5	0
Mashonaland West	12	2	0
Mashonaland East	8	5	0
Midlands	32	2	0
Matabeleland South	6	3	1
Masvingo	16	5	4
Bulawayo	1	0	0
Harare	0	5	0
Matabeleland North	23	0	0
Mashonaland Central	28	4	1
Totals	**147**	**31**	**6**

One hundred eighty-four business units have been established across all provinces. The average income is USD51 per month.

f) PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY FISHERIES SCHEME

The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme targets 98 800 fish ponds, each with 2 000 fish, from 197 600 000 fingerlings, across 35 000 VBUS, 4800 YBUs and 9600 SBUs. Dams stocking is also targeted, for nutrient and commerce. Some 59 dams in 7 provinces were stocked with 465,000 fingerlings. Additionally, 82 business

units were stocked with 139,500 fingerlings out of the targeted 14,760 ponds and 14,520,000 fingerlings. Refurbishment and Construction of five decentralized fingerling production centres at Henderson (Mashonaland Central), Makoholi (Masvingo), Matopos (Matabeleland South), Chipinge (Manicaland) and Bubi-Lupane (Matabeleland North) Fisheries Units has the potential to add an additional production capacity of 12.65% complementing private sector capacity estimated 14,000,000 per year.

TABLE 55: DAMS STOCKED BY PROVINCE IN 2023

Province	Number of Dams	Number of Fingerlings
Mashonaland Central	13	100,000
Mashonaland East	6	38,000
Mashonaland West	8	60,000
Matabeleland North	6	-
Matabeleland South	5	4,000
Manicaland	-	-
Midlands	6	50,000
Masvingo	15	43,000
Total	**59**	**465,000**

TABLE 56: SCHOOL, VILLAGE, IRRIGATION AND YOUTH BUSINESS UNITS STOCKED IN 2023/24

Province	SBUs	Number of Fingerlings	VBUs	Number of Fingerlings	IBUs	Fingerlings	YBUs	Number of Fingerlings
Manicaland	10	-	27	20,000			1	2,000
Mash Central	2	2,500	-	-			1	2,500
Mash East	-	-	-	-			-	-
Mash West	5	-	-	-	4	12,000	-	-
Masvingo	7	13,000	3	14,000	5	8,000	1	2,000
Mat North	1	4,000	-	-	9	50,000	-	-
Mat South	1	-	-	-			5	9,500
Midlands	-	-	-	-			-	-
Total	**26**	**19,500**	**30**	**34,000**	**18**	**70,000**	**8**	**16,000**

g) PRESIDENTIAL POULTRY SCHEME

The Presidential Poultry Scheme is targeting to distribute 30**,000,000 chicks** to all households across all provinces. To date **1,381,687** chicks have been distributed. In 2023, **789,122** chicks were distributed (Table 57).

TABLE 57: PRESIDENTIAL POULTRY SCHEME DISTRIBUTION

Province/District	Number of chicks distributed			Total
	2022	2023	*2024	
Manicaland	32,000	75,458	13,570	121,028
Mashonaland Central	39,003	71,325	27,100	137,428
Mashonaland East	63,976	249,958	37,419	351,353
Mashonaland West	66,532	57,316	25,600	149,448
Masvingo	46,210	58,607	33,037	137,854
Matabeleland North	31,668	62,836	8,000	102,504
Matabeleland South	25,550	57,628	20,000	103,178
Midlands	23,964	72,523	23,531	120,018
Harare	28,291	49,260	35,977	113,528
Bulawayo	11,137	34,211	-	45,348
Total	368,331	789,122	224,234	1,381,687

h) PRESIDENTIAL GOAT SCHEME

A total of **6,897** goats have been distributed under the Scheme out of the tragted 1800 000 goats, one per household (Table 51).

Table 58: PRESIDENTIAL GOAT SCHEME

Province	Total Goats distributed
Manicaland	2,867
Mash Central	194
Mash East	955
Mash West	532
Mat North	534
Mat South	149
Midlands	1,390
Masvingo	348
Total	**6,897**

i) PRESIDENTIAL VISION 2030 ACCELERATOR MODEL

The Vision 2030 Accelerator Model aims to replicate the highly successful Bubi-Lupane Model to encompass all the 460 irrigation schemes, on 26,000 ha, so that the schemes can be viable businesses for the transformation of communities dependent on them for the attainment of Vision 2030. Alongside this transformation, is a major rehabilitation programme for irrigation schemes to make them fully fucntional with a target completion year of 2025. The schemes

are managed by ARDA. To date some, 324 irrigation schemes have been transformed to the V30 Accelerator Model.

j) Provincial Integrated Youth Development Centres

The Youth Hubs programme, an initiative of the President, was launched in January 2022. The programme is implemented at agricultural centres of excellence, where youth undergo training on various agri-business value creation centres, one in each province, before they are certified and allocated land, when available. The centres will serve as breeding facilities for poultry, goats, and cattle to produce breeding stock for the Rural Development 8.0 interventions. As part of the inception to the programme, 590 beef cattle were donated to nine out of the ten provinces in the country.

