



ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES REPORT 2025



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1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of Zimbabwe’s environmental resources with particular focus on the key sectors of mining, agriculture, energy, water, and fisheries. These sectors are essential to national development and play a pivotal role in guiding policy formulation and planning. By presenting essential environmental statistics, the report aims to enhance evidence-based decision-making and support effective policy development. The data used in this analysis was drawn from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA), Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD), Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

2. Mineral Production

The volume of output for precious metals during the period 1st Quarter 2020 to 4th quarter 2025, is presented in **Table 1**. The minerals include gold, platinum, diamond, lithium, coal, nickel and copper.

Table 1: Mineral Production, excluding Production from Sand and Stone Quarries, 1st Quarter 2020 to 4th Quarter 2025

Year	Quarter	Gold (kgs)	Platinum (kgs)	Palladium (kgs)	Rhodium (kgs)	Iridium (kgs)	Ruthenium (kgs)	Diamonds (cts)	Chrome (MT)	Nickel (MT)	Copper (MT)	Cobalt (MT)	(Coal MT)	Lithium (MT)	Phosphate (T)	Granite (MT)	Feldspar (MT)	Vermiculite (MT)
2020	Q1	6,152	3,544	2,957	317	216	205	611,333	353,668	3,936	2,119	322	462,140	10,063	13,989	19,639	-	7,536
	Q2	5,408	4,461	3,780	399	299	224	933,507	350,784	3,818	2,518	72	970,967	3,293	15,131	16,208	-	7,401
	Q3	4,519	3,675	3,138	345	189	311	541,390	256,192	4,369	1,732	386	830,105	2,583	6,341	38,518	-	3,781
	Q4	4,794	3,325	3,015	307	133	286	584,228	311,494	4,213	1,564	177	487,672	4,920	9,623	35,159	-	7,670
2021	Q1	4,397	3,369	2,925	305	162	286	702,639	364,025	3,666	2,196	79	672,862	5,911	8,392	35,032	-	3,986
	Q2	6,480	4,279	3,715	392	170	364	940,082	372,036	4,449	2,716	93	711,633	21,070	11,336	47,453	-	6,463
	Q3	9,423	3,598	3,107	327	143	305	1,243,080	321,596	4,022	2,196	88	1,153,391	3,521	12,087	49,997	-	10,251
	Q4	11,178	3,486	2,873	309	137	295	1,338,500	186,699	3,623	1,541	85	708,125	10,224	6,298	40,147	-	7,013
2022	Q1	8,166	3,530	3,100	329	127	284	1,057,710	386,576	3,167	2,382	41	813,608	10,825	6,882	113,818	-	3,255
	Q2	8,752	3,789	3,175	330	128	290	949,921	239,333	2,153	1,688	37	905,887	15,755	6,184	108,708	-	6,481
	Q3	10,223	4,485	3,781	397	169	377	1,329,807	344,131	4,837	3,057	53	1,018,507	35,866	6,956	121,352	-	8,397
	Q4	10,124	4,657	3,879	405	178	390	1,527,573	184,118	4,103	3,041	81	1,304,972	23,884	0	48,495	0	8,247
2023	Q1	7,709	4,753	3,958	415	184	399	1,637,554	206,354	3,471	3,111	104	1,585	809,035	0	0	80,587	0
	Q2	8,565	4,751	3,973	416	274	241	1,204,805	274,978	4,313	3,013	87	1,781,034	1,160,819	0	5,594	156,403	0
	Q3	8,873	4,829	3,991	420	182	397	1,035,905	248,176	4,643	3,671	87	1,234,418	1,728,756	0	0	86,911	0
	Q4	56,585	33,513	27,779	2,921	1,600	2,367	8,966,737	950,493	31,687	25,330	674	9,609,801	237,235	14,700	720,991	0	48,852
2024	Q1	6,638.00	4,987.50	4,136.10	436.6	218.8	367.6	1,417,150.30	591,218.40	4,046.10	3,689.80	6,638.00	85.3	1,047,278.80	90,997.90	902,898.60	0	0
	Q2	8,230.50	4,425.90	3,706.10	391.9	157.2	351.1	1,178,234.00	806,958.00	3,761.40	2,961.20	8,230.50	75.6	1,434,880.40	95,984.90	884,859.80	0	0
	Q3	10,889.20	4,981.80	4,120.20	450.9	205	433	1,127,782.80	489,815.90	3,873.10	3,547.20	10,889.20	92.4	1,584,034.90	96,073.50	345,891.70	0	0
	Q4	12,696.70	4,515.70	3,640.90	424.3	225.4	460.3	1,422,857.70	4,684,754.40	3,447.50	2,751.60	12,696.70	91.1	1,731,331.00	1,464,496.00	338,037.60	0	0
2025	Q1	8,980	4,177	3,414	394	308	405	782,648	465,639	3,097	2,562	77.74	1,688,429	358,468	1,320.00	23,848	0	3,028
	Q2	12,501	4,616	3,788	419	209	338	2,032,487	491,030	3,394	2,767	71.61	2,140,592	623,356	289	32,868	0	4,956
	Q3	14,290	5,372	4,355	465	191	425	954,554	746,308	4,468	3,567	96.5	1,776,464	138,093	0	144,085	0	5,380
	Q4	14,731	3,716	4,528	427	171	1,936	576,306	511,878	4,100	3,273	117.93	2,747,449	549,059	1,855.00	124,998	0	8,039

