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

CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

CLAFA-2

2024/25 Summer Season

ZIMBABWE

SECOND ROUND OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT (CLAFA-2)

2024/2025 SUMMER SEASON

12 April 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. FIELD CROP PRODUCTION

- The First Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAFA-1) was produced on 20 February 2025. CLAFA established the area planted to crops, the numbers of livestock and quantified fisheries resources.
- This Second Round of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAFA-2) consolidates the outcomes of CLAFA - and provides final quantitative and qualitative estimates for crops livestock and fisheries.
- The area planted to maize increased from 1,728,897 ha in the 2023/24 season to 1,839,373 ha in the 2024/25 season, a **6.4 %** increase and marginally above the target of 1,800,000 ha.
- Of the **1,839,373** ha, some 16,547ha of maize were planted after January 2025.
- The area planted to traditional grains increased by 7% to 434,374 hectares from 405,116 hectares planted last year and is 4% above the target. The pearl millet planted area increased to 251,265 hectares, a 29% rise from 194,232 hectares last year, but is still 9% below the target.
- Based on this CLAFA 2 assessment, maize production is estimated at **2,293,556 MT.**
- Traditional grain production is estimated to be **634,650 MT,** being sorghum, pearl millet and finger millet: **436,784 MT, 188,261 MT and 9,605 MT**, respectively.
- Total cereal production is expected to be **2,928,206 MT.**
- The national cereal balance to March 2026 comprises stocks held in the strategic grain reserve at GMB and the current season's production, as shown in Table 1.
- 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.

- The surplus cereal ranges from **811,732MT** to **1,225,732MT** using the various consumption patterns
- All food crops estimates are shown in table 2

Table 1: Various Cereal Consumption Scenarios

	MLAFWRD Planning Production Scenario	**SADC Regional Average Consumption**	**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)	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total (MT)	2,200,000	1,930,000	1,786,000
SGR (Maize traditional grains and wheat)	83,526	83,526	83,526
Expected Cereal Production	2,928,206	2,928,206	2,928,206
Total Cereal (SGR & Expected Cereal Production)	3,011,732	3,011,732	3,011,732
Surplus/Strategic Grain Reserve	811,732	1,081,732	1,225,732

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

Table 2: Food Crops Production Estimates (MT)

Season/Crop	2024/2025 (MT)	2023/2024 (MT)	2022/2023 (MT)	% Growth (compared to last Season)
Maize	2,293,556	634,699	2,298,281	261
Sorghum	436,784	82,063	191,125	432
Pearl Millet	188,261	23,439	71,221	703
Finger Millet	9,605	4,070	18,610	136
Groundnut	84565	4,971	214,145	1,601
Round Nut/ Bambara nut	24,922	19,029	62,159	31
Sweet Potato	215,604	10,941	276,784	1,871
Sugar Beans	18,067	15,042	31,274	20
African Peas	20,808	49,507	34,462	-58
TOTAL	3,292,172	843,761	3,198,061	290

- There is a **290% increase** in food crop production compared to last season.
- A desirable trend is beginning to emerge, with increased production of sorghum and pearl millet as a consequent of improved agro ecological tailoring of crops.

Table 3: Cereal Sufficiency by District

Province	0–3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
Mashonaland West	Nil	Nil	Kariba	Chegutu, Makonde, Zvimba, Sanyati, Ngezi, Hurungwe
Mashonaland Central	Nil	Nil	Rushinga	Mazowe, Bindura, Mount Darwin, Shamva, Muzarabani, Mbire, Guruve
Mashonaland East	Nil	Nil	Mudzi	Seke, Marondera, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mutoko, UMP, Hwedza, Chikomba
Manicaland	Nil	Nil	Buhera, Mutare	Chipinge, Chimanimani, Mutasa, Nyanga, Makoni
Midlands	Gweru	Nil	Kwekwe Mberengwa, Zvishavane	Shurugwi, Mvuma, Gokwe North & Gokwe South
Masvingo	Nil	Nil	Chivi	Gutu, Masvingo, Mwenezi, Zaka, Chiredzi, Bikita
Matabeleland North	Hwange	Nil	Nil	Binga, Bubi Nkayi, Umguza, Lupani
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge,	Nil	Mangwe	Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Bulilima

- Although at the national level there is adequate grain, Gweru, Hwange, and Beitbridge will continue to require food assistance, and an additional ten districts will require assistance as from October 2025.

1.2. HORTICULTURE

- Annual horticultural crop production registered a 27% decrease due to the impact of El Niño-induced drought, as shown in Table 3. However perennial horticulture production increased marginally by **1.3%**
- Irish potato production decreased by 27% from **535,448 MT** in the 2023/24 season to **391,315 MT** in the current season.
- Onion production decreased by 24% from **309,008 MT** in the last season to **234,525 MT** in the 2024/2025 season
- Pecan nut production increased from 913 MT in the 2023/2024 season to 1,108 MT in the current season.
- Avocado production decreased by **12%** from **125,028 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **109,800 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

Table 4: ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION

	AREA (Ha)			YIELD (T/Ha)			PRODUCTION (MT)		
CROP	2024/2025	2023/24	% Change	2024/25	2023/24	% change	2024/2025	2023/24	% change
Irish Potato	14,946	19,752	-24	26	27	-7	391,315	535,448	-27
Butternut	4,690	4,937	-5	22	25	-12	103,180	123,425	-16
Cabbage	10,312	12,891	-20	35	49	-29	360,920	631,659	-43
Carrot	3,724	3,921	-5	20	25	-20	74,480	98,025	-24
Cucumber	2,067	2,026	2	15	18	-17	31,005	36,468	-15
Leafy Vegetables	7,148	8,935	-20	25	32	-22	178,700	285,920	-38
Okra	831	875	-5	5	6.2	-19	4,155	5,425	-23
Onion	9,381	11,036	-15	25	28	-11	234,525	309,008	-24
Peas	436	431	1	5	6	-17	2,180	2,586	-16
Pepper	1,765	1,748	1	8	10	-20	14,120	17,480	19
Pineapples	767	752	2	16	15	7	12,272	11,280	9
Tomato	11,231	12,763	-12	28	31	-10	314,468	395,653	-21
Watermelon	3,002	3,194	-6	40	45	-11	120,080	143,730	-16
Total	70,300	83,261	-16				1,662,700	2,281,674	-27

- Tea production reduced by **23%**

Table 5: PERENNIAL HORTICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA (Ha)			YIELD (T/Ha)			PRODUCTION (MT)		
	2024/25	2023/24	% change	2024/25	2023/24	% change	2024/25	2023/24	% change
Tea	4,382	4,868	-10	3	3,5	-25	13,146	17,038	-23
Coffee	715	700	2	0.8	1	-20	560	572	2
Orange	4724	4,631	2	45	44	2	212,580	203,764	4
Lemon	1772	1,738	2	43	42	0	76,196	72,996	4
Banana	8,135	8,042	1	40	39	3	325,400	313,638	4
Apples	233	227	2.6	28	29	3.4	6,524	6,583	-1
Peaches & Nectarines	360	356	1.1	28	27	0	10,080	9,612	1
Macadamia	9,905	9,807	1	5.2	5.1	2	51,506	50,016	3
Avocado	2745	2,718	1	40	46	2	109800	125,028	-12
Mango	5,071	4,964	2	27	29	-7	136,917	43,956	5
Sugar cane	79,828	79,728	0,1	84	83	1.2	6,705,552	6,617,424	1.3
Blueberry	660	650	1.1	13	12	8.3	8580	8,000	7
Pecan Nut	923	913	1.1	1.2	1	20	1108	913	21
Total	**119,594**	**119,557**	**0.03**				**7,675,800**	**7,574,251**	**1.3**

1.3.NON-FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION

- Tobacco production is expected to increase by 15%.
- Cotton production is expected to increase by 52%
- Sunflower production is expected to increase by 303%.

Table 6: Production Estimates for Non-Food Crops (MT)

CROP	**2024/2025 (kgs)**	2023/24 (MT)	2022/23 (MT)
Tobacco	273,189	236,819	296,135
Sunflower	38,676	3,300	90,479
Cotton	61,289	40,221	152,472

1.4. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- The cattle population by sector and provinces is shown in Tables 5 and 6

Table 7: National beef cattle population distribution by farming sector in 2024

Province	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCF	OR	CA	Total
Manicaland	2,227	17,416	55,604	10,398	134,787	430,052	650,484
Mashonaland Central	3,357	29,488	60,774	8,195	10,145	364,658	476,617
Mashonaland East	19,659	63,776	124,675	48,795	61,394	368,124	686,423
Mashonaland West	13,745	94,775	140,770	23,043	73,098	198,518	543,949
Masvingo	11,577	9,613	249,254	24,984	85,683	621,521	1,002,632
Matabeleland North	4,784	23,439	125,020	8,648	34,740	523,546	720,177
Matabeleland South	3,660	54,378	140,181	17,147	27,717	434,161	677,244
Midlands	7,090	27,988	102,935	15,027	72,108	758,723	983,871
Total	66,099	320,873	13	156,237	499,672	3,699,303	5,741,397

Table 8: Cattle composition by province

Province	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen/ Steers	Calves	Total
Manicaland	25,180	256,816	112,528	171,301	84,659	650,484
Mashonaland Central	15,305	195,118	79,163	126,501	60,530	476,617
Mashonaland East	23,188	267,616	132,130	158,381	105,108	686,423
Mashonaland West	17,58	215,182	104,774	120,777	85,708	543,949
Masvingo	42,993	401,648	203,676	218,017	136,298	1,002,632
Matabeleland North	22,104	284,816	148,695	165,570	98,992	720,177
Matabeleland South	14,532	288,233	150,583	127,302	96,594	677,244
Midlands	33,694	372,219	194,335	260,810	122,813	983,871
Total	194,504	2,281,648	1,125,884	1,348,659	790,702	5,741,397

- Communal Areas (CA) dominate the national herd, accounting for over 64% of the total cattle population.
- The beef breeding herd (bulls, cows, and heifers) makes up 63% (**3,602,036** cattle) of the country's total herd.

- The national cattle off-take rate for 2024 was 10.5% compared to 10% in 2023.
- The estimated total beef produced in 2024 was **94,623 MT** compared to **90,000MT** in 2023.
- The data from the assessment indicated the proportion of cattle used for draught power as follows: oxen (40%), cows/heifers (53%), and bulls (7%).
- Broiler meat production decreased by 1.9% from **209,808 MT** in 2023 to **205,880 MT** in 2024
- Total table egg production increased significantly from 2020 (59.2 million dozen) to a peak in 2023 (**96.99 million dozen**), then declined slightly in 2024 (86.61 million dozen).

Table 9: Commercial Broiler Meat and Table Egg Production

Product	2024	2023
Broiler meat	205.9	209.8
Table eggs	86.6	97.0

- The indigenous chicken population decreased from **21,394,764** in 2023 to **18,095,637** in 2024.
- Table 10 shows milk production by province.

Table 10: Provincial Contribution to National Milk Production

PROVINCE	MILK PRODUCED (Litres)	Contribution (%)
Mashonaland East	47,542,918	41
Manicaland	30,739,450	27
Mashonaland Central	1,823,721	2
Mashonaland West	2,167,819	2
Masvingo	1,456,683	1
Mat North	4,083,300	4
Matabeleland South	2,741,317	2
Midlands	24,144,232	21
TOTAL	**114,699,440**	**100**

- Analysis of the national milk production data shows that Mashonaland East (41%), Manicaland (27%), and Midlands (21%) are the top milk-producing

provinces, contributing 89% of Zimbabwe's total raw milk output in 2024 of 114.7 million litres

- The estimated meat produced from slaughtered goats was 11,543 MT, with an average carcass weight of 13 kg. compared to an average carcass weight of 14kg in 2023
- There was a significant increase in pig slaughters from 220,256 to 241,812, an 11% rise.

1.5. FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

- Overall fish production in the 2024 season declined to **31,296 MT** from **33,910 MT** in 2023, attributed to El Niño-induced drought and viability challenges
- Crocodile harvesting trends indicate a recovery, with a 34.7% increase in harvested crocodiles in 2023 to 80,059 from 59,447 in 2022, alongside stable growth in skin exports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cereal imports should be stopped to encourage purchase of local grain
2. Climate-proofing agriculture should be accelerated at household and national levels – through Pfumvudza/Intwasa and accelerated irrigation development.
3. 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.
4. Irrigation development, nationally, is lagging plan, with 217 000 functional irrigations against a target of 496 000 ha, necessitating the need to further incentivise the private sector to invest in this important subsector, so the target of 50 000 ha annually can be achieved. Of this 496 000ha, some 350 000 ha will be dedicated to summer cereal production.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The establishment of Ward Drought Mitigation Centres (WDMCS) should continue to build communities' resilience against future shocks. The target is 1620 WDMCs.

8. The ban on household and village-based cattle sales, in favour of structured, auction-based, ward-centred and calendar-determined cattle sales at WDMCs should be enforced.
9. The Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme should be re-named Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme, to more clearly delineate this Scheme from routine acaricide provision for communal dipping. The Scheme should be expanded to include deworming chemicals to improve cattle condition for better conception and herd increase. Additionally, accelerated dip rehabilitation should continue to the targeted 4,009 dip tanks by 2025.
10. The establishment of the five government fingerling production centres – at Henderson, Chipinge, Makoholi, Matopo and Lupane - should be accelerated to provide easier access to high quality fish genetics proximal to beneficiary communities.
11. Agriculture should be viewed as a business irrespective of scale – from household to corporate level – necessitating further capacitation of farmers (through farmer field schools), AGRITEX Business Advisors (physical and mental motorisation) and value chain actors.
12. Localisation of the production of key farming inputs, such as fertiliser, which constitutes 30 to 40% of the production cost per unit area, has not progressed at the desired pace, making farming more expensive than in other jurisdictions. This matter deserves more urgent attention.
13. 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.
14. Meanwhile, the use of the Vision 2030 Agricultural Livelihoods Tracker

(VALT/Pundutso) must be routine, and must form part of the CLAFA, to assess and measure the impact of RD 8.0 interventions at uplifting rural communities out of poverty towards Vision 2030. Requisite resources should be availed for this purpose.

MINISTER
MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRIC., FISHERIES
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16 APR 2025
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Hon Dr. A J Masuka
MINISTER OF LANDS AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SECOND ROUND OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ASSESSMENT (CLAFA-2)

2024/2025 SUMMER SEASON REPORT

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 28 to 07 April 2025, 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 MLAFWRD and ZIMSTAT provincial and district teams during the period 27 March to 10 April 2025.

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

- To estimate crop production for major crops and determine factors that influence 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, veld condition 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 2024/2025 summer plan following

its approval by Cabinet in August 2024.

Zimbabwe must transition from intermittent, weather-dependent food production to sustained, perennial food security. To achieve this, it is imperative to accelerate climate-resilient agricultural practices at both the household and national levels. Given the ongoing disruptions in global supply chains for food, fuel, and fertilizers—compounded by geopolitical tensions in key input and crop-producing regions—there is an urgent need for Zimbabwe to attain self-sufficiency in seed, food, feed, fibre, bio-oils, and biofuels.

The Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) has been reviewed to contextualize 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 at the end of the AFSRTS by 2025.

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

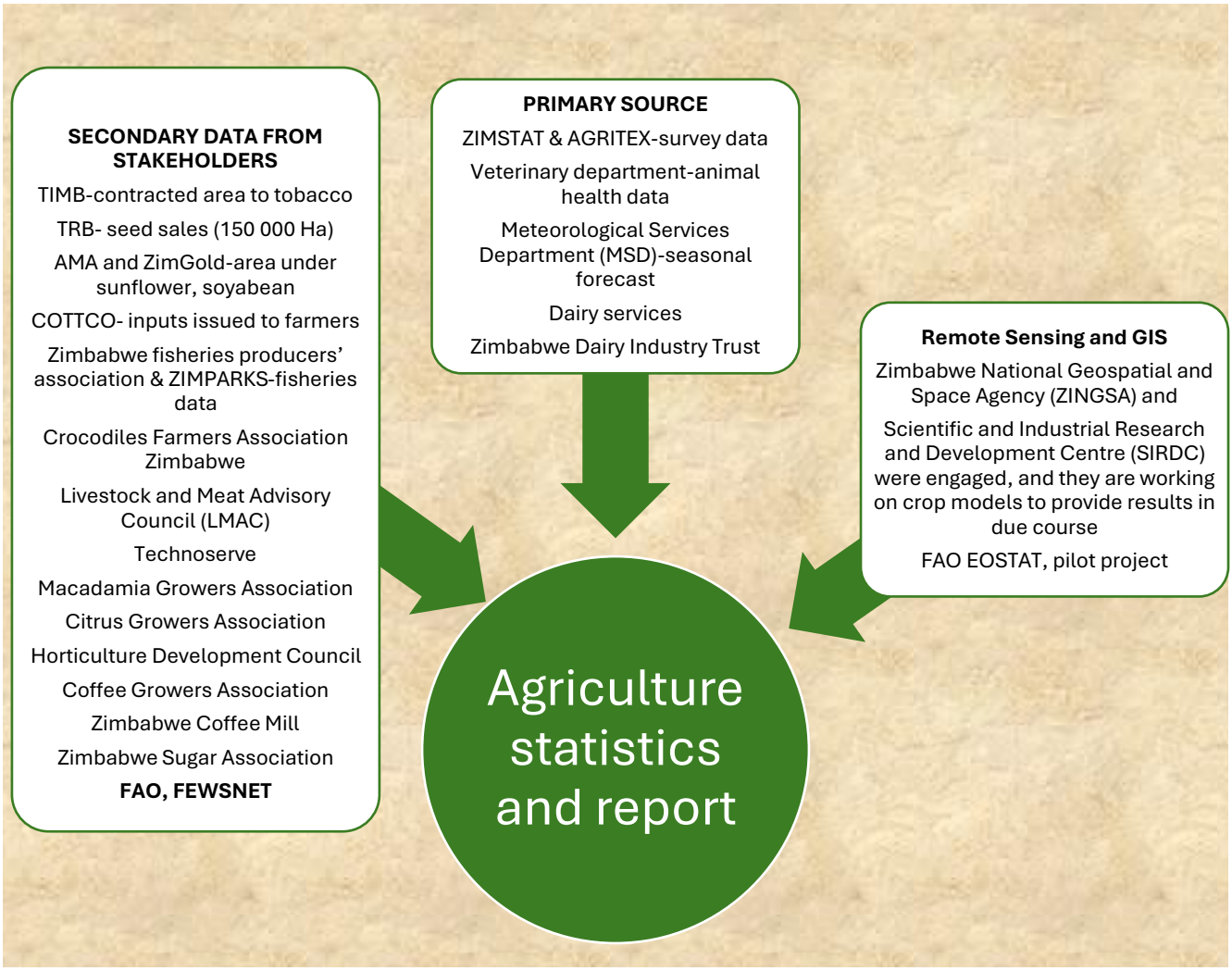


Figure 1: Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Methodological Framework

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 2). Total production of crops was derived after extrapolating systematically sampled farmers.

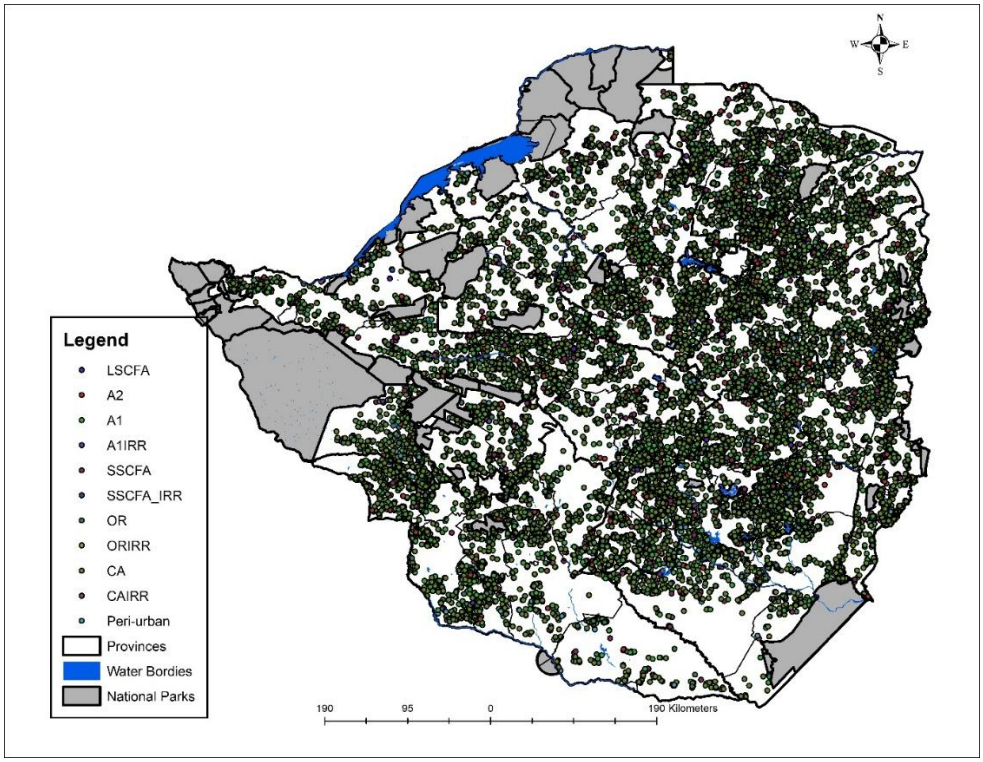


Figure 2: GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) LOCATION OF INTERVIEWED FARMERS

Satellite data using remote sensing tools

The MLAFWRD established an Agriculture Crop Estimate committee to enhance the gathering of the country's agricultural production statistics. Numerous organisations and

individuals, including ZIMSTAT, ZINGSA, Universities, SIRDC, FAO and WFP, were engaged to ensure agricultural data credibility, reproducibility, replicability, and reliability.

2. SEASONAL PERFORMANCE

SEASON QUALITY

2.1.Season Onset

The 2024-25 production season generally experienced a delayed start (***Figure 3b***).

A normal to below normal rainfall pattern was experienced from October to November 2024, influenced by a weak La Niña. However, a transition into a stronger La Niña phase in the second half of the season resulted in more favourable rainfall, providing optimal conditions for planting and growth of crops.

The effective rains in November 2024 significantly improved soil moisture levels, enabling most of the farmers to commence planting. Consequently, most Pfumvudza crops were planted during **November 2024 (40%)** and **December 2024 (41%),** with a smaller portion of crops planted later in **January 2025 (19%)**. However, the crops planted during the month of November 2024 faced germination and crop establishment challenges due to insufficient soil moisture, further exacerbated by sporadic short-lived heat waves in some parts of the country. As a result, most affected farmers opted to replant in December 2024 when rainfall improved.

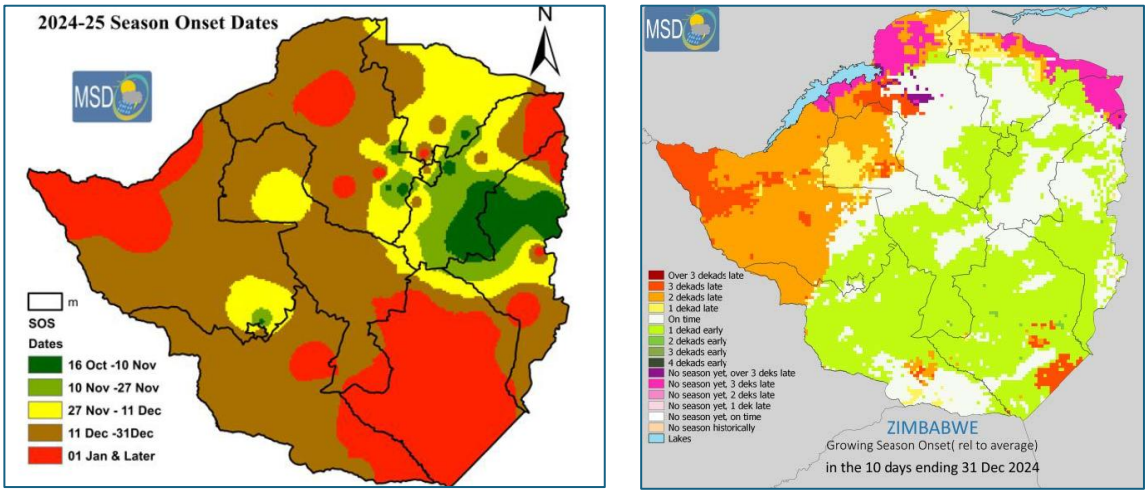


Figure 3: a) Start of season (SOS) dates for the 2024-2025 rainfall season. b) Growing season Onset (relative to average) December 2024 ***Source (MSD)***

2.2.Rainfall frequency and distribution

The 2024-25 summer season began with the first significant and widespread rainfall occurring during the second dekad of November 2024 in some regions of the country. However, these initial rains were followed by a prolonged dry spell, accompanied by extreme heat conditions, particularly during the first two weeks of December 2024. This period of high temperatures and arid conditions led to moisture stress in various areas, delaying germination and crop establishment.

2.2.1. December 2024 to January 2025

As the season progressed from mid-December 2024 into January 2025, there was a notable shift in rainfall amounts, distribution and frequency across the country. Rainfall activity became more widespread, and precipitation events became more frequent. The second half of the season was largely influenced by the impact of Tropical Depression Cyclone Chido, which triggered prolonged and intense wet spells in many parts of the country.

The southern regions of the country experienced the most extreme weather conditions, with heavy and persistent rainfall leading to significant flooding during the first dekad ending 10 January 2025 ***(figure 4a***) and second dekad ending 20 January 2025 ***(figure 4b)***.

Low-lying areas near water bodies such as rivers, streams, and dams were particularly vulnerable. However, the southern region later experienced dry periods in the last dekad ending 31 January 2025 (***figure 4c***).

