

COMMUNITY  
TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT  
ORGANISATION



ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2016

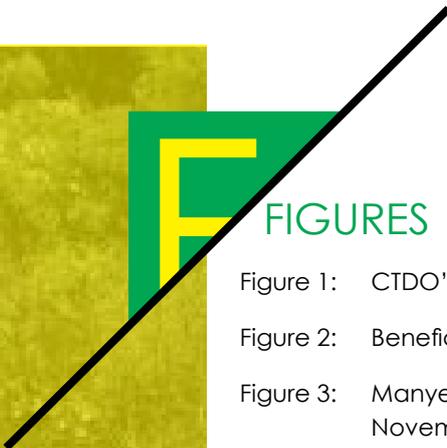




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## ACRONYMS

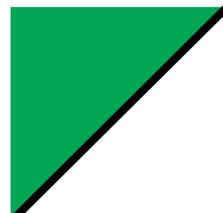
AEW	Agritex Extension Officers
CBI	Crop Breeding Institute
CBT	Cash Based Transfers
CSB	Community Seed Bank
CTDO	Community Technology Development Organisation
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IARS	International Agricultural Research Centre
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
LANN	Linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Natural Resources Management
LFSP	Livelihoods and Food Security Project
LSA	Lean Season Assistance
NPL	National Post-Code Lottery
OPV	Open Pollinated Varieties
NARS	National Agricultural Research Centre
NGBZ	National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe
NUS	Neglected and Underutilised Species
PAC	Productive Assets Creation
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
SD=HS	Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SELF	Sustainable Services for Everyone beyond Lifetime of the project at a Fair price
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilient Building Fund



## OVERVIEW

Community Technology Development Organization (formerly Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) is a non-profit making, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) established in 1993. Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) of Zimbabwe was until July 2012 registered as a Trust in compliance with the Deeds Registries Act [Chapter 20:05] and with Registration Number **MA 0001244/96**. The organisation is now registered as Community Technology Development Organization (CTDO) in terms of the Private Voluntary Organization Act [chapter 17:05] with Registration Number **PVO28/12**. CTDO promotes integrated agrobiodiversity management, environmental management, food and seed security, water and sanitation and policy and advocacy programmes with the objectives to promote sustainable livelihoods. The organization aims to contribute to increased household food production and food security (SDG2) through a gender sensitive and social inclusion of household marginality emanating from HIV and AIDS, disability and climate change induced shocks through partnerships (SDG 17). CTDO strongly believes that sustainable management and use of agrobiodiversity and increased agricultural productivity require an integrated approach, and to this end focuses on bringing farmers and their representative unions, researchers and agricultural extensionists, consumers, policy makers and all other relevant stakeholders together for an integrated approach to its work programmes. CTDO has moved from a single funding partner to multiple donors and consortium programming approach. The institution is now operating in nineteen districts of Zimbabwe.

This report highlights in snapshot the major achievements across various projects implemented in different project sites with support from international and local partners in year **2016**.





## THE CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS



The year in review, 2016 was a significant year taking into consideration the harsh macro-economic realities. CTDI had to come up with various strategies for resource mobilization designed to facilitate institutional sustainability both in terms of programming and operational. The human resource capital has been maintained in line with current programme and this has enabled effective programme implementation under the four thematic programme pillars. In addition, the organization has managed to implement its developmental agenda through close cooperation and collaboration with relevant stakeholder which include government institutions, local authorities, traditional leadership, farmer's organizations, funding partners, academia, and research institutions at national, regional and international organizations.

The uniqueness of the organization is its ability to continue to adapt to an environment that has remained economically challenging and responding in a manner that reflects our quality and experience.

The Board continued to ensure that the institutional thematic areas of significance continue to function as before whilst delivering real change, providing economic empowerment and facilitating livelihood changes to our beneficiaries across the target areas of programme implementation. The four thematic pillars are food security, agricultural biodiversity, environment and policy and advocacy respectively. The programme narratives and activities highlighted in the Executive Director's remarks in this annual report provide a synopsis of the achievements.

The Board continued to provide policy oversight and visionary direction to the organization to address emerging developmental programmes such as climate change, soil fertility challenges, conservation agriculture techniques, crop diversification as a risk aversion measure to climate change, community seed banking as a strategy for community seed sector development to ensure availing of good quality seed to our farmers. With strategic advice from the Board the institution has created market opportunities for strengthening income generation and livelihoods improvement. Strengthening of income generation and livelihoods improvement has led to community socio-economic empowerment as characterized by the New Economic Blue Print –ZimAsset.

At the forefront of this approach there has been delegation of accountability for achievement in each of the four thematic pillars which is clearly linked to value creation and performance by the programme beneficiaries.

CTDI has maintained international financial accountability standards across the board and this has enabled the institution to sustain the trust bestowed upon them by our various funding partners.

The board wishes to express its profound appreciation to the management and staff for working tirelessly under the prevailing difficult conditions. The Board is very appreciative of the institution's ability to produce both technical and narrative reports as required by our funding partners. This symbiotic relationship is critical for the survival of the organization.

The Board is very optimistic about the operational environment, institutional technical capacity, opportunities for further expansion and delivery of its services at national, regional and international levels.

**Dr D Garwe**



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

This 2016 annual report presents a summary of various activities implemented by the organization towards the fulfillment of its mandate. It is important to highlight that the year under review was challenging taking into consideration the socio-economic environment that was characterized by cash liquidity challenges, floods, limited access to inputs, leaching due to incessant rains and the army worm pest. Nonetheless, the institution managed to execute all activities set out in the annual workplan.

CTDO continued to cherish growth evidenced by the emergence of new consortia in development projects such as the UNDP supported Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund being implemented in four districts in Matabeleland, and also the Management of Acute Malnutrition (MAM project) in Chegutu supported by WFP.

During the year 2016, all programmes namely Food Security, Policy and Advocacy, Agricultural Biodiversity, Environmental Management and Climate Change continued to successfully implement their projects despite the challenging economic environment. These programmes were guided by the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio and Economic Transformation (ZimAsset) and the Sustainable Development Goals numbers 1, 2, 6 and 13. The hard work of the team and the successful implementation of the projects give me the desire to present to you the overview of the projects implemented in our four thematic areas.

The Food Security and Livelihoods Programme continued to implement its livelihoods and food security projects in consortia with Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) in Shurugwi, Gokwe South, Kwekwe, Hurungwe, Kariba, Umguza, Bubi and Umzingwane. The main focus of these projects is supporting Water and Sanitation software in small urban centres. Two projects namely, the UNICEF Small Urban Wash Project targeted Mutoko and Chivhu towns focusing on supporting Water and Sanitation Software. The Australian African Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) project focused on Maternal and Child Health, Water and Sanitation and Food Security. In Rushinga the programme implemented a Productive Assets Creation and Lean Season Assistance project which focused on humanitarian assistance to food insecure households.

The Agricultural Biodiversity programme continued to implement projects in CTD's operational districts of Mudzi, Rushinga, Chiredzi, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Tsholotsho and Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe and worked with partners in Matobo (Dabane Trust) and Mount Darwin (FACHIG) respectively. The Biodiversity programme implemented a regional programme supported by FAO Benefit Sharing Fund (BSF) in partnership with CTD-Zambia and Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy in Malawi.

In addition, the organization implemented the Women, Seeds and Nutrition project which is mainly focusing on the

Neglected and Under-Utilized Crops Species (NUS), especially those that are important for food and nutrition. The organization is promoting the increase in production and consumption of diverse forms of food to ensure a balanced diet. The institution continued to reach targeted communities with nutrition interventions in consortia with like-minded organizations. The organization continued to expand the concept of community seed banking through construction of community seed banks in various parts of the country. The organization has carried out trainings on germplasm collection, participatory plant breeding and varietal selection (PPB/PVS) and these trainings have been adopted by several development partners.



I am excited to inform you that in a quest to promote small grains, CTD successfully registered a Farmer Seed Enterprise (FSE) company in 2016 called Champion Seeds. This Farmer Seed Enterprise will operate as a Cooperative and the major shareholders are the farmers. The main objective of this seed company is to enhance the livelihoods and seed security of smallholder farmers, especially women by producing and marketing high quality seeds of diverse crops and varieties through public, private partnerships. The company contracted smallholder farmers working in associations as seed growers.

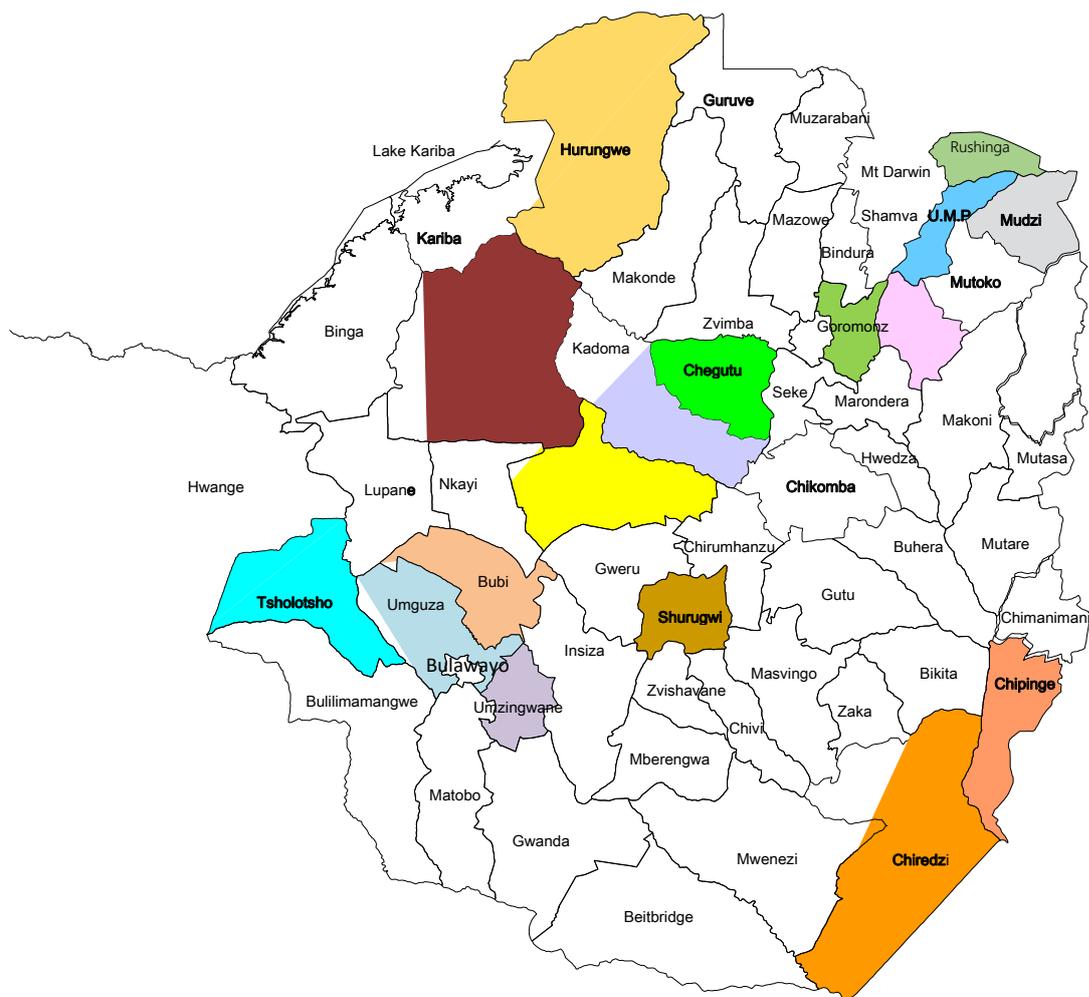
The major activities under the Policy and Advocacy programme were gully reclamations, construction of post-harvest model granaries and seed networking meetings. These activities were under the Rural Livelihoods Improvement and Advocacy to Strengthen Food Sovereignty in Zimbabwe (RULISA) Project. The project was primarily designed to address the challenges of environmental degradation and desertification.

I would like to express my great appreciation for the support and cooperation we continue to receive from the Government, relevant stakeholders and our funding partners. I would also like to extend my deepest appreciation to the Board of Directors for their invaluable policy guidance and support throughout the year 2016.

Lastly, I commend management and staff of CTDO for their hard work and high quality achievement throughout 2016 which resulted in very exciting projects.

**Mr Andrew T Mushita**

Figure 1: CTDO'S Operational Districts



## 1.0 Humanitarian Assistance

In partnership with the World Food Programme in Zimbabwe (WFP-ZW), CTDO implemented Food Assistance Projects in Rushinga district, such as, Lean Season Assistance and Productive Assets Creation. CTDO and WFP scaled El Niño response to reach 27 246 people by December, 2016 through Lean Season Assistance (LSA). The beneficiaries received their assistance through in-kind (food commodities) and cash-based transfers (CBT) - through cash in transit. The table below shows the beneficiaries reached and the amount of money injected, to enable purchase of cereals, vegetable oil and legumes in addition to other family requirements.

Table 1: Beneficiaries of Lean Season Assistance

MONTH	DISTRIBUTION DATES	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	IN KIND DISTRIBUTIONS (Mt)				CASH DISTRIBUTIONS (\$)
			CEREAL	PULSE	VEG OIL	TOTAL	
JUL	27-30 July	8 766	65.8	0	0	65.8	\$43 815.00
AUG	7-9 Sept	8 766	0	0	0	0	\$62 070.00
SEPT	29 Sept-3 Oct	8 751	0	0	0	0	\$60 876.00
OCT	7-10 Nov	8 761	0	0	0	0	\$62 020.00
NOV	17-20 Nov	8 766	0	0	0	0	\$62 040.00
DEC	10-14 Jan	27 246	0	0	0	0	\$191 118.00
JAN	18-23 Jan	27 246	204.3	54.6	20.436	279.336	0
FEB	8-16 Feb	27 246	204.350	54.64	20.441	279.431	0

Within the productive assets creation season, CTDO managed to construct five weir dams and one dip tank in Rushinga with assistance from community members under the WFP supported Food For Assets project.



Figure 2: Beneficiaries approaching a food stack in Rushinga



Figure 3: Manyeredzi Weir Dam filling up as a result of heavy rains in November 2016

## 2.0 Water and Sanitation



Figure 4: Solar powered water reticulation system at Makosa Rural health Centre-Mutoko



In the quest to have healthy and prosperous communities, CTDO continued to support water and sanitation activities in the districts of Chegutu, Goromonzi, Mutoko, Chikomba, Hurungwe, Kariba. The activities delivered included drilling of boreholes in Chegutu, Goromonzi and UMP and the installation of wash hardware, combined with software training on health and hygiene education in Hurungwe, Kariba, Mutoko and Chikomba. The table below shows wash hardware installed and the number of benefiting households across target districts.

Table 2: Beneficiaries of Wash and Sanitation Project

District	Site	Wash Hardware	Targeted beneficiaries
Mutoko	Makosa Hospital	Borehole Drilled, Solar powered pump fitted, storage tanks and laying pipes, 1 ha community garden fence	1000 households (Rural clinic catchment)
Mutoko	Kapondoro Clinic/Primary & secondary School	Rehabilitated borehole, Solar powered pump fitted, storage tanks and laying pipes, 1 ha community garden fenced	700 households (Rural clinic catchment, sphere of influence for primary and secondary school)
Hurungwe	Magunje	Public Toilets, for Market place, Stadium, School toilets at Charles Clarke primary school	The infrastructure caters for settlement population of 6000
Hurungwe	Chirundu	Pay toilet and Refuse Collection tractor and dumper	The Infrastructure and assets cater for a population of 3853
Chegutu	Mubaira	Borehole rehabilitation	Boreholes rehabilitated cover 5 wards

District	Site	Wash Hardware	Targeted beneficiaries
Chegutu	Mubaira	Borehole rehabilitation	10 Boreholes rehabilitated covering 2 wards benefiting 5 000 people
Goromonzi		Borehole rehabilitation	10 boreholes rehabilitated covering ward, benefiting 5 000 people
UMP		Borehole rehabilitation	10 boreholes rehabilitated covering 2 wards benefiting 5 000 people

### 3.0 Maternal and Child health

Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) implemented the Shared Futures in partnership with Action on Poverty Australia (AoP) - formerly Australian Foundation for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific (AFAP) funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). This project was implemented in five wards of Mutoko district. The goal of the project was to achieve measurable improvements in the sustainable livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable households in Mutoko district over a five year period (2011-2016). In particular, there was a strong focus on food security, maternal and child health plus water sanitation and hygiene. The Shared Futures project which began in 2011 supported the construction of three maternal waiting homes at Kawere, Kapondoro and Makosa health facilities. Kawere maternal waiting homes opened its doors to the first client in December 2012; Makosa became operational in July 2013 while Kapondoro began operating in March 2015. In year 2016, CTDO commissioned a study to understand the effectiveness of maternal waiting homes in health service delivery. The consultant analysed maternal delivery data since the first shelter of 2012 as shown in figure 6.

**Maternal Waiting Home Plan/Setup** – The structure is comprised of four (4) spacious bedrooms furnished with luxurious beds, wardrobes, indoor accessible bathrooms, toilets and a common room to relax in during the day and to entertain visitors from home. The pregnant mothers stay in MWH starting from 36 weeks of pregnancy. Once labour starts, women move to the health facility so they can be assisted by skilled birth attendant.

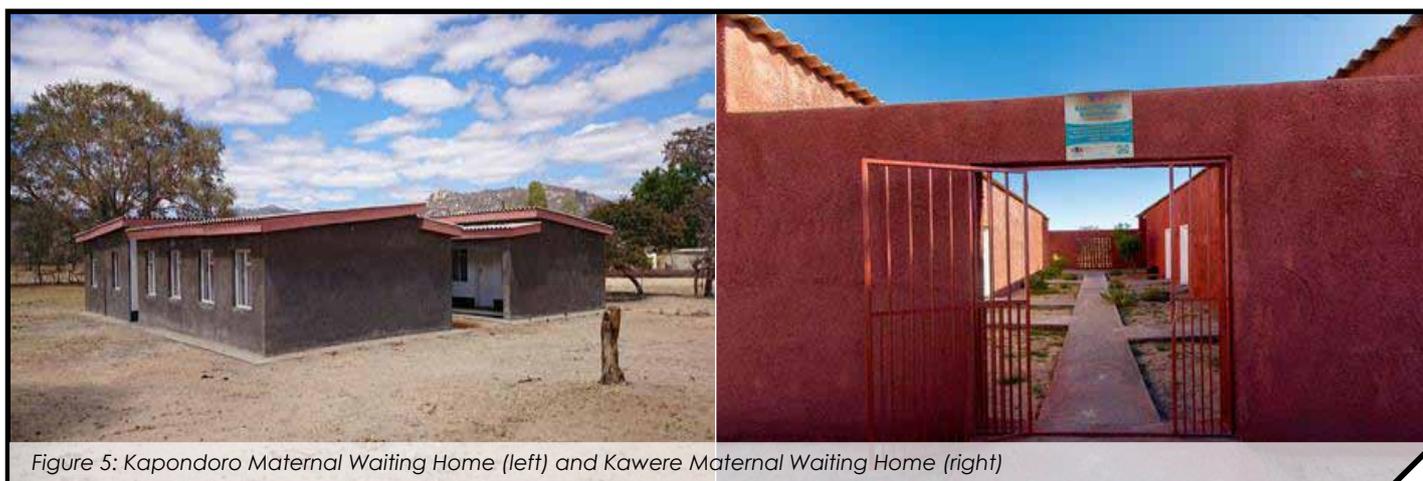
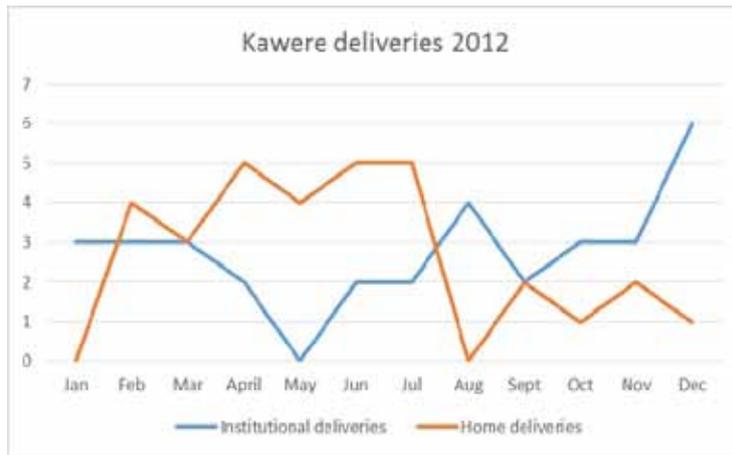


Figure 5: Kapondoro Maternal Waiting Home (left) and Kawere Maternal Waiting Home (right)

The maternal waiting homes are a place where pregnant mothers wait to give birth. Other benefits include but are not limited to an extension of the antenatal care.

A graphical representation of the change in deliveries recorded at Kawere rural clinic is shown below. The trend has been followed at this clinic owing to the fact that it is the oldest MWH with the advantage of having a fully functional three in one model comprising of the garden, water source plus the maternal waiting home.

Figure 6: Trend analysis of deliveries at Kawere Clinic



Source: CTDO Maternal Waiting Shelter Report (Aug. 2016)

From the data above, it is clear that maternal waiting homes reduced the home delivery and institutional deliveries increased (through the constructed maternal homes)

#### 4.0 Post-Harvest Management and Handling

A total of 20 model granaries (one per ward) were constructed in the project sites. The granaries were constructed to showcase that proper post-harvest storage play a fundamental role in reducing post-harvest losses. The granaries were constructed in such a way that farm produce are stored at the ideal temperature and the design assures protection of produce from theft and the vagaries of weather. Poor storage can account for between 20 – 30% and these losses can reach 40% if field transportation, handling and processing losses are included. The granaries were constructed with the participation of local communities. The project engaged a builder who trained local builders on how the granary is constructed.



Figure 7: Granary

Farmers, particularly lead farmers, were also trained on appropriate post-harvest handling techniques, practises and storage to reduce post-harvest losses. Close collaboration was done with the Department of Mechanization and AEWs (Agritex Extension Workers) in providing technical expertise and training of beneficiaries on post-harvest handling, management and storage.

Table 3: Number of granaries constructed

District	Number of Demo-Granaries	Number of Farmers reached with technology
Gokwe	4	500
Kwekwe	4	600
Shurugwi	7	550
Goromonzi	2	400
Chegututu	2	350
UMP	2	400

## 5.0 Disability Inclusiveness

CTDO has piloted disability inclusive latrines in schools and public institutions in Mutoko district. It is a fact that in most rural/urban centres in Zimbabwe, public facilities were not designed to cater for the needs of people living with disabilities. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) clearly articulates the rights of PLWD in relation to access to services. Within the SELF project in Mashonaland West Province, CTDO and consortium partners have built public pay toilets, mainly at market places with disability inclusiveness designs.



Figure 8: Disability inclusiveness in rural schools

## 6.0 Community Nutrition

CTDO has been implementing nutrition related interventions for more than a decade (ref: UNICEF nutrition atlas for Zimbabwe-2010). CTDO is currently the nutrition adviser within Livelihoods and Food Security Project (LFSP) in the midlands cluster. The focus is on increasing production and consumption of diverse forms of food to ensure a balanced diet and prevent malnutrition. CTDO is promoting dietary changes and consumption of nutritious foods for 48 000 individuals.



Figure 9: EXTRA Nutrition Stand at the Kwekwe Agricultural show

## 7.0 Community Seed Banking

The 1991/92 drought that ravaged Southern Africa was instrumental in the establishment of community seed banks in Zimbabwe. Most farmers lost their traditional crop varieties in the drought. CTDO in consultation with government agencies and farmer communities, initiated an intervention that would prevent further losses to farmers' plant genetic resources, prevent genetic erosion, and act as a risk aversion measure against the effects of climate change-seed bank construction. The purpose of community seed banks (CSB) is to facilitate conservation, promote on-farm utilization and easy access to locally preferred crop varieties. The other important aspects relate to ownership and control of local germplasm by smallholder farmers. These facilities enhance information and knowledge exchange, seed exchange, local experimentation by farmers and promotion of community germplasm conservators. The community seed banks provide a collective framework and institutional platform for communities to make decisions pertaining to the crops they want to cultivate, enhances on-farm seed production of preferred crop varieties and supports the preservation of local but adaptive germplasm.

CTDO continues to expand the concept of community seed banks nationally; in 2016 four more new seed banks were built.



Figure 10: Newly completed seed bank in Rushinga

Table 4: Seed Bank coverage by Districts

Province	District	No. of CTDO Initiated S-Banks	Seed Varieties kept
Mash Central	Rushinga	1	-Sorghum -Pearl Millet -OPV maize -Bambara -Groundnuts -Nyevehe -Pumpkins -Gourds -Derere
	Mt Darwin	1	
Mash East	Mudzi	1	
	UMP	1	
Masvingo	Chiredzi	1	
Matebeleland North	Tsholotsho	1	
	Umguza	ZRBF-upcoming	
	Bubi	ZRBF-upcoming	
Matebeleland South	Matobo	1	
	Umzingwane	1	

CTDO engaged the National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe (NGBZ) to train project staff, Agritex officers and community seed bank committees on germ plasm collection, storage and how to receive or request for materials from national gene bank. A total of 36 (22 females, 14 males) were trained. Germplasm data collection tools were developed. The tools were shared with Agritex and community seed bank committees. During seed fairs, officials from the National Gene Bank of Zimbabwe jointly collected germplasm with seed bank committees. Samples of the collected germplasm are stored in community seed banks located in UMP, Tsholotsho, Chiredzi and Rushinga. Through the Benefit sharing project funded by the Treaty through FAO, CTDI is collaborating with the NGBZ to promote growing of crops in annex 1 of the Treaty (sorghum, pearl millet, Bambara). The project also aims to repatriate germplasm from the NGBZ back to communities for further enhancement and utilization.

## 8.0 Crop Varieties and Seed Demonstration Sites

CTDO continues to use farmer field based demonstration plots in show casing new technologies and varieties from the NARS and IARCs. Demonstrations plots were established across various districts and projects being implemented.



Figure 11: Sorghum Demonstration Plot in Rushinga District

The table below shows the number of farmer based demonstration plots established during the onset of the crop growing season by district and related theme.

Table 5: Farmer based demonstration plots

Project	District	No. of Demo Plots	Theme
<b>ZRBF -Melana</b>	Umguza	13	Resilient Sorghum & millet varieties, Quality Protein Maize
	Bubi	20	Resilient Sorghum & millet varieties, Quality Protein Maize
	Umzingwane	22	Resilient Sorghum & millet varieties, Quality Protein Maize
	Nkayi	60	Resilient Sorghum & millet varieties, Quality Protein Maize & Sesame
<b>NPL – Women, Seeds and Nutrition</b>	Mudzi,	33	Neglected and under-utilized crop species (NUS)
	Rushinga	46	Neglected and under-utilized crop species (NUS)
	Mt Darwin	43	Neglected and under-utilized crop species (NUS)
	Matobo	40	Neglected and under-utilized crop species (NUS)
<b>SD=HS</b>	UMP	31	Participatory Variety selection and Crop diversification
	Goromonzi	25	Participatory Variety selection and Crop diversification
	Tsholotsho	25	Participatory Variety selection and Crop diversification
	Chiredzi	22	Participatory Variety selection and Crop diversification
<b>BSF</b>	Mutoko	18	Plant Genetic Resources Management and benefit sharing
	Murewa	45	Plant Genetic Resources Management and benefit sharing
	Chipinge	12	Plant Genetic Resources Management and benefit sharing
<b>Champion Seeds</b>	A total of 340 demo plots were established in all the NPL/SDHS/BSF Farmer Field Schools. The focus was to showcase Champion Seeds' improved, drought tolerant and early maturing varieties of maize, sorghum, pearl millet and groundnuts.		

## 9.0 The Birth of Champion Seed

CTDO celebrates the “birth” of a Farmer Seed Enterprise. The company known as Champion seeds was established and registered as a farmer cooperative company. The broad objective of the company is to enhance the livelihoods and seed security of smallholder farmers, especially women, by producing and marketing high quality seeds, of diverse crops and varieties, through public – private- partnerships. One of its specific objectives is to make available at the farmer's door step, high quality certified seed of high yielding, drought tolerant, and early maturing varieties of diverse crops that are well adapted to and commonly grown in low rainfall environments.

The company in collaboration with CIMMYT, CBI and ICRISAT obtained lines for multiplication which include: Maize Hybrid, Maize OPV, Groundnuts, Sorghum and Pearl Millet. Other varieties like sugar beans, Bambara nuts will be included in the line-up with time.

The seed company contracts small holder farmers working in associations as seed growers. These will operate in mostly region 3 to 5 of the country where CTDO already has presence which includes Murehwa, Tsholotsho, UMP, Mutoko and Mudzi. Only in the first year, Champion Seeds has engaged a few anchor farmers to guarantee a crop for sale and multiplication

in the second year. Champion Seeds supported growers with parent seed, fertilizer and chemicals. However, fertilisers and chemicals were advanced to the growers and will be deducted from the grower payment at the end of the season.

During the 2016/17 season the company is projecting to produce 176 tonnes of certified seed (Maize hybrid = 36t, Maize OPV = 100t, Groundnuts = 10t, Pearl millet = 10t and Sorghum = 20t). The seed will be available in local agro-dealers' shops and other registered outlets for the 2017/18 season.



Figure 12: Champion Seeds demo plot

## 10.0 Environment Management

CTDO reclaimed a total of 50 gullies in the 3 districts of UMP, Chegutu and Goromonzi under the Rural Livelihoods Improvement and Advocacy to Strengthen Food Sovereignty in Zimbabwe Project using mechanical and natural means. The gullies that were selected for reclamation were those gullies that were posing a threat to livestock, infrastructure (e.g. schools and roads) and humans. The works that were done at the site include construction of a gabion and use of bags with sand and works which included planting of sisal and vetiver grass. CTDO worked closely with the Rural District Councils (Environment Officer), Environment Management Agency (EMA), Department of Mechanization, Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) and AGRITEX. The government departments were key in providing technical expertise and supervision of the reclamation activity. The table below shows number of gullies which were rehabilitated/reclaimed.

Table 6: Number of rehabilitated gullies

District	Number of reclaimed gullies
UMP	16
Chegutu	17
Goromonzi	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

## 11.0 Workshops / Meetings



Figure 13: Africa's Consultative Meeting on Farmers' Rights



Figure 14: Participant attending training of trainers' workshop

Meetings and Workshops Attended in 2016

Table 7: Meetings and Workshops (2016)

Workshop/ Meeting Title	Organized by	Venue	Month
National Biodiversity Forum Meeting	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	Jameson Hotel	January
Expert Meeting on the development of standards for Use of AnGR	AU	Kigali Rwanda	April
Climate Smart Agriculture and Post-Harvest Management Zimbabwe National Policy Dialogue	FANRPAN (The Food Agric and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network)	Holiday Inn-Harare	June
Africa's Consultative Meeting on Farmers' Rights	CTDT Biodiversity Programme	HICC	June

Workshop/ Meeting Title	Organized by	Venue	Month
Environment and Agriculture Committee Meeting	Chegutu RDC	Chegutu RDC Board Room	June
Agriculture Research Council Technology Review Platform for Crops, Livestock and Food – Launch	ARC	Holiday Inn	June
Global Consultation meeting on Farmers' Rights	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Bali, Indonesia	September
Farmer Seed Enterprise Stakeholders Consultative Meeting	CTDT	HICC	March
Enhancing Zimbabwe's Food and Nutrition Security	Zimbabwe Agriculture Show Society (ZASS)	Harare Agricultural Show Grounds	December
World Food Day Public Lecture Panel Discussion	FAO,	University of Zimbabwe	October
ISSD Global Synthesis Meeting	Wageningen CDI	Kenya	September
Training and Validation of Seeds Operations Toolkit	Africa Seeds	Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire	November
Seed Knowledge Initiative	UCT	South Africa	September
Conference on food, water and traditional knowledge	University of Arizona	USA	November
IPR and indigenous knowledge systems	Oxfam Novib	Geneva	March

## 12.0 Active Projects/Grants at CTDO in year 2016

The projects listed in the table below have been initiated or implemented during the reporting period.

Table 8: Active Projects/Grants (2016)

Project Name	Duration	Funding Partner	Target District/s
ANCP	1 year	DFAT	Mutoko
LSA	10 Months	WFP-USAID	Rushinga
PAC	7 Months	WFP-Gvt of Japan	Rushinga
LFSP	3 years	DFID/FAO	Shurugwi/Kwekwe/Gweru
SELF	4 years	DFAT	Hurungwe/Kariba
ZIMCLIFS	3 years	ILRI/DFAT	Murehwa/Mutoko
AACES	5 years	DFAT	Mutoko
ZRBF	3 years	DFID/UNDP	Umguza/Umzingwane
NPL	3 years	Oxfam	Rushinga/Mudzi
Sida	5 years	Oxfam	Goromonzi/UMP
FAO-BSF	4 years	FAO-IT	Murehwa/Chipinge
BROT	3 years	Bread for the World	Goromonzi/Chegutu/UMP