Source: ZIMSTAT, Index of Mineral Production Report

3. Electrical Energy Sources and Use

Generally, there was an increase in the quantity of electricity generated during the period 2020 (6,292.5 GWh) to 2025 (11,226.0 GWh). (Table 2)

Table 2: Volume of Electricity Generation in GWh, 2019 to 2025

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	840.6	411.6	593.4	705.5	471.1	708.6	742.5
February	814.2	446.4	569	733.5	426.2	791.8	787.5
March	839.4	478.9	652.6	827.8	554.8	750.1	888.3
April	808.8	411.8	697.9	737	664.4	774.7	900
May	762.9	475.2	748.4	836.7	738.9	895.8	958.4
June	708.9	516.3	746	843.1	858.4	888	999.9
July	628.7	607.4	770.4	853.7	789.1	923.1	1,029.40
August	469	591	728.5	783.4	1,045.20	881.6	1,021.10
September	423.8	628.2	723.1	717.6	715.2	862.1	979.8
October	440.2	601.2	755.7	728.3	814.9	804.7	1,020.00
November	373.6	575.7	719.5	617.1	704.2	727.3	888.2
December	429.9	548.8	748	451.6	703.4	747.2	1,010.90
Total	7,540.0	6,292.5	8,452.5	8,835.3	8,485.8	9,755.0	11,226.0

Source: Index of Electricity Generation Report

4. Crop Production

The 2024/2025 agriculture season experienced an increase in crop output compared to the previous season, with maize output increasing by 187 percent, from 634,699 metric tonnes (MT) expected in the 2023/2024 season to 1,819,819 (MT) produced in 2024/2025. (Table 3)

Table 3: Food Crops Production 2024/25 season

Crop	2024/2025 (MT)	2023/2024 ¹ (MT)	2024/2025 % Growth (compared to 2023/2024)
Maize	1,819,819	634,699	187
Sorghum	288,344	82,063	251
Pearl Millet	111,399	23,439	375
Finger Millet	23,376	4,070	474
Groundnut	95,827	4,971	1828
Round Nuts/ Bambara nuts	31,070	19,029	63
Sweet Potato	215,604	10,941	1871
Sugar Beans	30,640	15,042	104
African Peas	22,078	49,507	-55

¹ These were expected production from CLAF2

Source: ZIMSTAT/Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, 2025 Post-Harvest Report

Mashonaland West province recorded the largest area planted to maize (**384,314 ha**) and the highest total production (**393,058 MT**), while Mashonaland East recorded the highest yield of 1.58 metric tonnes of maize per hectare. (**Table 4**)

Table 4: Maize Production (MT) by Province, 2023/24 season and 2024/25 season

Province	2024/2025			2023/2024			% Change production (2024/2025 from 2023/2024)
	Area planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	
Manicaland	277,663	0.95	264,869	275,047	0.41	112,765	135
Mashonaland Central	220,932	1.28	283,692	214,313	0.27	57,865	390
Mashonaland East	215,208	1.58	340,653	232,562	0.3	69,769	388
Mashonaland West	384,314	1.02	393,058	298,856	0.98	292,879	34
Masvingo	172,219	0.96	165,809	177,471	0.2	34,784	377
Matabeleland North	96,386	0.49	47,105	98,648	0.03	2,960	1,491
Matabeleland South	88,855	0.66	58,518	87,958	0.09	7,916	639
Midlands	383,796	0.69	266,114	392,685	0.14	55,761	377
National	1,839,373	0.99	1,819,819	1,777,540	0.36	634,699	187

Source: ZIMSTAT/Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, 2025 Post-Harvest Report

Reported maize write-off area across the eight provinces ranged from **3,278 ha** in Matabeleland South to **20,737 ha** in Midlands. (**Table 5**)

Table 5: Maize Write Off Area by Province, 2024/2025 season

Province	Maize Write-Off Area
Midlands	20,737
Mash West	14,756
Mash Central	8,096
Masvingo	3,740
Mat North	7,459
Mash East	7,445
Manicaland	9,326
Mat South	3,278
National	74,837

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 1 2024/2025 report

Horticulture

Approximately **70,300 ha** were planted to horticultural crops, of which Irish potato accounted for **14,946** hectares. **(Table 6)**

Table 6: Horticultural Crop Production, 2025

Crop	Area	Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Irish Potato	14,946	26	391,315
Butternut	4,690	22	103,180
Cabbage	10,312	35	360,920
Carrot	3,724	20	74,480
Cucumber	2,067	15	31,005
Leafy Vegetables	7,148	25	178,700
Okra	831	5	4,155
Onion	9,381	25	234,525
Peas	436	5	2,180
Pepper	1,765	8	14,120
Pineapple	767	16	12,272
Tomato	11,231	28	314,468
Watermelon	3,002	40	120,080
Total area planted	70,300		

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2 2024/2025 report

In **Table 7**, sugarcane recorded a production volume of approximately **6.7 million** metric tonnes from **79,828 hectares** planted, giving a yield of 84 metric tonnes per hectare.