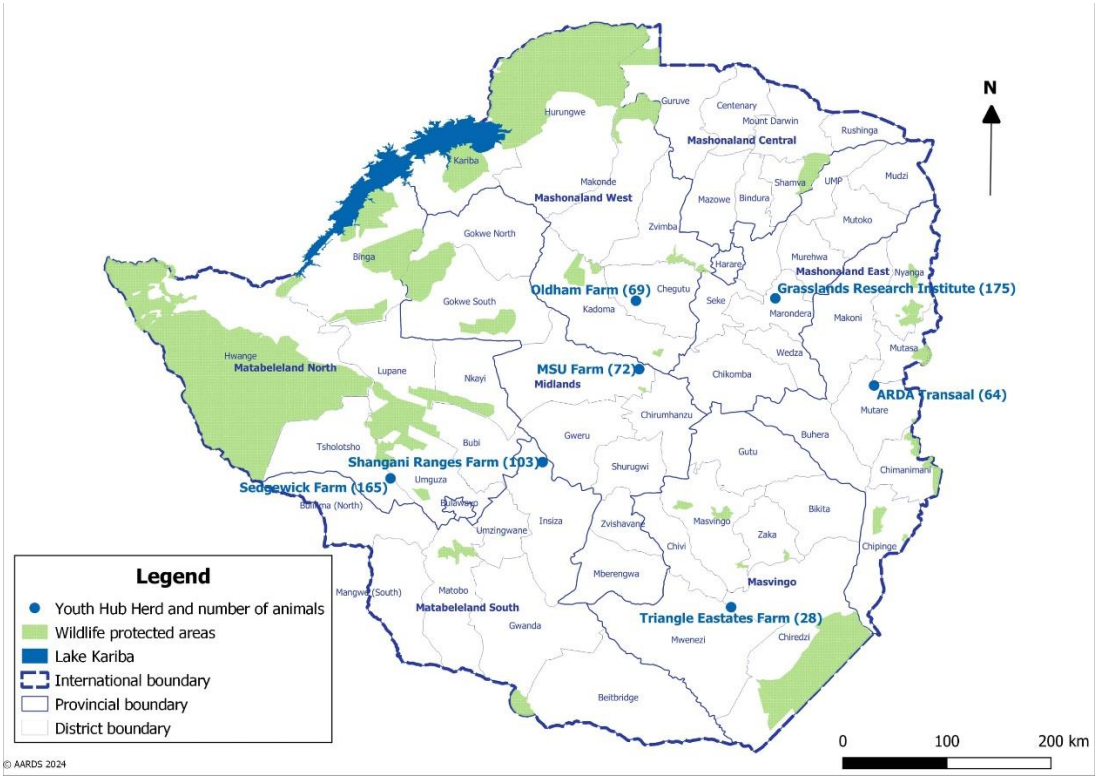
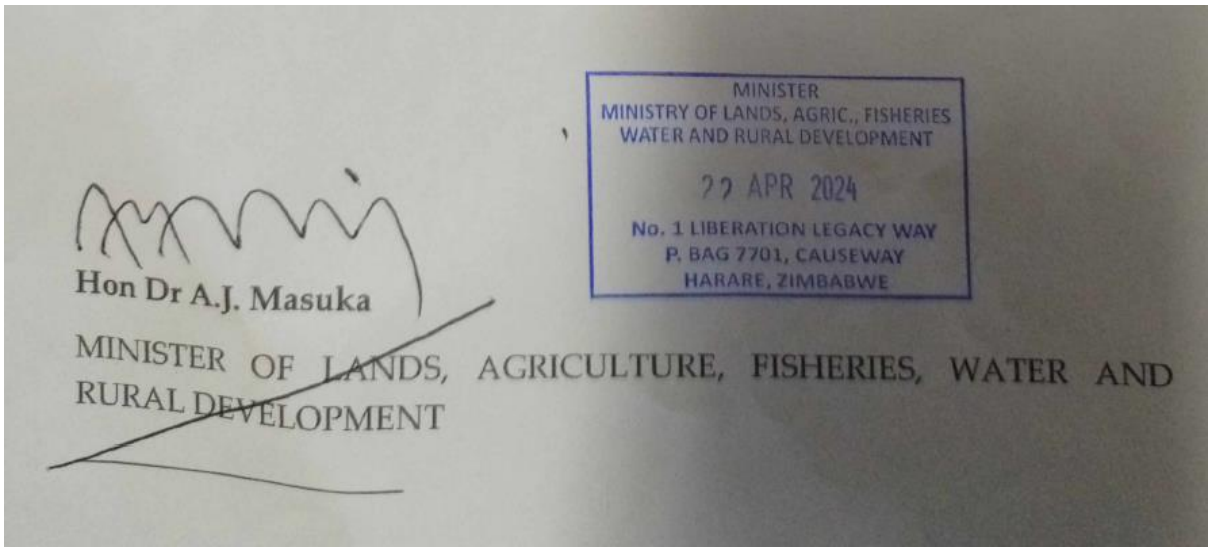


Figure 46: Location Of Youth Hubs

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The recommendations arising out of this CLAFA-2 are deliberately slanted to focus on the emergence situation brought about by the devastating drought.
2. A whole of government approach, and indeed a whole of society approach, is required so that we can come up with robust interventions to grow the food we need to feed ourselves.
3. The nation should emerge stronger, more united, more resilient and better capable of withstanding similar future shocks. Self-belief and self-confidence are key ingredients.
4. Annexure A, lists the costed drought response strategies under search and rescure, mitigation and resilience categories for which resourses should be urgently sought.



