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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CROPS

1.1.1 The 2018/2019 season was characterized by late on-set of rains across the country and false-starts in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, this affected the crop establishment. Long dry spells in January and February negatively affected the planted crop.

1.1.2 Cyclone Idai, which hit the country in mid-February, caused severe damage to crops and agriculture infrastructure in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. However, it improved crop condition in Mashonaland East and Central.

1.1.3 The estimated maize production stands at 776 635 MT which is 54% less than the 1 700 702 MT obtained during the 2017/18 season.

1.1.4 Sorghum and millet production for the 2018/19 season is estimated at 75 209 MT. Sorghum production is expected to be 40 215 MT, finger millet 6 947 MT and pearl millet 28 047 MT.

1.1.5 The combined small grains production decreased by 44% compared to 2017/2018. Several dry spells experienced this year affected the regions where significant areas are put under small grains.

1.1.6 Cereal production is 851 844 MT against a national cereal requirement of 1 754 225 MT for human consumption. Cereal requirement for livestock is estimated at 350 000 Mt.
### TABLE 1: Grain and Cereal Production Compared to National Requirements in Metric Tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements(MT)</th>
<th>Available Grain and Cereals(MT)</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficits(MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Human</td>
<td>1 754 225</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>776 635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>450 000</td>
<td>Small Grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks at GMB (as at 2 May 2019)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>591 049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 204 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 442 893</td>
<td>-761 332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Human consumption is computed from a consumption rate of 120kg/person/year and a national population estimate of 14,618,538

1.1.7 Mashonaland West and Central have substantial surplus cereal production while Masvingo and the Matabeleland provinces have a deficit.

1.1.8 Out of the 60 administrative rural districts in the country, 11 (18%) have enough cereal to last until the next harvest and the rest (49 districts) will last between 2 and 11 months.

1.1.9 Maize average yields decreased by 51% to **0.48t/ha** in the current season from **0.99t/ha** in the 2017/2018 season. The yield ranges from **0.27t/ha** in the communal sector to **1.8 t/ha** in the A2 sector.

1.1.10 Cotton production is estimated at **66.5 million kgs** compared to **130.3 million kgs** in 2017/2018 season

1.1.11 Tobacco production is estimated at **185.7 Million kgs** compared to **252.6 Million kgs** in 2017/18 season

1.1.12 Soyabean production is at **60 068 MT** compared to **59 772 MT** in 2017/18 season.
1.1.13 Groundnut production decreased by 44% from 127 202 MT in the 2017/18 season to 70 902 MT this season.
1.1.14 Production of pulses and tubers remains very low. This season, sugar beans increased by 55% from 21 320 MT to 9 528 MT while cowpeas decreased by 23% from 16 380 MT to 12 655 MT. Sweet potatoes decreased by 73% from 321 662 MT to 88 248 MT.
1.1.15 The huge decrease in the production of tubers and legumes is a result of erratic rainfall at the beginning of the season and long dry spells in January when these crops are normally planted.
### 1.2 FOOD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (MT)

**TABLE 2: FOOD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (MT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>776 635</td>
<td>1 700 702</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>40 215</td>
<td>77 514</td>
<td>-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl Millet</td>
<td>28 047</td>
<td>48 844</td>
<td>-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Millet</td>
<td>6 947</td>
<td>9 085</td>
<td>-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>70 902</td>
<td>127 202</td>
<td>-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nut</td>
<td>29 396</td>
<td>47 594</td>
<td>-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
<td>88 248</td>
<td>321 662</td>
<td>-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Beans</td>
<td>9 528</td>
<td>21 320</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpeas</td>
<td>12 655</td>
<td>16 380</td>
<td>-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY LIVESTOCK

1.3.1 Generally, the body condition for all livestock classes ranged from fair to good in all districts.

1.3.2 Grazing is available to last from four months to eight months in most districts, except in some districts in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo were grazing is expected to last for up to 3 months.

1.3.3 Water for livestock was available in most districts as a result of Cyclone Idai-induced rains which improved the water situation in most water bodies in Mashonaland provinces, Manicaland and parts and Masvingo and Midlands provinces.

1.3.4 However, there are some areas in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, parts Masvingo and Midlands provinces may experience inadequate supplies before the next rainy season.

1.3.5 Dipping is generally erratic due to a critical shortage of dipping chemicals, with priority in the allocation of the chemicals being given to areas that were severely affected by the outbreak of Theileriosis with over 50 000 cattle deaths reported in areas like Goromonzi, Chivhu, Bindura, Buhera, Hwedza, Gutu, and Mhondoro-Ngezi.

1.3.6 The national calving rates remain very low and are ranging from 38% in communal areas to 45% in the large scale commercial sector against a national target of 60%.

1.3.7 Regulated livestock markets which offer the best returns are mainly found in the Matabeleland provinces. In other provinces, most of the livestock is being sold through open markets.

1.3.8 The number of beef cattle slaughtered increased by 2% from 261 191 in 2017 to 266 220 in 2018.
1.3.9 Annual milk production has continued on an upward trajectory since 2015 as the national dairy herd continues to grow. Total production in 2018 rose by **13.6%** to **75.4 million** litres up from **66.4 million** litres in 2017.