Table 7: Perennial Horticulture Crop Production, 2025

Crop	Area (ha)	Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Tea	4,382	3	13,146
Coffee	715	0.8	560
Orange	4724	45	212,580
Lemon	1772	43	76,196
Banana	8,135	40	325,400
Apples	233	28	6,524
Peaches & Nectarines	360	28	10,080
Macadamia	9,905	5.2	51,506
Avocado	2745	40	109,800
Mango	5,071	27	136,917
Sugar-cane	79,828	84	6,705,552
Blueberry	660	13	8,580
Pecan Nut	923	1.2	1108

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2 2024/25 report

5. Livestock

Zimbabwe's total beef cattle herd increased by **0.33 percent** from **5,741,397** in 2024 to **5,760,439** in 2025. Six of the eight rural provinces recorded growth in numbers, with Mashonaland West having the highest increase of **1.12 percent**, followed by Masvingo with **1.06 percent** and Manicaland at **0.95 percent**. The herds in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North, declined by **0.67 percent** and by **0.65 percent**, respectively. (Table 8)

Table 8: National Beef Cattle Population Distribution by Province, 2024 - 2025

Category	Beef Cattle Population		% Change (2025 from 2024)
	2025	2024	
Manicaland	656,656	650,484	0.95
Mashonaland Central	477,064	476,617	0.09
Mashonaland East	687,504	686,423	0.16
Mashonaland West	550,063	543,949	1.12
Matabeleland North	715,492	720,177	-0.65
Matabeleland South	672,701	677,244	-0.67
Midlands	987,718	983,871	0.39
Masvingo	1,013,241	1,002,632	1.06
National	5,760,439	5,741,397	0.33

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

In all provinces, cows constituted the highest proportion of beef cattle ranging from **38.8 percent** in Midlands to **45.8 percent** in Mashonaland West. (Table 9)

Table 9: National Beef Cattle Population Distribution by category and Province, 2025

	Bulls	%	Cows	%	Heifers	%	Steers/ oxen	%	Calves	%	Total
Manicaland	33,190	5.1	264,532	40.3	102,910	15.7	144,094	21.9	111,930	17.0	656,656
Mashonaland Central	20,103	4.2	186,411	39.1	87,729	18.4	112,034	23.5	70,787	14.8	477,064
Mashonaland East	20,930	3.0	287,802	41.9	142,962	20.8	117,330	17.1	118,480	17.2	687,504
Mashonaland West	16,755	3.0	251,994	45.8	102,190	18.6	83,255	15.1	95,869	17.4	550,063
Matabeleland North	27,142	3.8	323,170	45.2	119,448	16.7	124,428	17.4	121,304	17.0	715,492
Matabeleland South	19,134	2.8	295,756	44.0	134,327	20.0	120,308	17.9	103,176	15.3	672,701
Midlands	40,770	4.1	383,033	38.8	210,310	21.3	199,046	20.2	154,559	15.6	987,718
Masvingo	32,263	3.2	407,713	40.2	195,677	19.3	215,216	21.2	162,372	16.0	1,013,241
National	210,287	3.7	2,400,411	41.7	1,095,553	19.0	1,115,711	19.4	938,477	16.3	5,760,439

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

Table 10 shows that the goat population increased by 4.6 percent from **4,883,669** in 2024 to **5,107,205** in 2025. The annual percent changes for 2025 from 2024 were positive for all three categories of livestock. (**Table 10**)

Table 10: National Herd/Flock, 2020-2025

Category	Population						% Change (2025 from 2024)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Cattle	5,478,648	5,509,983	5,642,400	5,718,523	5,741,397	5,760,439	0.3
Goats	3,974,707	4,259,176	4,865,444	5,087,155	4,883,669	5,107,205	4.6
Sheep	697,910	710,226	728,245	742,810	746,277	767,263	2.8

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

The number of pigs slaughtered at Registered Abattoirs, increased by 9.8 percent from **240,800** in 2024 to **264,400** in 2025. (**Figure 1**)