Annexure A:Agriculture Sector Drought Response Strategy and Measures

Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe declared a National state of Disaster , following the El-Nino induced drought. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development has recommended priority interventions to mitigate the disaster and to build resilience of the affected households and communities. The Intervention include the Winter Wheat based Food Security Interventions among others.

	Search and Rescue		**Mitigation**		**Resilience**	
Crops	• 2nd Round Crop and Livestock Assessment (CLAFA 2) • Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZIMLAC) • Village Based assessment for Food Insecure Households and Persons	$1 500 000	• Area Yield Index Insurance • Capacitation of farmers on post-harvest grain storage to minimise post-harvest loses • Small holder farmers in areas which have affected less by moisture stress should be given grain protectant to minimise post-harvest losses • Farmers in the low veld are encouraged to grow winter maize in their gardens	$95,000,000	• Pfumvudza • Agroecological matching • Irrigation Development	$ 120,000,000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
			• Movement of grain should be monitored by government to avoid unnecessary holding			
SGR	Grain Mobilisation Reports		• Grain mobilisation based on an import parity price of USD390/MT • Institution of the new SGR Concept based on a ARDA as the national food security • Premium prices for maize and traditional grains to encourage deliveries at GMB • Establishment of mobile GMB depots for easy delivery of maize and traditional grains	$ 119,400,000 $ 133,300, 000	• Institution of the new SGR Concept based on a ARDA as the national food security agent • Premium prices for maize and traditional grains to encourage deliveries at GMB • Establishment of mobile GMB depots for easy delivery of maize and traditional grains	$ 20,000,000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
Wheat based Food Security Intervention for 2024	ARDAS Reports GMB Reports		• Mobilisation of combine harvesters and driers for quick harvesting of maize crop under irrigation. • Quick verification of functionality of area reported as irrigable (especially the irrigation schemes). • Confirming adequacy of water for irrigating planned hectarage for each water source • Early procurement and a distribution of winter wheat inputs [seed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, tillage facilities] • Announcement of winter wheat planning price.	$300,000 000	• Increase area under irrigation • Crowd-in Private Sector Financing	$150,000,000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
			• Blitz preplanting stakeholders' meetings in all wheat growing districts • Mobilization of all irrigation schemes to grow wheat • Farmer payment of outstanding 2023 wheat deliveries to GMB. • Ring fencing of wheat producing clusters • Quick fix of some irrigation schemes for full functionality			
Livestock	• 2nd Round Crop and Livestock Assessment (CLAFA 2) • Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment	$ 1 500 000	• Water Troughs • Hay Baling • Relief Grazing in protected areas • Veld Fire Management • Urea Treatment of Stover	$ 41,904, 000	• Livestock Collateralisation (insurance) • Forage and Fodder production • Silage	$ 10,000,000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
	Committee (ZIMLAC		• Survival Feeding • Decentralised Livestock Marketing • Establish Feedlotting		• Dip Tank construction and Rehabilitations	
Fisheries	• 2nd Round Crop and Livestock Assessment (CLAFA 2)	$ 1 500 000	• Establishment of Fish Ponds at every VBU, SBU and YBU • Dam and Pond Stocking	$ 20 000 000	• Conservation and multiplication of indigenous fish species • Solarization of boreholes at breeding centres • Development of Alternative feed sources	
Horticulture	• 2nd Round Crop and Livestock Assessment (CLAFA 2)	$ 1 500 000	• Establish VBU, YBU, SBU • Distribution of 700 000 virus free vines to upscale the production of sweet potato in frost free areas. • Accelerate the distribution of vegetable packs	$15, 000,000	• Establishment of Aggregation Center • Group Marketing	$ 10, 000, 000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
Irrigation and Water	• ZINWA Reports and DOI Reports		• Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure	$798, 000, 000	• Supply of Water for Livestock Use, boreholes, Weirs and Dams • Develop 133, 000Ha and increase the area under irrigation • Accelerated Dan Construction • Sustainable Irrigation Management Models (Scheme Business Manager Model)	$150,000,000
Accelerated Presidential Rural Development Program	ZINWA, RIDA and WASH Reports		• 10,000 boreholes in 10,000 Villages • Establish 10,000 Business Village Units.	$250, 000, 000	• Solarisation of Boreholes	$160, 000, 000
Mechanisation	Mechanisation Reports		• Mobilize additional tractors and combine harvesters under various schemes under	$344, 000, 000	• Mechanisation of Pfumvudza • Mobilise Resources for	$ 40, 000, 000

	Search and Rescue		Mitigation		Resilience	
			Mechanization Development Alliance		two wheel tractors	