1.3.10 The major tick-borne diseases reported were Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, Heart water and Theileriosis. The diseases case was fatality rates were for Babesiosis 36%, for Anaplasmosis 21%, for Heart water 35% and for Theileriosis 66%.

1.3.11 FMD originating from Mozambique was detected in the north-eastern part of the country (Rushinga) for the first time and eventually spreading into seven of the nine Mashonaland Central districts, Mashonaland East’s Mudzi and UMP districts and some few locations in Hurungwe and Makonde districts in Mashonaland West province.

1.3.12 Cumulative pig slaughter figures for 2018 were **173 694** which is **12%** higher than the 2017 figure of **155 181**.

1.3.13 The goat kidding rate stands at **98%** against **120%**.

1.3.14 The sheep lambing rate stands at **65%** against the national target of **100%**.
2. FOOD AND CASH CROP PRODUCTION COMPARED TO HUMAN REQUIREMENT

2.1 GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION COMPARED TO REQUIREMENT

TABLE 3: CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS AND PULSES PRODUCTION COMPARED TO NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Requirements (MT)</th>
<th>Available Food (MT)</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficits (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¹Cereal (Maize, sorghum, pearl and finger millet)</td>
<td>2 204 225</td>
<td>1 442 893</td>
<td>-761 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²Groundnut</td>
<td>101 217</td>
<td>70 902</td>
<td>-30 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²Roundnut</td>
<td>130 136</td>
<td>29 396</td>
<td>-100 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²Sugarbean</td>
<td>101 217</td>
<td>9 528</td>
<td>-91 689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²Cowpeas</td>
<td>86 757</td>
<td>12 655</td>
<td>-74 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²Sweet Potato</td>
<td>303 651</td>
<td>88 248</td>
<td>-215 403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Cereal requirement is computed from a consumption rate of 120kg/person/year and a national population (2012 Census factoring in growth rate) of 14 459 553 (consumption range being 100-140kg/person/year). ²Other crops requirement is based on 2100Kcal requirement per person per day and calculated from the ZimVac Household Economy Approach Baseline Survey 2009/10 for 25 Livelihood Zones across Zimbabwe. Groundnuts 7kg/person/year, Roundnuts 9kg/person/year, Sweet potato 21kg/person/year, Sugar beans 7kg/person/year, Cowpeas 6kg/person/year,

The above requirements are for human consumption. Cereal requirements for livestock are estimated at 450 000MT per year.
FIGURE 1: CEREAL GRAIN, TUBERS, PULSES AND OTHER CROPS PRODUCTION COMPARED TO NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS
## 2.2 CEREAL SUFFICIENCY BY DISTRICT

### TABLE 4: CEREAL SUFFICIENCY (MONTHS) FOR DISTRICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>0-3 Months</th>
<th>4-6 Months</th>
<th>7-9 Months</th>
<th>10-12 Months</th>
<th>More than 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>Kariba, Mhondoro-ngezi</td>
<td>Hurungwe</td>
<td>Sanyati</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chegutu, Makonde, Zvimba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>Mbire</td>
<td>Mt Darwin, Rushinga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Muzarabani, Mazowe, Guruve, Bindura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>UMP, Mudzi, Mutoko</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goromonzi, Marondera Murehwa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chikomba, Seke, Hwedza,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>Chimanimani Mutare</td>
<td>Buhera, Mutasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>Chipinge</td>
<td>Makoni, Nyanga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>Mberengwa</td>
<td>Gweru, Gokwe North, Shurugwi, Zvishavane</td>
<td>Gokwe South</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chirumhanzu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>Bikita, Chiredzi</td>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>Zaka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chivi, Mwenezi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>Hwange, Binga Lupane, Nkayi, Tsholotsho</td>
<td>Umguza</td>
<td>Bubi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>Beit-Bridge, Bulilima Mangwe Gwanda Umzingwane,</td>
<td>Matobo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Insiza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 CEREAL (MAIZE AND SMALL GRAINS) PRODUCTION VERSUS CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENT

TABLE 5: CEREAL (MAIZE AND SMALL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR PROVINCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Production (Mt)</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Surplus/deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Pearl Millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>1 659 272</td>
<td>228 073</td>
<td>1 579</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>1 264 031</td>
<td>159 184</td>
<td>10 242</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>1 530 095</td>
<td>153 831</td>
<td>5 410</td>
<td>953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>1 915 519</td>
<td>51 070</td>
<td>3 388</td>
<td>8 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>1 755 083</td>
<td>93 703</td>
<td>8 993</td>
<td>2 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>1 818 370</td>
<td>60 962</td>
<td>5 231</td>
<td>6 847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>778 196</td>
<td>13 031</td>
<td>2 655</td>
<td>5 730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>712 933</td>
<td>16 781</td>
<td>2 717</td>
<td>2 836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>2 465 699</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>719 340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 4618 538</strong></td>
<td><strong>776 635</strong></td>
<td><strong>40 215</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 047</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 2: CEREAL (MAIZE AND SMALL GRAINS) SUFFICIENCY FOR RURAL WARDS
### 2.4 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)

**TABLE 6: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR CASH CROPS (MT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>185 725</td>
<td>252 604</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>66 564</td>
<td>130 342</td>
<td>-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya bean</td>
<td>60 068</td>
<td>59 72</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. SEASON PERFORMANCE

3.1. DRY SPELLS

3.1.1. A long dry spell was experienced in the Southern and South-Eastern parts of the country beginning end of December into January, resulting in poor crop establishment and repeated replanting.