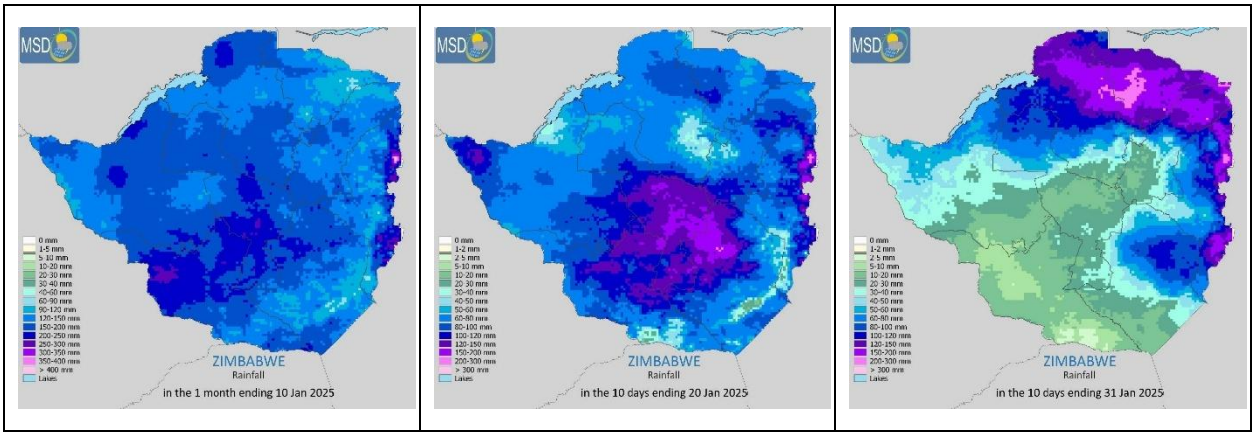


Figure 4: Rainfall amounts in mm, for the 10 days ending: a)10 Jan 2025, b) 20 Jan 2025, c) 31 Jan 2025 Source (MSD)

Wet conditions continued well into February and March 2025 (***figure 4 a. to c.***) across most parts of the country. Although periods of dryness (**figure 5**) were observed, they were generally short-lived, lasting no more than a dekad (ten days) before another round of rainfall occurred. These intermittent dry spells provided brief relief between wet periods allowing farmers to carry out weeding and other operations.

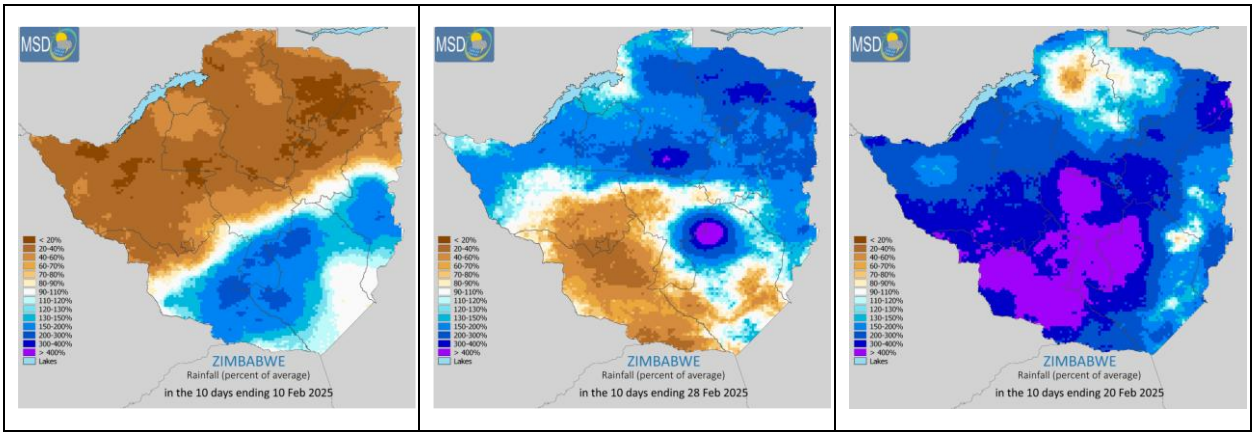


Figure 5: Rainfall (mm) as a percentage of the average for the 10 days ending a) 10 Feb 2025 b), 20 Feb 2025 c), 28 Feb 2025. ***Source (MSD)***

2.2.2 March 20 to March 31, 2025

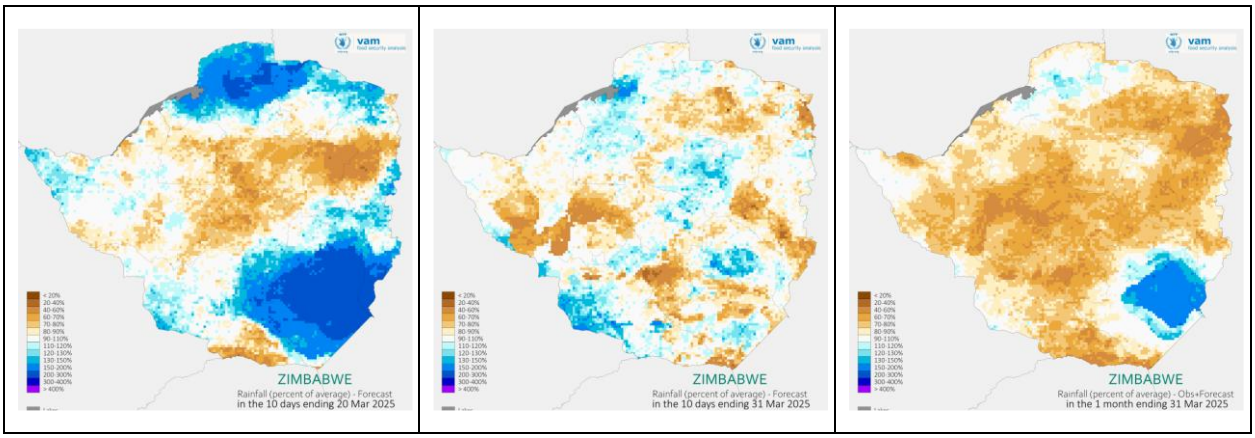


Figure 6: Rainfall forecast for the 10 days ending 20 March 2025 ***a)****, in the 10 days ending 31 March 2025* ***b)*** *as a percentage of average. Browns = drier than average, blues = wetter than average.* ***c)*** ***(****Rainfall forecast for the month ending 31 March 2025 as a percentage of the average. Browns = drier than average, blues = wetter than average* ***Source (MSD****)*

2.2.3 End of Season Forecast

Fig 7a shows the probabilistic forecast and Fig 7b shows the long term mean (30 years) for the months of February, March and April

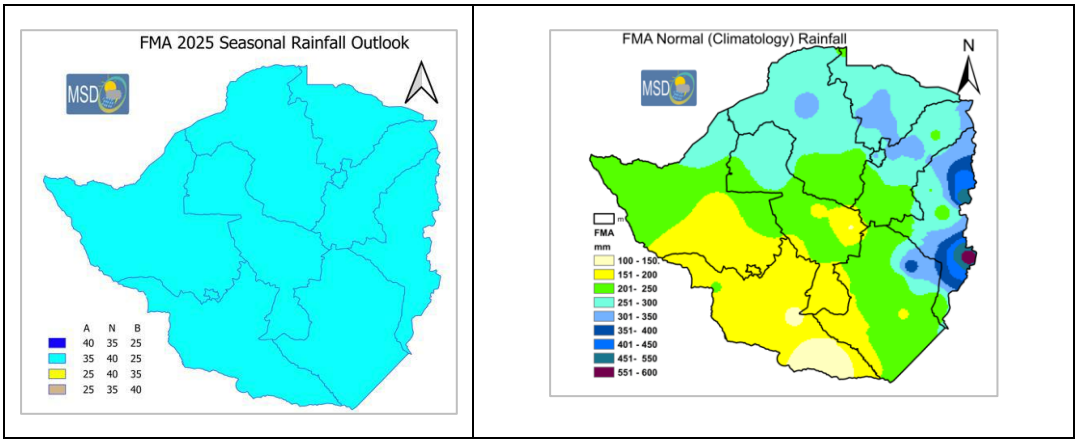


Figure 7: Long range (February -March – April ***a)*** *Probabilistic Forecast.* ***b)*** *Then long-term average rainfall* ***Source (MSD****)*

2.2.4 Extreme Wet Events

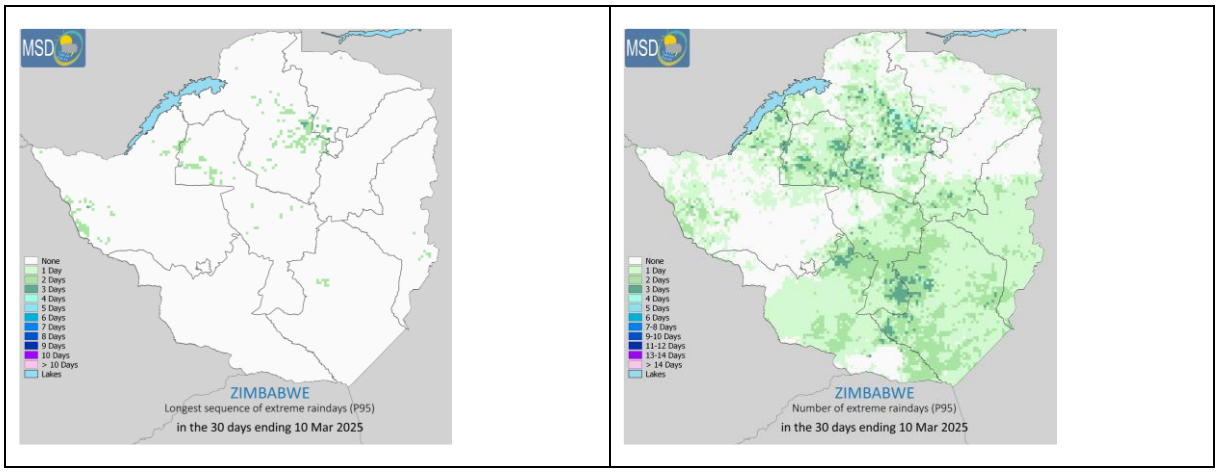


*Figure 8: **a)** Longest sequence of extreme rain days (>95% percentile) in the 30 days ending 10 Mar 2025, b) Number of extreme rain days (>95% percentile) in the 30 days ending 10 March 2025*

2.2.5 Extreme Dry Events

The month of January occasionally experienced some dry spells, which lasted up to a period of eight days. However, these dry spells only affected a small area in the southern region of the country. The extent of dry spells increased by the end of February especially in the Eastern, South-Eastern and Northeastern parts of the country, lasting between 8-10 days,. A further increase was realised predominantly in the southern parts by the end of March, which lasted up to 15 days.

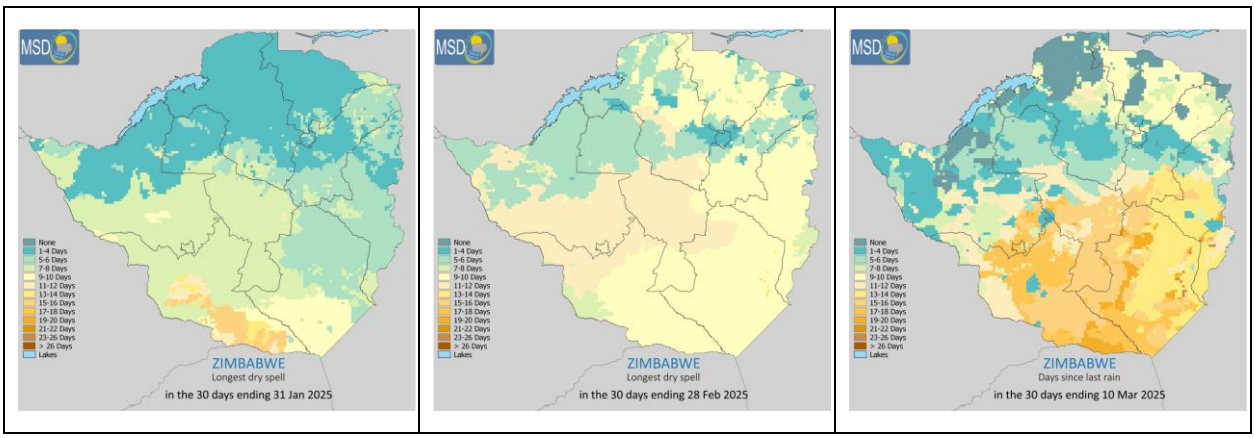


Figure 9: longest number of consecutive dry days(a) ending 31 Jan 2025 (b) ending 28 Feb 2025 (c) ending 10 Mar 2025

3. CROP DEVELOPMENT

3.1.Remote Sensing

3.1.1. Normalised Vegetation Index

The Normalised Deviation Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the country is shown in Fig 10

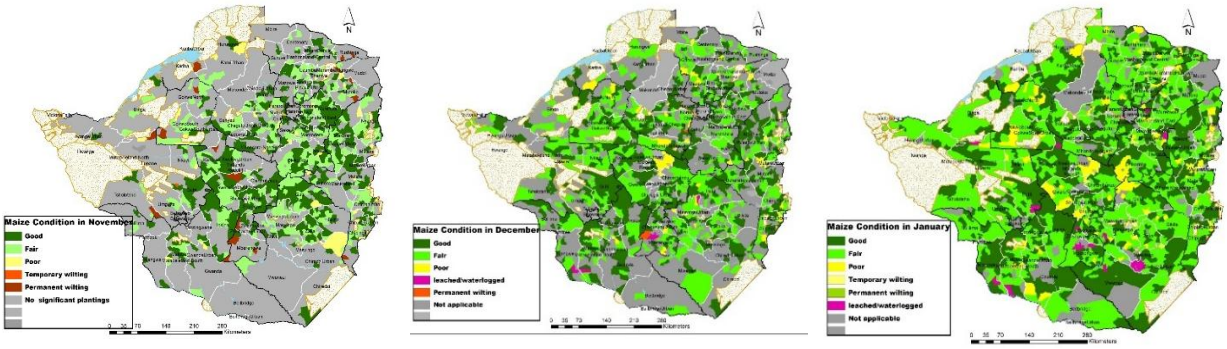


Figure 10: The condition of crops during the months of a) November 2024, b) December 2024 and c) January 2025

The NDVI is an agricultural stress index that measures deviations in the current Normalized Difference Vegetation Index from its long-term average. This helps identify drought conditions, vegetation stress, or unusually healthy crop growth.

Overall, most parts of the country exhibited a positive NDVI anomaly, indicating a significant improvement in crop health and biomass production compared to the long-term average.

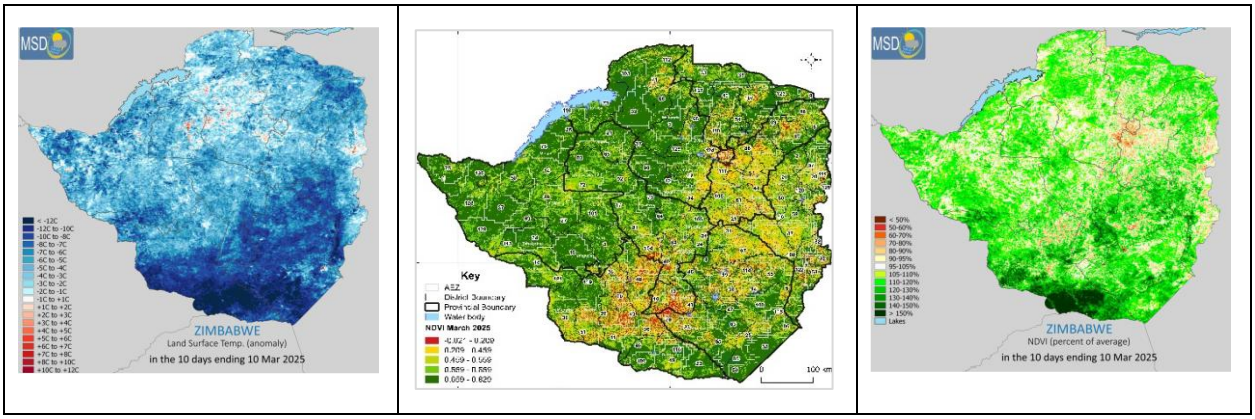


Figure 11: a) Land surface temperature as a percentage of the average by 10 March 2025. Red means hotter than normal and blue means cooler than normal. b) NDVI map showing crop health and biomass accumulation at peak crop stage during the first dekad of March 20

3.1.2 Seasonal Cereal Biomass Change in Zimbabwe

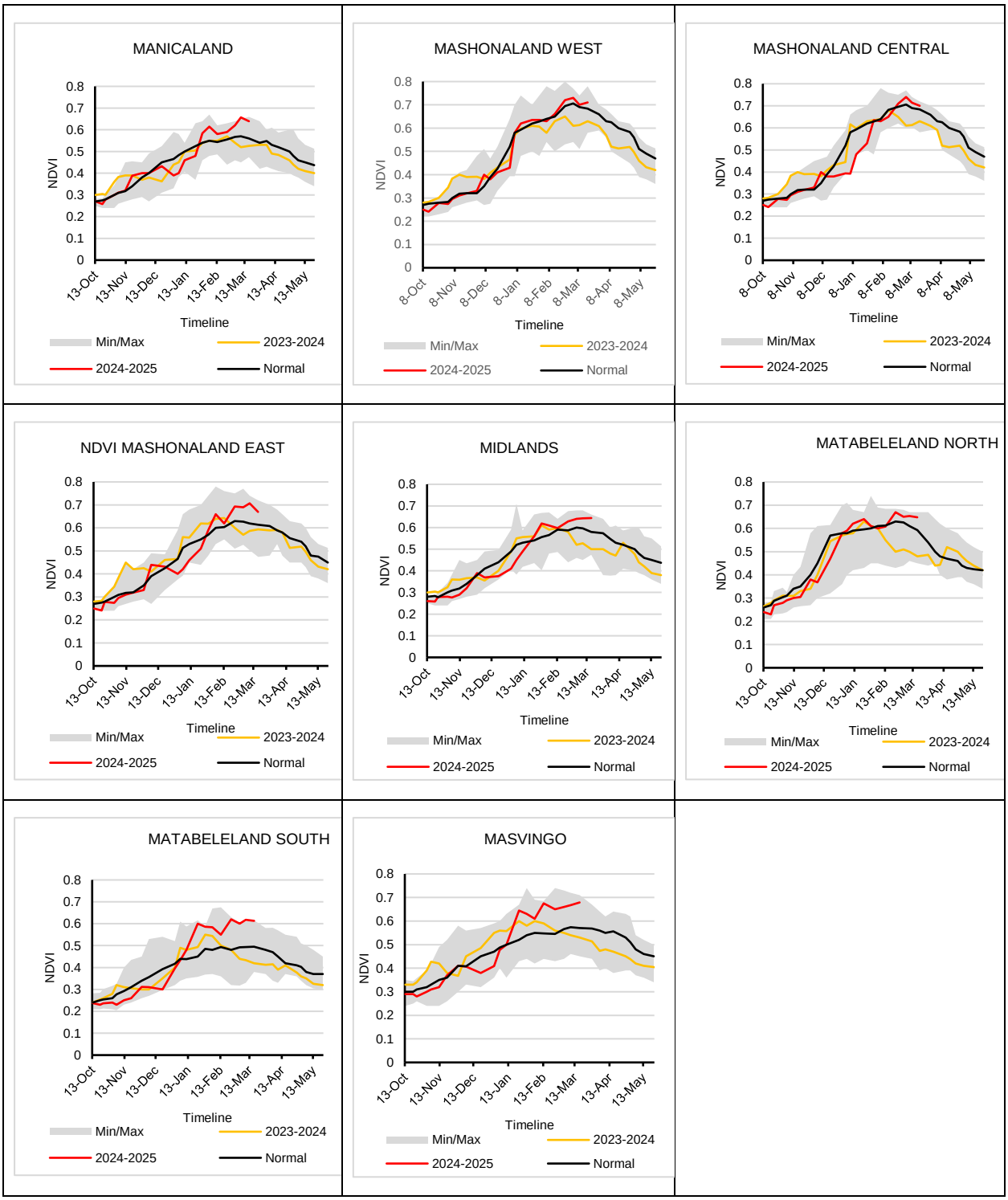


Figure 12: A comparison of the NDVI Anomaly for the 2023-24 season and 2024-25 season

Mashonaland West and Central demonstrated the highest NDVI, forecasting higher yields, although they were not significantly above the long-term average yields.

Matabeleland South, Mashonaland East and Masvingo provinces demonstrated significant increases in crop biomass and crop health compared to the long-term average. This implies a better yield performance for the 2024-25 season compared to the long-term average.

Although NDVI provides an assessment of biomass and crop quality, it is not sufficient alone to give an accurate yield prediction. The index is highly influenced by the saturation effect at late vegetative crop stages as well as by crop physiological factors such as canopy architecture and extended greenness in some crop cultivars.

3.1.3 Pest and Disease Outbreaks

Reports of pest outbreaks, particularly Fall Armyworm (FAW), African armyworm (AAW), Armoured cricket and Ear worm were received from all provinces. Government intervened by providing chemical, sprayers, capacitation of farmers and carried out surveillance of the pests.

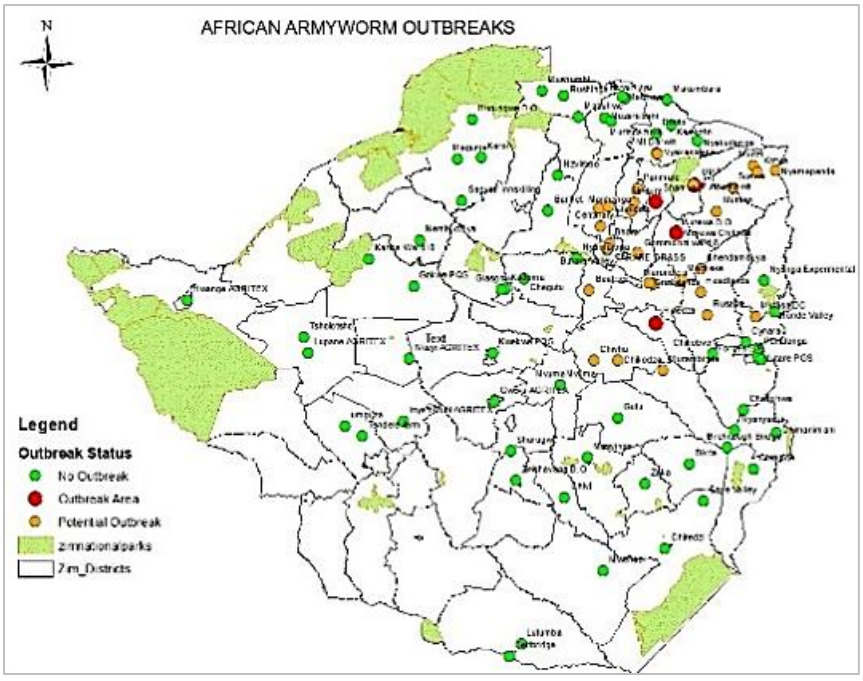


Figure 13: Fall Army Worm traps sites across the country

FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY CROPS

CROP PRODUCTION

CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION

Table 11: Cereal Grain, Tubers and Pulses Production Compared to National Requirements

Crop	Requirements (MT)	Available Food Production (MT)	Surplus/Deficits (MT)
Cereals (Maize, Sorghum, Pearl and Finger millet)	1,386,000	292,8206	1,128,206
Groundnut	104,850	84,565	-20,285
Roundnut	134,808	24,922	-109,886
Sugar bean	104,850	18,067	-86,783
African peas	89,872	20,808	-69,064
Sweet Potato	314,551	215,604	-98,947
Total	2,586,673	3,292,172	705,499

(*2022 Census factoring in growth rate) of (consumption range being 92.4kg/person/year). Other crop requirements are based on a 2,100Kcal requirement per person per day, which is 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.*

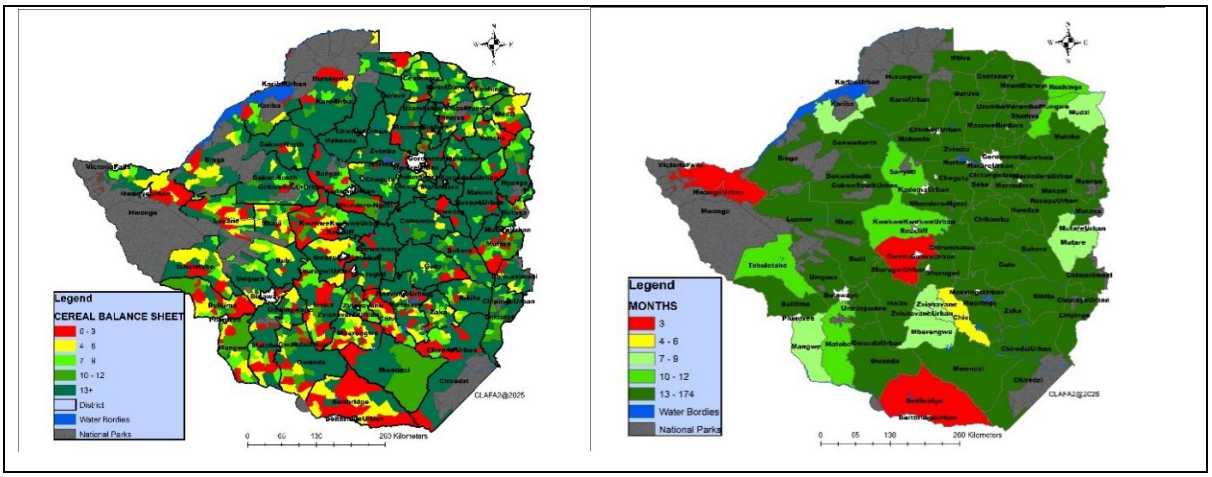


Figure 14: ***Cereal (maize and traditional grains) sufficiency for rural wards***

Overall, all districts possess sufficient grain for over 12 months, except for Beitbridge, Gweru and Hwange, which have cereal shortages anticipated within the next 3 months.

MAIZE PRODUCTION



Zimbabwe's food security and food sovereignty thrusts are 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.

The estimated maize production is **2,293,556 MT**, representing a 261% increase from the production in the 2023/2024 season, illustrating the recovery from the devastating effects of the El Nino weather phenomenon experienced in the previous season.

