

ANNUAL REPORT



**COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION**

2017

Table of Contents

TABLES	iii
OVERVIEW	1
THE CHAIRPERSON’S REMARKS	2
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S REMARKS	4
1.0 Humanitarian Assistance.....	8
2.0 Water and Sanitation.....	11
2.1 Hygiene knowledge and practice	11
2.2 ODF Achievement in Siakobvu-Nyaminyami	11
2.3 Water supply	11
2.4 Sanitation coverage and ODF situation including public toilets in Hurungwe District.....	12
2.5 Solid waste.....	12
2.6 SELF Project Best Practices to Remember.....	12
3.0 Climate Change Response & Environment Management.....	13
4.0 Livestock Integration and Improvement	14
4.1 Improved Livestock fattening and improving breeds in Mutoko district.....	15
5.0 Increasing household-level agricultural production and access to income through asset building group concept.....	15
6.0 Introducing and scaling up Irish potato production	16
7.0 Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives.....	18
7.1 Crop diversity measurements and seed source analysis.....	19
7.2 Official opening of Chimukoko Community seed bank	19
7.3 Seed fair diversity analysis	20
8.0 Champion Seeds Officially Launched	23
9.0 Community Nutrition.....	25
9.1 Nutrition Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).....	25
9.2 Success highlights from CHCs	25
9.3 Monitoring and recording for behaviour adoption.....	25
9.4 Nutrition gardens	26
10. Policy Programme Activities	27
10.1 Project Ward allocations	28
10.2 Erase Baseline Survey.....	28
10.3 Erase Project Inception meeting	28

10.4	Crop varieties and seed demonstration sites	29
10.5	Seed and Food fairs.....	29
11.0	Visits by International Partners.....	30
12.0	Local and Regional/International Workshops.....	31



FIGURES

- Figure 1: CTDO's Operational districts
- Figure 2: Cumulative Productive Assets in Rushinga District
- Figure 3: Comparison of yield from best 5 selected farmers on second and third generation
- Figure 4: Scoring and ranking of advanced Pearl millet lines from CBI during the 2016/17 season in Chipinge District
- Figure 5: Graph showing average number of cereal varieties per district
- Figure 6: Graph showing average number of legume varieties per district
- Figure 7: Food Consumption Score – 2016/17
- Figure 8: Graph showing average number of legume varieties per district
- Figure 9: Picture Gallery of CTDO projects
- Figure 10: Pictures of CTDO Staff

TABLES

- Table 1: FFA Cycles
- Table 2: Income realized from the sale of fattened livestock
- Table 3: Income realized from Irish potato marketing by second and third generation crop producers
- Table 4: ERASE Project Wards per District
- Table 5: Farmer Field Schools Established per District
- Table 6: Attendance at Seed and Food Fairs

ACRONYMS

ABG	Asset Building Group
AESA	Agro-Ecosystems Analysis
ANCP	Australia NGO Cooperation Programme
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BCF	Behaviour Change Facilitators
BSF	Benefit Sharing Fund
CBI	Crop Breeding Institute
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
CHC	Community Health Clubs
CIMMYT	International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
CSB	Community Seed Bank
CSSD	Citizens Supporting Service Delivery
CTDO	Community Technology Development Organisation
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
DFAT	Department for Agriculture
DFNSC	District Food & Nutrition Security Committee
DR & SS	Department of Research and Specialist Services
ERASE	Enhanced Resilience, Adaptation to shocks and Economic Strengthening
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FFS	Farmer Field School
FNSC	Food & Nutrition Security Committee
FSE	Farmer Seed Enterprise
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Governing Body
HH	Household
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ISAL	Income Savings And Lending
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
LANN	Linking Agriculture to Nutrition and Natural Resources
LFSP- EXTRA	Livelihoods and Food Security Programme Extension and Training for Rural Agriculture
MELANA	Matabeleland Enhanced Livelihood And Nutrition Adaptation
NGB	National Gene Bank
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPL	National Postcode Lottery
NTS	National Tested Seeds

NUS	Neglected and Under-utilised Crop Species
OD	Open Defecation
ODFZ	Open Defecation Free Zones
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding
PVE	Participatory Varietal Enhancement
PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
RDC	Rural District Council
SADC	South African Development Cooperation
SAG	Sanitation Action Group
SD-HS	Sowing Diversity-Harvesting Security
SELF	Sustainable Services for Everyone, beyond the Lifetime of the Project, at a Fair Price
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SUC	Small Urban Centres
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHH	Welthunger Helf
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

OVERVIEW

Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO) formerly Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) is an agricultural and rural development organisation established in 1993 and now operates in twenty-one (21) districts of Zimbabwe with sub offices in each district. CTDO's vision is to ensure that the poorest of rural communities and other vulnerable groups, in particular women, children and the disabled, are food secure and free from hunger in Zimbabwe, SADC and Africa. CTDO seeks to achieve poverty alleviation and sustainable development of marginalised communities by building farmers and households' livelihoods capacities through research, technology innovation, technology packaging and dissemination, policy advocacy and lobbying and knowledge management, through gender sensitive and people centred approaches. CTDO has a staff compliment of 60, having reached a peak of 90 members in 2015. The organization expanded over the years and has established an office in Zambia. CTDO has reached out to more than 700 000 households through its collective development interventions since 2013. The organisation believes that sustainable management and use of agro-biodiversity and increased agricultural productivity require an integrated approach, and to this end focuses on bringing farmers and their representative unions, researchers and agricultural extensionists, consumers, policy makers and all other relevant stakeholders together for an integrated approach to its work programmes. CTDO uses multiple donor and consortium programming approach. The organisation operates under four sector specific programmes, namely **Food Security and Livelihoods, Agro Biodiversity, Environment and Policy and Advocacy.**

THE CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS



As the year 2017 comes to an end, it presents me with the opportunity to speak to you again as I had the pleasure of watching CTDO truly raising the bar for ourselves and the communities we work with. It has been an absolute pleasure to serve you as the Chairperson of the Board for the past two years. Much has happened during that time and I am happy to announce that CTDO is developing in leaps and bounds.

The services rendered by the organization is one of its kind and I am proud to inform you that it is a very powerful human contribution and it creates the opportunity to bring hope and make a difference to the lives of many people. All the four programme thematic areas, Food Security, Environment, Agricultural Biodiversity and Policy and Advocacy worked hard towards instituting genuine and constructive change

While the internal environment for non-profit organizations in Zimbabwe remains a very challenging one, I have seen the organization and communities they serve come together and show resilience, determination and a shared sense of purpose, working effectively as a united voice for change. While the obstacles have been many, from a persistently tough fundraising climate to discouraging public misperceptions about the role and value of development and humanitarian assistance –what has shone through is the steadfast commitment to helping the poorest and most vulnerable to take charge of their lives and thrive.

As an organisation, we had our share of challenges in 2017 as did all other civil society organizations. I am pleased to report that, irrespective of the challenges, the organisation posted huge achievements in all its development work, thanks to the hard work and dedication of the CTDO team and all of our extended family organizations who continued to have trust in us as they provided the much needed funding to some of our initiatives.

In this regard, the organization continued to develop its mission of giving the best possible service to our programme beneficiaries, stakeholders, and development partners alike. I wish to start by thanking the Executive Director, Mr Andrew Mushita and Deputy Director, Dr Joseph Mushonga, Programme Managers, and each employee of the organization for all their hard work under the difficult socio-economic environment prevailing in the country. Not many people would be aware of the sacrifices you have made in the interest of the organization and communities we serve.

Dedication, commitment, sacrifice and hard work are the values and principles on which we build the future of the organization. We want to ensure that our fellow men and women lead fulfilling lives and contribute positively to the development of our communities, and indeed our country. CTDO is not only performing its social responsibilities but it is also taking serious action to lighten the burden of others.

As we round-off 2017, jam-packed with many schedules of work, looking back, you owe yourselves a pat at the back for a job well done. When I reflect on the past year, I am struck by many events e.g. the deepening impact of climate change being felt across the country; our work in 2017 has proven increasingly more challenging and demanding.

We have however, completed remarkable work, executed ground-breaking achievements in the form of construction of eleven functional community seed banks (CSBs), launch of the Farmer Seed Enterprise (FSE) by the Minister of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development and the Oxfam Novib Executive Director through the establishment of Champion Cooperative Seed Company, establishment of over 340 farmer field schools (FFS), production of 140 tons of certified seed of maize, sorghum, pearl millet and groundnuts.

In addition, the project has a component of Women Seeds and Nutrition designed to empower women to act as catalysts for biodiversity based-diets through crop diversification. Hosting of seed and food fairs as a medium for farmers seed exchange and bio cultural knowledge management have proven to be a key programme component that is critical.

The launch of the Enhanced Resilience, Adaptation to Shocks and Economic Strengthening (ERASE) project with support from Bread for the World was another milestone. The project will be implemented for the next three years in Rushinga, Seke and UMP districts and we look forward to the realization of its objectives.

Construction of 6 model granaries to showcase the proper post-harvest grain storage facilities offered farmers technological options that will reduce grain losses by up to 30% and thereby enhancing household food and nutrition security.

The organization participated at the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) Governing Body (GOB) meeting in Rwanda in October 2017. The organization was accorded observer status and now has its own seat within the (ITGRFA) of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

There were several farmer exchange missions from Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Kenya and Mozambique. These exchange visits focused on experimental and action learning on a number of interventions the organization is carrying out which include: Maternal Waiting Mothers Shelter, Community Seed Banks, farmers seed systems, infrastructure development (dip-tanks, small dams construction and farmer field school establishment), seed fairs and gully reclamation among others.

As we move forward in 2018 and beyond, I am proud of what CTDO accomplished in 2017 and excited about the future. Our community is strong and vibrant, and together we will continue our efforts to eliminate extreme poverty, uphold the rights based development approach, safeguard a sustainable planet and ensure human dignity for the poor and vulnerable populations in the country.