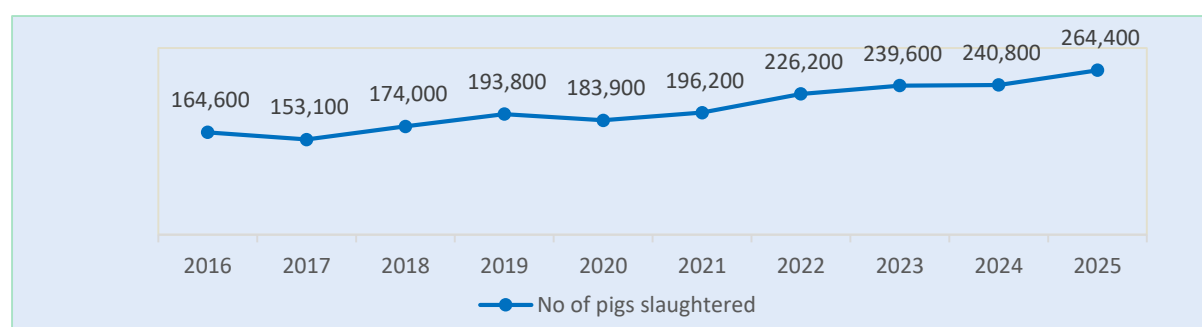


Figure 1: Number of Pig Slaughters at Registered Abattoirs, 2016 - 2025

Source: ZIMSTAT Quarterly Digest 2025

Zimbabwe's estimated indigenous chicken population for 2025 was **23,417,516** birds. Mashonaland East had the largest share with **4,548,533** birds, representing 19.4 percent of the national flock, followed by Midlands with **3,952,803** birds (16.9 percent), Masvingo with **3,818,863** birds (16.3 percent), and Manicaland with **3,776,658** birds (16.1 percent). Together, the four provinces accounted for 68.7 percent of the total indigenous chickens. (**Table 11**)

Table 11: Indigenous Chicken Population by Province, 2025

Province	2025	% of Total in 2025
Manicaland	3,776,658	16.1
Mashonaland Central	1,720,368	7.3
Mashonaland East	4,548,533	19.4
Mashonaland West	2,492,296	10.6
Masvingo	3,818,863	16.3
Matabeleland North	1,739,981	7.4
Matabeleland South	1,368,015	5.8
Midlands	3,952,803	16.9
National	23,417,516	100.0

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

Total broiler meat production increased by 18.2 percent, from **205,884** metric tonnes in 2024 to **243,276** metric tonnes in 2025. Small scale producers accounted for 80.0% of the **243,276 metric tonnes** total output at **194,621** tonnes. (Table 12)

Table 12: Broiler meat Production in Metric Tonnes, 2020–2025

Year	Type of Producer			% Change (2025 from 2024)
	Large Scale Producers	Small Scale Producers	Total	
2020	30,000	81,600	111,600	
2021	35,600	107,900	143,500	28.6
2022	40,553	151,260	191,813	33.7
2023	41,961	167,846	209,807	9.4
2024	38,232	167,652	205,884	-1.9
2025	48,655	194,621	243,276	18.2

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

6. Aquatic Resources

Total wild capture fisheries volume increased by 2.4 percent from **26,310** in 2024 to **26,940** in 2025. Other Tilapia had the highest percentage increase at **35.1 percent**, while Other Freshwater Fish remained the largest component by volume at **17,900**. Kapenta and Tiger fish volumes remained unchanged. (Table 13)

Table 13: Wild Capture Fisheries (in metric tonnes), 2021 to 2025

	Estimated Fish Yield (MT)					% Change (2025 from 2024)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Nile Tilapia	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,900	11.8
Other Tilapia	600	510	550	370	500	35.1
Kapenta	5,400	5,950	6,200	5,200	5,200	-
Tiger fish	100	140	150	140	140	-
African Catfish	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,300	8.3
Other Freshwater Fish	17,900	13,600	17,400	17,700	17,900	1.1
Total	26,600	22,700	27,100	26,310	26,940	2.4

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

Aquaculture production increased by 64.7% from **4,986 MT** in 2024 to **8,211 MT** in 2025. Growth was driven mainly by Nile Tilapia and African Catfish, which had increases of **62.8 percent** and **139.6 percent**, respectively. Nile Tilapia remained the dominant species by volume in 2025. **(Table 14)**

Table 14: Aquaculture Production (in metric tonnes), 2021 to 2025

	Fish Yield (MT)					% Change (2024 from 2024)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Nile Tilapia	5,803	4,949	6,704	4,800	7,815	62.8
Red-breasted Bream	8	9	12	10	10	-
Mozambican Bream	8	9	6	7	8	14.3
African Catfish	46	56	48	139	333	139.6
Rainbow Trout	44	45	36	30	45	50.0
Total	5,909	5,058	6,806	4,986	8,211	64.7

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

The number of harvested crocodiles decreased by **4.3 percent** from **80,059** during the 2023/2024 agriculture season to **76,607** in 2024/2025 season. Exports of wet salted skin also declined by **14.4 percent**, from **86,454** in the 2023/2024 season to **73,976** in 2024/2025 season. **(Table 15)**

Table 15: Number of Farmed Crocodiles and Exported Skins, 2020/2021 to 2024/2025 Agriculture Season

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% change (2025 from 2024)
Crocodiles Harvested	95,721	96,194	59,447	80,059	76,607	-4.3
Skins Exported (wet salted)	74,160	73,409	80,152	86,454	73,976	-14.4

Source: Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development, CLAFA 2025 report

7. Water Resources

In **Table 16** is presented the groundwater development potential of formations occurring in Zimbabwe. Lithology refers to the physical characteristics of rock formations, including rock type, mineral composition, and structure, which influence groundwater storage and movement. Based on the lithology, groundwater development potential in Zimbabwe ranges from low to high. Calcareous rocks, Kalahari aeolian sands, Alluvial deposits, Upper Karoo sandstone, and Escarpment grit have high potential, with borehole yields of 100 to 5,000 m³ day⁻¹. Mafic metavolcanics, Dolerite dykes and sills, and Upper Karoo basalt have moderate potential with yields of 10 to 250 m³ day⁻¹. Granites, acid metavolcanics, argillites, the Umkondo assemblage, Madumabisa mudstone, and Cretaceous formations have low potential with yields generally below 100 m³ day⁻¹.