3.1.2. More dry spells were experienced in most parts of the country lasting for up to 28 days from mid- January to mid- February severely affecting the maize crop at reproductive stage as well as other maize crop which had been top-dressed.
FIGURE 3: LONGEST DRY SPELLS
3.1 **Cyclone Idai**

3.2.1 In Manicaland, the cyclone caused extensive loss of life and damage to crops, livestock and infrastructure.

3.2.2 Cyclone-induced heavy rains caused extensive damage to most of mature crops in upland areas of Chipinge and Chimanimani as well as flooding in Buhera in Manicaland.

3.2.3 Access to most basic services was disrupted as well as access to market for agriculture produce.

3.2.4 Communication and transportation was disrupted due to damaged roads and infrastructure.

3.2.5 Irrigation infrastructure was severely damaged negatively affecting the cropping cycle.

3.2.6 In Masvingo, the cyclone affected Chiredzi, Bikita, Zaka, Gutu and Masvingo districts. Almost all wards in the affected districts received very high rainfall during cyclone period.

3.2.7 Destruction includes homesteads, crops and livestock, and 2 irrigation pumps at St Joseph irrigation scheme in Chiredzi. A total of **115 wards were affected, 684 households left homeless**.

3.2.8 Water abstraction points (weirs, NSDs) were heavily silted with gate valves damaged.

3.2.9 The affected districts also experienced significant crop and livestock pest and diseases which also negatively impacted production of both crops and livestock.
### TABLE 7: EFFECTS OF CYCLONE IDAI ON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/ Livestock/ Infrastructure</th>
<th>Chimanimani</th>
<th>Chipinge</th>
<th>Mutare</th>
<th>Buhera</th>
<th>Nyanga</th>
<th>Makoni</th>
<th>Mutasa</th>
<th>Masvingo</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>7 100ha</td>
<td>2 000ha</td>
<td>200ha</td>
<td>15ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>232ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 338ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>1 626ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>131ha</td>
<td>1 626ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>131ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>131ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantations (Mango, Oranges &amp; Macadamia)</td>
<td>85ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and Sheep</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Barns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dip tanks</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.10 For livestock production, provision of vaccination and drugs for general disease control is required in the short term as well as technical support on veterinary services.

3.2.11 Training and technical support in the whole value chains of most crop and livestock enterprises have also been identified as a priority area.

3.2.12 Whilst the cyclone caused extensive damage in Manicaland and Masvingo, in Mashonaland East and central the rains improved crop condition.
4. CROP PRODUCTION

4.1. MAIZE

TABLE 8: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>228 073</td>
<td>461 463</td>
<td>-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>159 184</td>
<td>359 877</td>
<td>-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>153 831</td>
<td>224 817</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>51 070</td>
<td>211 105</td>
<td>-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>93 703</td>
<td>228 515</td>
<td>-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>60 962</td>
<td>102 800</td>
<td>-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>13 031</td>
<td>46 142</td>
<td>-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>16 781</td>
<td>65 983</td>
<td>-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>776 635</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 700 702</strong></td>
<td><strong>-54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 4: MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
### TABLE 9: MAIZE YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>-52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 10: MAIZE AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>297 360</td>
<td>297 539</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>208 699</td>
<td>208 124</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>206 960</td>
<td>219 003</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>233 414</td>
<td>257 468</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>333 118</td>
<td>336 848</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>157 953</td>
<td>191 359</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>98 736</td>
<td>114 414</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>87 517</td>
<td>97 963</td>
<td>-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 623 757</td>
<td>1 722 718</td>
<td>-6</td>
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</table>
### TABLE 11: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO MAIZE PRODUCTION (MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Production (Mt)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Contribution (%)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>251 576</td>
<td>540 939</td>
<td>-53</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>69 022</td>
<td>136 973</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCA</td>
<td>23 640</td>
<td>46 852</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>187 504</td>
<td>434 949</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>239 108</td>
<td>527 556</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-urban</td>
<td>5 785</td>
<td>13 433</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>776 635</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 700 702</strong></td>
<td><strong>-54</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table shows the sectoral contribution to maize production in metric tonnes (Mt) for the years 2018/2019 and 2017/2018, along with the percentage change and contribution percentage for each sector.
Figure 5a: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR 2018/2019

- A1: 24%
- A2: 31%
- OR: 9%
- SSCA: 3%
- CA: 32%
- Peri-urban: 1%

Figure 5b: MAIZE PRODUCTION BY SECTOR 2017/2018

- A1: 25%
- A2: 31%
- OR: 8%
- SSCA: 3%
- CA: 32%
- Peri-urban: 1%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCFA</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-Urban</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
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</table>
FIGURE 6: AVERAGE MAIZE YIELDS BY FARMING SECTOR (MT/HA)
FIGURE 7: NATIONAL MAIZE AVERAGE
4.2. SORGHUM

