



A CATALYST FOR POSITIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

INTRODUCTION TO KMAD

Who we are

The Kenmare Moma Development Association (“KMAD”) is a not-for-profit organisation, established in 2004, to implement social development programmes in the Moma Mine’s host communities. The Moma Titanium Minerals Mine is owned and operated by Kenmare Resources plc and located in north-east Mozambique.

What we do

KMAD aspires to be a catalyst for positive social and economic change in the Mine’s host communities. The focus of our work is framed by our four key strategic pillars: livelihoods and economic development, education, healthcare, and water and sanitation.

How we do it

KMAD is run by an independent team, responsible for the day-to-day management of activities, with oversight provided by the KMAD General Assembly. Funding is primarily provided by Kenmare, augmented by contributions from third parties. Development programmes support small businesses, enhance healthcare provision, and increase access to education. KMAD also partners with specialist providers and, where possible, local NGOs to help implement these projects.

Contents

Introduction to KMAD	01
KMAD’s vision and mission	02
KMAD’s project areas	04
2024 highlights	06
Livelihoods and economic development	08
Healthcare development	12
Education development	15
Water and sanitation	18
Sources and uses of funds	20
Appendix	22





KMAD'S VISION AND MISSION

KMAD aims to be a catalyst for positive social and economic change in the host communities of Kenmare's operations.

OUR MISSION

To support the improvement of livelihoods, healthcare services, education provision and access to water and sanitation for our host communities.

OUR VISION

The continued development of a self-sustaining and vibrant community surrounding the Mine, benefitting from wider employment opportunities, increased healthcare provision, enhanced local educational facilities, and improved water and sanitation.





KMAD'S FOUR PILLARS



Livelihoods and economic development

Fostering the development of local businesses as well as the transfer of skills to key local industries, such as farming.



Healthcare development

Improving infrastructure to ensure capacity development, funding the training of nurses, and promoting healthy lives.



Education development

Support for educational initiatives, including the development of infrastructure, vocational training and sponsored scholarships.



Water and sanitation

Improving and expanding existing water supply systems, establishing integrated water management systems, and promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices.



Read more about projects
supporting vulnerable
people on page 11

KMAD'S CORE VALUES



Participation

Activities are prioritised based on local needs, as identified by community members, and only those development initiatives with active local participation are supported by KMAD.



Sustainability

Investment in building skills and capacity will accompany any projects supported by KMAD to ensure their viability and only those initiatives with strong potential to be sustainable are supported.



Equality

All people and parts of the community have the same rights and are treated equally. To achieve this aim, KMAD has a particular focus on promoting the involvement of women in all activities.



Efficiency

KMAD aims to maximise the local benefits associated with the Mine's infrastructure and resources, including evaluation processes to measure improvement and effectiveness.



Integrity, honesty and transparency

KMAD is open about the way it allocates and uses resources and its dealings with all its partners and stakeholders.

KMAD'S PROJECT AREAS

KMAD's development programmes are delivered in two areas: Topuito, which contains the Namalope deposit, where Kenmare has been mining since 2007, and Pilivilil, where mining began in 2020.

The mining of the Namalope ore body within the 735C concession began in 2007. It straddles two districts within the province of Nampula: Larde and Moma. The mining area, and associated infrastructure, such as the Mineral Separation Plant and warehouses, jetty, air strip and camp, directly or indirectly impact approximately 25,000 people from 5,900 families in Topuito locality, Larde District. Topuito locality includes the villages of Nathuco, Nataka, Mititcoma, Isoa, Tibane, Cabula, Topuito, Naholoco and Mulimuni. The Najaca locality includes the villages of Cotocuane and Nacucua.

Moma District includes the Pilivilil locality and Mpaco locality. Mining began in the Pilivilil and Mpaco localities, Moma District in 2020, directly or indirectly impacting approximately 29,600 people in 6,700 families living in the villages of Pilivilil, Epuri, Muolone, Mpuitine and Namaize. The Mpaco locality includes the villages of Mpuitine, Namaize, Nipaweni, Feira and Corropa.

Every three years, KMAD develops a strategic plan to guide the development programmes for the following period. 2024 was the final year covered by the 2022-2024 Namalope strategic plan, and a new plan for the subsequent three-year period (2025-2027) has been drawn up.

Separately, communities within the localities of Pilivilil and Mpaco benefit from social development programmes, which go beyond the regulatory requirements of Mozambican law and are set out in a Resettlement Action Plan ("RAP") developed before Kenmare began mining in Pilivilil. 2024 was also the final year of the RAP-defined activities. Pilivilil and Mpaco are now covered by the new 2025-2027 strategic plan.

An independent consulting company, Poliarchy Institute, was contracted to develop the new strategic plan. The plan is the result of community consultations,

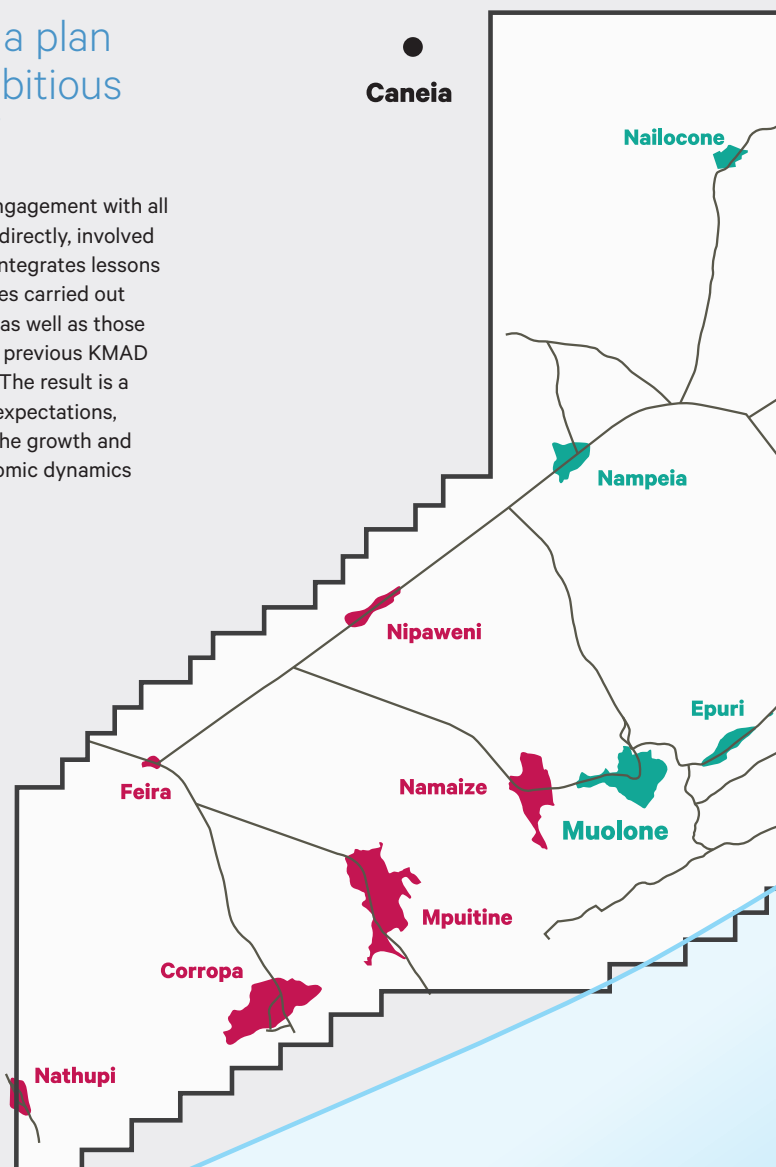
"The result is a plan with more ambitious expectations"

internal evaluations and engagement with all stakeholders directly, or indirectly, involved with the Moma Project. It integrates lessons from development initiatives carried out elsewhere in Mozambique as well as those gained from implementing previous KMAD social development plans. The result is a plan with more ambitious expectations, which takes into account the growth and change in social and economic dynamics

in Topuito, Pilivilil and Mpaco, and the knowledge gained during recent years.

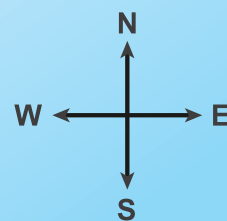
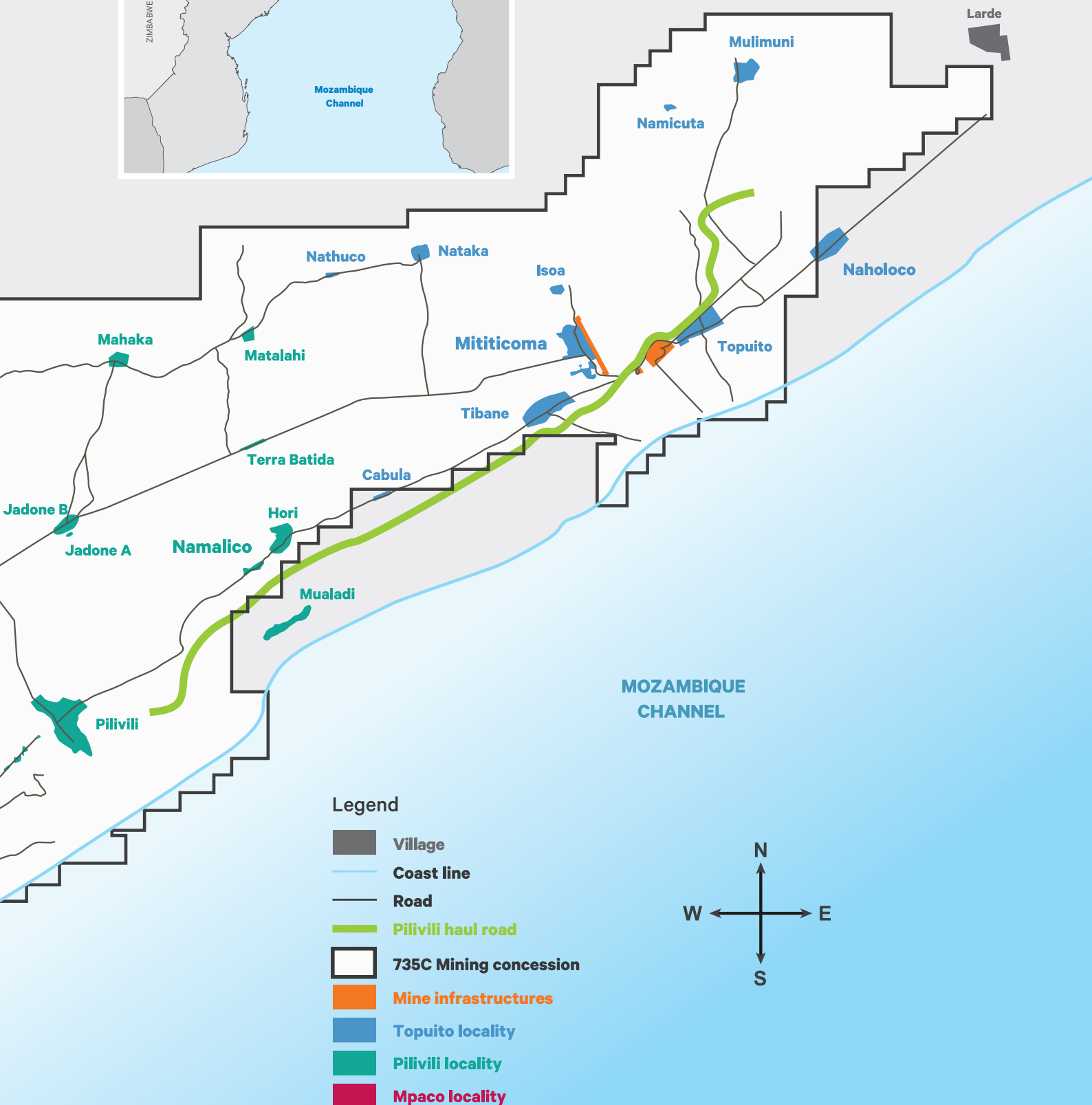
This report covers the KMAD's activities in 2024 (1 January-31 December).