Table 16: Groundwater Development Potential of Formations Occurring in Zimbabwe

Lithology	Groundwater Development Potential	Water Table Depth(m)	Borehole yield (m ³ day ⁻¹)
Gneiss and young intrusive granite on the African surface	Low	< 10	50 –100
Gneiss and young intrusive granite on post African and Pliocene surface	Low	< 10	10 - 50
Mafic metavolcanics (Greenstone)	Moderate	10 – 20	10 – 250
Acid metavolcanics (Greenstone)	Low	< 10	10 – 25
Argillites comprising shales, slates and phyllites	Low	5 - 20	10 - 50
Calcareous rocks; dolomites and limestone	High		500 – 2 000
Dolerite dykes and sills	Moderate	< 10	25 - 100
Kalahari aeolian sands	High	> 20	100 – 1 000
Alluvial deposits	High	variable	100 -5 000
Umkondo assemblage	Low	5 – 20	20- 200
Upper Karoo basalt	Moderate	5 – 15	20 – 100
Upper Karoo sandstone	High	> 20	100 – 300
Madumabisa mudstone	Low	> 20	10 - 25
Escarpment grit	High	5 - 20	100- 300
Cretaceous formation (mudstone, siltstone, sandstone)	Low	5 - 20	10 - 50
Great Dyke	unknown	unknown	unknown

Source: Inter-consult Australian Standard 1984

Table 17 shows water inflow for the years 1990 to 2023. The table shows that Zimbabwe's external water inflow is dominated by the Zambezi River. The transboundary inflow more than quadrupled from the 1992 low of approximately **10.3 billion m³** to the 2023 high of about **42.5 billion m³**, while total renewable water peaked at to around **70.8 billion m³** in 2011.

Table 17: Water Inflow 1990 to 2025

Year	Inflow from transboundary rivers (Millions of cubic metres)	Total Renewable (Millions of cubic metres)	Zambezi (Thousands of cubic metres)	Limpopo River (Thousands of cubic metres)	Limpopo Contribution from Zimbabwe (Millions of cubic metres)
1990	10,910.0	41,666.6	22,975,956	306,181	731.1
1991	15,249.7	39,929.8	29,954,426	1,718,260	586.6
1992	10,303.3	26,796.0	20,585,916	804,727	392.0
1993	18,600.5	49,578.5	32,487,870	6,185,756	736.3
1994	14,195.2	39,746.2	23,128,292	6,476,798	607.3
1995	10,135.8	30,741.9	16,944,592	4,306,577	489.8
1996	13,903.2	48,379.5	13,972,324	15,473,060	819.5
1997	16,695.6	56,387.4	22,356,514	12,921,561	943.4
1998	21,280.9	47,663.3	36,545,296	7,270,583	627.1
1999	19,398.0	57,722.0	34,810,740	5,807,125	910.9
2000	14,912.4	58,383.0	28,908,226	2,983,145	1,033.2
2001	21,647.7	57,496.8	40,005,288	4,994,379	852.1
2002	16,634.3	39,550.4	27,283,606	7,074,290	544.7
2003	20,314.9	50,303.9	38,483,608	3,571,752	712.8
2004	28,830.1	63,877.1	48,510,680	10,815,552	833.0
2005	11,822.8	37,851.1	23,060,960	1,822,053	618.7
2006	22,787.3	63,906.0	32,168,434	15,360,890	977.3
2007	29,123.1	58,566.7	47,942,400	11,703,460	699.8
2008	28,532.1	67,708.3	42,780,160	16,146,364	931.2
2009	31,090.5	67,224.1	49,228,132	14,670,490	858.9
2010	31,834.2	66,723.8	55,360,556	9,966,442	829.3
2011	34,125.3	70,800.9	55,073,680	14,920,317	871.7
2012	22,040.6	54,760.4	40,267,884	5,368,764	777.7
2013	23,382.3	61,224.0	43,982,008	4,581,459	899.5
2014	23,348.4	60,471.8	43,889,764	4,571,850	882.4
2015	13,164.5	43,990.0	25,172,248	2,622,109	732.7
2016	19,896.1	46,578.7	33,800,088	7,260,599	634.2
2017	20,779.5	67,733.6	36,047,684	7,743,405	1,116.0
2018	26,871.5	51,950.1	52,133,604	2,801,489	596.1
2019	10,426.4	35,273.8	18,832,536	3,201,531	590.6
2020	25,882.6	50,070.6	45,226,476	7,688,501	574.9
2021	22,006.6	62,721.8	39,272,381	6,676,305	967.8
2022	19,939.9	51,921.6	37,301,060	7,119,243	760.0
2023	22,812.0	54,459.1	42,462,225	7,119,243	752.0
2024	13,138.2	34,260.9	20,569,538	6,711,034	502.1
2025	21,834.6	56,670.1	39,602,388	5,722,888	828.0