D GARWE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REMARKS



During the year 2017, Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO) continued implementing various projects in different districts of the country in an effort to fulfill its goal of creating a development environment where the poor and vulnerable communities access a mix of alternative solutions to improving livelihoods and food security. The livelihoods and food security matrix involves agricultural, non-agricultural, biodiversity and environmental based livelihoods options, presenting a plethora of options from which communities and households will choose. The organization continues to promote full participation of women in all spheres of its developmental work.

The economic challenges being faced by the country have continued to affect the efficient and effective operations of the organization especially with the introduction of the local currency “Bond note” during the second half of the year. The liquidity crunch has deepened as the bond note has virtually collapsed against hard currencies such as the United States Dollar and the South African Rand. This has brought back the illegal black market forcing prices of basic commodities and services to increase. Despite all these challenges CTDO has successfully continued with the implementation of its projects in over nineteen districts of the country.

The organization continues to implement its programmes under its traditional four pillars: Food Security and Livelihoods; Agro- biodiversity, Policy and Advocacy and Environment. The Food Security and Livelihoods Programme continued implementing its livelihoods and food security projects in consortia with Welt Hunger (WHH) in Shurugwi, Gokwe South and Kwekwe through supporting nutrition interventions within these districts. Under this programme, the institution has managed to build weir dams aimed at water harvesting for irrigation and domestic use and the dams were also stocked with fish as an alternative source of income. Solar powered borehole was also installed at Katiri weir dam in order to save the community garden.

Agricultural Biodiversity programme continued with the implementation of its three major projects namely Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security (SD-HS), Women, Seeds and Nutrition and the Benefit Sharing Fund (BSF). The programme aims to strengthen farmer seed systems and provide farmers with improved seed from various sources to enable them to adapt to climate change.

The Women Seeds and Nutrition (NPL) project aims to strengthen women farmers’ seeds management of Neglected and Under-utilized crop Species (NUS) and enhancement of the preparation of nutritious dishes. The other project under Agrobiodiversity is the Benefit Sharing Fund project funded by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which is being implemented in partnership with CTDT-Zambia and Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy in Malawi. The objective of the project is to contribute to improved food and nutrition security in selected low rainfall districts of Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe which are more seriously affected by climate change. The projects are being implemented in Goromonzi,

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP), Chiredzi, Mudzi, Rushinga, Murehwa and Tsholotsho. CTDT is also working with partners in Matobo (Dabane Trust) and Mount Darwin (FACHIG) respectively

The programme also facilitated for the establishment of a Farmer Seed Enterprise (FSE) through the formation of the Champion Farmer Seed Cooperative Company which was launched on the 8th of September 2017 at the Harare Agriculture Show Society. The seed company in its first year of production has managed to produce 140 metric tons of OPV-maize, sorghum, groundnuts and pearl-millet seed. All the trained farmers managed to produce 100% certified seed during their inaugural first season of seed production. More than 200 farmers were engaged in the seed production initiative. The Seed Company also exhibited at the 2017 Harare Agricultural Show held in August and a number of people showed interest in their seed which is already on the market.

The Policy and Advocacy programme continue to lobby government to formulate appropriate policies and legislation related to empowerment of local authorities and local communities' particularly small holder farmers so as to improve their livelihoods. The Policies and legislation particularly at local authorities' level will address issues related to access and benefit sharing of genetic resources found within their areas of jurisdiction. The programme has started implementation of a new project: *Enhanced Resilience, Adaptation to Shocks and Economic Strengthening Project (ERASE)* whose goal is to contribute to rural development to improve food and nutrition security and food sovereignty in Zimbabwe.

I am excited to inform you that in September, CTDT hosted the Executive Director of Oxfam Novib Ms Farah Karimi who was visiting the organization for the first time. Ms Farah Karimi had the honor of officially opening the Chimukoko Community Seed Bank in Mudzi which is one of the seed banks which are being constructed by CTDT around the country. She was also the guest of honor at the official launch of the Champion Seeds Cooperative Company.

I am also thrilled to inform you that CTDT has come up with appropriate technologies for use by smallholder farmers and rural people. CTDT has started manufacturing post-harvest machinery like maize shellers, groundnut shellers, solar dryers, groundnut plucker, small grains dehuller, small grains thrasher and a milling plant for small grains. These machines are focusing mainly on small grains like sorghum, pearl millet and finger millet. The machines can either be manual or motorized using diesel or petrol. The machinery was exhibited at the Agricultural Show Society and a number of orders have been received to date for the supply of the machinery.

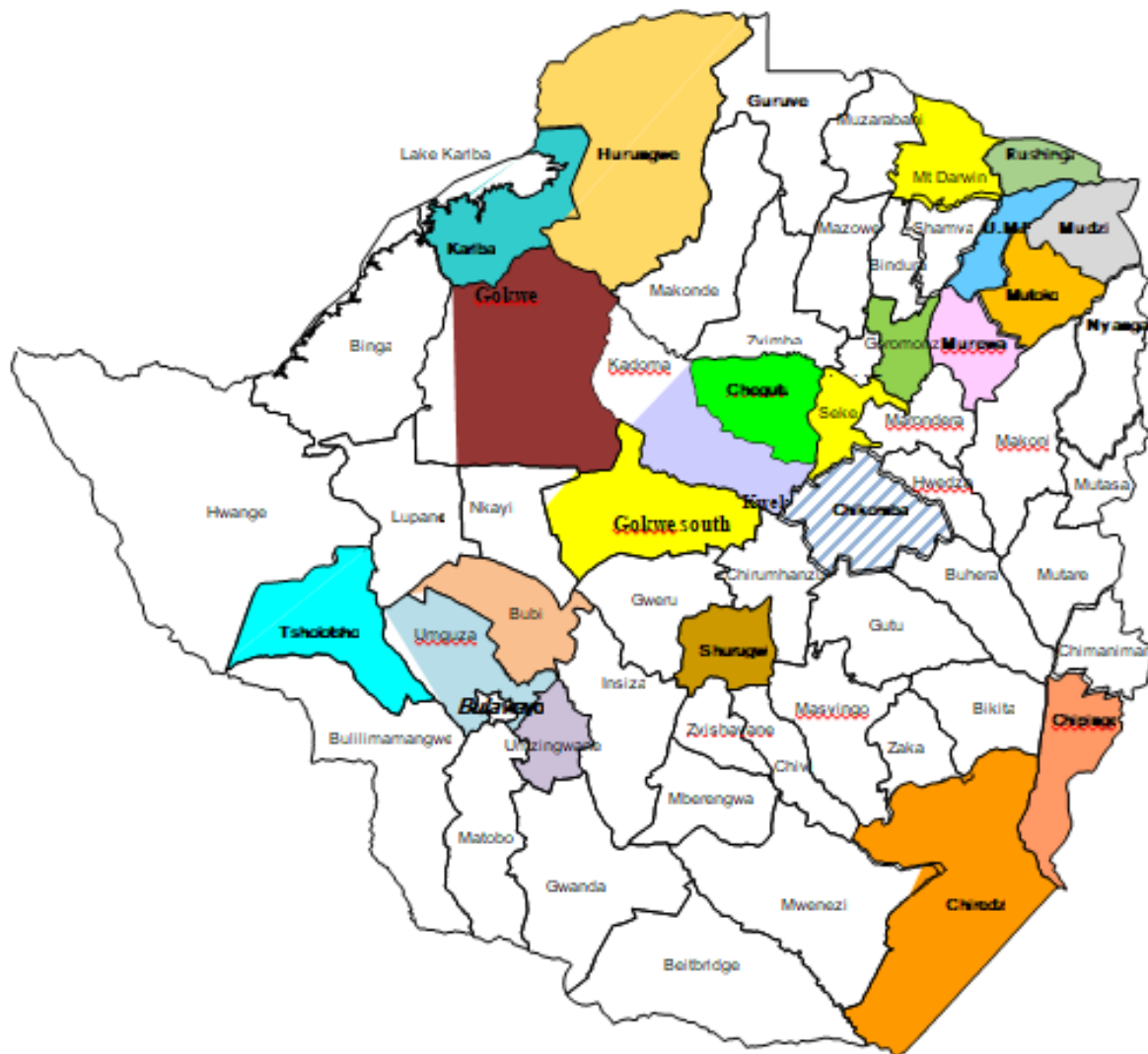
In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate the support and cooperation the organization continues to receive from the Government, relevant stakeholders and funding partners. My deepest appreciation goes to the Board of Directors for their instrumental policy guidance and support throughout the year.

Lastly, to all CTDO management and staff, your good work and achievements are highly commendable.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A T MUSHITA'.

A T MUSHITA

Figure 1: CTDO'S Operational Districts



1.0 Humanitarian Assistance

Over the last decade, Zimbabwe has experienced a number of unprecedented economic, environmental and political shocks and stresses. A sharp drop in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), hyper-inflation, deindustrialization, closure of industries, large scale lay-off of employees, and disruption of public service delivery, coupled with recurrent drought, floods and poor harvests, have contributed to chronic food shortages. Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, and environmental degradation are serious challenges in Zimbabwe, particularly in rural areas. Climate change has exacerbated the situation for families and heightened overall community vulnerability, and is predicted to have continuing and primarily negative effects throughout Zimbabwe. Over the last 10 years, food insecurity in Zimbabwe has ranged from 12% to 60% of food insecure population, with tremendous year-to-year variation.

