



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



CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT 2

(CLAFA-2)

REPORT

2025-26 SEASON



2026 CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT (CLAFA-2)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This Second Round of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAFA-2) consolidates outcomes of expected crop production and estimates of livestock and fisheries production for the 2025/26 summer season.
- Overall, there was **5%** growth in the agriculture sector.
- Based on this CLAFA 2 assessment, maize production increased by 2%, from **2.29 million MT** in 2024/2025 to **2.35 million MT** in 2025/2026. However, this overall growth masks significant provincial variations, with some provinces experiencing strong gains while others recorded sharp declines.
- Traditional grains are estimated at 390,272 MT, being sorghum, pearl millet, and finger millet: 290,216 MT, 87,677 MT, and 12,379 MT, respectively.
- Total cereal production for the 2025/26 season is expected to be 2,739,712 MT.
- Cereals in farmers' stocks from the 2024/25 season have been estimated at **136,902MT**, which gives total cereals available of 2,876,614 **MT**.
- Soyabean production increased by 129% from **41,919 MT** in 2024/2025 to **96,129 MT** in 2025/26.
- Cotton production is estimated at **77,212 MT** compared to **61,289 MT**, a 26% change compared to previous season.
- Tobacco production is estimated at **378,322 MT** compared to 353,452 MT, a 7% increase from the previous season.
- The national cereal balance sheet to March 2027 comprises stocks held in the strategic grain reserves at GMB and the current season's production, as shown in Table 1.
- The expected surplus cereal ranges from **550,945 MT** to **964,945 MT** using the various consumption patterns.

Table 1: Various Cereal Consumption Scenarios

	MLAFWRD Planning Production Scenario	SADC Average Consumption	Regional	Zimbabwe Actual Consumption (2017)
	10 kg/pp/month	8.5 kg/pp/month		7.7 kg/pp/month
Human requirement (MT)	1,800,000	1,530,000		1,386,000
Livestock requirements (MT)	550,000	550,000		550,000
Total (MT)	2,350,000	2,080,000		1,936,000
Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) (Maize and Traditional grains)	161,233	161,233		161,233
Expected Cereal Production	2,739,712	2,739,712		2,739,712
Total Cereal (SGR & Expected Cereal Production)	2,900,945	2,900,945		2,900,945
Surplus/Strategic Grain Reserve	550,945	820,945		964,945

- *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*
- The various consumption scenarios are shown in Table 1, with the 7.7kg/person/month being the 2017 actual consumption for Zimbabwe as determined by ZIMSTAT.

Table 2: Cereal in Farmers' Stocks from the 2024/25 Season

	Cereal in farmers in stocks from 2024/25 season			
Province	Maize (MT)	Sorghum (MT)	Pearl Millet (MT)	Total cereals (MT)
Manicaland	20,098	2672	1,568	24,338
Mashonaland Central	15,718	2880	343	18,941
Mashonaland East	23,066	1527	446	25,039
Mashonaland West	17,624	940	19	18,583
Matabeleland North	2,587	1324	1,653	5,564
Matabeleland South	2,271	411	314	2,996
Midlands	19,265	2140	511	21,916
Masvingo	13,377	3052	3,096	19,525
Total	114,006	14,946	7,950	136,902

Cereal Sufficiency 2026

The cereal balance sheet shows significant spatial variation in sufficiency across districts. Most areas, especially in the north and west, were expecting cereal stocks lasting 12+ months (green), indicating surplus. However, several districts in the south and east were expecting deficits, with sufficiency as low as 3-4 months (red) and 5-6 months (yellow). This highlights localised possible cereal shortages despite the expected national surplus (**Figure 1**).

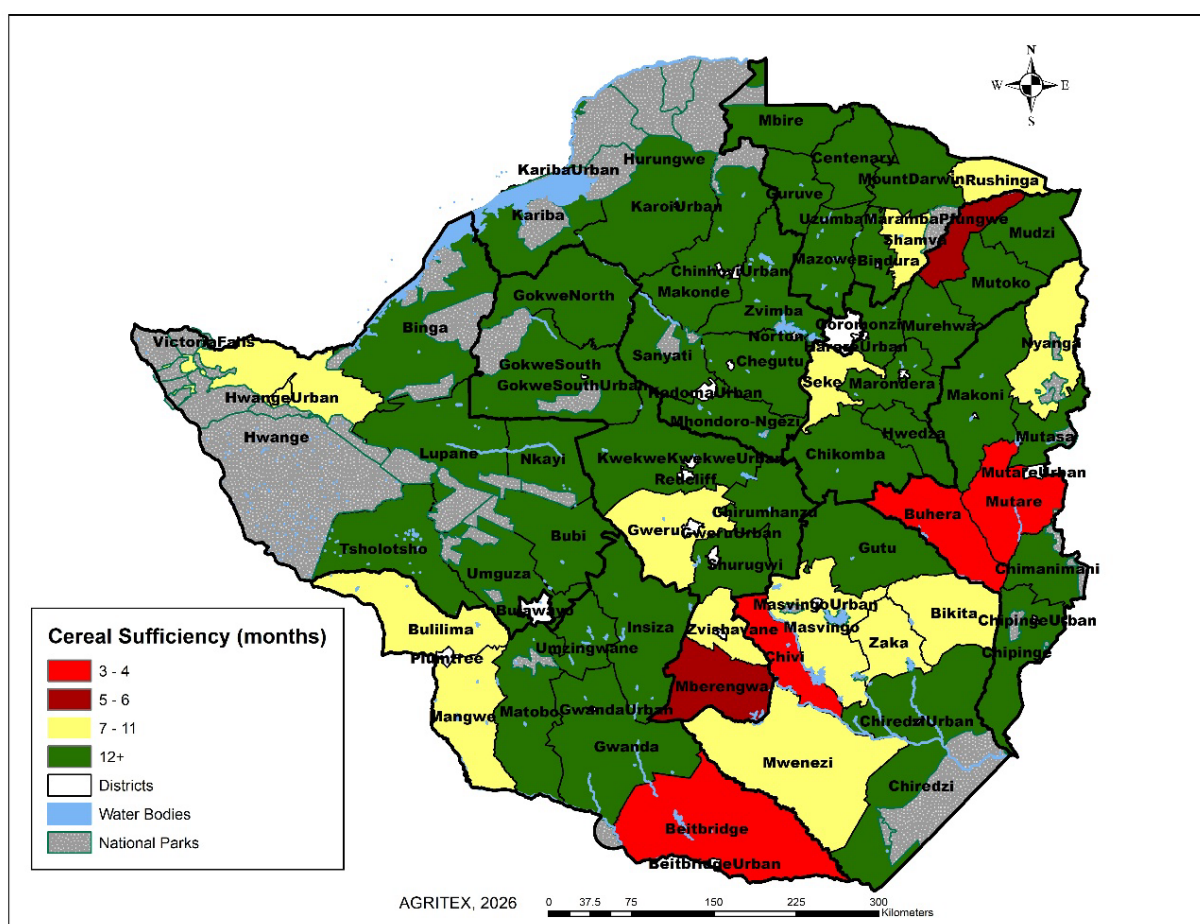


Figure 1: Cereals Stock Sufficiency Spatial Variation

Although there is sufficient grain at national level, Beitbridge, Buhera, and Chivi will continue to require food assistance, while UMP, Mberengwa, and Mutare will require assistance from October 2026 assuming there are no additional coping mechanisms.

Table 3: Cereal Sufficiency by District

Province	0–3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	+12 Months
Mashonaland West	Nil	Nil	Nil	Kariba	All except Kariba
Mashonaland Central	Nil	Nil	Rushinga Shamva	Nil	All except Rushinga and Shamva
Mashonaland East	Nil	UMP	Nil	Seke, Goromonzi, Mudzi	Marondera, Murehwa, Mutoko, Murehwa Hwedza, Chikomba
Manicaland	Buhera	Mutare	Nil	Chimanimani, Nyanga,	Chipinge, Makoni, Mutasa
Midlands	Nil	Mberengwa,	Gweru, Zvishavane		Kwekwe, Gokwe North & Gokwe South, Shurugwi, Mvuma,
Masvingo	Chivi	Nil	Masvingo, Mwenezi, Bikita	Zaka,	Chiredzi, Gutu,
Matabeleland North	Nil	Nil	Hwange	Nil	All except Hwange
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge,	Nil	Mangwe, Bulilima	Nil	Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Insiza

In 2026, many wards in Zimbabwe especially in the central, western, and some northern regions indicate significant cereal surplus. Even within districts classified as sufficient overall, ward-level deficits may occur as shown in (Figure 2)

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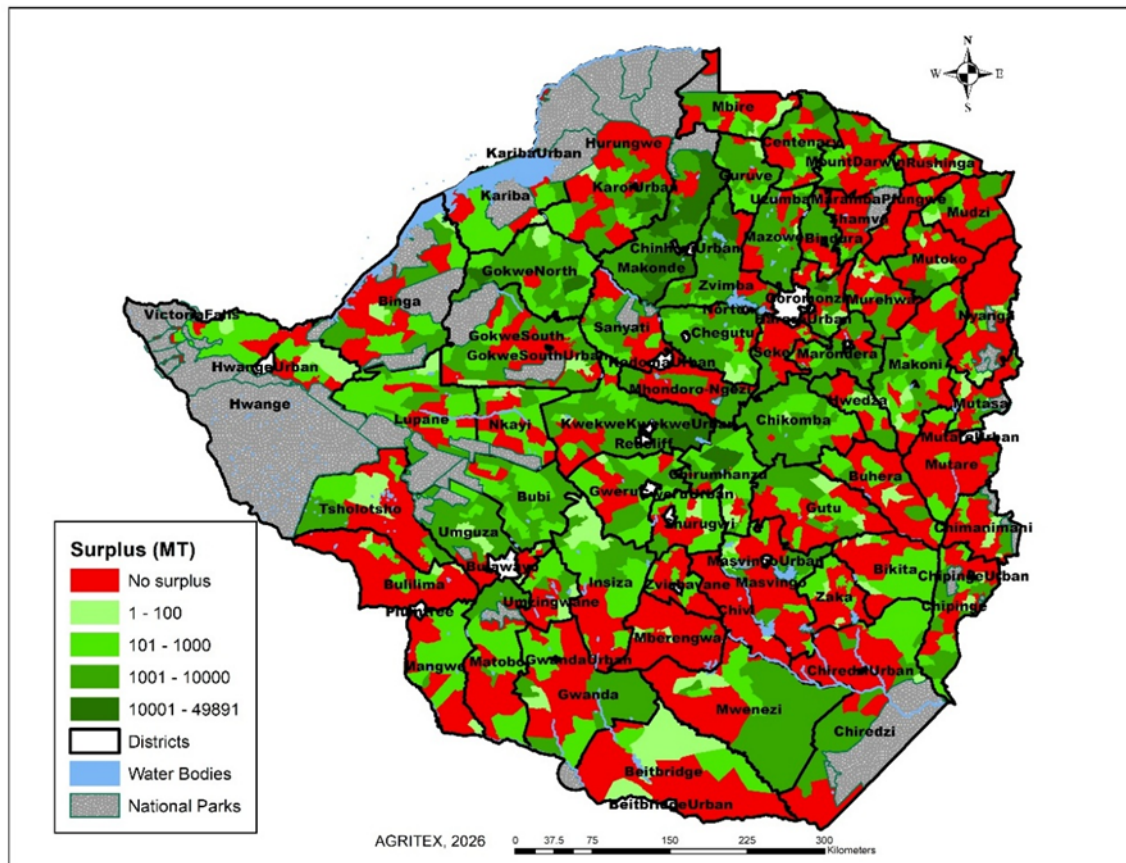


Figure 2: Cereal Surplus Spatial Variation

HORTICULTURE

- Perennial crops recorded a 10% area expansion and a 5% increase in production.
- New investments and favourable market opportunities drove significant growth in crops such as mango (17%), avocado (11%), blueberries (11%), orange (10%), and pecan nuts (10%).
- Irish potato production reduced by 18 %, however, the country is self-sufficient in table potatoes, importing only seed.
- Significant growth was recorded in butternut (17%), cabbage (21%), carrots (22%), leafy vegetables (17%), okra (53%), and onion (44%).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- The cattle herd increased marginally to 5 760 439, a 0.3% increase.

- Grazing was adequate in most parts of the country, with pasture availability estimated to last for at least eight months. Water for livestock use was also adequate across most parts of the country.
- The national beef cattle herd was largely composed of breeding animals (cows, heifers, and bulls) which account for 64% (**3,706,251** herd) of the country's overall cattle population.
- Communal Areas have the highest holding of beef cattle in the country, followed by the A1 sector. The smallholder sector combined (CA, SSCA, OR and A1) holds 90% of the country's total herd.

Table 4: Beef Cattle Population by Sector

Province	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCA	OR	CA	Total
Province	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCA	OR	CA	Total
Manicaland	3,156	14,572	49,197	16,167	115,987	457,577	656,656
Mashonaland Central	4,684	29,350	61,313	17,418	18,520	345,779	477,064
Mashonaland East	21,431	51,077	115,851	100,468	40,789	357,888	687,504
Mashonaland West	16,339	83,213	164,953	24,713	87,167	173,678	550,063
Matabeleland North	6,019	38,147	88,062	5,623	73,857	503,784	715,492
Matabeleland South	27,373	70,306	150,983	16,558	22,175	385,306	672,701
Midlands	14,872	32,910	121,607	58,700	84,181	675,448	987,718
Masvingo	10,466	16,225	338,500	32,784	89,930	525,336	1,013,241
TOTAL	104,340	335,800	1,090,466	272,431	532,606	3,424,796	5,760,439

- The national cattle off-take rate remained unchanged at **10.5 %** in 2025, indicating stable levels of cattle sales and slaughter relative to the total herd.
- The estimated total beef produced in 2025 was **102,988 MT** compared to **94,623MT** in 2024, a 8.8% increase.
- Broiler meat production increased by **18%**, rising from **205,880 MT** in 2024 to **243,276 MT** in 2025. Per capita broiler meat consumption increased to **15.3kg** from **12.9kg** in 2024.
- Total table egg production increased significantly from **86.6 million dozen** in 2024 to **100.8**

million dozen in 2025 an 16.4% increase.

- The total indigenous chicken population increased from **18,095,637** in 2024 to **23,417, 516** in 2025, representing a **29 % growth** in production.
- The estimated meat produced from slaughtered goats was **11,981 MT**, with an average carcass weight of **13.8 kg**, compared with **13 kg** in 2024.
- The national goat offtake rate stands at **23%**, while the sheep offtake rate is **16%**, reflecting moderate levels of market participation and herd utilisation.
- The average kidding rate is relatively high at **88%**, while the lambing rate is **73%**.
- There was a **9.5%** increase in commercial pig slaughters from **241,812** in 2024 to **264,952** in 2025.
- Dairy herd increased from **65,659** to **70,584**, a 7.5% increase, while milk production increased to 154,947,843 litres an 6.2 % increase.
- Total commercial stock feed production was **1,004,806 MT** in 2025 compared to **1,020,776MT** in 2024.

Fisheries and Aquaculture

- **35,151 MT** of fish were produced in 2024/25 compared to **31,296 MT** in the 2023/24 season being an 12.3% increase. Capture fisheries contributed MT 76.6% (26,940 MT).
- Aquaculture production units increased from **9,974**, in 2023/24 to **14,587** in 2024/25 season an 46.3% increase.
- Total crocodile skin production was at **73,514** in the 2024/25 season, a decrease from **86,454** skins in the 2023/24 season.
- Crocodile hatchlings increased by 5.8% to **118,308** from **111,824** in 2023/24 season
- Crocodile breeder stock decreased from **9,443** in 2023/24 season to **9,231** in 2024/25 season.

Table 5: Crocodile breeder stock

Class	Number
Breeders	8,163
Growers	1,068
Total	9,231

Rural Development 8.0 interventions

The **Rural Development 8.0** model consists of eight outcome-focused and impact-driven Presidential interventions designed to uplift rural living standards and boost economic inclusion. These initiatives are central to achieving **Vision 2030**, following the guiding principle of "leaving no one and no place behind". The progress of these various interventions is detailed in **Table 6**.

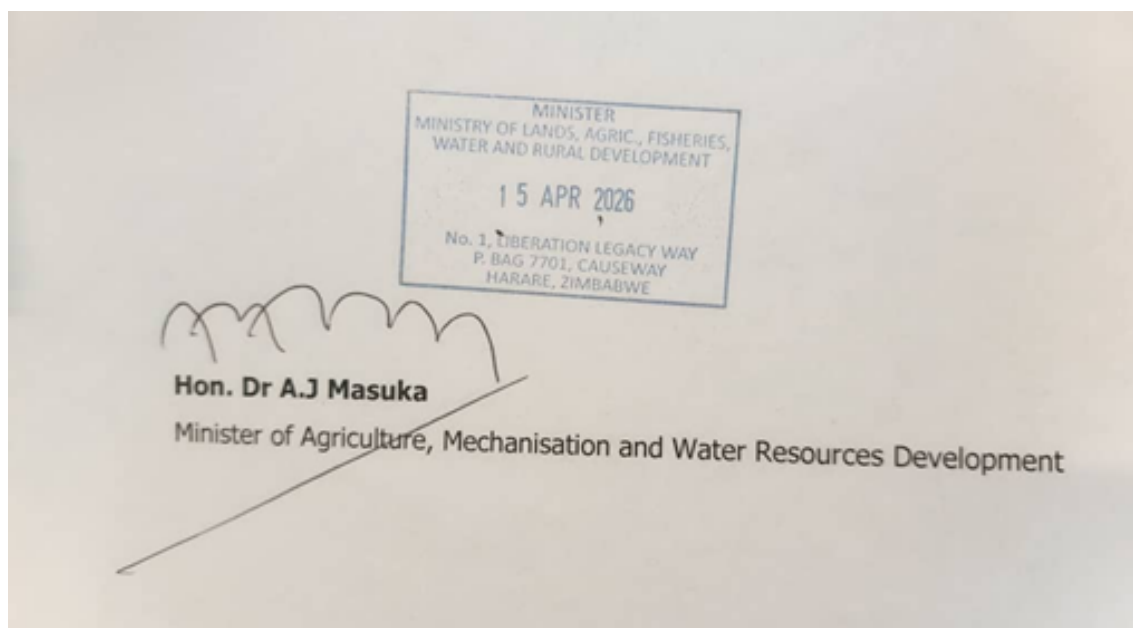
Table 6: RD8.0 Progress

Table 6: RDC's Progress

Program	2024 Beneficiaries	2025 Beneficiaries	% Change	
<i>Climate-Proofed Presidential Input Scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa)</i>				
Basal fertiliser	2,615,600	2,388,200	-9	
Top dressing fertiliser	1,826,680	2,212,533	21	
Maize seed	2,854,800	1,910,000	-33	
Sorghum seed	1,449,000	2,107,500	45	
Pearl Millet seed	97,318	240,500	147	
Presidential Cotton Scheme				
Basal fertiliser	129,110	118,400	-8	
Top dressing fertiliser	43,920	3,100	-93	
Cotton seed	314,200	244,500	-22	
<i>Presidential Rural Development Programme</i>				
		2024 Number of units	2025 Number of units	% Change
Boreholes		3,556	1,546	-57
Vegetable combos		1,311,373	1,272,328	-3
Fruit trees		50,000	1,355	-97
<i>Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme</i>				
Dams stocked		40	34	-15
Fishponds		1,342	1,688	26
Presidential household Tick grease		148,894	-	-100
Presidential Poultry Scheme		75,141	57,193	-24
Presidential Goat Scheme		39	-	-
Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator model		31,287	39,128	25

Recommendations

1. Statutory instrument 87 of 2025 enforcing local value chain financing should be fully enforced to encourage local production and local purchase of grain.
2. Climate-proofing agriculture should be accelerated at household and national levels – through Pfumvudza/Intwasa and accelerated irrigation development.
3. Emphasis on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and soil health and fertility management must continue through enhancing agricultural information management systems.
4. Irrigation development at 256, 598 ha has an increase of 85 000 ha since 2019 representing a 32-fold increase in development pace compared to the period 1980 – 2019 but still lags behind the pace required to achieve 496,000 ha by 2030 necessitating further incentives for private sector participation as 82% of the area developed since 2020 was by the private sector.
5. There has been a progressive increase in yields under Pfumvudza/Intwasa. Emphasis should, however, be made on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and soil health and fertility management – two critical components of the sustainable intensive conservation farming practice, Pfumvudza/ Intwasa. Additionally, Pfumvudza/Intwasa must be a universal practice and should not only be undertaken to receive Presidential inputs or social welfare support.
6. To show gratitude for the support for social welfare, and to celebrate a good season, communities should be mobilised so that each beneficiary household of the Presidential Input Scheme delivers 10 kg grain to the Strategic Grain Reserve, with Village Heads delivering 15 kg and Chiefs 20 kg each. This amount considers the need for households to replenish their household strategic stocks. Cotton farmers should contribute 25kg.
7. All the Rural Development 8.0 schemes are vitally important for the attainment of Vision 2030 and should be adequately resourced. The private sector should be further mobilised and incentivised to invest in Village Business Units, to provide value chain financing, to provide offtake markets, and to provide aggregation, value addition and beneficiation services.
8. The establishment of Ward Drought Mitigation Centres (WDMC) should continue to build resilience of communities against future shocks. The target is 1620 WDMCs.
9. The development and deployment of digital services to enhance value chain efficiencies from ideation to production to marketing-, to lower the cost of production and improve viability, profitability and sustainability, and to provide timely up to date policy and management information, should be accelerated.



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,
- Stakeholder reports and consultations.

SUMMARY OF THE METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

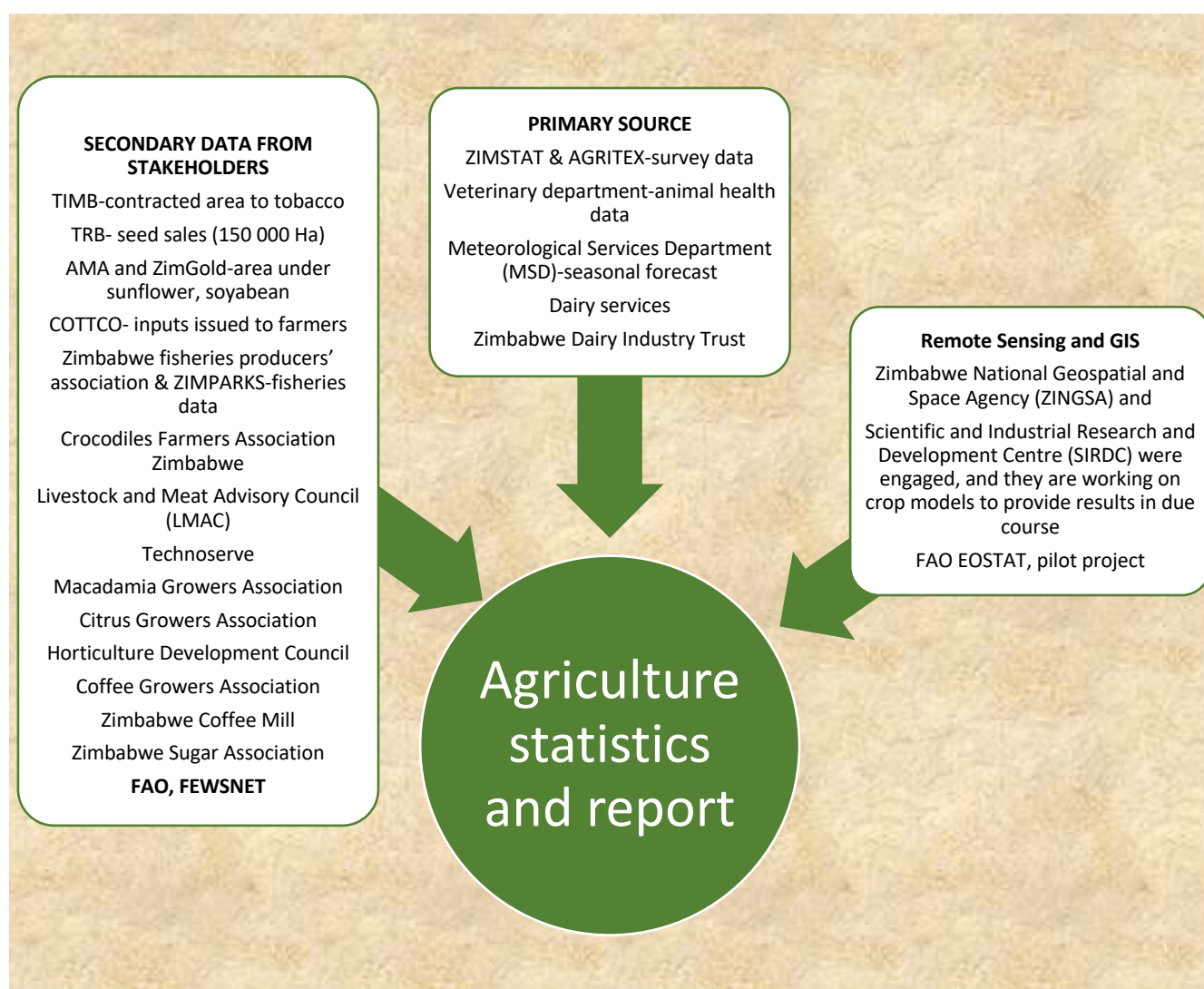


Figure 3a: Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Methodological Framework

Conventional Survey Method

The process included 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 3b). Total production of crops was derived after extrapolating systematically sampled farmers.