Source: Zimbabwe National Water Authority, 2025

Tables 18a and 18b show that flow generated directly from rainfall in each catchment varies with national rainfall and by catchment. Mazowe Catchment records the highest flows in most years, with surface flow reaching **5,476.5 million m³** in 2017 and groundwater reaching **2,176.1 million m³** in the same year. Manyame, Gwayi, and Mzingwane show lower volumes, with their highest flows also occurring in 2017. In all catchments, surface water flow is greater than groundwater flow in each year. Flows are lowest in dry years such as 1992, 2002, 2019, and

2024 and highest in wet years such as 1997, 2000, 2006, 2017, and 2021, indicating strong dependence on rainfall across all four catchments.

Table 18a: Flow generated directly from rainfall in each catchment, 1990 to 2025

Flow generated directly from rainfall in each catchment in millions of cubic metres									
Year	National Average Rainfall (mm)	Gwayi Surface	Gwayi Ground-water	Manyame Surface	Manyame Ground-water	Mazowe Surface	Mazowe Ground-water	Mzingwane Surface	Mzingwane Ground-water
1990	625.1	1,869.4	1,649.5	2,632.7	1,518.9	3,587.3	1,425.4	1,951.9	780.8
1991	501.6	1,500.1	1,323.6	2,112.6	1,218.8	2,878.6	1,143.8	1,566.3	626.5
1992	335.2	1,002.5	884.5	1,411.8	814.5	1,923.6	764.4	1,046.7	418.7
1993	629.6	1,882.9	1,661.4	2,651.7	1,529.8	3,613.1	1,435.7	1,966.0	786.4
1994	519.3	1,553.0	1,370.3	2,187.1	1,261.8	2,980.1	1,184.2	1,621.5	648.6
1995	418.8	1,252.5	1,105.1	1,763.9	1,017.6	2,403.4	955.0	1,307.7	523.1
1996	700.7	2,095.5	1,849.0	2,951.1	1,702.6	4,021.1	1,597.8	2,188.0	875.2
1997	806.7	2,412.5	2,128.7	3,397.6	1,960.1	4,629.5	1,839.5	2,519.0	1,007.6
1998	536.2	1,603.6	1,414.9	2,258.3	1,302.9	3,077.1	1,222.7	1,674.3	669.7
1999	778.9	2,329.4	2,055.4	3,280.5	1,892.6	4,469.9	1,776.1	2,432.2	972.9
2000	883.5	2,642.2	2,331.4	3,721.0	2,146.7	5,070.2	2,014.6	2,758.8	1,103.5
2001	728.6	2,179.0	1,922.6	3,068.6	1,770.4	4,181.3	1,661.4	2,275.1	910.0
2002	465.7	1,392.9	1,229.0	1,961.6	1,131.7	2,672.8	1,062.0	1,454.3	581.7
2003	609.5	1,822.8	1,608.3	2,567.0	1,481.0	3,497.8	1,389.8	1,903.2	761.3
2004	712.3	2,130.2	1,879.6	3,000.0	1,730.8	4,087.7	1,624.3	2,224.2	889.7
2005	529.0	1,582.0	1,395.9	2,228.0	1,285.4	3,035.8	1,206.3	1,651.8	660.7
2006	835.7	2,499.3	2,205.2	3,519.7	2,030.6	4,795.9	1,905.6	2,609.5	1,043.8
2007	598.4	1,789.6	1,579.1	2,520.3	1,454.0	3,434.2	1,364.6	1,868.6	747.4
2008	796.2	2,381.2	2,101.1	3,353.4	1,934.7	4,569.3	1,815.6	2,486.2	994.5
2009	734.4	2,196.3	1,937.9	3,093.0	1,784.4	4,214.5	1,674.6	2,293.2	917.3
2010	709.1	2,120.7	1,871.2	2,986.5	1,723.0	4,069.4	1,617.0	2,214.2	885.7
2011	745.4	2,229.2	1,967.0	3,139.4	1,811.2	4,277.7	1,699.7	2,327.5	931.0
2012	665.0	1,988.8	1,754.8	2,800.8	1,615.8	3,816.3	1,516.4	2,076.5	830.6
2013	769.1	2,300.1	2,029.5	3,239.2	1,868.8	4,413.7	1,753.8	2,401.6	960.6
2014	754.5	2,256.4	1,991.0	3,177.7	1,833.3	4,329.9	1,720.5	2,356.0	942.4
2015	626.5	1,873.6	1,653.2	2,638.6	1,522.3	3,595.3	1,428.6	1,956.3	782.5
2016	542.3	1,621.8	1,431.0	2,284.0	1,317.7	3,112.1	1,236.6	1,693.4	677.3
2017	954.3	2,854.0	2,518.2	4,019.2	2,318.8	5,476.5	2,176.1	2,979.8	1,191.9
2018	509.7	1,524.3	1,345.0	2,146.7	1,238.5	2,925.0	1,162.3	1,591.6	636.6
2019	505.0	1,510.3	1,332.6	2,126.9	1,227.1	2,898.1	1,151.6	1,576.9	630.8
2020	491.6	1,470.2	1,297.2	2,070.5	1,194.5	2,821.2	1,121.0	1,535.0	614.0
2021	827.5	2,474.8	2,183.6	3,485.2	2,010.7	4,748.8	1,886.9	2,583.9	1,033.6
2022	650.0	1,943.9	1,715.2	2,737.6	1,579.4	3,730.2	1,482.2	2,029.7	811.9
2023	643.2	1,923.6	1,697.3	2,709.0	1,562.9	3,691.2	1,466.7	2,008.4	803.4
2024	429.3	1,283.9	1,132.8	1,808.1	1,043.1	2,463.6	978.9	1,340.5	536.2
2025	708.0	2,117.4	1,868.3	2,981.9	1,720.3	4,063.0	1,614.5	2,210.8	884.3