**Table 13: Sorghum Production (MT) by Province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>10,242</td>
<td>11,589</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>3,118</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>16,802</td>
<td>-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>8,993</td>
<td>12,102</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>5,231</td>
<td>19,303</td>
<td>-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>5,816</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>2,717</td>
<td>6,463</td>
<td>-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,368</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,514</strong></td>
<td><strong>-48</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
FIGURE 8: SORGHUM PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
TABLE 14: SORGHUM YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>4 361</td>
<td>4 557</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>31 002</td>
<td>23 208</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>20 339</td>
<td>11 099</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>25 970</td>
<td>29 334</td>
<td>-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>33 879</td>
<td>27 466</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>38 068</td>
<td>44 927</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>24 234</td>
<td>18 055</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>23 212</td>
<td>21 981</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>201 065</strong></td>
<td><strong>180 625</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
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</table>
### 4.3. PEARL MILLET

**TABLE 16: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>8428</td>
<td>14073</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>2445</td>
<td>2772</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>6847</td>
<td>11766</td>
<td>-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>5730</td>
<td>11697</td>
<td>-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>2836</td>
<td>7614</td>
<td>-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28047</strong></td>
<td><strong>48844</strong></td>
<td><strong>-43</strong></td>
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</table>
FIGURE 9: PEARL MILLET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>-40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 18: PEARL MILLET AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>2 119</td>
<td>1 743</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>3 909</td>
<td>1 824</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>37 766</td>
<td>37 199</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>9 141</td>
<td>8 585</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>26 735</td>
<td>35 206</td>
<td>-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>46 081</td>
<td>42 715</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>25 611</td>
<td>29 869</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>151 708</strong></td>
<td><strong>157 366</strong></td>
<td><strong>-4</strong></td>
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</table>
### 4.4. FINGER MILLET

**TABLE 19: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>1 047</td>
<td>1 152</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>1 520</td>
<td>3 263</td>
<td>-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>3 161</td>
<td>3 350</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 947</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 085</strong></td>
<td><strong>-24</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
FIGURE 10: FINGER MILLET PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
### TABLE 20: FINGER MILLET YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
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<td>0.33</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-94</td>
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<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.28</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>-21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
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<td>354</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>-48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>3685</td>
<td>3212</td>
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<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>7117</td>
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<td>-24</td>
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<td>Midlands</td>
<td>3147</td>
<td>2535</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
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<td>9422</td>
<td>-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25146</strong></td>
<td><strong>25850</strong></td>
<td><strong>-3</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 4.5. SUGAR BEANS

#### TABLE 22: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>1 059</td>
<td>2 379</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>2 733</td>
<td>4 047</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>2 331</td>
<td>3 533</td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>1 751</td>
<td>7 243</td>
<td>-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>1 891</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>1 542</td>
<td>-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 528</strong></td>
<td><strong>21 320</strong></td>
<td><strong>-55</strong></td>
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</table>
FIGURE 11: SUGAR BEANS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.58</strong></td>
<td><strong>-46</strong></td>
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</table>
### TABLE 24: SUGAR BEANS AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>4 033</td>
<td>3 462</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>7 466</td>
<td>6 796</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>6 674</td>
<td>6 771</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>7 049</td>
<td>11 624</td>
<td>-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>2 996</td>
<td>3 917</td>
<td>-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>1 848</td>
<td>3 360</td>
<td>-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>-51</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30 574</strong></td>
<td><strong>36 999</strong></td>
<td><strong>-17</strong></td>
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### 4.6. GROUNDNUT

#### TABLE 25: GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>4,916</td>
<td>12,497</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>10,481</td>
<td>13,041</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>15,597</td>
<td>20,851</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>14,012</td>
<td>26,090</td>
<td>-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>11,210</td>
<td>23,387</td>
<td>-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>12,238</td>
<td>23,142</td>
<td>-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>5,944</td>
<td>-72</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,902</strong></td>
<td><strong>127,202</strong></td>
<td>-44</td>
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</table>
FIGURE 12: GROUNDNUTS PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
TABLE 26: GROUNDNUTS YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>-58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.34</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>-22</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE 27: GROUNDNUT AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>13 942</td>
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<td>-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>22 011</td>
<td>33 958</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>36 370</td>
<td>42 317</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>37 575</td>
<td>55 520</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>41 764</td>
<td>54 166</td>
<td>-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>41 529</td>
<td>62 575</td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>5 969</td>
<td>7 360</td>
<td>-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>11 308</td>
<td>13 296</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210 468</strong></td>
<td><strong>294 601</strong></td>
<td><strong>-29</strong></td>
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### 4.7. SWEET POTATO

#### TABLE 28: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>4 448</td>
<td>36 540</td>
<td>-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>12 653</td>
<td>23 426</td>
<td>-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>22 208</td>
<td>67 650</td>
<td>-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>16 948</td>
<td>55 261</td>
<td>-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>7 809</td>
<td>44 035</td>
<td>-82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>23 850</td>
<td>78 689</td>
<td>-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4 520</td>
<td>-98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>11 541</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>88 248</td>
<td>321 662</td>
<td>-73</td>
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</table>
FIGURE 13: SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
### TABLE 29: SWEET POTATO YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>-95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>-41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 30: SWEET POTATO AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Province</th>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>604</td>
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<td>-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>1 472</td>
<td>2 028</td>
<td>-27</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>5 440</td>
<td>9 004</td>
<td>-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>2 386</td>
<td>5 781</td>
<td>-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>2 249</td>
<td>6 456</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>5 100</td>
<td>11 006</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1 013</td>
<td>-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17 502</strong></td>
<td><strong>37 871</strong></td>
<td>-54</td>
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</table>
### 4.8. ROUND NUT