Table 12: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

	2024/2025			2023/2024			
Province	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (t/ha)**	**Production (MT)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (t/ha)**	**Production (MT)**	**% Change In production**
Manicaland	277,663	1.42	394,326	275,047	0.41	112,765	250
Mashonaland Central	220,932	1.77	390,969	214,313	0.27	57,865	576
Mashonaland East	215,208	1.60	344,512	232,562	0.3	69,769	394
Mashonaland West	384,314	1.50	576,360	298,856	0.98	292,879	97
Masvingo	172,219	1.05	181,352	177,471	0.2	34,784	421
Matabeleland North	96,386	0.66	63,274	98,648	0.03	2,960	2038
Matabeleland South	88,855	0.80	70,837	87,958	0.09	7,916	795
Midlands	383,796	0.71	271,927	392,685	0.14	55,761	388
Total	**1839373**	**1.25**	**2,293,556**	**1,777,540**	**0.36**	**634,699**	**261**

MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Maize production is dominated by the communal area (CA) sector, which contributes 57% of the area, yet only 39% of the maize volume due to low yields, while the A1 sector contributes 19% of the area and 28% of the volume.

Table 13: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (Mt)
LSCF	19,006	3.10	58,919
A2	173,831	2.19	380,244
A1	353,058	1.82	642,643
SSCA	47,702	1.18	56,135
OR	164,762	1.54	254,238
CA	1,047,448	0.85	889,154
PERI URBAN	33,567	0.36	12,223
TOTAL	**1,839,373**	**1.25**	**2,293,556**

The target yield for 2024/25 was 1.4 MT/Ha

Table 13 b

PROVINCE	LSCFA			A2			A1			SSCFA			OR		
	Area	Yield	**Prod**	**Area**	Yield	**Prod**	**Area**	Yield	**Prod**	**Area**	Yield	**Prod**	**Area**	Yield	**P**
Manicaland	675	4.22	2848	13328	5.01	66813	53476	1.88	104418	4737	1.06	5044	49585	1.46	
Mashonaland Central	3439	5.59	19241	20026	4.04	80893	46410	2.25	104276	3135	1.43	4485	12846	1.17	
Mashonaland East	2484	5.55	13780	18609	3.34	62143	64586	1.97	186470	12925	1.62	20987	31218	1.7	
Mashonaland West	7085	3.42	24232	62702	3.14	196974	117136	1.38	175542	9280	1.45	13411	49227	1.09	
Masvingo	688	2.88	1983	559	1.17	655	54841	1.04	57273	5914	1.18	6967	28632	1.75	
Matabeleland North	127	3.8	482	1716	1.5	2578	22377	0.88	19587	863	1.08	934	9731	0.87	
Matabeleland South	715	6.51	4652	1665	2.84	4730	28002	1.22	34282	1378	0.8	1105	4063	0.47	
Midlands	411	1.45	598	3631	3.2	11624	49389	1.05	41259	9420	1	9428	30999	0.9	
Total	15626	4.34	67816	122235	3.49	426411	468218	1.54	723107	47652	1.31	62360	216300	1.31	2

MAIZE PRODUCTION TRENDS

Fig 15 indicates that maize productivity has been increasing linearly and annually since the 2010.

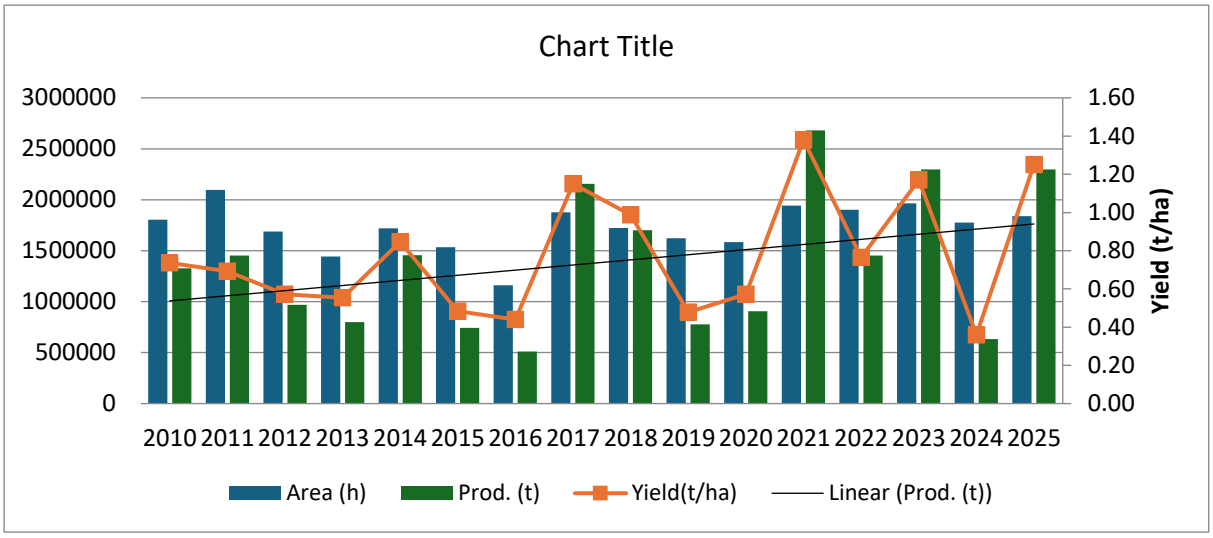


Figure 15: MAIZE PRODUCTION TRENDS

SORGHUM PRODUCTION

SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Sorghum production increased by **432%** in the **2024/2025** season.

Table 14: SORGHUM PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% Change production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	53,310	0.97	51,769	47,060	0.13	5,883	780
Mashonaland Central	73,181	0.68	49,467	205,965	0.21	42,841	15
Mashonaland East	29,926	0.61	18,228	25,630	0.06	1,563	1,066
Mashonaland West	56,192	0.83	46,734	25,616	0.21	5,354	773
Masvingo	131,977	0.69	91,273	114,115	0.17	19,742	362
Matabeleland North	50,695	1.50	76,043	33,332	0.02	567	13,311
Matabeleland South	42,799	1.33	56,893	47,787	0.02	956	5,851
Midlands	78,360	0.59	46,377	70,374	0.07	5,208	790
Total	516,440	0.85	436,784	405,116	0.14	82,063	432

SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY SECTOR

The communal sector dominated sorghum production. However, the average yields are still low 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 agroecological tailoring of crops.

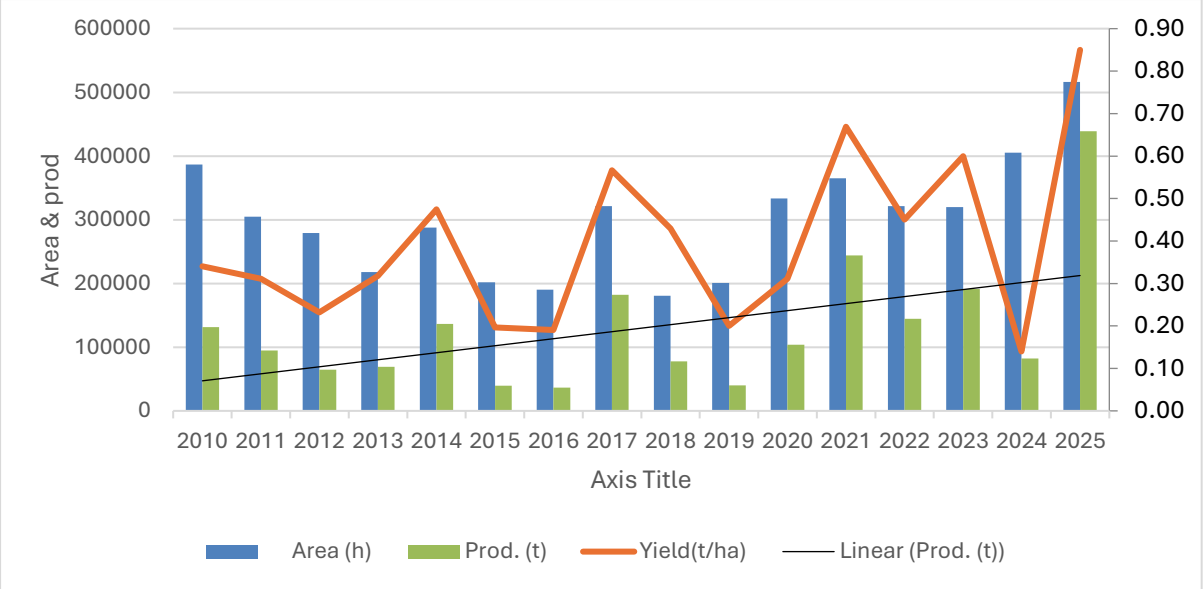


Figure 16: SORGHUM PRODUCTION TRENDS

PEARL MILLET

PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Pearl millet production increased by 797% in the **2024/2025** season from **20,977 MT** in the previous season to **188,261MT** this season.

Yield increased from **0.11T /ha** in 2023/2024 season **to 0.77T/ha.** this season

Table 15: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% Change production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	40,780	0.58	23,477	35,691	0.1	3,426	585
Mashonaland Central	6,455	0.24	1,546	1,395	0.63	882	75
Mashonaland East	7,693	0.38	2,947	3,350	0.07	218	1,252
Mashonaland West	716	0.44	317	890	0.06	51	522
Masvingo	88,791	1.35	120,203	80,144	0.16	12,823	837
Matabeleland North	53,937	0.44	23,856	44,680	0.03	1,206	1,878
Matabeleland South	27,183	0.32	8,609	15,263	0.04	595	1,347
Midlands	17,657	0.41	7,307	12,817	0.08	961	660
Total	243,214	0.77	188,261	194,232	0.11	20,977	797

PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION TRENDS

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

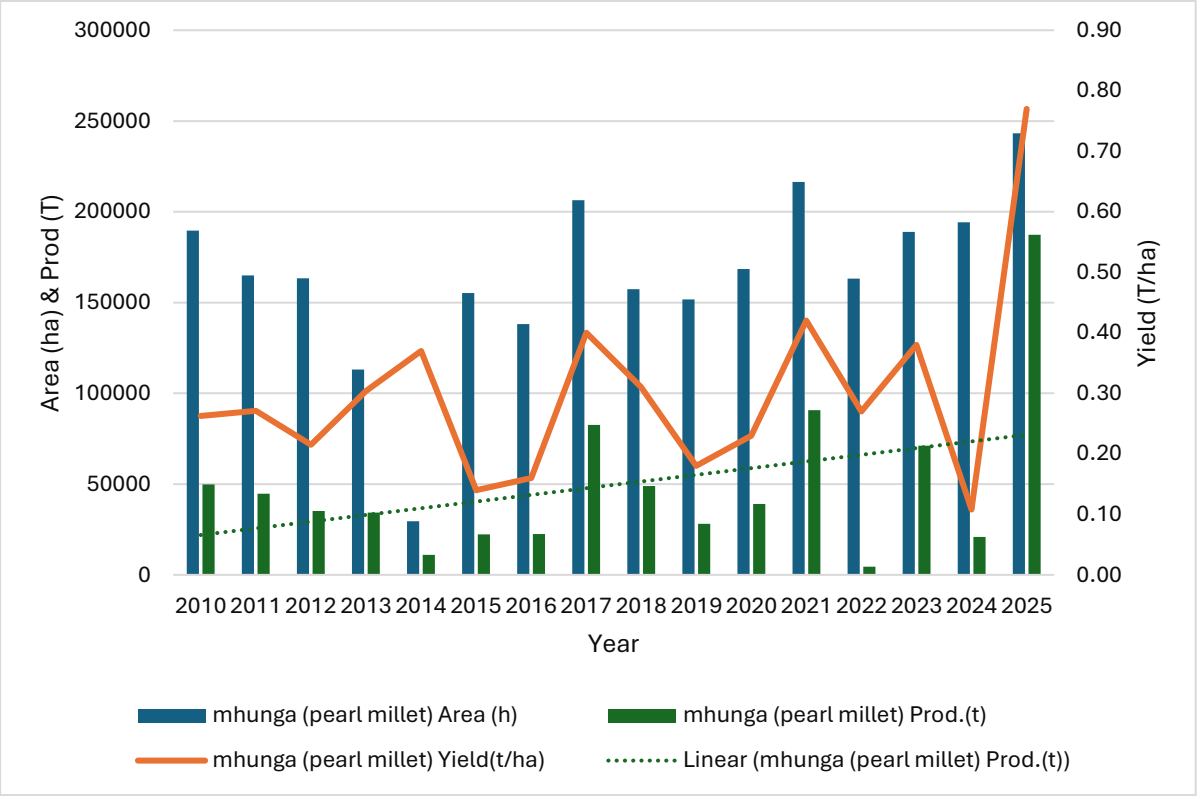


Figure 17: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION TRENDS

FINGER MILLET



Finger millet production increased by **136%** from **4,070 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **9,605MT in** this current season.

Table 16: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% Change production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	7,388	0.27	1,992	5,388	0.19	1,023	95%
Mashonaland Central	636	0.2	126	348	0.16	57	121%
Mashonaland East	6,406	0.29	1,836	3,595	0.23	820	124%
Mashonaland West	825	0.35	287	632	0.1	64	348%
Masvingo	14,108	0.29	4,129	8,061	0.24	1,964	110%
Matabeleland North	311	0.11	35	53	0	0	0
Matabeleland South	239	0.18	43	302	0.04	12	258%
Midlands	4,389	0.26	1,156	3,321	0.09	300	285%
Total	34,302	0.28	9,605	21,700	0.19	4,070	136%

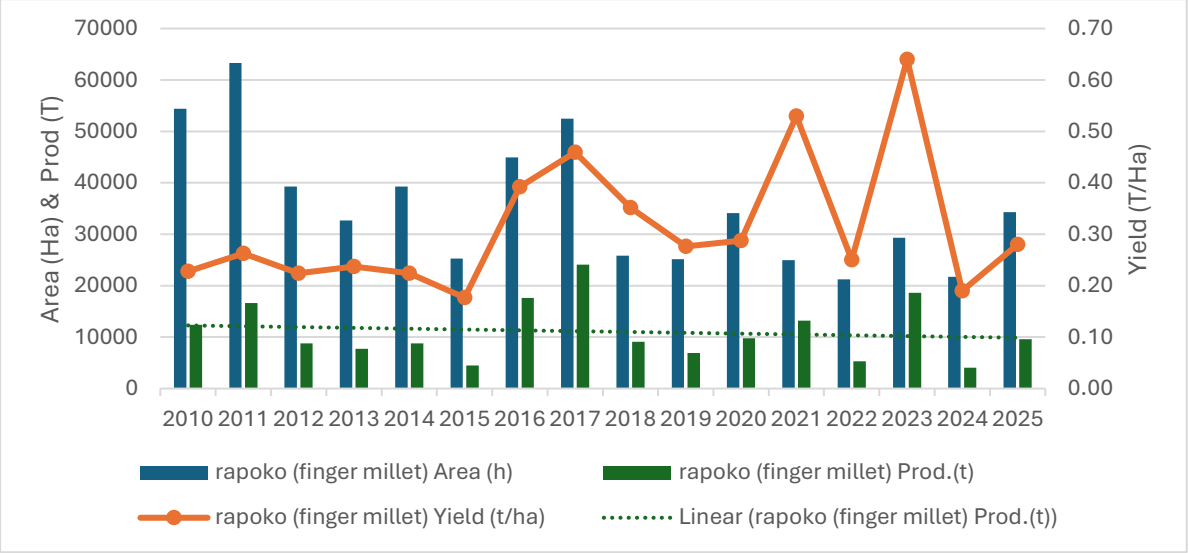


Figure 18: Finger millet production from 2010 to 2025

PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA



Table 17 shows a comparison of area, yield and production of maize and sorghum under Pfumvudza/Intwasa schemes during the past three seasons.

Table 17: MAIZE AND SORGHUM UNDER PFUMVUDZA/ INTWASA

Crop	2024/2025			2023/2024			2022/23		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)
Maize	504,136	1.4	705,790	447,415	0.3	134,225	247,476	2.4	586,539
Sorghum	212,446	0.76	161,459	237,053	0.18	42,670	13,627	3	36,768

Table 18: Conventional and Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield Comparison: Sorghum and Maize

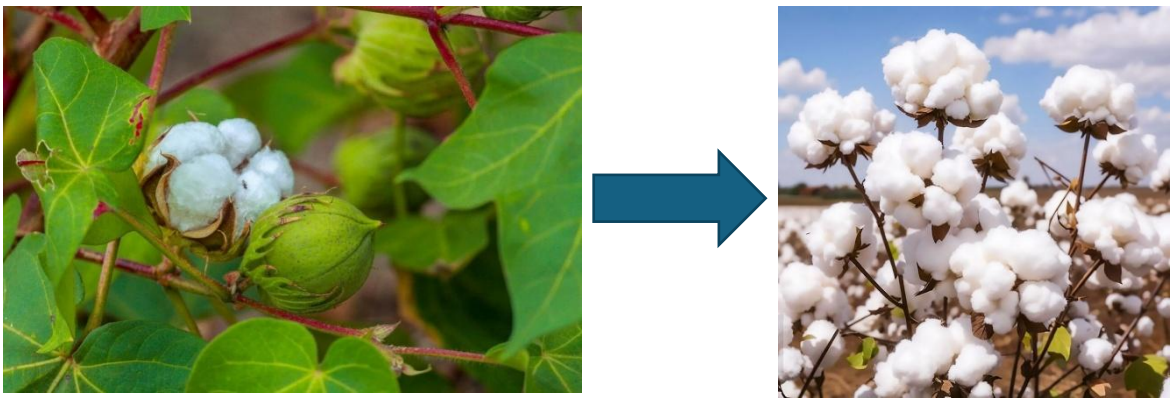
Province	**Maize 2024/2025**		**Sorghum 2024/2025**	
	Conventional Yield (Mt/ha)	**Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield (Mt/Ha)**	**Conventional Yield (Mt/ha)**	**Pfumvudza/Intwasa Yield (Mt/Ha)**
Manicaland	1.42	1.4	0.97	0.66
Mashonaland Central	1.77	1.3	0.68	0.64
Mashonaland East	1.6	2.2	0.61	0.89
Mashonaland West	1.5	1.4	0.83	0.61
Masvingo	1.05	0.9	0.69	0.81
Matabeleland North	0.66	1	1.5	0.72
Matabeleland South	0.8	0.9	1.33	0.9
Midlands	0.71	1.2	0.59	0.77
Average Yield	1.25	1.4	0.85	0.76

- Generally, yield levels from Pfumvudza/Intwasa in maize for this season are slightly higher than those from conventional.
- There is a need to further evaluate the optimum plant population for traditional grains under Pfumvudz, as the current plant population under Pfumvudza specifications is still low, hence a lower yield

OIL SEED CROPS

OILSEED CROPS

COTTON



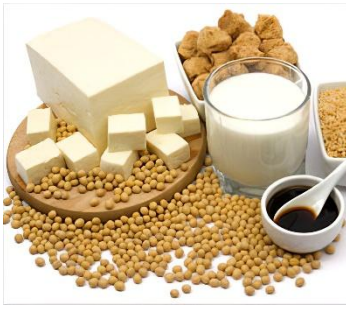
Cotton production is estimated at **61,289 MT**, a 52% increase compared to the 2023/24 season.

Table 19: COTTON PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/25			2023/2024			% Change in Production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	20,020	0.4	8,058	11,411	0.26	2,967	172
Mashonaland Central	39,452	0.46	18,341	26,211	0.14	3,670	400
Mashonaland East	2,927	0.49	1,440	4,581	0.05	229	529
Mashonaland West	11,707	0.63	7,432	18,709	0.18	3,368	121
Masvingo	8,270	0.46	891	24,894	0.42	10,455	92
Matabeleland North	1,927	0.44	29	2,488	0.07	174	83
Matabeleland South	65	0.53	20,076	240	0.14	34	58948
Midlands	38,125	0.61	5,022	66,404	0.19	12,617	60
Total	**122,493**	**0.5**	**61,289**	**154,698**	**0.26**	**40,221**	**52**

SOYABEAN





Soybean production decreased from 43,907MT in the 2023/2024 to 41,919MT in the 2024/2025 agriculture season.

This contrasts with the national requirement of 240,000 MT per year, which followed the policy shift to consider soybeans as a feed crop rather than an oilseed crop.

Table 20: SOYA BEAN PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	1,097	2.01	2,202	194	1.84	357	517
Mashonaland Central	14,876	1.02	15,202	15,304	1.12	17,140	-11
Mashonaland East	4,905	2.71	13,292	1,445	1.18	1,705	680
Mashonaland West	17,618	1.95	34,415	15,985	1.2	19,182	79
Masvingo	16	0.29	5	44	1.5	66	-92
Matabeleland North	180	0	0	152	1	152	-100
Matabeleland South	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midlands	1,370	2.63	3,603	4,534	1.17	5,305	-32
Total	**40,111**	**1.05**	**41,919**	**37,658**	**1.17**	**43,907**	**-5**

Sunflower



Table 21: SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	10,957	0.37	4,107	13,625	0.17	2,316	77
Matabeleland South	12031	0.42	5,089	20,047	0.17	3,408	49
Mashonaland Central	11,325	0.43	4,890	9,489	0.16	1,518	222
Mashonaland East	19,106	0.42	8,031	9,073	0.17	1,542	421
Mashonaland West	12,101	0.46	5,596	6,695	0.15	1,004	457
Masvingo	3,494	0.28	965	1,838	0.03	55	1,655
Matabeleland North	2,042	0.41	843	1,747	0.08	140	502
Midlands	28,665	0.32	9,155	24,781	0.06	1,487	516
Total	**99,723**	**0.39**	**38,676**	**87,295**	**0.11**	**9,602**	**303**

Sunflower production increased by **303%** from **9,602MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **38,676 MT** in this current season

GROUNDNUTS



Groundnut production increased by **129%** from **36,977 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **84,565 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

Table 22: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% change in production
	Area (Ha)	yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	43,203	0.47	20,513	54,173	0,13	7,042	191
Mashonaland Central	23,784	0.4	9,623	73,249	0,10	7,324	31
Mashonaland East	35,821	0.45	16,234	62,707	0,18	11,287	44
Mashonaland West	15,301	0.42	6,429	27,910	0,31	8,652	-26
Masvingo	38,671	0.31	11,999	65,745	0,19	12,492	-4
Matabeleland North	3,430	0.23	803	7,761	0,01	77	943
Matabeleland South	11,331	0.28	3,184	21,306	0,04	852	274
Midlands	52,188	0.3	15,779	78,226	0,08	6,258	152
Total	**223,729**	**0.38**	**84,565**	**369,772**	**0,1**	**36,977**	**129**

SESAME



Sesame production is estimated at **20,667 MT,** compared to **766** MT obtained in the 2023/2024 season.

Table 23: SESAME PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	**2024/2025**			**2023/2024**		
	Area (Ha)	**Yield (t/ha)**	**Production (Mt)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (t/ha)**	**Production (Mt)**
Manicaland	11,275	0.4	4,464	903	0.2	181
Mashonaland Central	19,954	0.29	5,763	210	0.29	61
Mashonaland East	142	0.32	45	276	0	0
Mash West	48	0.35	17	730	0	0
Masvingo	29,864	0.34	10,110	28	0.3	8
Mat North	1	0	0		0	0
Mat South	101	0.12	12	0	0.33	0
Midlands	873	0.29	255	589	0.11	65
Total	**62,259**	**0.33**	**20,667**	**2,736**	**0.28**	**766**

OTHER CROPS

OTHER FIELD CROPS

Roundnuts

Estimated round nuts production increased by **31%** from **19,030 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to 24,922 MT in the current season

Table 24: ROUNDNUT PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% Change in production
	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	19,429	0.34	6,592	29,311	0,36	10,699	-38
Mashonaland Central	541	0.3	164	1,341	0,09	117	40
Mashonaland East	7,247	0.38	2,766	11,471	0,22	2,512	10
Mashonaland West	3,334	0.41	1,383	3,458	0,05	169	718
Masvingo	29,542	0.33	9,876	39,951	0,06	2,237	341
Matabeleland North	1,756	0.21	360	3,959	0,003	12	2900
Matabeleland South	4,665	0.26	1,221	8,915	0,07	579	111
Midlands	10,194	0.25	2,559	22,804	0,12	2,668	-4
Total	**76,709**	**0.32**	**24,922**	**121,211**	**0,16**	**19,030**	**31**

Sugar Bean



Sugar bean production increased from **7,587MT** in the **2023/2024** season to 18, 067 Mt in this current season.