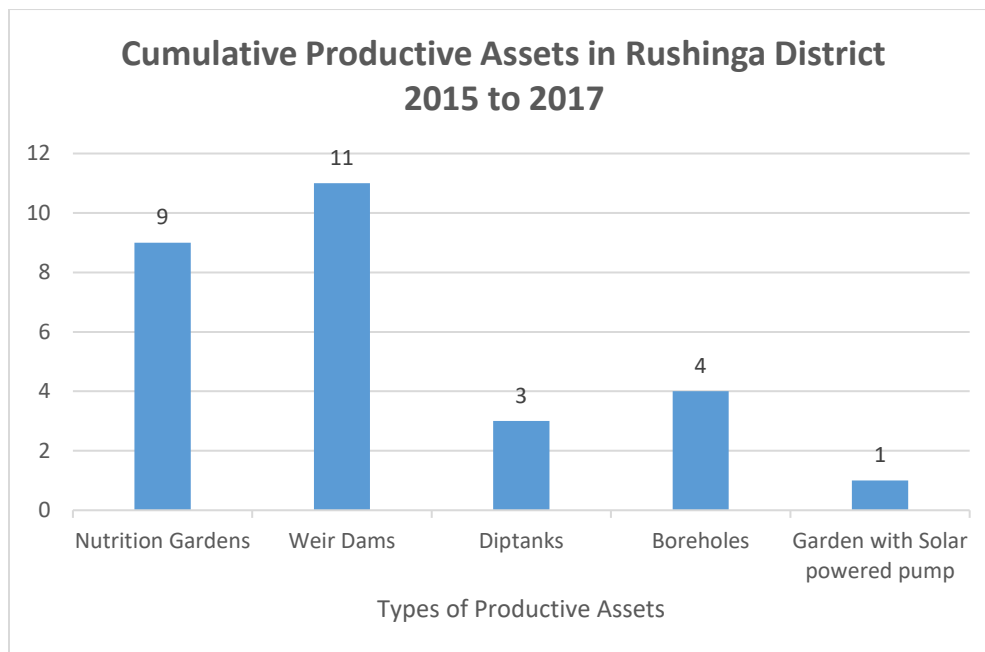
During the year under review CTDO implemented a Food Assistance for Assets project (FFA) in Rushinga district, targeting 1850 households. The overall objective of the project was to contribute to increased capacities of communities (building resilience) to protect development gains, achieve improved livelihoods and well-being in the face of shocks and stresses and thereby improving food availability and enhance household/community resilience.

The specific objectives of the project were

- to meet the immediate food needs among 1850 households,
- to increase surface water availability through harnessing overland flow (run-off),
- to build the community's inherent adaptive capacity against recurrent shocks such as droughts in the district,
- to improve livestock production and health and to enhance community capacity through various targeted trainings which include Animal Husbandry, conservation agriculture, Nutrition Education, Financial Literacy, Environmental Management, Asset Management, Village Savings and Lending, Gender and social inclusion, Artisans, Asset Management Committees and Project Implementation Teams.

The graph (figure) below illustrates the cumulative number of assets built in Rushinga district since year 2015 to November, 2017.

Figure 2: Cumulative Productive Assets in Rushinga District



Food Basket:

The FFA food rations for 2017 were 50kg cereal, 10kg pulse and 3.75kg oil per month per worker. Workers were working a total of 4 hours a day in 15 days a month excluding weekends.

Table 1: FFA Cycles

Month	Planned workers			Actual workers			Planned Commodities				Distributed Commodities					
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Cash (\$)	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Cash	Total	Total (\$)
June																
July	804	1046	1850	804	1046	1850	92.500	18.500	6.938	0.00	92.500	18.500	6.936	0.00	117.936	0.00
Aug	804	1046	1850	804	1046	1850	92.500	0.000	6.938	0.00	92.500	0	6.946	0.00	99.446	0.00
Sept	804	1046	1850	804	1046	1850	185.000	18.500	13.875	0.00	185.000	18.500	13.877	0.00	217.377	0.00
Oct	804	1046	1850	804	1046	1850	92.500	0.000	6.938	0.00	92.500	0	6.941	0.00	99.441	0.00
Nov	804	1046	1850	804	1046	1850	92.500	0.000	18.154	109 150.00	92.500	0	18.154	109150	110.654	109150
Tot							555.000	37.000	52.843	109 150.00	555.000	37.000	52.854	109150	644.854	109150

2.0 Water and Sanitation

CTDO has realized that investing in water, sanitation and hygiene is not only about saving human lives and dignity, it is a fundamental human right and a foundation for investment in human development. Access to water and sanitation also compliments progress on achieving gender equality. In July 2017, CTDO closed the Sustainable Services for Everyone, beyond the Lifetime of the Project, at a Fair Price (SELF).

2.1 Hygiene knowledge and practice

During the implementation of the DFAT funded SELF project in Mashonaland West province, more than 95% of the inhabitants within Small Urban Centres (SUCs) have adopted good hygiene practices such as hand washing and proper solid waste disposal. Trained community members and their households are no longer practicing Open Defecation (OD) as witnessed by the number of toilets that were constructed after the triggering. All the project settlements were declared ODFZ (Open Defecation Free Zones) The use of the public toilets in all SUCs (Magunje, Zvipane, Chirundu and Siakobvu) is encouraging as more people are no longer relieving themselves in bushes or back of shops. This has resulted in a reduction in waterborne diseases.

2.2 ODF Achievement in Siakobvu-Nyaminyami

This was the crowning of all the hygiene and sanitation software and hardware efforts. A WhatsApp sanitation group established in Siakobvu fought tooth and nail to ensure uptake of CSSD, hygiene promotion, and sanitation concepts by the residents of Siakobvu who are now joining clean-up exercises in numbers. Considering that before the SELF project, there was no WASH group in Siakobvu, being declared ODF is a great milestone following the establishment of active SAG which took advantage of technology and mobilised for clean-up exercises and disseminated WASH information among members and other residents using WhatsApp.

2.3 Water supply

The contract to the supply of pumps and motors for Magunje water works was awarded in July 2015 and the actual works were completed in September 2015. The project procured the pumps, motors, and sand filters and nozzles for some of the sand beds. On the other hand ZINWA purchased filter sand and casual workers towards the rehabilitation of the sand filters. The aim of the rehabilitation was to improve to 24 hours' time which households in Magunje have access to water supply and reduce to zero the number of breakdowns at the plant. An estimated 6000 people are now getting clean water for 24hours every day assuming they are no power outages.

The project revived the water treatment plant at Tengwe Township and a total of 135 households are now getting clean water for drinking and other household chores. The provision of piped

water at Zvipani will see the service centre growing both in terms of population and infrastructure. A total of 55 properties are now getting clean water from their doorsteps.

2.4 Sanitation coverage and ODF situation including public toilets in Hurungwe District

The project constructed six public toilets at Magunje Bus Terminus, Magunje Stadium, Charles Clark Primary School, Zvipani Township and Tengwe Township. The toilet at Magunje Bus Terminus is a pay toilet targeting travellers passing through Magunje. All the public sanitation facilities are available to all, suitable and accessible for women, girls and socially excluded groups. Zvipani, Tengwe and Magunje were declared ODF. There was encouragement from the community members that they are going to sustain maintenance of all the infrastructure invested through the project.

2.5 Solid waste

All households and business premises are now practicing good solid waste disposal either through digging of pits or by having their waste collected by the Local Authority as is witnessed in Magunje and Chirundu small towns. Sanitation Action Groups in the respective SUCs are spearheading weekly and in some cases monthly clean up campaigns as a means of encouraging proper solid waste disposal.

2.6 SELF Project Best Practices to Remember

- Involvement of local community champions is key in mobilisation of community members to trainings.
- Community trainings have yielded positive results. This can be proved by the number of toilet connections after ODF/SAPHHE and Hygiene Promotion trainings.
- Improved service delivery (such as provision of waste collection equipment for door step refuse collection) has resulted in increased willingness to pay by residents for Council services.
- Stakeholder involvement at all stages of the project cycle yielded positive results.

3.0 Climate Change Response & Environment Management

The **Matebeleland Enhanced Livelihood And Nutrition Adaptation (MELANA)** project is being implemented by CTDO in the districts of **Bubi, Umguza** in Matabeleland North province and in the district of **Umzingwane** in Matabeleland South province where absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of communities are weak, leaving them vulnerable to shocks and stresses that include drought, dry spells, animal diseases, crop pests, fire outbreaks, floods, wildlife conflict, environmental degradation, HIV/Aids, diarrhoea and national economic challenges.

The **overall objective** of the project is to contribute to increased capacities of communities to protect development gains and achieve improved well-being outcomes in the face of shocks and stresses. This will be achieved through improving the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of at-risk communities.

The **specific objectives** of the project are classified as results:

Result 1-Capacitate institutions in resilience planning and implementation

Result 2- Support communities to increase agricultural production and diversify their livelihoods options

Result 3- Support commercially oriented farmers to increase income levels and access more markets in a wider range of commodities

Result 4-Strengthen community social safety nets

Key achievements for the first year of the project are:

Result 1 - The development of 57 ward scenario plans. The plans were developed by the Ward Development Committees, involving the communities in a participatory approach to analyse their risks and to come up with plans that will make them more resilient. Building on these ward resilience plans, the districts then developed their consolidated resilience building plans (an enhancement of the already existing strategic development plans). Based on these plans, the districts then developed their infrastructure proposals outlining the infrastructure works the RDCs would want to undertake to build the transformative capacities. Proposals were then presented and specific projects were selected through a competitive process. The approach used by the MELANA project to stimulate innovation, especially in terms of sustainability, was a competitive one with the most innovative RDCs receiving a bonus. The infrastructure projects that have been selected and currently under construction (construction works starting in July 2017) include: 7 dip tanks, 1 sales pen, 1 animal health centre, 2 irrigation schemes, 1 piped-water scheme and 5 borehole.

Result 2 – households have been mobilised in 5 different groups: LANN, crop production, small livestock, ISALs and youth. Groups are being trained in theory and then put in practice the acquired knowledge through a demonstration. Through a competitive process, groups which come up with innovative ways of building resilience are awarded subsidies to take-up their new technology. This process which takes place over a period of 3 to 6 months per group aims at bringing out relevant technologies for resilience innovation from the community. To date, 1,026 beneficiaries have been mobilised into these groups and received trainings. Training manuals have been developed and translated into Ndebele.

