

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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ANNIVERSARY



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CRONYMS

ABG	Asset Building Group
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BROT	Bread for the World
BSF	Benefit Sharing Fund
CHC	Community Health Clubs
CIMMYT	International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement
CIT	Cash In Transit
CSB	Community Seed Bank
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTDO	Community Technology Development Organization
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
DA	District Administrator
DR & SS	Department of Research and Specialist Services
ERASE	Enhanced Resilience, Adaptation to shocks and Economic Strengthening
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
FSE	Farmer Seed Enterprise
FSIN	Food Security Information Network
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
LFSP	Livelihoods and Food Security Programme
EXTRA	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
NUS	Neglected and Under-utilised Crop Species
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding
PPPM	Per person per month
PVE	Participatory Varietal Enhancement
PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
RDC	Rural District Council
SD-HS	Sowing Diversity-Harvesting Security
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund

History



Founded 25 years ago Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO) formerly Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), was established

with a vision to ensure rural communities are free from hunger, malnutrition, poverty and injustice in Zimbabwe, SADC and Africa. This is being achieved through promoting participatory research, technology innovation, technology packaging and dissemination, policy advocacy and lobbying and knowledge management through gender sensitive and people centered approaches. Twenty-five years later, CTDO continues with this legacy, providing people driven interventions to rural areas by

implementing sustainable development programmes that help to secure and empower communities to improve their lives, solve their problems and define their own future. To date CTDO has reached out to over 800 000 households across the districts of Zimbabwe and across borders in Zambia and Malawi. CTDO actively participates in consortium based programming to scale up its approaches at country and regional level. The organization operates under four thematic areas namely, Food Security and Livelihoods, Agricultural Biodiversity, Environment and Policy and Advocacy.



The Chairman's Remarks



The year 2018 has been a special one for the organization as we celebrated 25 years of existence. There is no doubt that over the years, CTDO has demonstrated its capacity to spread sustainable development and reduce poverty among the marginalized rural communities.

CTDO has demonstrated its ability to build farmers' and household livelihoods capacities through various interventions which include research, technology innovation, policy, and advocacy and other people centred approaches. The organisation has shown that its highly skilled personnel is the bedrock of its strength in generating new knowledge in areas such as policy research and analysis, food security and livelihoods, environment and natural resources management and agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The new knowledge generated has assisted not only in building capacities of the rural and marginalised communities, but it has also assisted in addressing national, regional and global challenges.

As a Board, we feel greatly privileged as we witness all the progress made by the hard working management and staff of the organisation. On behalf of the Board, I thank the entire management and staff of the organization with the stewardship of the Executive Director for their tireless effort towards fulfillment of the organisation's core mandate.

I also extend my profound appreciation to our donors and development partners for the financial and moral support which led us to achieve success on all frontiers. We also want to express our gratitude to our strategic partners who include the Government and its various Ministries and its agencies. This partnership has seen the organisation grow and enabled us to influence the government transformative agenda. As we chart a new path towards the development of a new five year strategic plan, we as a Board have no doubt that the organisation has laid a strong foundation for the building of a brighter future.

I thank you.

D. Garwe

CTDO Board Chairperson

Executive Director's Remarks



It is with great pleasure and humility that I present to you CTDO's annual report of 2018. The year 2018 was an important and exciting year for CTDO as the organization celebrated not only its successes but also 25 years of existence. Over the years, CTDO has been able to achieve tremendous successes due to the commitment of dedicated staff that has been instrumental in the institution's growth and success.

Special thanks go to the Board who has provided oversight and policy guidance to the organization while keeping focus on its mission and vision. I would like to thank our development partners who provide the necessary resources that enable CTDO to implement its programmes.

CTDO has been able to contribute in the formulation of various policies for the Government in areas such as the national agriculture policy, the natural resources management and local governance. In 2018, CTDO embraced new methods of conducting its programmes by introducing people driven change to rural areas through

its sustainable development programmes that help to secure and empower communities to improve their lives, solve their problems and define their own future. CTDO has also participated in live broadcast with national TV and radio which expanded the impact of our work nationally, regionally and internationally.

As we seize opportunities that 2019 present to us, we shall continue to facilitate and promote partnerships with various relevant stakeholders who include Government, academia and CSOs on issues related to our work. We have already started the process of crafting a new 5-year strategic plan (2019-2023) which is expected to consolidate the organisation's gains and scale up our national, regional and international presence.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our partners and stakeholders who have contributed to the success of the organization. We could not have made such an impact without your support. I would like to appreciate the continued excellent relationship existing between ourselves and Government which has enabled us to influence national policy dialogue and implementation of community resilience building projects.

CTDO remains committed to improving the livelihoods of our small holder farmers and also harness their development potential. Going forward, CTDO envisions creating a development environment where the poor and vulnerable communities have the capacity to choose and access alternative solutions for enhancing their food and nutrition security, income generation and agricultural bio-diversity conservation and use through sustainable agriculture and environmental management. CTDO is increasingly becoming a recognized leader and centre

for excellence on farmer driven agricultural diversification for food, livelihood and nutrition security of smallholder farmers which include promotion of small grains which are drought resistant. Since its inception in 1993, a lot of positive and negative things have been noted but the organization has managed to continue operating professionally and to date has contributed towards improvement of the livelihoods of over 800 000 households.

The campaign period before the July harmonized elections slowed down activities in the organisation's operational districts and the period that followed the elections was characterized by shortages of fuel and basic commodities. Prices of inputs skyrocketed beyond the reach of the poorly resourced smallholder farmers. There were also cash shortages within the banking sector. Small holder farmers furthermore experienced challenges with the electronic

transaction systems which had been introduced by Government. These challenges negatively affected the operations of CTDO as most projects require materials to be purchased. However, despite the said challenges as an organization, I am happy to report that all programmes successfully implemented their projects as planned though some projects suffered from delays.

CTDO continues to be relevant and a force to reckon with in the country, the region as well as internationally. The year 2018 saw CTDO continuing with implementation of its projects under its four main pillars namely: Food Security and Nutrition, Agricultural Biodiversity, Policy and Advocacy and Environment. The Food Security and Livelihoods programme continued implementing resilience building projects in consortia with WHH in Bubi, Umguza, Umzingwane and Nkayi. Under this project, CTDO managed to construct weir dams, dip tanks,

community seed banks and rehabilitated boreholes. Food for Assets and Lean Season Assistance projects were also implemented in Rushinga with support from WFP. The focus was on providing humanitarian food assistance to food insecure households. In Rushinga the organization also constructed weir dams and dip tanks to enhance livestock disease management. Weir dams are meant to enhance water harvesting and help communities adapt and mitigate against the adverse impact of climate change. This project complements the Command Water Harvesting programme launched by the government in 2017. CTDO is also working with WHH in Shurugwi, Gokwe South and Kwekwe supporting nutrition interventions in those districts. Under this project, the uptake through cultivation and utilization of bio-fortified crops has increased with farmers cultivating orange maize and biofortified sugar beans. In Mutoko, Food Security and Livelihoods programme, successfully introduced commercial Irish Potato production under dry land and wetland irrigation systems. The programme has enhanced food and nutrition security of the communities within the District thus fulfilling Government's Zim-Asset agenda. Biodiversity program implemented a number of activities under its four broad components of

the Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SDHS) program in Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Matobo, Mudzi UMP, Chiredzi, Chipinge, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mutoko and Tsholotsho. The SD=HS program uses the farmer field school (FFS) concept as a capacity building approach. Pillar one of the programme aims to strengthen the adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers in seed conservation, access and sustainable use by scaling up innovative and engendered models of agricultural biodiversity management. Under this pillar seed banks are being constructed across the districts to enable farmers to conserve, access, exchange and sell their local seed.