Table 25: SUGAR BEAN PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	7,437	0.49	3,611	4,315	0,20	863
Mashonaland Central	5,728	0.49	2,823	7,324	0,41	3,003
Mashonaland East	7,213	0.55	3,999	8,380	0,15	1,257
Mashonaland West	9,169	0.48	4,371	5,796	0,16	927
Masvingo	3,386	0.74	2,498	2,409	0,15	361
Matabeleland North	363	0.59	214	347	0,03	10
Matabeleland South	238	0.21	51	834	0,06	50
Midlands	2,115	0.24	499	5,083	0,19	966
Total	**35,650**	**0.51**	**18,067**	**34,488**	**0,22**	**7,587**

AFRICAN PEA

Estimated African pea production for 2024/2025 season is **20,808 MT**, which is a **612%** increase from **2,924 MT** in the 2023/2024 season

Table 26: AFRICAN PEA PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

	2024/2025			2023/2024		
Province	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Prod (MT)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/ Ha)**	**Prod (Mt)**
Manicaland	10,356	0.21	2,185	4,820	0.11	523
Mashonaland Central	20,409	0.23	4,671	6,390	0.06	410
Mashonaland East	8,639	0.26	2,218	2,988	0.07	196
Mashonaland West	6,684	0.24	1,620	2,532	0.04	94
Masvingo	16,371	0.23	3,702	3,552	0.31	1,112
Matabeleland North	3,748	0.17	627	2,087	0.01	24
Matabeleland South	6,731	0.16	1,055	31,137	0	101
Midlands	20,794	0.23	4,731	12,382	0.04	463
Total	**93,732**	**0.22**	**20,808**	**65,888**	**0.04**	**2,924**

SWEET POTATO



Sweet potato production increased from **34,476 in 2023/24** season to **215604 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

Table 27: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

	2024/2025			2023/2024		
Province	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Prod (MT)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Prod (Mt)**
Manicaland	5,325	10.9	58,273	1,260	12,61	15,890
Mashonaland Central	2,655	6.1	16,228	543	1,51	820
Mashonaland East	7,545	7.3	55,213	2,640	2,18	5,756
Mashonaland West	2,959	8	23,730	237	0,88	208
Masvingo	5,651	6.5	36,771	2,460	4,72	11,612
Matabeleland North	141	4.2	593	40	0,02	0.8
Matabeleland South	292	5.4	1,589	161	0,03	5
Midlands	3,570	6.5	23,208	1,171	0,19	222
Total	**28,137**	**7.7**	**215,604**	**8,513**	**4,05**	**34,476**

Rice

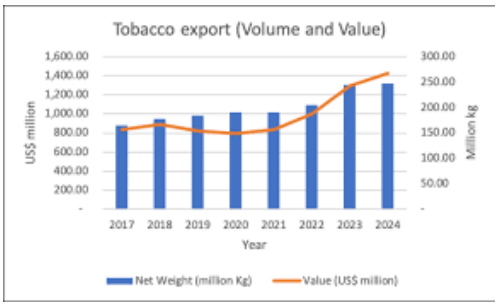


Rice production increased from **73.5 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **251 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

Table 28: RICE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	65	0.22	14	62.2	0.03	1.7
Mashonaland Central	6	0.17	1	29.2	2.07	60.5
Mashonaland East	255	0.33	85	29.6	0.00	0.0
Mashonaland West	138	0.41	57	7.2	0.13	1.0
Masvingo	273	0.29	80	62.2	0.10	6.4
Matabeleland North	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Matabeleland South		0.00		0.0	0.00	0.0
Midlands	52	0.27	14	33.2	0.12	4.0
Total	**789**	**0.32**	**251**	**223.6**	**0.33**	**73.5**

Tobacco



Tobacco production is expected to increase from **236,815,000** ***kg*** in the 2023/24 season to 273,189,225 kgs in the 2024/25 season

Table 29: TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/25			2023/24			% Change in production
	Area	Yield	Prod	Area	Yield	Prod	
Manicaland	25,625	1.85	47,406	19,795	1.60	31,632	50
Mashonaland Central	41,051	1.87	76,889	41,492	1.78	73,856	4
Mashonaland East	23,321	1.85	43,144	23,864	1.69	40,378	7
Mashonaland West	52,626	2.00	105,094	50,652	1.79	90,464	16
Masvingo	43	1.45	62	17	1.71	29	115
Matabeleland North	12	1.50	18	5	2.20	11	64
Matabeleland South	21	1.45	30	5	0.00		100
Midlands	359	1.52	546	296	1.50	445	23
Total	**143,058**	**1.91**	273,241	**136,126**	**1.74**	**236,815**	15

FOOD SECURITY

HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURE

Annual horticultural crop production registered a 27% decrease due to the impact of El Niño-induced drought.

Table 30: HORTICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	AREA (Ha)			YIELD (T/Ha)			PRODUCTION (MT)		
	2024/2025	2023/24	%	2024/25	2023/24	%	2024/2025	2023/24	%
Irish Potato	14,946	19,752	-24	26	27	-7	391,315	535,448	-27
Butternut	4,690	4,937	-5	22	25	-12	103,180	123,425	-16
Cabbage	10,312	12,891	-20	35	49	-29	360,920	631,659	- 43
Carrot	3,724	3,921	-5	20	25	-20	74,480	98,025	-24
Cucumber	2,067	2,026	2	15	18	-17	31,005	36,468	-15
Leafy Vegetables	7,148	8,935	-20	25	32	-22	178,700	285,920	-38
Okra	831	875	-5	5	6.2	-19	4,155	5,425	-23
Onion	9,381	11,036	-15	25	28	-11	234,525	309,008	-24
Peas	436	431	1	5	6	-17	2,180	2,586	-16
Pepper	1,765	1,748	1	8	10	-20	14,120	17,480	19
Pineapples	767	752	2	16	15	7	12,272	11,280	9
Tomato	11,231	12,763	-12	28	31	-10	314,468	395,653	-21
Watermelon	3,002	3,194	-6	40	45	-11	120,080	143,730	-16
Total	**70,300**	**83,261**	**-16**				**1,662,700**	**2,281,674**	**-27**

- Irish potato production decreased by 27 % from **535,448 MT** in the 2023/24 season to **391,315 MT** in the current season.
- Onion production decreased by 24 % from **309,008 MT** in the last season to **234,525 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

IRISH POTATO

Table 31: IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/Ha)	Prod (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (T/ Ha)	Prod (Mt)
Manicaland	3,388	28	94,864	4,612	27	124,524
Mashonaland Central	3,953	26	102,778	5,214	28	145,992
Mashonaland East	2,071	26	53,846	2,607	27	70,389
Mashonaland West	3,010	25	75,250	4,011	26	104,284
Masvingo	18	24	432	20	25	8,640
Matabeleland North	376	26	9,776	501	25	12,525
Matabeleland South	433	25	10,825	581	24	13,944
Midlands	1,694	26	44,044	2,206	25	55,150
Total	**14,946**	**26**	**391,315**	**19,752**	**27**	**535,448**

Table 32: ***PERENNIAL HORTICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION***

CROP	AREA (Ha)			YIELD (T/Ha)			PRODUCTION (MT)		
	2024/25	2023/24	% change	2024/25	2023/24	% change	2024/25	2023/24	% change
Tea	4,382	4,868	-10	3	3,5	-25	13,146	17,038	-23
Coffee	715	700	2	0.8	1	-20	560	572	2
Orange	4724	4,631	2	45	44	2	212,580	203,764	4
Lemon	1772	1,738	2	43	42	0	76,196	72,996	4
Banana	8,135	8,042	1	40	39	3	325,400	313,638	4
Apples	233	227	2.6	28	29	3.4	6,524	6,583	-1
Peaches & Nectarines	360	356	1.1	28	27	0	10,080	9,612	1
Macadamia	9,905	9,807	1	5.2	5.1	2	51,506	50,016	3
Avocado	2745	2,718	1	40	46	2	109800	125,028	-12
Mango	5,071	4,964	2	27	29	-7	136,917	143,956	-5
Sugar cane	79,828	79,728	0,1	84	83	1.2	6,705,552	6,617,424	1.3
Blueberry	660	650	1.1	13	12	8.3	8580	8,000	7
Pecan Nut	923	913	1.1	1.2	1	20	1108	913	21
Total	**119,594**	**119,557**	**0.03**				**7,675,800**	**7,574,251**	**1.3**

- Tea production continues to decline due to viability challenges and presence of more profitable alternatives such as avocado and macademia
- Pecan nut production increased from 913 MT in the 2023/2024 season to 1,108 MT in the current season, owing to more orchards transitioning from the juvenile to the productive stage.
- Blueberry production increased by **7%** from **8,000 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **8,580 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.
- Avocado production decreased by **12%** from **125,028 MT** in the 2023/2024 season to **109,800 MT** in the 2024/2025 season.

FOOD SECURITY

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

GRAZING CONDITION

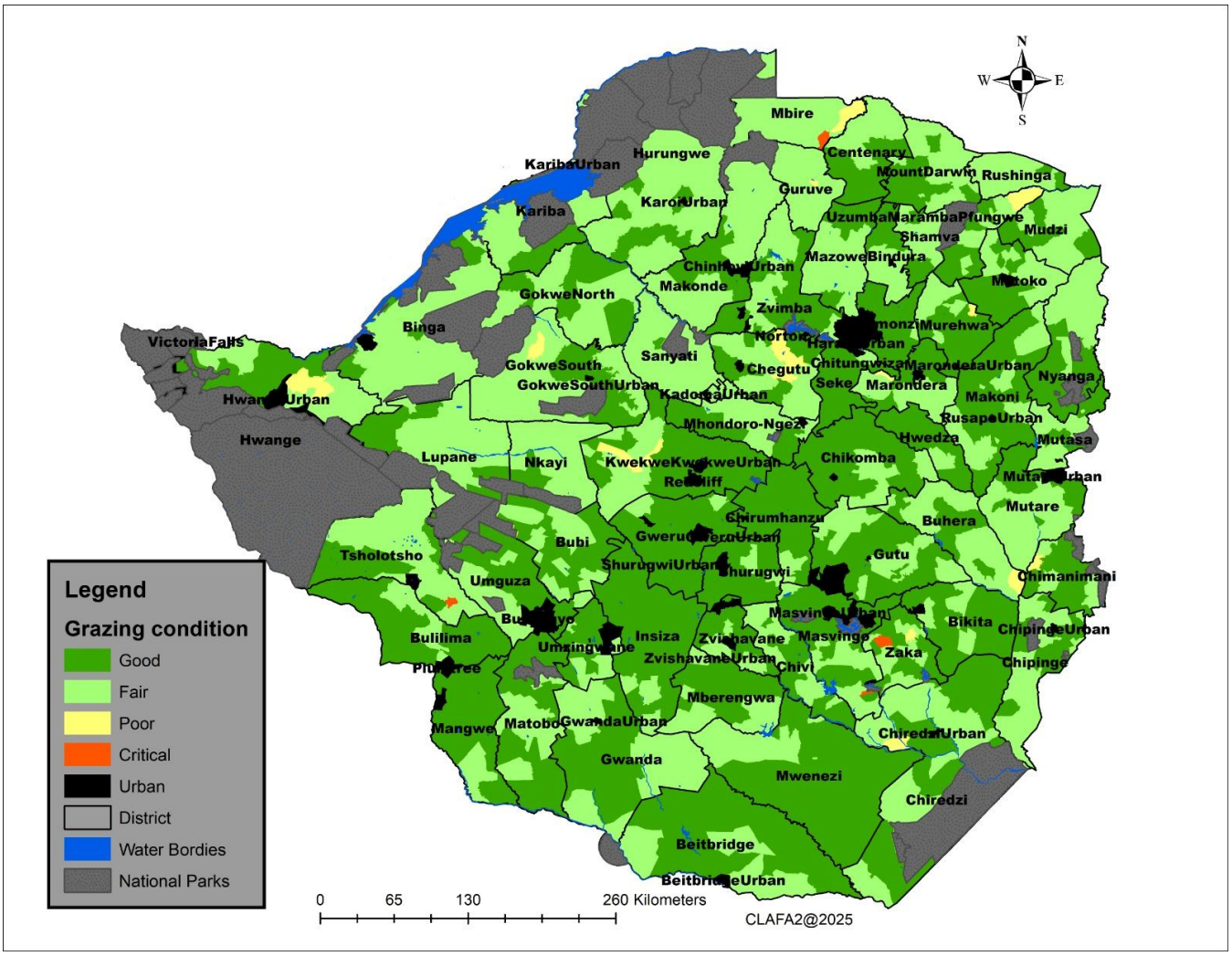


Figure 19: Grazing condition

GRAZING ADEQUACY

Most parts of the country have grazing adequacy of 7–10+ months, particularly in the southern, eastern, and central districts, indicating sufficient pasture availability for livestock through much of the year (Fig 20).

Grazing shortages (1–3 months) maybe expected in Tsholotsho, Beitbridge, Chikomba, Mutoko, and Hwange, necessitating supplementary feeding

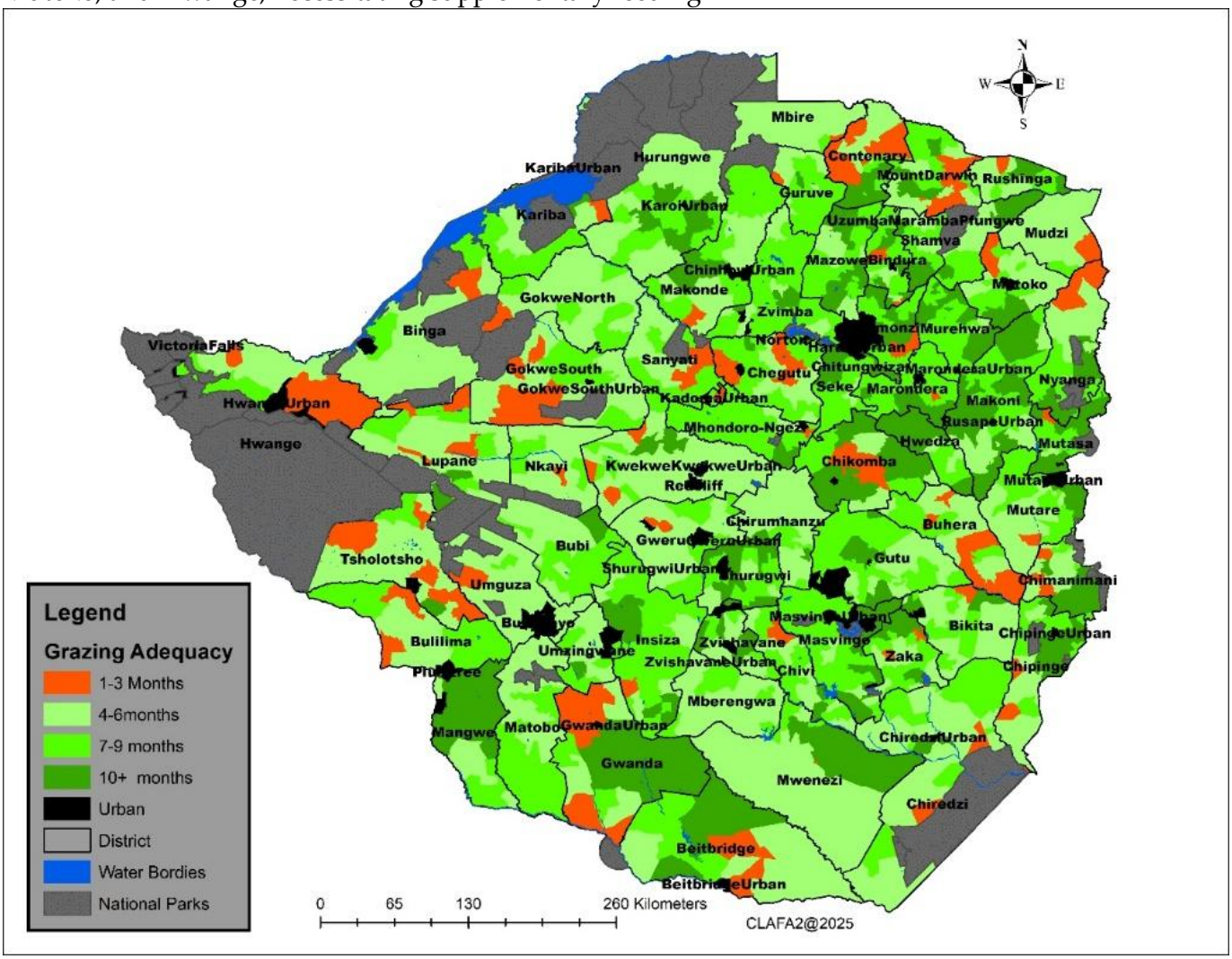


Figure 20: GRAZING ADEQUACY

BEEF CATTLE



National beef cattle population growth trend (2020 - 2024)

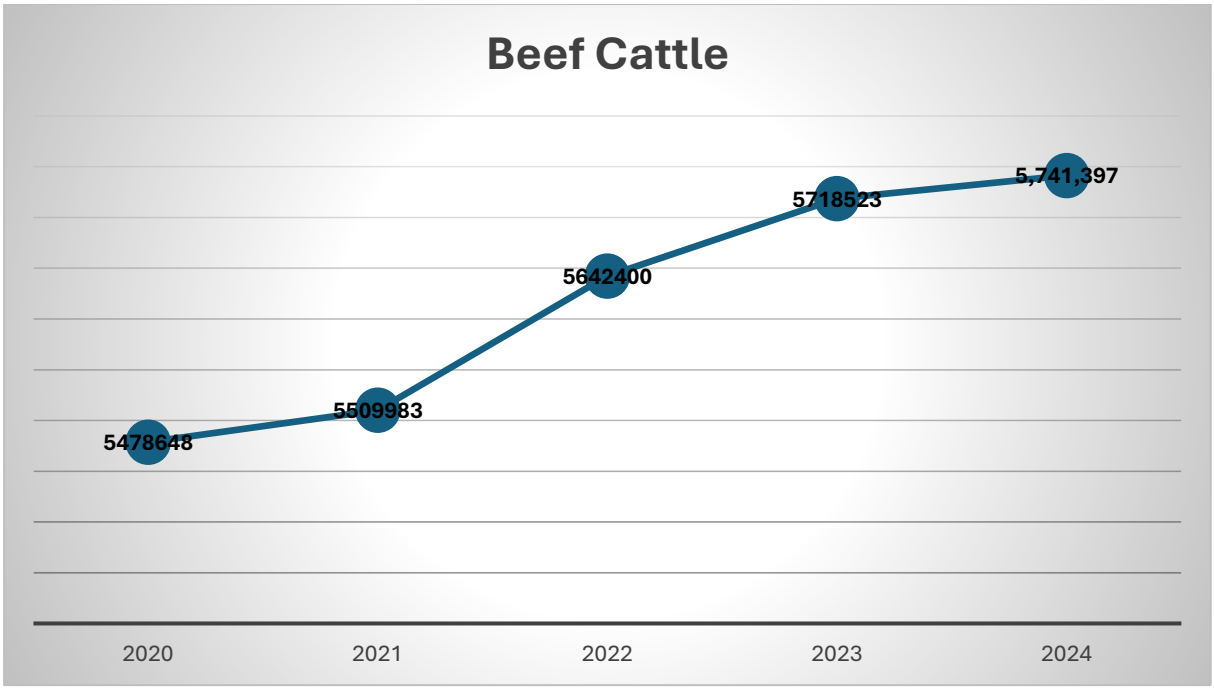


Figure 21: Beef cattle growth trend

Table 33: NATIONAL BEEF CATTLE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY FARMING SECTOR IN 2024

Province	LSCF	A2	A1	SSCF	OR	CA	Total
Manicaland	2,227	17,416	55,604	10,398	134,787	430,052	650,484
Mashonaland Central	3,357	29,488	60,774	8,195	10,145	364,658	476,617
Mashonaland East	19,659	63,776	124,675	48,795	61,394	368,124	686,423
Mashonaland West	13,745	94,775	140,770	23,043	73,098	198,518	543,949
Masvingo	11,577	9,613	249,254	24,984	85,683	621,521	1,002,632
Matabeleland North	4,784	23,439	125,020	8,648	34,740	523,546	720,177
Matabeleland South	3,660	54,378	140,181	17,147	27,717	434,161	677,244
Midlands	7,090	27,988	102,935	15,027	72,108	758,723	983,871
Total	66,099	320,873	999,213	156,237	499,672	3,699,303	5,741,397

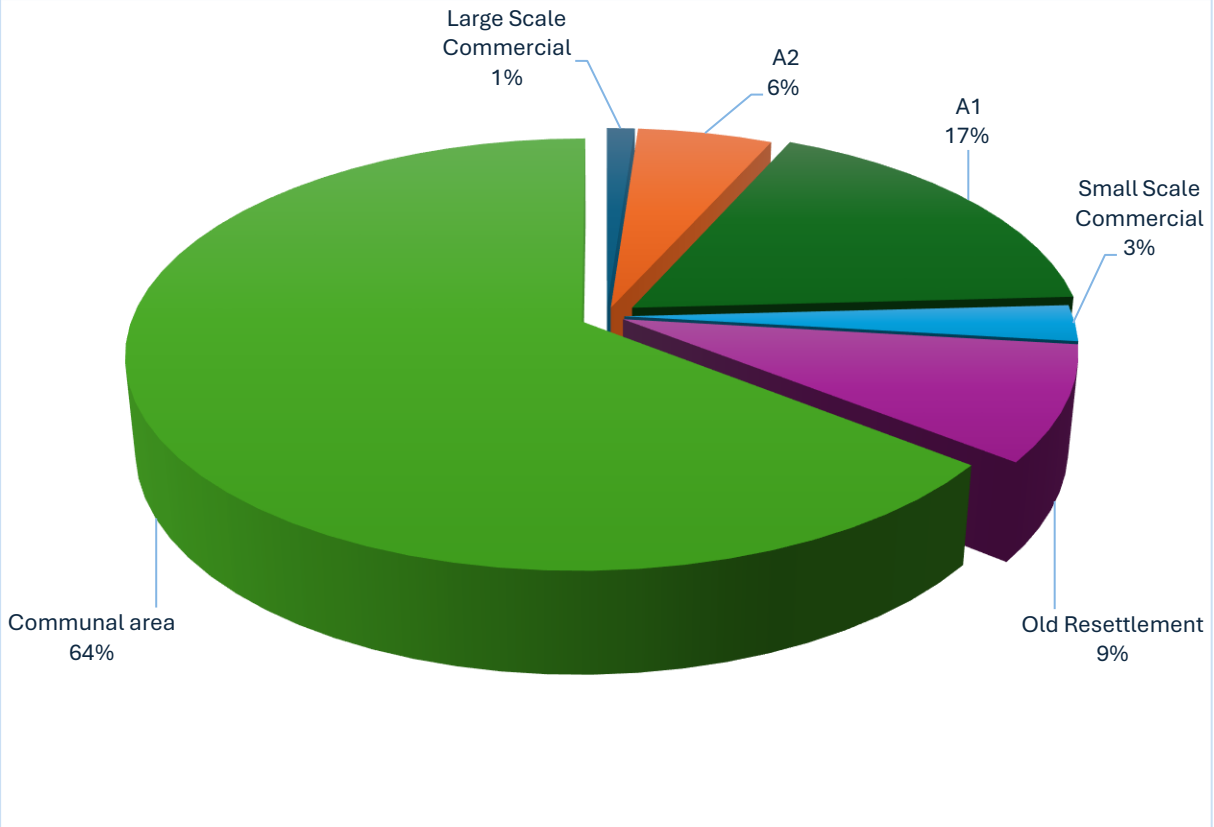


Figure 22: Beef Cattle distribution by farming sector

- Communal Areas (CA) dominate the national herd, accounting for over 64% of the total cattle population
- Masvingo and Midlands, have the highest cattle populations.

Table 34: CATTLE COMPOSITION BY PROVINCE

Province	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen/ Steers	Calves	Total
Manicaland	25,180	256,816	112,528	171,301	84,659	650,484
Mashonaland Central	15,305	195,118	79,163	126,501	60,530	476,617
Mashonaland East	23,188	267,616	132,130	158,381	105,108	686,423
Mashonaland West	17,508	215,182	104,774	120,777	85,708	543,949
Masvingo	42,993	401,648	203,676	218,017	136,298	1,002,632
Matabeleland North	22,104	284,816	148,695	165,570	98,992	720,177
Matabeleland South	14,532	288,233	150,583	127,302	96,594	677,244
Midlands	33,694	372,219	194,335	260,810	122,813	983,871
Total	194,504	2,281,648	1,125,884	1,348,659	790,702	5,741,397

- National beef cattle herd is dominated by breeding females (cows and heifers), suggesting a strong foundation for sustained growth. The breeding herd (bulls, cows, and heifers) makes up 63% (3,602,036 cattle) of the country total herd.

Beef cattle use for draught power

- The assessment indicated the proportion of cattle used for draught power: as follows oxen (40%), cows/heifers (53%), and bulls (7%).

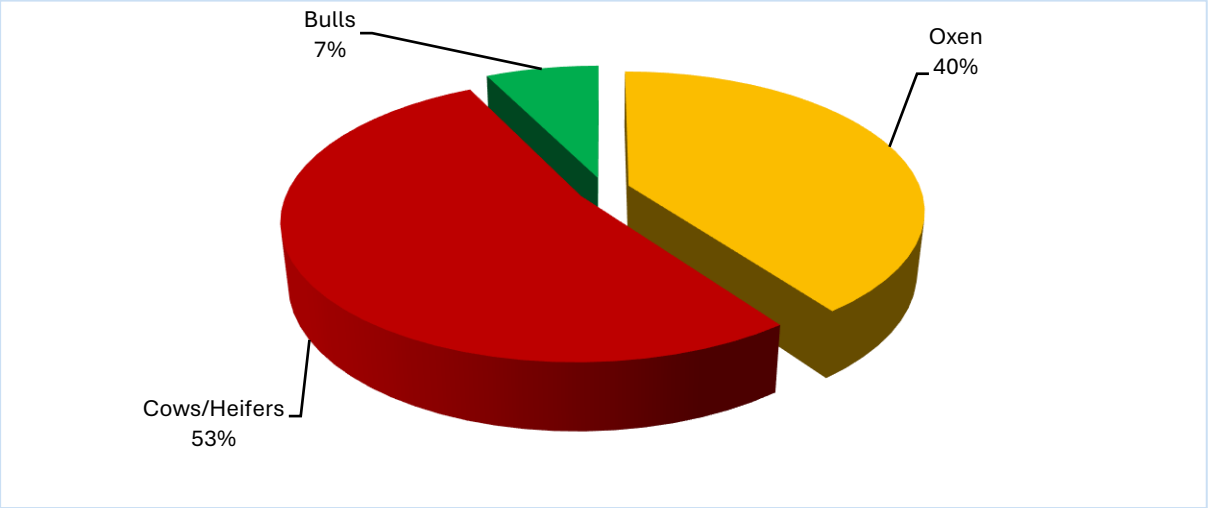


Figure 23: Proportion of animals used for draft power

Bulling ratio

- The bulling ratio is approximately 12 cows per bull. This is not within the acceptable range for natural mating (ideal range: 1 bull per 20-25 cows), but in communal farming systems, factors like poor bull fertility, lack of controlled breeding, and inbreeding could still affect reproductive efficiency.

Calving percentage

- The national beef cattle herd is dominated by breeding females (cows and heifers), making up 59% of the total herd. However, the calving rate is low (34.6%), with only 790,702 calves recorded compared.to last year (42%). Possible causes include poor herd fertility, high calf mortality (18%), use of cows for draught power, and unregulated breeding practices. Improving nutrition, veterinary care, and breeding management could help increase calving rates.