In addition, a communication strategy was developed. The objective is to improve information dissemination on resilience (early warning systems, crop & livestock production, marketing) to foster mind-set change towards encouraging self-sufficiency and reduce donor dependency, to create feedback loops where communities can feed into programme development, etc. Components will include a drama series, a mobile phone app and traditional posters. 57 facilitators from the communities (Community Resilience Champions) were mobilised to facilitate the outreach of the communities.

Result 3 – One private sector company has been so far contracted. **NTS/Farm Shop**, was contracted end of May 2017 for agricultural inputs distribution through an innovative agro-dealer model as well as for outputs buying (maize, sorghum, etc.). Under the agreement, Farm Shop will contract 30 agencies/agro-dealers in the districts of Bubi, Umguza and Umzingwane, providing them with consignment stocks. Some of the shops will also purchase outputs from the farmers, the type depending on the commodities that Farm Shop is able to identify markets for.

Result 4 – this result targets social safety nets and will see farmers trained (see under Result 2 above) establish community seeds banks and communal granaries. In the first year, farmers received training on germ-plasm collection and profiled 12 traditional varieties of seeds (many of them which are becoming hard to access). One of them, a maize variety, was selected for its resistance to attacks by the granary weevil. These seed varieties will be bulked during the 2017/18 agricultural season.

4.0 Livestock Integration and Improvement

Livestock have contributed to livelihoods, human health and wellbeing for millennia. For rural communities, cattle, goats, indigenous chickens and donkeys continue to be an integral part of farming systems and livelihoods. Results of the household contextual analysis for Nkayi, Bubi, Umguza and Umzingwane districts of Zimbabwe showed that livestock is the second most important livelihood activity, (Institute of Environmental Studies, 2016). Households that own cattle, goats, chickens and donkeys were found to have a relatively higher level of resilience to natural and human-induced shocks and risks, especially where commercial production is pursued. Interventions that therefore promote livestock ownership have value in improving rural food security and livelihoods. CTDO has broadened its portfolio of programming to include small and large livestock; improved livestock management has been piloted in Mutoko district under the Australia Non-Governmental Organisations Cooperation (ANCP).

4.1 Improved Livestock fattening and improving breeds in Mutoko district

CTDO piloted a Livestock pen fattening trial in Mutoko district, year 2017 marks the third year for the experiment. The selected farmers fed livestock with diets based on velvet beans- mucuna based feeds, mucuna hay and crop residues for more than 60 days. It is important to note confining cattle for an intense feeding scheme for 60 days significantly improved the livestock condition. The fattened beasts broke a three year record of \$450-00 (fattened beast price), by fetching prices of above USD700 at the community auction held in Mutoko, where livestock buyers such as CC sales and Montana Carswell participated. The income realized by all fattening trial farmers is illustrated in the table below;

Table 2: Income realized from the sale of fattened livestock

Name of farmer	Livestock ID	Initial weight	Final weight	Price (\$)
Lawrence Chimedza	Diamond	315	396	660-00
Pious Tsoka	Black	365	433	700-00
	Red	370	456	730-00
Chaitika Kazingizi	Production	290	366	610-00
Oliver Rekai	May	229	376	630-00
Peter Katsande	Mucuna	346	376	668-00

5.0 Increasing household-level agricultural production and access to income through asset building group concept.

CTDO's Asset Building Group model is based on an informal cooperative structure that consists of 5 to 20 community members/households with similar productive interests. The Asset Building Group (ABG) concept aims at restoring the productive asset-bases of vulnerable households and support value-added production within communities. Over the last decade, poor households throughout Zimbabwe have been forced to liquidate their productive assets in order to meet their basic household needs. The Asset Building Group (ABG) model will allow targeted households to rebuild their asset-bases (both crop and livestock based assets). ABG members receive business management training and technical assistance that allow them to engage in income generating projects and generate savings and credit, while benefiting from increased collective productive capacity, market linkages. The type of business (IGA) selected by an ABG group would vary from community to community depending on resources available. The major outcomes within ABGs is that group members will increase their cash reserves through engaging in income generating projects and buy assets for each other. CTDO has been tracking established ABG groups in Mutoko district.

The Mutoko Asset building groups (ABGs) were capacitated through receiving training on farming as a business. Upon tracking the groups established 3 years ago, it was pleasing to note

that all groups were still vibrant and functional. The ABG by the local name Zvinodakutendwa, when visited the members were busy shelling groundnuts for their peanut butter making business.

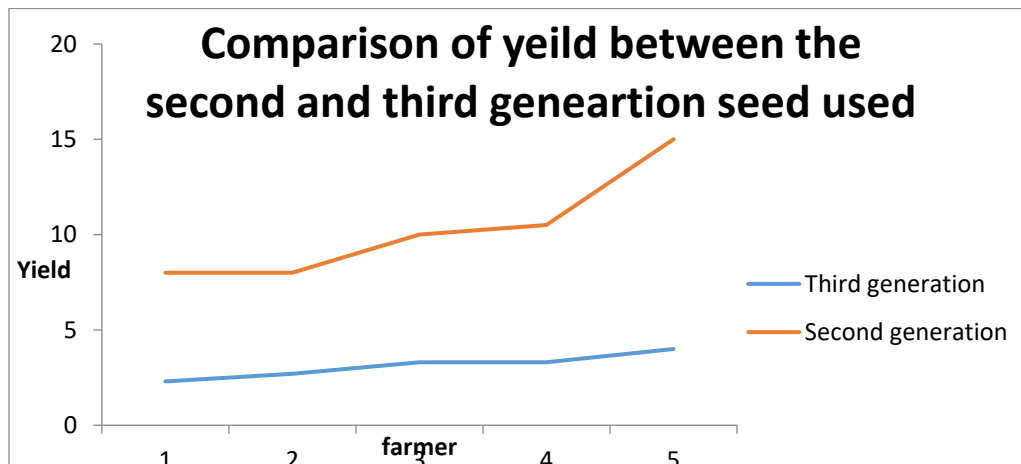
The other ABG by the name Tibu peanut butter group purchased inputs for every group member where each member received – (1* 50kg compound D and 2*50kg Ammonium Nitrate fertilizers). In December 2017, the group had \$1 667.00 balance in their savings account. The ABGs have managed to improve the group members' individual household assets (pots, utensils and farming implements).

6.0 Introducing and scaling up Irish potato production

CTDO introduced Irish potato production in Mutoko district as an alternative crop to maize (Demaizing), most of the soils in Mutoko are sandy loams, mostly ideal for Irish potato and tobacco production. Non production of the crop was mainly linked to lack of agronomic knowledge, crop seed sourcing and sustainability of annual seed purchases. They were limitations in recipes and related crop utilization as well as crop competition with staple maize crop among households. Through deliberate potato seed distribution, adoption and crop acceptance has been very high. A total of twelve farmers in ward 17 planted the crop for the third time and twenty farmers in wards 17 and 15 planted second generation crop. Farmers received refresher trainings and technical advice during field visits from the organization and extension officers. As a result, farmers faced fewer challenges on crop production because of noticeable improvement on crop management such as weeding, appropriate use of chemicals and pesticides and earthing up.

The yield from the third generation crop was not satisfactory in comparison to the previous crops. It was assumed that deteriorating yield was due to the retained seed which lost its vigor and high temperatures which cause high infestation of pests and disease. The farmers learnt that third generation seed is low yielding and it must be avoided if resources permits.

Figure 3: Comparison of yield from best 5 selected farmers on second and third generation



Despite attaining low yields, the farmers got better income from the crop compared to other farmers who did not venture into Irish potato. The prices of Irish potato remain constant in the market and there is no transport cost incurred during marketing. The table below shows income realized from the sale of Irish potatoes.

Table 3: Income realized from Irish potato marketing by second and third generation crop producers

	Name	Sex	Area planted	Yield (t/ha)	Income realized (\$)
1	Severino Mangunda	M	0.08	10.5	490
2	Blessing Muzori	F	0.08	12	630
3	Gabriel Chitika	M	0.08	10	460
4	Clever Nhau	M	0.07	8	405
5	Tichaona Gondo	M	0.07	8	360
6	Marvis Turo	F	0.07	4	190
7	Petros Katsande	M	0.06	3.3	125
8	Cosmas Chabvuta	M	0.06	3.3	120
9	Tarisai Kapfu	F	0.06	2.3	110
10	Godwin Masunga	M	0.07	2.7	100

Ten potato seed producers and two Agritex officers from wards 14, 15 and 17 attended seed production training in Harare. Some of the objectives of seed potato production were to produce good quality seed of desired variety, in-depth understanding of virus free seed potato production and multiply seed as fast as possible at cheap costs. To achieve the objectives, the training furnished the farmers with all seed potato production data such as seed potato systems, production process, plant protection and prospects for small scale farmers in seed business. A practical session was included for the participants to fully appreciate the concepts taught during the theory session. This also simplified some of the concepts farmers thought were complicated.

The photo below shows farmers in class and during field visit at the Department of Research and Specialist Services (DR&SS).