Pillar two is the Farmer Seed Enterprise project which was established by CTDO as a farmers' cooperative company (Champion Seeds Cooperative Company). This company is now operating as an independent entity with minimum support from CTDO. Pillar three is the Women, Seeds and

Nutrition which aims to promote utilization of neglected and underutilized crop species by communities to reduce nutritional challenges. CTDO has successfully convinced small holder farmers to grow and consume under-utilized crop species through cooking demonstrations, value addition and nutrition trainings. CTDO is a lead partner in the FAO- Benefit Sharing Fund project which is being implemented in three districts each of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe, the project is being implemented by Biodiversity programme in Chipinge, Murehwa and Mutoko.

The Policy and Advocacy Programme continued implementing the Enhanced Resilience and Adaptation to Shocks and Economic Strengthening (ERASE) project in Mount Darwin, Seke and Rushinga Districts. The goal of the project 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. Under Policy programme, CTDO signed a number of Memorandum of Understanding with likeminded organisations including government departments. CTDO has strong long-term resilient partnerships with government, research institutions, NGOs and the private sector. CTDO also offered regional technical support on establishment of farmer field schools in Uganda.

In conclusion, CTDO's successes would not be possible without the support, expertise and contributions from the Board Members, the management, staff, and communities, funding partners, stakeholders and other key partners.

Thank you everyone for your unwavering support.



A .T. MUSHITA
CHAIRPERSON

[illegible]



Improving Food and Nutrition Security of Vulnerable Communities

Humanitarian Assistance

Zimbabwe continue to face a complex mix of challenges which include the contracting economy, droughts, the under-performing agriculture sector and the diminishing capacity of the public sector to deliver basic social services leading to vulnerability of the marginalized communities. The communities of Rushinga District in Mashonaland Central province have not been spared this vulnerability which has resulted in low food intake and low food choices.

ZIMVAC (2018) reports Rushinga at 46% food insecurity at the peak hunger period whilst the national food insecurity statistics at the same period is 28%. To guard against the distress, sale of assets, sale of small livestock, engagement in unfavorable and unequal gender relations which include early marriages, teenage pregnancies,

transactional sex and prostitution, WFP in cooperation with CTDO has offered food assistance both in cash and in kind for the Rushinga communities during the period October 2018 to December 2018; also spanning to March 2019. The food assistance programme covers the seasonal lean

season period (bridging the 2018 crop harvest and the onset of the 2019 harvest).

Due to the very long dry spell suffered across the country between December 2017 and February 2018 (lasting at most 46 days), the lean season period commenced in August, 2018 (FEWSNET, 2018). The WFP-CTDO assistance commenced in October 2018 targeting 8351 increasing to 14 851 individuals in November and December, 2018 respectively. It should be noted that not every household in Rushinga is eligible for food assistance but those households with acute food shortages during the lean season period. These households are selected through an open participatory platform involving all village level household members. The main drivers for household selection are the availability of food stocks from the previous season, supplementary income and livestock (mostly cattle) further refined by household demographics such as the presence of the elderly, widowed or child headed households.

The individual food ration per month is \$8 and 0.75kg of oil per person per month. Table 1 shows the total tonnage and CIT (cash in transit) value of commodities distributed.

Table 1: Humanitarian Food and Cash Support

District: RUSHINGA						
		Food Requirement (MT) /Cash (\$) Requirement				
Month (cycle)	Beneficiaries	Cereal	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	MT Total	Cash Total
Oct	8,351	66.808	16.702	6.263	89.773	66,808.00
Nov	14,851	118.808	29.702	11.138	159.648	118,808.00
Dec	14,851	118.808	29.702	11.138	159.648	118,808.00
TOTAL		304.424	76.106	28.540	409.070	304,424.00
RATION						
Cereal - 8 kg pppm						
Pulses - 2kg pppm						
Veg oil - 0.75 kg pppm/\$2 pppm						
Full cash - \$8pppm						

Food Security and Nutrition

The 2017/18 season was marred by a poor rainfall season which resulted in poor productivity but this did not stop CTDO pursuing food and nutrition security for the marginalized communities in the 21 districts of operation. Nutrition education plays an essential role in promoting adoption of healthy behaviors and in turn improving food security and nutrition. Hence CTDO under LFSP-EXTRA and MELANA continue to promote key health and hygiene behaviors through a variety of interventions in Midlands and Matabeleland North and South Provinces. The Women Seeds and Nutrition project also focuses on Nutrition with

particular attention on promotion of the Neglected and Underutilised Species. The project focused its training on various aspects that include food preparation, food preservation, nutritional composition of the various foods and crop production for easy access. In Mutoko district, despite the poor rainfall, six farmers managed to cope with the dry conditions, producing two cycles of potato during the year 2018. These farmers managed to harvest on average a tonne per ha and upon sales (whose market is mostly the local community and teachers and nurses from the local schools and clinics), average income was \$560.00

per cycle.

Under the MELANA project, there was establishment of Qhama nutrition garden in Umzingwane district supported by a solar powered borehole and a drip system. The garden currently has sugar bean and onion. This is the first cycle of crops. In Rushinga district, Huruma and Manyeredzi/Rusambo nutrition gardens continue to outperform the other 9 gardens producing leafy vegetables, onions, tomatoes and sugar beans for home consumption.

However where opportunities to sell produce arises, the garden beneficiaries do sell accruing income to complement all the household livelihood needs. Since the MELANA project's objective is building resilience of communities, the Qhama nutrition garden is not the only effort displayed in 2018; 5000 households went through capacity building on various farming systems and currently

the project boasts of 20 groups growing boschveld chicken, 16 groups on goat improvement and 15 groups on horticulture production. All these projects are supporting household food and nutrition security enhancement.

MELANA and LFSP-EXTRA have intervention components focusing mainly on nutrition extension for behavior change. Behaviour change communication including use of Behaviour Change and LANN+ Facilitators and nutrition messaging (through other value chains, ICT and community health clubs) has managed to reach a cumulative figure of 65,640 farmers (26,825 males and 38,815 females). 497 community health clubs with a membership of 2221 males and 5831 females were running during the year. There was notable behavior adoption especially amongst CHNC members with farmers investing towards nutrition, health and hygiene.

Table 2: Community Nutrition Health Clubs Formed

District	Target	Number of CHNCs	Males	Females	Total
Gokwe South	100	102	433	867	1300
Kwekwe	126	195	1114	2233	3347
Shurugwi	39	39	85	402	487
Matabeleland	200	161	589	2329	2918
TOTAL	465	497	2221	5831	8052

A total of 1200 nutrition gardens and 20 key hole gardens were established, 15 tsotso'stoves were molded and 22 solar dryers constructed.