Offtake

- The national cattle offtake rate for 2024 was 10.5%. The rate is lower than the targeted 15-20%**.**

Cattle Body condition

Most districts show good cattle condition, especially in the south, east, and central provinces.

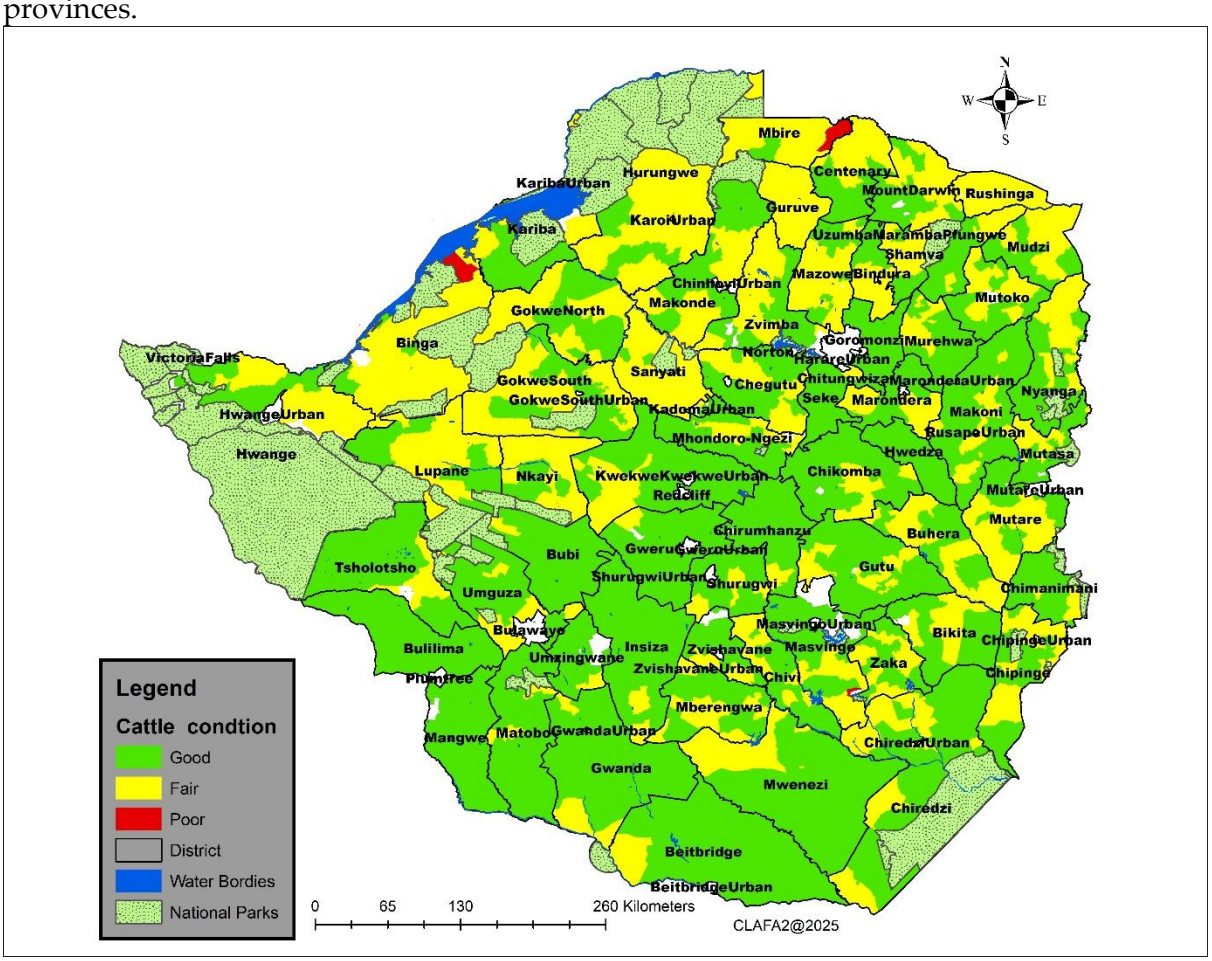


Figure 24: Beef cattle body condition

Table 35: DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE BODY 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.

COMMERCIAL BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

Table 36: MONTHLY NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTER AT REGISTERED ABATTOIRS BY GRADE IN 2024

Month	Grade					
	Super	Choice	Commercial	Economy	Manufacturing	Total
January	5,048	1,085	10,518	13,391	986	**31,028**
February	5,172	991	11,938	12,528	852	**31,481**
March	5,013	856	12,460	12,658	1,043	**32,030**
April	4,968	1,170	14,475	11,687	883	**33,183**
May	5,556	1,164	15,013	12,101	971	**34,805**
June	5,215	1,086	13,413	10,162	794	**30,670**
July	5,950	992	14,999	11,800	999	**34,740**
August	5,866	1,403	12,678	12,821	1,208	**33,976**
September	5,901	1,118	11,190	12,822	1,350	**32,381**
October	6,131	1,450	10,724	13,295	1,915	**33,515**
November	5,944	1,039	8,931	12,335	2,244	**30,493**
December	7,805	1,231	9,233	15,116	2,082	**35,467**
Total	68,569	13,585	145,572	150,716	15,327	**393,769**

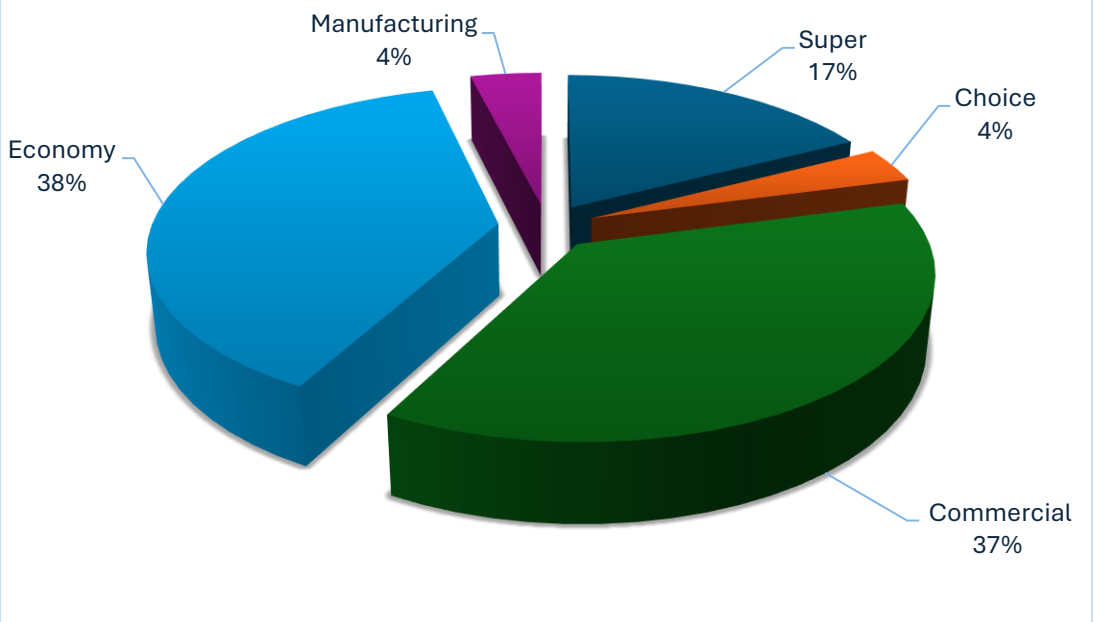


Figure 25: Proportion of beef grades for cattle slaughtered at registered abattoirs in 2024

Economy and commercial beef carcass grades dominated grades in 2024 accounting for 38% and 37%, respectively. Super grade accounted for 17% of all beef carcasses graded in 2024

Commercial cattle slaughters by sex and age

Table 37: COMPARISON OF CATTLE AT REGISTERED ABATTOIRS BY SEX AND AGE (2023 AND 2024)

	Number slaughtered		
Sex / Age Group	**2024**	**2023**	**Difference**
Steers/Oxen			
<18 months	17,917	17,565	352
2.5 years	23,468	20,837	2,631
3.5 years	28,255	26,395	1,860
4 years	33,497	32,492	1,005
4+ years	65,372	62,007	3,365
10+ years	81,572	81,881	-309
Heifers/Cows			
<18 months	2,279	1,789	490
2.5 years	2,864	2,254	610
3.5 years	4,102	3,483	619
4 years	7,219	6,083	1,136
4+ years	24,009	20,590	3,419
10+ years	70,034	59,851	10,183
Uncastrated Males / Mature Bulls			
<18 months	4,675	3,663	1,012
2.5 years	3,281	2,654	627
3.5 years	3,272	3,326	-54
4 years	3,992	4,158	-166
4+ years	6,773	6,928	-155
10+ years	11,188	11,360	-172

Increased Overall Slaughter

- 393 769 represents commercial slaughters at registered abattoirs, and the rest are local/community level slaughters in wards and growth points.
- Across most age categories and sex groups, the number of cattle slaughtered in 2024 is higher than in 2023, indicating increased off-take. There was a 4%, 17% and 3% in the steers/oxen, heifers/cows and uncastrated and bulls category.
- The slaughter of heifers and cows has increased significantly in 2024 compared to 2023, largely reflecting a positive response to an advisory that was issued to destock rather than losing the cattle to drought.
- The total beef cattle slaughters in 2024 including informal slaughters were 531,588 cattle in 2024 compared to 495,974 in 2023. The estimated total beef produced in 2024 was 94,623 MT.
- The estimated beef consumption per capita is 6kg.

POULTRY **PRODUCTION**



BROILER PRODUCTION

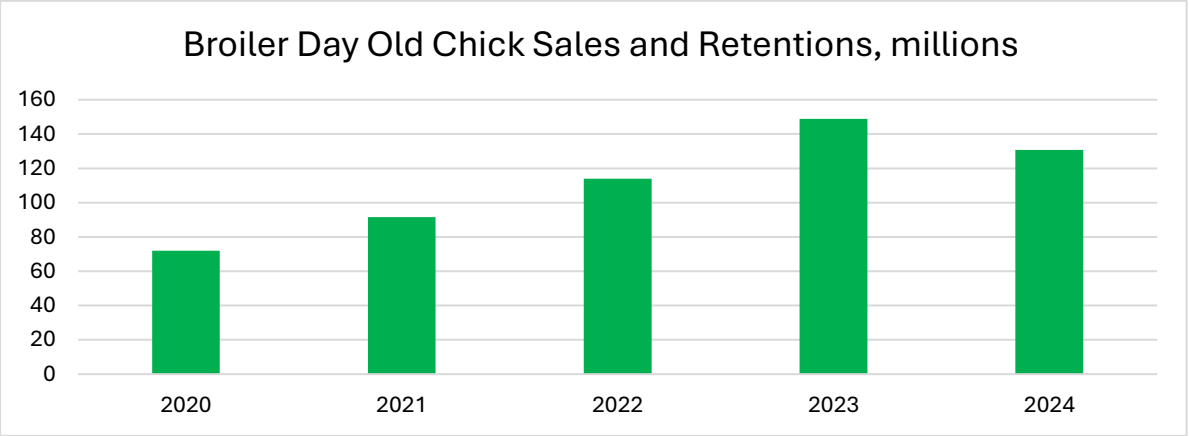


Figure 26: ***Annual broiler day-old chick production trend 2016 - 2023***

Broiler Meat Production

- Broiler meat production decreased by 1.9% from 209,808 MT in 2023 to 205,880MT in 2024.
- Large scale producers contributed 19.6% of the broiler meat produced. The small-scale producers contribute 80.4% of the broiler meat produced in the country.
- Zimbabwe's per capita broiler meat consumption was 12.9kg in 2024, a decrease from 13.6kg in 2023.

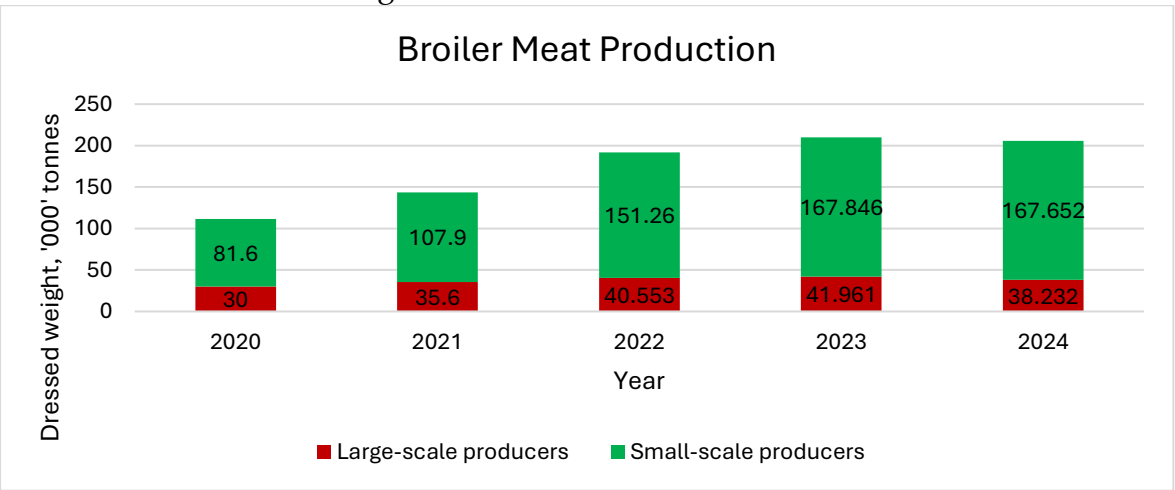


Figure 27: ***Annual Broiler production trends***

LAYER PRODUCTION



Commercial table egg production

Total egg production increased significantly from 2020 (59.2 million dozen) to a peak in 2023 (96.99 million dozens), then slightly declined in 2024 (86.61 million dozen). There was a 11% decline in table egg production in 2024. Table egg consumption per capita is approximately 66 eggs, excluding eggs from indigenous chickens.

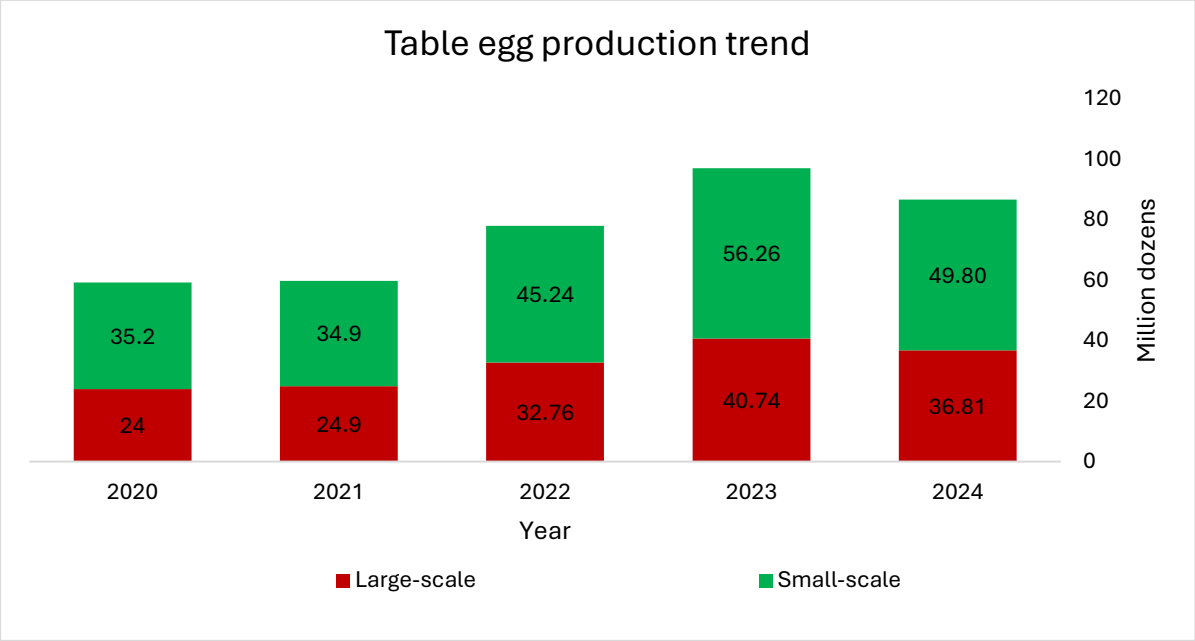


Figure 28: ***Table Egg Production trend 2020-2024***

Indigenous poultry production

Table 38: INDIGENOUS CHICKEN POPULATION BY PROVINCE

Province	Population
Manicaland	3,642,030
Mashonaland Central	1,549,399
Mashonaland East	2,543,901
Mashonaland West	2,044,525
Masvingo	2,756,422
Matabeleland North	1,264,076
Matabeleland South	1,259,551
Midlands	3,035,733
Total	**18,095,637**

- Generally, the El Niño-induced drought led to a decline in indigenous chicken populations as households disposed of them for food and income.
- Production and productivity also decreased due to poor nutrition, as grains for supplementation were scarce.
- However, the post-El Niño period in Manicaland was not severe, and did not affect small stock, including indigenous chickens, therefore, farmers did not cull in response to El Niño-induced drought
- Massive promotion of indigenous chicken through the presidential poultry scheme and development partners, and they had an average of four clutches per year.
- These are improved indigenous breeds under improved management.
- There was a 15% decrease in indigenous chicken production recorded in 2024. The population decreased from 21,394,764 in 2023 to 18,095,637 in 2024
- The indigenous chicken offtake was estimated at 72.65% in 2024. The estimated volume of indigenous chickens consumed was 15,545 MT. An approximate total market value of USD46.64 million for indigenous chickens reflects the economic importance of this sub-sector in rural livelihoods and food systems. It demonstrates significant income-generating potential, especially for smallholder farmers.
- Indigenous chicken mortality in 2024 was 25%. The major cause of chicken mortality was disease.

DAIRY PRODUCTION



Raw milk production by province

- The national milk production data shows that Mashonaland East (41%), Manicaland (27%), and Midlands (21%) are the top milk-producing provinces, contributing 89% of Zimbabwe's total raw milk output of 114.7 million litres in 2024.

Table 39: PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL MILK PRODUCTION

PROVINCE	MILK PRODUCED (Litres)	Contribution (%)
Mashonaland East	47,542,918	41
Manicaland	30,739,450	27

Mashonaland Central	1,823,721	2
Mashonaland West	2,167,819	2
Masvingo	1,456,683	1
Mat North	4,083,300	4
Matabeleland South	2,741,317	2
Midlands	24,144,232	21
TOTAL	**114,699,440**	**100**

Table 40: MONTHLY RAW MILK PRODUCTION FROM REGISTERED DAIRY ENTITIES 2024 – 2025

Month	Year		Percentage change
	2024 (Litres)	2025 (litres)	2023/2024
January	9,527,233	9,767,553	2.52
February	8,810,593	8,693,956	-1.32
March	8,964,078	9,188,180*	2.5
April	9,046,115		
May	9,498,262		
June	9,269,864		
July	9,979,253		
August	10,159,614		
September	9,801,378		
October	9,783,073		
November	9,797,510		
December	10,062,467		
Total	114,699,440	27,649,689	

*March milk production estimate

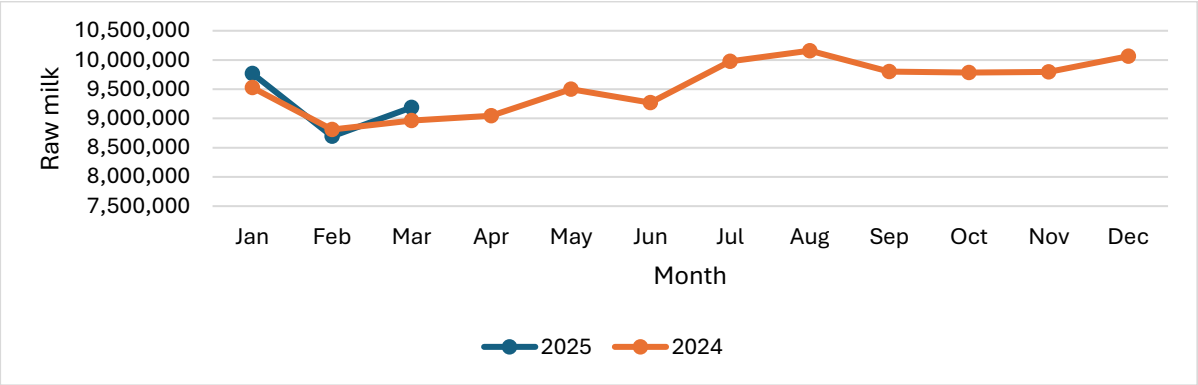


Figure 29: ***Monthly milk production trend 2024 to 2025***

GOAT PRODUCTION

National goat population growth trend (2020-2024)

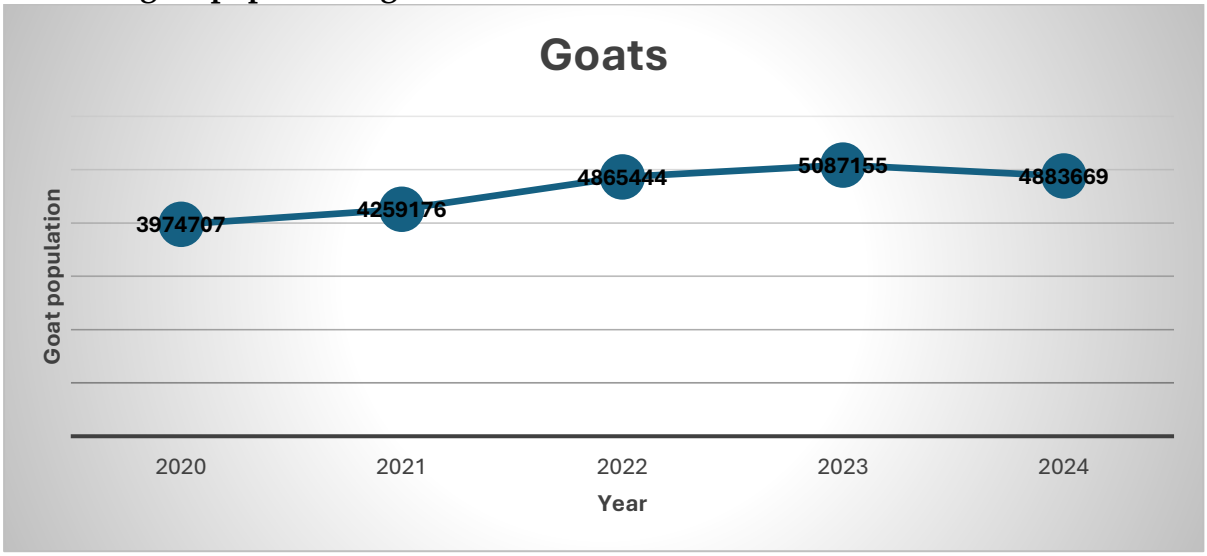


Figure 30: ***National goat population growth trend***

- The goat population decreased to 4,883,669 in 2024 from 5,087,155 in 2023 suggesting a drought coping strategy.

Goats Marketing channels

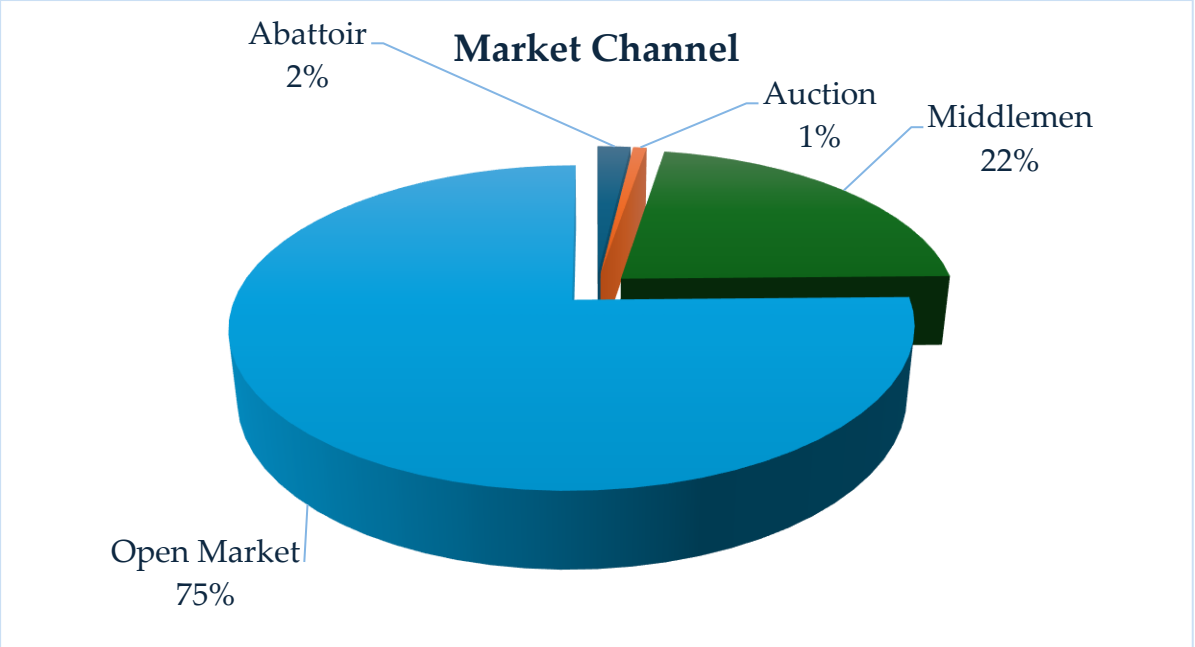


Figure 31: Goat market channels

Offtake Rate

- Goats are mostly sold using the open market channel in most places in the country, followed by middlemen and abattoirs. An offtake of 17.5% was recorded in 2024. The estimated meat produced from slaughtered goats was 11,543 MT with an average carcass weight of 13 Kg.