**TABLE 31: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>8 736</td>
<td>1 401</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>4 606</td>
<td>4 645</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>11 381</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>8 938</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>4 215</td>
<td>15 939</td>
<td>-74</td>
</tr>
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<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>9 084</td>
<td>1 369</td>
<td>564</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3 060</td>
<td>-80</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29 396</strong></td>
<td><strong>47 594</strong></td>
<td><strong>-38</strong></td>
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</table>
FIGURE 14: ROUND NUT PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
TABLE 32: ROUND NUT YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
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<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
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<td>Matabeleland North</td>
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<td>502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.28</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.38</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26</strong></td>
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</table>
### TABLE 33: ROUNDNUT AREA (HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
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<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3 486</td>
<td>3 956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
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<td>2 021</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>12 122</td>
<td>11 448</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>25 974</td>
<td>30 843</td>
<td>-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>20 075</td>
<td>21 901</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>29 607</td>
<td>43 331</td>
<td>-32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>5 317</td>
<td>4 826</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>5 637</td>
<td>7 251</td>
<td>-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>104 316</strong></td>
<td><strong>125 576</strong></td>
<td><strong>-17</strong></td>
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</table>
### 4.9. TOBACCO

#### TABLE 34: TOBACCO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>52 864</td>
<td>89 737</td>
<td>-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>59 787</td>
<td>74 219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>37 184</td>
<td>49 690</td>
<td>-25</td>
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<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>35 191</td>
<td>38 199</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>-53</td>
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<td>-100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>185 725</strong></td>
<td><strong>252 604</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 15: TOBACCO PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
<table>
<thead>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
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<td>1.60</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
<td>-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
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<td>1.30</td>
<td>-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>-22</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>44 882</td>
<td>34 956</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>42 864</td>
<td>29 117</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>21 297</td>
<td>18 674</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>22 339</td>
<td>21 302</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>132 040</strong></td>
<td><strong>104 395</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
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</table>
### 4.10. COTTON

**TABLE 37: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE**

<table>
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<th>2018/19</th>
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<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6 044</td>
<td>11 467</td>
<td>- 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>17 361</td>
<td>19 383</td>
<td>- 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>3 008</td>
<td>2 324</td>
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<td>4 765</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60 281</td>
<td>- 67</td>
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<td>Masvingo</td>
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<td>13 581</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>1 315</td>
<td>6 580</td>
<td>- 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68 137</strong></td>
<td><strong>130 472</strong></td>
<td>- 48</td>
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FIGURE 16: COTTON PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
### TABLE 38: COTTON YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>- 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Matabeleland South</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>14 183</td>
<td>14 334</td>
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</tr>
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<td>25 540</td>
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<td>97 228</td>
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<td>17 934</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10 966</td>
<td>- 41</td>
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<td><strong>197 242</strong></td>
<td><strong>200 591</strong></td>
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### 4.11. SOYABEAN

**TABLE 40: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Province</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>21 594</td>
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<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>6 622</td>
<td>4 565</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>2 106</td>
<td>-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>4 440</td>
<td>2 184</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>2 662</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60 068</strong></td>
<td><strong>59 772</strong></td>
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</table>
FIGURE 17: SOYABEAN PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE
### TABLE 41: SOYABEAN YIELD (MT/HA) BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
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<th>2017/2018</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.17</td>
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<td>1.25</td>
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<td>1.89</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
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<td>0.04</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.08</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>-27</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>136</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>2 365</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>40 479</strong></td>
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### TABLE 43: COWPEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

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<th>2017/2018</th>
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<td>1 401</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>290</td>
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<td>11 381</td>
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<td>489</td>
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<td>-97</td>
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<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>2 055</td>
<td>8 938</td>
<td>-77</td>
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<td>1 369</td>
<td>-52</td>
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<td>3 016</td>
<td>-86</td>
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<td><strong>47 594</strong></td>
<td>-73</td>
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FIGURE 18: COWPEA PRODUCTION (MT) BY PROVINCE

- Mashonaland West
- Mashonaland Central
- Mashonaland East
- Manicaland
- Midlands
- Masvingo
- Matabeleland North
- Matabeleland South

2018/2019
2017/2018
<table>
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<td>0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
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<td>0.37</td>
<td>-71</td>
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<td>-58</td>
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<td>Matabeleland North</td>
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<td>0.28</td>
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<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>Midlands</td>
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<td>43 331</td>
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<td>Masvingo</td>
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<td>21 901</td>
<td>-46</td>
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<td>Matabeleland North</td>
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<td>4 826</td>
<td>-9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-51</td>
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<td><strong>125 576</strong></td>
<td><strong>-57</strong></td>
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4.12. **HORTICULTURE**

**TABLE 46: PRODUCTION OF ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL CROPS (MT)**

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<th>YIELD 2018/19</th>
<th>YIELD 2017/18</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>PRODUCTION 2018/19</th>
<th>PRODUCTION 2017/18</th>
<th>%</th>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>295 575</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>476 904</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>178 290</td>
<td>165 318</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>6 576</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-18</td>
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<td>341 649</td>
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### TABLE 47: PRODUCTION OF PERENNIAL HORTICULTURAL CROPS (MT/Ha)