Lessons Learnt

Despite the low rainfall that affected productivity and scaling up, potato has been seen as a valuable cash crop in Mutoko where the few farmers who produced the crop managed to purchase agriculture inputs for the 2018/19 season, household utensils and small livestock for breeding.

Future Priorities

There is a focus towards water harvesting in Mutoko district to enhance prolonged water availability.

There is also increased focus towards scaling up and scaling out of behaviour change communication strategies to reach out to a wider community as there is currently centralisation of information around the Community Health and Nutrition Clubs.

Livelihoods Diversification

Livelihoods diversification aims at a household having a basket of options for survival which are not only centered on production for food security and nutrition. The household is expected to look beyond household food security but ensuring a solid asset base and readily available income for use on other livelihoods requirements where food security and nutrition have been met. Livelihood diversification goes beyond crop and livestock production for food security, focusing on taking advantage of surrounding resources for income generation to complement production for food security and nutrition.

Asset Building Groups

In Mutoko, Bubi, Umguza, Umzingwane and Nkayi

districts, one concept that was introduced for livelihood diversification is the Asset Building Group concept which 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). 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. ABG members receive business management training and technical assistance that allow them to engage in income generating projects

¹Tsotso stove – locally made energy saver fuel wood stove

and generate savings and credit, while benefiting from increased collective productive capacity and 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. 10 of the Asset Building Groups (ABG) were on Irish potato production and butternut production; due to the poor rainfall season, these groups did not plant any crop for fear of crop failure. Two peanut butter (Tibu and Zvinodakutendwa) groups however continued with production. The operating

environment was not easy as at some point during the year, the cost of purchasing shelled groundnut went up from \$18 to \$30 per 20 litre bucket. However, the groups remained afloat because they were also engaged in ISALs where they were lending outside the group (to teachers and nurses within the community). Cumulatively the two groups managed to produce 1200x375ml bottles of peanut butter which were distributed in local shops and some were sold from individual households. In Umguza, Umzingwane and Bubi, ABGs were only active in production between July and December 2018. There are four ABGs (two thresher groups and two peanut butter making groups). As groups in their infancy and also evaluating the quality of the season and the economic environment, the groups worked very hard as seen in the table below.

Table 3: Cumulative Performance of ABGs

ABG	Cash at hand	Credits	In kind payments
Thresher	\$1,547.94	\$160.00	5 chicken, 1.7t of maize
Peanut butter	\$400.00	\$60.00	3 x 20lt buckets of maize

ISAL Methodology (commonly known as Mkhando)

The ISAL methodology is being promoted across all institutional districts of operation to strengthen financial liquidity in the communities. Despite the poor performance of the economy, the ISAL groups performed very well with the Mutoko ISAL groups accumulating up to \$46,000.00 cumulatively. Table 2 gives a snapshot of some of the Mutoko ISAL groups and their performance.

Table 4: ISAL Groups Savings and Utilisation

Name of group	Savings (\$)	Item bought	Money shared (\$)
Tibu	1404-00	No item	156-00 each for 9 members
Kushinga	1650-00	39 x 50kg fertilisers for 9 members (19 bags Comp D and 20 bags AN)	140-00 each for 2 members
Gutsai	1280-00	30 x 50kg fertilisers for 10 members (20 bags compound D and 10 AN)	No cash shared
Taedza	1058-00	24 x 50kg fertilisers for 12 members (12 bags Comp D and 12 AN)	No cash shared
Tafara	1450-00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 x 50kg fertilisers for 10 members (15 bags Comp D and 15 bags AN). 1 ox drawn plough for one member 200m black poly pipe for one member 	No cash shared
Chikwapuro	3000-00	Failed to buy due to increase of prices and scarcity of farming inputs	\$200-00 for 15 members

In the three Matabeleland districts, the eight ISAL groups cumulatively accrued \$3, 664.40. These groups are in the process of converting the cash into assets through projects such as boschveld and goat rearing. This will lock the income against inflation.

Lessons Learnt

- With people of like minds in groups, the ABG and ISAL can be effective vehicles for local economic growth and diversification of livelihoods.
- The ABG concept needs to be strengthened alongside household income generating ventures to ensure multiple growths of households.
- The ISAL methodology must be linked to an income generating venture to lock up the liquid cash when faced with the current macro-economic challenges.

Enabling Access to Water and Sanitation

CTDO continues to work towards ensuring access to improved water and sanitation in drier regions of the country where people and livestock walk more than 2km in search of water.

This need has even been vividly felt by the whole community in Rushinga district from the recent demise of a 6-year-old child (and her teenage sister hospitalised) after being caught up in a hailstorm having gone to fetch water. Water affects everyone in the community and its ability to breed and rear livestock for sustainable living.

CTDO targeted Rushinga, Bubi, Umguza and Umzingwane districts are dry lying mostly in Natural Region IV and V and suffer from perennial droughts hazards. CTDO with the help from WFP in Rushinga district and under the MELANA consortium (funded by Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund-ZRBF) has made strides in alleviating the water problems in these districts through the construction of three weir dams, drilling of boreholes, and construction of toilets and establishment of a nutrition garden. Table 5 shows the assets constructed to reduce water challenges in respective communities.

Table 5: Water and Sanitation Assets

District	Asset	Number of beneficiaries	Purpose	Comment
Bubi	Boreholes (2)	600 households	Domestic use, livestock watering.	This has appreciably reduced trekking distance in search of water by up to 50%.
Rushinga	Boreholes (3) Weir dams Disability inclusive toilets (3)	600 households More than 2000 households More than 600 households	Domestic use, livestock watering Domestic use, crop production, livestock watering. Used by nutrition garden beneficiaries and herd men driving cattle to a waterhole for watering	These boreholes came at an opportune time when distances travelled were above 2km. One of the boreholes (Nyagusvura) is currently servicing communities more than 5km away because of water scarcity. Each dam is constructed with a complementary garden to enable horticulture production (for household nutrition). At times livestock have to be driven more than 15 km in search of water but this will reduce the distances travelled in search of water. CTDO promotes ODF (open defecation free) environments therefore the toilets ensure that workers in the nutrition garden and livestock tenders do not pollute the environment through open defecation. These assets are in wards 5, 22 and 23.
Mutoko	Weir dam (1-under construction)			The dam will have a complementary nutrition garden for horticulture production and also for promotion of potato production for income generation. Livestock watering will also be conducted at the dam reducing trekking distances for the livestock. The dam is located in Nhunzvi village of ward 17.
Umguza	Borehole cum piped water scheme (2) Toilets (2)	1000 beneficiaries each 1000 beneficiaries each	Domestic use, servicing a business community and a sale pen, servicing a diptank	Very important for livestock watering and household consumption. The tapped ware reduced human energy required for pressure pumping the bush pump enabling disability inclusiveness. One borehole and piped water scheme (PWS) services Insuza sale pen and Insuza business centre and the second PWS services Mfanyana dip tank and the Mfanyana community Promoting an ODF environment

These assets have been quite instrumental in reducing trekking distances in search of water and the just completed dams will yield similar benefits. Horticulture production within the communities for household nutrition is becoming a reality once the dams harvest water.

Promotion of toilets for health, hygiene and nutrition has seen 45 individual household toilets being constructed in Matabeleland thereby reducing open defecation.



Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

CTDO has now established itself as the leading organization in the promotion and strengthening conservation of plant genetic resources in Zimbabwe through the establishment of community seed banks across the country. A total of 15 CSBs have been established by CTDO in 10 districts of Zimbabwe. CSBs play a crucial role in improving access to quality seeds by rural farmers and in conservation of germ plasm materials that are locally adapted and more resilient to hazards such as the climate change induced droughts. CTDO works closely

with Government departments such as the National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe, Crop Breeding and Seed Services Institutes, international research institutions such as ICRISAT and CIMMYT and local farmer unions and organizations. CTDO's strategy is to increase community seed banks across the country while strengthening their resourcing, linkages and capacity as centres of farmer innovation and learning, extension and crop improvement for improved adaptation to climate change through resilient. Farmer managed seed systems. A number of strategic milestones were achieved in the year under review.

Partnerships for Strengthening Scaling-up Community Seed Banks

Community seed banks are structures (specially constructed buildings) which offer farmers a chance to conserve their seeds at the community level. Unlike in gene banks, the seeds are frequently exposed to changing environmental conditions by taking out samples for germination tests and regenerating those seeds with low germination percentages.

Community seed banks are managed by elected committees of farmers but are technically supported by local authorities, relevant government departments and civil society organisations.

CTDO, with support from Oxfam Novib facilitated the construction of two community seed banks in Mudzi and UMP during the year and is also supporting the construction of another seed bank in Murehwa district. The seed bank at Makanjera in Mudzi was officially opened by the Minister of State Provincial Affairs on the 5th of April 2018. In his official opening address the Minister had this to say, "We have learnt that for the small holder Zimbabwean farmers, having access to the right seeds, at the right time and at the right price is critical to be able to produce enough food to eat in the face of growing climate variability and change.

During the year, CTDO and respective communities were allocated land by local authorities for the construction of community seed banks in Tsholotsho and Rushinga

Districts. Building plans were submitted to respective District Councils. Community Seed Bank Management Committees were elected and are already active in mobilizing the communities to gather locally available materials for use in the construction of the seed banks.

Seed Exchanges and Seed Fairs

A total of 16 seed exchanges and fairs were held at ward, district and national levels bringing farmers from different communities together to share knowledge, experiences and to exchange seed. Community seed banks provided the facilities where farmers held these seed and food fairs. Seed and food fairs played a critical role in the local seed and food systems as farmers accessed seed from other communities and women were presented with an opportunity to choose seeds with preferred traits. These exchanges resulted in introduction of new diversity in the participating districts. Community seed banks have played an important role not only as repositories of seeds and knowledge but as source of planting materials for the participatory varietal enhancement of local varieties in the more than 350 Farmer Field Schools that were established during the 2017- 2018 agricultural season. Farmers have realized the importance of their local varieties in terms of their adaptation potential to the changing climatic conditions and also their nutritional value. Traditional varieties of seed are now highly sought after as farmers view them as highly nutritious and adaptable to the harsh climatic conditions.

Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company successfully held seven seed field days in their operational areas. The field days drew participation from farming communities and local leadership as well as technical players from the Government's Plant Protection Research Institute, Crop Breeding Institute, Seed Services and Agritex. The events were instrumental in showcasing the performance of Champion Farmer Seeds varieties and thus promotion of sales. At these fairs, farming communities were capacitated with technical and practical presentations on good agricultural practices which would in turn enable them to raise their farming practices and technologies to promote their crop yields and alleviate food shortages and poverty levels.

Linkages with Local Gene Bank

CTDO has a strong working relationship with the National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe which provided training to seed bank management committees on germ plasm collection, cleaning, storage and documentation. The two organizations carried out nine joint germ plasm collection missions in Rushinga, Tsholotsho, Matobo, Mt Darwin,

Mudzi, Murehwa, Chiredzi, Chipinge and Mutoko districts. The collected germ plasm was stored in the community seed banks with duplicate samples stored in the national facility. CTDO participated in national workshops on the formulation of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) that was organized by the national gene bank staff.

Linkages with Regional Gene Bank

The organization established linkages with the regional gene bank in Zambia a few years ago. In May 2018, three CTDO, two Ministry of Agriculture staff and five farmers including one traditional leader visited the regional gene bank and deposited 100 germ plasm accessions. Duplicate samples of the same materials were also deposited in the national gene bank. The materials deposited in the national gene bank are available to other farmers and researchers in the country and beyond under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture's Multi-lateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing.

Emerging Results, Lessons and Future Priorities

Community seed banking is becoming a popular and important vehicle for the conservation, management and utilization of plant genetic resources important for food and agriculture. Utilization of materials stored in these facilities is helping farmers to access planting materials (seed) especially after bad agricultural seasons. Knowledge and recipes shared during seed and food fairs are important for the sustainable utilization of the plant genetic resources.

There is need to engage government to help communities and local authorities hosting the community seed banks to sustainably use these facilities. Possible engagements include development of a system to link the community seed banks (CSB) with the National Gene Bank to track farmer deposits into and withdrawals out of the CSBs.

CTDO facilitated a broad range of capacity building activities in all its programmes focused on local farmer capacity development, lead farmer training of trainers' capacity building, capacity building for resilience to climate change, nutrition security training, farmer field days exchanges, corporate governance training for Champion Seeds Corporate Board members, training on Access and Benefit Sharing for improved natural resources governance, training for Income, Savings and Lending Groups (ISALs) and regional training of farmer field school facilitators. CTDO staff also attended workshops organized by funding partners especially Bread for the World (BROT). CTDO successfully hosted learning workshops in collaboration with Aberdeen University and field visits for international partners.

CTDO, Agritex staff including lead farmers across the different programmes were trained on a number of topics including nutrition sensitive agriculture, post-harvest handling of agricultural produce, national seed policies and legislation, seed production, and farming as a business, gender

mainstreaming, child protection and general leadership skills. The training provided improved the capacity of the delivery teams to implement the various projects within the different programmes.

Smallholder Farmer Capacity Development

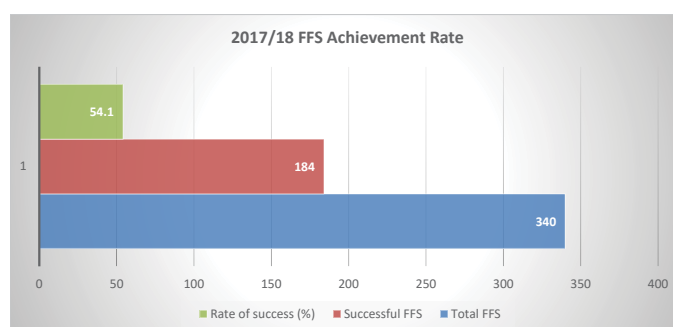
Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are experiential learning methods, discovery-based learning techniques which allows for sharing of experiences among participants, facilitators and technical resource persons to build the capacity of everybody in the school. The FFS methodologies are participatory approaches where all members are supposed to be involved (learning through doing) and involve group discussions and team-building exercises. This methodology was used during participatory varietal selection and participatory varietal enhancement of PGRFA. Using the FFS methodology smallholder farmers interacted with scientists and breeders from the Ministry of Agriculture's Crop Breeding Institute to evaluate the performance of segregating and stable lines of sorghum, pearl millets, groundnuts, maize and cowpeas.

Farmers and breeders employed participatory varietal selection techniques to evaluate the performance of stable lines of sorghum and pearl millet which resulted in the release of two pearl millet varieties (PMV 4 and PMV5) by the Crop Breeding Institute.

Farmers also used participatory variety enhancement techniques to improve the desired characteristics of "old varieties" of pearl millet (Nyati), groundnuts (Kasawayaya) and maize (Hickory King commonly called Bhabhadhla) through exerting them to various levels of selection pressure. This resulted in farmers introducing better performing varieties of these crops within their range of crops hence increasing diversity.

Results, Lessons and Future Priorities

Table 6: FFS Achievements in 2018



²The 54.1% rate of success is only covering PPB (33 FFS), PVS (111 FFS) and PVE (24 FFS). A total of 48 Diversity plot FFS were successful. The overall rate of success for PPB, PVS, PVE and Diversity plots is 64.6%.

²Successful PPB FFS, PVS FF, PVE FFS and Diversity plots for the 2017/18 season

Release of Crop varieties

The Biodiversity program working with Government breeders supported on-farm evaluation of 11 sorghum and nine pearl millet varieties where farmers from 11 districts selected four sorghum and four pearl millet stable lines under Participatory Variety Selection trials for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) tests. Due to the costs involved only two sorghum and two pearl millet lines were sent for DUS testing at the Department of Research and Specialist Services' Seed Services Institute. Two advanced lines of pearl millet passed the test, they were found to be distinct, uniform and stable while the two sorghum lines could not make it. CTDO also assisted the breeder in the development of variety release proposal and preparation for the variety release meeting. The National Variety Release Committee sat on 16 November 2018 and approved the release of the two-pearl millet stable lines as new varieties. The new varieties (PMV4 and PMV5) are now listed on Second Schedule, national variety catalogue.

Capacity Building for Resilience to Climate Change

The ERASE project employed the FFS approach in training farmers on best farming practices for minimizing the effects of climate change. 40 FFS (see Table 7) established experimental crop diversity and seed multiplication demonstration plots. Conservation agriculture, conventional tillage and ecological farming practices were tested at the plots. The FFS were encouraged to keep records for comparison and learning purposes. These records were imperative in assisting the farmers to select the best varieties and farming practices that are best suited for their local climates.

Table 7: Farmer Field Schools per District

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

Nutrition Security Training

The Women, Seeds and Nutrition project focused on promoting the growing and consumption of some of the Neglected and under-Utilized crop Species (NUS) such as "nyevhe" (Cleome) and black jack and indigenous fruits. The promotion included conducting cooking demonstrations using different recipes in 15 districts as these interventions sought to remove barriers (such as bitter taste, unpleasant smell, long cooking time etc.) to consumption of Neglected and Under-utilized Crop Species (NUS). Over 100 recipes were developed and consolidated into a NUS recipe book with input from women in FFS.

Farmers in Seke, Mt Darwin and Rushinga were trained on nutrition, value addition and food processing of locally available foods. Key aspects of the training included nutrition facts of local foods, preparation procedures/recipes, value addition, labelling and packaging of products. The training methods adopted included cooking/preparation/processing demonstrations and presentations. Products made included fritters from legumes, cowpea sausages, and sorghum cakes for Rushinga and Mt Darwin. Seke, since it's a horticulture area, produced products which included tomato Puree, dried vegetables (leafy vegetables, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes and onions), dried fruits (apples, masau(ziziphusmauritania), Bananas), masau jam, masau juice and marmalade jam. A total of 307 farmers (90 in Seke, 124 in Rushinga and 113 in Mt Darwin) received the training.



Future Priorities

The future priorities focused on the need to:

- Improve data presentation of the resource flow map and develop good but user friendly tools.
- Develop solid field guide and curriculum for the Nutrition Farmer Field School.
- Consolidate 40 nutrition farmer field schools supported by well-trained lead farmers
- There is also need to consolidate institutional work and come up with one recipe book for the institution

Field days

A total of 22 field days were held between the SD=HS, BSF and

the ERASE projects with more than 20 more under the two consortiums (MELANA and LFSP-EXTRA). For sustainability, all field days are supported by the communities with a nominal contribution from the institution.

The Biodiversity and ERASE field days were showcasing PPB, PVE and PVS results and crop diversity performance for climate change adaptation and household food and nutrition security. The field days were attended by more than 2000 farmers. Stakeholders present included academia, researchers, and district stakeholders and local leadership.

During the ERASE field days, the following observations were made:

- In Seke District, Bambara Nuts (Mana and Kazuma) and Cowpea (CBC 2) are the most popular crops with farmers because of their early maturity, drought tolerance and high yield potential. Sorghum and pearl millet are least performing varieties possibly due to the predominant loamy soils and the threat of birds. Significant amount of the crop was lost due to birds.
- In Rushinga district, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts are the best performing crops because they performed well in demo plots despite the mid-season dry spell which stretched for six weeks in the District. Maize is the least performing crop at the visited demonstration plot sites.
- In Mt Darwin, cowpeas, groundnuts, pearl millet and sorghum are the best performing crops. However, bird damage on the small grains was more pronounced in this district.
- The fall army worm was a major challenge in all the districts. The rosette virus on groundnuts was more

pronounced in Mt Darwin.

- The use of Indigenous Knowledge Systems was key in making demonstration plots successful especially with regards to pest control, weather prediction, environmental conservation and disaster risk management.

Champion Farmer Seed Enterprise Board Trainings

The Policy and Advocacy programme trained Champion Farmer Seed Enterprise Board members on corporate governance and shareholding structure of the company. This was done to enable the Board members to effectively participate in decision making processes during Board meetings.

ABS trainings for Local Authorities

The Local authorities were trained on the following aspects: ABS at international level, national instruments regulating ABS and the ABS By-Laws formulation process at local authorities' level. The District Administrators (DA), AGRITEX, Rural District Councils (RDCs), Forestry Commission, Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Ministry of Women Affairs, Social Services and Chiefs attended the trainings.

The project has a deliverable for the three targeted RDCs to develop By-Laws on Access and Benefit Sharing. The By-Laws will enable the local authorities to effectively regulate access and benefit sharing of the resources that fall within their jurisdiction. Table 8 shows the number of local authorities who were trained per district. After the training, the local authorities formed ABS committees in line with Statutory Instrument 61 of 2009. The committees are well structured, with defined roles and responsibilities.

Table 8: Participation during ABC Trainings for Stakeholders

District	Attendance
Mt Darwin	27
Rushinga	29
Seke	31
Total	87

ABS Awareness Raising with Communities

The project managed to raise awareness on ABS to communities of the six wards where the ERASE project is being implemented. A total of 844 people (267 in Seke, 299 in Rushinga and 282 in Mt Darwin) attended the awareness meetings. The communities proposed the establishment of ward based committees which will work closely with the local authorities in coming up with the By-Laws on ABS. The communities also proposed frameworks of the bylaws for the local authorities' consideration.

Training for Income Savings and Lending (ISAL) Groups

During the year, ISAL trainings were an on-going process with all newly established groups receiving training on group member selection and leadership, funds development,

constitution making and record keeping. Old groups received refresher trainings. Success of ISAL groups have been evident through members being able to pay school fees for their children, buying of small livestock, agriculture inputs, procurement of small kitchen and household items.

Simple Business Proposal Development Training

ISAL groups received trainings on developing simple business proposals for income generating activities or businesses that are most viable in their localities with the aim of improving their economic status. The trainings were facilitated by the Ministry of Women Affairs in collaboration with CTDO and AGRITEX. A total of 406 ISAL group members (143 from Rushinga, 163 from Seke and 100 from Mt Darwin) received the training. Members were drawn from 39 ISAL groups across the three districts. The groups managed to write and submit their business proposals and a request

for funds have already been submitted with finance. The groups will receive USD200 (at 25% contribution by the group).



Regional Training workshops for Farmer Field School Facilitators

In January this year, the Biodiversity program sent four trainers to Uganda to train 24 Farmer Field School facilitators for two weeks. Oxfam Uganda is working on Right to Food project with financial support from Oxfam Novib. The project intended to use the SD=HS model and Zimbabwe expertise and experience to establish PPB/PVS Farmer Field Schools. The team helped the Uganda program develop the Farmer Field School Facilitators Field Guide. In April, two officers went back to Uganda to assess and monitor progress. A team of five core-trainers went to Uganda in August to conduct end of season evaluation of the FFS work. Performance of the FFS was evaluated and the tools (Field Guide) were also reviewed and finalized. The team from Biodiversity program also trained 14 MELANA project staff on the Community Seed Banking concept as well as the FFS concept before they went to Zambia to train 26 lead farmers, CTDIZambia and extension staff implementing FAO-funded Benefit Sharing project on the same concept of Farmer Field Schools.

At the regional and international level, programme staff were actively engaged at regional and international level through being invited to participate in a training workshop on Demand-led Participatory Plant Breeding at University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa as well as being invited to be on the Panel of Experts to review pre-proposals that were submitted to the Treaty Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture's Fourth Call for Proposals to the Benefit- Sharing Fund.

Partner Training workshops

i) BROT Workshop for Partners

The workshop was organized by Bread for the World for its Zimbabwean partners. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the capacities of partner organizations' programming and finance staff to effectively implement projects. The workshop also provided a platform for cross-learning and sharing of experiences among partner organizations.

ii) BROT Summer Academy in Berlin on the Role of Churches and FBOs for Sustainable Development

CTDO participated in the official Bread for the World Summer Academy Program, offered for leading staff and representatives of partner organizations of Bread for the World from Monday 27 August to 9 September 2018. The summer academy was held in Berlin under the umbrella theme 'the contribution of churches and FBOs for sustainable development'.

Participants were drawn from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Nigeria, Ghana, Rwanda, Egypt, Philippines, Myanmar, Fiji, South Korea, China, Argentina, Cuba, Colombia. The two week academy succeeded in creating deeper understanding and awareness on the intersection and role of churches and FBOs with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 of the UN especially on issues of empowerment, partnerships, migration and refugees, family and gender issues, food security and effective rural development approaches.



Learning Tours, Events and Support visits

1. Aberdeen University Learning Tour

In May, CTDO hosted a Team from Aberdeen University who visited Chimukoko Community Seed Bank in Mudzi. The objective of the visit was to understand how communities are benefiting from food, nutrition and seed security research and programme work in Zimbabwe to strengthen a working partnership with CTDO. The team had an opportunity to interact with women farmers who showcased seed and crop diversity innovations.



2. EU Day

An EU event was conducted on the 11th of May 2018 with the theme women and resilience and 20 EU funded projects (including ZRBF MELANA) showcased what they are doing. The EU Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Phillip Van Damme officially opened the function and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Mike Bimha applauded the EU government for the enormous work that they have done in improving the lives of communities. ZRBF had 3 project stands led by MELANA, PROGRESS and UTANO. The MELANA project aims to build resilience of men and women in Matabeleland North and South by improving their adaptive and transformative capacities. More than a hundred people visited the stand including the EU Ambassador, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Mike Bimha, EU representatives, Members from UNDP, Swedish representatives, and UN representatives from Zambia, South Africa, Germany and China.

3. Swedish Visit

Swedish Parliamentarians visited Umzingwane district under the MELANA project to appreciate the work being done under the ZRBF project. The team visited ward 4 of Umzingwane on the 6th of April 2018. The team appreciated the work being done by the communities under the difficult macro-economic and climatic environment. The team was treated by the community to nutritious food as shown in the picture.



4. The Good Food Festival

The traditional and Organic Food and Seed Festival was held in Harare at the National Botanical gardens on the 18th-21st of October with the theme 'Building of relations for better marketing'. Dialogue focused on how to improve on ecologically sustainable production and marketing of small grains and other indigenous foods. Producers should be health conscious and food needs to be safe as much as it is a commodity for profit. There is need to continue conserving traditional seed varieties and share knowledge.



5. Promoting New Innovations

CTDO rolled-out the Digital Diversity Wheel project in Mudzi, UMP, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Mutoko and Tsholotsho districts. CTDO received a small grant from Oxfam Novib Innovations Fund to support the pilot phase of the project. Data from the digital diversity wheel is being collected and uploaded to a data base using an Application on mobile phones. The App is an advocacy tool which is also important in setting breeding objectives in Farmer Field Schools' crop improvement programs. A total of 30 Farmer Field Schools drawn from agro-ecological zones 3 and 4 in the 6 districts are participating.

Development of the app is still work in progress. The app will be used in FFS to set breeding objectives for the crop improvement techniques such as PVS, PVE and PPB which are meant to improve and adapt crop varieties to the changing climatic conditions.

Farmer Seeds Enterprise Development

The Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company has been scaling up its work on seed production and marketing in Zimbabwe through a number of initiatives mainly focusing on:

Contract Growers

Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company this year formulated and contracted 38 Farmer Field Schools in Murewa district. These FFS were engaged in certified seed production of groundnuts. Seed growers gained knowledge in characterisation of the guinea fowl variety, seed certification standards and procedures, seed sorting and quality control as well as seed storage and post-harvest handling. In 2019, the company plans to establish all its contracted seed growers in FFS.

Quality Assurance

Seed production and quality assurance training workshops were conducted by Champion Farmer Seeds in each of their five operating districts. These workshops capacitated contracted seed growers with knowledge on certified seed plot election, certified field standards and seed quality issues. A seed production manual was developed and adopted this year.

Learning tour/exchange visits

Roadside demonstration plots were established by Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company to showcase performance and climate hardiness of the Champion Farmer Seeds varieties.

Nutrition initiatives

Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative Company secured and multiplied two varieties of sugar bean. These were NUA45 and Sweet Violet. Both are bio-fortified and rich in iron and zinc to improve the nutrition security of communities and contribute in the reduction of hidden hunger by improving diets. A hybrid maize variety rich in vitamin A (bio-fortified ZS246) with drought and low fertilizer tolerance was secured by Champion Seeds Cooperative Company and put under production this December to promote vitamin A rich diets.

Seed Growers Support

Champion Seeds Cooperative Company contracted 899 seed growers this year. These seed growers grew hybrid maize, sugar bean, cowpea, pearl millet, sorghum and groundnuts. All the seed plots passed certified seed tests in field and in the laboratory. Seed growers were paid seed producer prices which are on average twice the price of grain. That therefore generated income for growers to purchase other food as required, improving their food security status.

Policy impact

The Zimbabwe Seed Certification Authority mandated that the Zimbabwe Seed Industry be compliant with the OECD seed certification scheme rather than the local Seed Certification Scheme (Notice) 2000. The impact on Champion Farmer Seeds and the rest of the industry is a change in labelling and establishment of a pre-control and a post-control seed quality monitoring system.

Response to Climate Change and Environmental Challenges

FSIN (Food Security Information Network) defines resilience as 'The capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences.' These shocks and stressors can only be mitigated by human effort through development of adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities of the affected vulnerable capacities to enable them to bounce back to normalcy after being hit. The ZRBF project code-named

MELANA in Umzingwane, Umguza and Bubi is working towards capacitation of communities to better mitigate against climatic shocks and stressors. This has been done through the drilling of boreholes, construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks (two in Bubi, one in Umguza and four in Umzingwane), construction of the Animal Health Centre in Bubi for the management of livestock health) and the establishment of the nutrition garden and irrigation scheme to allow all year-round crop production. The nutrition garden is supported by a borehole and

drip irrigation whilst the irrigation scheme is supported by Mtshabezi dam with 10 ha scheme under drip irrigation. In the three districts mentioned above, 8000 farmers have been trained on different farming systems which include animal and crop farming systems.

This enables resilience building as failure of one system ensures the household has a fall-back position. All the interventions being promoted are layered to ensure that a household is not dependent on one intervention but on multiple systems.

The construction of weir dams calls for extensive environmental protection works to ensure a reduction in environmental degradation due to land clearing for dam construction and also for nutrition garden construction. CTDO collaborates with the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), to ensure that feasibility studies are done and all areas that require environmental protection works are mapped. In the three dams under construction 30 gabions have been erected supporting dam construction works. This ensures minimum soil movement and deterioration of the catchment system.

Policy and Advocacy work

Policy Awareness and Engagement

CTDO supported farmers capacity to continue using platforms such as seed fairs, policy workshops and dialogues to raise awareness to policy makers (Members of Parliament, Senators and senior government officials in the Ministries of Agriculture, Justice and legal Affairs) on the discrepancies between the "formal" and farmer seed systems and processes to address these discrepancies. There is continued emphasis on awareness raising workshops in the project districts on Farmers' rights and Access Benefit and Sharing regimes. A total of 565 farmers, local authority officials and traditional leaders were reached during the awareness raising workshops.

Policy Engagement on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

CTDO facilitated engagement at local authority level with members of the community with a deliberate aim of capacitating them so that they come up with appropriate local ABS by-laws which will regulate access to the genetic resources found in their areas.

CTDO Sexual Harassment Policy Development

The Sexual Harassment Policy was developed. The objective of the policy is to establish a minimum standard of care and also make the institution aware of sexual harassment issues and to suggest ways to handle those issues without litigation.

Programme/project evaluations

An end of project evaluation workshop was held over two days under the Biodiversity programme. Lead farmers, Extension staff, project staff and project advisers and

Oxfam Novib Pillar Leads attended the workshop. The objective of the workshop was to evaluate the role of the FFS in strengthening men and women farmers' role in the management of Plant Genetic

Resources (PGR) towards broadening the genetic base of crops for food and nutrition security and adaptation to climate change. It was also important to define and assess the elements and conditions needed to successfully implement a significantly large number of engendered FFS on PGR (scaling up at a national level) with solid

technological foundation using an experiential and empowering learning approach (the Farmer Field School).

The workshop identified the need for a good toolkit that include a quality field guide. The project has managed to provide a field guide which is being finalized and being translated into Shona and Ndebele. The workshop confirmed the need to consolidate a set of 20 master trainers and core trainers and 137 lead farmers as the project gears up for a 2nd phase commencing January 2019.

Key Lessons and Observations (2017/18 farming season)

An overall assessment of the 2017 /18 season by CTDO shows that it was characterized by poorly distributed rainfall in terms of space and time. There was a mid-season dry spell which stretched from the 3rd week of December 2017 to the 2nd week of February 2018. This affected most demonstration plots since most of the early planted crop (particularly maize) dried up. Most FFS plots had to be replanted but despite the poor season small grains and legumes performed well.

The main challenge that was faced included pests, diseases (fall army worm and roset virus for groundnuts) and bird attack on small grains. Despite these negative experiences preparations for the next season need to be stepped up across all programmes in the different operational areas.

New Projects and Upcoming Initiatives

ZAKIS Project

CTDO contributed to the design of the successfully funded proposal on ZAKIS project. The Zimbabwe Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (ZAKIS) is funded by the EU for the transformation of the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe. It is being implemented in partnership with WHH, ICRISAT, SNV and SAT and will involve baseline information gathering, future search mapping, and selection of centres of excellence for agricultural training, collaborative training, capacity building and monitoring.

BRACT project

The BRACT project is a component of the bigger EU funded ZRBF working on resilience building of Mudzi and Mutoko communities. The project is being implemented by five institutions (BIZ, Silveira House, CTDO, and Nyahunure Community Trust –led by Christian Aid. The BRACT project like MELANA focuses on strengthening transformative, absorptive and adaptive capacities of communities to better respond to shocks and stressors which include among other drought hazards.