Monthly goat slaughters at registered abattoirs (2024)

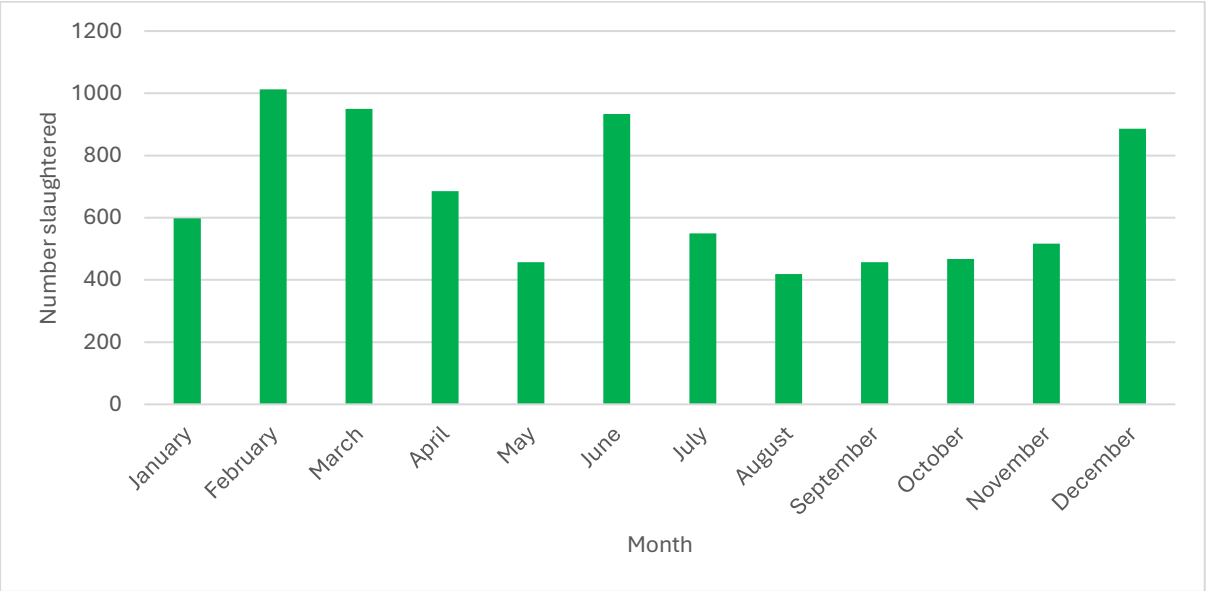


Figure 32: Monthly goat slaughters at registered abattoirs in 2024

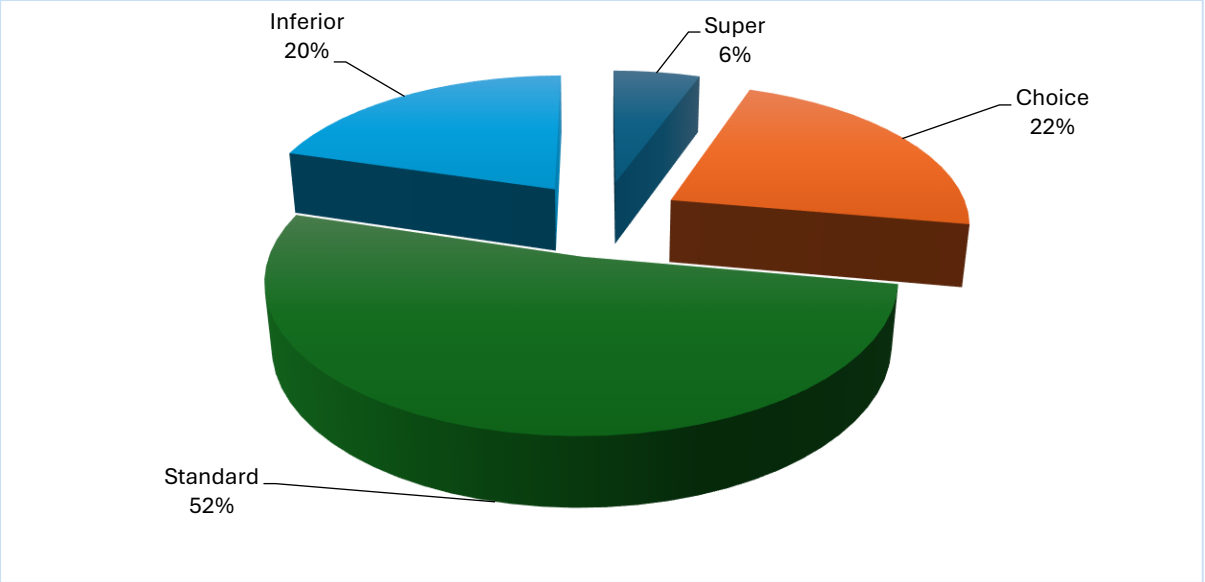


Figure 33: ***Proportion of Chevon Grades for Goat carcsses Classified and Graded in 2023***

SHEEP PRODUCTION

- Sheep numbers have shown a steady increase from 697,910 in 2020 to 746,277 in 2024.
- In 2024, the population marginally increased to 746,277, reflecting a 0.5% growth.

National sheep population growth trend (2020 – 2024)

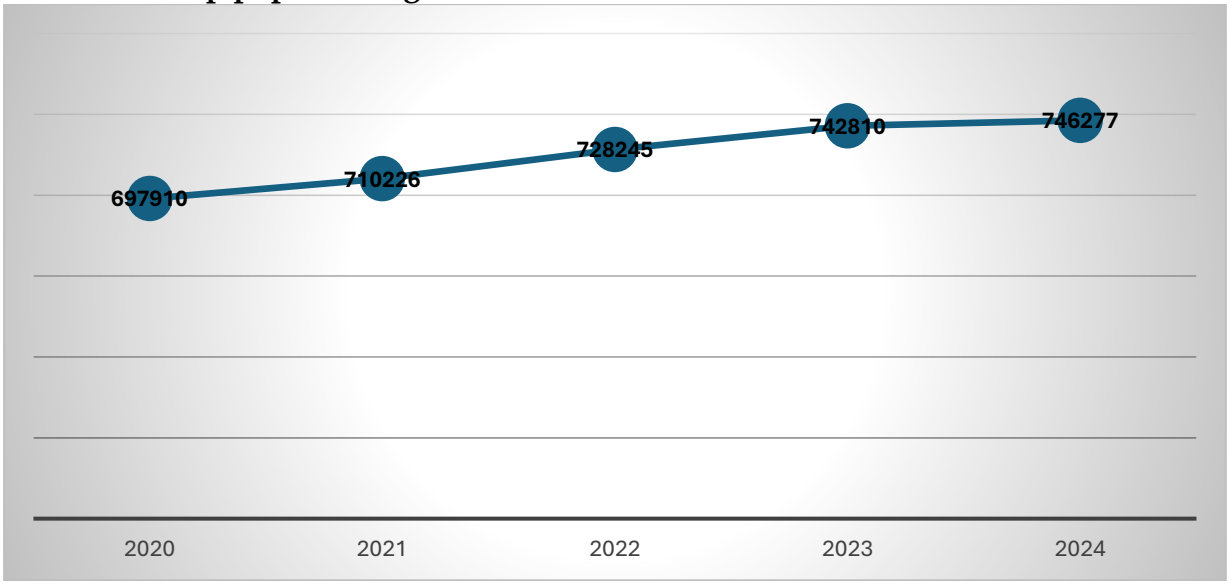


Figure 34: ***National sheep population growth trend***

Sheep Slaughters at registered abattoirs

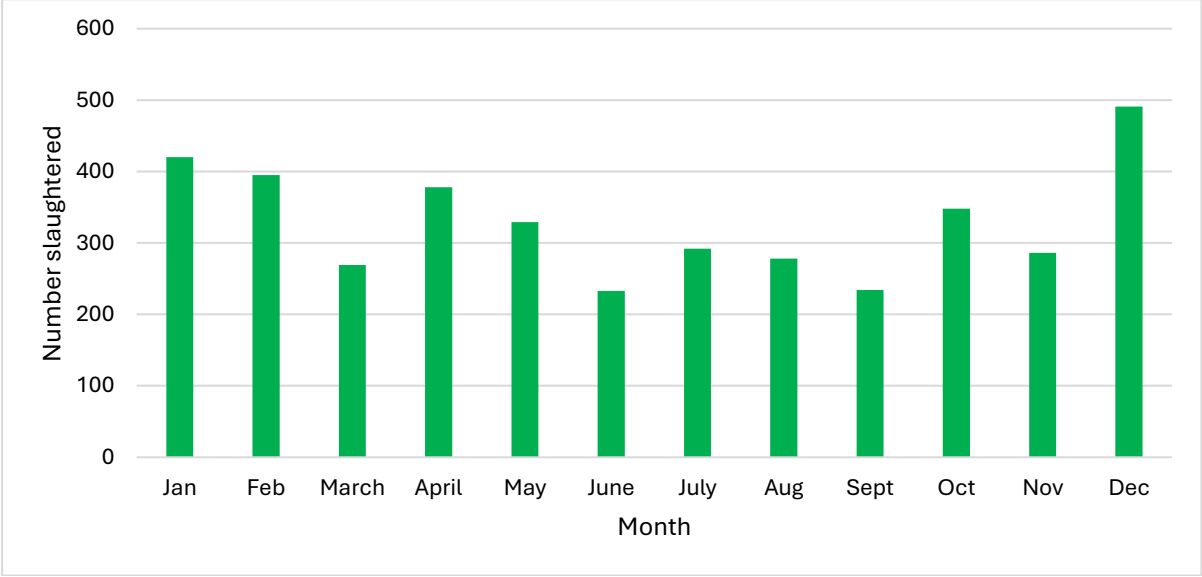


Figure 35: Sheep Slaughters at registered abattoirs

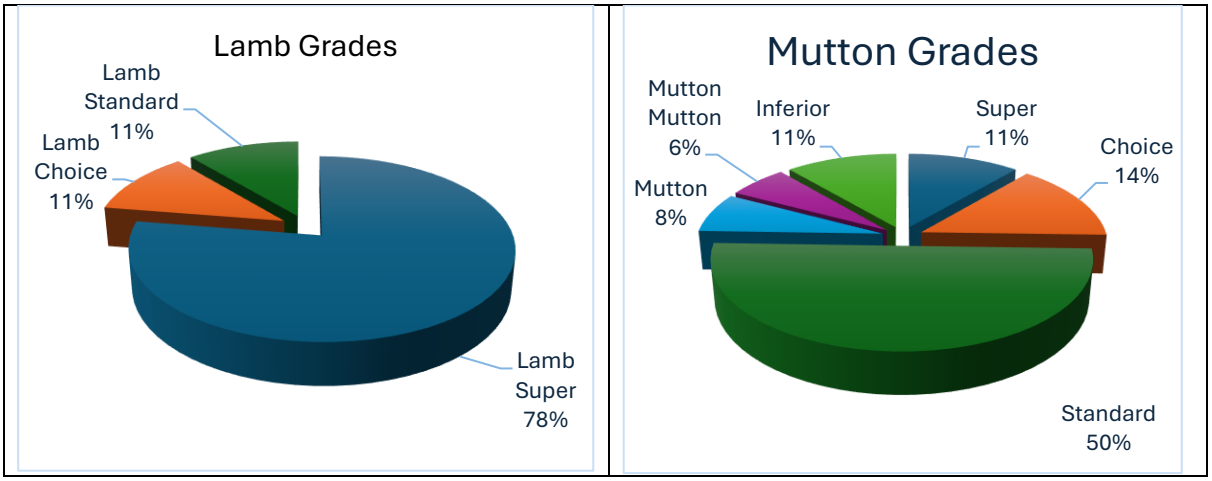


Figure 36: Proportion of lamb and mutton grades for sheep slaughtered at registered abattoirs (2024)

Offtake

- The sheep off take is approximately 12.24%.

PIG PRODUCTION

From 2020 to 2024, the pig slaughter has showed an upward trend. In 2020, slaughter numbers were 178,668, rising to 241,812 in 2024.

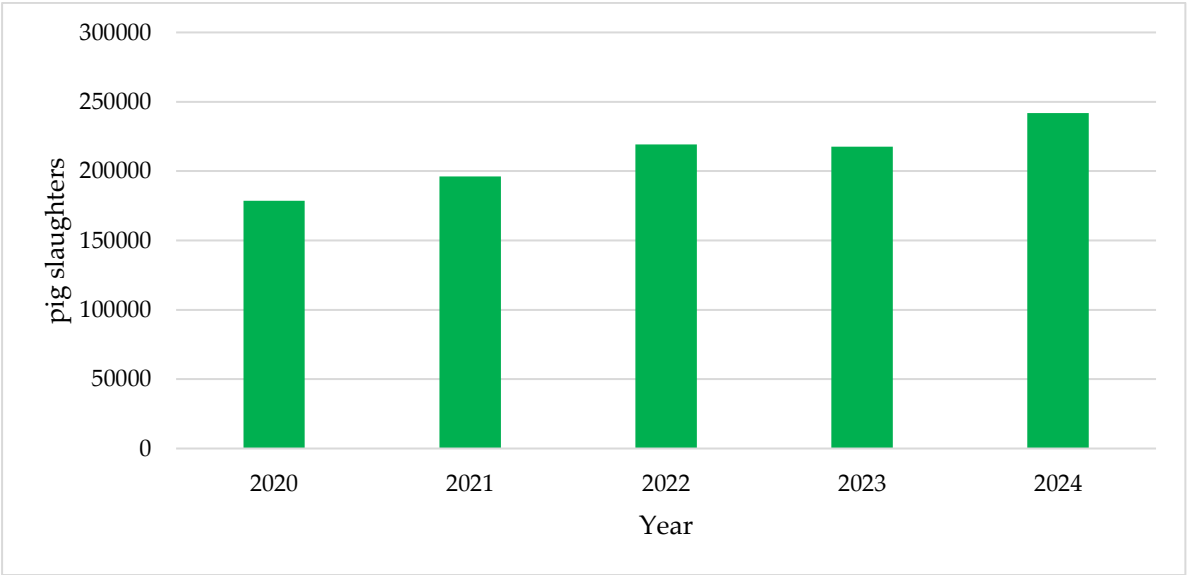


Figure 37: Commercial pig slaughter trends 2020 – 2024

Commercial Pig Slaughters at Registered Abattoirs

Table 41: COMPARISON OF COMMERCIAL PIG SLAUGHTERS AT REGISTERED ABATTOIRS (2023-2024).

Category	Number Slaughtered	
	2024	2023
Under Mass	8,478	5,704
Porkers	81,797	73,126
Baconers	64,895	61,963
General purpose	73,420	69,578
Manufacture	13,222	9,885
Total	**241,812**	**220,256**

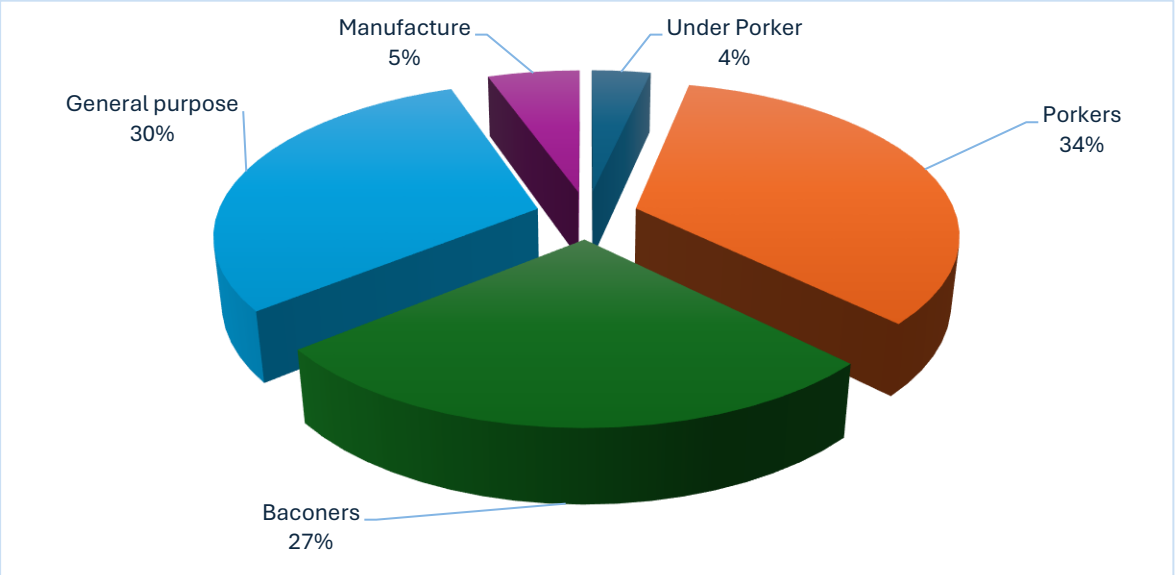


Figure 38: Pig slaughter categories in 2024

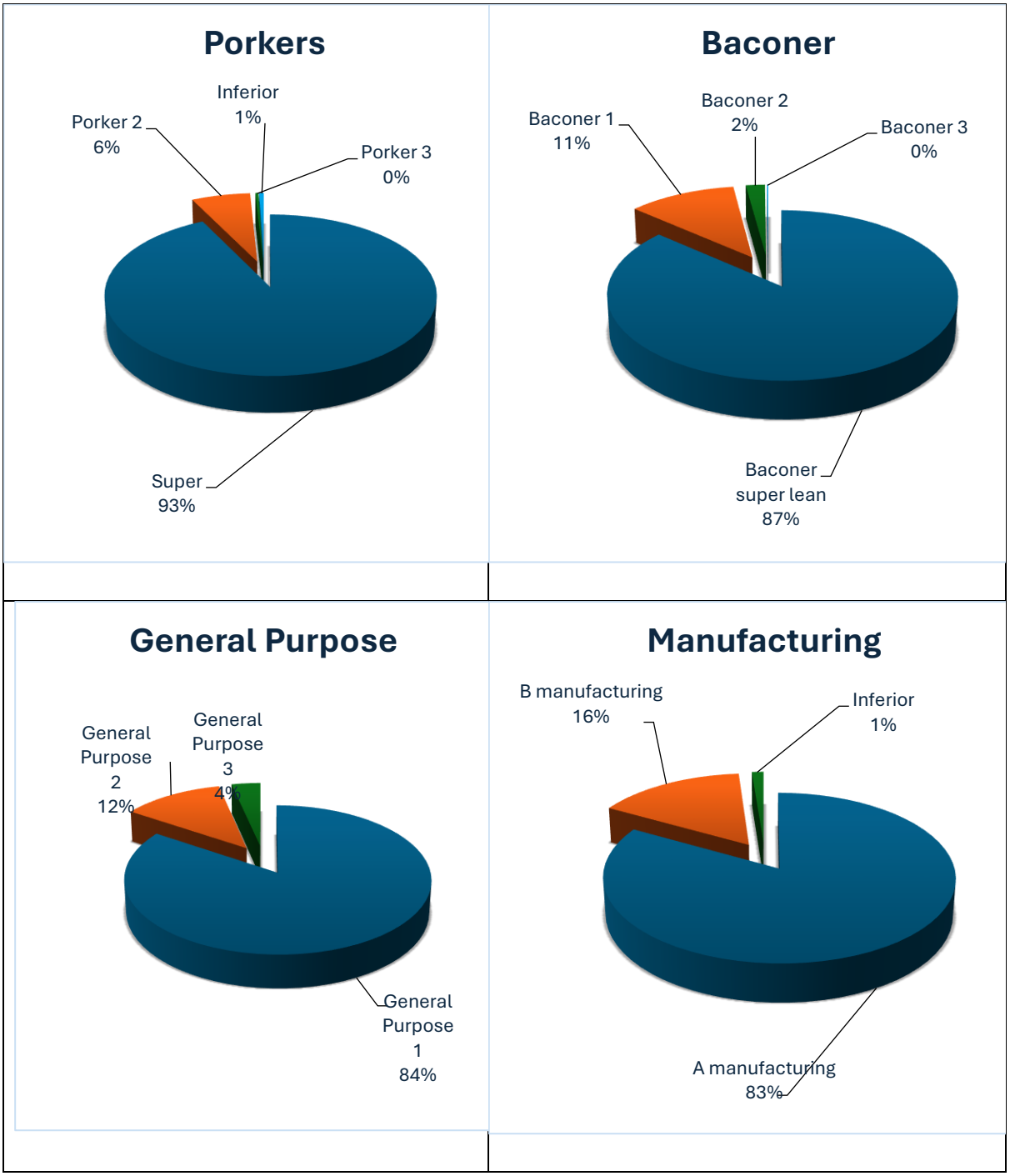


Figure 39: Pig Grades by class of pig slaughtered in 2024

FOOD SECURITY

FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

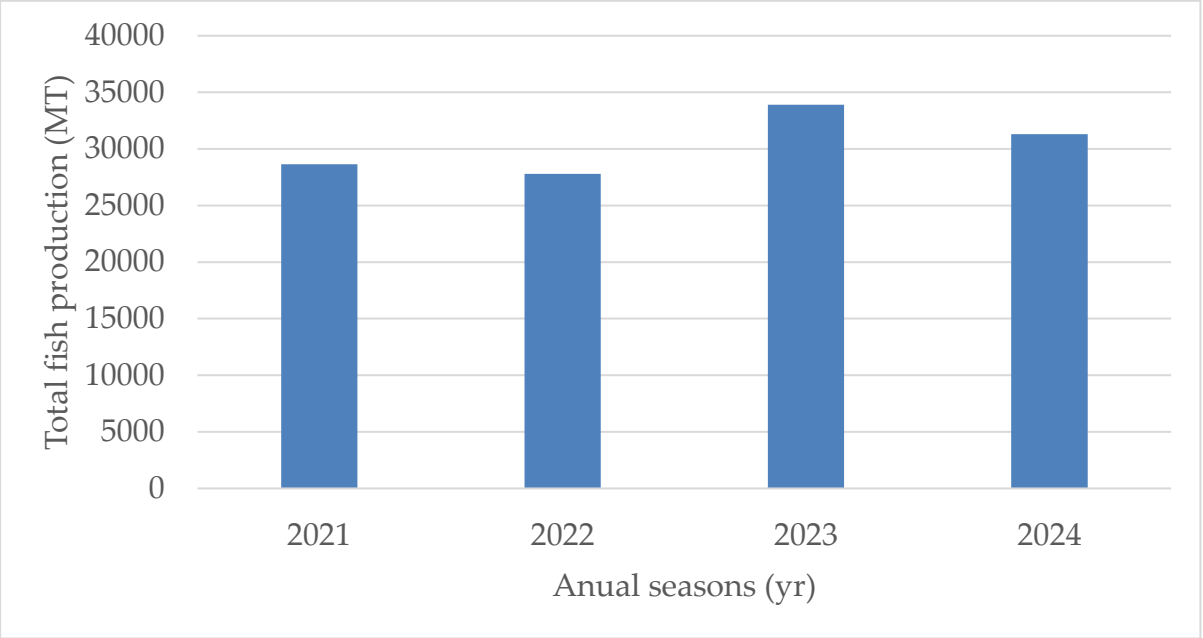


Figure 40: Total fish production (wild caught & aquaculture harvests)

- Fish production decreased to 31,296MT in 2024 compared to 33,910MT in 2023

Table 42: WILD CAPTURE FISHERIES

Fish Yield (MT)	2024	2023	2022	2021	% Change from 2023
Nile tilapia	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,600	6
Other tilapia	370	550	510	600	-33
Kapenta	5,200	6,200	5,950	5,400	-16
Tigerfish	140	150	140	100	-7
African catfish	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	0
Other freshwater fishes	17,700	17,400	13,600	17,900	2
TOTAL	**26,310**	**27,100**	**22,700**	**26,600**	**-3**

- Total fish yield declined by 3% from 2023 to 2024.
- Kapenta, a major contributor to the total yield, experienced a notable 16% decrease.

Table 43: AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Fish Species	2024 (MT)	2023 (MT)	2022 (MT)	2021 (MT)	% Change
Nile tilapia	4,800	6,704	4,949	5,803	-28
Red-breasted bream	10	12	9	8	-17
Mozambique bream	7	6	9	8	17
African catfish	139	48	56	46	190
Rainbow trout	30	36	35	44	-17
Total	**4,986**	**6,806**	**5,058**	**5,909**	**-27**

• The total fish yield decreased by **27%** from 2023 to 2024, due to a steep decline of 28% in Nile tilapia, the most dominant species by volume.

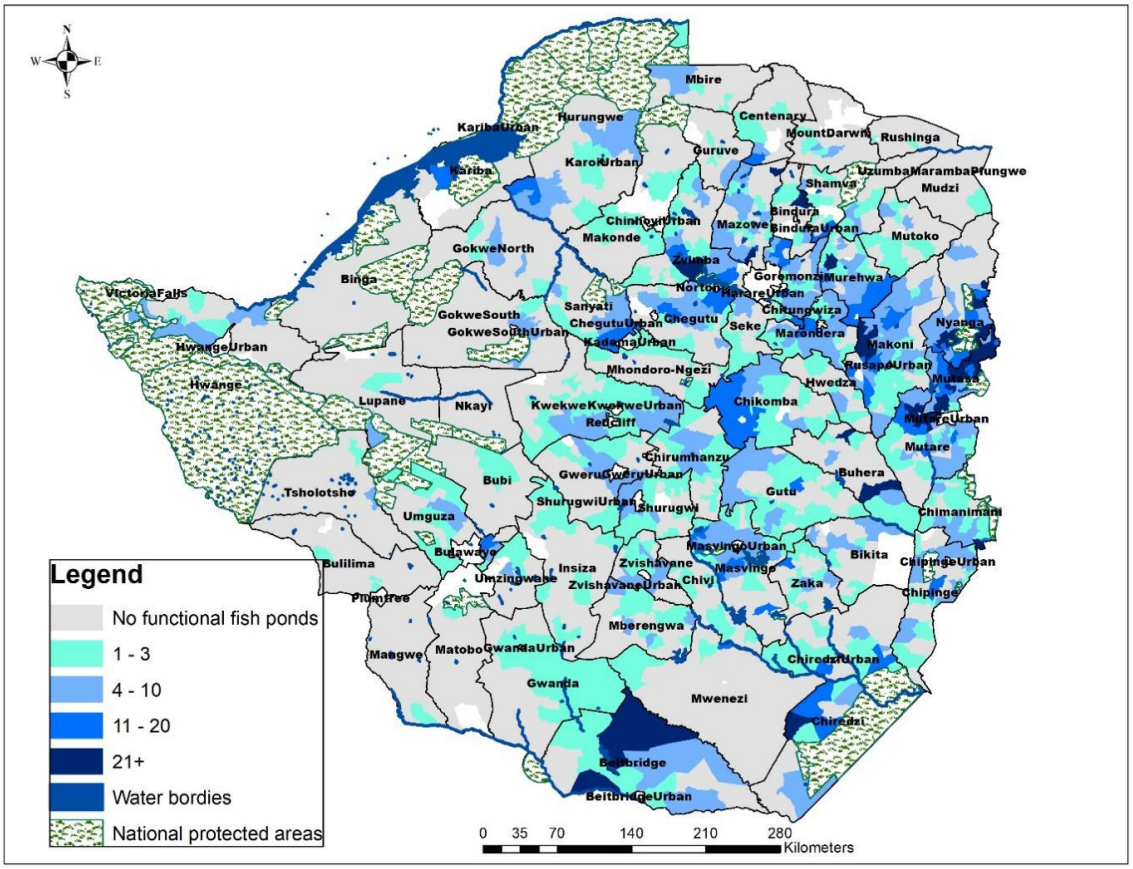


Figure 41: FISH FARMING ACTIVITIES BY WARD

Figure 41 shows that fish farming is widely practiced across the country, largely because of the Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme.