All monetary values are given in Mozambican Metical (MZN) and US Dollars (\$).





0 Kms 5



2024 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2024, KMAD invested \$3 million in community initiatives across Namalope and Pilivili and completed 86% of its planned activities.

The highlights in each of KMAD's four areas of focus were:

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- 8 million MZN (\$126,000) provided in interest-free loans, in conjunction with technical training to help local entrepreneurs establish new micro-businesses
- 28 new micro-businesses funded (19 from 2024, three from 2023, one from 2022 and five for vulnerable groups) are now in operation benefitting 384 people, 33% of whom are women, giving a total of 116 small businesses in operation at year end
- A Conservation Agriculture ("CA") programme continued to be funded, supporting 627 farmers
- Mititicoma community hall built and delivered
- Isoa market built and delivered

HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT



- Almost 26,500 consultations were provided at the Mititicoma health clinic in 2024 and 28,000 consultations were provided at Pilivili Health Centre
- Quarterly mobile clinics for vulnerable people continued and more than 100 vulnerable people attended consultations
- Ongoing construction of phase 1 of Larde District Hospital

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT



- New school blocks constructed and delivered in Nataka and Naholoco along with school staff housing in Naholoco
- Distribution of over 11,000 school material kits
- Intensive literacy and numeracy primary school programme



KMAD IN ACTION

WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT



- New water systems provided in Mpuitine and Cabula along with an upgrade to the Nataka system
- Construction started on new Topuito and Namaize water systems

FROM VENDORS TO DISTRIBUTORS: THE SUCCESS OF IBRAIMO AND MURGIUA IN STRENGTHENING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN PILIVILI

Ibraimo Momade, who is 53 years old, is married and the father of five children. He lives in Moma district, Nampula Province, in the locality of Pilivili.

With more than three decades of experience in business, Ibraimo's journey has been one of trial and error, and ups and downs, as he tried various economic activities, from selling fuel and used clothing and a variety of other products. However, it was in the food trade that he truly found his calling.

KMAD's small business support programme gave Ibraimo, and his brother Murguia Momade, a loan of 500,000 MZN. They matched this loan with an additional 500,000 MZN from their own funds.

With this capital, the two brothers expanded their business selling food, and in just three years, they managed to pay off the KMAD loan. But Ibraimo and Murguia didn't stop there. Together, they transformed their retail business into a wholesale distribution venture, gaining market share not only in Pilivili but in surrounding localities as well.

This growth was not just a financial success but also a testament to their dedication and hard work in meeting the needs of their community. The business provided them with an average monthly revenue of around 300,000 MZN. They used this to invest in building their own warehouse, finance their children's education and support their parents.

Recently, the brothers received a new loan from KMAD, this time for 750,000 MZN. They have added 400,000 MZN of their own funds and have ambitious plans to build another outlet and expand their operations, and offer a wider range of products and services.



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KMAD is committed to creating employment opportunities for local people that deliver sustainable economic growth, while not harming the environment. This includes supporting income-generating initiatives, such as poultry farms, sewing projects, and community shops. KMAD also supports capacity development, for example transferring new skills and knowledge to local farmers to help them increase the agricultural productivity of their land.

New ideas for proposed businesses are assessed by a forum of local leaders and KMAD representatives. In addition to these businesses, KMAD also funds business projects that can procure supplies for the various departments at the Mine, as Kenmare is committed to using local suppliers where possible. This allows host communities to maximise the economic opportunities from the presence of the Mine and, in some situations, reduce the Mine's operating costs.

Both types of business funding include training in commerce and management for the business owners, as well as the provision of technical skills, where required. Continuous monitoring and support are provided, even after the loan has been repaid.

In 2024, KMAD provided 7 million MZN (\$126,000) in interest-free loans to 28 new micro-businesses and three existing and previously financed businesses across the Namalope, Pilivili and Mpaco areas. Of these, 19 were based on proposals received in 2024 (out of 157 proposals received) in addition to four proposals from previous years and five projects for vulnerable families. The total number of income-generating projects now supported by KMAD is 116. These generated revenues of over 82.5 million MZN (\$1.3 million) during the year, providing employment or income to 384 community members. The funded projects were in diverse businesses, such as screen printing, laundry, bakery, grocery shops, mobile

banking, hardware, vegetables, chicken farming, multimedia and sewing.

Starting a micro business is challenging and not all grow into sustainable projects, which, in turn, impacts their ability to repay their loans. In general, the small businesses performed relatively poorly compared to previous years. This was principally down to a very poor fishing season, a low level of agricultural production and post-election instability, which impacted the spending power of local consumers. Despite the unfavourable economic conditions, some projects, such as the guest house, the sewing business and community nurseries managed to repay their loans. Unsuccessful businesses included the multimedia and fishing shop in Tibane, the chicken broiler and hardware store in Naholoco, the native seed nursery in Namicuta, the chicken broiler and plastic domestic utensils businesses in Nataka, the hardware store in Mititicoma, the spare motor parts shop in Namaize, the hardware store, grocery and fishing shops in Pilivili, the grocery in Mpaitine and a vegetable project in Mpaco. These businesses all closed due to bad management and a lack of cohesion and collaboration among the community members running the project.

A full list of projects funded in Namalope and Pilivili, the value of loans provided, and their revenues to date can be found in the appendix. On the following page is an example of a successful business that has benefitted from KMAD sponsorship.

“In 2024, the KMAD-sponsored micro-businesses generated revenues of \$1.3 million, providing employment or income to 384 community members.”



KMAD IN ACTION



RESILIENCE AND OPPORTUNITY: HOW GINA TRANSFORMED HER FAMILY'S LIFE

Gina was born and grew up in a small village in the community of Cabula, Larde district.

As an adult, she moved to Tibane and, with her husband and five children, Gina supported her family through farming - growing and selling cassava, peanuts and beans. Despite her efforts, the family's income rarely exceeded 7,500 MZN (\$117) per harvest, which did not meet the household's basic needs.

In 2008, through a KMAD income-generation initiative, Gina and five other women received a loan of 14,000 MZN (\$200) and training in sewing. The group began producing sample bags for Kenmare, securing a stable and steady market. In less than a year, they paid off the loan.

Now, the sewing business provides Gina and her partners with a monthly income ranging from 100,000 to 130,000 MZN (\$1,600-2,000). With this income, Gina not only built three brick houses, but also invested in a large six-hectare farm, ensuring food security for her family, and increasing her harvests.

But perhaps Gina's greatest achievement lies in the opportunities she has been able to provide for her children. With the earnings from sewing, she covered the schooling costs for three of them, who now attend both primary and secondary school. Gina is much more than a farmer or seamstress - she is a symbol of hope and transformation in her community.



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED

Conservation Agriculture

KMAD continued to support farmers by teaching them Conservation Agriculture (“CA”) methods to improve agricultural productivity applying three fundamental principles: permanent coverage, crop rotation and minimum tillage. The permanent coverage is created by mulching biomass to create a natural fertiliser and protect crops from the natural elements. Crop rotation includes intercropping with nitrogen-fixing species such as legumes, greater diversity of crop types supporting better nutrition and crop spacing. To meet the requirements for minimum tillage, farmers are encouraged not to burn the land to clear it.

New CA beneficiaries are also provided with good-quality seeds to support the growth of resilient and healthy crops and are taught techniques to improve the quality of seeds produced from their own crops, for future planting. During 2024, KMAD contracted Associação Nacional de Extensão Rural (AENA), to help mobilise community farmers and provide agricultural expertise. In 2024, KMAD and AENA supported farmers to implement the CA techniques on post-mined land and develop better access to local food markets and Kenmare’s catering company, IFS.

In 2024, 627 farmers took part in the CA programme with eight new participants. They are farming in an area of 284 hectares, growing crops, including cassava, peanuts, cowpeas, rice and jugo beans.

An agrobusiness fair was organised where farmers showcased their products. As a result, 2.6 tonnes of various products (pigeon peas, peanuts, cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, kale, bananas and cassava) were sold. As well as direct sales, farmers related to an agro dealer to provide an additional option for selling their produce.

AENA also linked vegetable farmers (who were not directly part of the CA programme) with traders to ensure that producers can sell to dealers as well as direct to the local market.

The 2023/2024 crop production season produced 880 tonnes (2022/23: 460 tonnes) an increase of 90%. This increase is accounted for by high production levels of cassava (a long-term crop that has a longer growth cycle). Short-term crop production (crops such as groundnuts and beans which have a shorter growth cycle) fell due to irregular rains.



Pilivili

Most resettled families have still not started using their replacement land, despite it being available for planting.



Other agriculture and livelihood projects

Vegetable project

In 2024, farmers continued supplying vegetables and fruit to the Mine's kitchen. They produced 27 tonnes (2023: 20 tonnes) of vegetables from seven hectares (2023: nine hectares). Of these, 20 tonnes were sold to the Mine kitchen and seven tonnes to the local market. The farmers earned a total of 1.6 million MZN (\$25,000), the same amount as in 2023.

Fruit suppliers, who have not directly participated in KMAD support programmes, supplied the Mine kitchen with 62 tonnes of various vegetables and fruits, earning 3.5 million MZN (U\$56,000), an increase of 86% compared with 2023.

Vulnerable people

Across the Namalope, Pilivili and Mpaco areas, KMAD works to enable the inclusion of vulnerable people in its community development projects. KMAD defines vulnerability as "people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more diversely affected by displacement than others and who may

be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits."

KMAD recognises that disadvantaged groups and individuals may find it more difficult to participate in formal engagement activities and benefit from the opportunities arising from the presence of Kenmare's mining operations. KMAD has supported nearly 300 vulnerable people in the Namalope and Pilivili areas since 2007. Projects focus on income generation, support for sewing, bakery, grocery shops and support for elderly and female-headed households through the donation of chickens and ducks, participation in KMAD's CA programme, and the growing of vegetables in nursery plots. In partnership with the district health services, quarterly mobile check-up clinics were also provided to the elderly and those with physical challenges.

