



ZENZELE: KHULUMA USENZA

ORAP

2022 Annual Report



Contents

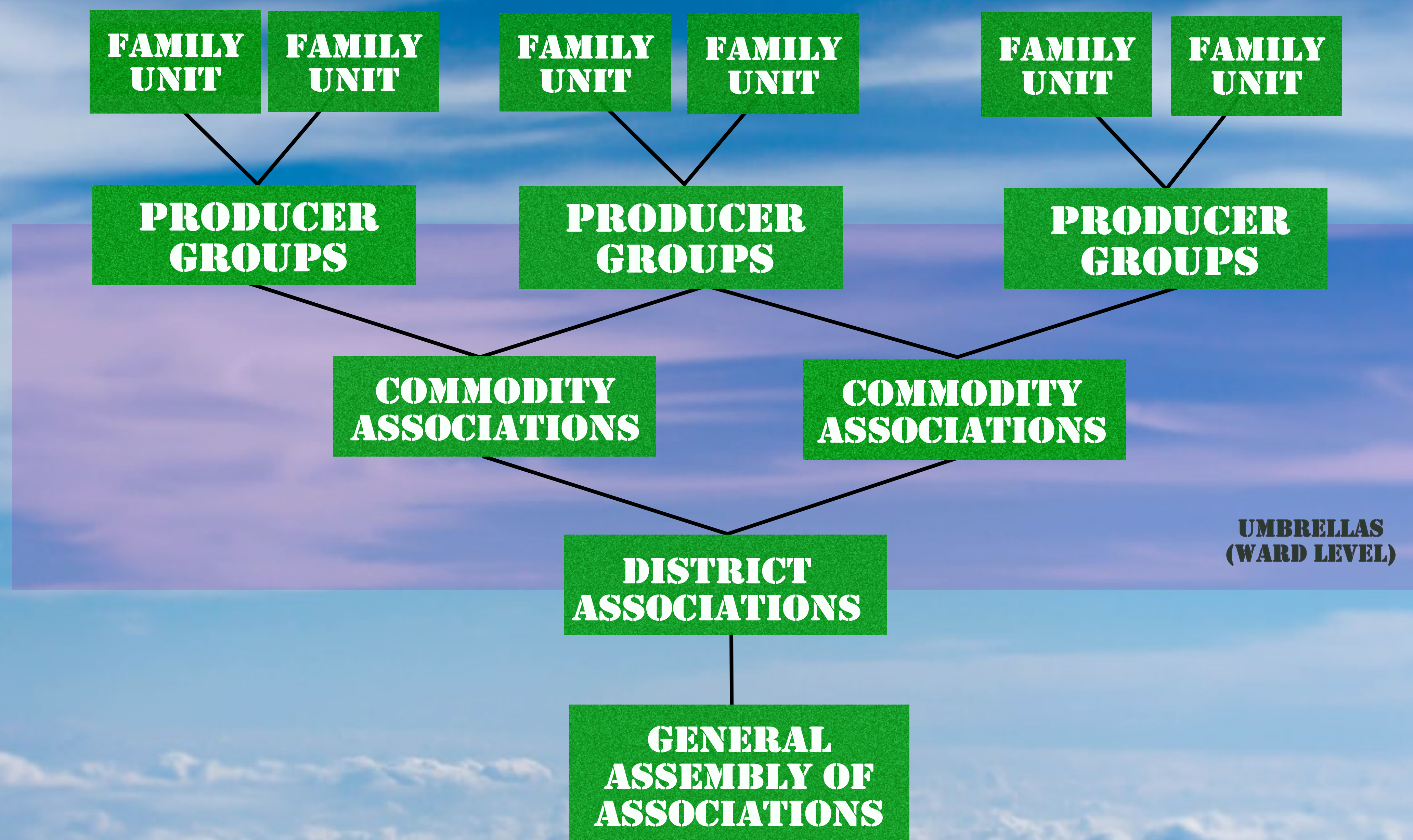
04	Who we are What we do Where we work
05	Special Features ORAP launches Schools Feeding Program The strategic Review & Planning Process
06	Focus on Nutrition The fight against stunting & Malnutrition Productive Asset Creation & Rehabilitation
07	Improved Production Technologies Promoted
08-10	2022 Annual Financial Statements
11	Focus on Enterprise Threshing business boosts Processors Associations Newly promoted crops find their way into market
12	Amalima Days provide a market platform for Commodity Associations Youth Trained in Reusable Sanitary Pad Manufacturing
13	Staff Wellness ORAP Staff Wellness Day
14	Community Mobilisation A New ORAP Membership Model Developed
15	Disaster Response Cyclone Anna Response Recovery Natural Resources Conversation & Management