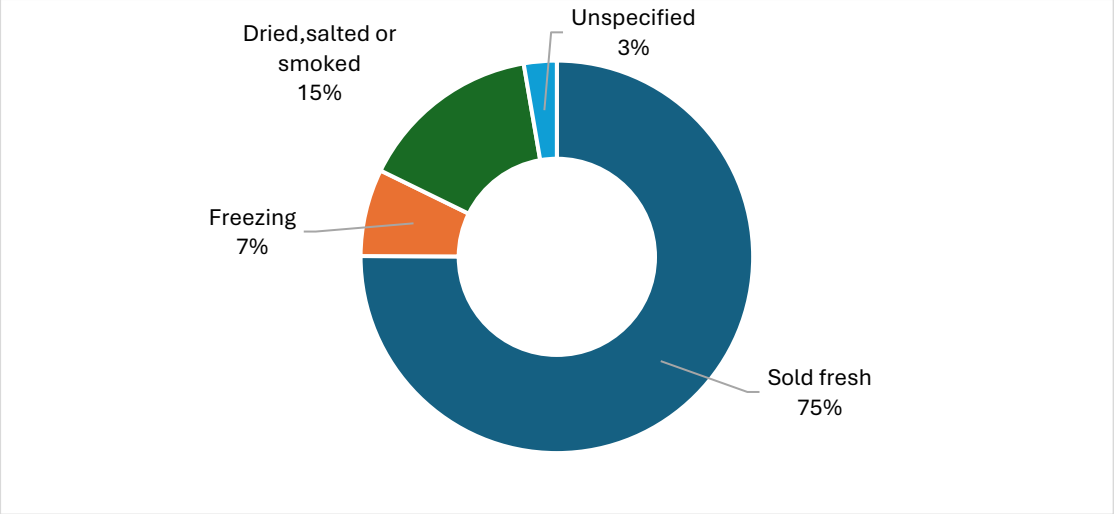


Figure 42: Fish processing and value addition

The majority of the harvested fish is either sold fresh (75%) or processed through curing methods (15%) such as drying, smoking, or salting as shown in figure 42.

Table 44: NUMBER OF FARMED CROCODILES AND EXPORTED SKINS

Item	2023	2022	2021	% Change from 2022
Crocodiles harvested	80,059	59,447	96,114	34.7
Skins exported (wet salted)	86,454	80,152	73,409	7.9

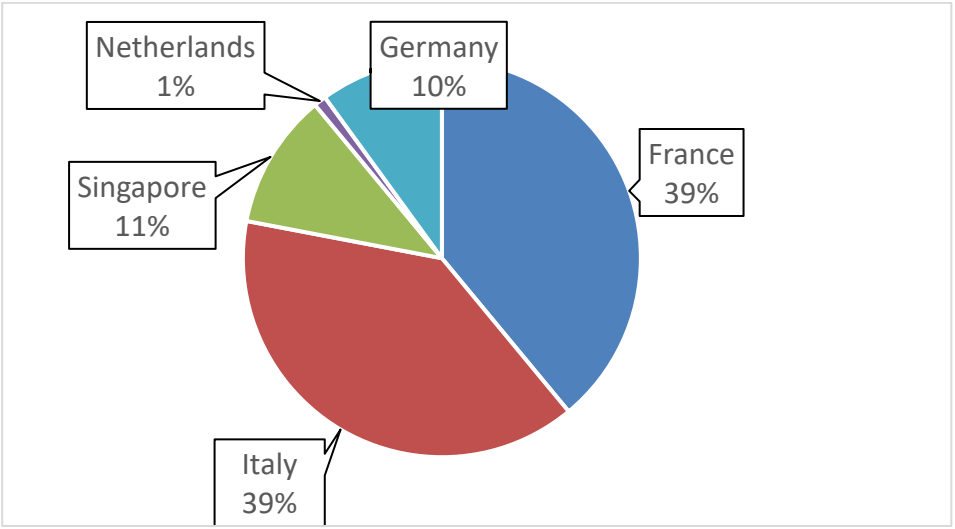
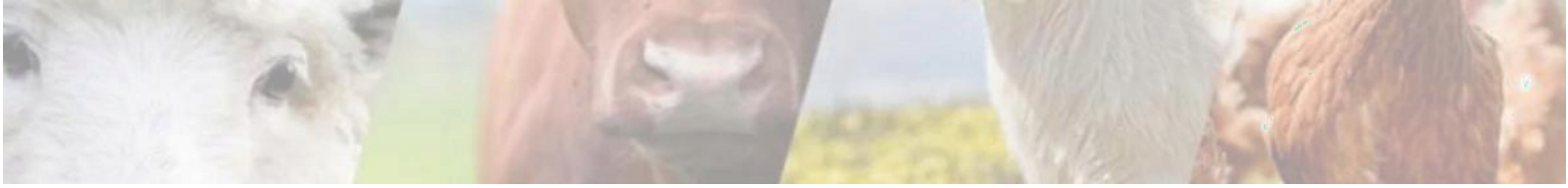


Figure 43: SKIN EXPORT DESTINATION

Notably, in 2023, the number of harvested crocodiles rebounded to 80,059, representing a substantial increase of 34.7% from the previous year (2022).
The export of wet salted skin increased from 80,152 in 2022 to 86,454 in 2023.

FOOD SECURITY

RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0



RURAL DEVELOPMENT 8.0

"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.

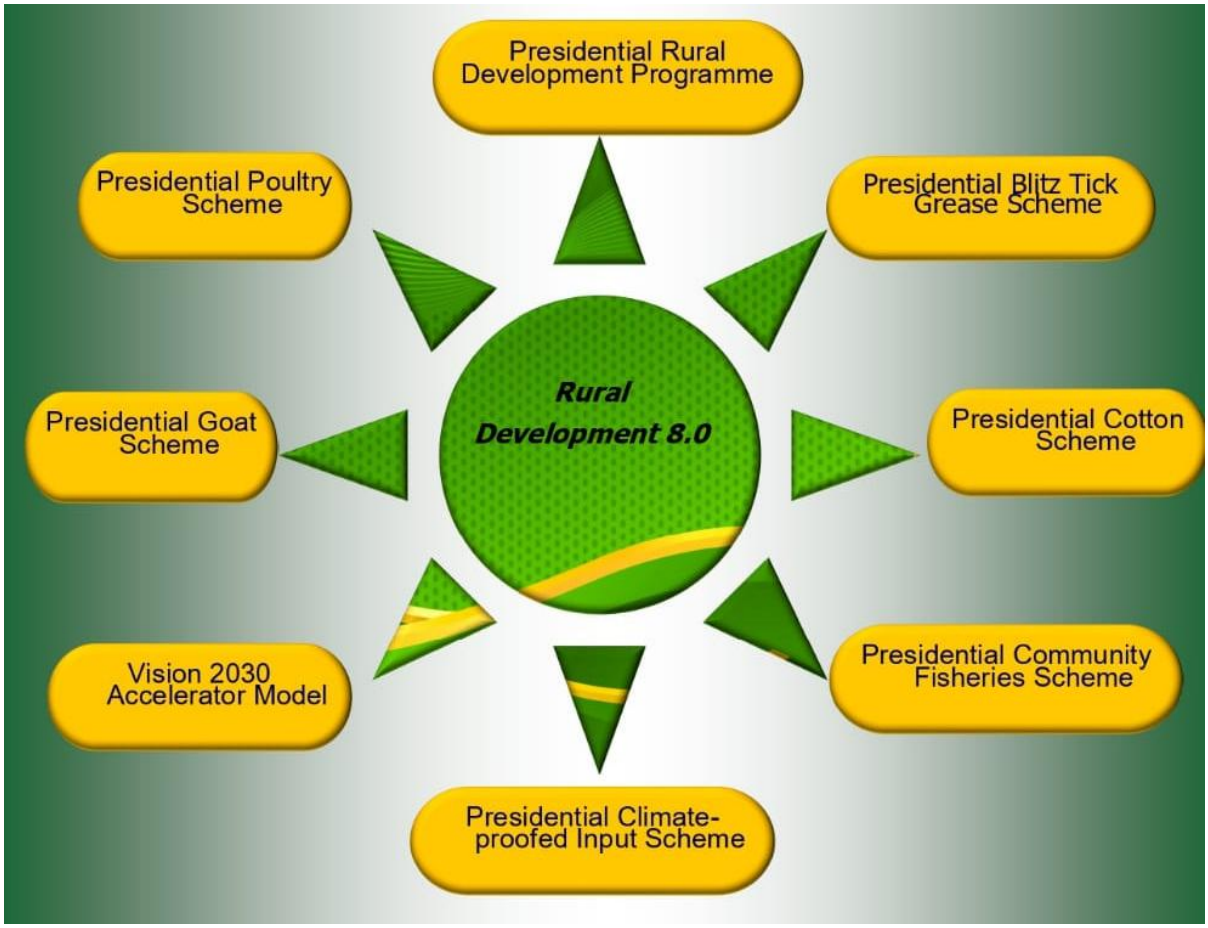
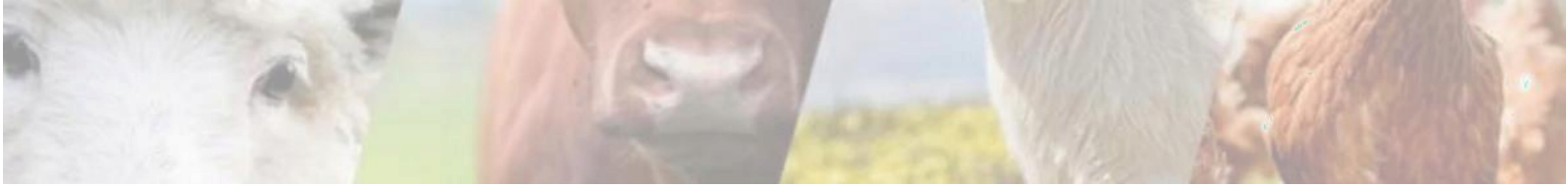


Figure 44 Rural Development 8.0 Interventions

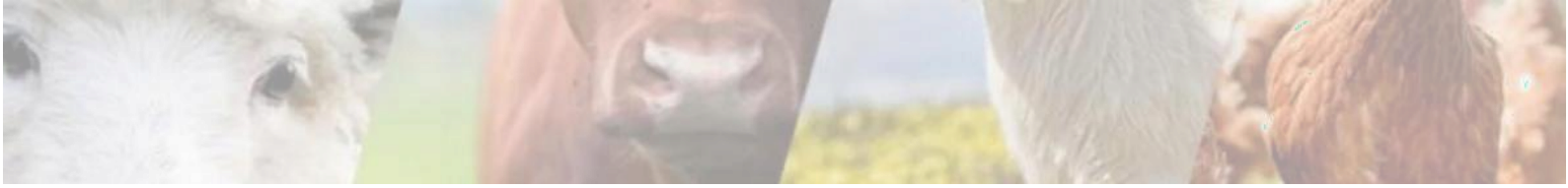


9.1 PRESIDENTIAL INPUTS SCHEME (PFUMVUDZA/INTWASA)

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

Table 45: PFUMVUDZA/ INTWASA -PRESIDENTIAL INPUTS SEED AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION AS AT 11 FEBRUARY 2024.

Product	Inputs brought forward	Cumulative Input Receipts	Totals	Cumulative Distributed	Percentage of inputs distributed
Compound D (MT)	18,603	49,860.85	68,464.06	65,192.68	95
Topdressing (MT)	30,352	16,118.39	46,358,660	46,358,660	100
Agricultural Lime (MT)	1,582	0	1,581.94	1,092.60	69
Maize Seed (MT)	435	13,881.34	14,316.77	14,264.58	100
Soyabean Seed (MT)	205	223.975	429.038	429.038	100
Sugar bean Seed (MT)	162	537.91	699.529	632.812	90
Sorghum Seed (MT)	365	2,566.45	2,931.39	2,739.04	93
Pearl Millet Seed	91	6.036	97.318	97.006	100
Groundnuts Seed	128	618.168	746.47	651.436	87
Sunflower Seed	169	2,068.95	2,238.00	1,553.00	69
Vegetable Seeds (Numbers)	641,910	1,050,512	1,692,422	1,109,004.00	66
Demise (Fall armyworm chemical) (litres)	5,750	28,030.25	33,779.75	225,543.75	76
Knapsack Sprayers	4,329	24,152.00	28,481	24, 791.000	87



9.2. PRESIDENTIAL COTTON SCHEME

The programme targeted **520 000** households.

Table 46:2024/2025 COTTON INPUTS SUMMARY BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	Comp L(MT)		Lime (MT)		Topdressing (MT)		Seed (MT)	
	Received	Distributed	Received	Distributed	Received	Distributed	Received	Distributed
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

Under both Input Schemes, attention to matters of soil health forms an integral component of the holistic, sustainable, intensive conservation and precision farming method, Pfvumvudza /Intwasa. In this regard, Zimbabwe's soils map showing pH and liming requirements should inform agronomic practices, at household level.

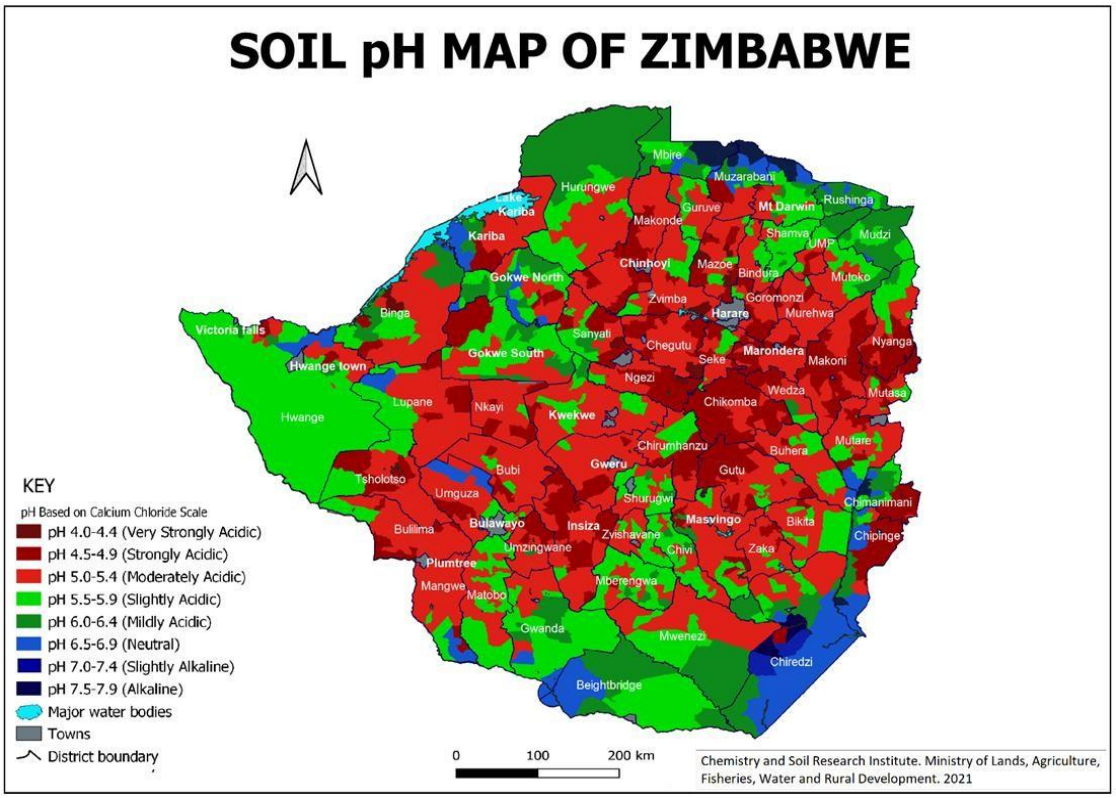


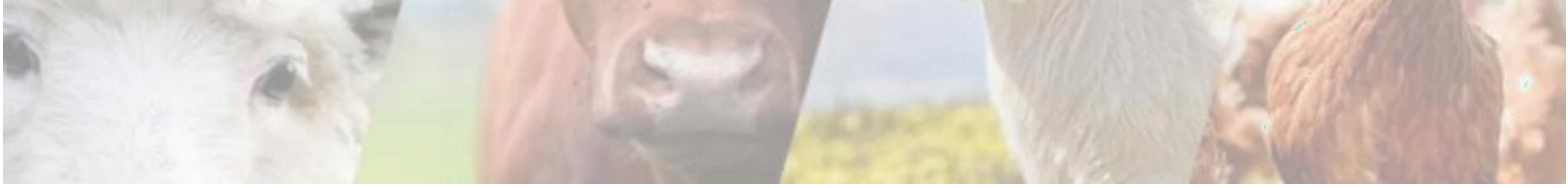
Figure 45: Soil PH Map of Zimbabwe Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Programme

9.3. PRESIDENTIAL BLITZ TICK GREAS PROGRAMME

- The Presidential Tick Grease Programme distributed 148,894 units out of a 767,595 target, achieving an overall 19% distribution rate.
- Mashonaland East received the highest percentage (54%), while Masvingo and Matabeleland South received none (0%).
- The programme faced supply challenges, which impacted distribution across provinces.

Table 47: PRESIDENTIAL TICK GREASE DISTRIBUTION IN 2024

Province	Target	Distributed	Percentage received
Manicaland	124,270	35,500	29
Mashonaland Central	69,828	13,400	19
Mashonaland East	76,339	41,000	54
Mashonaland West	82,333	20,994	25
Masvingo	130,382	-	0
Matabeleland North	83,878	7,123	8
Matabeleland South	73,016	-	0
Midlands	127,549	30,877	24
Total	**767,595**	**148,894**	19



9.4. PRESIDENTIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- The Presidential Rural Development Programme's objective is to drill 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, 961,473 vegetable combos have been distributed across the country in 2024/25.
- The vegetable combo for each beneficiary comprises of 5g packs of tomato, onion, carrot, rape and mustard tsunga.
- Cumulatively, a total of 4,016,800 elite virus-free sweet potato seedlings have been distributed since 2022 as shown in table 47.

Table 48: SWEET POTATO VINES DISTRIBUTED BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	TOTAL
Manicaland	191 258	20 000	193 000	50 000	454 000
Mashonaland Central	681 750	20 000	100 000	60 000	861 750
Mashonaland East	92 700	300 750	0	100 000	493 450
Mashonaland West	54 700	384 000	327 000	100 000	865 700
Matabeleland South	21 000	50 000	92 000	100 000	263 000
Matabeleland North	113 400	50 000	0	50 000	213 400
Midlands	175 700	30 000	228 000	90 000	523 700
Masvingo	151 800	90 000	0	100 000	341 800
TOTAL	**1 482 308**	**944 750**	**940 000**	**650 000**	**4 016 800**

- A total of 3,498 boreholes have been drilled across all provinces as of 31 December 2024. Each province has received at least three rigs each to expedite borehole drilling.

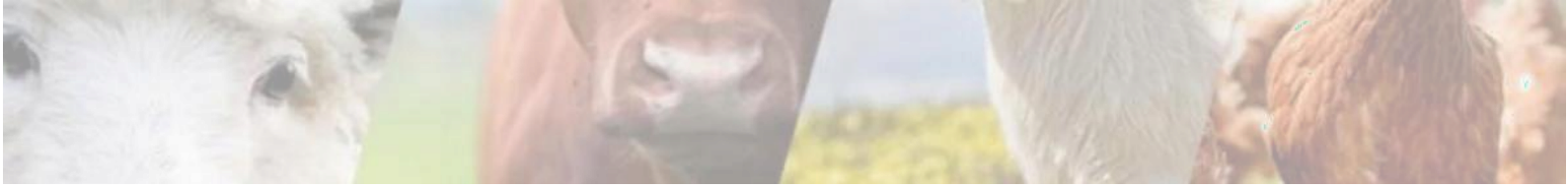


Table 49 NUMBER OF BOREHOLES DRILLED BY PROVINCE TO DATE

Province	Boreholes drilled to date	Hand pump equipped to date	Boreholes solarised to date (WR)	BUs in progress	Completed				
					VBU	SBU	YBU	CBU	VTC
Midlands	447	101	21	142	60	10	0	2	1
Harare	359	83	80	14	0	6	0	0	0
Mash Central	378	48	10	64	129	11	1	2	0
Mash West	307	35	3	40	39	2	0	0	0
Mash East	409	73	33	56	37	17	6	1	1
Mat South	250	49	2	35	29	6	0	0	0
Mat North	236	83	14	39	20	1	0	17	0
Bulawayo	64	52	5	5	0	13	0	0	1
Masvingo	693	142	11	62	88	9	0	3	1
Manicaland	512	74	37	71	34	12	1	2	1
Total	**3655**	**740**	**216**	**528**	**436**	**87**	**8**	**27**	**5**

Boreholes with a high yield qualify for Business Units, whilst those with an average yield but cannot sustain a 1ha Business Unit qualify for water reticulation, and the ones with a low yield will be equipped with hand pumps.

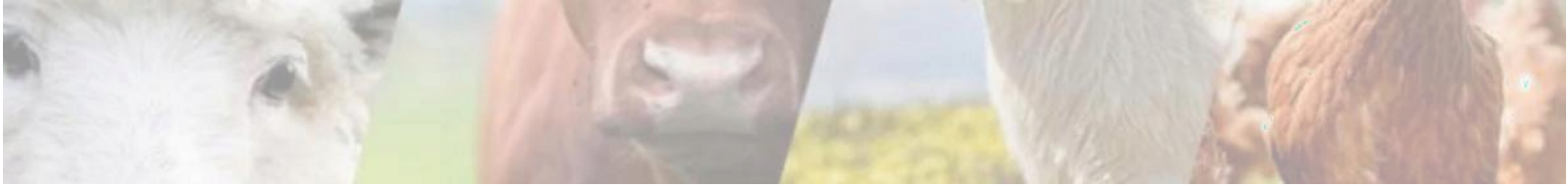
NUMBER OF BUSINESS UNITS ESTABLISHED BY PROVINCE

Table 50: NUMBER OF BUSINESS UNITS ESTABLISHED BY PROVINCE

Province	Business Units by Type						BU's in Progress
	VBU	SBU	YBU	VTC	CBU	Total	
Manicaland	34	12	1	1	2	84	71
Mashonaland Central	129	11	1	0	2	143	64
Mashonaland East	37	17	6	1	1	62	56
Mashonaland West	39	2	0	0	0	41	40
Masvingo	88	9	0	1	3	101	62
Matabeleland North	20	1	0	0	17	38	39
Matabeleland South	29	6	0	0	0	35	35
Midlands	60	10	0	1	2	73	142
Harare	0	6	0	0	0	6	14
Bulawayo	0	13	0	1	0	14	5
Total	**436**	**87**	**8**	**5**	**27**	**563**	**528**

***VBU** = Village Business Unit, **CBU** = Chief Business Unit, **SBU** = School Business Unit,*

***YBU** = Youth Business Unit, **VTC** = Vocational Training Centre*



- Net incomes from business units range from USD 250 to USD 70,000 per year. The major crops that have recorded high net incomes are potato (USD17,000 – 70,000) per year, cabbage (USD15,000 -20,000) per year and green mealies (USD13,333 – 18,765) per year. Watermelons, onions and leafy vegetables recorded the lowest net incomes per year. The average net income per family in 2024 was USD258.00.