Table 9: Visits by International Partners

NAME	ORGANISATION
Gerrit Steenhouwer	Oxfam Novib
Gigi Manicad	Oxfam Novib
Alvaro Toledo	ITPGRFA
Renato Salazar	Oxfam Novib
Constance Formson	Oxfam Novib
Gisella Cruz Garcia	Oxfam Novib
Frederik van Oudenhoven	Oxfam Novib
Dr Wendy Russell	Aberdeen University
Prof. Baukje de Roos	Aberdeen University
Dr Charles Bestwick	Aberdeen University
Dr Alan Walker	Aberdeen University
Heide Weggat	Bread for the World



Local and Regional/International Workshops

Workshop/Meeting	Organised by	Month
Farmer Field School Participatory Plant Breeding/Participatory variety selection Training	Oxfam Novib Uganda	Feb-18
Validation workshop on the role of women	Oxfam Novib Zimbabwe	Feb-18
Workshop for Partners	BROT Zimbabwe	Feb-18
ITPGRFA/CEPA and Biodiversity conservation initiative	Malawi	Mar-18
Germplasm collection	CTDO Zambia	Apr-18
National Consultative Workshop with Aberdeen University Professors	Aberdeen University Zimbabwe	May-18
Panel of expert on multilateral system of PGR exchange within the IT system.		May-18
Evaluation of BSF pre-proposals submitted to the Treaty Secretariat	Italy	May-18
Investment Conference	HICC	June-18
Farmers' Rights Dialogue Workshop	CTDO Zimbabwe	Jun-18
Water Resources Infrastructure	CTDT Zimbabwe	Jun-18
Global Workshop	Oxfam Novib/Oxfam Zimbabwe	Jul-18
International expert consultation on ethical, legal and policy aspect of open data affecting farmers.	Germany	Jul-18
Conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA AU & ITPGRFA	Ethiopia	Aug-18
BROT Summer Academy on the Role of Churches and FBOs for Sustainable Development (Berlin)	Germany	27 Aug to 9 Sept-18
CTDT and Bio-innovation Zimbabwe	CTDT Zimbabwe	Sept-2018
Validation Workshop for the National Agriculture Policy		Oct-18
Workshop on Integration and Harmonization of Policies on PGRFA in SADC Region	South Africa	Oct-18
Global Trends in Patenting of seeds workshop	Oxfam Novib Netherlands	Oct-18
End of Season Evaluation Workshop	Oxfam Novib Zimbabwe	Oct-18
Patent workshop	Oxfam Novib	Oct-18
Farmer Seed Systems Africa Seeds	Ivory Coast	Oct-18
IPR in Agriculture and related policies	Netherlands	Oct-18
Co-Chair of the Panel of experts	Italy	Oct-18
World Food Day Commemorations	Dutch Ministry of Agriculture Netherlands	Oct-18
ANCP Annual Regional Exchange Programme	Mozambique	Nov-18
Stakeholder meeting with National Gene Bank on the Strategic Plan for PGR	National Gene Bank Zimbabwe	Nov-18
SDC Inception Workshop	Oxfam Novib Netherlands	Nov-18
UN Biodiversity Conference	COP 14 CBD Egypt	Nov-18
UNCCD Workshop	CTDT Zimbabwe	Nov-18
Project Review meeting	Bio-diversity International Italy	Nov-18
End of Project Evaluation workshop	Oxfam Novib Zimbabwe	1 to 5 October 2018
The contribution of churches and FBOs on sustainable development	BROT Germany	27 Sept to 9 October 2018

CTDO ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES



Community workers in Rushinga District working on a weir dam wall.



Mr Amon Machemedze of Murewa conducting a Farmer Field School session.



Community members in Chipinge district discussing at a field day.



Food processing training in Seke district.



CTDT officers with Farmer Field School Participants in Uganda – April 2018.



Groundnuts at Nyamatanda.



End of season performance evaluation of pearl millet segregation populations: Mudzi



Farmer Field School Activities (plot laying out in Jumbe FFS, Mt Darwin).



Early planted ZM309.



Sorghum ready for harvesting in Rushinga.



Mr Chirungira, Kurima FFS lead Farmer checking on the harvested legumes from their diversity plot (ward 12 Mt Darwin).



Cowpeas ready for harvesting in Rushinga.



CTDT at ZITF.



Mbire Women's Day Event.



Irish Potato grower in Mutoko



Group picture: Ugandan PPB/PVS FFS Facilitators and CTDO Core-trainers Uganda – April 2018



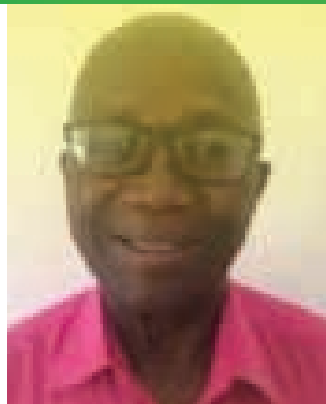
CTDT officers with Farmer Field School participants in the – Gulu Northern Uganda.

CTDO STAFF IN PICTURES

DIRECTORATE



**Mr Tonderai Andrew
Mushita**
Executive Director



Dr Joseph Mushonga
Deputy Director

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Ms Precious Matiya
Finance and
Administration Manager



Mr Callisto Tarwireyi
Grants Accountant



Ms Stella Mtungwazi
Accounts Assistant



Mrs Jacqueline Ngundu
Personal Assistant/Human
Resources Officer

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Mr Regis Mafuratidze
Policy & Advocacy
Manager



Ms Evelyn Vutuz
Project Coordinator



Mr Dzikamai Shumba
District Project Officer



Mr Tatenda Matsikure
District Project Officer



Mr Trylord Gotosa
Field Officer

BIODIVERSITY TEAM



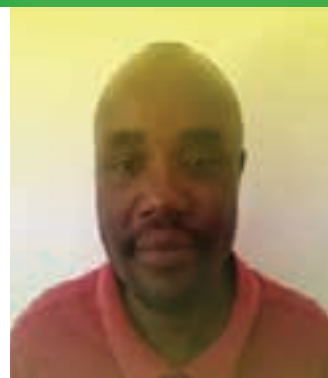
Mr Patrick Kasasa
Programme Manager



Mr Hilton Mbozi
Asst. Programme
Manager



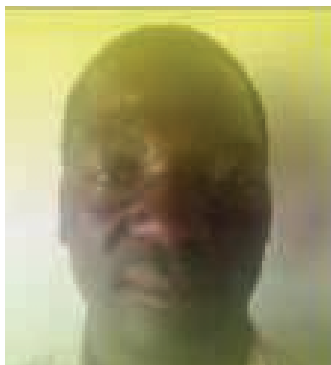
Mrs Spiwe Mapanda-
Manjengwa
Asst. Programme Manager



Mr Amon
Machemedze
Field Officer



Mr Tinashe Sithole
MEL 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 Kakunguwo
Field Officer



Mr Mduduzi Sibanda
Field Officer

FOOD SECURITY TEAM



Mr Fred Zinanga
Programme Manager



Ms Marcelline Fusire
Asst 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



Ms 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 &
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Mr Desmond Matanga
District Nutrition Office LFSP



Ms Mandifadza Mukarati
District Nutrition Officer
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Ms Nyashadzashe
Gudyanga
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Ms Namatirai Cheure
Engineer FFA



Mr Allan Manjengwa
Field Officer FFA



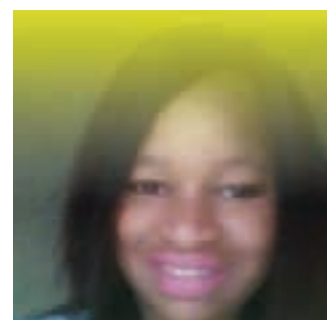
Mr Emory Marufu
Field Officer FFA



Ms Sisindisiwe Tiriwangasi
Data Capturing Clerk FFA



Mr Archbold Shumbamhini
Field Officer FFA



Eunice Tiriboyi
Field Officer FFA

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