Secondary school scholarships are also provided to all identified dependents of vulnerable families to improve their chances of accessing better job opportunities or engage in entrepreneurship.

Support for vulnerable people in Namalope

Key projects in 2024 were fruit and vegetable production, including technical support for CA agriculture, distribution of a variety of vegetable seeds, agriculture technical support, scholarships for dependents of vulnerable families, and quarterly mobile check-ups for elderly and physically challenged people.

Support for vulnerable people in Pilivili and Mpaco

Support was provided for vulnerable people in Pilivili and Mpaco to implement a hen breeding project as well as financing for a sewing business and a meal sales enterprise. Agricultural technical support and quarterly mobile clinics were also provided.



HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT

KMAD believes that ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. As a result, KMAD provides funding for healthcare infrastructure improvements, such as building medical centres and pharmacies, donating ambulances, the capacity development of medical staff, and community health awareness initiatives.

KMAD IN ACTION

FROM MATERNITY WARD TO LABORATORY: PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR THE FAMILIES OF TOPUITO

The Clinical Analysis Laboratory at the Topuito Health Centre is one of KMAD's recent investments. It has made a direct impact on improving healthcare services for a population of over 20,000 people.

The Topuito Health Centre, where the laboratory has been built, originally had two healthcare facilities, one building for outpatient consultations and another for maternity services. During the development of the 2019/2021 strategic plan, the local community requested the construction of a new maternity ward to provide greater comfort and convenience for expectant mothers.

With the completion of the new ward, the old maternity building was left vacant. KMAD received a request from the Larde District Government to convert the building into a clinical analysis laboratory to meet the growing demand for laboratory services in the Topuito area.

Before the opening of this laboratory, many patients had to be transferred to the Moma district hospital, which is more than 80 km away.

Domingos Waite, the Director of the Topuito Health Centre, outlined how a significant portion of these transfers involved women with serious haemorrhage complications before, during or after childbirth. These situations often required urgent transfers and, in some cases, resulted in fatal outcomes.

Equipped with state-of-the-art technology, the laboratory has equipment that even some of the larger hospitals do not have. As a result,

sometimes, the Larde Health Centre sends samples to be analysed at the Topuito laboratory.

The laboratory can conduct tests such as full blood tests and biochemical analysis. It also has the capacity to store donated blood reserves for use in emergencies.

The establishment of the laboratory not only improved the healthcare services available to the local community, but also provides regional expertise, reducing transfers to other healthcare centres and dealing with transfers from nearby facilities.



Community health centre in Mititicoma

The community health centre in Mititicoma, built and equipped by KMAD, has been in operation since 2013 and serves people living close to Kenmare's Namalope operations.

In 2024, over 26,000 people attended the clinic's outpatient department (57% women). This represented a 34% increase in patient appointments compared to 2023. Of these consultations, over 8,000 were paediatric consultations (almost half for girls).

Malaria continued to be the primary reason for people seeking medical care. There was a 49% increase in the total number of tests and an overall increase in the number of people diagnosed with malaria compared with 2023. This is summarised in the table below:

Malaria	Total number tested		Positive	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Men	3,507	5,738	1,316 (38%)	2,515 (44%)
Women	2,831	5,833	1,368 (48%)	2,773 (48%)
Male children	3,075	3,772	903 (29%)	1,286 (34%)
Female children	3,283	3,619	1,083 (33%)	1,404 (39%)

Fever and diarrhoea were also common illnesses for which people sought medical attention, with just over 1,400 adults and children with fever and almost 500 patients with diarrhoea. There were no diagnoses of cholera and just three of tuberculosis in 2024.

More tests for sexually transmitted diseases ("STDs") and HIV were undertaken in 2024 compared with 2023. Of the patients who tested positive for HIV, 402 patients started treatment with antiretroviral therapy, 60% of whom were women.

Diseases tested	Men tested (% positive)		Women tested (% positive)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
STDs	70 (69%)	201 (78%)	48 (75%)	122 (79%)
HIV	132 (26%)	736 (20%)	170 (31%)	755 (30%)

Mother and child healthcare services

Mother and child healthcare services included pre-natal consultations, family support, births and midwife educational sessions in both the clinics and the villages. The number of women giving birth in the clinic decreased slightly in 2024 compared to 2023 (883 versus 895). As a result of campaigns promoted by the health centre staff during the child vaccination campaigns in all villages, no home births were registered in 2024, compared to 77 in 2023. Data on mother and child healthcare services is set out below:

Mother and child healthcare services	2023	2024
Total number of patients	4,850	4,687
Patients who attended pre-natal consultations	2,420	1,889
Patients who received family planning support	1,340	1,693
Number of births in the clinic	1,080	1,105

Community health awareness

No health volunteer communication campaigns were held in 2024 as the focus was given to training the volunteers to become Agentes Polivalentes Elementares ("APEs"). These volunteers provide first aid, promote health care, preventive medicine services, integrated community case management of childhood pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and referrals. Twelve volunteers started the training and six of them completed the five-month programme. Graduation will take place in 2025. Three of the six graduates have opted to take part in a further five-month pilot provincial training programme for Health Polyvalent Agents and, when they graduate, they will return to activities in their communities.

HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED

Pilivili health centre

In 2024, over 28,000 people attended the clinic's outpatient department, of which 50% were women, and there were over 10,500 paediatric consultations (5,000 girls).

Malaria is the primary reason for people seeking medical care. There was a reduction in the number of people diagnosed with malaria compared with 2023. This reduction is attributed to a combination of indoor spraying, mosquito net distribution and the malaria prophylaxis vaccination introduced recently for children.

The table below summarises the number of people tested for malaria and the diagnosis:

Malaria	Total number tested		Positive	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Men	3,964	3,131	1,930 (49%)	1,643 (52%)
Women	4,035	3,468	2,098 (52%)	1,867 (54%)
Male children	3,822	3,095	1,805 (47%)	2,042 (66%)
Female children	4,403	3,642	2,202 (50%)	1,997 (55%)

Just over 6,200 adults and children sought treatment for fever and over 480 patients for diarrhoea. There were 66 diagnoses of cholera and four of tuberculosis in 2024.

Number of patients tested for STDs and HIV:

Diseases tested	Total number of men tested		Men – positive results		Total number of women tested		Women – positive results	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
STDs	350	176	63	43	353	357	57	71
HIV	1,222	993	345	194	1,135	1,609	350	294

Of the patients who tested positive for HIV, 746 patients (377 women) started treatment with antiretroviral therapy.

Mother and child healthcare services

Data on mother and child healthcare services was as follows:

Mother and child healthcare services	2023	2024
Total patients received	4,849	4,687
Patients who attended pre-natal consultations	2,424	1,889
Patients who received family planning support	1,336	1,693
Number of births in the clinic	1,084	1,105



Patients attending the clinic:

Complaints	Adults		Children	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Fever	2,675	2,771	1,793	3,446
Diarrhoea	274	190	267	294
Cholera	0	66	0	12
Tuberculosis	38	4	5	0

Community health awareness

A new Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the district health authorities for KMAD to support five health volunteers working in the five villages around the Pilivili deposit. They undertook 951 communication campaigns (481 in the community and 470 in the health centre). A total of 18,595 (10,239 women) attended and themes were: COVID-19 prevention, malaria and diarrhoea prevention treatment, sanitation, family planning, the importance of pre-natal consultation, child vaccination calendar, birth-related risks in the communities and HIV-AIDS prevention and treatment.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

KMAD believes that ensuring all children have a good-quality education is the foundation for sustainable development. As a result, KMAD funds the building of classrooms and other educational infrastructure, supports capacity development of teachers, and sponsors scholarships for further education that would not otherwise be accessible within the local area.

Quality of primary education support – in partnership with F&H

KMAD partnered with a Mozambican NGO, F&H, to improve the quality of primary education in Topuito. The programme focuses on enhancing literacy and numeracy for Grade 3 students using play-based pedagogy that is aligned with the national curriculum. The initiative includes broad community involvement and cooperation with local education structures for sustainable impact.

Literacy and numeracy improvement:

A baseline assessment was conducted on 848 Grade 3 students, revealing significant gaps in literacy and numeracy skills. Due to various factors, including student involvement in family activities, only 500 students completed the programme by the end of the year. A re-teaching plan was implemented, covering Grade 1 material,

and progressing through to Grade 3 content, aiming to teach 2.5 years' worth of curriculum in one year.

Positive results:

By the end of the year, literacy skills improved by 46% for both male and female students. Key literacy skills such as name recognition and word order improved by 71% and 22%, respectively. Numeracy skills also showed strong growth, with both females and males improving by 24%.

Community engagement:

Three literacy and numeracy events were held, featuring traditional storytelling, educational material creation with recycled goods, and presentations by local business owners on real-world curriculum applications.

Teacher support:

Twenty-two teachers received comprehensive resource kits, which included posters, flashcards, games, and “big books” for classroom read-aloud activities, all supporting play-based learning and the national curriculum.

Parental involvement:

Nine workshops were conducted, engaging over 500 parents, caregivers and community members. Topics included supporting student attendance, creating educational tools, and fostering learning at home. In addition, female volunteers were encouraged to run girls' clubs, with 20 volunteers committed to training for this initiative starting in 2025.



Feedback from participants was positive with comments such as:

“The best. This is the best I’ve had so far. Well designed and possible to execute specifically in our context. I think it would be worth it for it to be implemented in the entire Larde District.”

Arségio Elisa Bernardo

“It is very practical, and I can really see results with the teaching and learning methods. I believe that, without this programme, my students would have finished Grade 3 without knowing how to write their names, count or read.”

Esperança Valentin

KMAD IN ACTION

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Namalope

An additional school block was constructed in Nataka, with three classrooms, an administration office and toilets. Once complete, it was handed over to education authorities.

As part of Namalope West Social projects an additional school block of three classrooms and administration facilities, as well as a house for staff, was completed and handed over to authorities in Naholoco. This project was in response to increased demand caused by the arrival of Isoa families in the new resettlement village.

In 2024, KMAD provided school materials (exercise books, pens, drawing kits, rulers, erasers, pencils and sharpeners) to 6,000 pupils from Grades 1 to 6 and 77 teachers in the Namalope area representing an increase of 3% compared to 2023.

Pilivili

In the Pilivili area materials were distributed to 5,440 pupils from Grades 1 to 6 and to 41 teachers.

By 2024, the library that was opened in 2024 had become a vital part of the community. It saw more than 120 visitors a day, with students from nearby schools regularly coming in to use the books and study materials. The space was instrumental in improving literacy and academic performance, its textbooks helped reduce shortages and it provided a much-needed place for students to strengthen their reading and writing skills.

Unfortunately, the library's operations were cut short due to political instability in the country when the library was burned down. This loss has left many students and residents without access to educational materials, halting the progress that had been made in improving literacy and academic outcomes in Pilivili.