Abbreviations

NEW	Nutrition Enterprise Wellness
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical & Extension Services
DCA	DanChurchAid
CFA	Cash For Assets
COVID19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
SDC	School Development Committee
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
SFP	Schools Feeding Program
GAA	General Assembly of Associations
FDP	Food Distribution Point
CVP	Community Visioning Process
DDF	District Development Fund
FFS	Farmer Field School
SHG	Self Help Group
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

ZIHLUZE. ZIQOQE. ZIMISELE. ZIQHATSHE. ZENZELE. ZIMELE. ZIQHENYE. QOGELELA

ORAP COMMUNITY MOBILISATION MODEL



Letter from the CEO

I am pleased to share with you our Annual Report for the year 2022. This report provides insight into our work, highlighting the successes and challenges we faced in our mission to eradicate poverty and improve the well-being of our Members and the communities we work with.

The year 2022 was a busy and productive one, with the review and evaluation of our outgoing Strategic Plan (2017-2022) and laying a solid foundation and framework for our next strategic period (2023-2025). During 2022, we implemented various strategically informed and community-centred initiatives aimed at providing access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene products, and adequate and nutritious food to vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe.

However, 2022 presented a range of challenges too, with the volatile economic and political terrain sometimes difficult to navigate. The effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and cyclones continued to increase in frequency thereby threatening the lives and livelihoods of our members and the community at large. The receding but still-present COVID-19 pandemic posed a threat to the health and livelihoods of communities and ORAP staff too. The social unrest caused by the pandemic has also exacerbated the inequalities and injustices that affected millions of people around the world, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized communities. As we navigate life in the post-COVID-19 era, ORAP's activities resumed full-scale operation in our developmental partnership with the communities we serve.

Despite the difficulties faced, we remain committed and focused on our vision of attaining a sustainable and equitable future for all.

We would like to express sincere gratitude for the support and collaboration from the Government of Zimbabwe, our donors, partners, staff, Members, and communities, who made our work possible. We look forward to your unrelenting support as we continue rolling out our new strategy and ZENZELE initiatives in 2023 and beyond.

Thank you for your trust and solidarity.

Best wishes,

Mvuselelo Huni



ORAP Chief Executive Officer



Who we are

ORAP is a local NGO in Zimbabwe (registration number W.O. 26/81). The objective of the organization is to promote rural development based on rural associations, through which rural people can cooperatively realize their aspirations for self-improvement and self-reliance and to provide such associations with financial, informational and technical support.

ORAP Vision: ORAP envisions empowered grassroots communities of disadvantaged men, women and youth free of hunger and poverty.

ORAP Mission Statement: ORAP exists to fight all forms of poverty among grassroots communities of disadvantaged women, men and youth through the empowerment of people by facilitating their development in their diverse cultural contexts.

ORAP Strategic Objectives

1. To see communities where ORAP works free from hunger and poverty.
2. To empower ORAP members and communities to attain financial security.
3. To build within the ORAP system and in the communities where ORAP operates, the capacity to deal with external shocks and stresses that negatively affect people's abilities to have sustainable livelihoods.
4. To further develop and strengthen the physical, emotional and mental well-being of people in the communities where ORAP works.
5. To see self-reliant, community-led Rural Associations of ORAP members at all levels.

ORAP Guiding Principles:

The ORAP development philosophy is derived from values and principles rooted in the culture of the Ndebele people who occupy most of the areas where ORAP works.

These values have been articulated in the Ndebele language and can be captured as the:

"7 Zs and a Q"

Zihluze	examine yourself
Ziqoqe	organize yourself
Zimisele	commit yourself
Zenzele	do it for yourself
Ziqhatshe	employ yourself
Zimele	be self-reliant
Ziqhenye	be proud of yourself and celebrate your achievements
Qogelela	save, invest, collaborate

Zenzele is thus a development process of **self-discovery** and **self-mobilization** administered by the self - not solely for the benefit of self, but also for the development of others.

This concept guides and threads through all that ORAP does, and is evident everywhere that ORAP operates.

What we do

This year, the organization concluded the implementation of its 5-year strategic period of 2017 to 2022. As a result, a strategic review and planning exercise took center stage amongst many other activities conducted. This year also saw the closure of one of our big projects that has been running since 2017, the ZRBF supported Sizimele project which was operational in Matobo, Insiza and Lupane districts. The organization also launched a new Schools Feeding Program targeting primary schools in Umguza and Bubi districts.



Nutrition

- Over 20 000 school children benefit from Schools Feeding Program
- Supplementary feeding for Pregnant and Lactating Women and children under the age of 2 years.
- Productive assets created



Enterprise

- New crops promoted find their way into the market
- Social enterprises (Threshers and Hammer mills)



Wellness

- Wellness Day Celebrations
- Improving sanitation coverage

Where we work

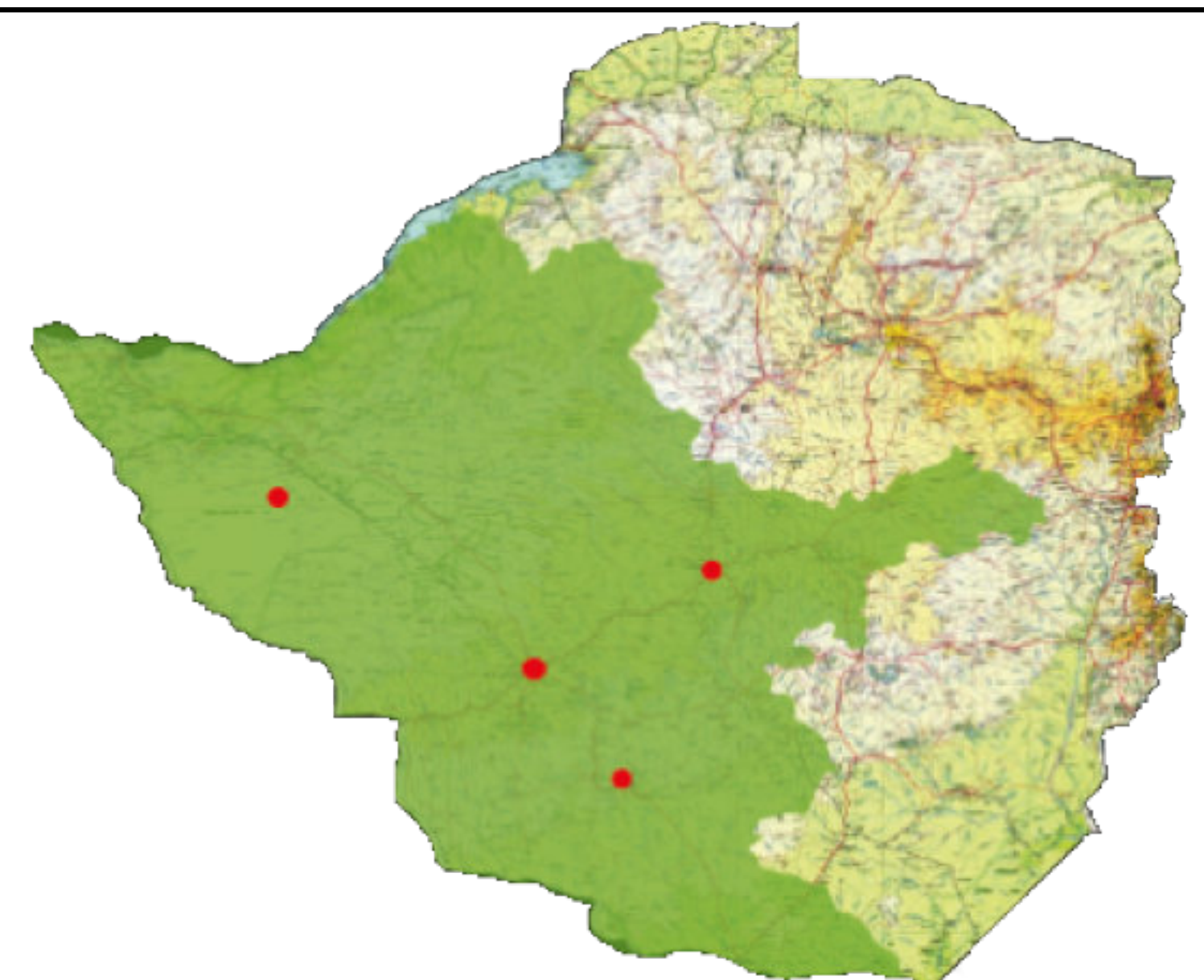
ORAP works mostly in four (4) Provinces of Zimbabwe, namely Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Midlands and Bulawayo. ORAP implements donor-funded projects in various districts, and mobilizes members to form development associations through its structures of family units, groups, umbrellas and associations.

Matabeleland North Province: Nkayi, Bubi, Lupane, Hwange, Umguza, Tsholotsho, Binga Districts

Matabeleland South: Umzingwane, Insiza, Matobo, Bulilima, Mangwe, Gwanda Districts

Midlands: Gweru, Kwekwe Districts

Bulawayo: Central, Khami, Imbizo, Reigate, Mzilikazi Districts



SPECIAL FEATURES

ORAP Launches Schools Feeding Program.



ORAP is proud to be continuously contributing to the education outcomes of schools in the Zimbabwe. This year the organization launched a Schools Feeding Program to address food and nutrition concerns faced by children in schools. ORAP partnered with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education with funding support from Mary's Meals International to provide school children with a nourishing meal every day in their place of education. After successfully piloting with 24 schools in Umguza district, the feeding program further expanded to cover the whole of Umguza district and part of schools in Bubi district adding 45 more schools in the process. By the end of the year the program was supporting 20 387 school children in 69 primary schools. The program is supporting schools with fortified Corn Soya Blend (CSB) that is cooked and served at school.

Communities, through the School Development Committees (SDCs) and Schools Feeding Committees (SFPs), are playing a pivotal role in the successful implementation of the project through provision of water and firewood as well as doing the actual cooking and serving. ORAP conducted a baseline survey prior to kick starting the feeding program in some of the school and the findings showed that a significant percentage of children miss some school days or leave early due to hunger. School authorities also highlighted lapses in concentration and a high incidence of hunger related illness amongst the children. The introduction of CSB porridge in schools has resulted in improvements in school enrollments, average attendances as well as concentration in classroom and this is expected to positively contribute children's performance in their various curriculum activities

The Strategic Review and Planning Process

With 2022 being the final year of our strategic period of 2017 to 2022, ORAP took the opportunity to review the implementation period and provide a foundation for the development of the next strategic plan. A series of annual reviews throughout the strategic period were also instrumental in keeping track of the implementation of our strategic plan. Engagements with various ORAP stakeholders informed the final review process. The aim of the review process was to determine the extent to which objectives set in the outgoing strategic plan were achieved and also gather ideas to input into the design process of the next strategic plan.

The outgoing strategic period saw the organization forging many strategic partnerships and implementing a wide range of community development programs under the three strategic pillars of Nutrition, Enterprise and Wellness. Significant impact was recorded in the traditional operational areas of Mat North, Mat South, Midlands and Bulawayo provinces with some footprints made in Mashonaland East and Masvingo provinces. The period saw the organization engaging the highest ever staff complement of 171 employees. The strategic period also

witnessed the resumption of General Assembly of Associations activities after the 2014 suspension to pave way for restructuring and reenergizing the process.

However, the strategic period did not go without some challenges affecting the achievement of strategic goals and objectives. These include incidences of climate change induced droughts, the Covid 19 pandemic and its related restrictions, unstable fiscal and economic policy environment as well as funding challenges.

The review was premised on the four (4) strategic outcomes outlined in the outgoing blue print. The process involved the engagement of members, stakeholders and staff at various levels

through dialogues guided by audience specific review questions. The dialogue sessions aimed at establishing the Effectiveness, Efficiency, Relevance, Impact and Sustainability of the organization's development initiatives and approaches as well as the systems supporting them during the strategic period.

A total of 25 strategic plan review dialogues were conducted in 9 districts where members, communities and government extension workers took part to highlight what worked well and suggest possible considerations for the next strategic period. A session of ORAP staff members was also conducted to input into the review process. This was buttressed by an online platform available for all ORAP Staff to add their views and ideas into the process.



2022 Focus on Nutrition

The Fight against stunting and malnutrition

ORAP continued to work with different partners in implementing programs and activities aimed at fighting stunting and malnutrition. Ration distributions under the USAID funded and CNFA led Amalima Loko program continued, with an average of 107MT of Corn Soya Blend (CSB+) and 30.6MT of vegetable oil distributed quarterly through 108 Food Distribution Points (FDPs) reaching out to 19,388 Children under 2 years of age and 8876, Pregnant and Lactating Women. During distributions, active nutrition screening for children 6-23months was conducted at selected FDPs to ensure that malnourished children were referred to health centres for management. The program is active in Lupane, Hwange, Nkayi, Binga and Tsholotsho districts.

Amalima Loko also rolled out Cash for Assets (CFA) activities in all the targeted districts focusing on rehabilitation of lands destroyed by erosion. This was a follow-up on activities that were prioritized by communities during the Community Visioning phase and in these places, the communities themselves had started doing some work towards rehabilitation as a way of implementing their transformational plans. In these works, communities protect assets such as boreholes, schools, business centers and in some instances were preventing siltation of rivers and dams. A total of 1093 workers were employed under the Amalima Loko CFA program.

The Schools Feeding Program that ORAP is implementing with support from Mary's Meal International, is another intervention that is contributing to improvements in nutrition status of school going children in the 69 schools currently being assisted in Umguza and Bubi districts.



Productive Asset Creation and Rehabilitation



The USAID funded and CNFA led Amalima Loko program this year launched the borehole drilling and rehabilitation program in 5 districts of Matabeleland North. The project will work on rehabilitating or drilling at least one borehole in every village in the targeted wards translating to 500 boreholes by the end of the project period in 2025.

This year, the program managed to drill a total of 51 new boreholes with 19 of them fitted with bush pumps. A total of 88 broken down boreholes were rehabilitated this year alone. As a means of ensuring the sustainability of water points that are either drilled or rehabilitated the Amalima Loko program partnered with DDF to train pump minders and also facilitated the selection of Asset Management Committees to manage the water points.

Under the just ended ZRBF supported Sizimele project, 3 boreholes were also drilled while 4 were solarized this year.

Improved Production Technologies Promoted



ORAP worked with partners under the ZRBF supported and DCA led Sizimele project to assist some of the Poultry Association members with egg incubators to boost production and incomes. A total of 3 egg incubators were distributed to 3 poultry groups in Matobo, Insiza and Lupane districts.

The recipient farmers were trained in the use of the solar powered incubators

Drip kits - The Horticulture Association members were also assisted with three (3) drip kits installations at solarized boreholes under the ZRBF funded Sizimele project.

Agroecology Demo plots – The Crops Association members in Binga district were supported with 5 demo plots following the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach in each of the 5 wards targeted under the WWF supported Agroecology project. Twelve (12) AGRITEX extension staff in the district were supported with motorbikes to enhance their mobility in monitoring the agroecological initiatives.

Hammermills – The Livestock Associations in Matobo, Insiza and Lupane districts benefited from 8 hammer-mills distributed under Sizimele program to strengthen bush-meal production for livestock supplementary feeding and income generation. The Hammer mills will go a long way in cushioning the groups against drought related shocks and stresses.



Statement of Income and Expenditure	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Restricted income	3	5,180,668	3,743,513
Unrestricted income	4	462,162	311,000
Total grant income		5,642,830	4,054,513
Grant expenditure	5	(5,685,623)	(4,009,189)
Other expenses	6	(32,538)	(64,016)
Surplus/ (deficit)		(75,331)	(18,692)

Statement of Cash Flows	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	85,254	218,099
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(71,861)	(162,811)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,393	55,288
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	310,701	255,413
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	324,094	310,701

Statement of Financial Position	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Assets			
Non-current assets	7	168,642	148,753
Current assets	8	600,068	455,582
Total assets		768,710	604,335
Funds And Liabilities			
Funds And Reserves		373,336	373,386
Current Liabilities	9	395,374	230,949
Total Funds and Liabilities		768,710	604,335

Auditors Statement

These audited abridged financial results should be read in conjunction with the complete set of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, which have been audited by Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) and an unqualified opinion has been issued thereon. The auditor's report has been made available to management and those charged with the governance of ORAP. The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Onessious Mabuya.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) is a welfare organisation whose objects include to promote rural development on the basis of rural associations through which rural people can cooperatively realise their aspirations for self-improvement and self-reliance and to provide such associations with financial, informational and technical support. ORAP is registered under the Private Voluntary Organisations Act (Chapter 17:05) with Registration Number W.O. 26/81.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The basis of accounting and presentation and disclosures contained in these financial statements are not intended to, and do not, comply fully with all the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as set out in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the organization operates ("the functional primary economic currency"). The financial statements are presented in the United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the organisation's functional and presentation currency.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Revenue recognition

Donations and grants are recognised when they are actually received or to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue can be reliably measured. Donations are measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

3.2 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when disbursed.

3.3 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by, or on behalf of, the Organisation in exchange for services rendered by employees.

3.3.1 Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits), that are to be settled wholly before 12 months after year end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

3.3.2 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme

The NSSA scheme was promulgated under the National Social Security Act of 1989. The Organisation's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions as legislated from time to time. On 15 May 2020, the Government of Zimbabwe, through Statutory Instrument (S.I.) 108 of 2020, increased pension contributions payable by employers to four and a half per cent (4.5%) of pensionable emoluments with effect from 1 January 2020.

3.4 Taxation

No provision is made for income tax as the organisation is exempt from taxation in terms of paragraph 2(d) of the Third Schedule of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06).

3.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recognised at historical cost which is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure when they are incurred.

3.5.1 Depreciation

Property and equipment is depreciated using the straight line method at rates that will reduce the book values to reflect over the anticipated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates per annum are as follows:

	Useful life	Rate
Machinery and equipment	10 years	10%
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10%
Office equipment	4 - 10 years	10% - 25%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid money-market investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.7 Equity, funds and reserves

Equity represents the residual interest in the assets of the Organisation after deducting all its liabilities.

The Organisation's components of equity include:

- General reserve - comprises funds for general activities and operations not qualifying to be recognised under specific programmes and that cannot be accounted for in any other fund;
- Fixed asset reserve - comprises funds used for the provision of assets procured through restricted funds. On procuring the assets, donors expect the cost of the assets to be recognised as an expense in the relevant project/s financial statements. The Organisation capitalises such assets through the fixed asset reserve account.
- Revaluation reserve - comprises gains and losses from the revaluation of property and equipment; and
- Specific programmes reserve - comprises funds reserved for specific programmes and activities carried out by the Organisation;

The accumulated deficit includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

All transactions with owners are recorded separately in the statement of changes in equity.

3.8 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations can be made. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

3.8 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Organisation is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent unless the outflow of resources is remote.

3.9 Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded initially by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At the end of the subsequent reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

3.10 Related party disclosures

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

A related party includes a person who has, or has a close family member who has, control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity or is a member of its, or its parent's, key management personnel. Entities that such a person controls, jointly controls, has significant influence over or of which they are a member of the key management personnel are also related parties.

Another entity is related to the reporting entity if it is a member of the same group; either entity is an associate or a joint venture of the other, they are joint ventures of the same third party; one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity; the other entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity; or the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

The Organisation's accounting policies require disclosures of relationships involving control, even when there have been no transactions.

For related party transactions, disclosure is required of the nature of the relationship and with sufficient information to enable an understanding of the potential effect on the transactions.

There is a partial exemption for government-related entities (i.e., government, government agencies and similar bodies whether local, national or international).

3	Restricted income	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
	USAID - Amalima project	4,052,891	2,547,560
	World Food Programme	-	253,569
	Danish Church Aid	160,758	460,892
	World Wide Fund	135,189	28,771
	Kindemothilfe e.V.	472,733	411,949
	Mary's Meals SFP	359,097	40,772
4	Total restricted income	5,180,668	3,743,513
	Unrestricted income	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
	Administration Services	456,873	311,000
	Other income	5,289	-
	Total unrestricted income	462,162	311,000

5	Grant expenditure	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
	Restricted expenditure	5,179,994	3,655,940
	Unrestricted expenditure	505,629	353,249
	Total grant expenditure	5,685,623	4,009,189

Restricted funds are resources that are available for on-going operations, but that are restricted to specific purposes by donors, or by the granting or contracting agencies

6	Other expenses	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
	Exchange gain on translation of foreign assets	3,364	383
	Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other payables - Prescription Act	10,261	(9,845)
	Other income	5,809	2,685
	Depreciation	(51,972)	(57,239)
	Total other expenses	(32,538)	(64,016)

7	Property and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Machinery & equipment	Total
	2022					
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2022	201,601	126,735	76,701	15,789	472,522
	Additions	53,814	11,302	9,985	-	75,101
	Disposals	(102,438)	-	-	-	(102,438)
	At 31 December 2022	204,672	138,037	86,686	15,789	445,185
	Accumulated depreciation					
	At 1 January 2022	(205,576)	(73,392)	(35,403)	(9,399)	(323,770)
	Depreciation	(26,383)	(19,292)	(5,587)	(710)	(51,972)
	Disposals	99,198	-	-	-	99,198
	At 31 December 2022	(132,761)	(92,684)	(40,697)	(10,109)	(276,544)
	Net book value	71,912	45,354	45,989	5,680	168,642

	Property and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Machinery & equipment	Total
	2021					
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2021	210,122	68,342	42,334	15,789	336,587
	Additions	72,550	58,393	34,368	-	165,311
	Disposals	(29,376)	-	-	-	(29,376)
	At 31 December 2021	253,296	126,735	76,701	15,789	472,522
	Accumulated depreciation					
	At 1 January 2021	(197,422)	(56,482)	(30,814)	(8,689)	(293,407)
	Depreciation	(35,030)	(16,910)	(4,589)	(710)	(57,239)
	Disposals	26,876	-	-	-	26,876
	At 31 December 2021	(205,576)	(73,392)	(35,403)	(9,399)	(323,770)
	Net book value	47,720	53,344	41,299	6,390	148,753

8

Current Assets	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Trade and other receivables (8.1)	275,974	144,881
Cash and cash equivalents (8.2)	324,094	310,701
Total current assets	600,068	455,582

8.2

Trade and other payables	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Programmes debtors	45,313	19,553
Prepayments	230,661	125,328
	275,974	144,881

8.3

Cash and cash equivalents	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash at bank - FCA	189,554	309,295
Cash at bank – ZWL	134,339	1,206
Cash on hand	201	200
	324,094	310,701

9

Current Liabilities	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Trade and other payables (9.1)	193,672	151,966
Employee benefit obligations (9.2)	201,702	78,983
Total current assets	395,374	230,949

9.1

Trade and other payables	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Trade payables	127,919	119,108
Sundry creditors	25,629	17,669
Accruals	40,124	15,189
	193,672	151,966

9.2

Employee benefit obligations	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Statutory deductions	133,530	11,368
Leave pay provision	68,172	67,615
	201,702	78,983

Threshing business boosts Processors Associations

Members of the Processors Association continue to benefit from providing threshing services to the communities after being assisted with grain threshers under ZRBF supported Sizimele project. This year alone, a total of 9 threshers were procured and distributed to farmers in three Sizimele districts (Lupane, Insiza and Matobo) with the aim of continuously mechanizing small grain processing and increase adoption and incomes. The recipient groups managed to source their own contributions from their ISALs funds.

Right: Asithuthukeni group in ward 16, Insiza district

Threshers have proven to relieve the burden of small grain processing especially for women. The communities are now able to use the freed time to do other household chores and other livelihood activities. The asset has also proved to be a viable income generating project.

An example being Zamalokhu group in Lupane which has managed to save USD800 and R3300 towards buying a small second-hand truck for the group to tow the thresher and transport in-kind service payment produce and items.



Newly promoted crops find their way into the market

The new crops (Quinoa and Amaranth crops) that were promoted under the ZRBF supported Sizimele program are slowly making a breakthrough into the local market, courtesy of Ubuntu foods, one of the major off takers from the participating farmers. This comes after ORAP and partners conducted a series of workshops aimed at imparting knowledge on agronomy aspects, harvesting, cleaning, processing and cooking of the crops. Below are photos of food prepared from the quinoa cooking classes as well as the Ubuntu packaged products from the new crops for selected supermarkets that include Pick n Pay, Greens and Ramtage Fruits and Vegetable market in Bulawayo.



Prepared Quinoa meals, Quinoa and Amaranth products packaged by Buntu Foods & available in selected Bulawayo supermarkets



Amalima Days provide a marketing platform for Commodity Associations

The Amalima days that were held in the 4 Amalima Loko districts enabled members of different commodity associations to sell their different products. Amalima days are special events organized by communities with the assistance of the Amalima Loko program aimed at showcasing benefits from the various practices, technologies and approaches promoted by the project. This year, Amalima Loko also organized input fairs during the Amalima Days where

input suppliers participated and sold inputs thereby bringing the traders close to the communities. The input supplies were focused on veterinary drugs, seeds, and farm implements. The Arts and Crafts Association members displayed and sold their handmade items which included crafts, tailored clothes and pottery.

Youth Trained in Reusable Sanitary Pad Making



ORAP empowered nine female youths with skills in sewing this year. The training was funded by one of ORAP's volunteers who was ^{Siganda} once a youth trainer in sewing at Community Development Centre. She volunteered to support skills development among the youth and donated funds towards the empowerment of youth. The youth from Bulawayo and Umguza Associations acquired basic sewing skills and were specifically trained in reusable sanitary pads making. They were

taught the theory part which included rules of keeping well during the menstrual cycle, proper means of disposing and how to wash, dry and store reusable sanitary pads. They went on to learn about the different types of sewing machines and their advantages and disadvantage for them to make informed choices when purchasing these in future. During the practical sessions, each participant was able to produce 5 sanitary pads.

2022 STAFF WELLNESS

ORAP Staff Wellness Day



ORAP held its annual wellness days on the 18th of February and on the 16th of December this year at Silwane Nature Reserve and Heath Streak Cricket Academy grounds respectively.

The objective of this annual event is to raise awareness on current wellness topics that aim to improve the overall well-being (physical and mental) of staff in order to enhance their productivity. This annual event was graced by Founders Council member, ORAP Board Chairperson and GAA Technical Committee Chairperson and a member. The Founder's Council took staff through memory lane touching on ORAP history highlighting the challenges and successes over the past forty years.

The Board Chairperson applauded the organization for coming up with such a good wellness program that focuses on the well-being of employees. She thanked staff for soldiering on during the most difficult year of Covid 19. She emphasized that ORAP is a membership driven organization with Board, Management and rest of staff mandated to work together to achieve ORAP mission of eradicating poverty. The Board Chairperson encouraged Staff to carry out their work with values of 'ubuntu' which we all hold so dear.

The program for the days included presentations on mental health, nutrition and financial literacy as well as a fun run and Zumba dance amongst many other team building activities. There were health checks conducted by First Mutual Medical Aid and CABS presented on residential stands on offer. Team building exercises were facilitated by the host Silwane Nature Reserve and Crown Life Coaching.

Community Mobilisation

A New ORAP Membership Model Developed

Since the suspension of General Assembly of Association (GAA) activities in 2014, ORAP has been reviewing its membership model and approaches with the aim of informing development of a revised membership strategy. This has been happening under the leadership of a Founders Council appointed Technical Committee. The recommendations from the committee paved way for the resumption of the membership recruitment drive and revival of the membership structures marking the beginning of full scale GAA activities. An advisory Board was set up to give guidance and advice to the organization at all levels throughout the revival process. In the process the organization worked on harmonizing different community mobilization approaches such as the Self -Help Group (SHG) approach and the Community Visioning Process (CVP). Out of this process, a new membership model was born. The producer group model is premised on the ORAP development philosophy which guides all members development activities through Zenzele concept. The aspect which will catalyse productivity and profitability embedded in the model, is the Commodity Association.

The model will facilitate productive family units forming producer groups which are then enrolled/registered into defined and relevant Commodity Associations. Ambarellas and District Associations will be playing a coordination role linking with GAA. This approach will group livelihood categorize according to their thematic areas and create a networking, market linkages and development dialogue platforms. The platform will encourage members to maximize production and commercialize their activities.

Collective Actions from CVP

Following the Community Visioning Process (CVP) some villages within the USAID funded Amalima Loko districts have started engaging in collective actions this year. In these actions, villages organized themselves to work on community infrastructure and in some instances given technical support by the project. These areas of work were what they had identified in their village profiles and prioritized in their ward transformational plans as things that they could do with minimal external support. Some examples of the works that are undertaken include, gully reclamation, schools and clinics repair, rehabilitations of access roads and clearing of invasive plant species amongst many more.

Disaster Response

Cyclone Anna Response and Recovery

The 2021/2022 rain season was characterized by strong and violent winds and lightning resulting in the destruction of more than 90 houses and various schools across the districts. The most prevalent hazards were storms and lightning that led to destruction of houses. Through the Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) trainings received under the ZRBF supported Sizimele project communities in affected areas managed to assess the damage and respond within their capacities by providing temporary shelter and food for the immediate days soon after the disaster. Extreme cases were reported to the District Civil Protection Unit which then conducted an assessment and produced a report. These reports were then validated by ZRBF Sizimele resulting in 25 beneficiaries (13 in Matobo, 6 in Insiza and 6 in Lupane) being targeted for assistance through the Cyclone Ana Response and Recovery Crisis Modifier project. These 25 most vulnerable households in the three districts were each assisted with a 2 roomed house built for them using the “build back better” concept. Local available materials (water, bricks, pit and river sand) were provided by the beneficiaries with the assistance from the ward based CMDRR committees.

Before



After



Natural Resources Conservation and Management



Biogas Digesters-In efforts to promoting the use of renewable energy, ORAP and partners facilitated the construction of 9 biogas digesters across the three Sizimele districts (Lupane, Insiza, Matobo). This was aimed at exposing farmers to alternative energy sources which reduces dependency on firewood thus mitigating environmental degradation. Each of the three districts had a two-day training session where builders, welders and farmers were trained on the three drum biogas digester technology. The training was practical in nature in order to provide farmers with skills. The energy will also free up time for other activities for women. The project also successfully managed to construct a 20m³ biogas digester to utilize excess waste from the project sponsored Lupane Abattoir. The biogas digester will absorb part of the abattoir excess waste and convert it into methane gas and plough it back to abattoir in the form of cooking, heating and lighting energy.

Partner with **US**

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