7.0 Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives

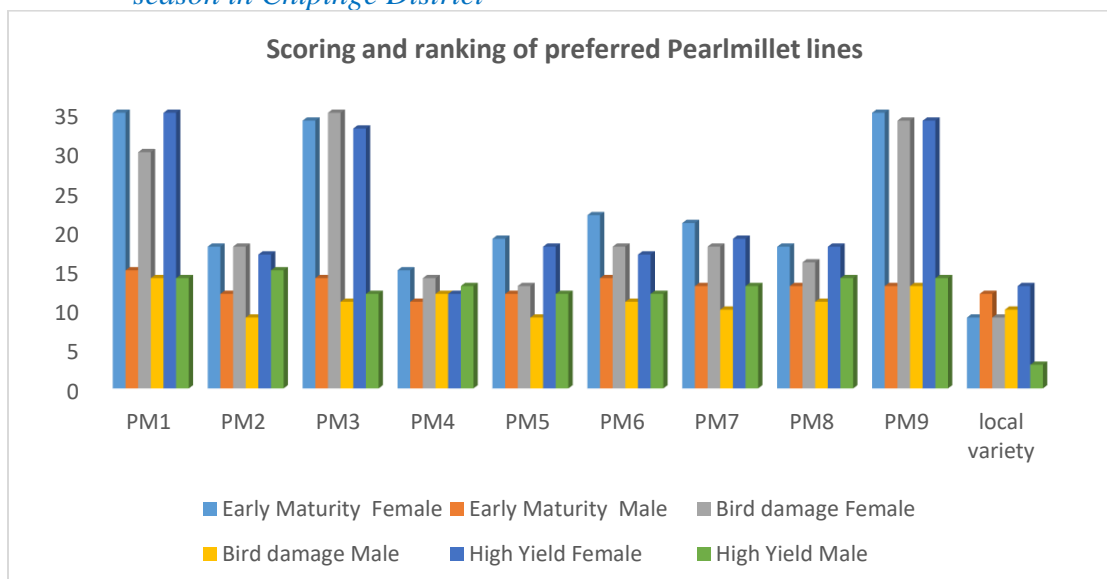
Community Technology Development Organisation Zimbabwe is the lead partner of the Benefit Sharing Fund project and is working in collaboration with CTDT Zambia and Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) – Malawi. Most of the project activities are being implemented through Farmer Field School (FFS) concept which necessitates the creation of a conducive learning environment for farmers to conduct experiential learning and share information. The project implementation was conducted through good collaboration with local partners such as research and extension departments, academic institutions, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, National Gene Bank (NGB) and farmers’ unions.

The overall impact of the project is to improve food and nutrition security among smallholder farmers in districts within the three countries, the project has introduced improved and climate resilient crops varieties of sorghum, pigeon peas, pearl millet, cowpeas and finger millet. These crops were grown using conservation agriculture techniques such as mulching, pot holing, and split application of nitrogenous fertilizers as this has contributed to the protection and sustainable management of soil resources

The main achievements of the project in 2017 are as follows:

- Conducted survey on climate change adaptation strategies in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Conducted farmers and scientific assessments of climate change contexts and trends in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted for lead farmers and government officials on climate change resilient crop production system and local seed system.
- Community based training of trainers (ToT) workshop for lead or champion farmers on climate change resilient crop production systems was carried out in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 162 Farmer Field Schools were formed across the implementing countries.
- 108 accessions of lost targeted PGRFA (crop varieties) were repatriated from the National Gene banks. These included sorghum, cowpeas, groundnuts, pearl millet, finger millet, yams and pigeon peas
- 178 demonstration plots of crop diversity, were established to showcase the importance of multiple crops within a farm, their importance to resilience building and nutritional support
- End of season variety performance assessment on Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) and Participatory Varietal Enhancement (PVE).
- National Gene bank conducted training workshop on germplasm collection, seed multiplication, and community seed bank management

Figure 4: Scoring and ranking of advanced Pearl millet lines from CBI during the 2016/17 season in Chipinge District



The results showed that the most important and desired trait in pearl millet was early maturity. Farmers' perception is that early maturing variety of pearl millet is suitable to their area for them to be food secure under the changing climatic conditions being experienced. High yielding was ranked the second best and the least was resistance to bird damage. However, there is need to improve varieties of pearl millet which are resistant to bird damage.

7.1 Crop diversity measurements and seed source analysis

Smallholder farmers in Murehwa, Chipinge and Mutoko were engaged in the four cell analysis (diversity wheel). It has been noted that an estimate of 75% of plant genetic diversity has been lost and there is need to repatriate the lost varieties from the national gene banks in the respective countries.

7.2 Official opening of Chimukoko Community seed bank

Oxfam Novib Executive Director, **Ms. Faranaz Karimi** officially opened Chimukoko Community Seed Bank on 7th September 2017. The seed bank which currently holds over **1200 accessions** was built with financial support from National Postcode Lottery of the Dutch Government. A total of 4 seed banks were constructed in Mudzi, Rushinga (CTDO), Mt Darwin (FACHIG) and Matobo (Dabane Trust). Communities contributed locally available materials such as bricks, river sand and labour for the construction of these seed banks. In her address to more 1300 people, **Ms. Faranaz Karimi** noted the following key issues:

- It is critical for small holder farmers in Zimbabwe to have access to the right seeds, at the right time and at the right price. It is also critical to be able to produce enough food to eat

in the face of growing climate disruption. This is a challenge since in most instances private and public sectors only respond to large scale commercial interest.

The right seeds mean locally adapted, resilient to drought, and important for household food and nutrition and these tend to be mostly women grown crops.

- Climate change has resulted in limited adaptation of farmer seeds hence the birth of the Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SD=HS) programme which facilitates for farmers to access and select new crops and crop varieties with new resistances and traits from public sector and other community seed banks.
- Farmers through the FFS approach have managed to access at least 70 crop varieties of maize, pearl millet, sorghum, groundnut and cowpeas from private and public institutions that include CIMMYT, Crop Breeding Institute, ICRISAT, Community s
- Seed Banks and the National Genebank.
- The SD=HS project has managed to increase HH seed diversity in its targeted communities. Despite the worst drought and floods in decades, the programme results show that farmers in the programme now have an average of 75 percent more crops (from an average of 4 to 7 crops per household) and a 37 per cent reduced length of the hunger period (from 4 to 2,5 months per year).
- Oxfam and CTDT support farmers and seed systems because community seed banking and the farmers' field schools are not just about sharing seeds but also about sharing knowledge, the joint ownership and cooperation to strive for improved policies..

As part of the event a *seed fair* was held showcasing crop diversity that is in the hands of smallholder farmers. Farmers also demonstrated how community seed banking concept is being used to enhance the resilience of smallholder famers in the face of a changing climate and a weak food and nutrition security system. Over 250 farmers drawn from 11 districts where Biodiversity programme is implementing its project participated.

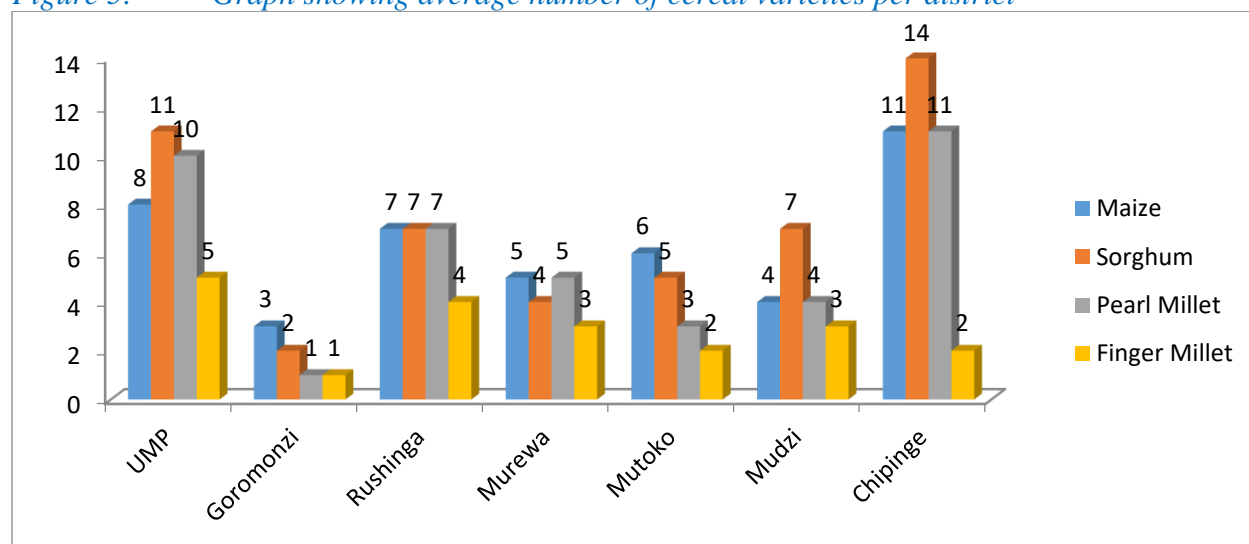
In his speech, CTDO Executive Director, **Mr Andrew Mushita** observed that seed fairs are an integral component of community seed banking and they provide farmers with an important opportunity not only to showcase exchange and share knowledge but also to facilitate creation of market linkages for seed and grain. He also thanked **Hilda Burma** for providing funds to construct 2 additional seed banks in Mudzi and UMP. Construction of the seed bank is expected to be complete by end of January 2018. During the ceremony a total of 25 project staff, AGRITEX officers and lead farmers were awarded with certificates in honor of the good work they are doing in farmer field schools.

7.3 Seed fair diversity analysis

There was generally high diversity at the seed fair. Crops that were on display are Maize, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Finger millet, Cowpeas, Bambara nuts, Groundnuts, Sweet reed, Sunflower, Okra, Beans, Watermelon, Rice, Germ squash, Sesame and a wide array of indigenous vegetables. Chipinge had the most diversity followed by UMP in terms of number of crops and crop varieties brought to the fair. Goromonzi and Murehwa had the least diversity. The fair showed that districts with low rainfall had a higher crop and variety diversification in comparison with high rainfall areas.

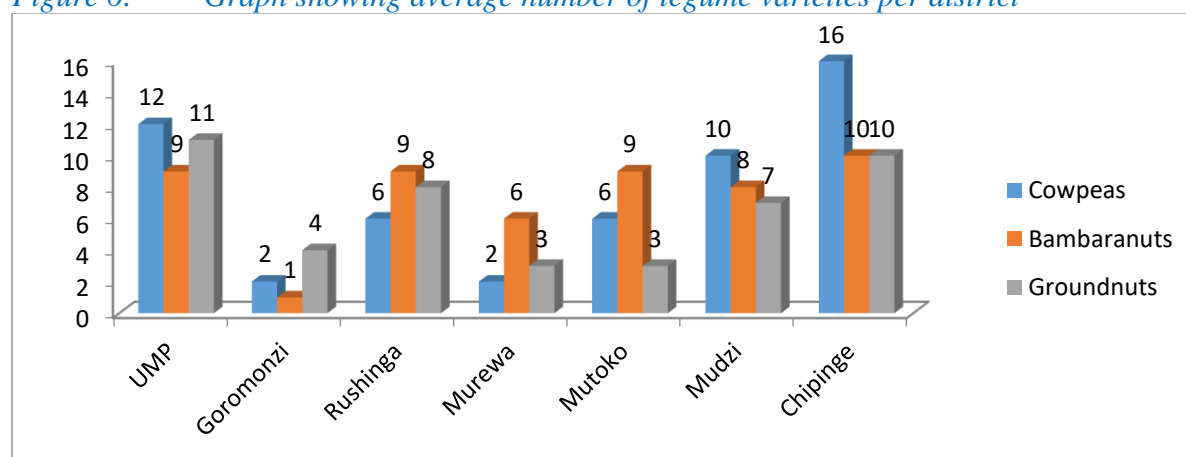
Cereals are considered to be the indicator of food security by most households and are consumed almost on a daily basis. Sorghum had fourteen (14) varieties, followed by Maize and Pearl millet with eleven (11) and Finger millet with five (5) as show in figure 1 below. Chipinge had the most sorghum varieties followed by UMP and Rushinga. Generally low rainfall areas have higher diversity on varieties. Goromonzi and Murehwa are high agricultural potential areas and have low level of diversity.

Figure 5: *Graph showing average number of cereal varieties per district*



Legumes are very important in Zimbabwe as they are a form of relish and groundnuts have a huge economic and nutritive value in most communities. Chipinge has the highest legume diversity followed by UMP. This is the same as with the cereals.

Figure 6: *Graph showing average number of legume varieties per district*



Farmer Field Schools

The programme has established over 340 farmer field schools to promote food and nutrition security in Mudzi, Rushinga, UMP, Goromonzi, Mt Darwin, Chiredzi, Chipinge, Murewa,

Mutoko, Matobo and Tsholotsho districts. **CTDO in collaboration** with research institutions such as Crop Breeding Institute of the Department of Research and Specialist Services, ICRISAT and CIMMYT has introduced 33 lines of maize open pollinated varieties, 5 advanced lines of groundnuts, 11 advanced lines of sorghum and 9 advanced lines of pearl millet for evaluation in the farmer field schools. Over 40 Farmer Field Schools promoting Neglected and Under-utilized crop species were also established. **Diagnostic exercises** were conducted in the farmer field schools to assess nutritional challenges and level of utilization of neglected and under-utilized crop species by farmers and to find ways to reduce these challenges. **A field guide was developed** and rolled-out to Nutrition Farmer Field Schools. Farmers assessed nutritive value of such crops like *cleome gynandra* (cats' whiskers/nyevhe/lude), black jack (mutsine) and *amaranthis hybridus* (mowa).

Lessons and knowledge shared

CTDO managed to establish over 340 FFSs over a record time of 4 years and this achievement is attributed to a number of factors;

- **Training and capacity building** is integral component of farmer field school approach. CTDT conducted training of trainers targeting lead farmers on Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB), Participatory Variety Selection (PVS) and Participatory Variety Enhancement (PVE). A total of 240 lead farmers and over 38 ward based Agritex officers were trained and capacitated to run the FFSs. Lead farmers work closely with local Agritex officers and they are responsible for facilitating learning in farmer field schools. Lead farmers are well motivated and have demonstrated great passion for the work they are doing in the FFSs. Asked, by the UMP District Agricultural Extension officer, Mr Isaac Zvirevo where she gets this motivation, one lead farmer Mrs Tendai Danga explained, “ *we were all trained for 2 weeks and the knowledge that we all gained can never be taken away from us, we are now extensionists and researchers in our own right, we are now very much respected in our community*” Reading from what Mrs Tendai Danga said, **lead farmers' social status has improved** and this drives them to perform their work without any form of payment. This has worked well for the farmer field schools as the system becomes efficient and effective.
- CTDT together with Oxfam Novib produced **PPB/PVS training manuals and field guides** for technical staff and simplified versions for lead farmers. The field guides cover important crops such as sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts and maize. These documents are very important source of information which farmers are using to address challenges facing smallholder farmers. Development of FFS field guides made it easier for the facilitators and lead farmers to understand the FFS concept and to carry out the activities in the field of FFS.
- **Collaboration with research institutions and extension services** is also instrumental in the success of farmer field schools established by CTDT. The schools, through CTDT work with breeders' to access advanced lines from research institutions. These are valuable source materials for their participatory variety selection/participatory variety enhancement plots. CIMMYT and ICRISAT are international institutions whose varieties are open to the public including smallholder farmers. **Breeders from these institutions provide technical backstopping** to farmer field school groups. Research

institutions and farmers both benefit mutually from this arrangement. Information generated in the schools is used by breeders to develop and release farmer preferred varieties.

- Agritex is a government department which works closely with farmers and its mandate is to provide extension services to smallholder farmers. CTDT engages Agritex staff in planning FFS activities and these officers play a key role in dissemination of information to the rest of smallholder farmers. Farmer field school activities have become part of **key result areas** for ward based extension officers. This is also a motivating factor to Agritex staff who are not well-resourced to be able to reach out to many individual farmers scattered all over the ward. In Rushinga district, the FFS approach has created **competition between and among extension staff** and this has resulted in improved quality of the work in the schools. Farmer field schools make it easier for the extension workers to discharge their duties to farmers in groups. Agritex officer works with the lead farmers who are responsible for the day to day running of the FFSs. **Lead farmers' social status** has improved and this motivates them to keep supporting the schools without any payment and direct rewards. Farmer Field Schools have received tremendous **support from traditional leadership**. Village heads have offered land to establish demo/trial plots for FFSs. In a number of instances, traditional leaders are also members of FFSs. Furthermore, **the cost of running FFSs** is reduced as advanced line from government institutes including ICRISAT and CMMYT are sourced at no cost. The study plot sizes are very small which means the amount of other inputs like fertilizer is very low.

Innovation project: Digital Diversity Wheel Plus

CTDO and its funding partner Oxfam Novib are developing a digital diversity wheel which is an advocacy tool to empower small scale farmers to access plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) from Genebanks and breeding institutes. Improved access to PGRFA will help small scale farmers to adapt their crops and crop varieties to climate change impacts, and it will contribute to their food and nutrition security, now and in the future. The digital diversity wheel uses an Application on smartphones to upload data from the physical diversity wheel. The data is used by farmers to set breeding objectives in their crop breeding program in the farmer field schools.

8.0 Champion Seeds Officially Launched

In line with one of its long term objective of promoting food and nutrition security among small holder farmers through promoting farmer – led sustainable seed systems, Community Technology Development Organization (CTDO), in partnership with Oxfam Novib have initiated the formation of a farmer seed enterprise, registered in the country under the name of Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company. The formation of champion seeds was made possible with funding support from the Swedish international Development Agency (SIDA), under its unique Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SD=HS) program, which aims to strengthen seed systems and provide farmers with improved food security and nutrition, while they adapt to climate change.

Champion Seeds, is itself a commercial seed company and social enterprise that is in the business of producing and selling high quality certified seed of highly adaptable, high yielding and drought tolerant varieties of maize (both hybrid and open pollinated varieties), sorghum, groundnuts, and pearl millet; all of which are crops that are very important for the food, nutrition and income security of small holder farmers in agro-ecological regions III, IV and V of Zimbabwe.

The company was first registered under Zimbabwean law in 2016, and officially launched in September of 2017 by the then Minister of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development, Dr. Joseph Made. In a speech read on his behalf by the permanent Secretary in the ministry of Agriculture Engineer Chitsiko, the Minister commended Champion seed for working with small holder farmers both as its major shareholders and also as its seed growers. He also commended champion seeds for its focus of small grains, which he said were very important for food security in the country, due to their inherently high levels of drought tolerance. The launch generated a lot of interest from government, the media, development organizations and UN agencies and was therefore attended by multiple stakeholders, including Directors from the ministry of Agriculture, the ICRISAT Country Director, senior scientists from CIMMYT, representatives from several national and international NGOs, the Zimbabwe farmers unions, the Dutch embassy, UNDP, the Ministry of women affairs, AGRITEX, the Zimbabwe seed Traders association and the farmers themselves.

Within just two years of its formation, champion seeds has already produced a total of 147 000 MT of certified seed; all of which was produced by small holder farmers in Tsholotsho, Murewa and UMP. Speaking at the official launch, the head of Seed Services, Dr. Mujaju congratulated Champion seeds for a successful first ever seed production season during which all its growers were able to produce seed that meets the government of Zimbabwe's rather stringent seed certification requirements.

The company's success in supporting small holder farmers has dispelled the myth that small holder farmers do not have what it takes to produce certified seed. With the right kind of training and support, such as that which the champion growers got from CTDO and Seed services, small holders are as capable as their larger scale counterparts to produce good quality certified seed of diverse crops.

To the farmers, the rewards of their efforts were much more than just certification. A total of USD 76 000 was paid out to the 92 small holder farmers contracted to grow its seed for the 2016/17 season. The income went a long way in improving the livelihood of the farmers. The seed growers also had the privilege to host several farmers groups from other districts who were brought to the Champion seeds plots for look and learn visits.

The seed that the company produce has since been sent to various distribution points across the country, and the uptake so far has been positive. The company is poised for growth, and has since enrolled an additional 800 farmers to be its growers for the coming season.

9.0 Community Nutrition

CTDO has been part of the National Nutrition Cluster since a decade ago as depicted in the UNICEF mapping on national nutritional interventions in Zimbabwe. In line with the Food and Nutrition Policy and Government of Zimbabwe's commitment to ensuring that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and malnutrition, CTDO within LFSP-EXTRA project supported the formation of Shurugwi District Food and Nutrition Security Committee comprising of 24 DFNSC members from 15 Departments. EXTRA also used the multi stakeholder platforms to roll out BCC since SHINE was completed during the year 2017. CTDO EXTRA is also a DFNSC and ward FNSC member in Kwekwe and Gokwe and attends the set meetings to ensure joint planning and implementation.

9.1 Nutrition Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

- A total of 39 new Behaviour Change Facilitators (BCFs) were selected and trained. BCFs were trained with the objectives of imparting knowledge and information on nutrition and health behaviour change and skills for disseminating nutrition information to communities.
- 239 Community Health Clubs have completed all sessions in the curriculum and awaits graduation. The new CHC strategy targets mostly men and women of child bearing age with children in the first 1000 days. A total of 189 CHCs are currently running and more clubs to be formed during Q1 2018.

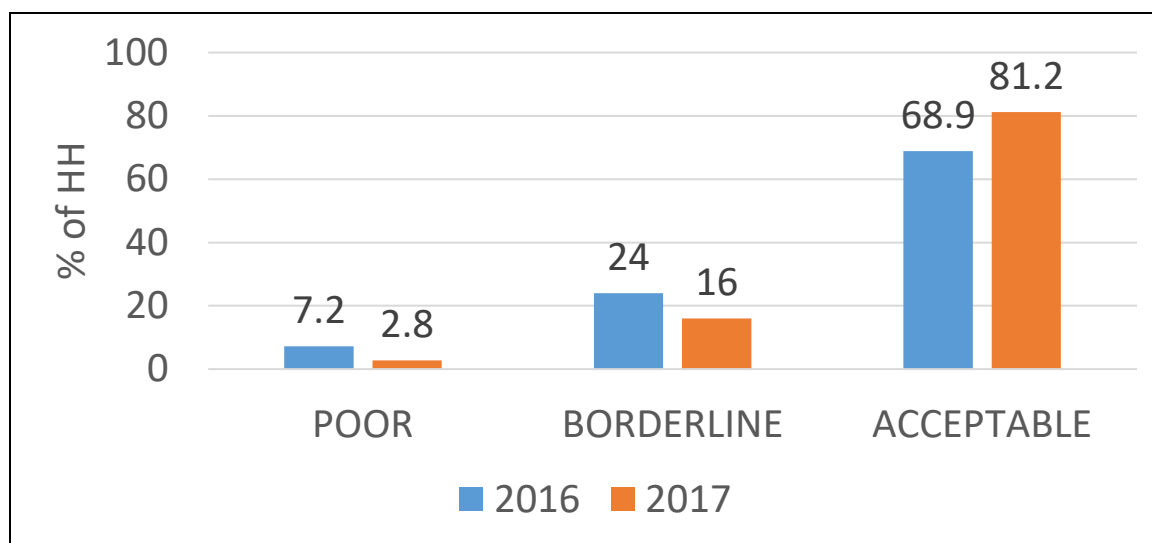
9.2 Success highlights from CHCs

- Sungano Amai CHC in ward 32 in Gokwe South bought 1 goat each, completed toilet construction for all members and bought 5kg orange maize for each member.
- CHCs are engaging with private companies as agents for selling bio-fortified seedpacks. For example 12 females from Sungano CHC in Gokwe partnered with ZSS and stocked 100kg Nua45 beans for re-sell.

9.3 Monitoring and recording for behaviour adoption

Behaviour adoption assessment are being done during the home visits by BCFs. Various behaviours were being taken into consideration such as diverse crop production, production of nutrient dense foods, preservation and hygiene. The LFSP crop and livestock assessment 2017 findings concur with EXTRA periodic assessment results.

Figure 7: Food Consumption Score – 2016/17



Source: LFSP Crop and Livestock Assessment 2017

The LFSP crop and livestock assessment 2017 concluded that there is a general improvement in HH consuming acceptable diets while consequently a reduction in those consuming poor diets. However, there is need to constantly shrink those HH within borderline consumption (transitory) into acceptable. Increase in HH consuming acceptable diets will consequently reduce those consuming poor diets. Improvements in HDDS registered are attributable owing to improved BCC messaging and good harvest.

9.4 Nutrition gardens

During 2016/2017 season, 108 community level model nutrition gardens were established and these gardens did not influence a lot of household consumption patterns but generally had more of a marketing thrust. In 2017, there has been significant adoption of 845 rainbow nutrition gardens at household level. There has also been a marked improvement and shift from the all green market garden style primarily of green vegetables to nutrition gardens with a wide range of vegetables and fruits.

Key events

Event	venue	date(s)	Purpose	Recommendations/ Outcomes
Nutrition Learning event	Harare	04 April	Exhibition of the nutrition activities in the three LFSP clusters (EXTRA, INSPIRE and ENTERPRIZE) including Harvest Plus and to share experiences.	Adoption of other activities and techniques that are working efficiently in other consortia was advised.
Annual Harare Agricultural Show	Harare Show Ground	21-26 August 2017	EXTRA exhibited in collaboration with INSPIRE and ENTERPRIZE. This enabled cross consortia learning.	Fushai Chikomba group from ward 13 in Gokwe ended up adopting value addition skills learned e.g. on small grains and peanut butter processing.
Good Food Festival	Botanical gardens in Harare	29-30 September 2017	To necessitate collaborations with other farmers and buyers in an effort to share information, knowledge and skills.	Farmers shared success stories, conducted seed swaps and recipes EXTRA, SIMBA and MELANA collaborated and exhibited under the legumes section in light of the market dynamics that need to be taken into consideration.
Inter-cluster Review workshop on Nutrition	Nyanga	27-30/06	Reviewing the nutrition strategies in place	To reach to more people with nutrition education and drafting of nutrition activities for the extension phase

10. Policy Programme Activities

In furtherance of the institution's thrust towards ensuring Food Security and Livelihoods under changing Climate and ensuring conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by local communities through an enabling policy and legislative environment, the institution is implementing a three year (1 May 2017- 30 April, 2020) project: the **Enhanced Resilience and Adaptation to Shocks and Economic Strengthening (ERASE) Project** in three Districts of Rushinga, Mt Darwin and Seke whose goal is to contribute towards rural development and

improvement of food and nutrition security and food sovereignty for the future of the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe.

10.1 Project Ward allocations

ERASE project is being implemented in a total of 6 wards (2 in each district) as shown in table 1 below .

Table 4: ERASE Project Wards per District

District	Wards
Seke	3 & 5
Mt Darwin	12 & 17
Rushinga	6 & 8
Total	6 wards

10.2 Erase Baseline Survey

In order to effectively implement the ERASE project, the institution carried out a baseline survey so as to establish demographic data, seed and food security status, income generation capacities and knowledge level on environmental and climate policies in the three project districts and a report was produced.

10.3 Erase Project Inception meeting

The project conducted the ERASE Project Inception Meeting with key stakeholders from the 3 project district areas where participants were drawn from the PAs, DAs, RDC CEOs, Social Services Executive Officers and Council Chairs from the three (3) districts. The inception meeting introduced the project to key stakeholders prior to implementation of the project activities and an Inception Meeting Report was compiled and shared with key stakeholders that attended the meeting.

Ward Level Project Inception Meetings were also held in the six (6) project wards. The meetings were attended by the ward Councillors, Ward based AGRITEX Extension Officers, Village Heads, lead farmers, Village Health Workers and ward committee members. The meetings were well attended with a total of 128 people (60 in Seke District, 63 in Mt Darwin and 54 in Rushinga) attending the meetings in all the districts.

10.4 Crop varieties and seed demonstration sites

To improve seed security, the project established a total of 40 Farmer Field Schools for on farm seed multiplication in order to create seed self-dependence and sustainability within the targeted community (FFS) (see Table 2). The FFS will also engage in crop diversity demonstration plots. The project has procured and distributed seed packs to the FFS. Each FFs received 2kgs each of the following varieties, cowpeas CBC2, Bambara nuts (Mana), Bambara nuts (Kazuma) , pearl millet Okashana Foundation Seed, sorghum Marcia, Sorghum SV4, OPV maize varieties (ZM521 &309), nerica rice and 10 advanced lines of maize. Demonstration plots pegging, plot laying out and planting was also done by the FFs.

Table 5: Farmer Field Schools Established per District

District	No. of FFS Established
Seke	13
Mt Darwin	12
Rushinga	15
Total	40

10.5 Seed and Food fairs

The project conducted a total of 6 seed and food fairs in Seke, Mt Darwin and Rushinga Districts from the 30th of October to the 3rd of November 2017. The project has a target of increasing crop diversity within the targeted district by at least three (3) varieties. Data from the seed and food fairs is imperative in providing baseline data against which progress and achievements will be measured.

Attendance at the fairs were overwhelming (See Table 3: ward disaggregated data) with a total of 776 people attending.

Table 6: Attendance at Seed and Food Fairs

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>No. of Attendees</i>	<i>No. of Exhibitors</i>
<i>Seke</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Seke</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Mt Darwin</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>114</i>
<i>Mt Darwin</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Rushinga</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Rushinga</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Total</i>			

11.0 Visits by International Partners

- Action on Poverty - International Programs Director: Jerry Cole
- World Food Programme - Deputy Regional Director
- Lola Castro - Deputy Country Director: Niels Blaizer
- Oxfam Novib - Rene Salazar
- Oxfam Novib - Faranaz Karim

12.0 Local and Regional/International Workshops

Workshop/Meeting /Title	Organised by	Venue	Month
Global Methodology Workshop		Netherlands	February 2017
Proposal write-shop	Bioversity International	Rome	September 2017
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	FAO	Rwanda	November 2017
Erase Project Inception meeting	CTDT Policy Programme	HICC	July 2017
Irish Potato Meeting	Action on Poverty	Bahar Da- Ethiopia	May 2017
ANCP Evaluation Workshop	Action on Poverty	Addis Ababa	October 2017

Figure 8: Picture Gallery of CTDO Projects

Shurugwi BCC Awareness – Breastfeeding Commemoration



Chief Mapendere from Shurugwi and Shurugwi DA during the BCC Awareness

Gokwe Home Hygiene



Goat housing in Umguza, Poultry housing in Umzingwane and Boer goat from MELANA



Pest Management discussion in Umzingwane and double cobbing protein maize in a demonstration plot



Community Seed Banks



Chimukoko Community Seed Bank in Mudzi



Rushinga Community Seed Bank

Focus group discussions on climate change in Chipinge, Mutoko and Murehwa districts



PVS demonstration plot of advanced pearl millet lines in ward 27 of Chipinge district



Germplasm collection in Mudzi (Chimukoko Seed Bank)



Seed Fairs



Diversity Wheel



ICRCs receiving bicycles during resilience plan development in Bubi



Bambanani Animal Health Centre in Bubi and Borehole drilling in Umguz



Members of Zvinodakutendwa group preparing groundnuts for peanut butter processing



Mr. Andrew Chitika's Irish potato crop and some of the yield harvested



Irish potato farmers in class and during field visit



Champion Seeds Official Opening



The permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and irrigation Development Eng. Chitsiko (extreme left), officially launching champion seeds. Looking on is the Oxfam director Dr. Farah, The CTDO executive director Mr. Mushita, and his deputy, Dr. Mushonga.