Scholarships

Namalope

In 2024, KMAD supported 197 existing scholarships and 62 new scholarships (12 for vulnerable people) for secondary school students giving a total of 259, of whom 37 are dependents of vulnerable families. Their year-end results were not available at the time of publication.

For the 2024 university bursary scheme, five students (two female) were selected for full bursaries. All these were students who had received secondary school scholarships at Moma boarding school. Ten applications were received for partial scholarships and five were agreed. The areas of study were different from previous years where the courses were mainly focused on teaching. In 2024, the courses included Human Resources, Electrical Engineering, Information Technologies, Nutrition, Environmental Management, Economics and Management, and Geography.

2024 saw the second KMAD university scholar presenting his final thesis on the teaching of maths and his graduation is expected to take place in 2025.

The total number of university scholars is 28, of whom 11 are on partial scholarships. Their year-end results were not yet available.

Pilivili and Mpaco

In 2024, KMAD supported 46 existing scholars (25 females) and granted 25 new scholarships (13 females) for secondary school. In total there were 71 scholars (38 females) at Pilivili and Mpaco, of which 55 passed (31 girls), seven dropped out and nine failed the year for the first time leaving a total of 64.

Technical school

KMAD also supports skills transfer through vocational training, primarily through the Topuito Technical Training College. KMAD funded its construction and equipment between 2018 and 2020. The College is open to all, and students can obtain a Vocational Certificate-Level 5 qualification in mechanical construction, electrics and industrial electronics, or civil construction. In 2024, its sixth year of operation, the College had a total of 242 students enrolled, 44% of whom were girls. 109 female graduates did internships with Kenmare for periods ranging from six months to one year.

To encourage female students to attend the Technical Training College, on average, each year, KMAD sponsors 27 female students to take one of the three-year courses.

Sports and culture

Namalope

A new soccer committee was appointed and presented its plan for a tournament consisting of 360 games with 16 men's teams and 12 women's teams. At year end, 286 games had been completed. The post-election political instability meant the championship could not be concluded but it is expected to resume at the beginning of 2025.

Soccer equipment consisting of soccer cups, kits, sneakers, balls and prizes were provided to support soccer district championship composed of 19 (seven female) teams.

Pilivili

15 teams (seven female) took part in the community soccer championship in Pilivili and Mpaco. At the year end, they had played 195 out of 209 games. As in Namalope, the tournament could not be concluded due to the political instability, but is also expected to resume in 2025.



WATER AND SANITATION



Water was a new strategic pillar in the 2022-2024 KMAD Strategic Plan and several programmes and initiatives were undertaken to improve access to clean water.

Since its inception, KMAD has drilled over 30 boreholes and built nine water systems supplying clean water to over 45,000 people. Previously, local women and children had to travel long distances to collect water from local rivers.

Sanitation is another important focus and KMAD has been working with the Mine's host communities and local authorities to overcome sanitation-related issues. One issue is the quality of water from some boreholes, which tests have shown to contain levels of nitrates, faecal coliforms, and iron levels above the World Health Organisation recommended limits for human consumption. This is connected to the lack of latrines and the sanitation habits of local communities, a situation compounded by the

increased population influx over the last 10 years and lack of capacity among the local authorities to manage water resources.

KMAD is working as a catalyst to help solve these issues and find sustainable solutions. The local community Water Committees need to grow their capacity to manage the charging of community members for water consumption to finance the maintenance of water infrastructure.

During 2024, the rehabilitation of the Cabula and Nataka water system was completed and delivered to the community and district authorities.

In 2021, KMAD engaged SNV, a global development partner, to review the water and sanitation infrastructure in Topuito.

Based on the findings of the report, KMAD contracted AMASI in 2023, an NGO based in Nampula with over 10 years' experience in implementing water and sanitation programmes in Mozambique.

In 2024, AMASI's contract was renewed with the objective of continuously building capacity in the operation and management of boreholes and water systems, as well as promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices. A core principle of AMASI's approach is ensuring that communities understand the costs associated with maintaining water sources and are empowered to carry out routine maintenance to keep these sources operational.

KMAD IN ACTION

As part of this ongoing work, the Mulimuni and Nathuco Water and Sanitation Committees received refresher training on financial management, hygiene and sanitation practices, and the operation and maintenance of water sources.

Additionally, borehole fencing made from local materials was installed in Nataka and Nathuco. This helps maintain water quality by preventing animals from accessing the water sources, promotes community ownership, and contributes to better health and hygiene standards.

Throughout the year, communication campaigns were held in Tibane, Cabula, Mulimuni, Nathuco, Nataka, Topuito, and Naholoco. These campaigns included door-to-door outreach and community meetings focused on good hygiene and sanitation practices. Topics included water transportation, conservation, treatment, lining of latrines in areas with sandy soil, handwashing processes, and the importance of cleanliness around boreholes and water supply systems. Following these campaigns, cleaning initiatives were organised around community boreholes and water systems in Nathuco, Nataka and Cabula. A total of 91 community members (30 females) participated in these activities.

Furthermore, community members in Cabula, Nathuco, and Nataka were involved in the construction of over 202 latrines, further contributing to the improvement of sanitation in these areas.

As part of the Namalope West project, a tractor was purchased, and one waste management building and a storage building were constructed. The tractor has been handed over to government authorities and the Mititicoma community. The waste management building is expected to be completed in 2025.

Pilivili and Mpaco

The two boreholes in Epuire were delivered and handed over to authorities. The Mpuitine system was completed and delivery is expected to take place in 2025. Construction of the Namaize water system has started.



A NEW LIFE WITHIN REACH OF A TAP: MUCAIJA'S JOURNEY

Mucaija Selemene is a 63-year-old woman and devoted mother of nine.

For years, her daily routine involved an exhausting journey, walking more than two kilometres each day with other women from her community to the lower part of the village in search of water. They had to carry heavy buckets filled with water that was often contaminated and frequently led to illnesses.

To address these problems, KMAD constructed a water supply system with a 20,000-litre reservoir and seven public taps, strategically distributed throughout the community, including in the expanding areas. For the first time, the community had access to clean and safe water. Mucaija then had a domestic connection installed at home.

For Mucaija, this was a profound transformation. Her children now have access to clean water, which means better health and the time she spent on long journeys to fetch water is now used to develop her small business of producing maheu, a traditional non-alcoholic beverage, which is the family's main source of income.

She has transformed her life and that of her family and is free of the burden of daily water collection.



SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Sources of funds	2023 \$	2024 \$
Kenmare Resources plc and other subsidiary companies	4,711,609	3,047,818
Namalope Business Loan Repayments	–	71,449
Pilivili Business Loan Repayments	–	40,220
Deposit interest	946	1,093
Total	4,712,555	3,160,580
Uses of funds	2023 \$	2024 \$
Health Infrastructure Projects	1,201,605	993,157
Pilivili – Electrification	772,877	123,359
Employee Salary Costs	248,114	212,711
Technical Training Centre	194,765	392,053
Water and Sanitation Projects	147,681	87,047
Nam West – Education Infrastructure	66,509	304,730
Primary Schools Infrastructure	85,151	16,093
Local Governance	84,923	121,018
Namalope West – Land Access Projects	4,552	2,871
Namalope West – Health Infrastructure	78,969	–
Agricultural Production and Diversification	75,106	75,621
Educational Capacity Building	29,645	1,662
Scholarships	80,711	209,930
Namalope West – Other Infrastructure	124,645	108,888
Pilivili – Sanitation	96,052	47,988
Pilivili – School Support	340,938	401,421
Pilivili – Projects	19,175	17,490
Travel and Accommodation	30,650	38,450
Namalope West – Income Generating Projects	13,216	7,309
Pilivili – Governance	67,175	95,494
Small Business Support	185,777	58,140
Fuel Costs	10,746	11,753
Miscellaneous Costs	5,309	3,905
Sports and Social	15,869	109,913
Community Radio	11,642	43,481
Educational Support Projects	4,582	2,802
Vehicle Running Costs	13,038	20,586
Technical Assistance	63,586	50,585
Pilivili – Scholarships	16	–
Vulnerable Groups	7,122	845
Office Supplies	47,894	21,227
Pilivili Road – Projects	–	18,213
Pilivili Expenditures	1,071	1,313

Uses of funds	2023 \$	2024 \$
Pilivili – Vulnerable	4,585	3,100
Pilivili Road – Schools	2,451	–
Storm Ana	7,383	12,085
Pilivili – Health Centre	1,423	1,739
Pilivili – Agriculture	101	–
Total	4,145,054	3,616,979



APPENDIX

CHALLENGES FACED DURING 2024 ACTIVITY PLAN

At the beginning of the year, heavy rains damaged the road to Nampula, causing delays to the construction projects, which rely on materials from Nampula.

In Q4, political unrest caused disruption to activities such as indoor malaria spraying, infrastructure construction and the training of KMAD monitors. It negatively affected most of the small businesses financed by KMAD and meant that we were unable to finalise the 2025-2027 KMAD plan as it has not been possible to hold the required community consultations.

Summary of activities implemented

The following table provides detailed information about the implementation status of KMAD's community projects during 2024.

1. Livelihoods and economic development

1.1 Funding income-generating projects

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.1.1 Funding 10+2 community income generating projects	Number of businesses funded Number of beneficiaries	New small businesses established Existing projects operating successfully and independently

Outcome and comments:

A total of 134 new project proposals and four for refinancing were submitted, 73 from Mititicoma, 25 from Topuito, 11 from Tibane, 11 from Mulimuni and 18 from Isoa. Of the projects, 14 were selected for financing: a grocery, a clothing store, a carpentry and an ice cream shop in Topuito, an enterprise for the manufacturing and selling of cement bricks, plus the selling of glass, aluminium windows and doors, a bakery and pastry shop in Mititicoma, a mobile baking business and a multimedia shop in Tibane. There were also applications for a general store and bakery in Isoa and a clothing store in Nataka and Mulimuni.

Three projects were selected for refinancing: Mititicoma petrol station, which intends to expand its business into hardware, a mobile bank (Mpesa) business to expand and become a super agent (someone who provides a float to the super agents and can deposit, transfer and pay high amounts with no limit) and a vegetable project.

Naholoco, Cabula and Nathuco village did not benefit because two or more projects financed last year were closed because funds were misappropriated and the income generation policy states that, if, in any one year, a village has two failed projects they will be disqualified and will not receive funding during the following year.

The Isoa bakery (2024 project) was cancelled because of conflicts between the members.

Financing of the further projects from 2022 and 2023 was completed: the Isoa sea food shop and two businesses that prepare and sell meals in Mititicoma.

At the beginning of 2024, there was a total of 11.9 million MZN (\$188k) in outstanding loans to small businesses. A further 5.7 MZN million (\$90k) was invested in new businesses, 300k MZN (\$5k) was provided by the business owners and 5.4 million MZN (\$85k) by KMAD. In total, there are 69 operational projects in Namalope directly benefitting a total of 257 people (87 women). KMAD received repayments of 2.0 million MZN (\$31k). Depending on the business loan, repayments can be scheduled over a period of between 12 and 36 months.

Two businesses completed their loan repayments from previous years: Sewing in Topuito and the Monosiva guest house in Mititicoma.

Eight businesses from previous years closed: broiler chicken and plastic domestic utensils shops in Nataka, broiler chicken and hardware stores in Naholoco, a multimedia and fishing shop in Tibane, a hardware store in Mititicoma and a native seeds provider in Namicuta A, all due to bad management. This led to the writing off of 1.2 million MZN (\$18k) in loans.

A number of non-operational small business owners, although having closed the businesses that were financed, are still making their loan repayments (Topuito seafood shop, Tibane fishing project, Naholoco broiler project and the Mulimuni fishing project with a total of 107k MZN (\$1.7k).

Outstanding loans with active businesses at the end of 2024 stood at 14.0 million MZN (\$223k).

Summary of economic development and livelihoods projects

In general, the small businesses performed disappointingly. This was principally due to a poor fishing season, lower farming production and political instability, which affected local purchasing power. The 74 businesses in Topuito operating in 2024 registered an income of 44 million MZN, which represents an increase of 88% compared to the 66 projects in 2023 (23.5 million MZN). Although there was an increase in income, it cannot be seen as a good year because only 34% of the small businesses were stable operations.

Broiler chicken project

The poultry projects performed below expectation due to chicks dying in transit, the unavailability of chicks in Nampula and theft/vandalism associated to political instability. As a result, the broiler projects (Topuito and Mititicoma) managed to complete only two out of the four planned cycles. In 2024, Topuito sold 11,911 chickens yielding a total of 400k MZN (\$6.5k), Mititicoma sold 273 chickens earning 76k MZN (\$200) representing a 58% decrease compared with broiler project incomes in 2023. Naholoco operations closed because of the deviation of funds.

Sewing project

The sewing projects are still the most stable of the businesses and, in 2024, the groups produced a total of 126,281 items, of which 368 were school uniforms for KMAD scholars and the remainder were calico bags and embroidered t-shirts yielding 4.8 million MZN (\$76,433), an increase of 24% compared with 2023 (2023: 3.9 million MZN (\$62,000)).

Shops and other income-generating projects

The performance of the grocery shops varied from village to village, but, in general, they have seen reduced income over the year due to current market conditions associated with a prolonged poor fishing season, poor farming production and political instability registered in the last two months of the year. As with the grocery shops, the multimedia, serigraphy, fishing projects and clothing projects also experienced challenges related to ongoing market difficulties. The decline in fishing and farming activities and political instability also all affected project timelines and overall outcomes. The bakery in Mititicoma remains operational, although the refurbishment is still to be finalised. The native seed suppliers are providing casuarina saplings. The guest house in Mititicoma was fully booked over the year providing accommodation to Kenmare contractors.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.1.2 Training on project design in all villages	Training sessions held in all 10 villages	Well thought out small business proposals received

Outcome and comments:

All nine villages were trained in designing project proposals and, as a result, 134 projects were submitted for financing.

1.1.3 Training in small business management for new and refresher for existing projects	Number of beneficiaries	Training in basic business skills and design proposals completed
---	-------------------------	--

Outcome and comments:

Training in business management was given to 35 beneficiaries.

1.1.4 Refresher training in small business management for Monitors and Community Development Officers	Number of monitors receiving refresher training	Capacity building sessions for Monitors and Community Development Officer so they can provide better assistance and monitor the small business in each village
---	---	--

Outcome and comments:

Training had to be cancelled due to political instability.

1.1.5 Strengthen and expansion of income-generating projects	Number of projects identified	Two projects expanded and/or strengthened (Improved sustainability/profitability)
--	-------------------------------	---

Outcome and comments:

Three projects were selected for refinancing: Mititicoma petrol station, which wants to expand to sell hardware, a mobile bank (Mpesa) business wanting to expand and become a super agent and a vegetable project. The first two were successfully refinanced and the refinancing was not concluded on the final one due to political instability.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

1.1.6 Finance projects identified by KMAD	Number of projects identified Number of beneficiaries funded	Two projects funded identified by KMAD
---	---	--

Outcome and comments:

A project for the preparation and sale of meals and a sea food shop were financed.
The construction of the childcare project identified in 2022 is in progress but its conclusion was compromised due to political instability.

1.1.7 Support for monitoring of small businesses (communication for monitors)	Indicator needed Number of monitors which received airtime	Nine monitors receiving airtime
---	--	---------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

All seven monitors that have operational projects in their village were promoted from January to December. Cabula and Natuco did not because they have no projects to monitor in their villages.

1.2 Agriculture production and diversification

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.2.1 Expansion of orchards	Number of beneficiaries Orchards being cultivated	Promote the expansion of orchards Create additional sources of income

Outcome and comments:

The orange and tangerine trees distributed in 2023 are growing well. Out of the six vulnerable families involved in 2023, two vulnerable people have passed away.

1.2.2 Promote Conservation Agriculture practices – in partnership with AENA	Diversity of food Crops being cultivated Number of beneficiaries Area under cultivation New crops introduced Yields per hectare	Consolidate practices within the 250 hectare cultivated under CA Improved yields by farmers
---	--	--

Outcome and comments:

2024 was the last year of the contract with AENA and the main focus was to provide technical assistance to improve farmer production and links to markets.

At the beginning of the current agricultural campaign, there were 618 participating farmers. Three have died and 12 new farmers joined the programme bringing the total to 627 (436 females) farmers distributed in 24 clubs and with a total occupied area of 284 hectares. The 284 hectares were used to produce cassava, peanuts, cowpeas, rice, and jugo beans using three fundamental principles of CA: minimum tillage, permanent coverage and crop rotation.

24 agrobusiness agents received training in financial literacy, covering topics such as budgeting, savings and cost management. These agents serve as the link between the project and farmers in providing knowledge to increase production and productivity, connections with input suppliers to improve inputs into the clubs and communities, and collection points for the clubs' agricultural surplus and connections with buyers. They provide post-project sustainability through the continuation of activities in the clubs and communities.

AENA facilitated connections between vegetable farmers and local traders to ensure product sales at the market.

Due to insufficient rainfall, the season's yields have been disappointing for short-season crops (those that have a shorter growing period, ranging from a few weeks to a few months). Training in pre- and post-harvest management was conducted in all villages, covering topics such as seed acquisition, land preparation, pest control and marketing.

An agrobusiness fair was held and a total of 79 (44 females) farmers showcased their products. As a result, 2.63 tons of various products were sold (80 kg of pigeon peas, 100 kg of peanuts, 500 kg of cabbage, 1 ton of tomatoes, 50 kg of lettuce, 50 kg of kale, 350 kg of bananas, 500 kg of cassava), farmers also connected with an agro-dealer to sell their products.

AENA linked vegetable farmers and traders and vice versa to ensure that they can sell their products to local vegetable dealers as well as through the local market. A meeting was held to inform the beneficiaries from Naholoco, Topuito and Mulimuni about the closing of the project and about the new initiative, which will be focused on vegetable production.

In the 2023/2024 crop production season the short-term crops yielded 80,895 kg, a reduction of 73% compared to 2023 (304,591 kg). In total, 878,345 kg (2023: 462,454 kg) was produced during last season, which represents an increase of 90% mainly due to the high production level of the long-term crop (cassava) which increased 400%. This takes longer to grow and mature, often taking more than a year.

The table below shows the results for the 2023/2024 season:

2024 Agricultural campaign – Kg

Nr.	Aldeias	Peanut	Cowpeas	Rice	Jugo beans	Cassava	Total
		CA	CA	CA	CA	CA	
1	Nataka	3,315	2,893	1,818	2,302	106,841	117,169
2	Nathuco	3,855	4,608	3,041	3,923	114,980	130,407
3	Naholoco	1,938	2,629	3,350	1,485	134,150	143,552
4	Mititcoma	1,893	1,648	0	1,541	41,600	46,682
5	Mulimuni	2,721	1,879	2,181	2,393	98,550	107,724
6	Cabula	4,852	4,152	0	3,903	81,659	94,566
7	Tibane	2,397	1,834	190	1,574	70,600	76,595
8	Topuito	2,569	3,095	3,952	2,964	149,070	161,650
	Total	23,540	22,738	14,532	20,085	797,450	878,345

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.2.3 Vegetable production	Quantities of vegetable produced and sold to IFS and local markets	20% increase in production and sales compared with previous year (baseline: 24,250 kg)

Outcome and comments:

In 2024, the farmers continued providing vegetables and fruit for Kenmare's kitchen. They produced 26,691 kg (2023: 20,116 kg) of vegetables in a total area of seven hectares (2023: nine hectares). Of these, 19,796 kg were sold to the Mine kitchen and 6,895 kg were sold to the local market. The farmers earned a total of 1,568,914 MZN (\$24,804), a slight increase on 2023.

In addition, the fruit suppliers, which are not direct KMAD beneficiaries, supplied the Mine kitchen with a total of 61,747 kg of various vegetables and fruit, earning 3.5 million MZN (\$56k) an increase of 86% compared to 2023.



1.3 Support to vulnerable groups

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.3.1 Direct support for female-headed households (small businesses, vegetables) and support to elderly and physically challenged groups.	Number of new projects supported Number of beneficiaries	New initiatives commenced/ongoing support

Outcome and comments:

The KMAD team, with government authorities, resurveyed the vulnerable families in its areas of interest. Of the 184 vulnerable heads of families identified in 2023, 14 died, and one moved to Tibane. There are currently 169 vulnerable families made up of 27 female-headed households, 122 elderly headed households and 20 physically challenged people.

145 vulnerable people from Nathuco, Nataka, Mulimuni, Tibane, Mititicoma, Cabula and Naholoco were provided technical assistance in conservation agriculture and agrobusiness, cultivating an area of 22.46 hectares (2023: 20.44 hectares) producing a total of 117,056 kg of different crops such as cassava, juko beans, pigeon peas, peanut and cowpeas, an increase on 2023 (64,841 kg).

On vegetable production KMAD provided 760 kg of seeds to 35 vulnerable people who produced 1,113 kg of tomatoes, 690kg of onion, 262 kg of lettuce, 125 kg of pepper and 495 kg of okra giving a total of 2685 kg representing a 72% decrease compared to 2023 (9,462 kg). 1,940 kg out of the 2,685 kg of vegetables was sold at the local market earning 97,013 MZN (\$1,534).

The grocery shop in Cabula saw a sharp reduction in the quantity of products as a result of the deviation of funds by beneficiaries and the project was closed because the funds were not recovered in accordance with the agreed recovery plan. Naholoco seeds is fully operational providing native seeds to Kenmare's rehabilitation team, the Naholoco and Mititicoma cake businesses are doing well, as is the vegetable project in Topuito.

One new project was financed for vulnerable people: a business selling clothes and plastic utensils which belongs to a physically challenged person from Topuito.

In total, the income-generating projects for vulnerable groups generated revenues of 956,943 MZN (\$15,130) with 227,140 MZN (\$3,591) paid in salaries.

At the beginning of the year, there were 241 hens. During the year, there were 696 eggs hatched, 170 birds died, 53 birds were consumed and 62 were sold leaving a balance of 652 hens with vulnerable families, which represents an increase of 171% on 2023.

At the beginning of 2024, there were 141 ducks. During the year there were 150 eggs hatched, 132 ducks died, 14 ducks were consumed and 10 were sold, leaving a balance of 135 ducks.

1.3.3 Bursary for secondary school for one minor per vulnerable family	Number of bursaries	50 bursaries granted
--	---------------------	----------------------

Outcome and comments:

In addition to the 25 existing scholars, a further 12 were selected in 2024, giving a total of 37 from 29 vulnerable families. Their year-end results are not yet available.

1.3.5 Quarterly mobile health clinics	Number of clinics Number of consultations	Improved access to healthcare
---------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

Three mobile clinics were held and, on average, 103 (91 elderly and 12 physically challenged) attended. The fourth did not take place due to political instability.

1.4 Good governance

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
1.4.1 KMAD monitoring sessions with all stakeholders	Number of sessions organised Number of people attending the meetings	Facilitation of three monitoring meetings per year with SCO, Government and communities undertaken

Outcome and comments:

Due to the political instability associated with the election results, only two sessions were held and attended by Community Leaders, District Government, SCO and Provincial Assembly. On average, 50 people attended the monitoring session.

1.4 Good governance continued

1.4.2 Support to local governance	Number of initiatives supported	Support provided by KMAD to local Government, including logistical support
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

Outcome and comments:

- One transport of Adult Literacy books from Nampula to Larde
- Transport of 4,700 books from Larde to Topuito. The books are for pupils from Grades 1 to 6 studying in our seven schools within Namalope area
- Fuel to monitor the literacy and numeracy programme
- Maintenance of SDAE and District Admin vehicle
- Logistics to attend FACIM 2024
- Supported the ceremony of the memorial monument about the Battle of Mugenga

30 litres of fuel is granted monthly to SDAE and SDPI, 60 litres of fuel is granted monthly to the Chefe de Localidade as well as support for the operational cost for locality, such as paper, toner and electricity. 160 litres of fuel per month is supplied to the Larde and Moma District administration.

1.4.3 Training of local leadership in the implementation of the urban plan	Training sessions held	Improved support for SDPI technician monitoring the implementation of the urban plan
--	------------------------	--

Outcome and comments:

This training was discontinued because there is no evidence that previous training had resulted in any improvements.

1.4.4 Technical training and institutional support to community radios	Number of programmes “A voz de Topuito” broadcast on the radio	KMAD development programmes being broadcast by both radio stations Support provided to both radio stations Repairs to Moma Radio Station completed Training of radio station staff completed
--	--	---

Outcome and comments:

Over the year, radio Macone and Larde radio broadcast on the following health and safety-related topics: defensive driving in communities; the prevention of diarrheal diseases during the rainy season; awareness of uterine cancer symptoms; the prevention and treatment of haemorrhagic conjunctivitis, symptoms; the prevention, and treatment of tuberculosis; world hand hygiene day – the power of hand hygiene; blood donor day; anaemia awareness; world hepatitis day -concept, causes, symptoms and treatment; October pink – breast cancer prevention; preventive measures during accidents on traditional borehole drilling; maritime safety awareness: awareness of the dangers of stealing electrical cables; road safety awareness, importance of safe routes for community members on operational mines; importance of signage around mine areas; community health fair; water and energy; conservation and efficiency, fire prevention.

Programmes on environmental awareness and conservation included: forest rehabilitation after mining activities, preservation of ecosystem and biodiversity; water conservation and efficiency; energy conservation; importance of environmental monitoring post-mine operation, land restoration and desertification; wildlife protection; and crop rotation procedures.

Reports on KMAD activities were also broadcast: the delivery of Nacucua and Nataka school blocks; the delivery of Naholoco school, Mititicoma school, and houses; the delivery of Isoa market; community event: literacy and numeracy programme, second parent training session and module 3: literacy and numeracy programme, graduation of teachers involved in literacy and numeracy programme at F&H; infrastructure and public services; the delivery of buses and Mititicoma community hall, the delivery of Naholoco and the Mititicoma water systems; and a selection of grant awards for secondary level in Pilivilil and Topuito.

1.4.5 Construction of a community hall	Community hall built and equipped	Dedicated place to hold stakeholder engagement meetings
--	-----------------------------------	---

Outcome and comments:

Mititicoma community hall was completed and handed over to the authorities.

2. Healthcare development

2.1 Community health awareness support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
2.1.1 Subsidies for volunteers and midwives	Number of training and refresher sessions Topics/areas covered on training sessions	Capacity-building sessions completed for health volunteers and midwives so they can conduct education sessions Appropriate methods and materials used during sessions

Outcome and comments:

No health volunteer communication campaigns were held in 2024 as the focus was on training the volunteers to become Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (“APEs”) These agents provide first aid, health promotion, preventive medicine services, integrated community case management of childhood pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and health post referrals. Of the 12 volunteers who started the training, six completed the five-month programme. Graduation will take place in 2025. Three of the six graduates have opted to take part in a further five-month Provincial pilot training programme. After graduation, they will resume activities in their communities.

2.2 Health centre support

2.2.1 Ambulance maintenance and logistics	Number of times serviced Quantity of fuel provided	Ambulance operational Fuel costs supported by KMAD Ambulance maintained on a periodic basis
---	---	---

Outcome and comments:

266 litres of fuel were provided over the year and one service carried out.

2.2.2 Malaria indoor spraying	Number of spraying campaigns	Increased protection against malaria
-------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

One out of two Indoor sprayings were carried out in Topuito. The second indoor spraying campaign was in progress when the political protests started and, for security reasons, it was cancelled. A total of 31 (4 females) were trained in indoor spraying.

Indoor spraying was carried out in all Topuito villages and 7,587 houses were sprayed, covering 91% of the 8,362 houses in the villages, protecting 31,723 people, representing a growth of 4% in terms of sprayed houses and 10% in relation to protected people. The main challenge was the growth of the number of houses due to the expansion of the villages. With 1,878 houses sprayed (24.8%), Topuito village had the highest absolute number of sprayed houses, followed by Naholoco, Mititicoma and Tibane with 18.9%, 18.7% and 18.1% respectively and lastly, Isoa with 0.9% (71 houses). Of the 953 houses not sprayed, Topuito and Mititicoma had the highest number with 22.7% and 21.1%, respectively. The villages with the fewest non-pulverized houses were Cabula, Isoa and Nathuco (1.7%, 1.4% and 1% respectively), as these villages with the lowest population density. From the total number of houses sprayed, 81.9% are made of wood, 18% are made of cement and 1% are made of thatch. 70% are covered in grass and 29.9% are covered in zinc.

The data highlights significant variances in indoor spray campaign coverage between different villages. While some villages contributed a higher percentage of sprayed homes, others faced significant challenges with a considerable number of unsprayed homes, despite their similar population density to other neighbourhoods with fewer unsprayed homes. This variation is the result of different factors, such as population density, mobilisation strategies and differences in community acceptance regarding spraying.

A contract was signed with an independent consultant with expertise in malaria and public health to develop a way forward to reduce the malaria rates in the region. His work will consider the previous epidemiological research developed by Instituto de Investigação da Manhiça and will explore other factors relevant to malaria prevention.

2.2 Health centre support continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
2.2.3 Support to health care services	Number of patients attended in the different units/sections Trends of main diseases HIV and AIDS treatment trends No women going for pre-natal and family planning consultations Number of births at the clinic and in communities	Increased access to health care

Outcome and comments:

26,451 patients attended Mititcoma clinic during the year. Of these 14,669 appointments were for general consultations, 3,609 for maternity consultations and 8,173 for paediatric consultations.

18,962 individuals visited the health centre for malaria tests. Of these, 11,571 were adults (5,833 females) and 7,391 were children (3,619 females). Of the total tested, 5,288 adults (2,773 female) and 2,690 children (1,404 female) tested positive.

Additionally:

- 1,440 cases of fever were registered
- 217 cases (95 females) of diarrhoea in adults and 275 cases (142 females) in children
- 1,708 individuals were tested for HIV, of these 1,491 were adults (755 females) and 217 were children (115 females). Of the total tested, 375 adults (226 females) and 54 children (28 females) tested positive
- 402 individuals started ARVT, 367 adults (223 females) and 35 children (18 females)
- 201 men and 122 women were tested for STIs, 157 men and 96 women tested positive for STIs
- The clinic registered 1,481 pre-natal consultations, 1,245 family planning consultations and 883 births

2.2.4 Construction of Larde Hospital	Clinic prepared to respond to Malaria and other diseases	Larde Hospital Health built consists of a main clinic bloc, 1 maternity block and pre-partum facility, block or surgery staff improved health infrastructure and services New health services introduced Facilities built
--------------------------------------	--	---

Outcome and comments:

Construction of Larde Hospital phase 1 is in progress with 35% of works completed. In December activities were interrupted due to protests associated to election results.

3. Education development

3.1 Human capital development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
3.1.1 Quality of primary education support – in partnership with F&H	Percentage of pupils with ability to read and do calculations	75% of pupils of grade 3 knowing how to read and do calculations
	Percentage of teachers with WN-technique teaching skills	80% of teachers with WN-technique teaching skills

Outcome and comments:

KMAD contracted the Mozambican NGO F&H to enhance primary education quality in the locality, focusing on literacy and numeracy for Grade 3 students. The programme, which resumed in 2023 after being suspended due to issues with the previous NGO, used play-based pedagogy aligned with the national curriculum. It engaged a broad range of stakeholders, including local education authorities, parents, and the wider community.

Improved Literacy and Numeracy: A baseline assessment was initially conducted with 848 Grade 3 students across 7 schools, but by the end of the year, the programme had 500 active students. This decrease was due to some children needing to participate in family activities like fishing and farming. The assessment revealed significant gaps in literacy and numeracy, with most students below Grade 1 expectations. A re-teaching plan was implemented to cover 2.5 years of curriculum content in one year.

Gender Equality: Both female and male students made significant progress, with girls improving literacy by 46% and boys by 46%. In numeracy, girls improved by 24% and boys by 24%, showing equitable growth between genders.

Community Engagement: Three literacy and numeracy events were held, featuring traditional storytelling, the creation of educational materials from recycled goods, and presentations from local business owners discussing the practical application of the curriculum in the real world.

Teacher Support: 22 teachers were provided with comprehensive resource kits, including literacy and numeracy posters, flashcards, games, and “big books” for read-aloud activities. These materials supported play-based learning and national curriculum content.

Parental and Community Involvement: Nine workshops reached over 500 parents, caregivers, and community members, emphasising the importance of their involvement in student learning. Workshops included discussions on supporting learning at home and creating educational tools from recycled materials. Additionally, 20 volunteers from seven schools committed to running girls’ clubs starting in 2025 to help address the issue of low female school attendance.

3.1.2 Promote adult literacy classes	Nº of adult literacy classes	Quality of education
	Nº women in classes	
	Nº of adults achieving basic literacy and numeracy	

Outcome and comments:

In 2024 Education authorities reported that additional support from KMAD was not required as the centres expected to open were covered under the Government budget.

3.1.3 Distribution of school materials	Percentage of pupils benefitting from school materials	99% of enrolled pupils benefited from KMAD-funded school materials
--	--	--

Outcome and comments:

A total of 20,310 exercise books, 3,479 pens, 798 drawing kits, 2,681 rulers, 2,520 erasers, pencils and sharpeners were distributed to 5,999 pupils from grade 1-6 representing an increase of 2.8%. 77 kits composed of exercise books, pens, erasers, pencils, sharpeners and rulers were distributed to 77 teachers in Topuito locality.

3.1 Human capital development continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
3.1.4 Full and partial scholarship programme for higher education	Nº. of students benefitting of KMAD bursary Nº of students that passed Nº of drop-outs	Five of each type granted

Outcome and comments:

The total number of pre-existing university grantees is 18 (3 females).

For 2024, nine applications were received, and five (two female) students were selected for full university bursaries to study human resources management (3), one electrical engineering and one agrarian sciences. All of these were students who had benefited from secondary school scholarships at Moma boarding school. From the 10 applications received for partial scholarships, five were selected to study Economics and Management, IT, Environmental Management, Nutrition and Geography Teaching. One university scholar presented his final project in maths and graduation is expected in 2025. The total number of university grants is 28 of which 11 are partial scholarships and year-end results are not yet available.

Applications for 2025 are open until the end of January 2025.

3.1.5 Scholarships for Secondary Education plus and continued support for those enrolled at Moma	Nº. of students benefitting of KMAD bursary Nº of students that passed Nº of drop-outs	New scholarships granted to locals for secondary education (50) Support given to the boarding schools
--	--	--

Outcome and comments:

In the beginning of 2024, there were 172 grant holders of whom three were in Moma boarding school.

291 applications were submitted for secondary scholarships and from those 50 (25 females) were selected. Schools' councils, school directors, district education director and locality administrator attended the session, giving a total of 222 scholars. Their year-end results are not yet available.

3.2 Education infrastructure

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
3.2.1 Construction of phase three of technical school	Construction completed as per design and to good standard	Phase three facilities built and equipped Female and male dormitory block, kitchen and dining hall equipped

Outcome and comments:

Construction of phase 3 composed of male dormitory, soccer field and house for staff is concluded. Proposals for final facilities will be set out in the next strategic plan.

3.2.2 Rehabilitation of Nataka school block	Nº of classrooms rehabilitated	One school block rehabilitated
---	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

Nataka school building was completed and handed over to authorities. The school has three classrooms equipped with 105 school benches, administration facilities and toilets.

3.3 Promotion of sports and culture

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
3.3.1 Support local soccer championship (male and female) and Support to District Championship	N° of teams enrolled in the local championship	Local male and female soccer championship completed
	Prizes for the first three winners in each soccer championship (male and female)	Capacity building of the local sport committee completed
		Prizes awarded for the first three winners in each soccer championship (male and female)

Outcome and comments:

A new soccer committee was appointed and presented its plan. The committee has ten members - a President, Vice President, two delegates and two referees with four community leaders playing the role of advisors. In 2024, 28 (12 female) teams played 286 out of 360 games. The championship was not concluded due to political instability.

Soccer equipment consisting of soccer trophies, kits, sneakers, balls and prizes were provided to support the soccer district championship composed of 19 (seven female) teams.

3.3.2 Materials for celebration of 1 st of June	N° of goods and school materials distributed to the school in Topuito	1 st June celebrations supported with goods and school materials
--	---	---

Outcome and comments:

Children's day celebration took place at the Nataka Primary School and 300 pupils participated. The celebration was organized by KMAD and supported by different contractors.

4. Water and sanitation development

4.1 Access to safe and clean drinking water

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
4.1.1 Improvements and expansion of Cabula water system	N° of taps operational	Increased coverage
	N° of families fetching water	

Outcome and comments:

Installation of Cabula water system is underway with a capacity of 20m³, four public taps which will provide water to over 1000 families. The system is complete and operational, but the official handover did not take place due to political instability.

4.1.2 Improvements and expansion of Nataka water system	N° of taps operational N° of families fetching water	Increased coverage
---	---	--------------------

Outcome and comments:

Rehabilitation of Nataka water system with a capacity of 20m³ and five public taps which will provide water to over 1,000 families was concluded and handed over once the stolen solar panels had been recovered.

4.1.3 Improvements and expansion of Topuito water system	N° of taps operational N° of families fetching water	Increased coverage
--	---	--------------------

Outcome and comments:

Topuito water system is being rehabilitated and expanded. Previously it had 13 taps. The new system will have a capacity of 80m³ and 16 public taps and capacity of 150 domestic connections which will provide water to over 5,000 families. The system will be completed in 2025.

4.1 Access to safe and clean drinking water continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
4.1.4 Identify and promote sustainable water filtration methods	Nº of families with improved access to clean drinking water	Improved health

Outcome and comments:

Over the year the distribution of Certeza (water purification tablets) was provided to an average of 181 households in Mulimuni, 561 in Nataka and 141 in Nathuco. The KMAD team performed random testing of treated water, and it showed zero coliforms in the water that was treated with Certeza by the community members. This fact shows not only the efficacy of the water treatment product (Certeza) but also a very good understanding from the community on how to use it.

Monthly water testing of community water sources in each of the villages is ongoing.

4.1.5 Implement community-based water treatment project – in partnership with NGO	Training of water committees completed Nº of sanitation campaigns	MoU signed with SNV Training of water committees 50% of the villages conducted sanitation campaigns
---	--	---

Outcome and comments:

AMASI has continued with the project which aims to build capacity in the operation and management of water wells and the promotion of good practice on hygiene and sanitation. This principle is that the communities are aware of the cost of a water source and understand there is a need to keep it operational by carrying out routine maintenance. The Water and Sanitation Committees (CAS) in Mulimuni and Nathuco were trained/retrained in financial management, hygiene and sanitation of the environment and operation and maintenance of water sources, which will enable the community through the CAS to solve breakdowns and, only in cases of major malfunctions, request the intervention of the technician of the District Service of Planning and Infrastructure assigned to the distribution of water.

The SANTOLIC (total sanitation led by the community) approach is being used to improve sanitation and it is intended that communities abandon the practice of open-air defecation and start building and making the correct use of sanitation infrastructures (latrines, pantry, landfills, and hand washing processes).

Over the year communication campaigns were held with Cabula, Mulimuni, Nathuco, Nataka and Topuito community leaders and communities on good hygiene and sanitation practices including water transportation, conservation, treatment, contamination barriers, methods to line latrines, importance of domestic landfill, importance of use of Certeza (water purifier).

Following that, cleaning activities were implemented surrounding the community boreholes and water systems in Nataka, Nathuco and Cabula villages. In total 91 (30 females) attended. Additionally, community members in all villages plus Isoa were involved in the construction of latrines.

4.1.6 Water Management Committees	Percentage of villages conducting sanitation campaigns	Water and sanitation committees trained Committees fully functioning and able to maintain infrastructure
-----------------------------------	--	---

Outcome and comments:

All water committees have ongoing contributions except for Cabula where the rehabilitation of their water system was completed at the end of the year.

A total of 3 million MZN (\$53,922) was collected from the villages' water committees: Topuito 29,415 MZN, Tibane 58,692 MZN, Mititicoma 31,304 MZN, Nataka 39,400 MZN and Nathuco 5,070 MZN, Mulimuni 5,870 MZN and Isoa resettlement village 79,369 MZN.

NAMALOPE WEST SOCIAL PROJECTS



5. Livelihoods and economic development

5.1 Economic development and livelihood

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
5.1.1 Funding of income generating projects Funding community income generating projects for Mititicoma	N° of projects proposals submitted N° of projects funded N° of beneficiaries trained	Two businesses funded

Outcome and comments:

From the 73 proposals received, two projects were selected to be financed, a grocery shop and stationers. Two beneficiaries were trained in basic business management.

5.1.2 Purchase of two motor boats	Boats purchased N° of farmers using them to access new farmland	Two boats purchased and in operation New farmland more easily accessed
-----------------------------------	--	---

Outcome and comments:

As agreed, two buses were purchased instead of boats and handed over to authorities and community.

5.1.3 Build a market in Isoa resettlement village	One market built in Isoa resettlement village	Improve market infrastructure Improve the hygiene and safety of the vendors and community Promote local commerce
---	---	--

Outcome and comments:

The construction of the market was completed and handed over to the authorities. It has 30 market stalls, male and female toilets and an office for the tax auditors.

5.1.4 Construction of a Police Station	Police Station built	Reduce the number of criminal cases
--	----------------------	-------------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

The police station was handed over to authorities.

5.1.5 Construction of a mosque and church	Church built	Maintain religious practices
---	--------------	------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

As part of Namalope west project the building of a mosque and a church was agreed to allow the religions to continue with their normal practices. The mosque was completed and handed over to community.

The construction of the church is underway.

5.2 Healthcare development

5.2.1 Infrastructure development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
5.2.2 Construction of phase 1 of Larde hospital	Designs finalised Phasing defined MOU agreed Construction started	Revised drawings for Larde Hospital were finalised and are expected to be submitted to authorities next month

Outcome and comments:

A contractor was appointed, contract signed and 35 % of construction completed but further work is paused due to political instability associated with the election results.

5.3 Education development

5.3.1 Local school support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
5.3.1.4 Build houses for Naholoco school staff	Two houses built at Naholoco school	Improved retention of teachers

Outcome and comments:

Construction is complete and the buildings handed over to authorities.

5.3.1.5 Build four classroom school block in Naholoco	Block of four classrooms built in Naholoco	Improved access to primary education in Naholoco
---	--	--

Outcome and comments:

Construction was concluded and handed over to authorities.

5.3.2 Sport development support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
5.3.2.1 Improve and fence the Mititicoma and Isoa soccer field (postponed for next year)	One fence built at Mititicoma soccer field	Improve soccer infrastructure

Outcome and comments:

Project was delayed due to long negotiations with the beneficiaries associated with the project. Agreement to proceed was reached by the end of the year and the soccer field was completed with hand over to take place in January 2025.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

5.4 Water and sanitation

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
5.4.1 Drill two additional boreholes in Cotocuane	Two boreholes drilled	Improved access to water

Outcome and comments:

Remains on hold because farmers are still not using the land and there is a risk of vandalism.

5.4.2 Improve and expand Naholoco water system	Naholoco water system operational consisting of five public taps, one tower with water capacity of 20m ³	Improved access to water
--	---	--------------------------

Outcome and comments:

The system was handed over to authorities.



PILIVILI SOCIAL PROJECTS



6.1 Economic development and livelihood

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.1.1 Funding community income-generating projects	N° of projects proposals submitted N° of projects funded N° of beneficiaries trained	One project financed in each of the 5 villages covered by the Pilivili Training of 5 project beneficiaries on business and management

Outcome and comments:

Five project proposals were submitted by Pilivili, 3 Epuire, 2 Muolone, 6 Namaize and 8 Mpuitine giving a total of 23 projects.

Five were selected namely: grocery shop and clothing store in Pilivili, grocery in Muolone and clothing store and Moto Spare Parts Shop in Mpuitine. Due to lack of sustainability of project proposals and lack of collaboration during collection of repayment Namaize and Epuire did not benefit from financing this year.

The five beneficiaries selected this year attended business management training which included business plan development and management. Eight further beneficiaries of the existing projects had a performance assessment of their businesses and training in data registration protocols. The main objective is to provide management skills for the new beneficiaries and update business management and exchange of experience between the existing and new businesses.

Pilivili Bakery, a project from 2022, received additional funds.

The Namaize (2020 project) mobile bank was cancelled because Vodacom is not registering new agents.

One project was selected for refinancing, the Pilivili grocery shop to expand the business. The moto spare part project was not selected for refinancing because the business plan was not clear.

Three projects finalised their repayments: three native seed groups from Pilivili, Epuire and Muolone.

At the beginning of 2024 there were 8,743,327.77 MZN (\$138,200) in outstanding loans to 32 small businesses in Pilivili and Mpaco. A further 2,833,470.41 MZN (\$44,797) was invested in the two localities, of which 409,000 MZN (\$6,466) was provided by the business owners and 2,424,470.41 MZN (\$38,331) by KMAD. These projects are benefitting a total of 95 people (18 females). Five businesses from previous years closed: Namaize moto spare parts, grocery and fishing shop and hardware store, Mpuitine grocery shop and Mpaco vegetable project due to bad management. This led to the writing off 1,436,820.00 MZN (\$22,716) in loans. KMAD received repayments of 1 million MZN (\$18,104) in 2024.

Outstanding loans with active businesses in Pilivili and Mpaco at the end of 2024 stood at 8.68 million MZN (\$135,366) for 33 projects.

6.1 Livelihoods and economic development continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.1.3 Finance income-generating projects for vulnerable families	N° of vulnerable groups N° of people supported by gender	Six groups supported

Outcome and comments:

The KMAD team with government authorities re-verified the vulnerable people database to get updated numbers. From the 496 registered at the beginning of the year, 11 died, five were duplicates leaving a total of 480 vulnerable: 190 female-headed households, 251 elderly and 39 physically challenged.

112 vulnerable women from Namaize and Mpuitine have attended the AC programme, and they planted an area of 37 ha. Lower yields were registered as rainfall has been lower than expected and necessary for the short season crops. In total they produced 79,760kg of different products such as peanuts, cassava, jugo beans, rice, and cowpeas.

Eight vulnerable people from Namaize, Mpuitine and Pilivilil received AC technical assistance and from an area of 0.25 ha produced 293 kg of tomatoes, 284 kg onions, 56 kg lettuce, 136 kg pepper, and 162 kg okra giving a total of 831kg which represents a reduction of 51% when compared with 2023 (1,707 kg).

At the beginning of the year there were 344 hens. During 2024 there were 566 births, 108 deaths, 166 were consumed and 132 sold were registered leaving 504 hens at year's end.

In Namaize the 210 ducks managed by vulnerable groups registered 270 births, 56 deaths, 101 were consumed and 135 sold leaving a balance of 188 ducks.

The following initiatives were implemented for vulnerable households in Pilivilil: one sewing project with two members, three families were given finance for enterprises to sell meals.

6.1.4 Governance and local capacity support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.1.4.1 KMAD monitoring sessions with all stakeholders	N° of sessions organised N° of people attending to the meetings	Community awareness of implementation status of activities

Outcome and comments:

Two Pilivilil monitoring sessions took place in 2024. 30 people including representatives of civil society, Government and community attended each. The third did not take place because of presidential elections.

6.1.4.2 Support to local governance	Logistical support N° of initiatives requested supported	Improved local government capacity to carry out their tasks
-------------------------------------	---	---

Outcome and comments:

60 litres/month of fuel was granted to the Chefe de Localidade in Pilivilil, Mpaco and SDAE and a further 160 litres per month was given to the Moma administration.

6.1.4.3 Purchase of transformer for power supply	Transformer purchased and installed Community connected to grid	Improved access to electricity for 14,000 families
--	--	--

Outcome and comments:

Contract with EDM for electrification of the five villages is in progress with 40% of works executed. The initial timeline was for completion by the end of Q4 2024, but this was not met. Engagement is in progress to agree the updated schedule.

6.2 Healthcare development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.2.1 Support to healthcare services plus education and awareness campaigns	N° of Sessions facilitated by the volunteers and midwives Themes addressed N° of people targeted by gender N° of training of volunteers a midwives provided N° of volunteers per village	Five villages of Pilivili informed on how to prevent malaria and other common diseases Each village with health volunteers two training sessions conducted

Outcome and comments:

Refresher training for the five Polyvalent Agents from Pilivili and Mpaco was provided to strengthen their skills in the promotion of public health in the community. The key subjects covered were community surveillance and case reporting, health promotion, primary health care, community attendance. In total they undertook 951 communication campaigns (481 in the community and 470 at the health centre). A total of 18,595 (10,239 females) attended and themes were: malaria and diarrhoea prevention and treatment, sanitation, family planning, importance of pre-partum consultation, child vaccination calendar, risk of giving birth in the communities, HIV-AIDS prevention, and treatment.

6.2.2 Health centre	N° of patients attended in the different units/sections Trends of main diseases HIV&AIDS treatment trends No women going for pre-natal and family planning consultations No of births at the clinic and in communities	Increased access to health care
---------------------	--	---------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

The clinic treated a total of 28,163 patients (12,892 general, 4,687 maternity and 10,584 paediatric consultations).

There were 13,336 malaria tests: 6,599 (3,468 female) adults and 6,737 (3,342 female) children. 3,510 (1,867 female) adults and 4,039 (1,997 female) children tested positive.

6,217 fever cases were registered 190 (95 females) adult cases of diarrhoea and 294 (139 females) children.

2,993 individuals were tested for HIV, 2,602 (1,609 females) adults and 391 (199) children. 488 (294 female) adults and 56 (28 female) children tested positive. 546 (323 females) started ARVT.

176 men and 357 women tested for STIs, 114 (71 females) tested positive.

The clinic registered 1,889 pre-natal consultations and 1,693 family planning consultations. There were 1,105 births.

6.2.3 Malaria indoor spraying	N° of spraying campaigns	Increased protection against malaria
-------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Outcome and comments:

One out of two indoor spraying campaigns were carried out in all Pilivili's villages. The second was not carried out due to political instability associated with the election results. In total 8,028 houses were sprayed covering 92% of the 8,762 houses surveyed protecting 34,813 people, representing a growth of 6.5% in terms of sprayed houses and 1.3% in relation to protected people. The main challenge is growth in the number of houses due to the expansion of the villages. With 4,139 houses sprayed (52%), Pilivili was the village with the highest absolute number of sprayed houses followed by Namaize with 18%, Mpuitine 14%, Muolone 11% and Epuire 5%.

From the 734 non-pulverized houses, Pilivili was the village with the highest number at 62%. The villages with the fewest non-pulverized houses were Namaize and Muolone with 12% and 11% respectively and the last one was Epuire with 4% as these are also villages with the lowest population density. From the total number of houses sprayed, 82% are made of mud walls, 18% are made of cement as well as 55% are covered in grass and 45% are covered in zinc. 95 (49 in the community and 46 in the health centre) communication campaigns were promoted by the health volunteers in Pilivili, Epuire, Muolone and Namaize covering diarrhoea, malaria, HIV, malnutrition, ITS, conjunctivitis prevention, family planning and vaccination. A total of 874 (451 females) and 823 (432 females) attended the sessions.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

6.3 Education development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.3.1 Scholarship programme for secondary school for 25 bursaries	N° of students benefitting of KMAD bursary N° of students that passed N° of drop outs Support given to the boarding schools	25 bursaries to be granted

Outcome and comments:

At the beginning of the year KMAD was supporting 46 (25 females) secondary scholars of which 10 were from Pilivili, 10 from Muolone, 7 from Epuire, 10 from Namaize and 9 from Mpuitine. An additional 25 (13 females) were selected in 2024 giving the total of 71 (38 female). 55 passed their years (31 girls), seven (two females) dropped out, and nine (six females) failed the year leaving a total at the end of the year of 64 grantees.

6.3.2 Distribution of school material	N° of pupils receiving material Quantity of material received	99% of enrolled received school materials
---------------------------------------	--	---

Outcome and comments:

A total of 17,590 exercise books, 3,009 pens, 537 drawing kits, 2,285 rulers, 2,431 erasers, pencils and sharpeners were distributed to 5,440 pupils from grade 1-6. 41 kits comprising exercise books, pens, erasers, pencils, sharpeners and rulers were distributed to 41 teachers in Pilivili, Epuire, Muolone, Namaize and Mpuitine.

6.3.4 Distribution of books	N° of books distributed N° of pupils attending the library	100% of enrolled pupils access to two books One library operational
-----------------------------	---	--

Outcome and comments:

In 2023, the Pilivili community celebrated the opening of a library. This new library was designed to serve students, teachers, and citizens, providing them with access to essential educational resources and a space for focused study.

In 2024, the library quickly became a vital part of the community. It had more than 120 visitors daily, with students from nearby schools regularly coming in to use the books and study materials. It led to improved literacy, academic performance, and offered students a safe and productive environment during their free time. The library's availability of textbooks also helped reduce shortages and provided a much-needed space for students to strengthen their reading and writing skills.

Beyond its academic impact, the library had a broader social influence. Parents and guardians were engaged in the library's activities, with efforts made to raise awareness about the importance of textbook safety and library use. The library also helped alleviate pressure on local schools by providing extra resources for both students and teachers. It allowed for better management of lesson time and supported students' overall academic growth.

Unfortunately, the library's operations were cut short due to political instability in the region. Despite its promising start, the library was burned down. This loss has left many students and residents without access to educational materials, halting the progress that had been made in improving literacy and academic outcomes in Pilivili.

6.3.5 Support to district soccer championship	N° of teams enrolled on the local championship	Local male soccer championship completed Equipment provided to local soccer teams
---	--	--

Outcome and comments:

15 (seven female) teams took part in the soccer championship in Pilivili and Mpaco by the end year they played 195 out of 209 games. The championship was not concluded due to political instability. It will be concluded early in 2025.

6.4 Water and sanitation

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
6.4.1 Construction of water supply systems in Namaize, Mpuitine and Epuire	Set up system consisting of 6 public taps, one tower with water deposit of 20m ³	Improved access to water for 4,000 people

Outcome and comments:

The two manual boreholes were drilled in Epuire were handed over to authorities. Namaize and Mpuitine water system construction is underway.





For more information about KMAD, please visit:
www.kenmareresources.com/sustainability/kmad
or email: gclifton@kenmaremoz.com