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<tbody>
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<td>7</td>
<td>-29</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>133 178</td>
<td>118 912</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9 750</td>
<td>7 812</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
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<td>7 165</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>252 376</td>
<td>229 286</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59 488</td>
<td>47 370</td>
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<td>84</td>
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5. LIVESTOCK

5.1. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

**TABLE 48: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY SPECIES**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>599 876</td>
<td>497 369</td>
<td>14 976</td>
<td>13 365</td>
<td>276 876</td>
<td>252 515</td>
<td>25 678</td>
<td>20 785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>580 368</td>
<td>563 470</td>
<td>68 931</td>
<td>75 946</td>
<td>321 732</td>
<td>33 531</td>
<td>51 086</td>
<td>41 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>674 532</td>
<td>554 568</td>
<td>35 476</td>
<td>29 004</td>
<td>315 796</td>
<td>218 904</td>
<td>46 789</td>
<td>51 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>591 084</td>
<td>716 262</td>
<td>75 693</td>
<td>37 034</td>
<td>637 123</td>
<td>1 371 925</td>
<td>41 237</td>
<td>40 579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>834 752</td>
<td>922 890</td>
<td>24 566</td>
<td>23 476</td>
<td>538 255</td>
<td>425 326</td>
<td>30 999</td>
<td>26 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>1 010 382</td>
<td>1 277 577</td>
<td>95 460</td>
<td>150 632</td>
<td>625 541</td>
<td>851 613</td>
<td>44 733</td>
<td>66 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>647 478</td>
<td>583 871</td>
<td>39 835</td>
<td>29 580</td>
<td>415 900</td>
<td>376 018</td>
<td>29 335</td>
<td>23 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>656 807</td>
<td>658 518</td>
<td>126 222</td>
<td>163 918</td>
<td>576 134</td>
<td>530 006</td>
<td>24 356</td>
<td>7 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 578 381</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 774 525</strong></td>
<td><strong>481 159</strong></td>
<td><strong>522 955</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 707 357</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 360 838</strong></td>
<td><strong>294 213</strong></td>
<td><strong>278 297</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 LIVESTOCK CONDITION

FIGURE 19: LIVESTOCK CONDITION

- The condition of livestock is generally fair to good in most districts across the country.
5.3 GRAZING AVAILABILITY

FIGURE 20: GRAZING AVAILABILITY

- Grazing is available to last from four months to eight months in most districts.
- However, some districts in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo will have serious grazing challenges as grazing availability will last up to 3 months.
• Some communal areas in Mashonaland, Midlands and Manicaland Provinces will have shortage of grazing due to overgrazing and poor veld quality.
• In the worst affected districts, the livestock is currently surviving mainly on browse and crop residues from failed crops.
• Available graze and browse will not be able to maintain the current livestock condition (especially for beef cattle) if drought mitigation measures are not put in place urgently.
5.4 GRAZING CONDITION
FIGURE 21: GRAZING CONDITION

- The grazing condition (quality) is generally fair across all provinces but is expected to deteriorate as the season progresses.
• Cyclone Idai induced rainfall improved the grazing quality and availability in the Mashonaland provinces, Manicaland and parts of Masvingo provinces but unfortunately the Matabeleland provinces which were in need of rainfall did not receive any meaningful rains.

5.5 WATER AVAILABILITY

• Water for livestock was available in most districts at the time of assessment.

• Cyclone Idai induced rains managed to improve the water situation in most water bodies in Mashonaland provinces, Manicaland and parts and Masvingo and Midlands provinces

• However, there are some areas especially in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, parts Masvingo and Midlands Provinces that may experience inadequate supplies before the next rainy season which will result in livestock moving for longer distances in search of water.

• A few wards in the northern districts might experience the same problem but to a lesser extent.

• Major sources of water for livestock during the drier are dams, boreholes and perennial rivers.
5.6 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

5.6.1 CALVING RATES
- The national calving rates remain very low ranging from 38% in communal areas to 45% in the large scale commercial sector against a national target of 60%.
- Calving rates are lowest in the communal areas of Mashonaland provinces, Masvingo, Manicaland and Midlands but relatively high in the Matabeleland provinces because of relatively good nutrition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>LSCF</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>SSCF</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>CA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6.2 BULLING RATIO

- The national bulling ratio ranges between $1:9$ in small scale farming sector and $1:20$ in the large scale farming sector against a national target of $1:25$
- The productivity remains low despite the good bulling ratio.

**TABLE 50: BULLING RATIO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>LSCF</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>SSCFA</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>CA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6.3 CATTLE MORTALITY

- Diseases contributed **69%** to cattle deaths followed by drought **11 %**, predators **8%**, injury **7%** and the remaining **6%** were other causes.
- Tick-borne diseases have significantly contributed to cattle mortality compared to other diseases.

**TABLE 51: CATTLE MORTALITY BY PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>MORTALITY RATE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERS

5.7.1 BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTERS AT ABATTOIRS

- Supply of slaughter stock continues to be dominated by smallholder farmers but quality remains a challenge as most of the meat is falling in the economy and commercial grades.
- Cattle slaughters by grade in 2018 show that 84% of animals slaughtered in Matabeleland were either in Commercial, Choice or Super.

FIGURE 23a: BEEF CATTLE SLAUGHTER BY PROVINCE

FIGURE 23b: PROPORTION OF BEEF GRADES

Proportion of Beef Grades

- Super 21%
- Choice 4%
- Commercial 34%
- Economy 36%
- Manufacturing 5%
• Highest slaughter figures were recorded in Mashonaland West and Masvingo with 46 444 and 46 357 respectively.

FIGURE 24: CATTLE SLAUGHTER TRENDS

• Number of beef cattle slaughtered increased by 2% in 2018 compared to 2017
5.7.2 SMALL RUMINANTS SLAUGHTERS

FIGURE 25a: GOAT SLAUGHTERS BY MONTH

- The predominant slaughter grade is standard accounting for 53% of total goat slaughters at abattoirs

FIGURE 25b: PROPORTION OF GOAT SLAUGHTER GRADES

Proportion of Goat slaughter grades:
- SUPER 8%
- CHOICE 20%
- STANDARD 53%
- INFERIOR 19%
Sheep slaughters at abattoirs remains low (generally below 250 sheep per month) as supply slaughter from farmers remains low however the quality of meat is high as most of the slaughter sheep are falling into super and choice grades.

Slaughter stock supply is mainly coming from the A2 and LSCF sectors.
5.8 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

FIGURE 27: CATTLE AND SMALL RUMINANTS MARKETS

- Most of the livestock is being sold through open markets.
- Regulated markets which offer the best returns are mainly found in the Matabeleland provinces.
- Cattle sales to abattoirs are also quite significant accounting for 22% of total cattle sales.
5.9 MILK PRODUCTION

- Annual milk production has continued on an upward trajectory since 2015 as the national dairy herd continues to grow.

- Total production in 2018 rose by 13.6% to **75.4 million** litres up from **66.4 million** litres in 2017.

### TABLE 52: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2011 TO 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cows in Milk</th>
<th>Total Production (million litres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12498</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12498</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12490</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>13367</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15611</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16835</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17325</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>17968</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 28: DAIRY HERD AND MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS FROM 2011 TO 2018
5.10 POULTRY

- The poultry industry significantly rebounded in 2018 following a significant decline induced by the outbreak of Avian Influenza in 2017.
- Broiler Day Old Chick production averaged 7.6 million chicks a month with a total annual production of 90.8 million in 2018.
- Large scale average monthly egg production declined by 15% to 1.2 in 2018 compared to 2017 while in contrast production in the small scale sector grew by 5% to 1.8 million dozens.

**TABLE 53: BROILER DAY OLD CHICK PRODUCTION 2016 TO 2018 AND CHICK PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Monthly Day Old Chick Production</th>
<th>Price per 100 chicks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>7.6 million</td>
<td>$62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.7 million</td>
<td>$76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6.2 million</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.11 PIG PRODUCTION

- Cumulative pig slaughter figures for 2018 were **173 694** which is **12%** higher than the 2017 figure of **155 181**.

**TABLE 54: PIG SLAUGHTER TRENDS 2013 TO 2018.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Pigs Slaughtered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>173 694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>155 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>167 026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>140 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>130 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>145 747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.12 STOCKFEEDS SITUATION

- Total amount of stock feeds produced in 2018 was 613 000 MT which was an increase of 45% compared to 422 759 MT produced in 2017.

- Poultry feeds continued to dominate accounting for 76% in value of manufactured feeds with pig and ruminant feeds at 8% and 13% respectively.

- Prices of most raw materials increased sharply in 2018 translating into increases in prices of all stock feeds ranging between 42 to 98% compared to 2017.
6. ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

6.1. CATTLE DIPPING SITUATION

6.1.1. CATTLE DIPPING

- Dipping was erratic throughout 2018 due to a critical shortage of dipping chemical with most dip tanks managing only 11 dipping sessions annually instead of the recommended 26 sessions.

- Priority in the allocation of the limited available dipping chemicals was given to those areas that were badly affected by the outbreak of Theileriosis.

- The other challenges to go with dipping were interruptions due to foot and mouth disease outbreaks where dipping sessions were put on hold to reduce spread of the disease during gatherings; water shortages especially from the month of July to the onset of the rainy season and some that had developed cracks and could not hold water
FIGURE 30: CATTLE DIPPING
### 6.1.2. DIP-TANK CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION

- All construction of new dip tanks and rehabilitation of dip tanks were sponsored by development partners, local communities and RDCs.
- Rehabilitation included provision of boreholes, toilets, side tanks and maintenance work on races, roofs and holding pens.

### TABLE 55 DIP TANKS CONSTRUCTED/REHABILITATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number Rehabilitated</th>
<th>Newly Constructed</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mbire RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community, RDC, World Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GOAL, IOM, World Vision, CDF, Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Community, CDF, ADRA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>OXFAM, Community, CDF, RioZim, Renco Mine, CESVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>World Vision, UMCORP/WFP, Melana/UNDP, Action AID, USAID/Amalima, COSV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community, OXFARM, LEAD, WFP, ZRBF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>187</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.2 TICK-BORNE DISEASES

- The major tick-borne diseases reported were Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, Heartwater and Theileriosis. The fatality rates were Babesiosis 36%, Anaplasmosis 21%, Heartwater 35% and Theileriosis 66%.
- There was break down in the national dipping programme caused by severe shortages of dipping chemicals as the manufacturers failed to access foreign currency to import raw materials needed in the manufacturing of dip chemicals.
- Theileriosis hotspots areas included Goromonzi, Chivhu, Bindura, Buhera, Hwedza, Gutu, and Mhondoro-Ngezi with over 50,000 cattle deaths.
### 6.2. VACCINATIONS

TABLE 56 VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>FMD</th>
<th>Rabies</th>
<th>Anthrax</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>46,696</td>
<td>33,176</td>
<td>50,474</td>
<td>1,211,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>204,460</td>
<td>29,436</td>
<td>55,721</td>
<td>1,505,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>173,345</td>
<td>38,292</td>
<td>90,792</td>
<td>1,210,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>124,227</td>
<td>42,474</td>
<td>188,820</td>
<td>999,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>468,528</td>
<td>41,326</td>
<td>119,833</td>
<td>893,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>378,734</td>
<td>39,453</td>
<td>95,873</td>
<td>1,004,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>87,036</td>
<td>48,570</td>
<td>238,838</td>
<td>530,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>150,253</td>
<td>34,416</td>
<td>85,666</td>
<td>706,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,633,279</td>
<td>307,143</td>
<td>926,017</td>
<td>8,062,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3. LIVESTOCK DISEASE OUTBREAKS

6.3.1. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

- The year 2018 started with the continuation of the South-Eastern Lowveld cluster disease outbreak which spread mainly due to illegal movements and movements in search of grazing eventually covering twenty districts.
- A new cluster reported in 2018 was around Chegutu cluster which was diagnosed from Mt Hampden Sale Pens in Harare and was traced back to a farm in Chegutu. Infection spread through cattle bought at the pens to four districts and was resolved by November 2018.
- FMD originating from Mozambique was detected in the North East (Rushinga) for the first time and eventually spreading into seven of the nine Mashonaland Central districts, Mashonaland East’s Mudzi and UMP districts and some few locations in Hurungwe and Makonde districts in Mashonaland West province.
- The outbreak to the north east was precipitated by movement of Zimbabwean cattle deep inside the Mozambican territory to access water at time when Mozambique was experiencing a serious outbreak of FMD in the area. The disease then spread to Zimbabwe.
6.3.2.  NEWCASTLE

- A total of 24 districts reported outbreaks from 80 locations with 70% of the outbreaks reported in the last quarter of 2018.
- A total of 6013 birds were lost to the disease in the smallholder sector. In Matabeleland North the disease was notably reported in Bulawayo urban in the backyard poultry production projects.

**TABLE 57: NEWCASTLE DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>No. of districts affected</th>
<th>No. of outbreaks</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Vaccinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>1 211 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 691</td>
<td>1 683</td>
<td>1 505 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 210 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>999 633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>893 415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1 767</td>
<td>1 537</td>
<td>1 004 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1 757</td>
<td>1 331</td>
<td>530 611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 801</td>
<td>1 751</td>
<td>706 789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 583</strong></td>
<td><strong>7516</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 062 247</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3.3. LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (LSD)
- The disease was reported throughout the country. Most cases were reported from February to June, more to the northern region than the drier parts of the country.

- The case fatality rate was about 5%. The number of dip tanks affected were 1,323 with 11,480 cases reported and 1,296 deaths recorded.

6.3.4. BLACKLEG
- Blackleg was reported in all provinces throughout the year with high number of cases in the southern part of the country.

- A total of 1,321 cases were reported and 1,033 deaths recorded.

6.3.5. BOTULISM
- The disease was reported more from the southern provinces, which may indicate shortage of grazing through craving for other things.

- Due to the low available graze in the Matabeleland provinces and parts of Masvingo and Midlands provinces there might be increase of cases in Botulism this year.

- Therefore, farmers should be prepared to vaccinate their cattle.
### TABLE 58: BOTULISM CASES BY PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>No. of outbreaks</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Cattle vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland North</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>203</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>22 967</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Importation of grain should be prioritised.

7.2. There is need to facilitate access to water by farmers near water bodies, through mapping of these water bodies and existing irrigation infrastructure. Identified challenges need to be addressed appropriately.

7.3. Promotion of low cost supplementary irrigation targeting smallholders

7.4. Capacity building on water-harvesting technology key- rainfall distribution in time is critical.

7.5. Introduce livestock drought feeding program to districts most affected by the drought.

7.6. The Government to reintroduce subsidized stock feed and hay cutting program.

7.7. Beneficiaries of command livestock program to be assisted with stock feed on a loan basis.

7.8. Introduce fodder production in irrigation schemes.

7.9. Government to support local Agro dealers to stock veterinary drugs and stock feed.

7.10. Rehabilitation of boreholes and creation of new water bodies to increase water supply.

7.11. Support to extension services to enhance extension delivery system for increased production and productivity.

7.12. Strengthen the enforcement of legislation guiding the production, contract farming arrangements for horticulture, tobacco and cotton farmers.
7.13. Provide long term financing for revitalization of the plantation horticultural crops sector through establishment of a horticulture revolving fund.

7.14. Promote improved genetic material for horticultural crops to meet market requirements.