Champion Seeds outstanding seed growers



Two of the company's outstanding seed growers posing for a picture in front of a sorghum seed crop with their extension officer (extreme right), during a field day in UMP.

Champion Seeds on display

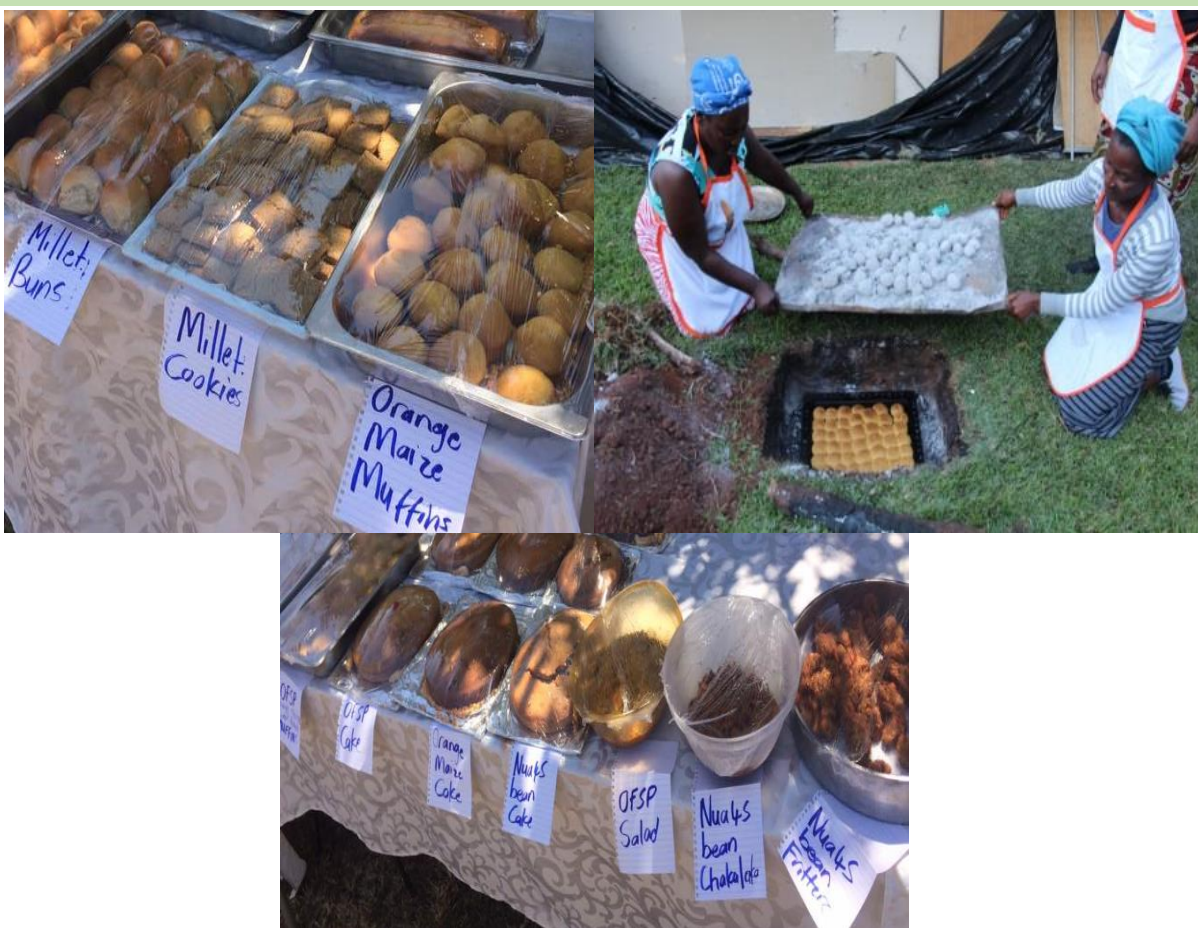


Champion seed's maize on display in a large agro-dealer shop in Harare

Solar drier construction in Kwekwe ward 28 - Sebenzani nutrition garden



Food Processing Products



FA SITES 2017





Fattened beasts sold at Rukau Sales Pen



Jerry Cole's Visit



CTDO Staff attending the Seventh Session of the Governing Body of the ITPGRFA



Zimbabwean Farmer Mrs Jeke giving a speech at the Seventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Rwanda



Figure 10: Pictures of CTDO Staff

DIRECTORATE



Mr Andrew Tonderai Mushita
Executive Director



Dr Joseph Mushonga
Deputy Director

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION TEAM



Ms Precious
Matiya
Finance and
Administration
Manager



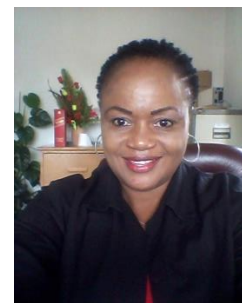
Mr Callisto
Tarwireyi
Grants
Accountant



Ms Stella
Mtungwazi
Accounts
Assistant



Ms Shumirai
Manjengwa
Administration
Assistant



Mrs Jacqueline
Ngundu
Personal
Assistant
/Human
Resources
Officer

POLICY AND ADVOCACY TEAM



Mr Regis
Mafuratidze
**Policy &
Advocacy
Manager**



Ms Evelyne
Vutuza
**Project
Coordinator**



Mr Dzikamai
Shumba
**District Project
Officer**



Mr Tatenda
Matsikure
**District Project
Officer**



Mr Trylord
Gotosa
Field Officer

AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY TEAM



Mr Patrick
Kasasa
**Programme
Manager**



Mr Hilton
Mbozi
**Assistant
Programme
Manager**



Ms Spiwe
Mapanda-
Manjengwa
**Assistant
Programme
Manager**



Mr Amon
Machemedze
Field Officer



Mrs Mercy
Mupfumi
Nutritionist



Mr Tinashe
Sithole
Monitoring,
Evaluation and
Learning Officer



Mr Vunganai
Kutakana
Field Officer



Mr Edward
Maposa
Field Officer



Ms Nomusa
Muguti
Plant Breeder



Mr Manata
Jeko
Field Officer



Mr John Tigere
Field Officer



Mr Blessing
Kanguwo
Field Officer



Mduduzi Sibanda
Field Officer

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS TEAM



Mr Fred Zinanga
Programme
Manager



Ms Marcelline
Fusire
Assistant
Programme
Manager



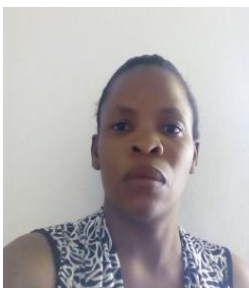
Mr Absolom
Masendeke
Regional
Business
Development
Officer



Mr Jeoffrey Jaji
Field Officer
ANCP



Mr Edson
Dhlakama
Project
Coordinator
ZRBF



Ms Rapelang
Noko
District Officer
ZRBF



Nobukhosi
Ncube
District Officer
ZRBF



Nkosinathi
Ncube
District Officer
ZRBF



Ms Qinisela
Ncube
Field Officer
ZRBF



Mr Definate
Mawindi
Field Officer
ZRBF



Mr Thadeus
Mhute
Field Officer
ZRBF



Addmore Moyo
Field Officer
ZRBF



Ms Thamsanqa
Khanye
Nutritionist
Advisor
LFSP & ZRBF



Mr Desmond
Matanga
District
Nutrition
Officer
LFSP



Ms Mandifadza
Mukarati
District Nutrition
Officer
LFSP



Ms
Nyashadzashe
Gudyanga
District Nutrition
Officer
LFSP



Ms Emillia
Precious
Nhorido
M & E
Coordinator
LFSP



Mr Edmore
Chimbera
District
Coordinator
FFA



Ms Namatirai
Cheure
Engineer
FFA



Ms Shamiso
Manyange
M & E Officer
FFA



Mr Allan
Manjengwa
Field Officer
FFA



Mr Emory
Marufu
Field Officer
FFA



Ms Sisindisiwe
Tiriwangasi
Data Capturing
Clerk
FFA



Mr Archbold
Shumbamhini
Field Officer
FFA



Ms Eunice
Tiriboyi
Field Officer
FFA



Mr Albert
Nyakudanga
Driver

SUPPORT STAFF



Ms Tellmore Nyamukapa
Office Cleaner



Mr George Museve
Groundsman



Mr Tawanda Makuwaza
Driver

STUDENTS



Mr Paul Mpofu
Kushinga Phikelela



Mr Ruvarashe Chiveto
Graduate Trainee



Miss Charlotte Chimhowa
Harare Institute of
Technology

CHAMPION FARMER SEED COOPERATIVE LIMITED



Mrs Sakile
Kudita
Seed
Production
Expert



Mr Stanley
Kanembirira
Finance Manager



Mr Wally Zonge
Sales &
Marketing
Agronomist



Mr Godfrey
Madondoro
District Project
Officer



Ms Tsungai
Bwerazuva
Seeds Support
Officer



Mr Dzikamai
Zingwe
Field Officer