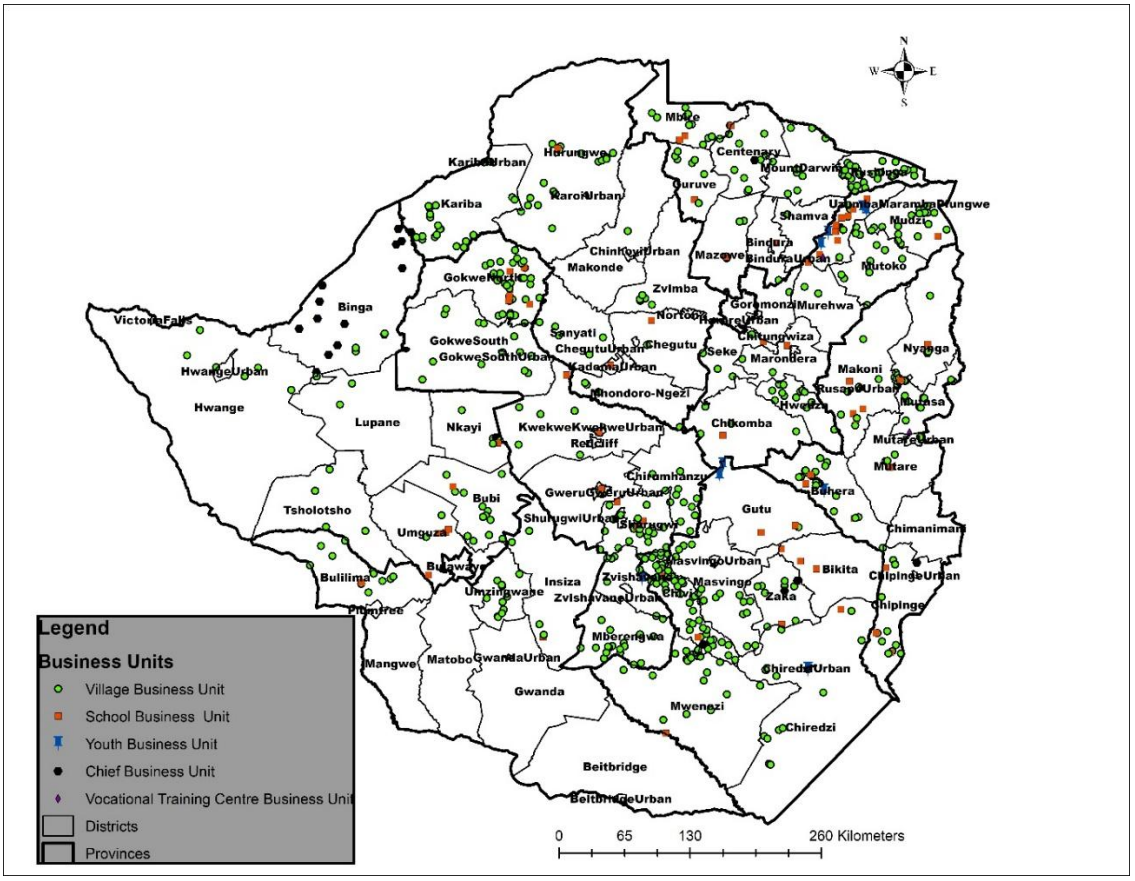


Figure 46: Business Units

Nutrition Gardens

Nutrition Gardens are existing gardens done by Development Partners.

- There are 3774 nutrition gardens across the country.

Table 51: NUTRITION GARDENS

Province	Number of Nutrition Gardens
Manicaland	558
Mashonaland Central	105
Mashonaland East	202
Mashonaland West	62
Masvingo	1335
Matabeleland North	540
Matabeleland South	175
Midlands	797

Total	**3774**

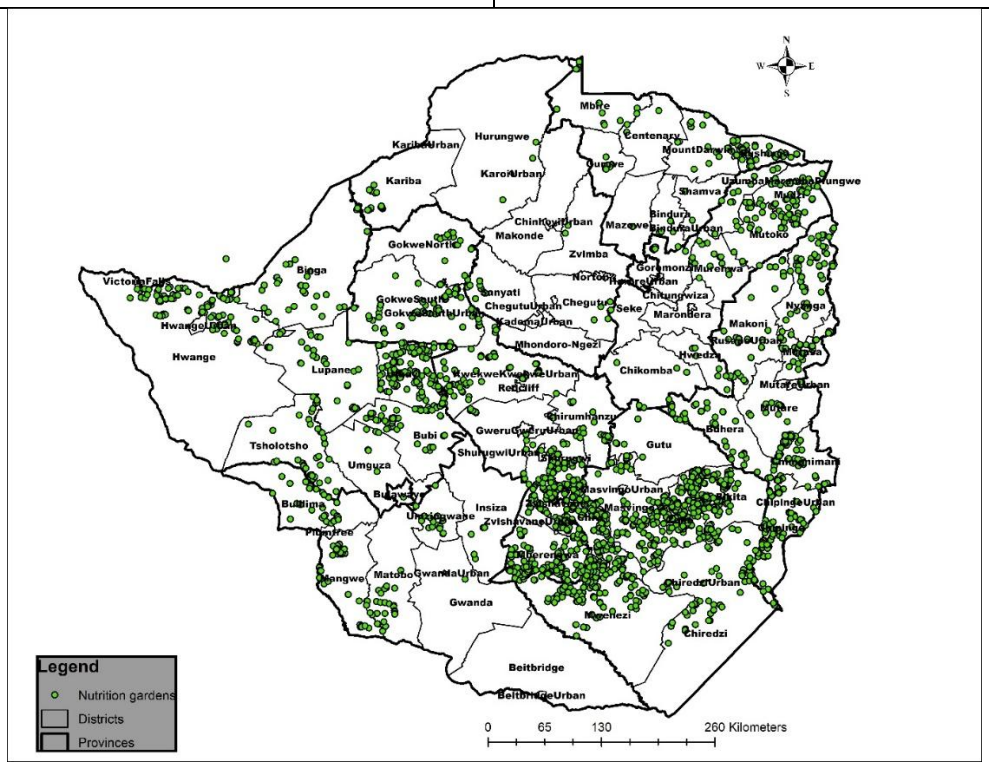


Figure 47: Nutrition gardens

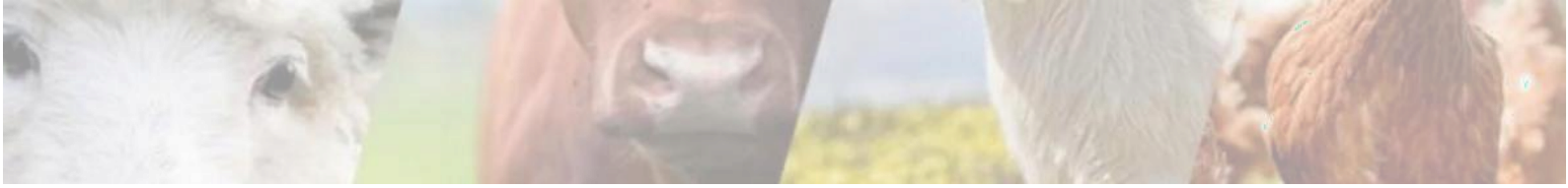
- These should be converted to village business units to ensure their profitability and sustainability.

9.5. PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY FISHERIES SCHEME

- The goal of this initiative is to enhance access to affordable protein for households while fostering commerce through the sale of surplus production. The plan involves establishing fishponds in villages, schools, and wards, with two ponds at each site. A total of 180 million fingerlings will be distributed. This initiative is supported by the establishment of five fingerling production centres strategically located across the country to ensure adequate services.
- To date 382 business units have been stocked with 1,426,000 fingerlings.

Table 52: DAMS STOCKED BY PROVINCE IN 2024

Province	Dams Stocked	Fingerlings Stocked
Mashonaland Central	7	40 000
Mashonaland West	3	40 000
Mashonaland East	3	30 000
Masvingo	9	120 500
Midlands	1	10 000
Matabeleland North	6	32 000
Matabeleland South	4	30 000
Total	33	312 500



9.6. PRESIDENTIAL POULTRY SCHEME

The Presidential Rural Poultry Scheme targets 1800,000 households with a package of ten 4-week-old chicks and a vitamin stress mix sachet. Since its inception, 2,007,611 chicks have been distributed under this initiative, with 200,761 households benefiting.

Table 49: DISTRIBUTION TREND FOR PRESIDENTIAL INDIGENOUS POULTRY

Province	Number distributed		
Column1	2023	2024	2025*
Bulawayo	34,211	6,040	4 000
Harare	49,260	161,995	11,600
Manicaland	75,458	138,612	22 200
Mashonaland Central	71,325	58,404	30,100
Mashonaland East	249,958	71,991	13 200
Mashonaland West	57,316	71,999	13 650
Masvingo	58,607	146,911	31 550
Matabeleland North	62,836	43,025	0
Matabeleland South	57,628	23,900	0
Midlands	72,523	28,531	18 500
Total	**789,122**	**751,408**	**140 500**

**Poultry distribution for 2025 is ongoing*

9.7. PRESIDENTIAL GOAT SCHEME

A total of 6,897 goats have been distributed under the Scheme out of the targeted 1 800 000 goats, one per household (Table 50).

Table 53: 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**

9.8 PRESIDENTIAL VISION 2030 ACCELERATOR MODEL

The Vision 2030 Accelerator Model aims to replicate the highly successful Bubi-Lupane Model to encompass all 460 irrigation schemes, covering 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.

10. WATER SECURITY

NATIONAL DAM LEVELS

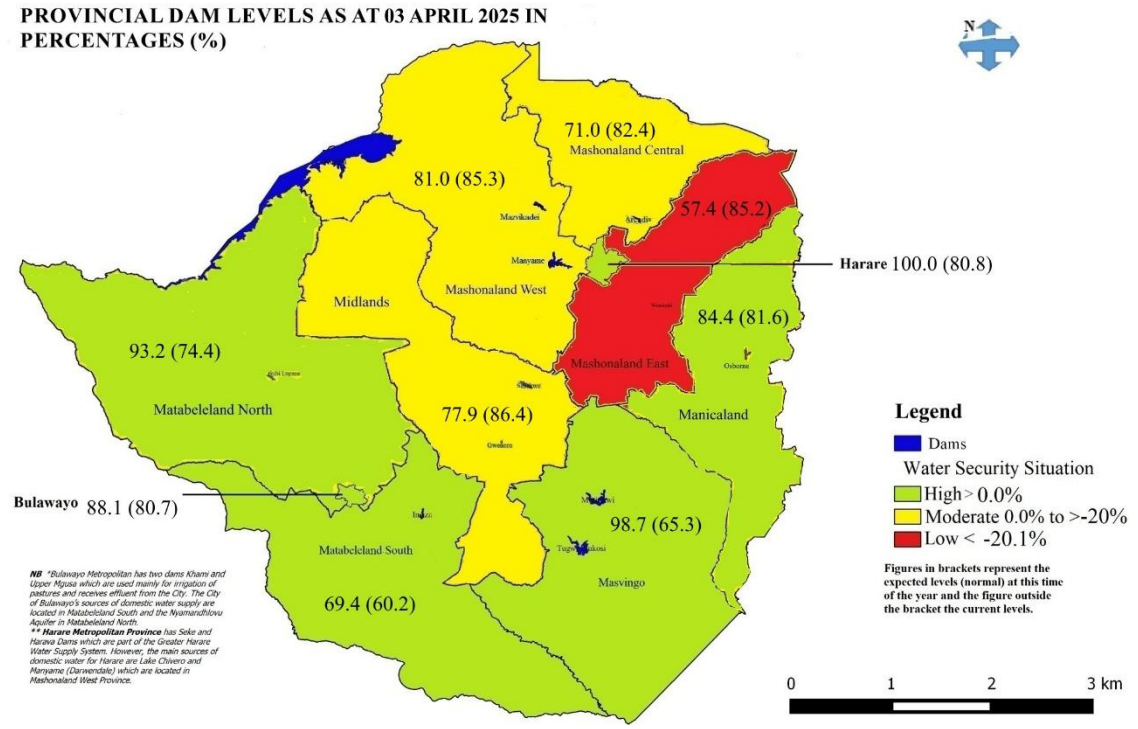
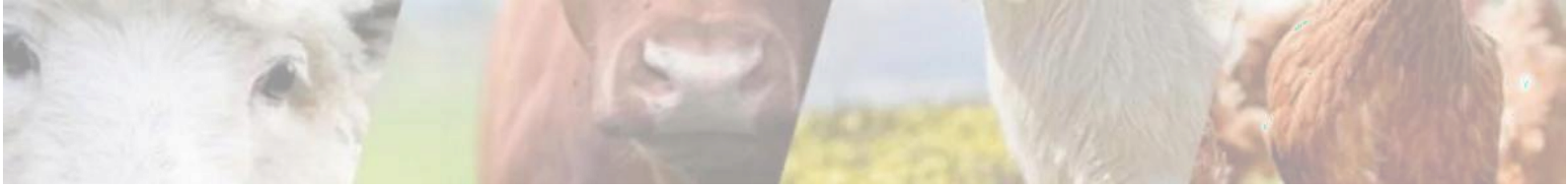


Figure 48: Provincial dams levels

Table 54:DAM CAPACITY

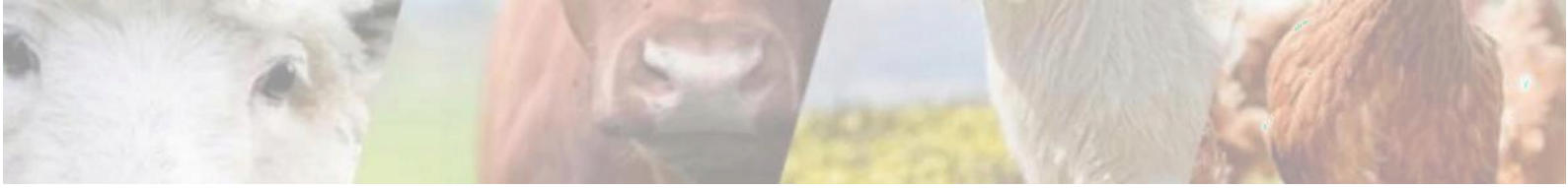
PROVINCE	% FULL AS AT 03/04/2025	% FULL AS AT 03/04/2024	VARIANCE
Bulawayo	88.1	86.0	2.1
Harare	100.0	89.7	10.3
Manicaland	84.4	83.4	1.0
Mashonaland Central	71.0	89.5	-18.5
Mashonaland East	57.4	80.0	-22.6
Mashonaland West	81.0	89.0	-8.0
Masvingo	98.7	83.5	15.2
Matabeleland North	93.2	51.7	41.5
Matabeleland South	69.4	49.1	20.3
Midlands	77.9	65.1	12.8
TOTALS	89.0	79.9	9.1
KEY			
	Green shows provinces in better position than last year		
	Red shows provinces in negative position than last year		



- On April 3, 2025, national dam storage levels were 89.0%, higher than the 71.7% expected this time of the year.
- Table 53 shows the water status in major dams.

Table 53: CHANGES IN MAJOR DAM LEVELS OVER THE PERIOD IN SELECTED DAMS

Dam	Net Capacity (Million M^3)	Present Capacity (Million M^3)	% Full as at 03/04/2025
Kariba	64800.0	5951.5	9.2
Tugwi Mukosi	1802.6	1802.6	100.0
Mutirikwi	1378.1	1378.1	100.0
Manyame	480.2	393.6	82.0
Osborne	401.6	313.3	78.0
Mazvikadei	343.8	265.0	77.1
Manyuchi	309.1	309.1	100.0
Manjirenji	274.2	249.2	90.9
Sebakwe	265.7	153.5	57.8
Chivero	247.2	197.8	80.0

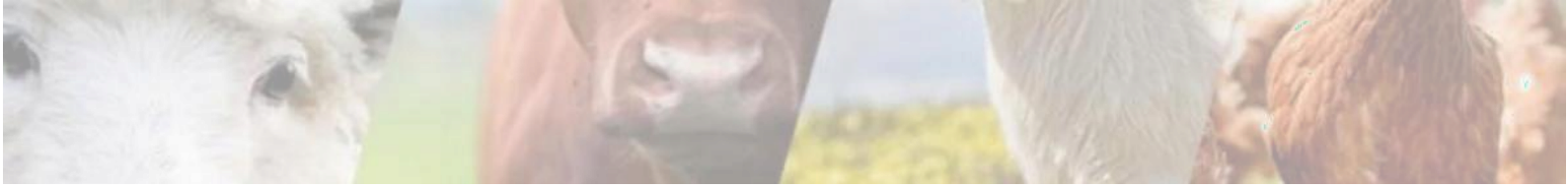


KEY ENABLERS FOR THE SUMMER PROGRAMME

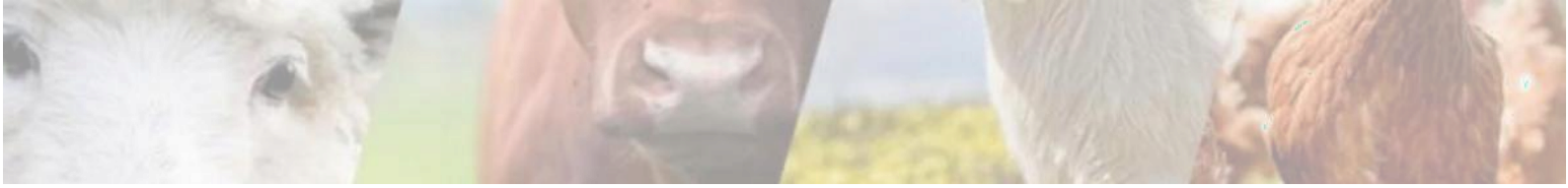
There are 21 enablers for the summer season, As of 6 February 2025, the status of the enablers was as shown in Table 54

Table 54: ENABLERS IMPLEMENTATION TRACKER

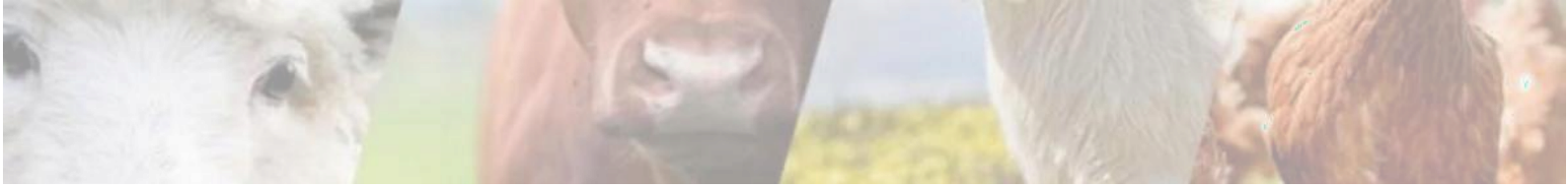
Enabler	Remarks
1. Financing	As of 31 January 2025, Bankers Association of Zimbabwe indicated funding of ZWG 852 970 million and USD163.12 million for the 2024/2025 Season.
2. Irrigation	Total irrigable area this season is 185 197ha (38 735ha maize, 2 097ha soya bean, tobacco 18 638ha, 79 728ha Sugarcane, 39 799Ha is under horticulture perennial crops and 6 200 ha under horticulture annual crops).
3. Water	Supplementary water for irrigation is available; water allocations revised and are now crop-specific. Farmers registering with ZINWA for coordination of water supplies during the season. Dams are 89% full compared to 84.7% last year same time and the expected normal level of 66, 6% expected at this time of the year.
4. Mechanisation	Some 15,308 tractors, 9 230 Disc harrows, 11 212 Ploughs and 313 combine harvesters are available. The available tractors have tilled 2 863 942 ha as at 06 February 2025. 700 tractors, 80 combine harvesters and 30 grain carriers are expected from Belarus in 2025.
5. Seed	Seed grower payments behind and may affect future volumes, as farmers shun seed production. The current debt for the Presidential Inputs Scheme programme for the past three season is USD269 636 648,47.
6. Fertilizer	The fertiliser industry is currently compiling information of fertiliser sales.
7. Chemicals	Reports of FAW resistance have been made and this is



	being investigated
8. Power	ZESA implementing MOU signed by all parties. Agritex and ZEDTC working together to update the farmers' database in preparation for the 2024/25 summer season and 2025 winter season. ZESA is working on solar net metering in the farming sector.
9. Fuel	Farmers can access DFI fuel from Petro-trade. No ZWG fuel available.
10. Markets	Summer producer price for maize is USD376.48/Mt, traditional grains USD376.48/Mt, soyabean USD580/Mt and sunflower USD668.98/Mt. Marketing arrangements- GMB to buy produce from PIP & Self-Financed farmers, whilst Contractors are to buy from their contracted farmers. Winter wheat incentive planning price USD451.35/Mt
11. Farmer payments	Timeous payments to incentivise production and motivate delivery to GMB for SGR are required. Outstanding farmer payment balance is ZIG79,615,508,98 and USD10,129,050,32 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.
12. Capacity building	Adequate fuel, tablets, data for Agricultural Business Development Advisors (formerly AGRITEX Extension Worker). Establishment of 35,000 Farmer Field Schools, one in each village. To date 40 527 farmer field schools have been established for crops and livestock. To date 2 536 376 farmers have been trained. Some 6 000 tablets have been received and 5 133 have been distributed.



13. Insurance	Risk management, weather-indexed insurance, area yield insurance to climate-proof agriculture. Insurance Council of Zimbabwe has expanded the programme from Goromonzi to include 10 000 farmers in Hurungwe, Bindura, Buhera, Gokwe South, Unguza and Bulilima.
14. Policy and regulations	Planning, pre-planting, and marketing price announcements as per policy. Marketing arrangements are now under discussion.
15. Coordination	A "whole of government" and "whole of sector" approaches required for smooth implementation of the Summer Plan.
16. Monitoring and evaluation	Production Estimates Committee chaired by ZIMSTAT. CLAFA1 report to Cabinet 18 February 2025.
17. Land	Title deeds production is underway, and 2,500 are to be issued by 31 March 2025. Some 2,701 Joint Ventures on 234,432 ha registered.
18. Soil management	Zimbabwe revised agroecological zones, and soil and pH maps are available.
19. Migratory Pests Control	African Army Worm (AAW) outbreak reports have been received from Mashonaland East (UMP and Murewa districts), Matabeleland North (Hwange district), Manicaland (Chipinge District) and Mashonaland Central (Shamva district) provinces affecting maize and sorghum. Chemicals and sprayers were provided, and control is in progress. Fall Army Worm (FAW) was reported in all provinces affecting maize. Some outbreaks have necessitated use of drones.
20.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%.
21.Security	Farmers to form local security clusters to deter thefts and vandalism on farms.



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cereal imports should be stopped to encourage purchase of local grain

2. Climate-proofing agriculture should be accelerated at household and national levels – through Pfumvudza/Intwasa and accelerated irrigation development.

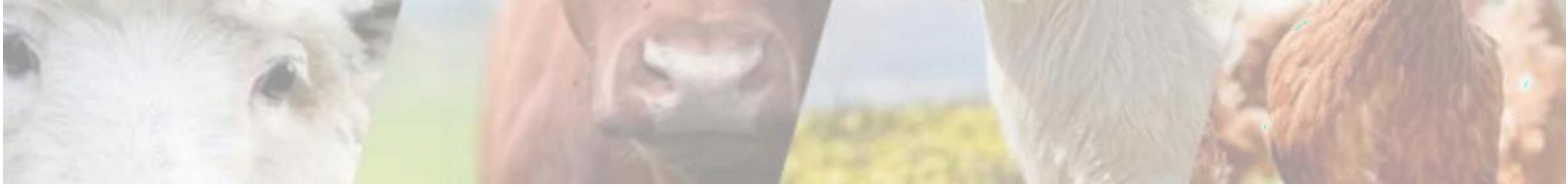
3. There has been a progressive increase in yields under Pfumvudza/Intwasa. Emphasis should, however, be made on agro-ecological tailoring of crops, and soil health and fertility management – two critical components of the sustainable intensive conservation farming practice, Pfumvudza/ Intwasa. Additionally, Pfumvudza/Intwasa must be a universal practice and should not only be undertaken to receive Presidential inputs or social welfare support.

4. Irrigation development, nationally, is lagging plan, with 217 000 functional irrigations against a target of 496 000 ha, necessitating the need to further incentivise the private sector to invest in this important subsector, so the target of 50 000 ha annually can be achieved. Of this 496 000ha, some 350 000 ha will be dedicated to summer cereal production.

5. 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.

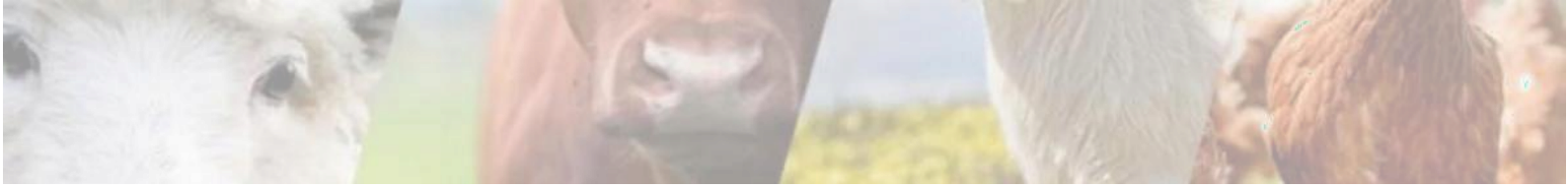
6. All the Rural Development 8.0 schemes are vitally important for the attainment of Vision 2030 and should be adequately resourced. The private sector should be further mobilised and incentivised to invest in Village Business Units, to provide value chain financing, to provide offtake markets, and to provide aggregation, value addition and beneficiation services.

7. 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.

8. The ban on household and village-based cattle sales, in favour of structured, auction-based, ward-centred and calendar-determined cattle sales at WDMCs should be enforced.
9. The Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme should be re-named the Presidential Household Tick Management Scheme, to more clearly delineate this Scheme from routine acaricide provision for communal dipping. The Scheme should be expanded to include deworming chemicals to improve cattle condition for better conception and herd increase. Additionally, accelerated dip rehabilitation should continue to the targeted 4,009 dip tanks by 2025.
10. The establishment of the five government fingerling production centres – at Henderson, Chipinge, Makoholi, Matopo and Lupane - should be accelerated to provide easier access to high quality fish genetics proximal to beneficiary communities.
11. Agriculture should be viewed as a business irrespective of scale – from household to corporate level – necessitating further capacitation of farmers (through farmer field schools), AGRITEX Business Advisors (physical and mental motorisation) and value chain actors.
12. Localisation of the production of key farming inputs, such as fertiliser, which constitutes 30 to 40% of the production cost per unit area, has not progressed at the desired pace, making farming more expensive than other jurisdictions. This matter deserves more urgent attention.
13. 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.



14. Meanwhile, the use of the Vision 2030 Agricultural Livelihoods Tracker (VALT/Pundutso) must be routine, and must form part of the CLAFA, to assess and measure the impact of RD 8.0 interventions at uplifting rural communities out of poverty towards Vision 2030. Requisite resources should be availed for this purpose.

MINISTER
MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRIC., FISHERIES
WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
16 APR 2025
No. 1 LIBERATION LEGACY WAY
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HARARE, ZIMBABWE

Hon Dr. A J Masuka
MINISTER OF LANDS AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT