



ANNUAL REPORT

2022



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ACRONYMS

BMI	Body Mass Index
CSB	Community Seed Bank
CTDO	Community Technology Development Organisation
DLS	Demand Led Sanitation
FFS	Farmer Field School
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ISAL	Internal Savings and Lending
ITPGRFA	International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NUS	Neglected and Underutilised Species
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding
PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
PVE	Participatory Variety Selection
PVD	Participatory Variety Development
PVS	Participatory Variety Selection
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPM	Seed Production Marketing
WHH	Welthunger Hilfe

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



DR D GARWE

As CTDO, we remain committed to support communities who need livelihoods support, technical support, and digital information in their quest to increase on farm productivity. During the year under review (2022) the organisation carried out sterling work despite a subdued macro-economic environment prevailing in the country. Guided by its mission and the 5-year strategic plan, the organization implemented various programs in the areas of agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, livelihoods, food and nutrition security, sustainable water and waste management and policy and advocacy activities, all in an endeavor to support rural development, eradicate poverty and hunger in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

The organization cherishes the strides towards livelihoods transformation among target communities. A multi-pronged approach involving availing technical, material, and financial support to farmer field schools, seed banks, income generating activities, livestock support and nutrition gardens helped local communities to diversify their incomes and improve food and nutrition security. It is worth noting that the organization up scaled the use of small-scale mechanization and use of mobile based agricultural technology in farming, and this resulted in farmers increasing farm production and productivity. Water projects such as weir dam construction and borehole drilling increased access to water for domestic use, crop irrigation and livestock.

As part of livelihoods restoration, the organization made concerted efforts to restore or rehabilitate damaged infrastructure such as bridges and homes in areas of Nyanga which were affected by Tropical Storm Anna during the year under review. CTDO's disaster response programs helped in enhancing the adaptive and transformative capacities of the local communities thus building their resilience to both internal and external shocks.

New partnerships and collaborations were forged in year 2022 resulting in the organization adding new districts of operation, mainly covering districts of Masvingo Province under two main grants funded through FAO-The Dryland Sustainable Landscapes – Impact project (DSL-IP) and the Italian government supported -Seeds for Future Project (SEFF). The organization currently has presence and operations in 27 districts.

The CTDO Board expresses gratitude to the Directorate, Management team, and the entire staff for their commitment to work despite a changing operational environment, both economically and politically. Special recognition, and thanks goes to friends of the organization, mainly the target communities, relevant stakeholders, and development partners (mostly donors) and Lead agencies who continue to support our vision and mission.

Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Year 2022 operational environment was characterised by challenges related to mid-season droughts, climate change, economic volatility, ripple effects of COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian war which disrupted global input and output markets. Far-reaching effects manifested in the form of limited interaction with clientele, poor rainfall distribution, increased prices of agriculture inputs (notably fertilizers, feeds, and fuel), these had a bearing on the cost of programming activities and accessibility to strategic inputs by smallholder farmers. CTDO ensured that



MR A T MUSHITA

its staff are safe from any possible COVID-19 resurgence through provision of personal protective equipment as per WHO standards and encouraged wide adoption of use of digital communication platforms. The government relaxation of some of the measures during the second half of the year such as limits on numbers attending public gatherings and wearing of face masks brought relief and significantly improved physical interaction of CTDO Staff with target clientele, mainly community beneficiaries and stakeholders.

CTDO continued to work with rural communities to make sure they have access to productive resources, thereby reducing the impact of climate related shocks through the provision of sustainable options in eradicating poverty. The promotion of small grains and solar powered irrigated nutrition gardens resulted in increased vegetable production and reduction in malnutrition at household level. Introduction of small-scale mechanization increased the prospect of wider adoption of traditional grains as farmers embraced the new farming technology which resulted in increased area planted, timeliness of operations and improved product quality through value addition and processing. The concept of community seed banking reached a wider audience during the year under review. Seed banks have remained key in conserving germplasm in critical years of droughts and disasters. To date CTDO has built 21 seedbanks nationally, with six additional ones expected to be built in the subsequent year.

CTDO continued to work with the Government towards the achievement of Vision 2030. The organization collaborated with Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development to facilitate dialogue on registration of farmer varieties, rights to food, water, promotion of production, processing, consumption, and small-scale mechanization of traditional grains and legumes. The Farmer Fields Schools approach has become a powerful vehicle for agricultural research and development, learning and information exchange. The government has already endorsed the FFS concept for upscaling nationally.

CTDO will continue to work with partners to increase funding earmarked for poverty alleviation programs which are driven by prioritization of needs assessments in target communities. The

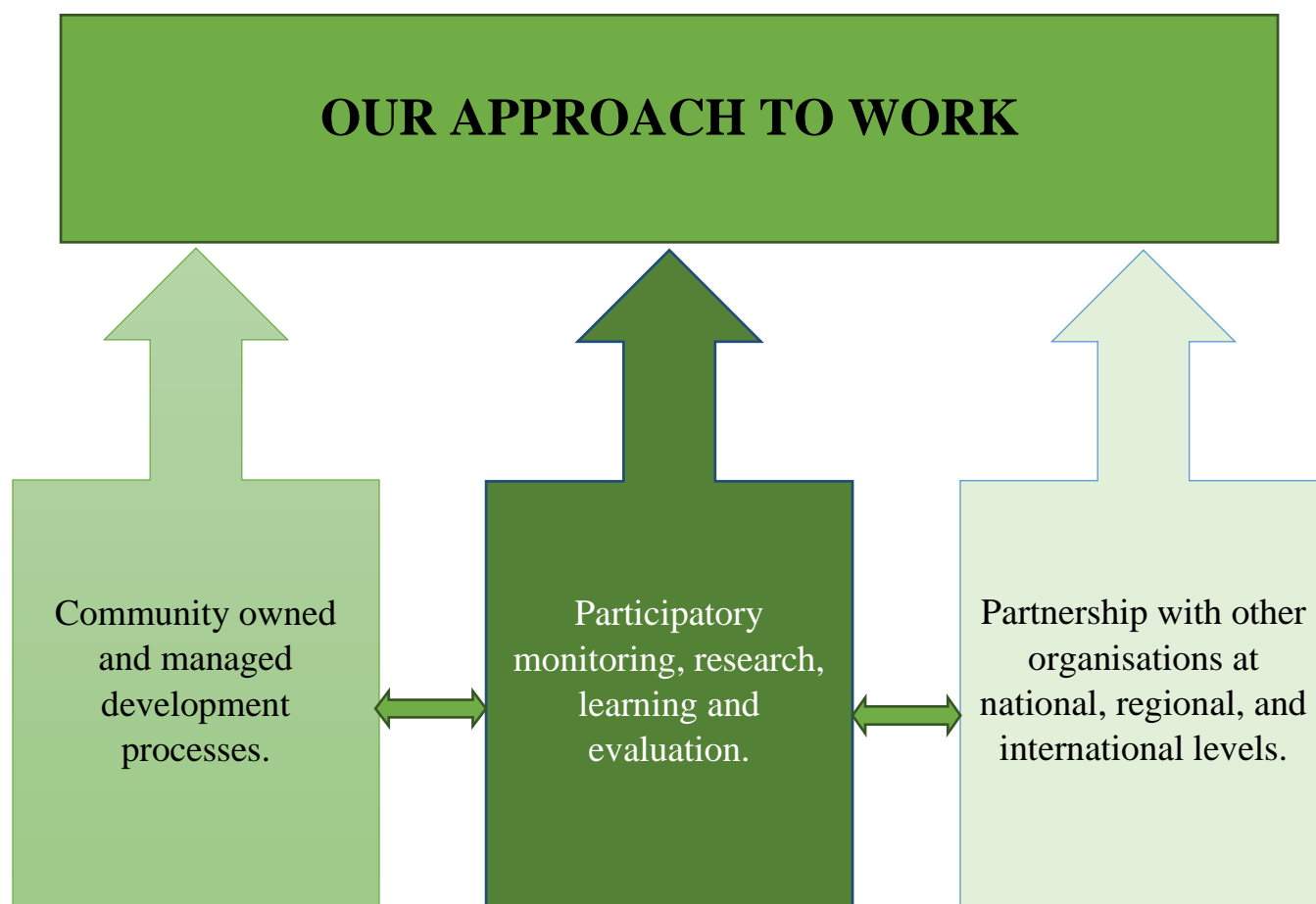
organization is geared to continue researching and identifying measures leading to a more effective and efficient system at community level, which will yield tangible results and positive impacts.

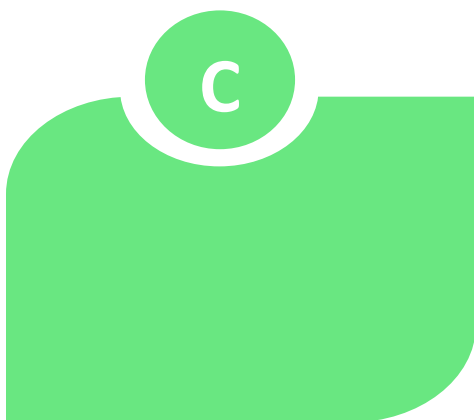
I am also grateful to our funding partners, who provided the financial resources to the organization in 2022. I also take this opportunity to thank the CTDO Board, Management team, and staff for their unwavering commitment to service delivery, especially under a challenging economic environment, not forgetting the communities and stakeholders we serve and support.

Thank you.

ABOUT CTDO

Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO), formerly Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) is a non-profit making, Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) operating in 27 districts of Zimbabwe. CTDO promotes integrated agro-biodiversity conservation, environmental management, food and seed security, water and sanitation and policy and advocacy programmes with the aim to promote sustainable livelihoods. The organisation strives to contribute to increased household food and nutrition security through sustainable food systems, gender sensitive and social inclusion approaches. CTDO strongly believes that sustainable management and use of agro-biodiversity and increased agricultural productivity require a holistic 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 in defining sustainable community development models.





Our Vision

Communities free of hunger, malnutrition, poverty and injustice in Zimbabwe, SADC, Africa, and the whole world.



Our Ambition

A leading organization on agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use contributing to food and nutrition security for all in a fair and just environment.

Our Values

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Transparency and Accountability
- ✓ Mutual synergies and partnerships
- ✓ Teamwork
- ✓ Respect for indigenous knowledge
- ✓ Equity, equality, and social justice
- ✓ Gender Sensitivity
- ✓ Sustainability

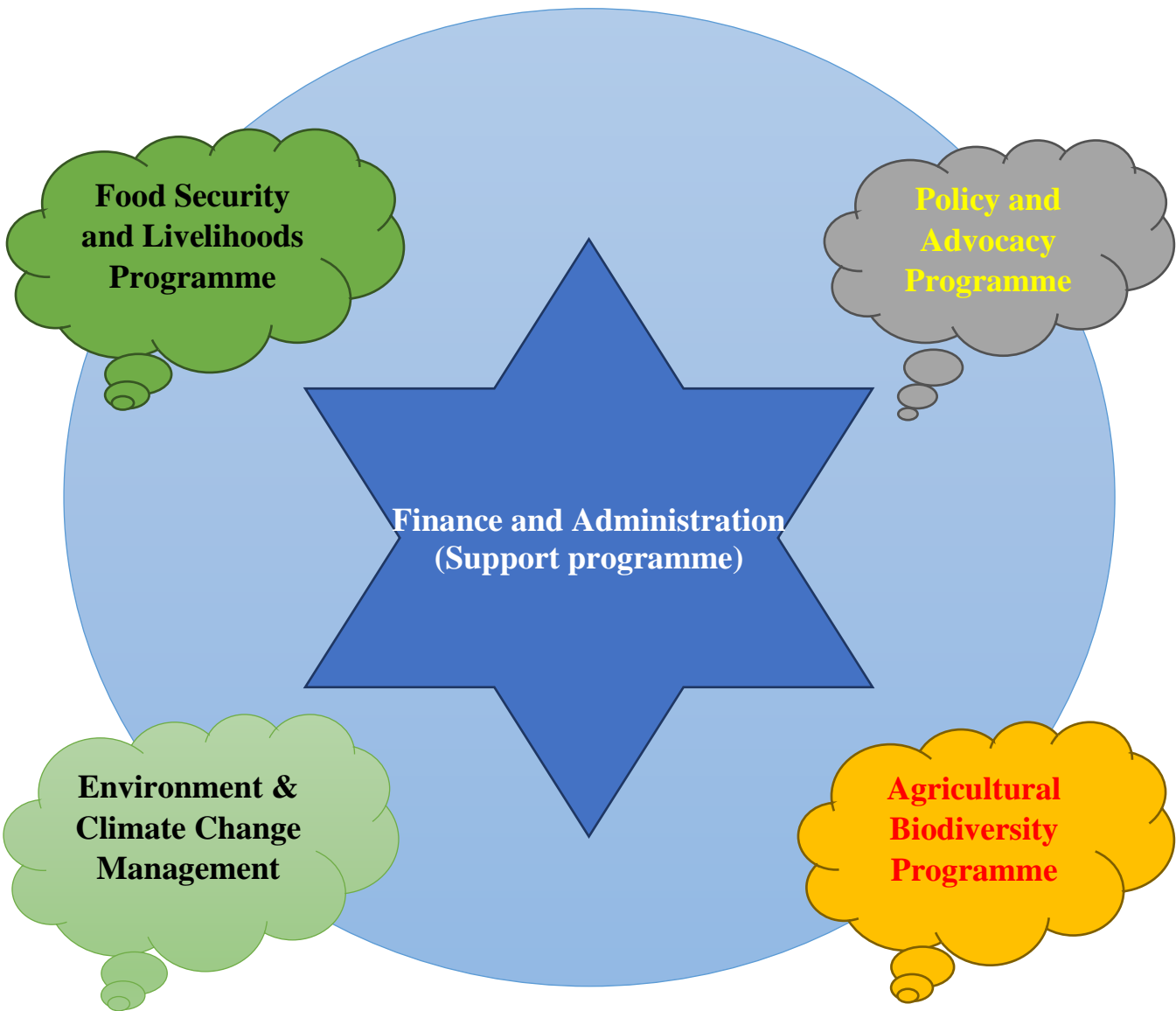


Our Mission

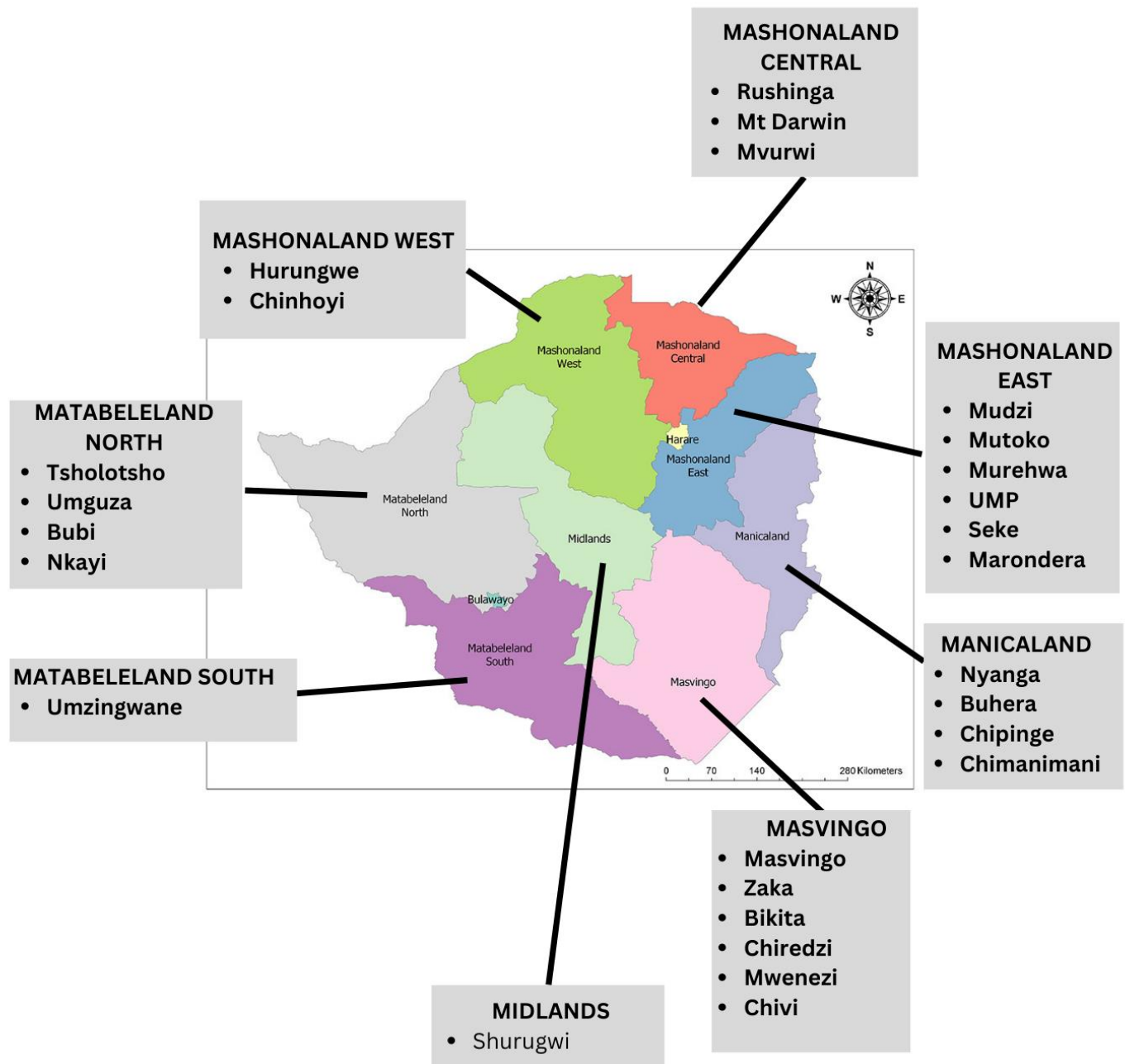
CTDO seeks to promote participatory research, technology, and innovation systems and to advocate for policies that alleviate poverty, food, and nutrition insecurity of marginalized communities.



CTDO THEMATIC AREAS



CTDO OPERATIONAL DISTRICTS



CTDO PROJECTS - 2022

BMZ-MANA

Multisectoral Approach
Towards Nutrition Adaptation

OBJECTIVE

To contribute towards improving food security and nutrition situation of 7 200 vulnerable households and indirectly of 300 000 people at national level through multi-sectoral measures at all levels.

ZRBF MELANA

Zimbabwe Resilience Building fund - Matabeleland Enhanced Livelihoods and Agriculture and Nutrition Adaptation

OBJECTIVE

To build community resilience so that they bounce back from shocks and stresses.

ZRBF BRACT

Zimbabwe Resilience Building fund -Building Resilience through improving the Absorptive and Adaptive Capacity for Transformation

OBJECTIVE

Ensuring the households and communities can withstand existing and future shocks and stresses towards achievement of wellbeing outcomes

ANCP-CLRB

Australian NGO Cooperation Project-Community Livelihoods Resilience Building

OBJECTIVE

Aimed at building household resilience through various crop, livestock and non-agricultural activities which strengthen households to respond to shocks and stresses as their adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities are enhanced.

ZVBP

Zimbabwe Valley Biodiversity Project

OBJECTIVE

To strengthen livelihoods of communities in Hurungwe district's wards 7,8 and 9 through climate smart initiatives and promotion of non-forest timber product activities

SD=HS

Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security Project

OBJECTIVE

To support smallholder farmers to enjoy their rights access and use of plant genetic resources

ERASE

Enhanced Resilience, Adaptation to Shocks and Economic Strengthening

OBJECTIVE

To contribute to rural development, to improve seed, food and nutrition security and enhance access to clean potable water in Zimbabwe

ZECOAI

Zimbabwe Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative

OBJECTIVE

To improve food and nutrition security, reduce poverty and hunger through promoting the use of ecologically friendly and organic agricultural systems by smallholder farmers

MASAP

Market and Seeds Access Project

OBJECTIVE

To strengthen seed value chains and increase utilization of improved and diverse seed varieties of small grains and legumes, ultimately contributing to resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

TCF FOOD AND SEED AID

OBJECTIVE

To alleviate hunger and poverty among the target communities

ZAKIS

Zimbabwe Agriculture Knowledge and Innovation Systems

OBJECTIVE

To improve the lives of farmers and contribute to agriculture growth and rural development.

EFASS

Ecological Farming and Small-scale Mechanization.

OBJECTIVE

To contribute to the development of resilient agricultural systems through promotion of ecological farming and adoption of small-scale mechanization.

DSL-IP

Dryland Sustainable
Landscape Impact Project

OBJECTIVE

To halt and reverse negative trends of land and forest degradation and enhance climate resilience of degraded areas of miombo and mopane woodlands in the save and runde catchments by applying holistic and integrated land and forest management approaches in support of land degradation neutrality (LDN). The project interventions will be implemented in eight districts of three provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Midlands.

SEFF

Seed For The Future Project

OBJECTIVE

To increase the resilience of rural communities in Masvingo Province, to prevent the health emergency caused by COVID-19 from turning into structural food security.

DIGITAL INNOVATIONS FOR ZERO HUNGER PROJECT PHASE II

OBJECTIVE

To improve food and nutrition security through digital innovations.

SAFEGUARDING



CTDO has safeguarding structures and policies in place that aim to protect staff, service providers and project participants. The organization upholds core humanitarian standards with the aim of protecting people from intentional and unintentional harm that may arise from interaction with the target groups.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

Operational Context

Our planet faces global challenges, which are namely climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and multiple burdens of malnutrition that include hunger, nutrient deficiencies, and overnutrition. The negative effects of climate change are continuously experienced by the communities, and these include water scarcity, rising global temperatures, and extreme weather which have severe long-term effects on crop yields.

AGROBIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

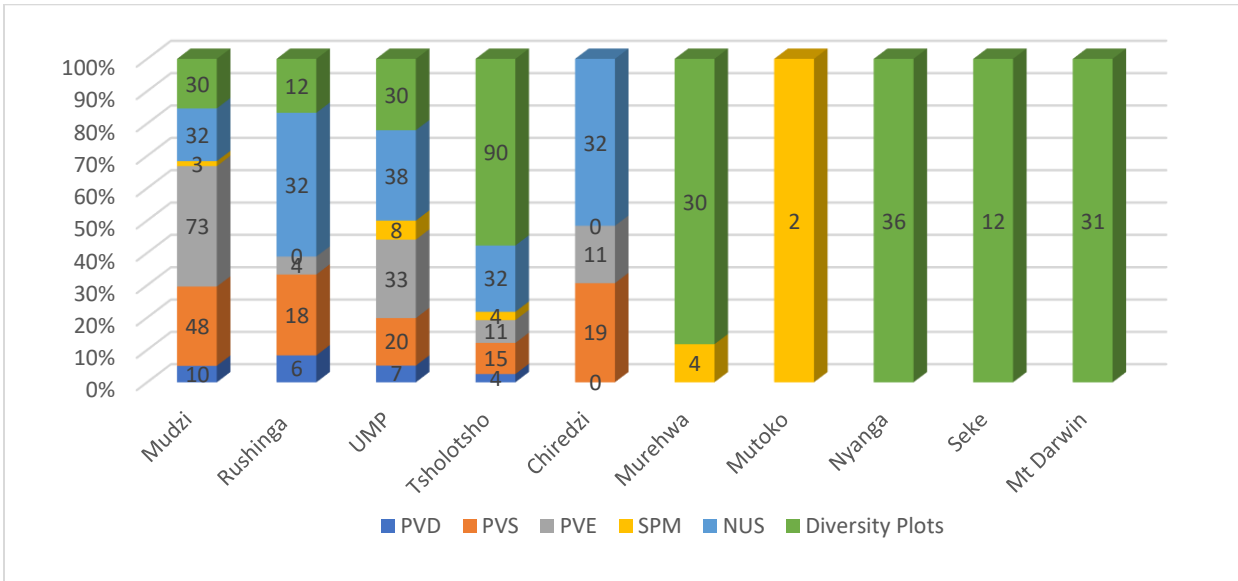
Farmer Field Schools

CTDO has adopted the farmer field school (FFS) approach as an extension tool to reach a wider audience in the respective operational districts. There are 737 FFS across all projects being implemented covering various agrobiodiversity activities such as agro-ecology, Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB), Seed Production and Marketing



(SPM), small scale mechanisation, diversity plots, Neglected and Underutilised Species (NUS). FFSs are a participatory, interactive, and innovative approach that empowers farmers through field-based learning as the approach is rooted in the conviction that the strongest way to learn is through experience. FFS consists of 25-30 farmers working together to identify problems and test possible solutions.

FFS established in 2022 and activities undertaken



The FFS concept contributed to increased seed and food diversity, social cohesion, uptake of agroecological practices and appropriate mechanization. Farmers were empowered to carry out farmer led research and the concept has improved the extension officer to farmer ratio. A range of climate resilient and environmentally friendly farming practices helped farmers increase yields at their homesteads. This led to improved household food and nutrition security. FFS have led to increased availability of good quality seed at low cost. The agroecology farming practices promoted at FFSs have the added benefits of conserving the soil and have great potential to reduce agro-biodiversity loss.

Promotion and bulking of traditional Seed varieties

To promote traditional seeds that were facing extinction, CTDO procured and distributed 10.6 tonnes of diverse traditional grains and legume seed to FFS, project participants and seedbanks. Seed produce harvested from community seed bulking/multiplication initiatives was shared among communities with the remainder stored in community seedbanks and diverse grain consumed to improve the household, food, and nutrition security. A total of 15 FFSs produced 67.712 tonnes of sorghum seed and 16.209 tonnes of cowpeas.

New Varieties

CTDO in partnership with government agencies and public institutions, provided technical support and materials to FFS to facilitate field experiments. A total of 107 new crop varieties were availed to farmers for evaluation on farm



demonstration plots (materials included maize, sorghum, pearl millet, groundnut, cowpea, chickpea, and pigeon).

Irish Potato transforms lives

For purposes of diversifying household crops, CTDO introduced Irish potato which is a new crop to the target farming community in Mutoko district. Five varieties were introduced namely BP1, Jasper, Mnadi, Avalanche and Tyson. Tyson and Mnandi varieties were the best-performing in terms of yield

(number of tubers per plant), palatability and longer shelf life. The introduction of Irish potato has led to farmers producing on average 20 tonnes per hectare which translates to a gross income of \$10 820 per hectare. This has helped to transform the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers. In Mutoko, on average farmers plant Irish potatoes on 0.2 hectare.



Mr Severino Mangunda and family in their Irish Potato field in Mutoko Ward 14



Mr Severino Mangunda's Sprouting Irish Potato seed

Incorporation of FFS in Agriculture colleges



Kushinga Phikelele Agricultural College students collecting upland rice with breeders from CBI

CTDO in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Education incorporated the farmer field school concept during the curriculum review process. Students from the seven Agricultural Colleges established PVS plots during the 2021-2022 agricultural season with support from Crop Breeding Institute.

Students collected crop performance data using the farmer field school approaches.

COMMUNITY SEED BANKING

CTDO along with its international, regional, and national partners, continues to work for development of principles and practices to assist in the improvement of community seed bank (CSB) models. CSBs can best be seen as examples of local level institutions created to address issues of seed conservation, particularly of farmer varieties, and in more recent years, of seed selection, production, improvement, and marketing.

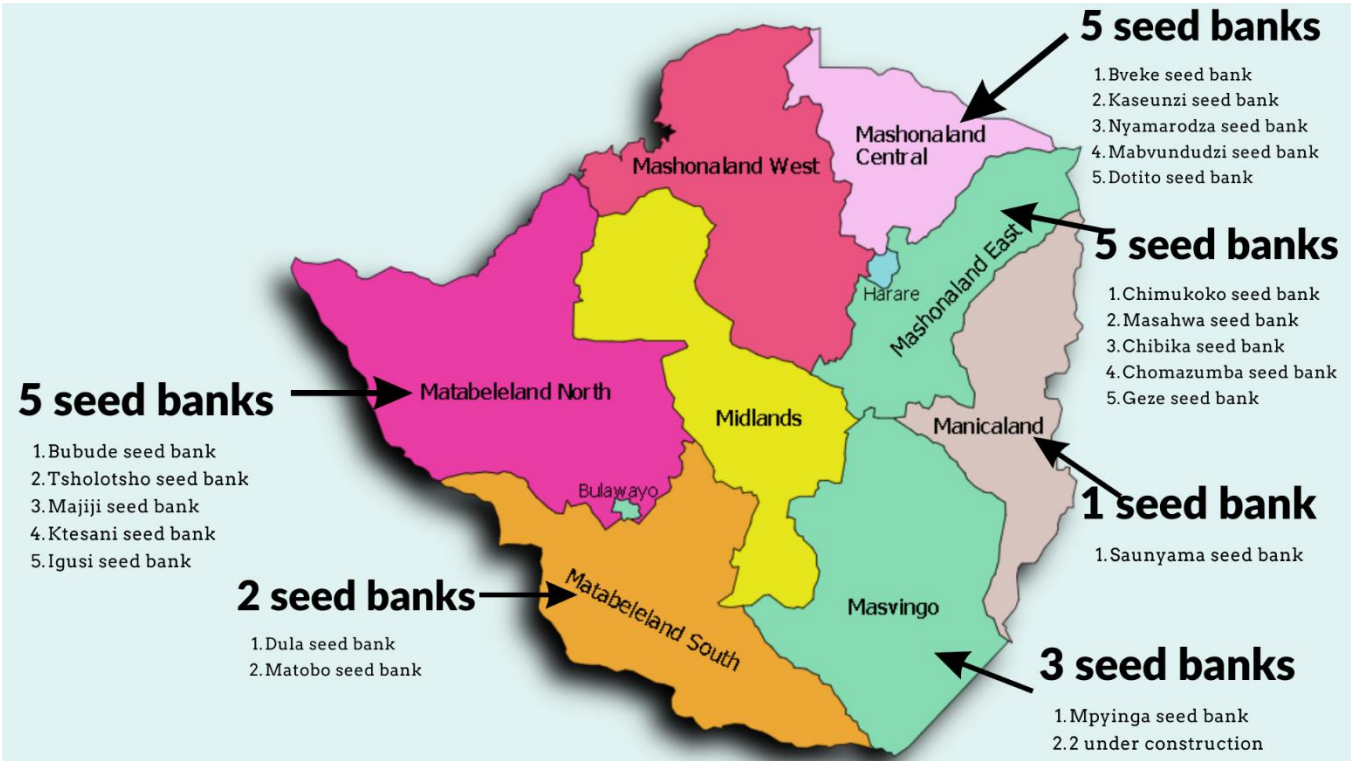
In addition, community seed banks have the potential to pool resources in the face of climate calamities through sharing of accessions among community seed banks at all levels.



Chief Saunyama (2nd from left) officially opening Saunyama Seedbank in Nyanga

CTDO in collaboration with the National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe and farmers organise joint germplasm collection missions across the country every two years. Accessions collected and deposited in the CSBs are regenerated every three years to maintain high viability levels. FFS take on seed propagation task for their local communities, with assistance from extension officers (from both CTDO and Ministry of Agriculture).

CTDO works with local communities and farmer led management structures in protecting farmer- saved seed in 21 community seed banks established across 12 districts of operation. In 2022, Saunyama and Bubude seedbanks were officially opened.



CSB sustainability

As evidence of community seedbank sustainability, CTDO worked with local authority, communities, and other relevant stakeholders in maintaining the structures. On the 11th of October 2022, the roof of Chimukoko seedbank was blown off by violent winds. Local communities mobilised resources towards

repairing of the CSB. The total cost for the rehabilitation of the community seed bank was USD1500.



Chimukoko CSB in Ward 3 Mudzi district showing damaged roof



Chimukoko roof after repairs

Field Days

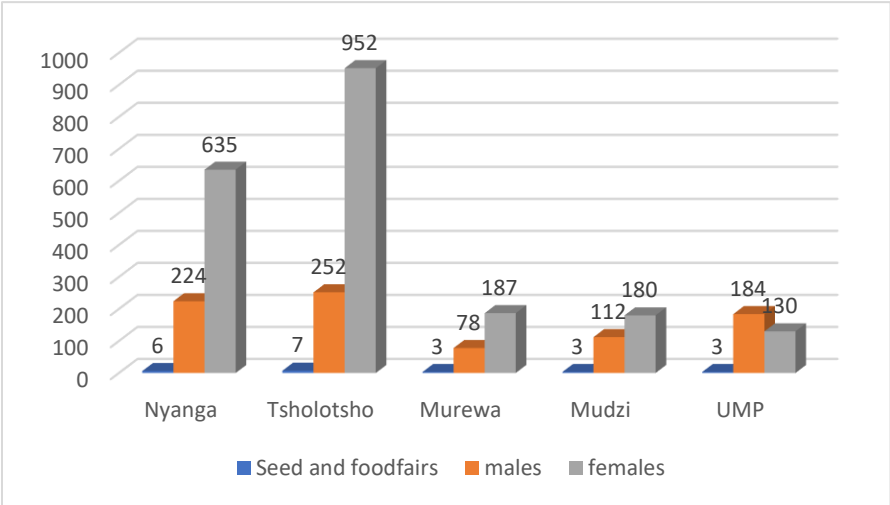
Field days create a platform for sharing ideas, exchanging information and evaluation of climate resilient and environmentally friendly farming practices. The events bring together various stakeholders including local farmers, local authorities, extension workers and the private sector. A total of 85 field days were conducted in 2022 in 13 districts at village, ward, district, and provincial levels. Some of the activities carried out during the field days include technology display and showcasing of good agronomic practices.



Field Day in Lungombe Ward 1 Tsholotsho showcasing climate smart resilient sorghum variety

Seed and Food Fairs

CTDO uses seed and food fairs to facilitate access to and use of diverse and locally produced seeds to promote local seed security. The fairs are managed and organised by farmers. Seed and food fairs promote knowledge exchange, facilitate seed exchange, showcase different cooking recipes, improved food storage and food preparation.



Seed and Food fairs conducted during year 2022

To increase awareness raising on diverse seed, nutrient dense foods, and proper food preparation, CTDO partnered with government line ministries to conduct seed and food fairs in five districts as shown in graph below. A total of 22 seed and food fairs were conducted reaching 850 males and 2084 females including the youth.

CTDO participated at the Good Food Festival (Harare), International Trade Fair in Bulawayo, the International Agricultural show (Victoria Falls) and the National Nutrition Learning event (Gweru).



Hon. Minister A Masuka at CTDO stand at ZITF in Bulawayo



National Learning Event in Gweru

LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Household food security and livelihoods is multifaceted and multisectoral in nature, hence CTDO utilises the sustainable food systems approach. Food systems are made up of elements and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation, and consumption of food. CTDO aims to address sustainable development goals which include: zero hunger (SDG2), no poverty (SDG1), good health and well-being (SDG3).

Nutrition Gardens

In an endeavour to improve access to diversified dietary intake, reduce labour and ensure sustainable land management, the organisation established 27 new solar powered nutrition gardens in five districts directly benefiting 1937 households. The organisation supported the growing of traditional vegetables and diverse horticulture produce, orange fleshed sweet potatoes, and biofortified products.



Canan Nutrition Garden, Ward 30 Nyanga

Introduction of small-scale mechanization

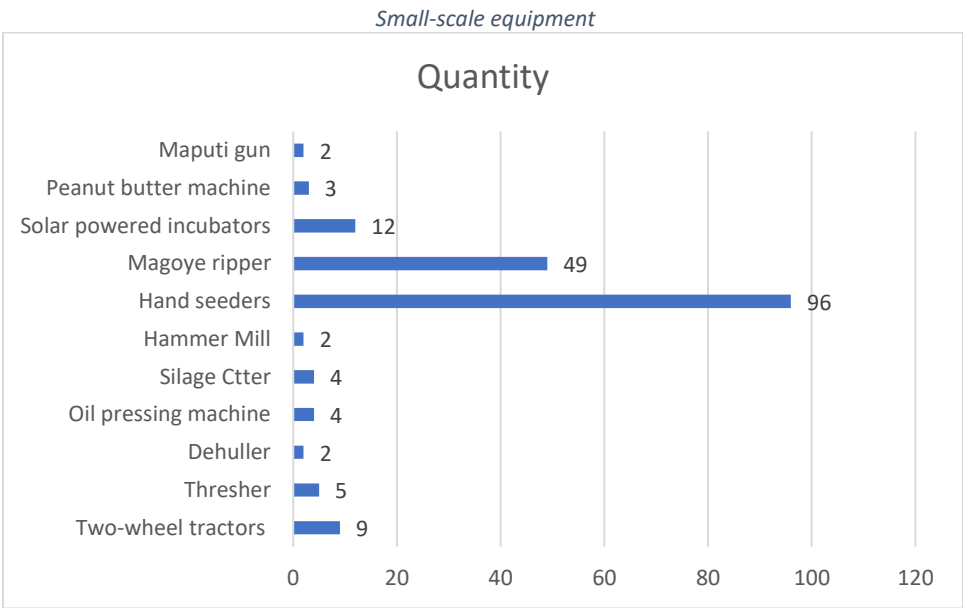
To reduce drudgery and labour in the production, processing, value addition and beneficiation of traditional grains and legumes, CTDO procured and distributed machinery and equipment such as two-wheel tractors, direct seeders, multiple grain threshers, peanut butter machines, maputi gun, oil pressing machines, dehullers and hammer mill.



Demonstration of two-wheel tractor in Murehwa Ward 28

Farmers contributed up to 25% towards the purchase of the farm equipment. The introduction of small-scale mechanization has enabled farmers to increase area under tillage and timeliness of operations. For example, on average, farmers take at most 8 hours to till 1 ha using an ox-drawn plough but with the two-wheel tractors they are now taking 4 hours or less to till the same piece of land. Mechanisation, especially threshers have improved the quality and quantity of the product produced which led to increased

consumption of traditional crops. Farmers have managed to supply the market with the surplus produce.



Livestock Production

To improve access and availability to protein sources, CTDO supported 2687 project participants with 10 incubators, 203 boer goats, 3 120 improved poultry breeds (sassos and boschveld). This initiative resulted in groups passing on 11202 off springs which were recorded coming from the boer bucks received during year 2022 and in previous years and 10786 chickens to other



households. From the incubator project, a total of 1056 day old chicks were sold in one district. Farmers who benefited from the incubator project act as service providers to ensure local production and regular supply of improved breeds.



Farmers were supported to produce 210715 haybales in two districts. Fodder production helps to mitigate livestock deaths due to hunger during the lean season. As part of improving livestock infrastructure the organization facilitated the rehabilitation of 12 dip tanks in Mudzi District (see fig 13 and 14) benefiting 14496 livestock for 2446 project participants.

Income Generating Activities (IGA)

CTDO supported several activities related to income generation in operational districts to improve the livelihood of communities. These include animal husbandry, soap making, ISALs, cultivating high value crops, confectionery, sewing, and beverage making. Farmers participating in these IGAs are part of ISAL groups to improve access to financial services. IGAs strengthened the productive asset base of project participants and made them more resilient to economic shocks. More than **50%** of project participants now possess at least two valuable assets obtained through IGAs. Furthermore, households managed to address their essential needs such as food, education, and health.

Disaster Risk Reduction

As part of restoration of the livelihoods of the people affected by Tropical storm Anna in Nyanga, the organization in collaboration with Christian Aid and Civil Protection Unit intervened through assisting affected communities in Ward 21 (Tangwena). The response involved rehabilitation of 2-foot bridges, reconstruction of damaged Nyafaru secondary school, installation of piped water scheme at Dazi school, repair of two dip tanks and distribution of seed inputs to 600 households. 20 vulnerable households were supported with re-construction of new

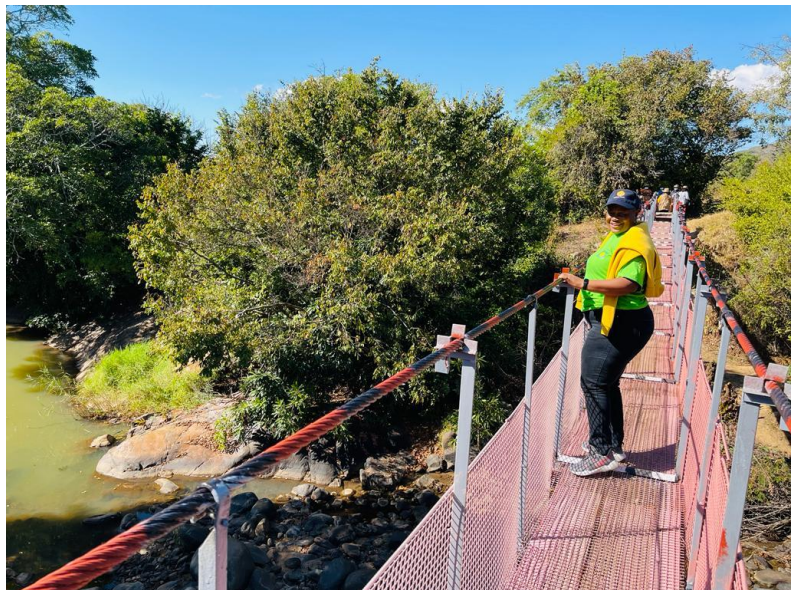


Gogo Lucy's Newly constructed house in Nyanga post cyclone Anna

low-cost 3 roomed houses, 20 Blair toilets, and additional 13 houses were renovated. The restoration of damaged infrastructure brought relief to the affected communities.



Damaged foot bridge in Nyanga Ward 13



Repaired foot bridge in Nyanga Ward 13

SUSTAINABLE WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Realising the importance of clean and safe drinking water, in areas of operation, CTDO established 27 solar powered boreholes. The provision of tapped water at new boreholes reduced labour, time spent fetching water and the distance travelled to water sources. Furthermore, provision of borehole water reduced the average household user ratio per access point from 35 to less than 20.

Water Harvesting

The impact of climate change has led farmers to be innovative by introducing water harvesting technologies. These technologies have helped farmers to improve access to water for irrigation purposes, domestic use, livestock drinking and for other environmental aspects. CTDO constructed the

Gupiti and Nyamashuka weir dams in wards 14 and 15 of Mutoko district. Gupiti has **33 750m³** water holding capacity and Nyamashuka **18 900m³**. The local communities played an integral role in weir dam construction through contributing labour and other locally available resources required for the construction. The dams have already harvested water to full capacity and are benefitting about **750 households** and over **3000 livestock**. The establishment of weir dams reduced distances travelled by communities and their livestock to access water points.



Tapped water near homestead in ward 8 Mutoko



Full Gupiti dam Ward 14 Mutoko



Nyamashuka dam at construction stage Ward 15 Mutoko

Renewable Energy

The organisation values the importance of renewable energy in addressing conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. As part of conservation activities, the organisation promoted the establishment of biogas digesters. Biogas is a renewable energy source technique that's environmentally friendly and uses natural anaerobic decomposition of organic matter under controlled conditions. CTDO supported, the construction of **10 pilot** biogas digesters in Mutoko district. Local communities were capacitated in the construction of the biodigesters. A total of **12 adopters** were recorded in 2022. On average, a family of 5 needs 7.5 kg of firewood for cooking per day. Thus, with this technology, over 5 000kg of firewood per year used as a source of fuel for cooking would have been preserved. The households who benefited from the technology continue to realise benefits which include timesaving during cooking, gender equality (both men and women are now involved in food preparation) as well as the adoption of a smart way of cooking.



Demonstration on how to use biogas digester for Magna Muwocha Ward 14 Mutoko district

Participatory Health and Hygiene Promotion

To influence behaviour of local communities on health and hygiene practices in areas of operation, CTDO supported local communities to hold clean up campaigns, rehabilitate boreholes, improve access to potable water, and capacitate communities through PHHE and demand led sanitation.

CTDO in collaboration with Environmental Management Agency, conducted 24 clean up campaigns in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts. The organisation distributed bin liners, gloves, sanitizers, and technical support on environmental management.

Local communities continue to enjoy access and availability of clean and safe water from 548 boreholes that were rehabilitated in 2021. During the year 2022, some boreholes were affected by low water levels during the dry season. The breakdowns that were recorded during the year were attended to by village pump minders who benefited from training provided by CTDO as part of sustainability strategy.

Local communities are voluntarily erecting health and hygiene enabling facilities such as latrines, pot racks, rubbish pits and tippy taps as evidence of attitude and behaviour change. Communities have adopted improved health and hygiene practices such as proper covering of food, clean surroundings, improved personal hygiene and proper water handling.



Pot racks in Rushinga Ward 8 Mutambatuwisi village



Concrete rubbish pits in Rushinga Ward 8 Mutambatuwisi Village

DIGITAL INNOVATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Rural farmers face challenges in accessing information on nutrition, potential markets, service providers, currency exchange rates and prices of goods and services. This has affected production and the realization of favorable returns on investment. As a result, CTDO introduced digital applications such as AgriShare, Kurima Mari and Child Growth Monitoring tools to improve access to agricultural information, services for farmers and malnutrition diagnosis in children. The organisation distributed smartphones for use by farmers and extension staff to aid in accessing agriculture and nutrition information.

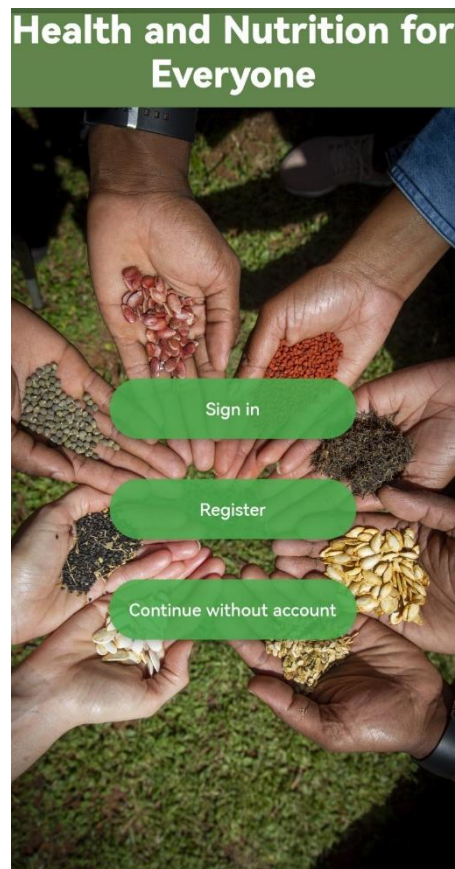


Visitors at Agrishare & Kurima Mari stand at the Harare Agric Show

A total of 15 brand ambassadors were engaged to market the applications, register users/equipment on the application, solicit and facilitate transactions on AgriShare. The total number of users on AgriShare and Kurima Mari

for 2022 was 55380 and 29584 respectively.

Child Growth Monitoring (CGM) Application



The Child Growth Monitor Application is a sustainable, cost-effective, time saving digital solution for child growth monitoring and improved malnutrition detection in Zimbabwe. CTDO in partnership with WHH and the Ministry of Health and Childcare are now at advanced stages in piloting the Child Growth Monitor Application in Zimbabwe.

Health and Nutrition Application

The nutrition application Prototype was completed and approved by MoHCC National Nutrition Technical Working Group for rolling out in all districts. The application provides information on health and hygiene, maternal nutrition, child nutrition, adolescence nutrition, health technologies, health conditions, cooking recipes and helps calculate Body Mass Index (BMI). The application is available in 3 languages namely English, Ndebele and Shona.



LOBBY AND ADVOCACY

CTDO held consultative meetings with farmers and stakeholders to address the underlying and decline in uptake of traditional grains, and groundnut production, processing, marketing, mechanisation and farmers rights across three districts. The consultative meetings revealed that there are numerous opportunities available to increase traditional grains production and consumption. Some of the opportunities include new product development, stable prices for traditional grains in the market, increased production in low rainfall areas and health awareness and preferences by the affluent.

Awareness raising on Rights to food, water and climate policy were conducted in three districts. The meetings were facilitated by experts from Government line ministries. Participants developed a better understanding on rights to food and water as enshrined in policies such as the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 20 Act 2013), Food and Nutrition Policy (2013) and the National Agriculture Policy

Framework (2018-2030) and other government blueprints such as National Development Strategy 1 and Vision 2030.










REGISTRATION OF FARMER VARIETIES

The organisation facilitated continued dialogue on the registration of Farmer varieties. Farmers' varieties are mostly grown by small holder farmers in communal areas. However, these varieties are not recognized under Zimbabwean seed laws. As a result, farmers cannot package, market, and sell their “seed” on a commercial basis.

To date, the organisation has compiled information on morphological data, the descriptors and agronomic performance of 2 sorghum and 1 pearl millet variety against commercial controls/checks of released varieties of sorghum and pearl millet.










STAFF TRAINING

As part of learning initiatives and knowledge management, CTDO conducted trainings on:

-  Operation and maintenance of small-scale farm machinery
-  Agroecology
-  Community Seed Bank Management
-  Post-harvest Management
-  Farming As A Business
-  Digital Literacy Clinics
-  Demand Led Sanitation
-  Participatory Health and Hygiene
-  Health and Nutrition

PUBLICATIONS

During the year under review, CTDO and its partners published the following documents:

-  Promotion of Transformative and Resilience Agriculture
-  Agricultural Centres of Excellence
-  CSB Technical Manual
-  Digital Literacy Clinic handbook
-  Access and Benefit Sharing to empower local communities (Policy Brief)
-  Healthy soil, safe food, and diverse diets
-  Eat more fruits. A selection of Zimbabwe's popular traditional vegetables.
-  Right to Food and Water (Pamphlet)
-  Access and Benefit Sharing (Pamphlet)

KEY EVENTS IN 2022

International and Regional Workshops and Exchange Visits

Workshop	Venue	Month	Remarks
Seed Workshop	Netherlands	November	CTDO made a presentation on Global Partnerships in tackling food challenges.
Farmer managed seed systems	Zambia	September	CTDO presented a paper on Sustainable Food Systems during the Small holder Farmer Managed Seed Systems workshop.
ITPGRFA Conference	India	June	CTDO participated at the ITPGRFA Conference. The discussion focused on Farmers' Rights (Art. 9) and a position was presented.
CBD Cop 15	Montreal, Canada	December	A team attended the COP 15 Conference. The discussions were centered on the adoption of Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Introduction of the Multilateral systems for benefit sharing of Digital Sequence.
ICT4D Exchange	Malawi	July	A team participated at the Capacity building workshop on proposal writing, gender, growing sustainable and investment ready business.
Digital Innovations Exchange	Uganda	May	Capacity building on business strategies using Agrishare and Kurima Mari application to reduce costs, increase revenue and diversify revenue streams
International Trade fair	Bulawayo	April	CTDO exhibited jointly with Ministry of Agriculture under the theme 'Rethink, Reimagine, Reinvent value chains for Economic Development
International Agriculture Show and Mukuti cultural food festival	Victoria Falls	September	CTDO in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Arda Seeds co-exhibited at this festival. The theme was Building communities leaving no one behind.
Integrated Seed Systems Development	Rwanda	October	CTDO was part of the delegates who attended this workshop. The objective was to share experiences and perspectives of community-based seed production and marketing.
Community Seed Banking Management	Harare	November	SPGRC capacitated CTDO staff on CSB Management.
Farmer to Farmer Exchange Visit	Mudzi	October	Members of Chimukoko CSB hosted farmers from 10 Sub-Saharan countries to learn and share experiences on community seed bank management, germplasm collection, data management, seed health, seed storage and regeneration.

NEW PROJECTS

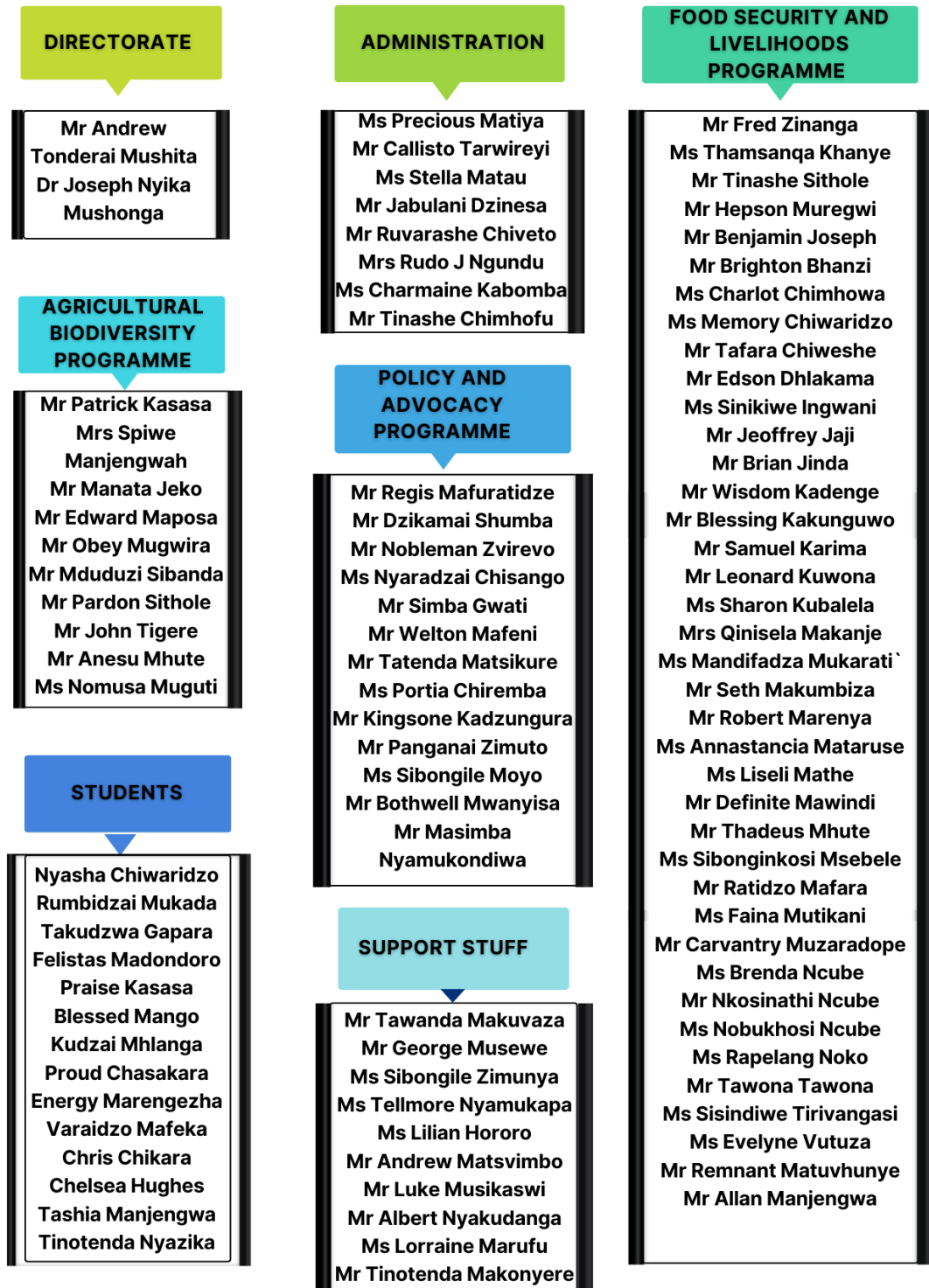
Seeds for Future Project (SEFF)

- Targeting Masvingo Rural, Mwenezi and Chiredzi
- **Objective:** To increase the resilience of rural communities in Masvingo Province, to prevent the health emergency caused by COVID-19 from turning into structural food security.

Dryland Sustainable Landscapes - Impact Programme (DSL-IP)

- Targeting Save and Runde sub-basins covering three provinces namely Manicaland, Masvingo and Midlands.
- **Objective:** To halt and reverse negative trends of land and forest degradation and enhance climate resilience of degraded areas of Miombo and Mopane woodlands in the Save and Runde Catchments by applying holistic and integrated land and forest management approaches in support of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).

CTDO STAFF 2022



DR NYIKA JOSEPH MUSHONGA

RETIREMENT



In September 2022, CTDO bade farewell to a long serving renowned Plant Breeder, Dr Mushonga who retired after serving the organization for 23 years.

Dr Mushonga joined CTDO then CTDI as a Plant Breeder in 1999. From 2002 to 2006, he worked as Africa Regional Coordinator for Community Biodiversity Development Conservation Program (CBDC).

In 2006, due to his dedication and hard work, Dr Mushonga was promoted to the post of Deputy Director the post he held until the time of his retirement.

CTDO appreciates the contribution, guidance and dedication made by Dr Mushonga during his tenure. He will sadly be missed by all CTDO staff, partners, and stakeholders.

CTDO wishes Dr Mushonga a happy restful retirement.

ENJOY
YOUR
RETIREMENT