Source: Zimbabwe National Water Authority

Table 18b19: Flow generated directly from rainfall in each catchment, 1990 to 2025

Year	National Ave Rainfall (mm)	Flow generated directly from rainfall in each catchment in millions of cubic metres						
		Sanyati Surface	Sanyati Ground- water	Save Surface	Save Ground- water	Runde Surface	Runde Ground- water	Internal flow
1990	625.1	3,401.2	2,329.6	4,482.2	1,817.1	2,027.5	1,283.2	30,756.6
1991	501.6	2,729.2	1,869.3	3,596.6	1,458.1	1,626.9	1,029.7	24,680.1
1992	335.2	1,823.8	1,249.2	2,403.5	974.4	1,087.2	688.1	16,492.7
1993	629.6	3,425.6	2,346.3	4,514.4	1,830.2	2,042.1	1,292.4	30,978.0
1994	519.3	2,825.5	1,935.3	3,723.5	1,509.5	1,684.3	1,066.0	25,550.9
1995	418.8	2,278.7	1,560.7	3,002.9	1,217.4	1,358.3	859.7	20,606.1
1996	700.7	3,812.5	2,611.3	5,024.2	2,036.9	2,272.7	1,438.4	34,476.3
1997	806.7	4,389.2	3,006.3	5,784.3	2,345.0	2,616.5	1,656.0	39,691.8
1998	536.2	2,917.5	1,998.3	3,844.7	1,558.7	1,739.1	1,100.7	26,382.5
1999	778.9	4,238.0	2,902.7	5,584.9	2,264.2	2,526.3	1,598.9	38,324.0
2000	883.5	4,807.1	3,292.5	6,335.0	2,568.2	2,865.6	1,813.6	43,470.6
2001	728.6	3,964.3	2,715.3	5,224.3	2,118.0	2,363.2	1,495.7	35,849.1
2002	465.7	2,534.1	1,735.7	3,339.6	1,353.9	1,510.6	956.1	22,916.1
2003	609.5	3,316.3	2,271.4	4,370.3	1,771.7	1,976.9	1,251.2	29,989.0
2004	712.3	3,875.6	2,654.5	5,107.4	2,070.6	2,310.3	1,462.2	35,047.1
2005	529	2,878.3	1,971.4	3,793.1	1,537.7	1,715.8	1,085.9	26,028.2
2006	835.7	4,547.0	3,114.4	5,992.2	2,429.3	2,710.5	1,715.5	41,118.7
2007	598.4	3,256.0	2,230.1	4,290.8	1,739.5	1,940.9	1,228.4	29,443.6
2008	796.2	4,332.2	2,967.3	5,709.1	2,314.5	2,582.5	1,634.5	39,176.2
2009	734.4	3,995.8	2,736.8	5,265.8	2,134.8	2,381.9	1,507.5	36,133.7
2010	709.1	3,858.2	2,642.6	5,084.5	2,061.3	2,299.9	1,455.6	34,889.6
2011	745.4	4,055.7	2,777.9	5,344.7	2,166.8	2,417.6	1,530.2	36,675.7
2012	665	3,618.3	2,478.3	4,768.3	1,933.1	2,156.9	1,365.1	32,719.8
2013	769.1	4,184.7	2,866.2	5,514.7	2,235.7	2,494.5	1,578.8	37,841.8
2014	754.5	4,105.2	2,811.8	5,410.0	2,193.2	2,447.2	1,548.8	37,123.4
2015	626.5	3,408.8	2,334.8	4,492.2	1,821.2	2,032.0	1,286.1	30,825.5
2016	542.3	2,950.6	2,021.0	3,888.5	1,576.4	1,758.9	1,113.2	26,682.6
2017	954.3	5,192.3	3,556.4	6,842.6	2,774.0	3,095.2	1,959.0	46,954.1
2018	509.7	2,773.3	1,899.5	3,654.7	1,481.6	1,653.2	1,046.3	25,078.6
2019	505	2,747.7	1,882.0	3,621.0	1,468.0	1,637.9	1,036.7	24,847.3
2020	491.6	2,674.8	1,832.0	3,524.9	1,429.0	1,594.5	1,009.2	24,188.0
2021	827.5	4,502.4	3,083.8	5,933.4	2,405.4	2,683.9	1,698.7	40,715.2
2022	650	3,536.6	2,422.4	4,660.7	1,889.5	2,108.2	1,334.3	31,981.7
2023	643.2	3,499.6	2,397.0	4,611.9	1,869.7	2,086.2	1,320.4	31,647.2
2024	429.0	2,335.8	1,599.9	3,078.2	1,247.9	1,392.4	881.3	21,122.7
2025	708.0	3,852.2	2,638.5	5,076.6	2,058.1	2,296.3	1,453.4	34,835.5