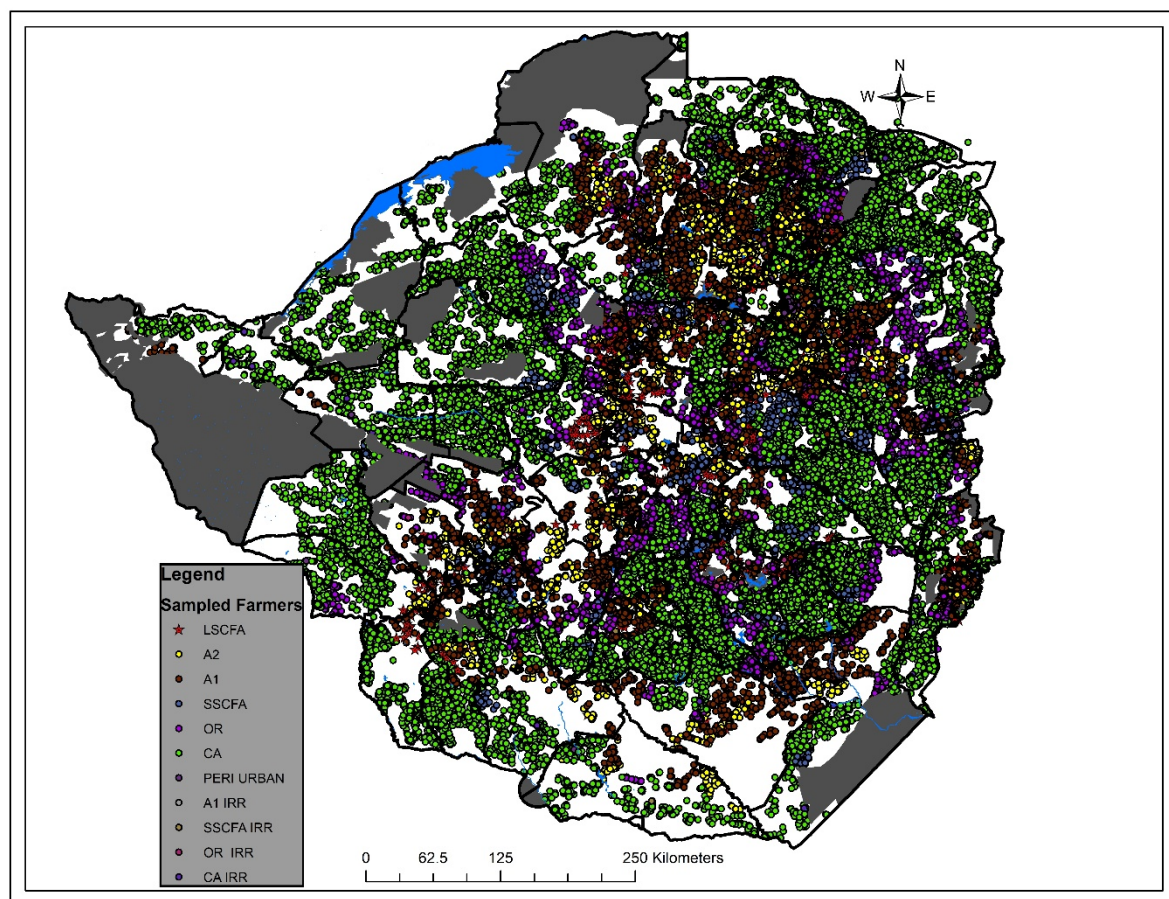


Figure 3b: GPS location of interviewed farmers

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION



FOOD SECURITY, EVERYWHERE, EVERYDAY!

Field Crop Production

Season quality

The southern parts of the country received above normal rainfall while northern parts were generally in the normal category.

Percentage of normal as from 01/10/25 to 08/04/26

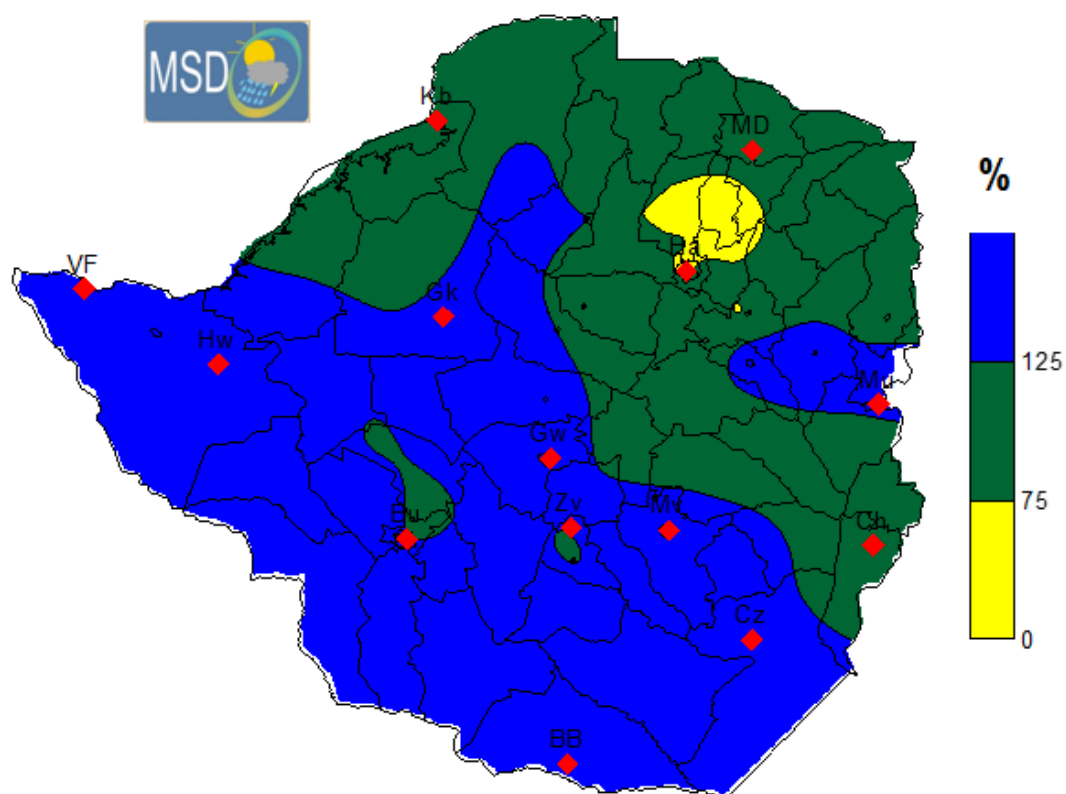


Figure 4: Rainfall Total 01 Oct – 01 April 2026

Rainfall Distribution

Following good rains in the first half of the season, season quality was determined by rainfall distribution in the second half of the season. During the first dekad of February, rainfall distribution varied across provinces.

The maps show that northern and eastern provinces such as Mashonaland West, Mashonaland

East, part of Central, and Manicaland generally received adequate rainfall (blue and green areas). Midlands and Mashonaland East also experienced moderate rainfall, supporting maize at critical stages in February. However, southern provinces like Manicaland and parts of Masvingo had lower rainfall (yellow and grey areas) in the first dekad of February, indicating potential moisture stress particularly in first week of February 2026. Matabeleland North showed mixed rainfall, with some areas receiving sufficient moisture while others remained dry. **(Figure 5)**

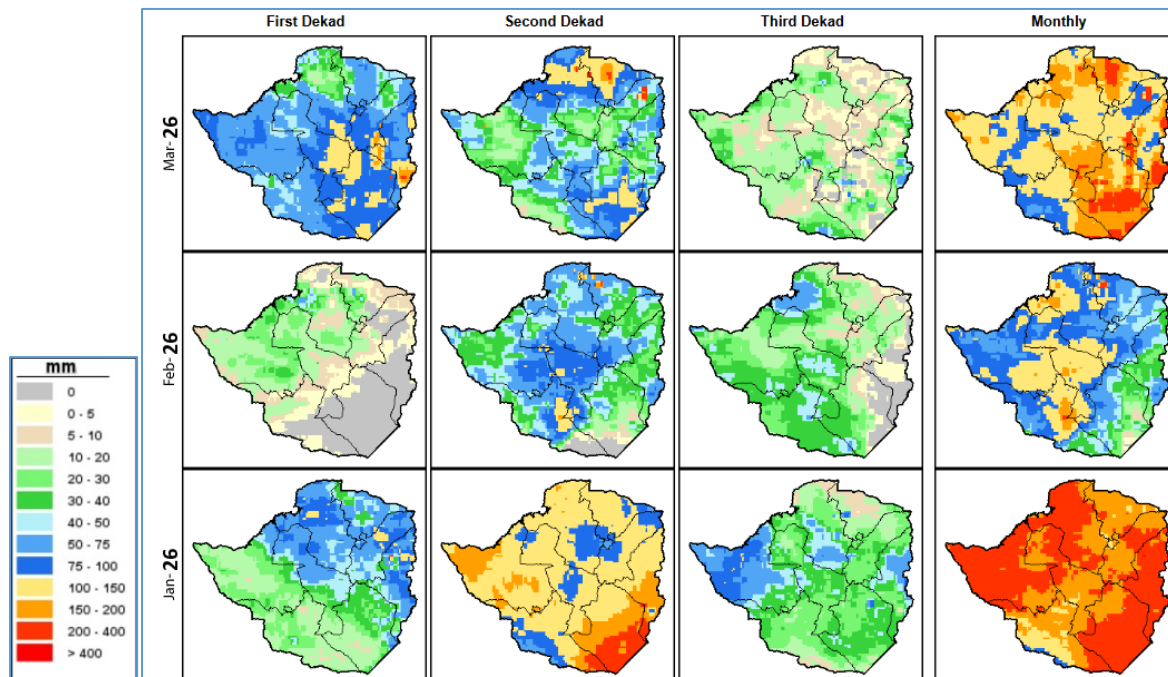


Figure 5: Rainfall distribution by dekad from January 2026.

Dry spells

The number of consecutive dry days experienced across Zimbabwe during the mid-season, beginning on 25 January 2026 is shown **(Figure 6)**

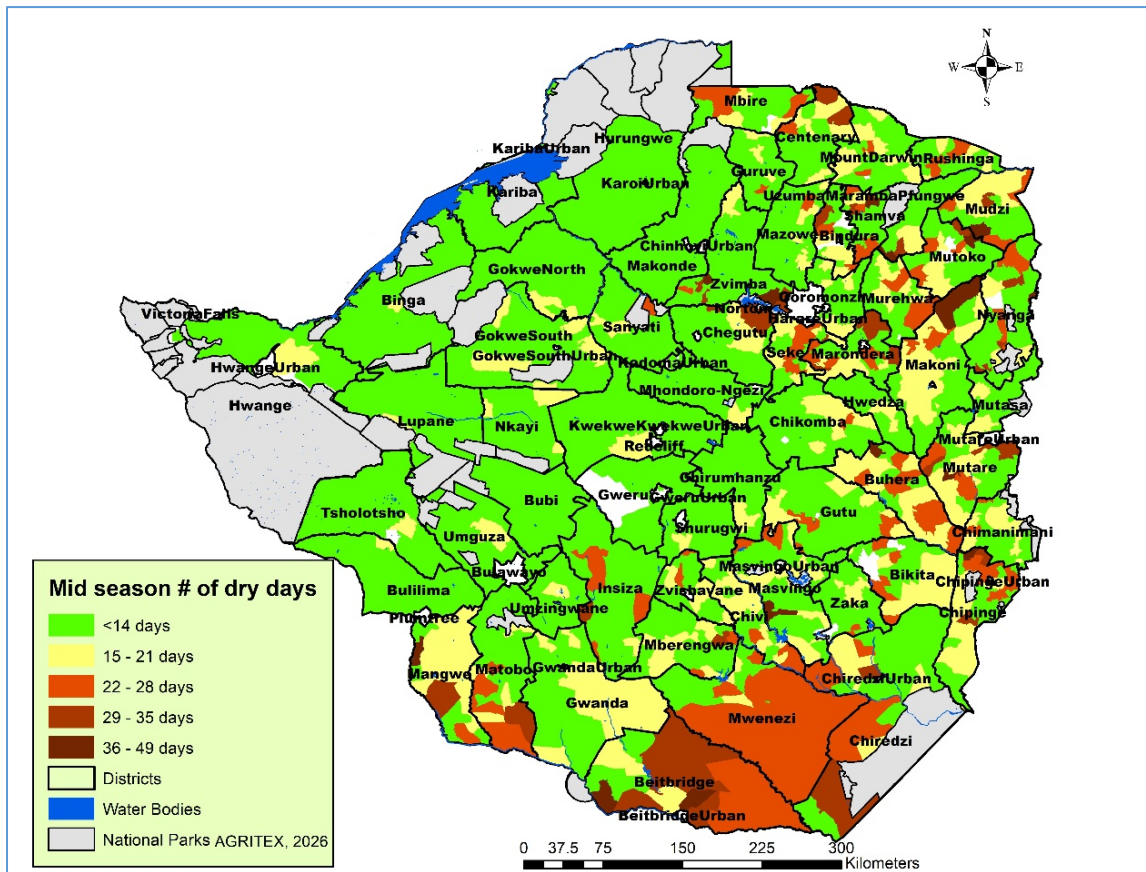


Figure 6: Number of dry days experienced from 25 January 2026

Vegetation Health Index

The Vegetation Health Index (VHI) map for Zimbabwe in February 2026 complements the dry day map by visually illustrating the impact of the mid-season drought on vegetation health across the country. (Figure 77S)

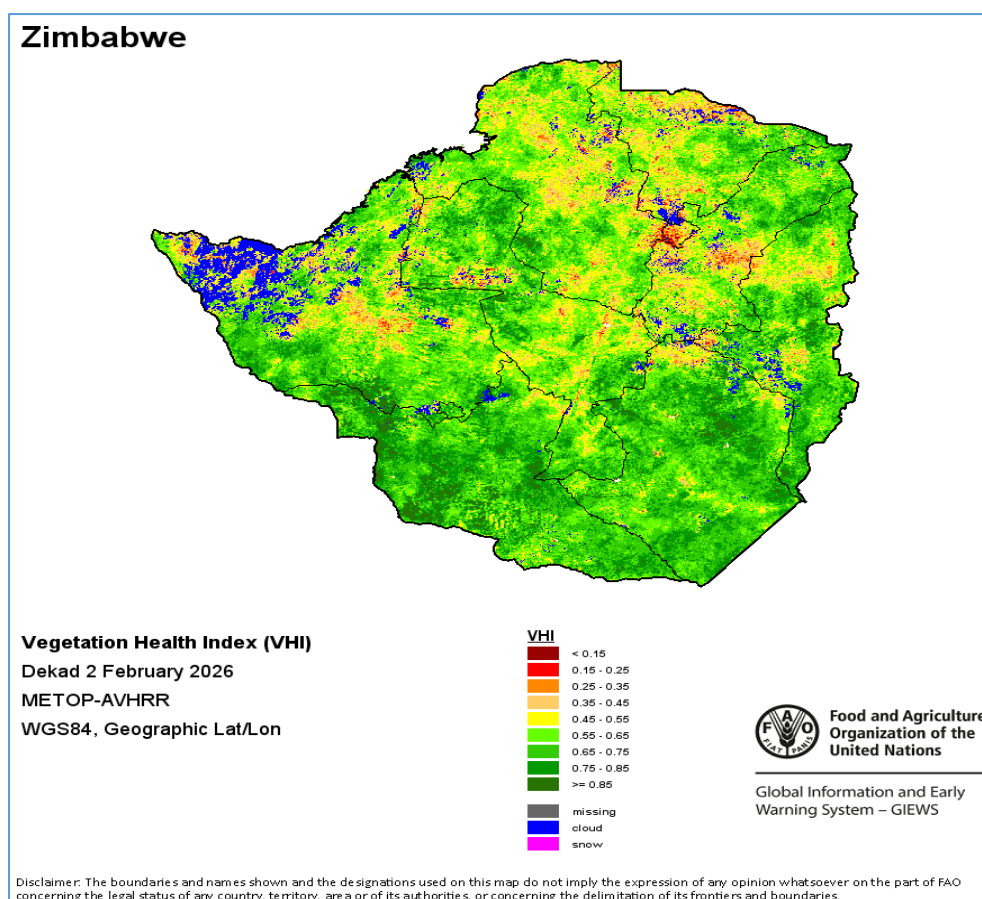


Figure 7: The Vegetation Health Index (VHI) map

Compared to the long-term average (1984–2025), the 2026 NDVI values (**Figure 8**) in most provinces were generally close to or slightly above average during the early and mid-growing season. This suggests that, despite some dry spells, crop growth and vegetation cover remained resilient in many regions.

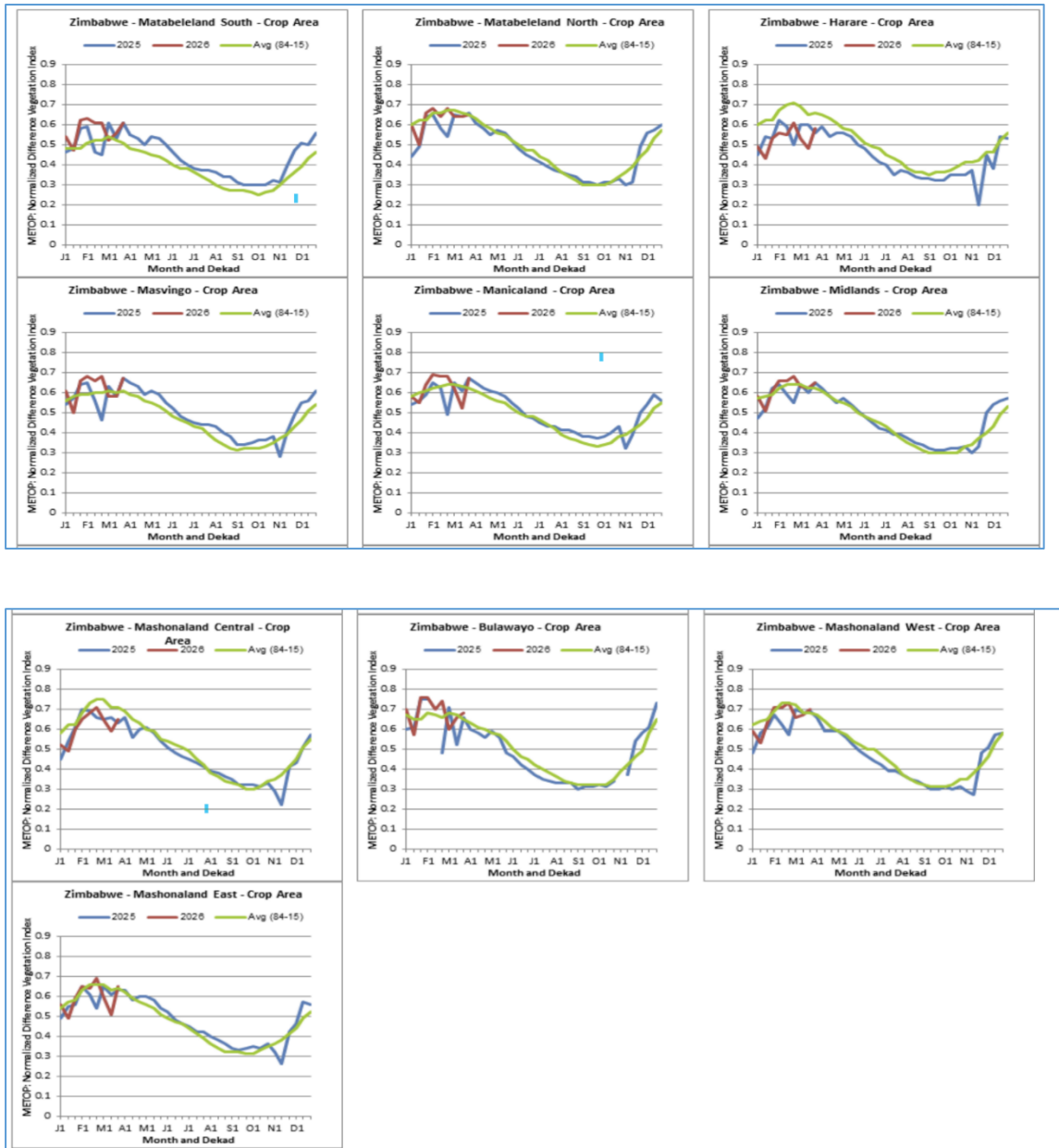


Figure 8: NDVI values by province

CEREAL PRODUCTION

Maize Production by province

Maize production is expected to increase by 2%, from **2.29million MT** in 2024/25 season to **2.35 million MT** in the 2025/2026 season. Mashonaland West contributed to growth (35%), followed by Midlands. The increase of maize in Matabeleland North was attributed to early and even distribution of rains from November to the end of season, (**Table 8**).

Table 2: Maize expected production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% Change In production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	251,453	0.84	212,308	277,663	1.42	394,326	-46
Mash Central	181,412	1.58	286,149	220,932	1.77	390,969	-27
Mashonaland East	263,048	1.22	319,851	215,208	1.60	344,512	-7
Mashonaland West	375,616	2.07	776,343	384,314	1.50	576,360	35
Matabeleland North	134,676	1.09	146,638	96,386	0.66	63,274	132
Matabeleland South	87,250	0.87	75,845	88,855	0.80	70,837	7
Midlands	379,999	1.03	392,980	383,796	0.71	271,927	45
Masvingo	242,695	0.56	136,142	172,219	1.05	181,352	-25
Total	1,916,150	1.22	2,346,256	1,839,373	1.25	2,293,556	2

The wilting of cereal crops at critical physiological stages between January 25 and February 13 was seen in Masvingo and Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central.

Maize Production by Sector

The communal sector contributed 36%, (840,428 MT) of maize mainly from Pfumvudza/Intwasa (Figure 9)

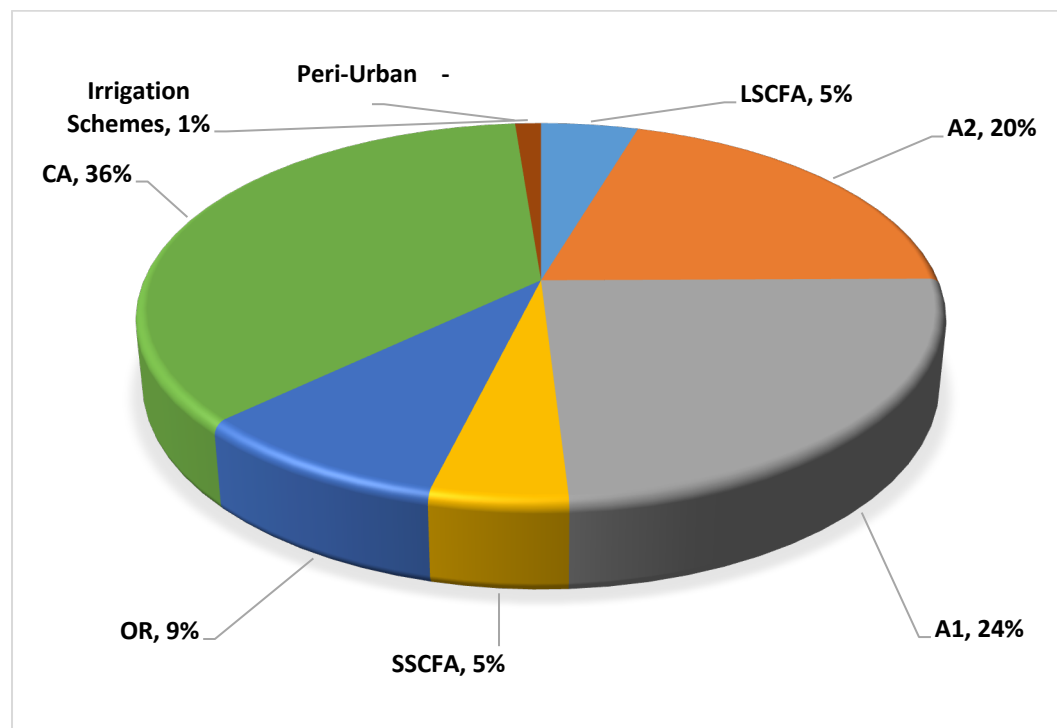


Figure 9: Maize production by sector

Maize production is increasing, from 2010 to date.

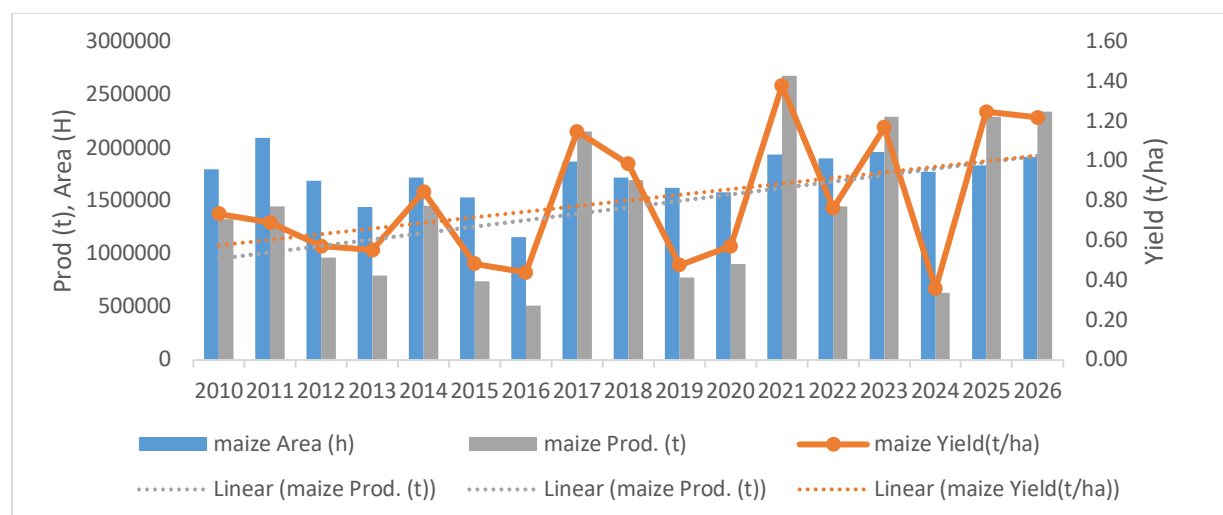


Figure 10: Maize production trend from 2010 to 2026

Maize Production by Agro-ecological Region

Most of maize production was from Region 2b, being about 43% of total production. Combined, Regions 2a and 2b contributed half of national maize output from less than a third of the land, while the drier Regions 3 and 4 used more land (53%) but less output, particularly Region 4, with a low yield of 0.84 t/ha. Clearly, the focus on agroecological tailoring of crops -matching crops and varieties to the region must continue (**Table 9**).

Table 3: Maize production by agro-ecological region

Agro-ecological Region	Total Area	% Contribution to Area Planted	Yield	Total Production	%Contribution to Production
Region 1	29,784	2%	1.09	32,589	1%
Region 2a	70,433	4%	2.36	166,237	8%
Region 2b	539,636	28%	1.88	1,015,326	44%
Region 3	437,888	23%	1.15	503,863	21%
Region 4	579,235	30%	0.84	487,481	21%
Region 5a	165,249	9%	0.57	95,003	4%
Region 5b	93,925	5%	0.49	45,752	2%
Total	1,916,150		1.22	2,346,250	100%

Maize Area Written Off by Region

Natural Regions 4,3, 2b and 5a had more area written off compared to Regions 2a and 1. The total area under written off was 110, 657 ha (**Figure 11**).

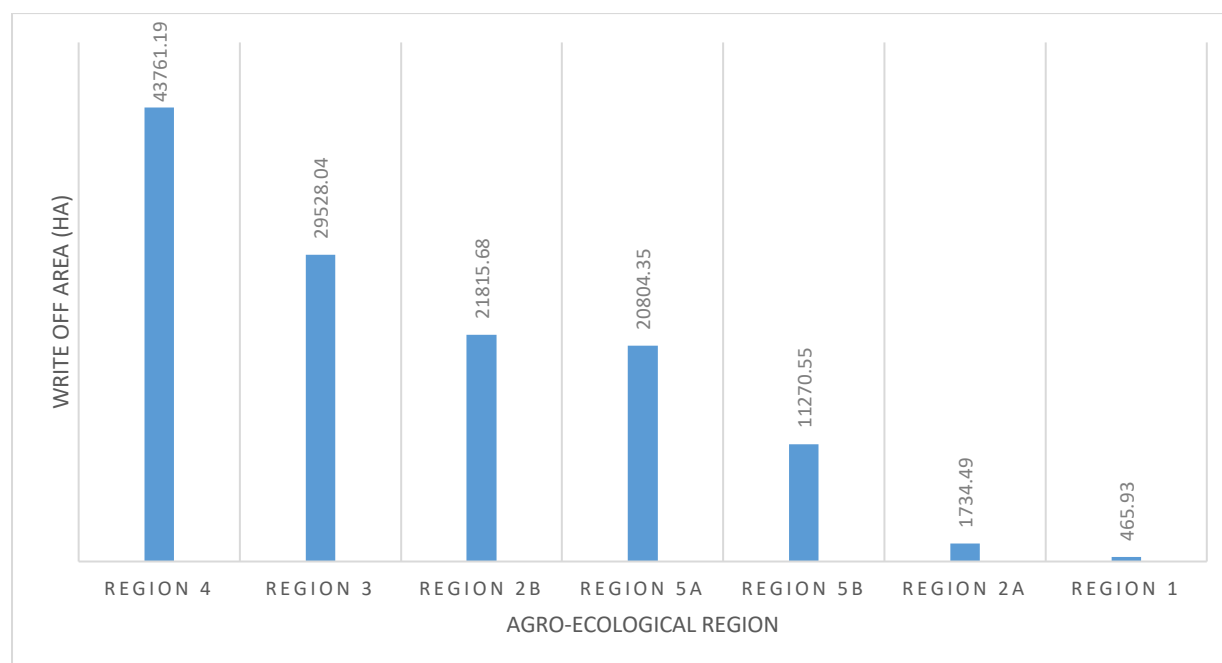


Figure 11: Maize area written off by region

Sorghum Production by Province

Total expected production decreased by **34%**, from **436,784 MT** to **290,216 MT**. This decline is mainly driven by write-offs in mid-season and prolonged rains in January 2026 across most provinces. Mashonaland Central is the only province that recorded a significant increase (49%), driven by improved yields (0.96 t/ha from 0.68 t/ha) and slightly increased area. (**Table 4**)

Table 4: Sorghum production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% Change production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod (MT)	
Manicaland	57,334	0.60	34,331	53,310	0.97	51,769	-34
Mash Central	76,227	0.96	73,476	73,181	0.68	49,467	49
Mash East	23,641	0.77	18,136	29,926	0.61	18,228	-1
Mash West	27,934	1.20	33,476	56,192	0.83	46,734	-28
Masvingo	79,789	0.77	61,580	131,977	0.69	91,273	-33
Mat North	30,630	0.69	21,117	50,695	1.50	76,043	-72
Mat South	32,583	0.52	16,946	42,799	1.33	56,893	-70
Midlands	47,165	0.66	31,156	78,360	0.59	46,377	-33
Total	375,303	0.77	290,216	516,440	0.85	436,784	-34

The increased production of sorghum in the country suggests that the diet is undergoing a transformation. Consequently, the agro-tailoring strategy is proving to be successful.

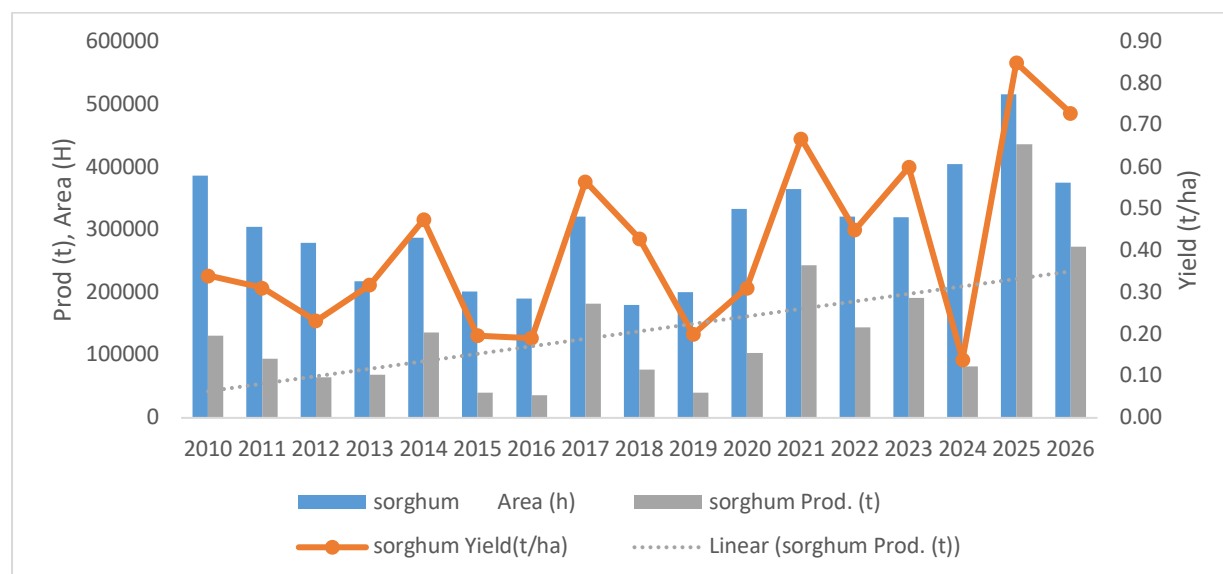


Figure 12: Sorghum production trend from 2010 to date

Sorghum Production by sector

Sorghum production is expected to be heavily concentrated in the communal farming sector, but higher productivity was expected in commercial and irrigated sectors, suggesting room for yield improvement through better farming practices and irrigation expansion. **(Figure 5)**

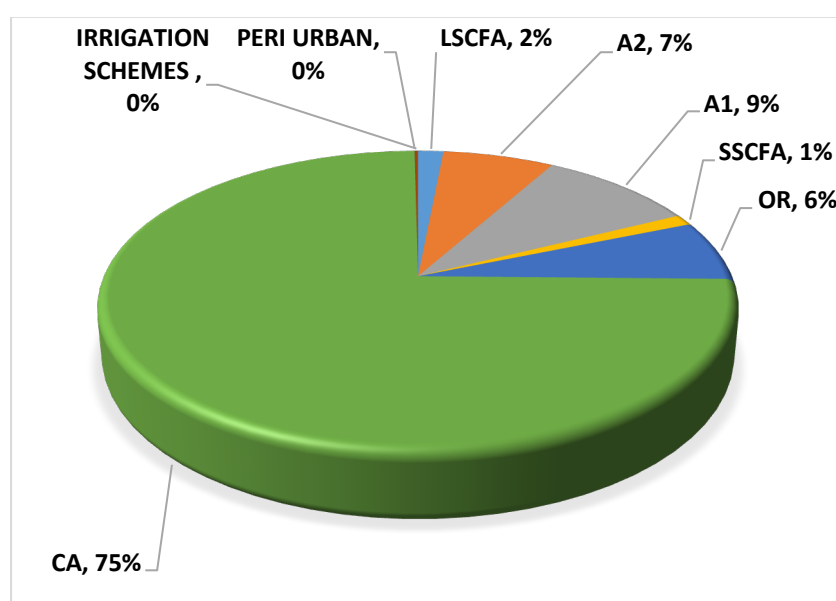


Figure 5: Sorghum production by sector

Table 10a: Sorghum production by Natural Region

Province	Total area sorghum	%Contribution to area	Yield	Total production sorghum	% Contribution to Production
Region 1	477	0%	2.25	1,071	0%
Region 2a	702	0%	1.55	1,088	0%
Region 2b	21,791	6%	1.38	29,990	10%
Region 3	29,585	8%	0.80	23,507	8%
Region 4	105,275	28%	0.65	679,222	23%
Region 5a	125,034	33%	0.80	99,448	34%
Region 5b	92,439	25%	0.73	67,191	23%
Total	375,303		0.77	290,216	

- Regions 4, 5a, and 5b serve as Zimbabwe’s sorghum hubs, with region 5a alone contributing a leading 34% of total production.
- While Regions 1 and 2a achieve the highest individual yields, the nation's output is primarily driven by the extensive cultivation areas within the drier natural regions.

The increased production of sorghum in the country suggests that the diet is undergoing a transformation. Consequently, the agro-tailoring strategy is proving to be successful.

Sorghum Write Off Area

Figure 12, indicates the extent of sorghum losses (write-offs), totalling **27,837 Ha** nationwide, with the largest losses recorded in Manicaland (**7,757 ha**). These write-offs contributed significantly to the overall decline in production and point to adverse conditions such as dry spells, waterlogging, sprouting, and pests during the season (**Figure 13**).

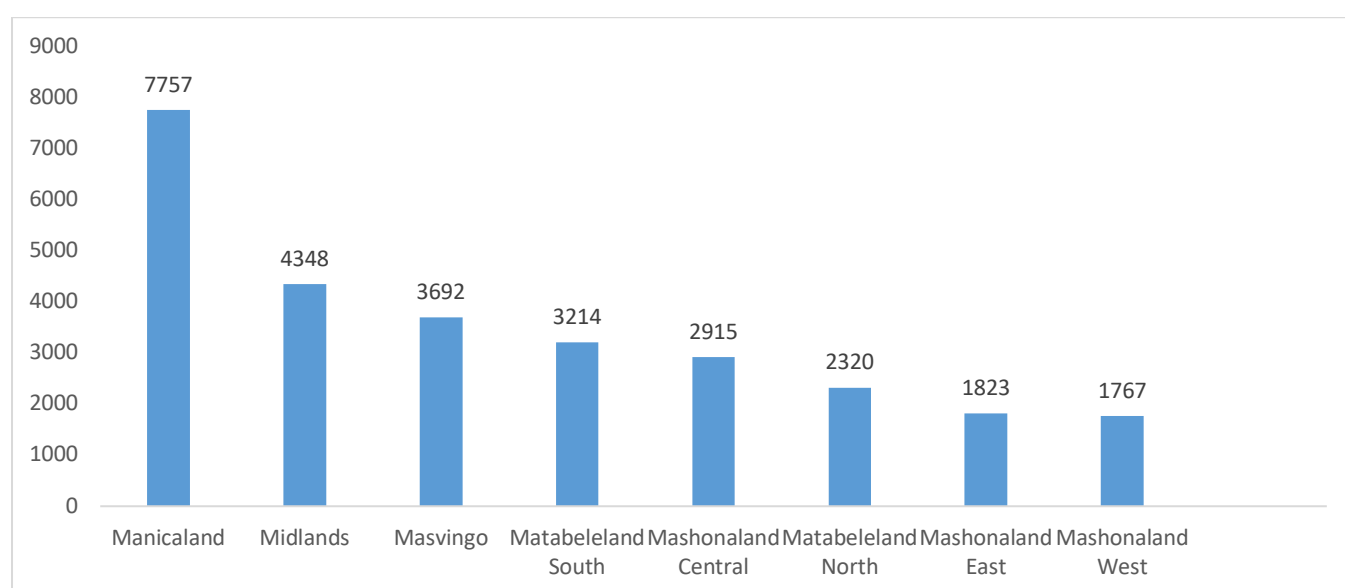


Figure 13: Sorghum write-offs area by province

Proportion of sorghum written off area by region compared to Maize

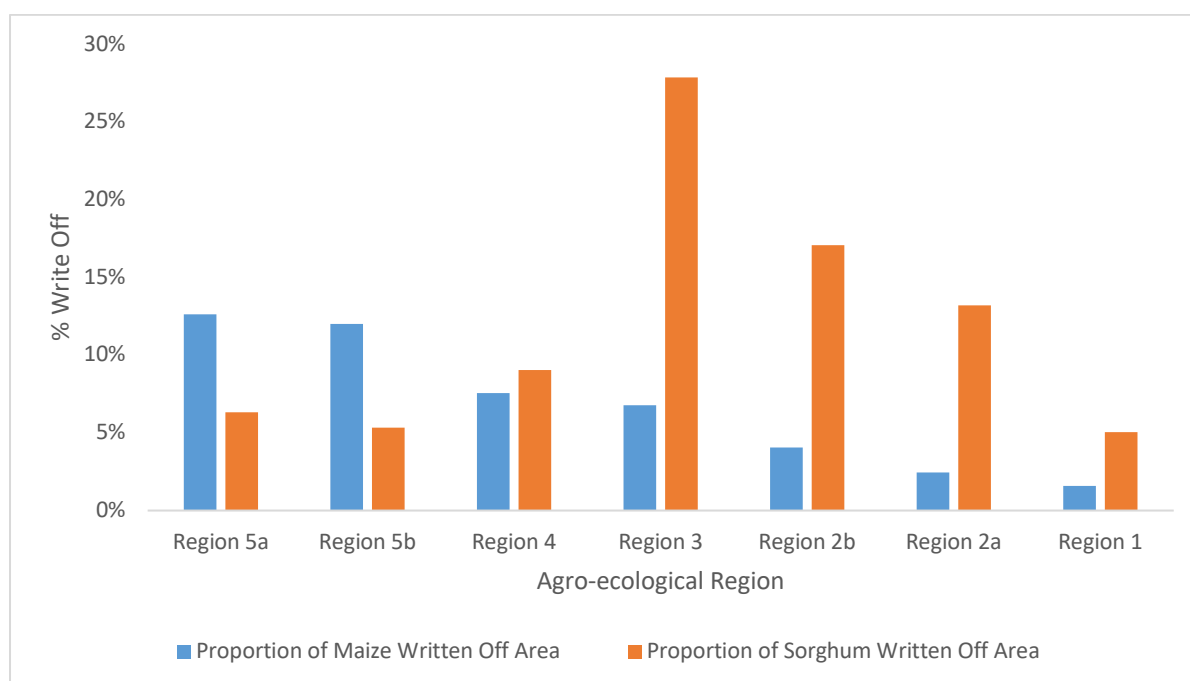


Figure 14: Proportion of sorghum written off by region compared to Maize

Pearl millet expected production by province

Pearl millet expected production suffered a severe **53.8%** collapse in the 2025/2026 season, plummeting from **188,261 MT** to **87,054 MT** as average yields nearly halved to 0.41 t/ha. The decline was spearheaded by **77.3%** production reduction in Masvingo, the crop's primary hub, alongside significant double-digit losses in Manicaland and Mashonaland East due to incessant rains during planting and subsequent climatic challenges (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Pearl millet production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% Change in Production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	40,182	0.34	13,615	40,780	0.58	23,477	-42
Mashonaland Central	4,364	0.45	1,946	6,455	0.24	1,546	26
Mashonaland East	4,413	0.35	1,556	7,693	0.38	2,947	-47
Mashonaland West	572	0.5	285	716	0.44	317	-10
Masvingo	72,669	0.38	27,292	88,791	1.35	120,203	-77
Matabeleland North	58,298	0.5	28,981	53,937	0.44	23,856	21
Matabeleland South	23,799	0.37	8,852	27,183	0.32	8,609	3
Midlands	9,935	0.52	5,150	17,657	0.41	7,307	-30
Total	214,232	0.41	87,677	243,214	0.77	188,261	-53

Pearl Millet Production by Natural Region

- Zimbabwe's pearl millet production is led by the semi-arid regions, with region 5b alone contributing a substantial 42% of the national output.
- While Region 2b achieves the highest productivity per hectare, the country's overall supply is robustly supported by the extensive cultivation areas found in regions 4 and 5a.

Table 12a: Pearl Millet Production by Natural Region

Natural Region	Total Area Planted (Ha)	% Contribution to Area	Average Yield (T/Ha)	Total Production (MT)	% contribution to Production
Region 1	13	0	2	26	0
Region 2a	181	0	0.49	87	0
Region 2b	948	0	1.7	1,592	2
Region 3	11,634	5	0.66	7,551	9
Region 4	49,550	23	0.39	19,289	22
Region 5a	54,302	25	0.41	22,213	25
Region 5b	99,986	46	0.37	36,920	42
TOTAL	216,615		0.41	87,677	

Despite the perceptions of farmers, the production of pearl millet is on the rise. The rise in the past two years suggests that agro tailoring strategies are becoming more successful.

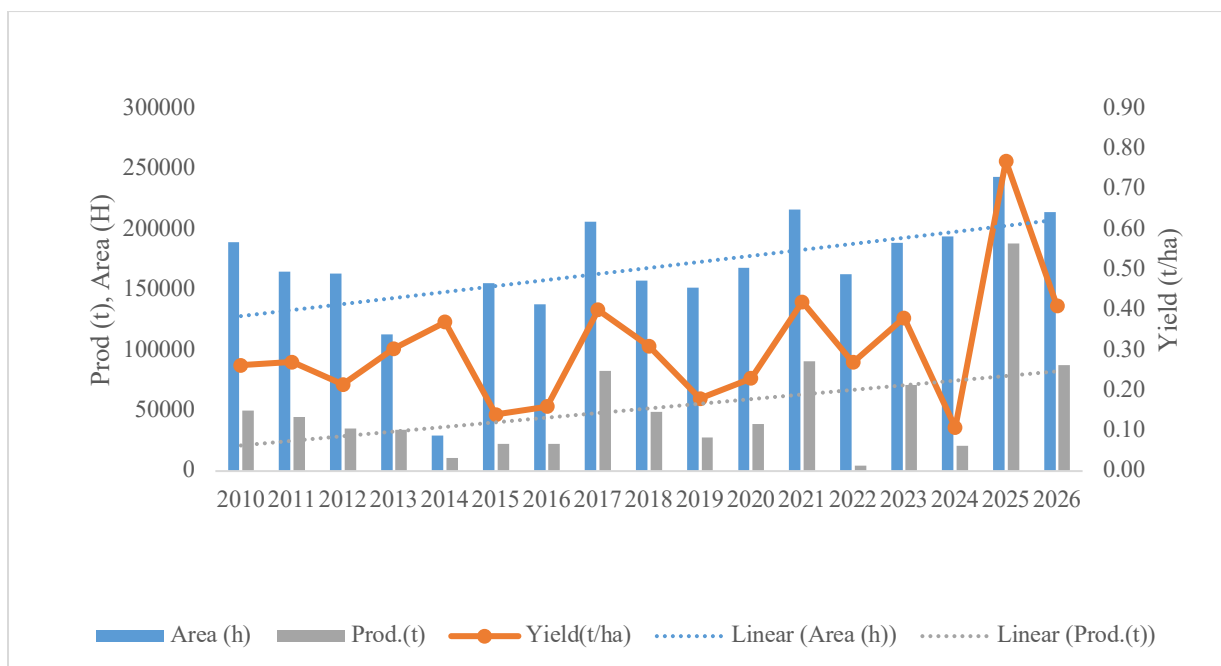


Figure 15: Pearl Millet production trend from 2010 to date

Maize yield under Pfumvudza/Intwasa declined from 1.4 t/h in 2024/25 season to 1.31 t/h in 2025/26 season. Table 13.

Table 7: Maize And Sorghum Under Pfumvudza/ Intwasa

Crop	2025/2026			2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)
Maize	489,525	1.31	641,278	504,136	1.4	705,790	447,415	0.3	134,225
Sorghum	131,912	0.74	97,615	212,446	0.76	161,459	237,053	0.18	42,670

Table 8: Conventional and Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield Comparison: Sorghum and Maize

Province	Maize 2025/2026		Sorghum 2025/2026	
	Conventional Yield (Mt/ha)	Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield (Mt/Ha)	Conventional Yield (Mt/ha)	Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield (Mt/Ha)
Manicaland	0.84	1.85	0.54	0.59
Mashonaland Central	1.58	1.62	0.95	0.89
Mashonaland East	1.22	1.53	0.75	0.72
Mashonaland West	2.07	1.93	1.17	0.99
Masvingo	0.56	1.04	0.72	0.69
Matabeleland North	1.09	0.98	0.67	0.76
Matabeleland South	0.87	0.89	0.45	0.45
Midlands	1.05	1.29	0.61	0.62
Average Yield	1.22	1.31	0.73	0.74

- Generally, yield levels from Pfumvudza/Intwasa in both maize and sorghum

for the 2025/26 season are slightly higher than those from conventional.

- There is a need to further evaluate the optimum plant population for traditional grains under Pfumvudzaa/Intwasa, as the current plant population under Pfumvudza specifications is still low, hence yields which are almost comparable to the conventional set up

FINGER MILLET

Finger millet expected production increased by **29%** from **9,605 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **12,379MT** in the current season. (Table 9)

Table 9: Finger millet production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% Change production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	12,587	0.33	4,208	7,388	0.27	1,992	111
Mashonaland Central	212	0.42	88	636	0.20	126	(30)
Mashonaland East	5,463	0.37	2,030	6,406	0.29	1,836	11
Mashonaland West	557	0.52	291	825	0.35	287	1
Masvingo	10,100	0.36	3,644	14,108	0.29	4,129	(12)
Matabeleland North	98	0.60	59	311	0.11	35	69
Matabeleland South	852	0.47	397	239	0.18	43	823
Midlands	4,979	0.33	1,661	4,389	0.26	1,156	44
Total	34,849	0.36	12,379	34,302	0.28	9,605	29

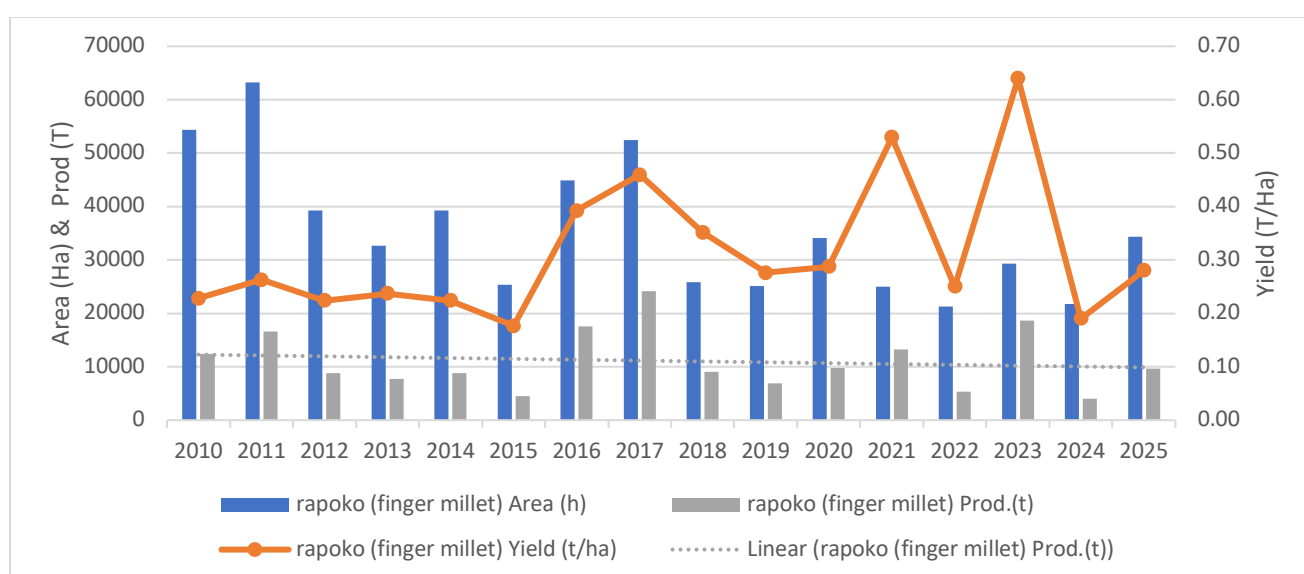


Figure 16: Finger millet production from 2010 to 2025

HORTICULTURE



HORTICULTURE

Annual horticulture

There was a general increase of annual horticultural crop production in 2025/26. However, Irish potato production decreased by **18 %** from **391,815 MT** in the 2024/25 season to **323,093 MT** in the current season. Onion production decreased by **28 %** from **4,485 MT** in the last season to **5,746 MT**. (Table 10)

Table 10: Horticultural crop production

Crop	Area(Ha)			Yield (Mt/Ha)			Production (Mt)		
	2025/ 2026	2024/ 2025	%Chan ge	2025/ 2026	2024/ 2025	%Chan ge	2025/ 2026	2024/ 2025	%Change
Irish potato	12,004	14,946	-19	28	26	8	323,093	391,815	-18
Butternut	203	190	7	22	20	10	4,466	3,800	17
Cabbage	407	385	6	37	35	8	15,059	13,475	21
Carrot	411	370	11	22	20	10	9,042	7,400	22
Cucumber	108	95	14	16	12	33	1,728	1,140	52
Leafy									
Vegetables	4,359	4,200	4	26	23	13	113,334	96,600	17
Okra	61	50	2	5	4	23	305	200	53
Onion	221	195	13	26	23	13	5,746	4,485	28
Peas	82	71	15	5	4	23	410	284	44
Pepper	70	65	8	8	6	33	560	390	44
Pineapples	10	8	25	14	12	17	140	96	46
Tomato	5,108	4,850	5	28	26	8	143,024	126,100	13
Watermelon	180	165	9	40	38	5	7,200	6,270	15
Total	23,217	25,585	-9				623,547	651,959	-4

Irish Potato by province

A cumulative **12,004ha** was planted in 2025/26 against **14,946ha** that was planted during 2024/25.. (Table 17)

Table 11: Irish potato production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Area(Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Production (Mt)	Area(Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Production (Mt)
Manicaland	2,921	29	81,788	3,388	25	94,864
Mashonaland						
Central	2,287	27	61,749	3,953	26	102,778
Mashonaland East	2,381	25	64,287	2,071	26	53,846
Mashonaland West	3,461	26	89,986	3,010	25	75,250
Masvingo	59	24	1,416	18	24	432
Matabeleland North	168	26	4,368	376	26	9,776
Matabeleland South	65	25	1,625	433	25	10,825
Midlands	662	27	17,874	1,694	26	44,044
Total	12,004	28	323,093	14,946	26	391,815

The country has achieved 100% self-sufficiency in its table potato requirements from local production making it only necessary to import seed potato (Table 17).

Perennial Horticultural Production

- Blueberry production increased by 7% from **8,000 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **8,580 MT** in the 2025/2026 season. The area under blueberry increased by **11%** from **670 ha** in the 2024/2025 season to **746 ha** in the 2025/2026 season.
- Tea production declined by 13% from **48,202 MT** in 2024/25 season to **42,030 MT** in 2025/26 season. This decline maybe attributed to viability challenges and presence of more profitable alternatives for example avocados and Macademia
- Coffee production increased by 15% to **637 MT** from previous season (Table 12).
- Pecan Nut production increased from **804 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **1,039 MT** in the current season.
- Avocado production increased by **18 %** from **46,665 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **54,864 MT** in the 2025/2026 season.

Table 12: Perennial horticulture crop production

Crop	Area(Ha)			Yield (Mt/Ha)			Production (Mt)		
	2025/ 2026	2024/ 2025	%Change	2025 / 2026	2024 / 2025	%Change	2025/ 2026	2024/ 2025	%Change
Tea	4,203	4,382	-10	10	11	-9	42,030	48,202	-13
Coffee	708	692	2	0,9	0,8	13	637	554	15
Orange	5,166	4,724	10	43	40	8	22,138	188,960	18
Lemon & Lime	182	177	2	41	38	8	7,462	6,726	11
Banana	8,305	8,216	1	42	40	5	348,810	328,640	6
Apples	244	233	5	29	28	4	7,076	6,524	8
Peaches & nectarines	374	360	4	28	25	12	10,472	9,00	16
Macadamia	5,913	5,705	4	2,8	2,5	12	16,556	14,263	16
Avocado	3,048	2,745	11	18	17	6	54,864	46,665	18
Mango	6,004	5,121	17	28	27	4	168,112	138,267	22
Sugarcane	79,828	79,728	0,1	87	84	4	6,945,036	6,697,152	4
Blueberry	746	670	11	12	13	-8	8,952	8,710	3
Pecan Nut	799	670	10	1.3	1.2	8	1,039	804	29
Total	115,520	113,423	10				7,833,184	7,494,467	5

Business Units

Out of the **1,229** complete business Units **1,037** are fully functional and **192** were non-functional. (Table 13).

Table 13: Status of Business Units

Province	Status of Business Units		Total
	Functional	Non-functional	
Manicaland	99	8	107
Mashonaland Central	122	48	170
Mashonaland East	102	35	137
Mashonaland West	119	26	145
Matabeleland North	87	11	98
Matabeleland South	77	18	95
Midlands	247	29	276
Masvingo	184	17	201
Total	1037	192	1,229

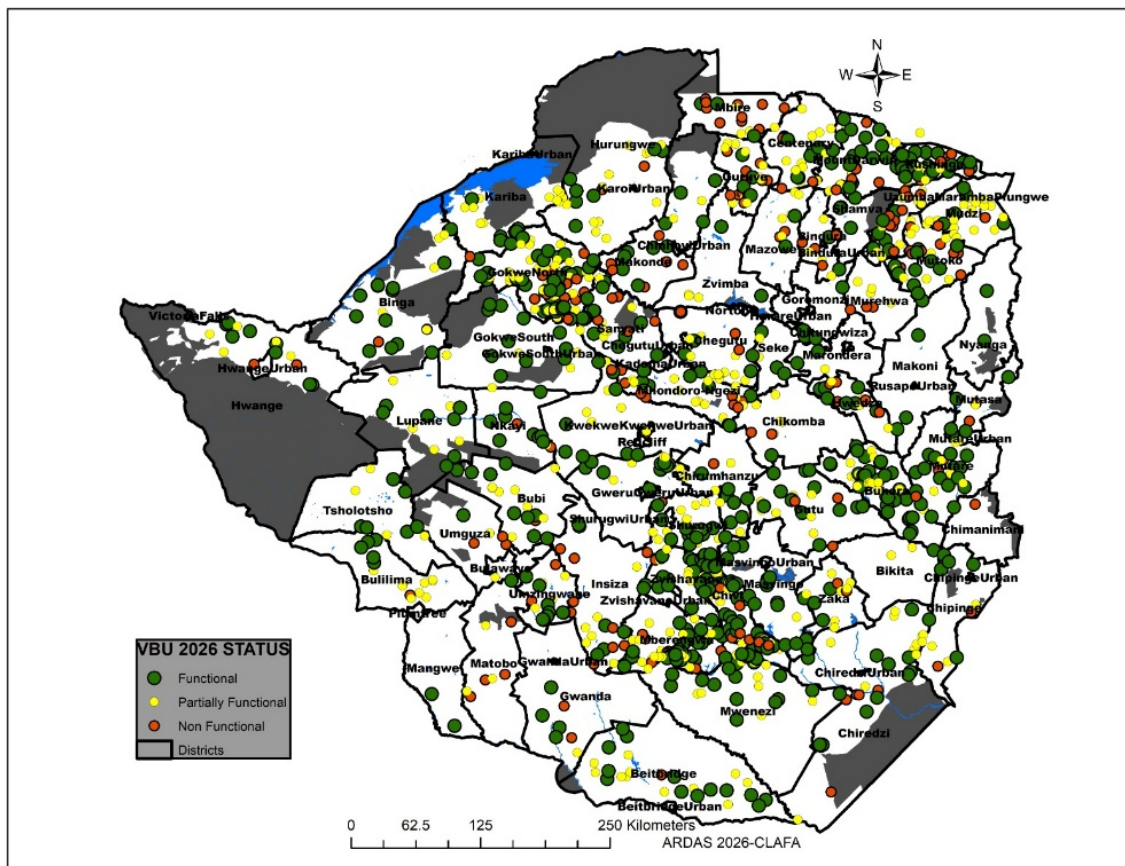


Figure 17: Status of Business Units

Area Planted Under Horticultural Crops in Business Units.

Green mealies dominated at **732 Ha** followed by leaf vegetables **111 Ha** and tomato **57 Ha**.

(Table 14)

Table 14: Areas planted under various horticulture crops in business units

CROP	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Total
Butternut	4.7	1.7	0.3	1.3	2.9	1.9	9.0	3.8	25.6
Cabbage	2.5	5.6	1.0	4.2	4.9	1.9	7.4	5.7	33.2
Carrot	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.2
Cucumber	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.7
Garlic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ginger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Mealies	22.4	29.5	19.5	58.2	24.3	19.9	72.0	486.2	731.8
Irish Potato	1.5	0.7	10.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	15.7
Leaf Vegetables	8.9	7.0	5.8	10.0	6.3	2.7	54.9	15.6	111.2
Michigan Peas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Okra	4.1	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.3	2.7	1.6	13.6
Onion	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.4	3.8	0.7	1.8	2.2	12.4
Peas	0.1	0.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Pepper	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.4
Pineapple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweet Potato	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	4.0
Tomato	9.0	14.8	1.7	1.9	5.6	1.2	12.4	10.8	57.4
Total	56.2	64.3	44.1	79.9	51.2	29.2	162.4	529.0	1016.3

Nutrition Gardens

There were 2,037 nutrition gardens out of which 1788 were functional, and 249 non-functional. (Table 15).

Table 15: Status of nutrition gardens.

Province	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-functional	
Manicaland	231	25	256
Mashonaland Central	99	13	112
Mashonaland East	83	23	106
Mashonaland West	54	7	61
Matabeleland North	288	62	350
Matabeleland South	225	56	281
Midlands	365	36	401
Masvingo	443	27	470
Total	1788	249	2,037

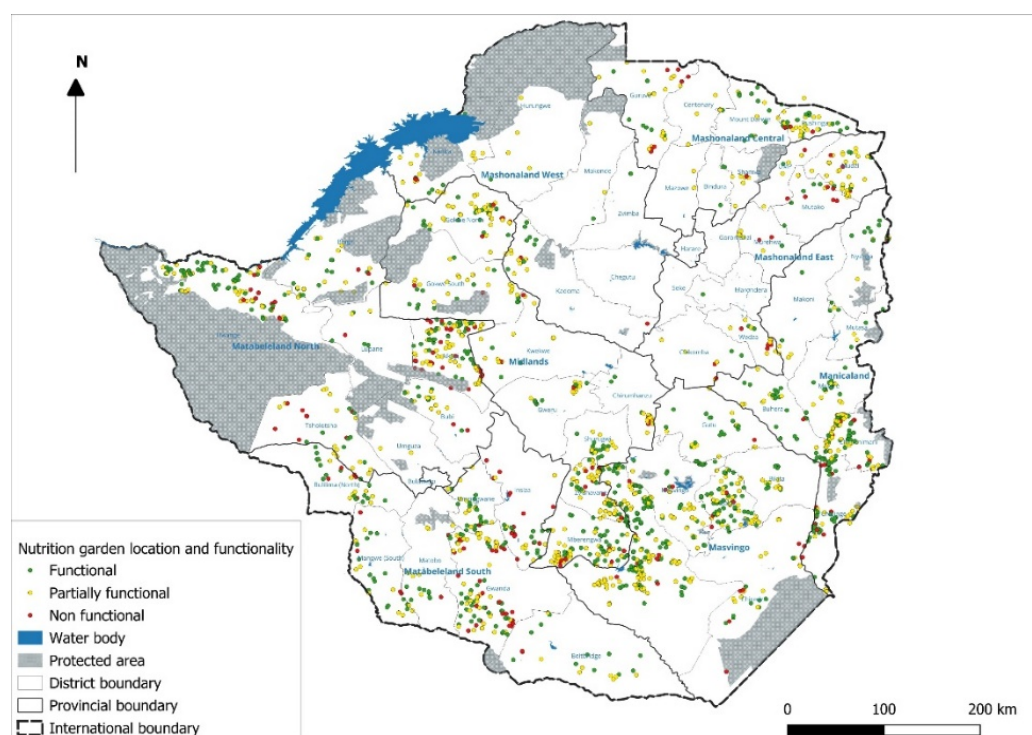


Figure 18: Status of nutrition gardens

Green mealies were dominating at **399 Ha** followed by leaf vegetable at **368 Ha** and tomato at **147 Ha**. (Table 16)

Table 16: Area planted under various horticulture crops in nutrition gardens

Crop Name	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Total
Butternut	5.9	2.1	4.1	1.0	9.6	6.3	3.4	3.8	36.0
Cabbage	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.0	5.5	12.2	8.9	37.0
Carrot	1.0	15.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	6.7	1.3	27.1
Cucumber	0.3	0.1	3.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.0
Garlic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ginger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Mealies	44.3	18.9	24.8	6.9	64.5	62.6	80.1	97.0	399.0
Irish Potato	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	11.0
Leaf Vegetables	47.8	19.2	15.3	17.7	53.0	46.1	79.8	88.8	368.0
Michigan Peas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Okra	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.3	11.0
Onion	4.5	3.2	3.6	1.6	7.1	5.1	9.3	10.3	45.0
Peas	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pepper	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.4
Pine Apple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweet Potato	3.8	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.8	4.0	1.9	2.4	16.0
Tomato	14.8	7.2	7.3	3.0	17.7	13.1	54.8	29.6	147.0
Total	135.0	69.6	60.6	34.2	162.5	145.6	251.4	246.1	1104.9

Irrigation Schemes

A total of **334** smallholder irrigation schemes were assessed out of **460** that are reported to be available. A total of **180** were fully functional, **117** partially functional and **37** non-functional. (Table 17)

Table 17: Status of irrigation schemes

Province	Fully functional	Partially functional	Non-functional	Total
Manicaland	29	18	2	49
Mashonaland Central	15	12	6	33
Mashonaland East	26	13	7	46
Mashonaland West	6	9	11	26
Matabeleland North	17	14	0	31
Matabeleland South	26	23	4	53
Midlands	18	15	1	34
Masvingo	43	13	6	62
Total	180	117	37	334

A total of **3,911**ha was planted to various horticulture crops in irrigation schemes with green mealies dominating at **2,508** ha followed by tomato **415** ha and onion **180** ha. (Table 18)

Table 18: Area planted under horticulture crops in Smallholder Irrigation schemes

Crop Name	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Total
Butternut	0.6	2.1	4.4	1.0	63.3	13.7	2.5	0.5	88.0
Cabbage	38.4	11.3	14.2	17.5	14.9	10.3	5.7	17.6	129.8
Carrot	0.0	0.8	76.6	33.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	112.7
Cucumber	1.5	1.4	9.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9
Garlic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.4
Ginger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Mealies	871.8	54.5	104.3	115.9	71.2	505.1	207.8	578.3	2508.8
Irish Potato	0.8	4.1	33.1	2.3	0.2	3.6	4.7	0.9	49.5
Leaf Vegetables	24.0	40.9	28.1	6.8	14.2	14.5	6.5	1.7	136.7
Michigan Peas	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	64.0
Okra	15.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	25.8
Onion	49.5	2.3	5.5	115.9	2.8	10.3	1.0	2.5	189.8
Peas	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.7	0.0	33.5
Pepper	31.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	31.7
Pine Apple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweet Potato	0.4	54.8	18.0	2.3	4.6	5.6	0.9	1.5	88.1
Tomato	299.1	28.1	12.5	6.8	8.3	14.5	2.3	44.1	415.7
Total	1332.4	206.7	329.6	301.5	202.6	587.9	245.0	705.6	3911.2

Sweet potato

A total of **4,629,258** sweet potato vines were distributed since 2022. This has changed the sweet potato production in terms of yields and quality. **(Table 19)**

Table 19: Sweet potato vines distribution from 2022 to 2026

PROVINCE	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	TOTAL
Manicaland	191,258	20,000	193,000	50,000	50,000	504,258
Mashonaland central	681,750	20,000	100,000	160 000	50,000	1,011,750
Mashonaland East	92,700	300,750	0	180,000	50,000	623,450
Mashonaland West	54,700	384,000	327,000	100,000	50,000	915,700
Matabeleland South	21,000	50,000	92,000	100,000	50,000	313,000
Matabeleland North	113,400	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	263,400
Midlands	175,700	30,000	228,000	90,000	50,000	573,700
Masvingo	151,800	90,000	0	100,000	82,200	424,000
TOTAL	1,482,308	944,750	940,000	830 000	382,200	4,629,258

Vegetable Combos

A total of **1,260,407** vegetable combos were distributed during the 2025/26 season. **(Table 20)**

Table 20: Vegetable Combos distribution

Province	Target	Distributed
Mashonaland West	437,000	199,682
Mashonaland Central	485,000	56,000
Mashonaland East	497,000	199,878
Manicaland	275,000	300,893
Midlands	380,000	161,429
Masvingo	275,000	163,829
Matabeleland North	220,000	77,280
Matabeleland South	211,000	101,416
Total	3,000,000	1,260,407



OIL SEED CROPS

Soya bean

Soyabean expected production increased by 129 % from **41,919 MT** in 2024/2025 to **96,129 MT** in 2025/2026 (**Table 21**) because of increased yields and a larger planted area. Masvingo province experienced the most significant percentage increase with over 100% increase, while Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West are the largest producers of soya bean.

Table 21: Soya bean production

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	252	3.25	819	1,097	2.01	2,202	-63
Mashonaland Central	23,519	2.36	55,504	14,876	1.02	15,202	265
Mashonaland East	2,855	2.8	7,994	4,905	2.71	13,292	-40
Mashonaland West	16,894	1.68	28,382	17,618	1.95	34,415	-18
Masvingo	19	1.34	25	16	0.29	5	400
Matabeleland North	180	1.49	268	180	-	-	-
Matabeleland South	164	2.36	388	49	-	-	-
Midlands	1,165	2.36	2,749	1,370	2.63	3,603	-24
Total	45,048	2.13	96,129	40,111	1.05	41,919	129

Sunflower

Sunflower production declined during the 2025/2026 season with a total output reducing by 30%, from **38,676 MT** in 2024/2025 to **27,191 MT** in 2025/2026. This decline may be attributed to a substantial reduction in planted area, even though average yields improved slightly from 0.39 t/ha to 0.45 t/ha. **Table 28.**

Table 22: Sunflower production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	6,422	0.37	2,376	10,957	0.37	4,107	-42
Mashonaland Central	6,646	0.41	2,725	11,325	0.43	4,890	-44
Mashonaland East	7,304	0.39	2,849	19,106	0.42	8,031	-65
Mashonaland West	11,046	0.64	7,069	12,101	0.46	5,596	26
Masvingo	2,854	0.37	1,056	3,494	0.28	965	9
Matabeleland North	3,166	0.39	1,235	2,042	0.41	843	47
Matabeleland South	1,015	0.32	325	12,031	0.42	5,089	-94
Midlands	22,224	0.43	9,556	28,665	0.32	9,155	4
Total	60,677	0.45	27,191	99,723	0.39	38,676	-30

Sunflower production reduced by 30%, due to lower area planted.

Groundnuts

Groundnut production increased by **29%** from **84,565 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **109,301 MT** in the 2025/2026 season (**Table 23**).

Table 23: Groundnut production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	43,688	0.38	16,758	43,203	0.47	20,513	-18
Mashonaland Central	21,696	0.53	11,407	23,784	0.4	9,623	19
Mashonaland East	43,391	0.46	19,761	35,821	0.45	16,234	22
Mashonaland West	17,615	0.66	11,662	15,301	0.42	6,429	81
Masvingo	43,624	0.38	16,786	38,671	0.31	11,999	40
Matabeleland North	6,302	0.40	2,511	3,430	0.23	803	213
Matabeleland South	7,834	0.31	2,454	11,331	0.28	3,184	-23
Midlands	56,963	0.49	27,962	52,188	0.3	15,779	77
Total	241,113	0.45	109,301	223,729	0.38	84,565	29

Sesame

Sesame production was estimated at **29,252 MT**, compared to **20,667MT** obtained in the 2024/2025 season (Table 24).

Table 24: Sesame production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (Mt)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (Mt)
Manicaland	4,441	0.47	2,107	11,275	0.4	4,464
Mashonaland Central	14,328	0.59	8,473	19,954	0.29	5,763
Mashonaland East	-	-	-	142	0.32	45
Mash West	26	0.96	25	48	0.35	17
Masvingo	9,965	0.49	4,904	29,864	0.34	10,110
Mat North	14	0.07	1	1	0	0
Mat South	24	0.08	2	101	0.12	12
Midlands	453	0.19	88	873	0.29	255
Total	29,252	0.53	15,600	62,259	0.33	20,667

Cotton

Cotton production increased by 26%, driven by area expansion (Table 25)

Table 25: Cotton Production

Province	2025/26			2024/25			% Change in Production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	11,411	0.30	3,423	20,020	0.4	8,058	-58
Mashonaland Central	26,211	0.42	11,009	39,452	0.46	18,341	-40
Mashonaland East	4,581	0.21	962	2,927	0.49	1,440	-33
Mashonaland West	18,709	0.50	9,355	11,707	0.63	7,432	26
Masvingo	24,894	0.54	13,443	8,270	0.46	891	1409
Matabeleland North	2,488	0.66	1,642	1,927	0.44	29	5562
Matabeleland South	240	0.80	192	65	0.53	20,076	-99
Midlands	66,404	0.56	37,186	38,125	0.61	5,022	640
Total	154,938	0.50	77,212	122,493	0.5	61,289	26

OTHER CROPS



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OTHER FIELD CROPS

Roundnut

Roundnut production increased by **42%** from **24,922 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **35,452 MT** in the current season (**Table 26**).

Table 26: Roundnut production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	26,195	0.32	8,382	19,429	0.34	6,592	27
Mashonaland Central	987	0.53	523	541	0.30	164	219
Mashonaland East	10,693	0.43	4,598	7,247	0.38	2,766	66
Mashonaland West	3,522	0.57	2,008	3,334	0.41	1,383	45
Masvingo	38,255	0.33	12,624	29,542	0.33	9,876	28
Matabeleland North	2,959	0.36	1,065	1,756	0.21	360	196
Matabeleland South	4,404	0.28	1,233	4,665	0.26	1,221	1
Midlands	15,684	0.32	5,019	10,194	0.25	2,559	96
Total	102,699	0.35	35,452	76,709	0.32	24,922	42

Sugar Bean

Sugar bean production increased by **4%** from **18, 067 MT** in the **2024/2025** season to **18, 703 MT** in the current (**Table 27**).

Table 27: Sugar bean production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	7,755	0.46	3,604	7,437	0.49	3,611	0
Mashonaland Central	5,521	0.65	3,588	5,728	0.49	2,823	27
Mashonaland East	6,723	0.46	3,096	7,213	0.55	3,999	-23
Mashonaland West	7,730	0.80	6,206	9,169	0.48	4,371	42
Masvingo	1,310	0.56	734	3,386	0.74	2,498	-71
Matabeleland North	510	0.43	218	363	0.59	214	2
Matabeleland South	643	0.24	157	238	0.21	51	208
Midlands	2,882	0.38	1,101	2,115	0.24	499	121
Total	33,075	0.57	18,703	35,650	0.51	18,067	4

AFRICAN PEA

African pea production for 2025/2026 season is **20,877 MT** compared to **20,808 MT** in the 2024/2025 season (**Table 28**).

Table 28: African pea production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	5,853	0.24	1,429	10,356	0.21	2,185	-35
Mashonaland Central	13,030	0.34	4,366	20,409	0.23	4,671	-7
Mashonaland East	6,754	0.28	1,898	8,639	0.26	2,218	-14
Mashonaland West	7,982	0.44	3,528	6,684	0.24	1,620	118
Masvingo	5,423	0.25	1,382	16,371	0.23	3,702	-63
Matabeleland North	5,127	0.28	1,450	3,748	0.17	627	131
Matabeleland South	3,015	0.22	650	6,731	0.16	1,055	-38
Midlands	22,085	0.28	6,174	20,794	0.23	4,731	31
Total	69,268	0.30	20,877	93,732	0.22	20,808	-

Sweet potato

Sweet potato production decreased from **215,604 MT** in **2024/25** season to **135,565 MT** in the 2025/2026 season. The dry spell which was experienced in January into February 2026 negatively affected the planting and production of sweet potato (**Table 29**).

Table 29: Sweet potato production by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025			% change in production
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	6,930	6.57	45,556	5,325	10.9	58,273	-22
Mashonaland Central	1,684	5.85	9,853	2,655	6.1	16,228	-39
Mashonaland East	6,230	4.23	26,322	7,545	7.3	55,213	-52
Mashonaland West	3,367	5.49	18,489	2,959	8	23,730	-22
Masvingo	7,200	2.71	19,489	5,651	6.5	36,771	-47
Matabeleland North	511	1.55	792	141	4.2	593	34
Matabeleland South	474	1.72	816	292	5.4	1,589	-49
Midlands	6,711	2.12	14,248	3,570	6.5	23,208	-39
Total	33,108	4.09	135,565	28,137	7.7	215,604	-37

Rice

Rice production increased from **251 MT** in the 2024/2025 season to **716 MT** in the 2025/2026 season. (Table 30)

Table 30: Rice production (MT) by province

Province	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)
Manicaland	185	0.80	148	65	0.22	14
Mashonaland Central	53	0.51	27	6	0.17	1
Mashonaland East	93	0.40	37	255	0.33	85
Mashonaland West	28	0.39	11	138	0.41	57
Masvingo	763	0.49	372	273	0.29	80
Matabeleland North	-	-	-	0	0	0
Matabeleland South	8	0.25	2	2	0	
Midlands	222	0.54	119	52	0.27	14
Total	1,353	0.53	716	789	0.32	251

Tobacco Production

Tobacco output increased by 7% (Table 37).

Table 31: Tobacco Production by Province

Province	2025/26			2024/25			% Change in production
	Area	Yield	Prod	Area	Yield	Prod	
Manicaland	30,133	2.09	62,978	25,625	2.87	73,544	-14
Mashonaland Central	51,167	2.24	114,614	41,051	2.27	93,186	23
Mashonaland East	31,417	2.28	71,631	23,321	2.38	55,504	29
Mashonaland West	54,117	2.37	128,257	52,626	2.48	130,512	-2
Masvingo	118	1.34	158	43	1.39	60	165
Matabeleland North	41	2.72	112	12	2.06	25	351
Matabeleland South	5	2.39	12	21	2.59	54	-78
Midlands	544	1.03	560	359	1.58	567	-1
Total	167,542	2.26	378,322	143,058	2.47	353,452	7

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



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LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Grazing adequacy

Grazing is adequate in most parts of the country and estimated to last 8 months or more, indicating that pasture availability is sufficient to support livestock for the greater part of the year. Grazing shortages maybe expected in Tsholotsho, Hwange, Rushinga and Gokwe. Sustained livestock productivity will depend on fodder conservation and supplementary feeding during the dry season **(Figure 19)**.

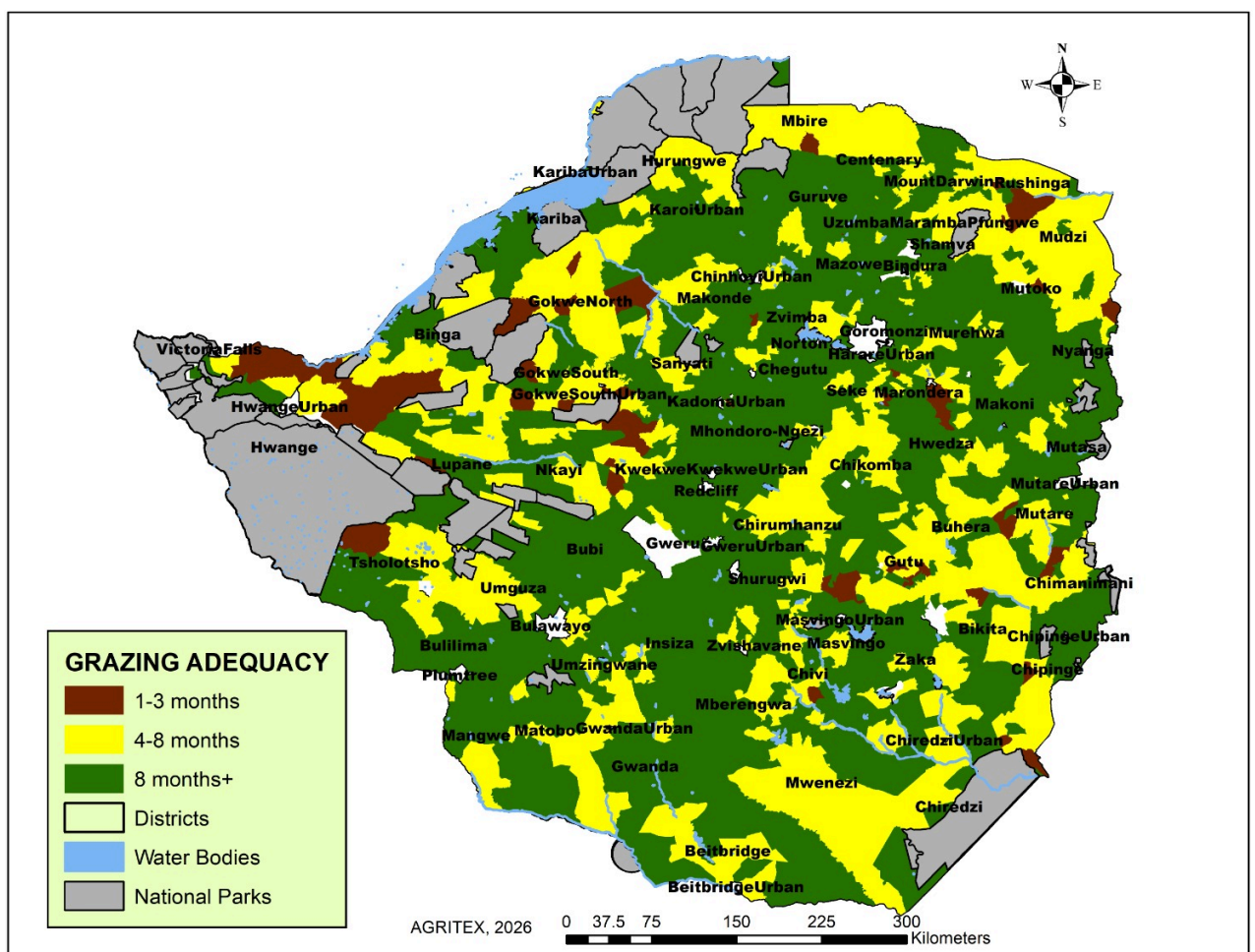


Figure 19: Grazing adequacy

Grazing condition

The grazing condition is generally favourable, with most parts of the country experiencing fair to good grazing conditions supported by the generally good rainfall received during the 2025/26 season. (Figure 20)

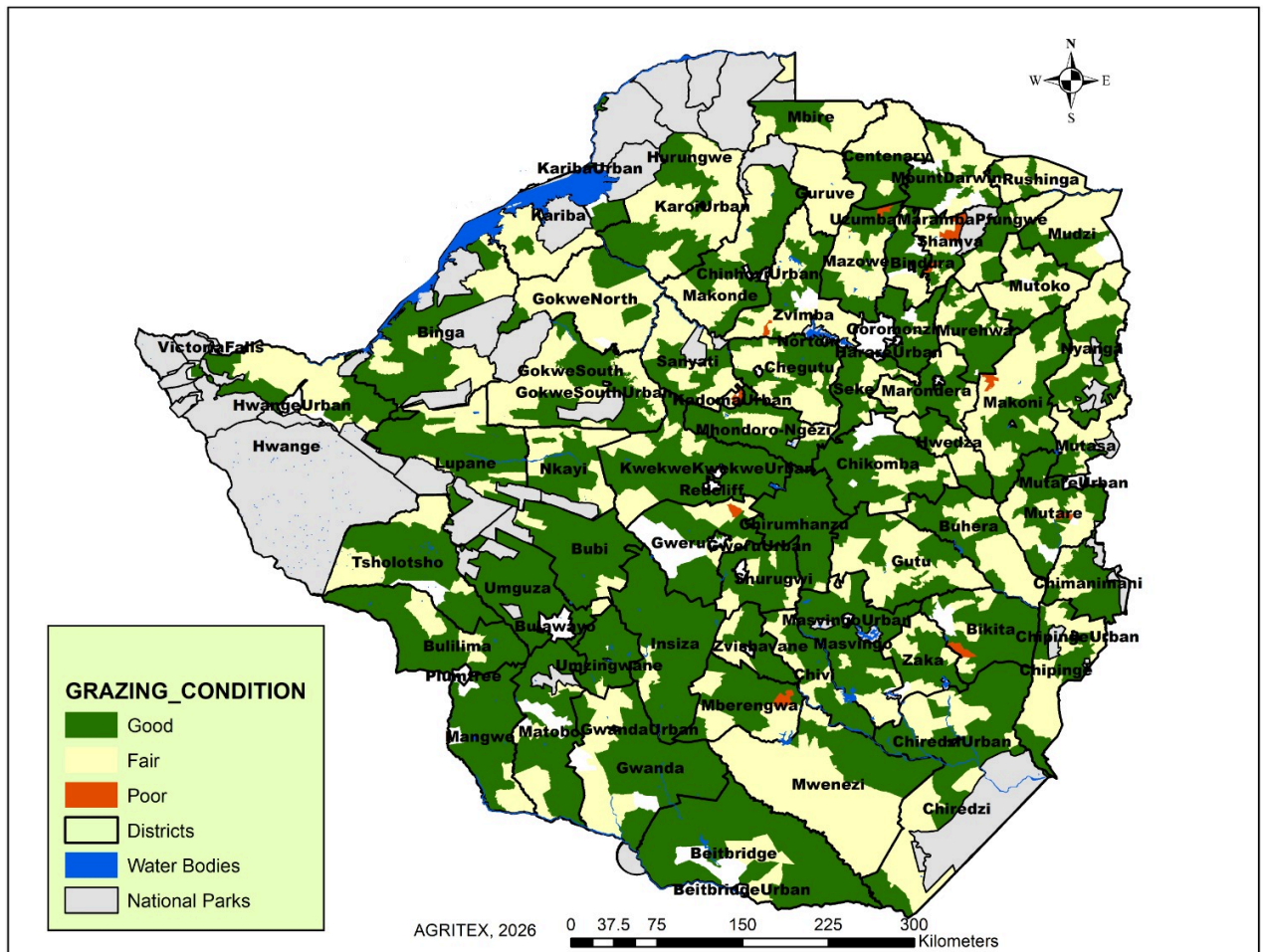


Figure 20: Grazing condition

Water adequacy

Water for livestock use is adequate across most parts of the country as a result of improved rainfall during the 2025/26 season, which has replenished major water sources. However, spatial disparities persist, with some areas (in the 0-3 months category) expected to experience localized water shortages (**Figure 21**).

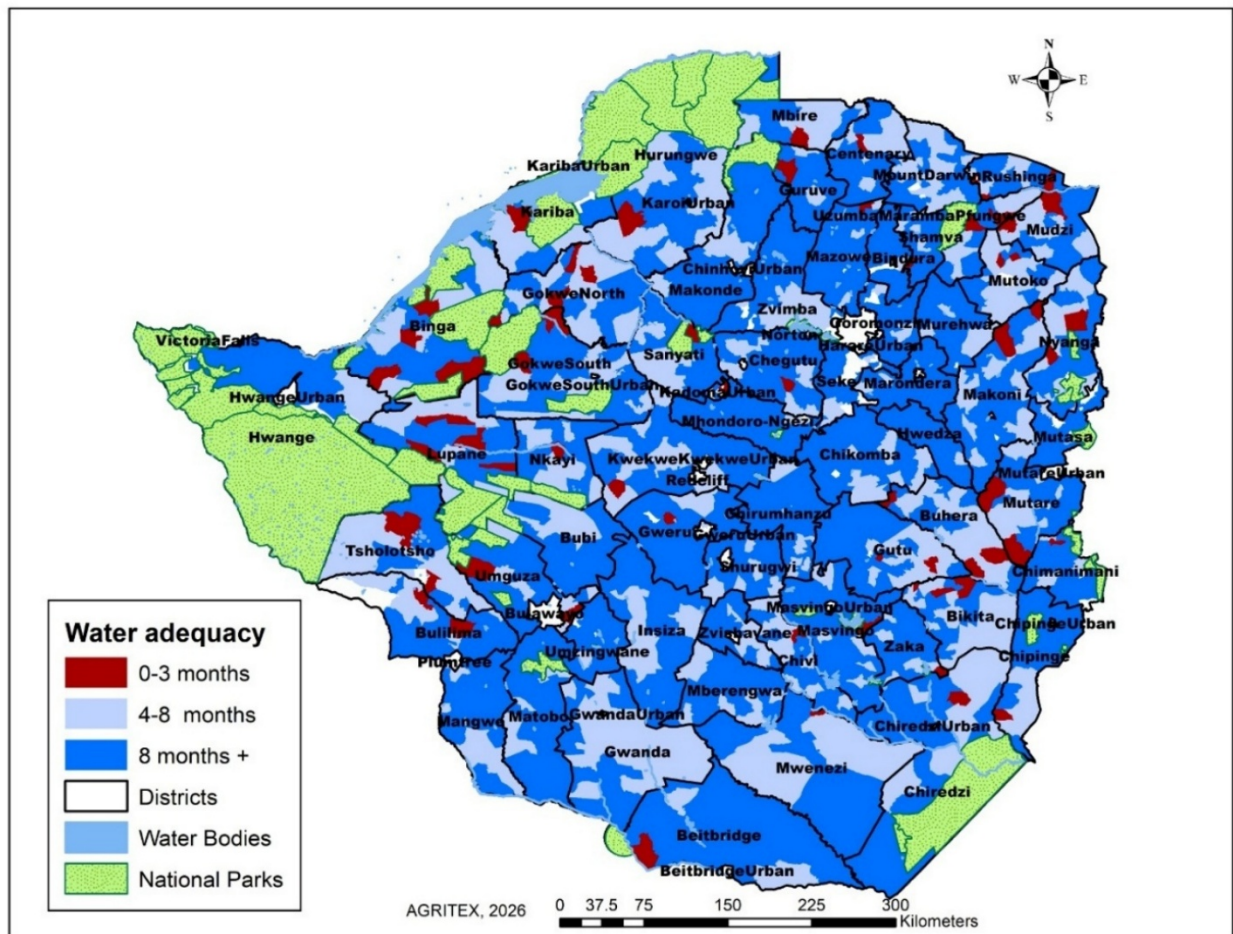


Figure 21: Water adequacy

Cattle Dipping

The map (**Figure 22**) shows the distribution of livestock dipping frequency across Zimbabwe. Dipping frequency dominated by green shades indicates three to four or more dipping sessions, suggesting generally strong tick control coverage. The Mashonaland provinces, Midlands, and parts of Masvingo have the highest concentration of frequent dipping signalling better access to dipping chemicals. In contrast, red and orange pockets indicate no dipping or once-a-month dipping are in parts of Beitbridge, Mudzi, Mutoko, Binga, and sections of Manicaland, which may signal limited supply of dipping chemicals. Overall, the map suggests that national dipping coverage is relatively fair.

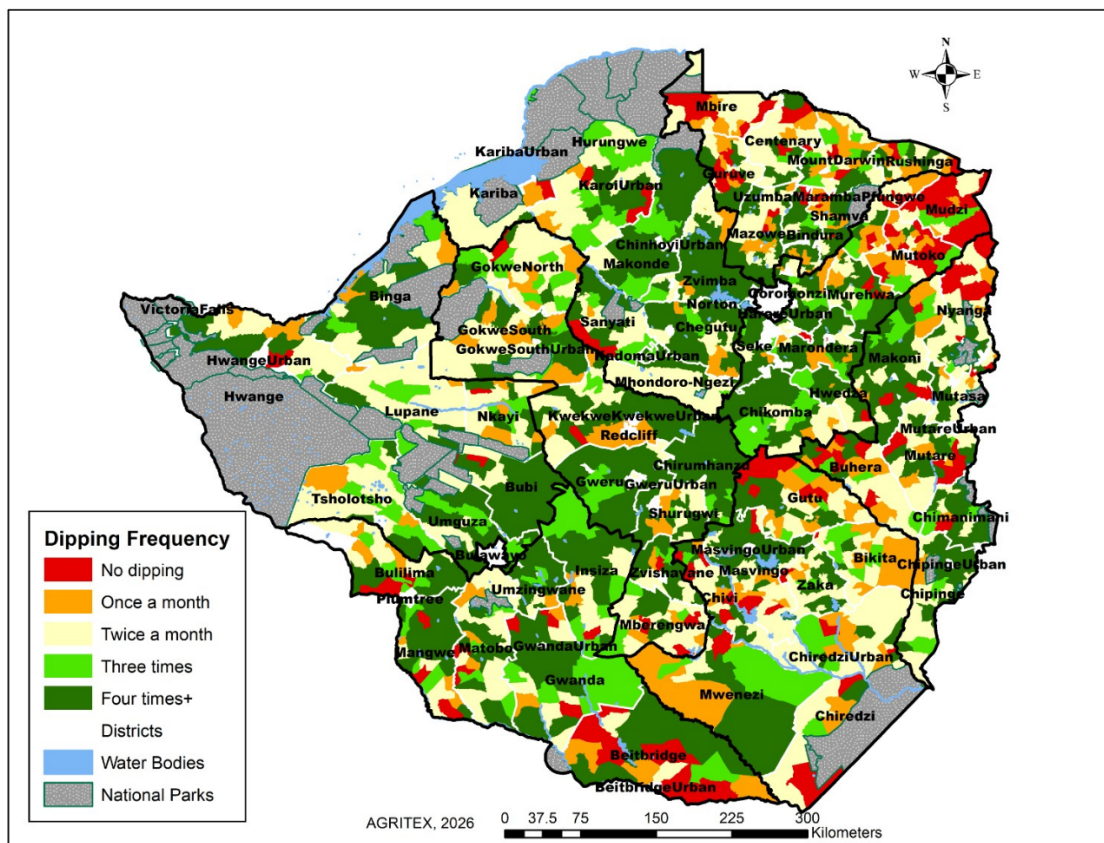


Figure 22: Dipping situation

Beef Cattle Population

There was a marginal increase of 0.3% in the national beef cattle population compared to the 2024 to 2025 (**Figure 23**).

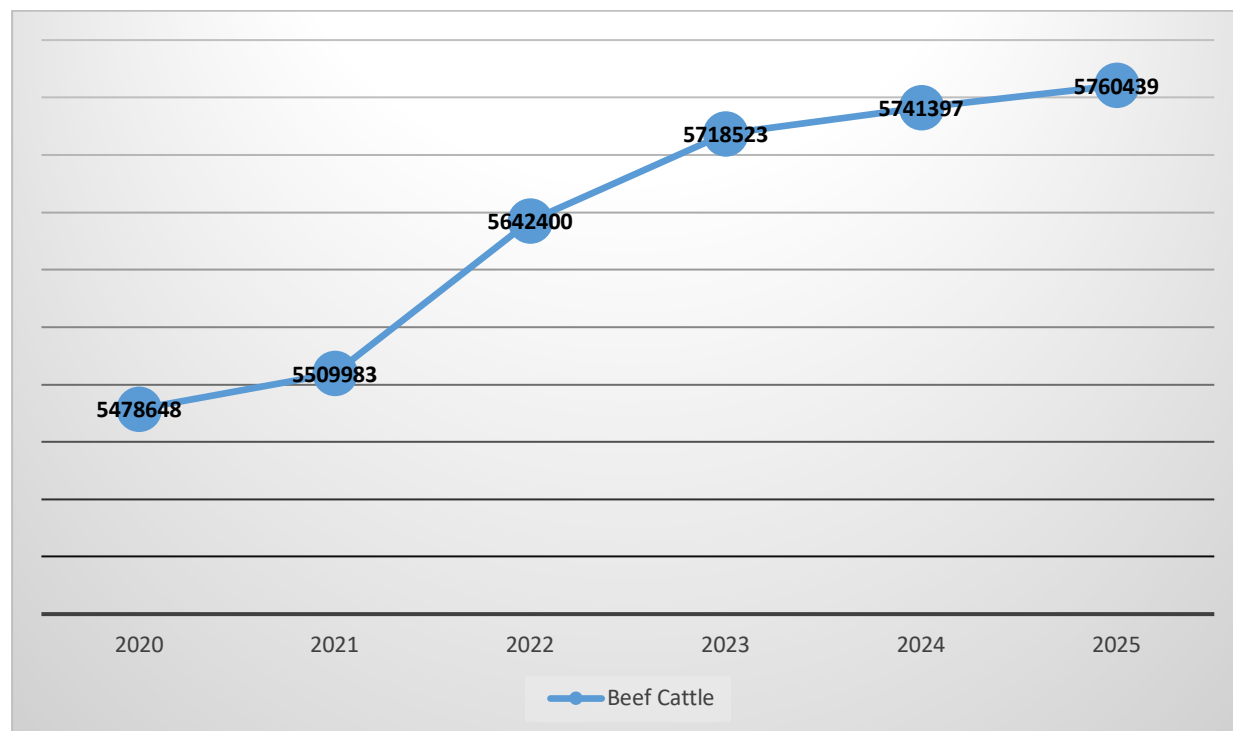


Figure 23: Beef cattle growth trend

Beef Cattle Population by Farming Sector

The Communal Areas have the highest holding of beef cattle (59%) in the country followed by the A1 sector (**Figure 24**). The smallholder sector combined (CA, SSCA, OR A1) holds 90% of the country's total herd. The cattle population by sector by province is shown in

Table 32.

Table 32: Beef Cattle population by farming sector

Province	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCFA	OR	CA	Total
Manicaland	3,156	14,572	49,197	16,167	115,987	457,577	656,656
Mashonaland Central	4,684	29,350	61,313	17,418	18,520	345,779	477,064
Mashonaland East	21,431	51,077	115,851	100,468	40,789	357,888	687,504
Mashonaland West	16,339	83,213	164,953	24,713	87,167	173,678	550,063
Matabeleland North	6,019	38,147	88,062	5,623	73,857	503,784	715,492
Matabeleland South	27,373	70,306	150,983	16,558	22,175	385,306	672,701
Midlands	14,872	32,910	121,607	58,700	84,181	675,448	987,718
Masvingo	10,466	16,225	338,500	32,784	89,930	525,336	1,013,241
TOTAL	104,340	335,800	1,090,466	272,431	532,606	3,424,796	5,760,439

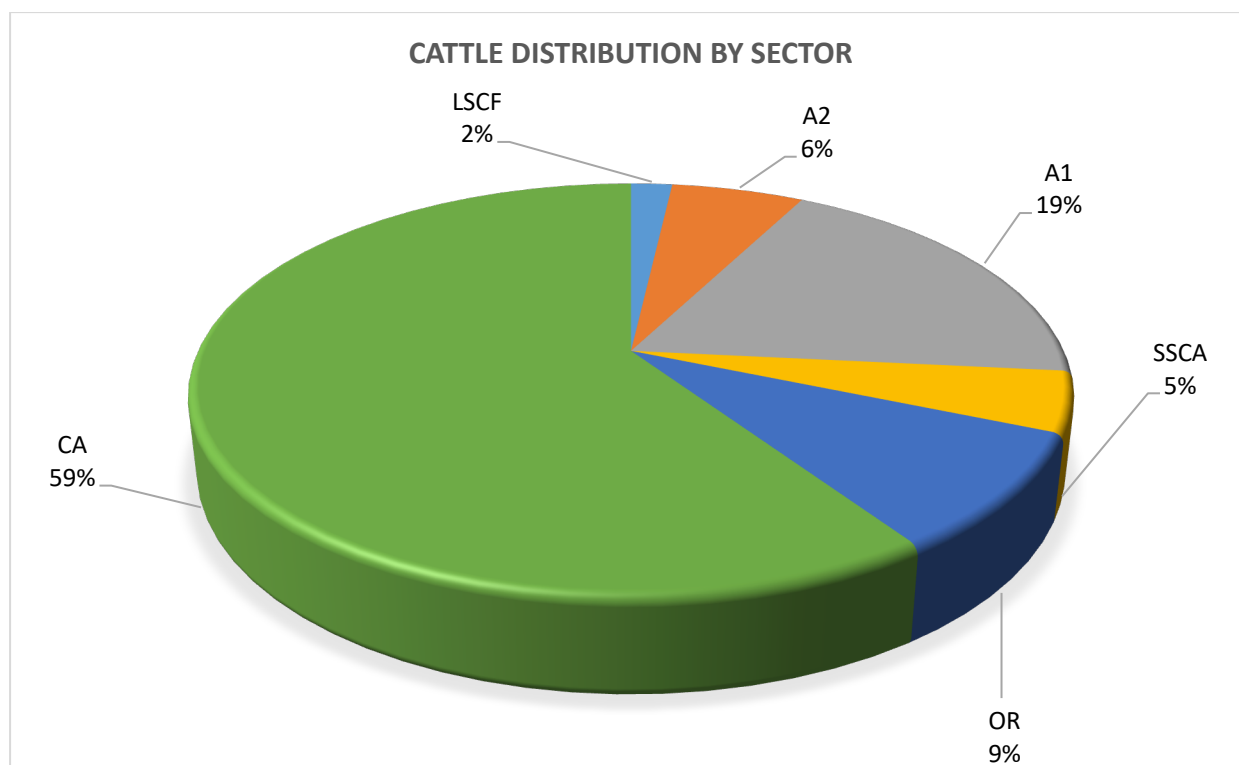


Figure 24: Beef cattle distribution by farming sector

Beef Cattle Herd Composition

The beef cattle herd is largely composed of breeding animals (cows, heifers, and bulls) indicating a solid foundation for future herd growth and sustainability. In total, the breeding herd accounts for **64% (3,706,251)**. (Table 33)

Table 33: Cattle composition by province

Province	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers/ oxen	Calves	Total
Manicaland	33,190	264,532	102,910	144,094	111,930	656,656
Mashonaland Central	20,103	186,411	87,729	112,034	70,787	477,064
Mashonaland East	20,930	287,802	142,962	117,330	118,480	687,504
Mashonaland West	16,755	251,994	102,190	83,255	95,869	550,063
Matabeleland North	27,142	323,170	119,448	124,428	121,304	715,492
Matabeleland South	19,134	295,756	134,327	120,308	103,176	672,701
Masvingo	40,770	383,033	210,310	199,046	154,559	987,718
Midlands	32,263	407,713	195,677	215,216	162,372	1,013,241
Total	210,287	2,400,411	1,095,553	1,115,711	938,477	5,760,439

Calving Rates

The national average calving rate remains low at 39%, although this reflects an improvement from 34.6% recorded in 2024 (Table 34). The low calving performance is attributed to factors such as poor herd fertility, the use of breeding cows for draught power, and unregulated breeding practices. Strengthening interventions in nutrition, veterinary care, and breeding management will be critical to improving calving rates.

Table 34: Calving rates by province

Province	Calving rate (%)
Manicaland	42
Mashonaland Central	38
Mashonaland East	41
Mashonaland West	38
Matabeleland North	38
Matabeleland South	35
Masvingo	40
Midlands	40
Total	39

Cattle Body Condition

The body condition for cattle was generally fair to good in most parts of the country. Most districts reported fair to good body condition scores (3–5) (**Figure 25**).

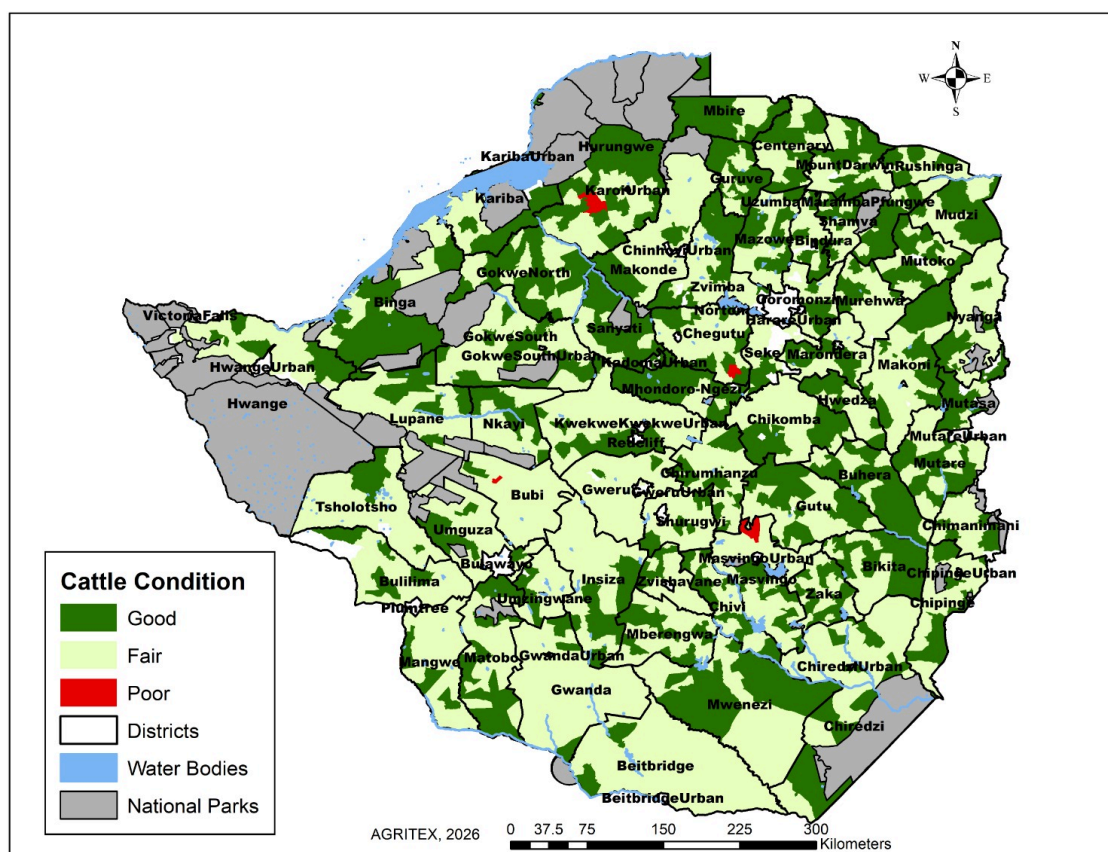


Figure 25: Cattle body condition

Description of Cattle condition

BCS (1-5)	Category	Description
1.0 - 1.5	Critical	Extremely thin, visible ribs and spine, no fat cover, weak and at risk of mortality.
2.0 - 2.5	Poor	Thin, ribs still visible, little muscle or fat, reduced fertility and productivity.
3.0 - 3.5	Fair	Moderate condition, ribs slightly visible, good muscle cover, suitable for reproduction.
4.0 - 5.0	Good	Well-fleshed, smooth body, no visible ribs, high fertility, and good productivity.

Beef Cattle Offtake

Overall, the national cattle off-take rate remained unchanged at **10.5%** in 2025, indicating stable levels of cattle sales and slaughter relative to the total herd (**Table 35**). Masvingo recorded the highest beef offtake at **14.1%**, while Mashonaland Central had the lowest at **8.9%**.

Table 35: Beef Cattle offtake by Province

Province	Offtake (%)
Manicaland	10.7
Mashonaland Central	8.9
Mashonaland East	10.3
Mashonaland West	9.1
Matabeleland North	9.8
Matabeleland South	10.8
Masvingo	14.1
Midlands	10.2
National	10.5

Commercial Beef Cattle Slaughters By Sex and Age

Table 36: Analysis of cattle slaughtered at registered abattoirs by sex and age

Age/Sex Group	2024	2025	% Change
Steers/Oxen			
< 18 months	17,917	19,509	9
2.5 years	23,468	24,747	5
3.5 years	28,255	33,092	17
4 years	33,497	37,162	11
4+ years	65,372	65,195	0
10+ years	81,572	80,004	-2
Subtotal	250,081	259,709	4
Heifers/Cows			
< 18 months	2,279	2,680	18
2.5 years	2,864	3,223	13
3.5 years	4,102	4,782	17
4 years	7,219	8,217	14
4+ years	24,009	25,005	4
10+ years	70,034	70,314	0
Subtotal	110,507	114,221	3
Uncastrated Males / Mature Bulls			
< 18 months	4,675	4,929	5
2.5 years	3,281	3,509	7
3.5 years	3,272	3,774	15
4 years	3,992	4,304	8
4+ years	6,773	7,332	8
10+ years	11,188	11,951	7
Subtotal	33,181	35,799	8
Grand total	393,769	409,729	4

There was a 4% increase in commercial beef cattle slaughters (Table 36). Most of the beef cattle slaughtered are older animals (39%) being over 10 years (Figure 26).

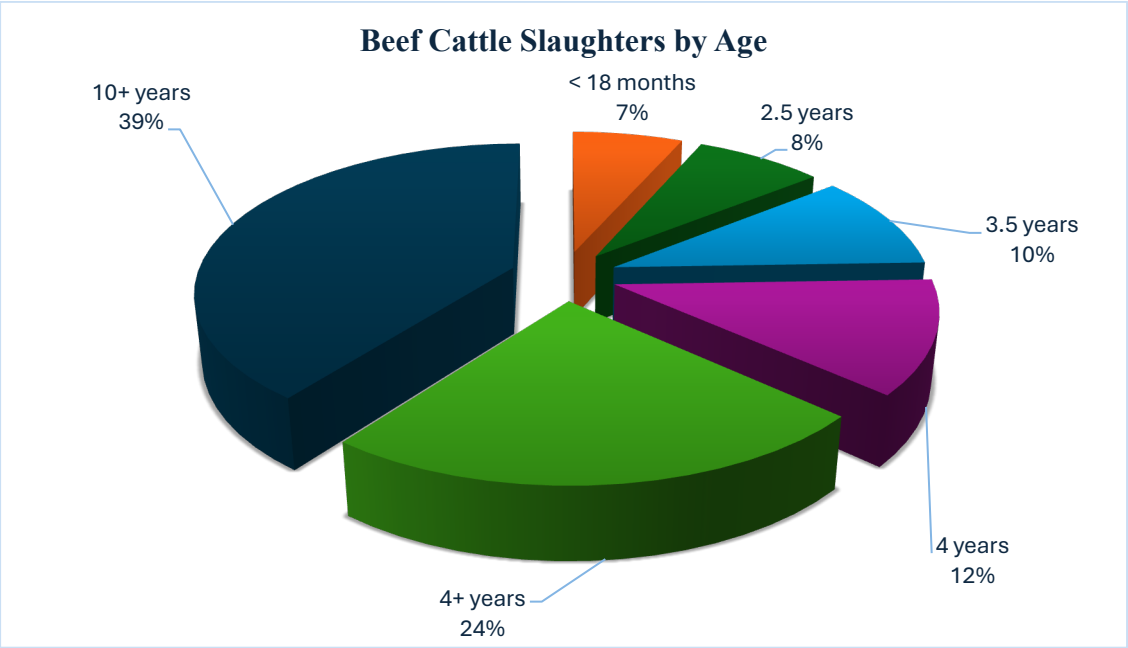


Figure 26: Beef cattle slaughter by age

A total of **409,729** cattle were slaughtered at registered commercial abattoirs, while an additional **166,940** were slaughtered through informal channels, bringing total slaughters to **576,669** in 2025 (Figure 27). This represents an 8.4% year-on-year increase from **531,588** herd in 2024 to **576,669** in 2025. The estimated total beef produced in 2025 was **102,988MT** compared to **94,623MT** in 2024. The estimated per capita beef consumption stands at **6.5kg**.

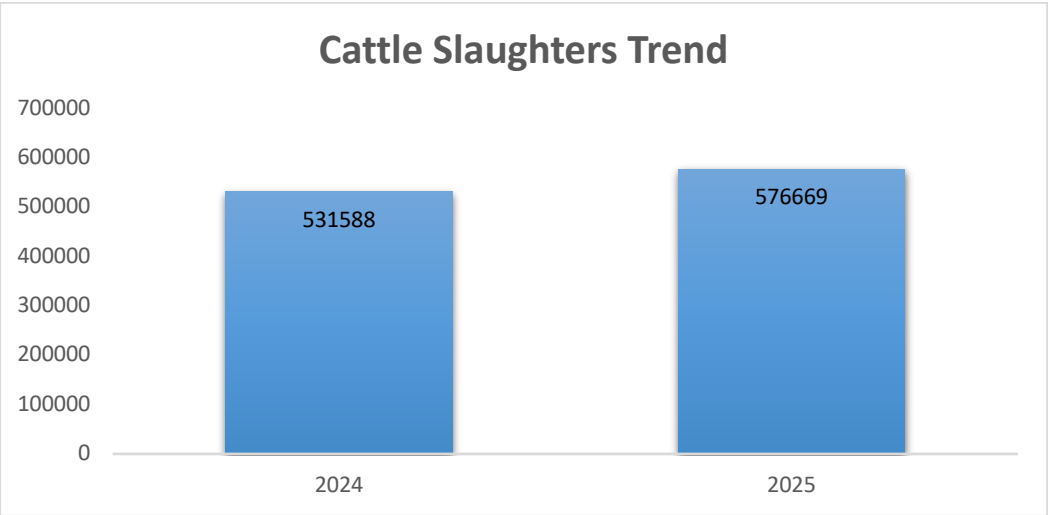


Figure 27: Cattle slaughter trends (2024-2025)

Commercial grade dominates beef cattle slaughter (41%), followed by economy grade at 34% (Figure 28).

Beef Cattle Slaughter by Grade

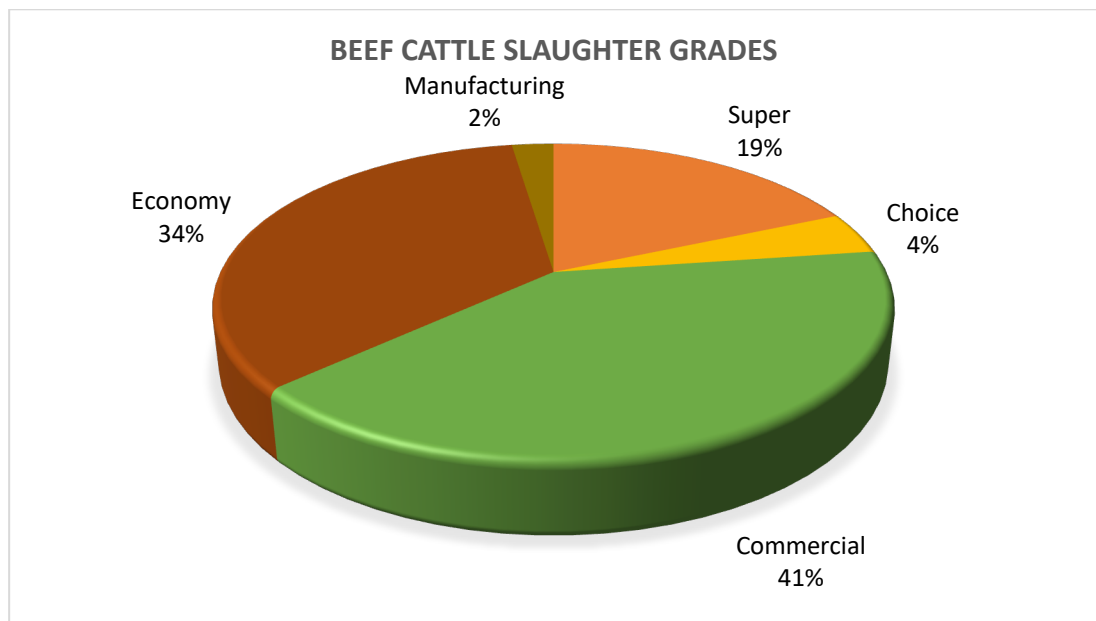


Figure 28: Beef cattle slaughter by grade

Commercial Dairy Production

Raw milk production by province 2025

The national milk production data shows that Mashonaland East (**43%**), Manicaland (**27%**), and Midlands (**20%**) are the top milk-producing provinces, contributing **90%** of total raw milk output of **121,846,916 litres** in 2024 (Table 37a)

Table 37a: Table raw milk production by province

Province	2024 (Litres)	2025 (Litres)	% Change	% Contribution to total milk production
Manicaland	30,739,450	32,331,913	5.18	27
Mashonaland Central	1,823,721	1,832,948	0.51	2
Mashonaland East	47,542,918	51,875,355	9.12	43
Mashonaland West	2,167,819	2,217,249	2.28	2
Masvingo	1,456,683	1,703,120	16.91	1
Matabeleland North	4,083,300	4,136,224	1.30	3
Matabeleland South	2,741,317	2,776,849	1.30	2
Midlands	24,144,232	24,973,258	3.43	20
TOTAL	114,699,440	121,846,916	6.23	100%

Milk from Beef cattle

An estimated total of 33,100,927 litres of milk was produced from beef cows milked across the eight provinces during an average short 30–50-day milking period. The figures reflect low but widespread milk offtake from beef cattle, consistent with short lactation milking primarily for household consumption and limited commercial sale. Cumulatively national milk production was 154,947,843 litres in 2025

Table 43b: Household milk production from beef cows

Province	Milk Produced
Manicaland	5,409,405
Mashonaland Central	3,303,641
Mashonaland East	3,692,947
Mashonaland West	3,154,625
Matabeleland North	2,528,797
Matabeleland South	2,898,504
Masvingo	5,389,853
Midlands	6,723,155
Total	33,100,927

POULTRY PRODUCTION

Indigenous Chicken

The total indigenous chicken population increased from **18,095,637** in 2024 to **23,417,516** in 2025, representing a **29% growth** in production (**Table 44**). Offtake levels also rose from 72.65% in 2024 to 83% in 2025, indicating improved market participation and household consumption (**Table 39**). The estimated volume of indigenous chickens consumed reached **17,230 MT**, with an approximate market value of USD 52,7 million, underscoring the sub-sector's significant contribution to rural livelihoods and food systems. However, mortality rates increased from 25% in 2024 to 32% in 2025, with disease identified as the leading cause of losses (**Table 38**).

Table 38: Indigenous chickens' production 2025

Province	Number of Chickens	Chickens Sold	Chickens Slaughtered
Manicaland	3,776,658	564,163	1,937,303
Mashonaland Central	1,720,368	277,364	802,259
Mashonaland East	4,548,533	1,130,396	1,759,557
Mashonaland West	2,492,296	417,619	1,208,412
Masvingo	3,818,863	648,390	1,864,816
Matabeleland North	1,739,981	334,970	670,230
Matabeleland South	1,368,015	181,765	462,238
Midlands	3,952,803	723,472	2,063,958
TOTAL	23,417,516	4,278,138	10,768,771

Table 39: Indigenous Chicken Offtake by Province 2025

Province	Offtake (%)
Manicaland	69
Mashonaland Central	70
Mashonaland East	114
Mashonaland West	80
Masvingo	91
Matabeleland North	80
Matabeleland South	51
Midlands	92
TOTAL	83

Table 40: Indigenous chicken mortality by province, 2025

	Mortality (%)
Province	
Manicaland	41
Mashonaland Central	31
Mashonaland East	33
Mashonaland West	31
Masvingo	35
Matabeleland North	23
Matabeleland South	20
Midlands	30
TOTAL	32

BROILER PRODUCTION

Day Old Chick Production

Broiler day old chicks production increased by 21.3% from **130.82 million** chicks in 2024 to **158.71 million** chicks in 2025 (**Figure 29**)

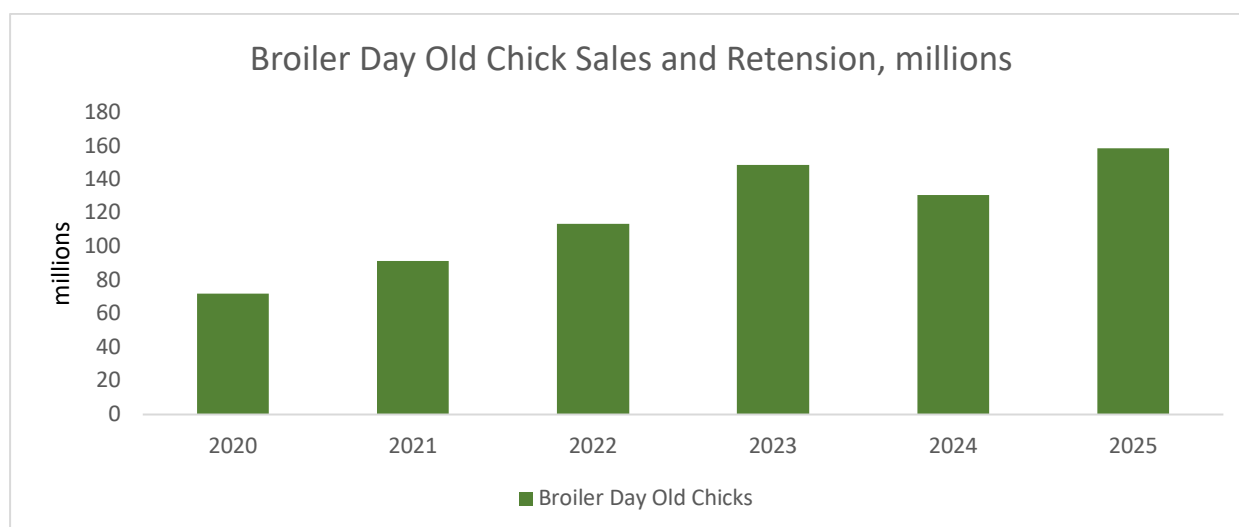


Figure 29: Annual broiler day-old chick production trend 2020-2025

Broiler Meat Production

Broiler meat production increased by approximately 18.2%, rising from **205,880 MT** in 2024 to **243,276 MT**. Large-scale producers contributed 19.9% of total production, while small-scale producers accounted for 80.1%, highlighting the sector's strong reliance on smallholder systems.

The per capita broiler meat consumption increased from **12.9 kg** in 2024 to **15.3 kg** in 2025 (**Figure 30**).

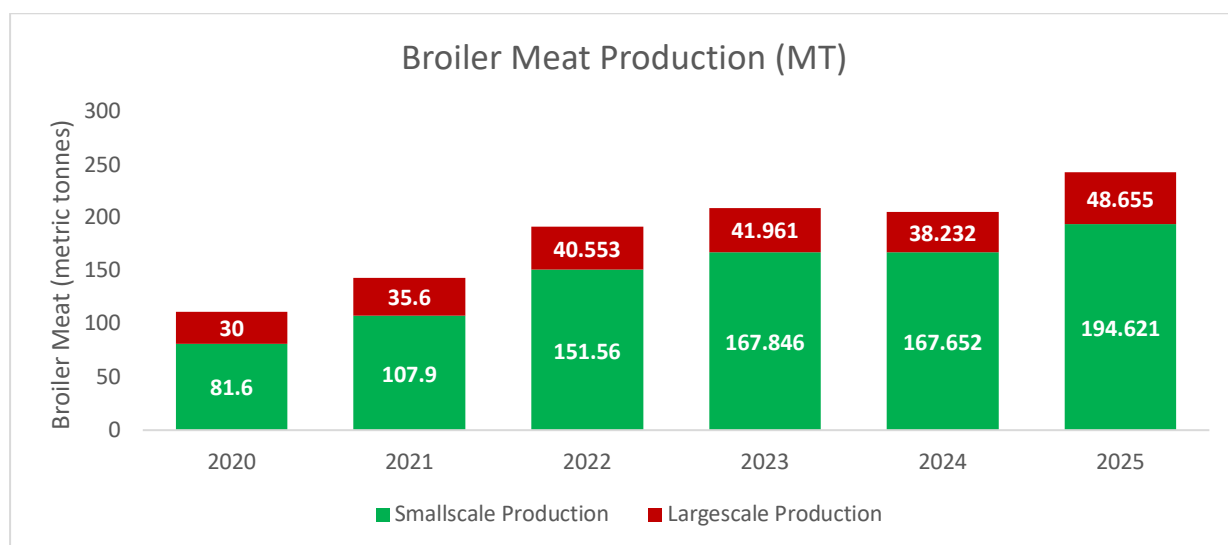


Figure 30: Annual broiler meat production trend

Commercial Table Egg Production

Total table egg production increased by 16.4% from **86.6** million dozen in 2024 to **100.8** million dozen in 2025. Table egg consumption per capita is approximately 76 eggs, excluding eggs from indigenous chickens (**Figure 31**).

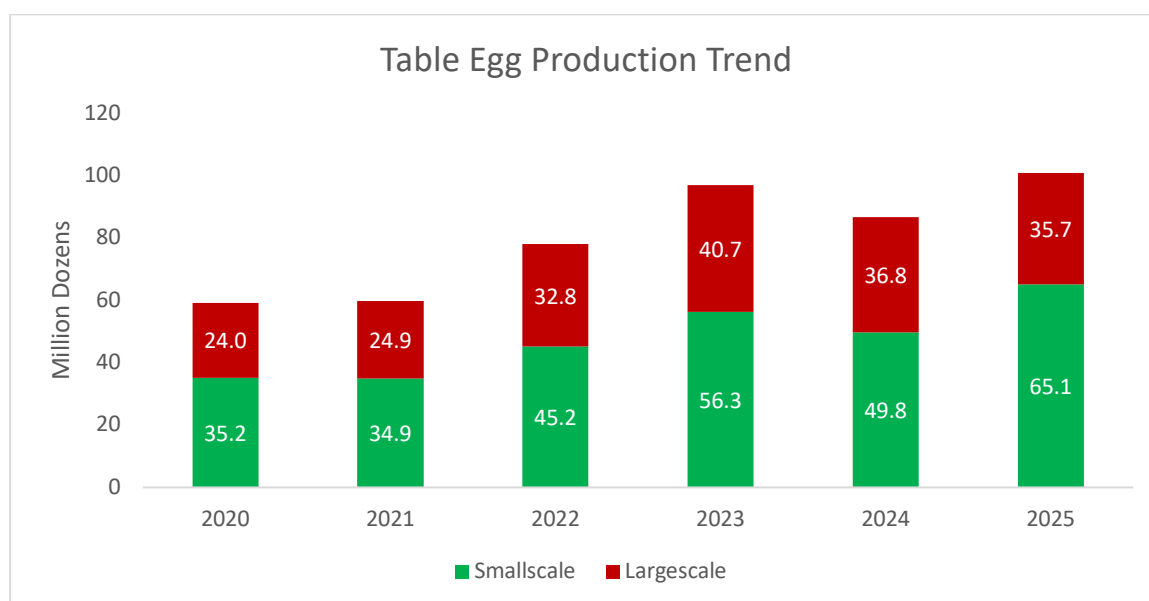


Figure 31: Table Egg Production trend 2020-2025

SMALL RUMINANTS

Goat production

The goat population increased from **4,883,669** in 2024 to **5,107,205** in 2025 (**Figure 32**), reflecting growth driven by a high kidding rate (**Table 41**) and improved rainfall conditions that enhanced feed availability and overall herd productivity.

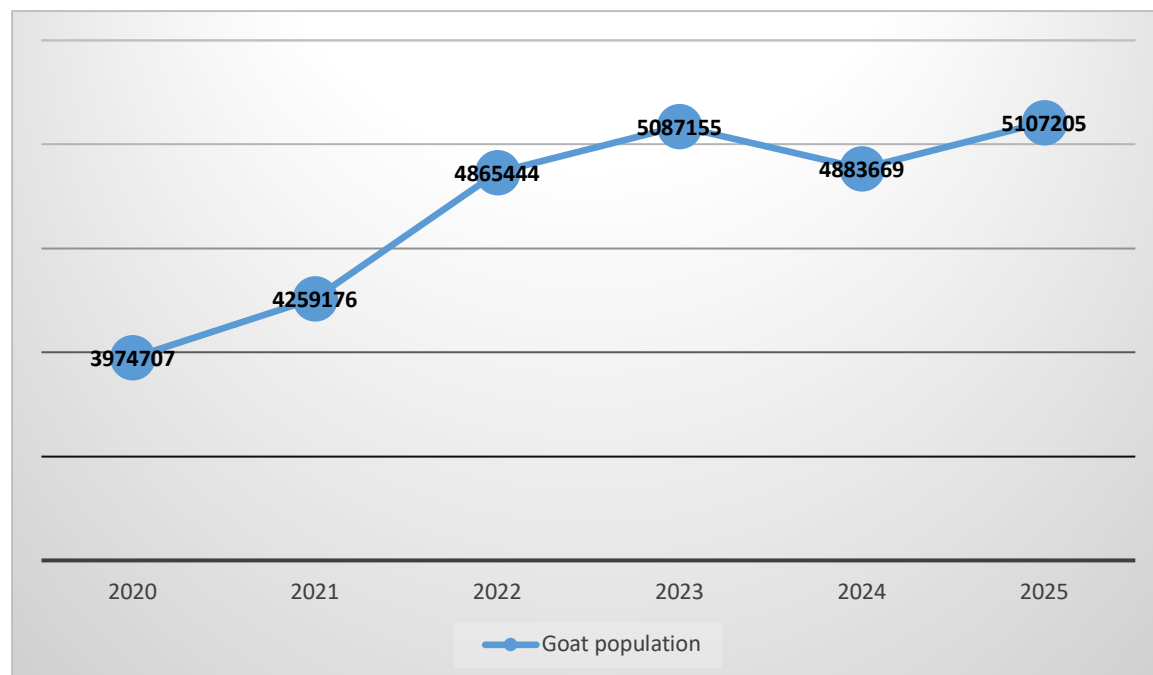


Figure 32: National goat production growth trend (2020-2025)

Table 41: Goat Kidding 2025

Province	Kidding (%)
Manicaland	95
Mashonaland Central	93
Mashonaland East	90
Mashonaland West	91
Matabeleland North	82
Matabeleland South	85
Masvingo	85
Midlands	87
Total	88

Goat Marketing

Goat offtake averages 23% nationally, with the highest levels in Mashonaland Central (28%) and Manicaland (27%), while Matabeleland South recorded the lowest at 15% (**Table 42**). Most goats were sold through the open market (74%), followed by middlemen (21%) and abattoirs (4%), with regulated channels playing a minimal role (1%) (**Figure 33**). This shows that informal markets dominate goat trade. The estimated meat produced from slaughtered goats was **11,981 MT** with an average carcass weight of **13.8Kg**

Table 42: Goat Offtake 2025

Province	Offtake (%)
Manicaland	27
Mashonaland Central	28
Mashonaland East	23
Mashonaland West	25
Matabeleland North	19
Matabeleland South	15
Masvingo	25
Midlands	25
Total	23

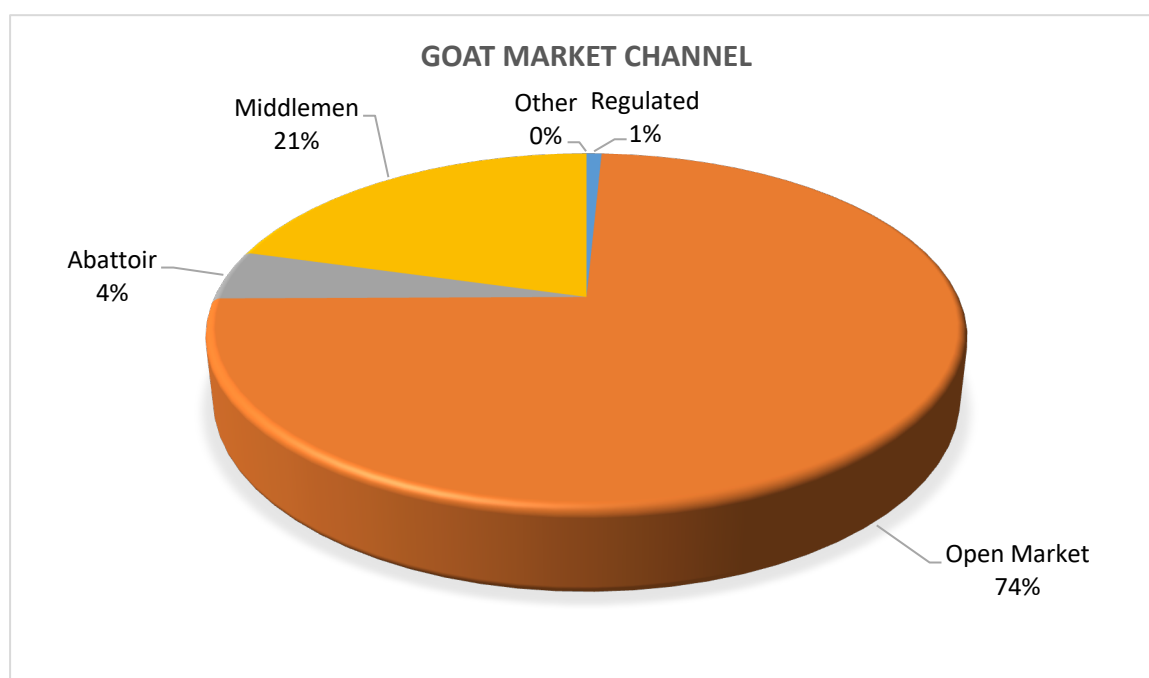


Figure 33: Goat market channels

Sheep Production

The total sheep population increased slightly from **746,277** in 2024 to **767,263** in 2025, reflecting a 2.8% rise, **(Figure 34)**. This can be attributed to good lambing rates **(Table 43)**.

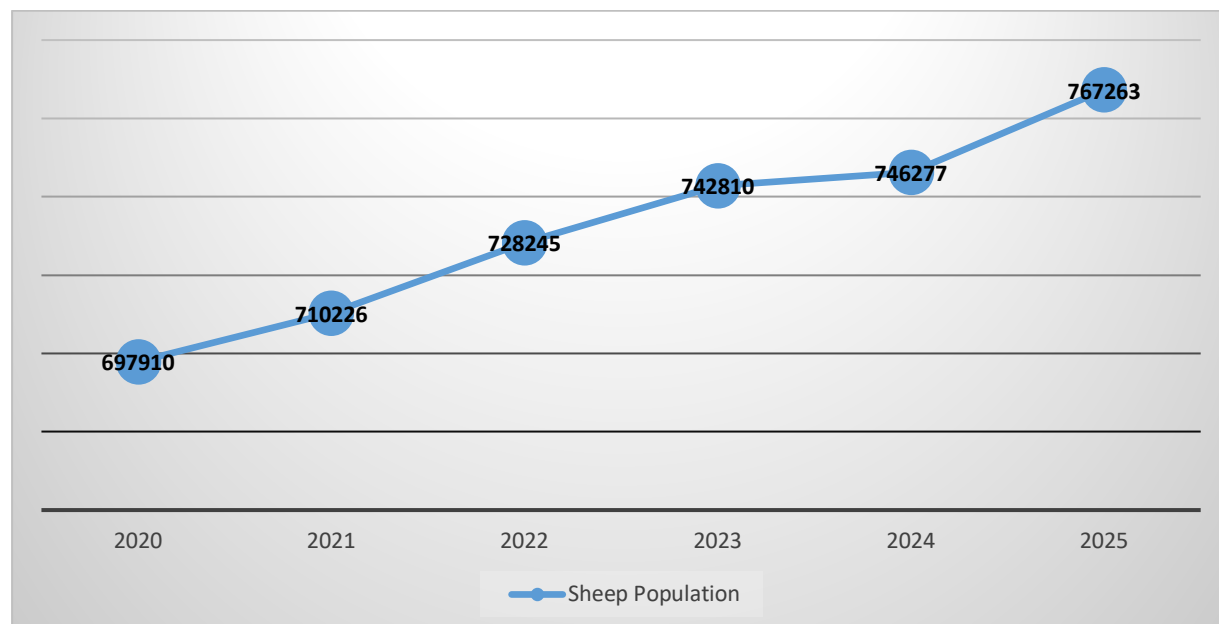


Figure 34: National sheep population growth trend

Table 43: Sheep lambing rate

Province	Lambing (%)
Manicaland	78
Mashonaland Central	93
Mashonaland East	76
Mashonaland West	65
Matabeleland North	71
Matabeleland South	62
Masvingo	59
Midlands	86
Total	73

Sheep Offtake 2025

Overall, the national average stood at 16%, (**Table 44**). Sheep offtake rates in 2025 varied across provinces, with Mashonaland Central recording the highest at 24% and Matabeleland North and South the lowest at 10% each.

Table 44: Sheep offtake

Province	Offtake (%)
Manicaland	16
Mashonaland Central	24
Mashonaland East	17
Mashonaland West	16
Matabeleland North	10
Matabeleland South	10
Masvingo	19
Midlands	14
Total	16

Open markets dominated sheep sales, accounting for 67% of the total, followed by abattoirs (20%), middlemen (12%), and regulated channels (1%), (**Figure 35**).

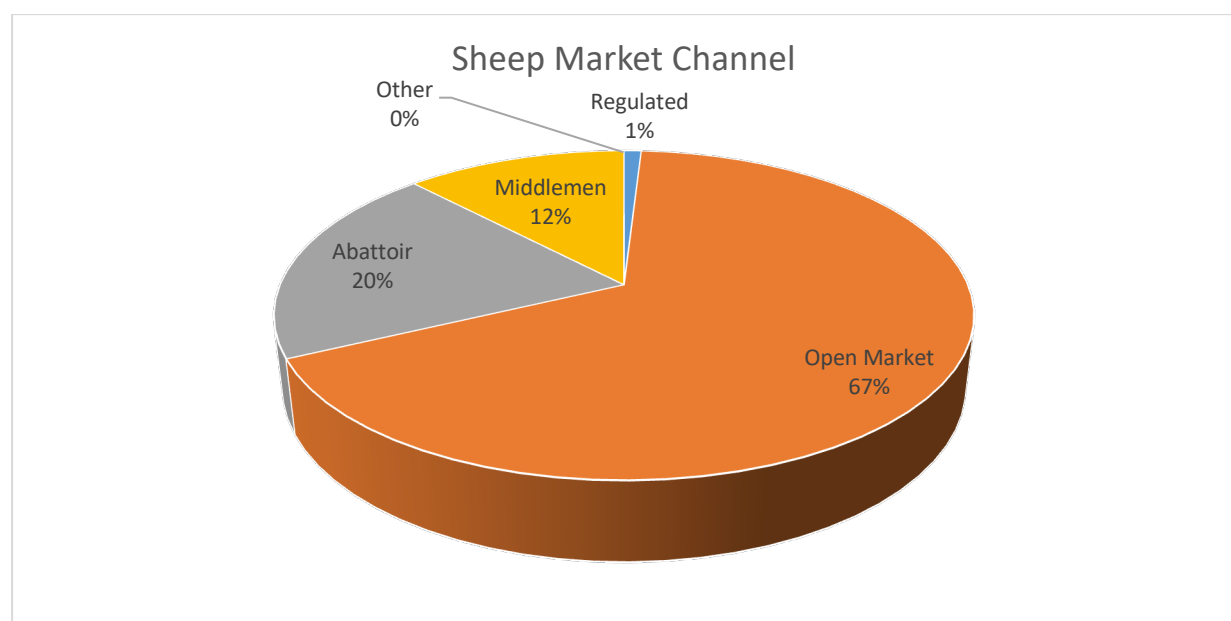


Figure 35: Sheep market channel

PIG PRODUCTION

Commercial pig slaughter at registered abattoirs has shown a steady upward trend from 2020 to 2025, rising by **9.6%** from **178,668** to **264,952**. After a slight dip in 2023, numbers rebounded strongly in 2024 and 2025, marking consecutive growth years, **(Figure 36)**.



Figure 36: Commercial pig slaughter trends 2020-2025

Porkers (32%) and baconers (31%) made up the largest share of pig slaughter, followed by general purpose pigs at 27%. Manufacturing (7%) and under-mass pigs (3%) contribute relatively small proportions to the total, **(Figure 37)**.

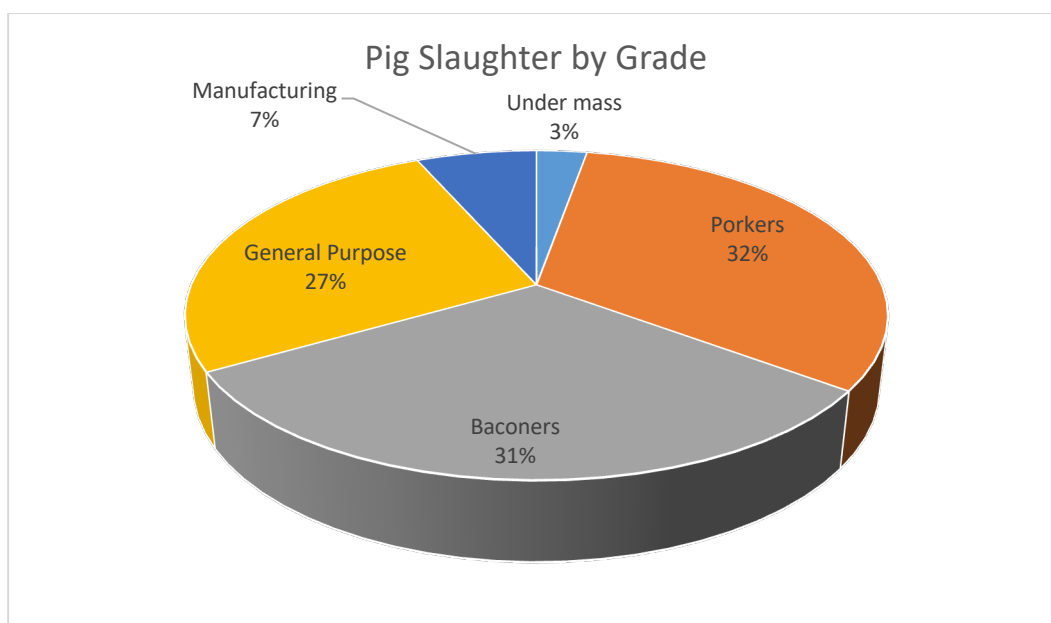


Figure 37: Comparison of commercial pig slaughters at registered abattoirs 2025.

Commercial Feeds

Total commercial stock feed production was **1,004,806 MT** in 2025 compared to **1,020,776MT** in 2024 (**Figure 38**). There was a decrease in ruminant stock feed production due to better grazing condition and adequacy which reduced the need for supplementary feeds. Commercial poultry feeds accounted for 78% of industry output followed by pig feeds (9%), ruminant feeds (8%), indigenous chicken (2%) and other feeds (pet, rabbit, horse) (2%).

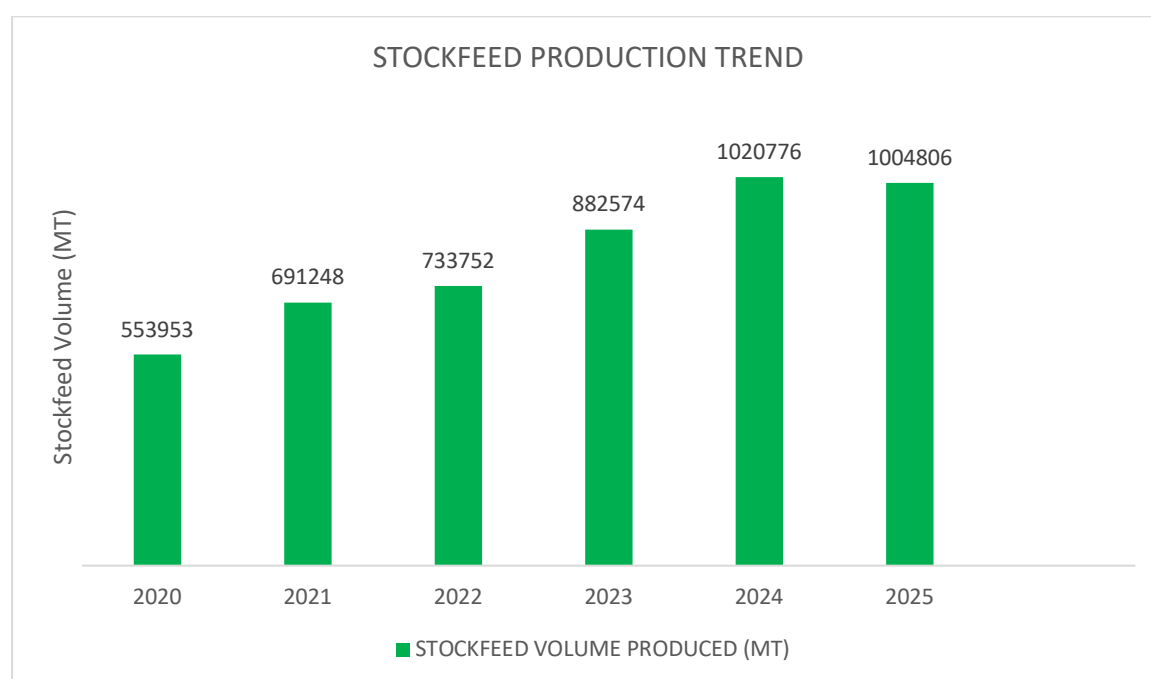


Figure 38: Stockfeed production trend 2020-2025

The demand for grains and soyabean by-products increased by 23% each, while brans increased by 16%, (**Table 45**). The overall raw materials requirements grew by 6%.

Table 45: Key raw materials procurement in 2025 relative to 2024

	2024 MT	2025 (MT)	Percentage Change
Grains (Maize and Sorghum)	437,177	538,337	23%
Brans	146,097	169,959	16%
Soyabean By-Products (bean equivalent)	245,299	300,651	23%

FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION



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Fisheries and Aquaculture Production

Fisheries and aquaculture

National fish production in the 2025/26 season recorded **35,151 MT**, comprising **26,940 MT** from capture fisheries and **8,211 MT** from aquaculture. Total fish volumes increased by 2.39% from 2024 to 2025. Tilapia species has experienced a notable increase of **46%** whilst Kapenta and Catfish remained constant, (**Table 46**).

Table 46: Wild Capture Fisheries

Fish Yield (MT)	2022	2023	2024	2025	□ Change From 2024
Nile Tilapia	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,900	11.76
Other Tilapia	510	550	370	500	35.14
Kapenta	5,950	6,200	5,200	5,200	0.00
Tigerfish	140	150	140	140	0.00
African Catfish	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,300	8.33
Other Freshwater Fishes	13,600	17,400	17,700	17,900	1.13
TOTAL	22,700	27,100	26,310	26,940	2.39

Table 47 shows significant growth in aquaculture production from 2023/24 to 2024/25, driven by Nile tilapia (62.8%) and African catfish (139.6%). Rainbow trout production increased by 50%.

Table 47: Aquaculture Production

Fish Species	2022/23 (MT)	2023/24 (MT)	2024/2025(MT)	% Change
Nile tilapia	6,704	4,800	7815	62.81
Red-breasted bream	12	10	10	0.00
Mozambique bream	6	7	8	14.29
African catfish	48	139	333	139.57
Rainbow trout	36	30	45	50.00
Total	6,806	4,986	8,211	64.68

Overall fisheries production is showing an upward growth trend in both capture fisheries and aquaculture (**Figure 39**).

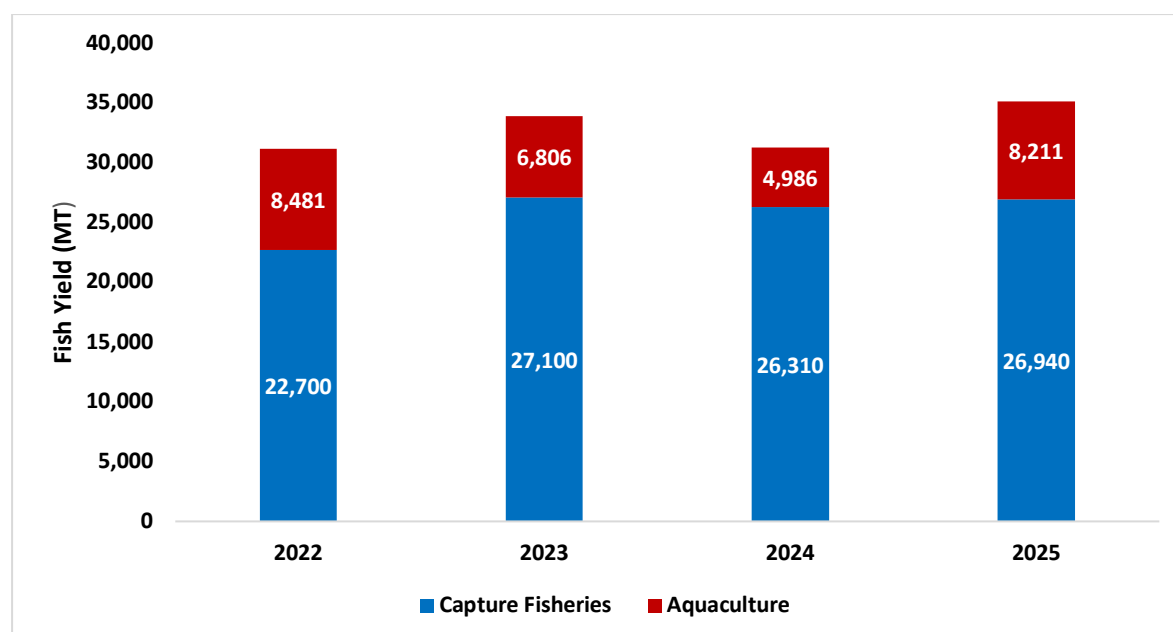


Figure 39: Wild Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Trend

There was an increase in total numbers of fish farmers and fish ponds across all provinces mainly attributed to government support of the sector through the Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme.

Aquaculture farmers increased from **7,445** in 2023/24 season to **8,106** in the 2024/25 season.

Table 48: Aquaculture farmers and Production Units

Province	Total Number of Farmers		Total Ponds	
	2023/2024	2024/2025	2023/2024	2024/2025
Manicaland	2,595	2,717	3,256	4,520
Mashonaland Central	95	275	274	670
Mashonaland East	285	524	425	667
Masvingo	3,283	2,827	4,647	5,075
Matabeleland South	315	438	330	515
Matabeleland North	77	236	115	314
Mashonaland West	363	554	381	2,255
Midlands	432	535	546	571
Total	7,445	8,106	9,974	14,587

Table 49: Pond surface area and cage/tank volume

Provinces	Ponds Water Surface Area(M2)	Tanks Volume (M3)	Cages Water Volumes (M3)
Manicaland	101,232,684	-	-
Mashonaland Central	166,666	311	3
Mashonaland East	146,713	1,051	-
Masvingo	631,452	238	129,050
Matabeleland South	66,481	145,110	5,657
Matabeleland North	79,293	415,300	50
Mashonaland West	22,583	23,304	247,343
Midlands	68,836	30,095	-
Total	102,414,708	615,409	382,103

Fingerling Production

Total fingerling production was 33,696,900 with Nile tilapia contributing 98% while 96.4% of all fingerlings produced were channelled to controlled aquaculture systems whilst 3.6% was released into the wild. This focused supply chain is directly fuelling sector growth, led by Nile tilapia, which recorded over 31.6 million fingerlings. (Table 50)

Table 50: Fingerling Production in the 2024/25 season

Local Name	Total	Destined for aquaculture	Released to the wild
Nile Tilapia	32,873,900	31,669,900	1,204,000
Catfish	555,000	555,000	0
Red-breasted bream	15,000	5,000	10,000
Mozambique Tilapia	19,000	9,000	10,000
Green Headed Bream	9,000	9,000	0
Rainbow Trout	225,000	225,000	0
Total	33,696,900	32,472,900	1,224,000

Crocodile production

Crocodile breeder stock was 9,231 with 8,163 breeders and 1,068 growers (Table 51). Some 14 crocodile farms are distributed across the four provinces with Mashonaland West having the highest number of crocodile farms.

Table 51: Crocodile breeder stock

Province	2023/24		2024/25	
	Juvenile	Breeders (mature)	Juvenile	Breeders (mature)
Mashonaland East	0	56	0	56
Mashonaland West	1,025	5,899	1,017	5,819
Matabeleland North	315	704	51	846
Masvingo	0	1,444	0	1,442
Total	1,340	8,103	1,068	8,163

There was a 5.8% increase for crocodile hatchlings in the 2024/25 season whilst the incubated eggs decreased by 6.9% from 117,885 in the 2023/24 season to 109,760 in the 2024/25 season (**Table 52**). Overall, the egg hatching percentage for crocodile eggs increased to 72% but is still below the target of 80%.

Table 52: Farmed crocodile egg incubation

Class	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change
Eggs (incubated)	163,091	117,885	109,760	-6.9

Crocodile Harvests and Skin Exports

There was a 4% decrease in harvested crocodiles from 80,059 in the 2023/24 season to 76,607 in the 2024/25 season. Crocodiles skin exports in the 2024/25 season decreased by 14.3% from 83,454 in the 2023/24 season to 73,976, (**Table 53**).

Table 53: Crocodile harvests and Crocodile Skin Exports

Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change
Crocs Harvested	95,721	96,194	59,447	80,059	76,607	-4
Skins Exported (wet salted)	74,160	73,409	80,152	86,454	73,976	-14.3

Crocodile meat

There were no crocodile meat exports in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 seasons. The four main producers sold a total of **81,121 kg** of crocodile meat locally.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0



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RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0.

Impact of rural development 8.0 programmes

“Rural Development 8.0” comprises a series of outcome-based and impact-oriented Presidential interventions designed to leave no one and no place behind, and to positively impact the attainment of Vision 2030. (Figure 40)

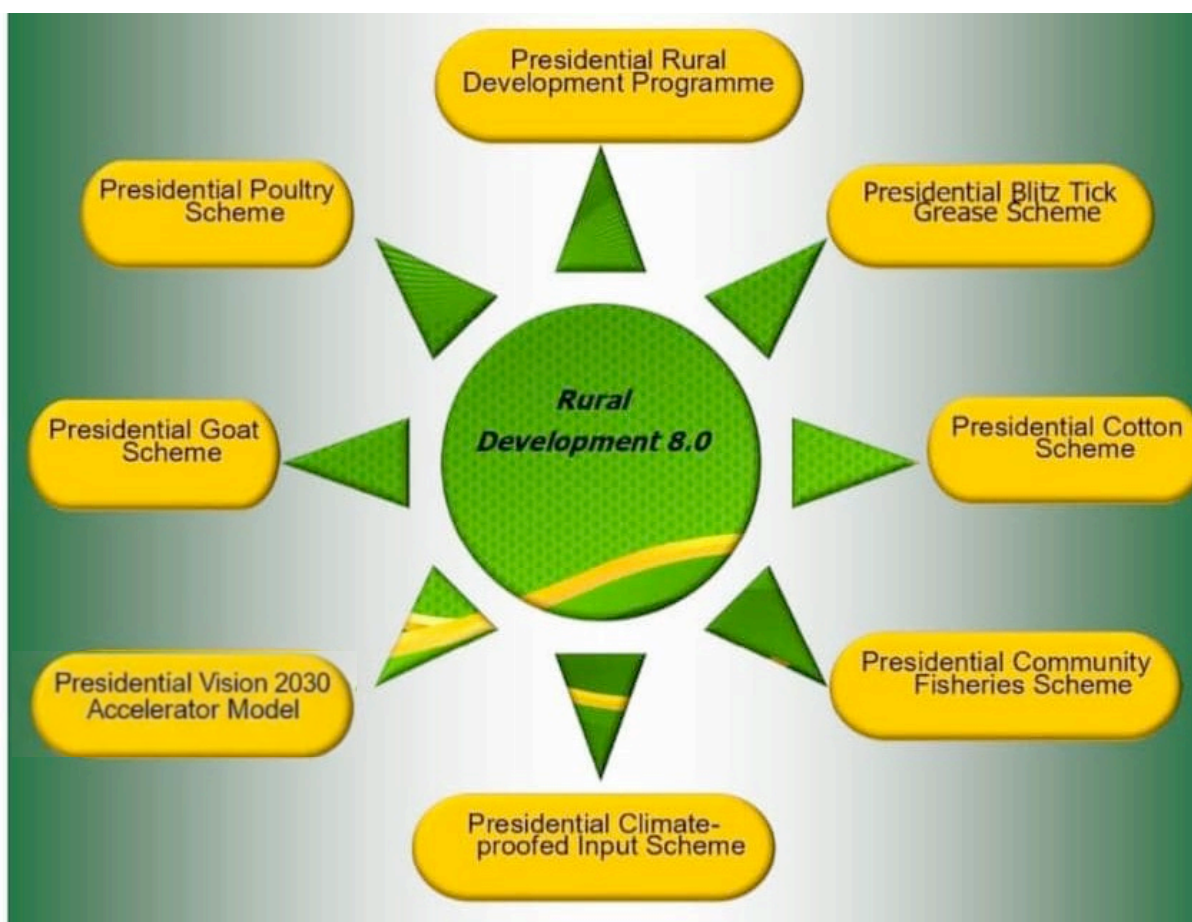


Figure 40: Rural Development 8.0 Interventions

Presidential climate-proofed input scheme

The Presidential Inputs Support Scheme supported **3.5 million** smallholder farmers in communal, A1, small-scale commercial farming (SSCF), old resettlement (OR), and peri-rural sub-sectors. (Table 54)

Table 54: Pfumvudza/ Intwasa -Presidential Inputs Seed and Fertilizer Distribution as at 11 February 2026.

Product	Distributed 2024/25	Distributed 2025/26	% Change	Beneficiaries 2024/25	Beneficiaries 2025/26	% Change
Compound D (MT)	65,192.68	35,805	-45	2,615,600	2,388,200	-9
Topdressing (MT)	46,359	28,100	-39	1,826,680	2,212,533	21
Agricultural Lime (MT)	1,092.60	767.64	-30	21852	15352.8	-30
Maize Seed (MT)	14,264.58	9550	-33	2,854,800	1,910,000	-33
Soyabean Seed (MT)	429.038	201.94	-53	214519	100970	-53
Sugarbean Seed (MT)	632.812	658.365	4	126563	131673	4
Sorghum Seed (MT)	2,739.04	4,140	51	1,449,000	2,107,500	45
Pearl Millet Seed (MT)	97.006	466	380	97,318	240,500	147
Groundnuts Seed (MT)	651.436	757.132	16	12527.61538	14560.231	16
Sunflower Seed (MT)	1,553.00	1,478.12	-5	776499	739059.5	-5
Vegetable Seeds (Numbers)	1,109,004.00	1,332,003	20	1,109,004.00	1,332,003	20
Demise (Fall armyworm chemical)(Litres)	225,543.75	20,918.70	-91	751813	69729	-91
Knapsack Sprayers (Numbers)	24,791.00	4,215	-83	24,791.00	4,215	-83

Presidential cotton scheme

The programme also targeted **520 000** households for cotton. (Table 55)

Table 55: 2025/2026 Cotton Inputs Summary by Province

PROVINCE	Comp L(MT)		Lime (MT)		Topdressing (MT)		Seed (MT)	
	Recei ved	Distrib uted	Recei ved	Distrib uted	Recei ved	Distrib uted	Recei ved	Distrib uted
Mash Central	2160	2160	1980	309	1702	256	900	481
Mash West	2933	2902	2149	1508	2108	546	1093	652
Mash East	342	342	0	0	116	51	182	44
Masvingo	2336	2314	1562	1025	1727	356	1344	682
Manicaland	638	610	765	615	713	142	517	234
Midlands	4208	4147	4253	2705	2357	844	1268	949
Mat North	485	436	1899	142	946	1	163	100
Mat South	0	0	330	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13102	12911	12938	6304	9669	2196	5467	3142
Percentage distributed	99		49		23		57	

A tracker for farmer utilisation of inputs will ensure the gradual conversion of the Presidential Cotton Scheme to a fully recoverable scheme by 2027.

Presidential Household Tick Grease Programme

There was no distribution of tick grease in 2025

Table 56: Presidential Tick Grease Distribution in 2024

Province	Target	Distributed
Manicaland	124,270	35,500
Mashonaland Central	69,828	13,400
Mashonaland East	76,339	41,000
Mashonaland West	82,333	20,994
Masvingo	130,382	-
Matabeleland North	83,878	7,123
Matabeleland South	73,016	-
Midlands	127,549	30,877
Total	767,595	148,894

The Presidential Rural Development Programme's objective is to construct a borehole in every one of the 35,000 rural villages in the country, powered by solar, supporting a one-hectare drip irrigated plot. A company is then formed to run the Village Business Unit as a viable, profitable and sustainable business under the Companies and Other Entities Act. Additionally, the plan involves distributing 10 fruit trees to each of the 1,800,000 households and providing 50 sweet potato vines to each of the 1.8 million households.

To date, **1 267 468** vegetable combos have been distributed across the country out of the **3 000 000 HH** earmarked for distribution this year. The vegetable combo for each beneficiary comprises of a 5g pack of Tomato, Onion, Carrot, Rape and Mustard Tsunga. Cumulatively, a total of **4 401 283** elite virus-free sweet potato vines have been distributed since 2022.

A total of **5102** boreholes have been drilled across all provinces as of 31 December 2025. Each province has received at least three rigs each to expedite borehole drilling.

Table 57: Number of Boreholes Drilled by Province as of 31 December 2025

Province	Boreholes drilled	Bush pump equipped	Boreholes solarised (WR)	BUs in progress	VBU	SBU	YBU	CBU	VTC
Midlands	527	109	43	61	182	26	0	4	1
Harare	368	75	80	14	0	6	0	0	0
Mash Central	608	67	18	8	267	37	1	3	1
Mash West	445	35	13	53	119	15	0	0	0
Mash East	649	109	51	21	165	47	9	2	2
Mat South	562	56	16	43	107	20	0	0	0
Mat North	291	62	5	36	44	1	0	17	0
Bulawayo	118	48	12	7	0	14	0	0	0
Masvingo	912	140	26	16	217	28	1	20	1
Manicaland	622	78	42	31	126	23	2	4	1
Total	5102	774	306	294	1,224	216	13	50	6

Number of business units established by province

Table 58: Number of Business Units Established by Province

Province	VBU	SBU	YBU	CBU	VTC	Total BU
Midlands	153	21	0	2	1	177
Harare	0	6	0	0	0	6
Mash Central	255	34	2	1	1	293
Mash West	66	6	0	0	0	72
Mash East	95	29	9	1	2	136
Mat South	63	10	1	0	0	73
Mat North	42	1	0	17	0	60
Bulawayo	0	13	0	0	1	14
Masvingo	181	23	1	19	1	225
Manicaland	34	12	1	2	1	50
Total	889	155	6	42	7	1106

VBU = Village Business Unit, **CBU** = Chief Business Unit, **SBU** = School Business Unit, **YBU** = Youth Business Unit, **VTC** = Vocational Training Centre

Sweet Potato Vines Distributed by Province

Table 59: Sweet Potato Vines Distributed by Province

Province	Sweet Potato Vines Distributed 2024	Sweet Potato Vines Distributed 2025	% Change
Mashonaland West	18,314	6,540	-64
Mashonaland East	11,469	0	-100
Mashonaland Central	20,235	2,000	-90
Matabeleland South	5,260	1840	-65
Matabeleland North	4,268	0	-100
Manicaland	9,088	3860	-58
Midlands	11,474	4,560	-60
Masvingo	7,880	0	-100
Totals	87,988	18,800	-79

Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme

The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme seeks to establish two fishponds in each village at Village Business Units, each with 2000 Tilapia fingerlings. Additionally, some 1,200 dams will also be stocked. Some 40 dams across six provinces were stocked with 325 000 fingerlings in 2025, (Table 60 and Table 61).

Table 60: Number of Fishponds Stocked by Province

Province	Number of ponds	Number of fingerlings
Manicaland	244	924,000
Mashonaland East	372	1,381,500
Mashonaland Central	107	328,000
Mashonaland West	175	1,034,000
Masvingo	141	7,007,000
Midlands	80	343,000
Matabeleland North	109	408,000
Matabeleland South	115	351,000
Total	1,342	11,797,500

Table 61: Dams Stocked in 2025 by Province

	Dams stocked	Fingerlings Stocked	Dams Stocked	Fingerlings Stocked
Province	2024/25		2025/26	
Mashonaland Central	7	40 000	11	100 000
Mashonaland East	3	30 000	5	38 000
Mashonaland West	3	40 000	6	60 000
Matabeleland North	6	32 000	-	-
Matabeleland South	4	30 000	5	14 000
Midlands	1	10 000	5	50 000
Masvingo	9	120 500	8	63 000
Total	33	312 500	40	325 000

PRESIDENTIAL POULTRY SCHEME

The **Presidential Rural Poultry Scheme** targets **1800,000 households** with a package of **ten 4-week-old chicks** each and a **vitamin stress mix sachet**. Since its inception **2,112,459 chicks** have been distributed under this initiative with **211,246 households** benefiting, (**Table 62**)

Table 62: Distribution trends for Presidential Poultry Scheme

Province	2023	2024	2025	Total
Bulawayo	34,211	6,040	15,020	55,271
Harare	49,260	161,995	25,080	236,335
Manicaland	75,458	138,612	79,265	293,335
Mashonaland Central	71,325	58,404	65,350	195,079
Mashonaland East	249,958	71,991	66,043	387,992
Mashonaland West	57,316	71,999	122,881	252,196
Masvingo	58,607	146,911	116,508	322,026
Matabeleland North	62,836	43,025	11,700	117,561
Matabeleland South	57,628	23,900	8,000	89,528
Midlands	72,523	28,531	62,082	163,136
Annual Total	789,122	751,408	571,929	2,112,459

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, covering an area of 26,000 ha and benefiting over one million people. So far, 324 irrigation schemes have been transformed to the Vision 2030 accelerator model, overseen by ARDA, with substantial improvements in viability, profitability and sustainability.

KEY ENABLERS FOR THE SUMMER PROGRAMME

There are 22 enablers for the summer season. As of 6 February 2026, the status of the enablers was as shown in **Table 63**.

Table 63: Enablers Implementation Tracker

Enabler	Remarks
Financing	Funding set aside for the summer cropping season currently stands at ZWG 73 million and USD 313.933 million as of 04 February 2026 .
Irrigation	There are currently 256,000ha of irrigated national area available for cropping, with an estimated 80,000 hectares of maize, 20,000 hectares of tobacco, 10,000 hectares of soybeans, and 1,000 hectares of potatoes. The total area of tobacco cultivated under irrigation to date is 26, 415 hectares. Sugarcane (73, 868 ha), coffee (715 ha), oranges (4,724 ha), lemons (1,772 ha), bananas, apples (233 ha), peaches (360 ha), avocados (2,745 ha), blueberries (660 ha), and pecan nuts (923 ha) are among the 86, 000 hectares of perennial horticulture crops. In addition, 23,000 hectares are used for irrigation-supported annual crops
Water	Zimbabwe's national dam levels have increased to 90.3%, up from 90.0%, reflecting a slight rise of 0.3% due to the ongoing inflows from the rainy season. With several key dams spilling, the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) is vigilant in continuously monitoring water levels as the wet season continues.
Mechanization	For the 2025/26 summer season, 16,425 functional tractors have been deployed. The mechanization strategies focus on expanding suitable technologies, improving service delivery, and enhancing asset reliability, maintenance, and repair to boost overall agricultural equipment efficiency. Additionally, service charges have been reduced by 6%.
Fertilizer	The seasonal fertilizer requirement is 780,000 MT for both basal and top-dressing fertilizers. While basal fertilizers are widely available, top-dressing fertilizers are in short supply but being distributed following SI 214 of 2025 on duty-free importation. Foliar fertilizers are also available for farmers. Suppliers from previous government programs are awaiting payment, and planning for winter fertilizer needs has begun.
Chemicals	All major herbicides and pesticides must be available

Power	Banks now consider electricity as an input. ARDAS and ZETDC are updating farmers' databases for the 2025/26 summer season, while ZESA is developing utility-driven net metering for agriculture.
Fuel	Farmers can access DFI fuel from Petrotrade. To be accessed through private sector in USD. No ZWG fuel available through Petrotrade and AMA.
Markets MLAFWRD	Pre-planting prices for summer crops are: maize \$380, Traditional grains \$380, Soyabean \$580, Sunflower \$668. Marketing prizes for wheat-Premium grade is \$461.35; Wheat utility and Standard is \$451.35.
Farmer payments	Timeous payments to incentivise production and motivate delivery to GMB for SGR are required. Outstanding farmer payment balance is ZIG175.04 million and USD14, 97 million. Crop Purchase Buffer Fund was launched on 29 November 2024 and currently ZWL11 256 626.66 and USD 138 263.08 is in the account.
Capacity building	Adequate fuel, tablets, and data have been supplied to Agriculture Business Advisory Officers in full. Despite establishing 35,000 Farmer Field Schools by 2023, many are non-functional, especially in Matabeleland South, due to low awareness, competition, relocation, and perceptions of imposition. Proposed solutions include engaging local authorities, aligning non-state actors, and adopting a voluntary model to reduce extension conflicts. A total of 29,272 Master Farmer trainees has been registered.
Insurance ICZ	Maize insurance coverage expanded to 84,986 hectares, mainly through contractor-backed schemes. Losses of 820 hectares of tobacco and 741 hectares of maize. Enrolment in Farmers Basket Smallholder Insurance increased but remains constrained by affordability.
Policy and regulations	Policy predictability and policy consistency; adherence to the Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2: 2026-2030.
Coordination	A “whole of government” and “whole of sector” approaches required for smooth implementation of the Summer Plan. Weekly crops working group meetings held.
Monitoring and evaluation	A Production Estimates committee chaired by ZIMSTATS, along with GPS positioning and e-contracts for inputs activated.
Land	Processing of the secure bankable, transferable title deeds is going.
Soil management	Improved soil nutrient and pH management. Increased use of organic matter and Rhizobia bio fertilizers. Soil pH database and maps are available.
Migratory pests' control	Early warning systems for the 2025/26 summer season have been set up. No African armyworm reports have been received.
Contracting farmers	For maize, sorghum and sunflower private sector contracted area is 157 941ha in the 2024/25 season compared to 198 118ha in the 2023/24 season, a decrease of 20%.
Security	Farmers form local security clusters to deter thefts and vandalism on farms.
Cloud Seeding	Cloud seeding in the ministerial committee activated by Cabinet;

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Statutory instrument 87 of 2025 should be fully enforced to encourage local purchase of grain.
2. Climate-proofing agriculture should be accelerated at household and national levels – through Pfumvudza/Intwasa and accelerated irrigation development.
3. Emphasis on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and soil health and fertility management must continue through enhancing agricultural information management systems.
4. Irrigation development at 256, 598 ha has an increase of 85 000 ha since 2019 representing a 32 fold increase in development pace compared to the period 1980-2019 but still lags behind the pace required to achieve 496,000 ha by 2030 necessitating further incentives for private sector participation as 82% of the area developed since 2020 was by the private sector.
5. There has been a progressive increase in yields under Pfumvudza/Intwasa. Emphasis should, however, be made on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and soil health and fertility management – two critical components of the sustainable intensive conservation farming practice, Pfumvudza/ Intwasa. Additionally, Pfumvudza/Intwasa must be a universal practice and should not only be undertaken to receive Presidential inputs or social welfare support.
6. To show gratitude for the support for social welfare, and to celebrate a good season, communities are mobilised so that each beneficiary household of the Presidential Input Scheme delivers 10 kg grain to the Strategic Grain Reserve, with Village Heads delivering 15 kg and Chiefs 20 kg each. This amount considers the need for households to replenish their household strategic stocks.
7. All the Rural Development 8.0 schemes are vitally important for the attainment of Vision 2030 and should be adequately resourced. The private sector should be further mobilised and incentivised to invest in Village Business Units, to provide value chain financing, to provide offtake markets, and to provide aggregation, value addition and beneficiation services.
8. The establishment of Ward Drought Mitigation Centres (WDMC) should continue in order to build resilience of communities against future shocks. The target is 1620 WDMCs.
9. The development and deployment of digital services to enhance value chain efficiencies – from ideation to production to marketing-, to lower the cost of production and improve viability, profitability and sustainability, and to provide timely up to date policy and management information, should be accelerated.