Source: Zimbabwe National Water Authority

8. Zimbabwe Vegetation Index

The Zimbabwe vegetation health index (VHI) is as presented in Figure 3. Areas with lowest VHI indicate severe vegetation stress, while those with highest VHI values indicate better vegetation health. In February 2025, VHI values were higher mainly in the southern and eastern parts of the country showing predominantly green to dark green areas (**VHI>0.65**). Moderate VHI (**0.35–0.65**) was evident across Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, and parts of Mashonaland West. Areas with the lowest VHI (**<0.35**) appeared as scattered patches mainly in the central, north and western parts of the country. (**Figure 2**)

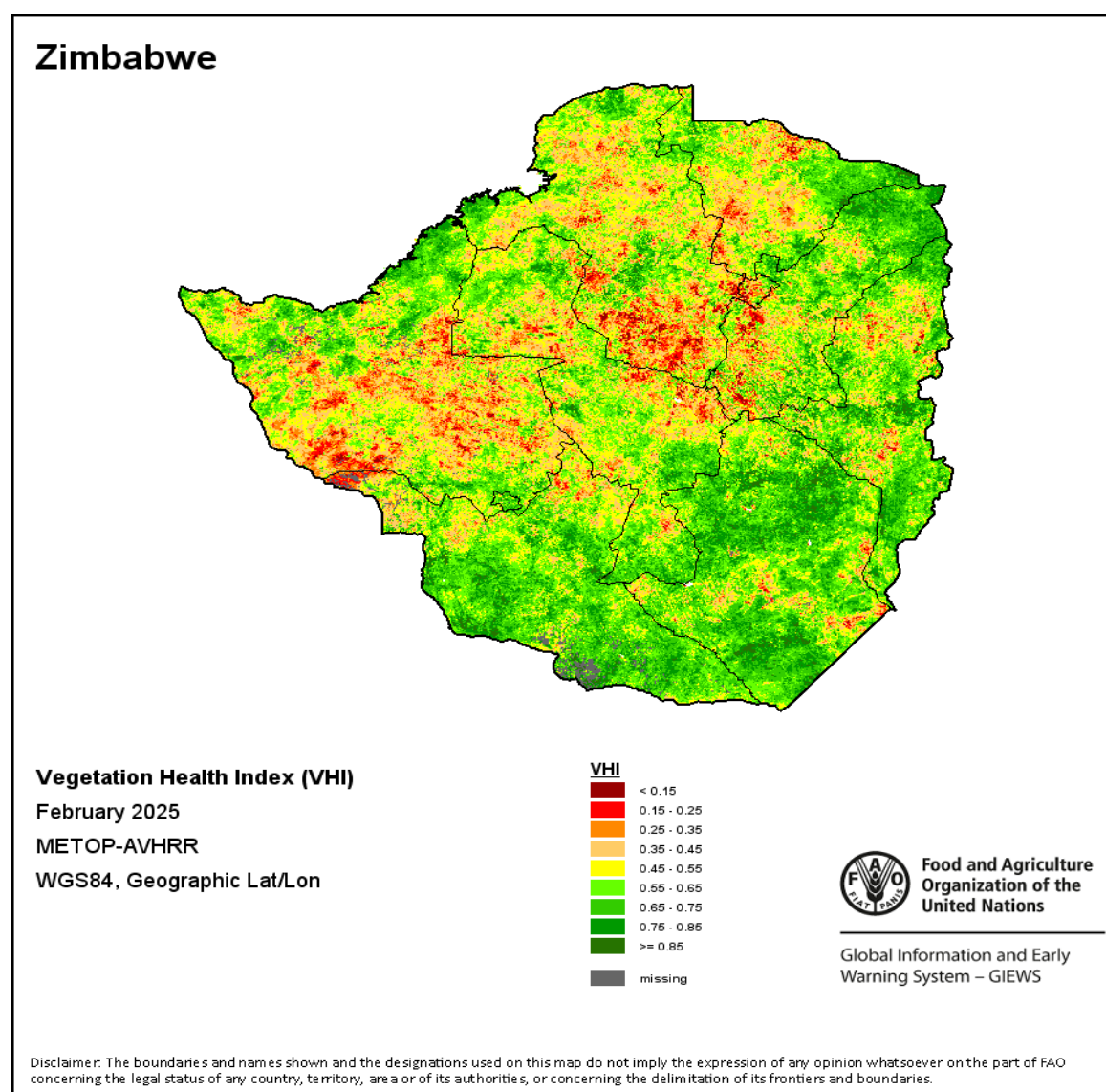


Figure 2: Zimbabwe Vegetation Health Index as of February 2025

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

