

A group of diverse children, some in school uniforms, are gathered in front of a tall, blue and white water tower. One child in the foreground is holding a green bucket with a 'Veggo' vegetable oil label. The scene is set in a dry, open area under a clear blue sky. A white rectangular frame is superimposed over the image, enclosing the water tower and the children.

**A CATALYST FOR
POSITIVE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC CHANGE**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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 host communities surrounding the Moma Titanium Minerals Mine. The 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.

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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 access to healthcare through provision of infrastructure and medical skills, including medical staff training, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.



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 10

KMAD'S CORE VALUES



Inclusion

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 districts: Larde and Moma.

The Larde District includes the Namalope deposit, where Kenmare has been mining since 2007. The Moma District includes the Pilivilil deposit, where mining began in 2020.

The Larde District includes 10 villages directly impacted by the Mine in a locality called Topuito, named after the largest village. The villages within this locality are home to approximately 25,000 people from 5,900 families. The villages directly impacted, in the Topuito locality are Topuito, Cabula, Isoa, Mulimuni, Mititicoma, Naholoco, Namacala, Namicuta, Nataka, Nathuco and Tibane. The Najaca locality includes the indirectly impacted villages of Cotocuane and Nacucua.

The Moma District includes five villages directly impacted by the Mine, across two localities: Pilivilil, also the name of the largest village in that locality, and the Mpaco locality. The villages within those two localities are home to approximately 29,600 people from 6,700 families. The villages directly impacted by mining operations in the Pilivilil locality are Pilivilil, Epure and Muolone. The villages directly impacted by mining operations in Mpaco are Namaize and Mputine.

Every three years, KMAD develops a Strategic Plan (SP) to guide its development programmes. In 2025, post-election political instability and the subsequent disruption to community leadership structures in Topuito, Pilivilil and Mpaco prevented the approval and implementation of the new SP for 2025-2027 that was under development.

Despite these constraints, KMAD continued to implement programmes based on the agreed discretionary projects identified via the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) processes and ongoing interventions, mainly within the education category, ensuring continuity of key community commitments and benefits to students.

The re-establishment of community leadership structures in Q4 2025 enabled renewed engagement with stakeholders. A key milestone for KMAD in 2026 will be the finalisation and sign-off of the SP for the 2026-2028 period.

This report covers KMAD activities implemented between 1 January and 31 December 2025. All monetary values are presented in Mozambican Metical (MZN) and United States Dollars (\$). In the main report, most numbers are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100.



2025 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2025, KMAD invested more than \$3 million in community initiatives across Namalope and Pilivili and completed 80% of its planned activities.

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

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- 90 KMAD sponsored micro-businesses were active by year-end, generating revenue of over 110 million MZN (\$1.7 million).
- Electricity grid extended to Pilivili, Epure, Muolone, Namaize and Mputini, making power available to over 14,000 people.
- A Conservation Agriculture (CA) programme continued to be funded, supporting 570 farmers to improve crop yields.
- New market built in Nathuco village and handed over to local residents.

HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT



- Over 30,000 consultations were provided at the Mititicoma Health Centre in 2025 and 19,000 consultations were provided at Pilivili Health Centre, plus additional consultations at the Cotocuane Health Centre.
- Ongoing quarterly mobile clinics supported over 100 vulnerable people
- Construction of phase 1 of Larde District Hospital which is now 90% complete

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT



- Additional school blocks constructed and handed over to community in Tibane
- School staff housing constructed and handed over to community in Tibane
- Distribution of over 11,600 school material kits
- Intensive literacy and numeracy programme implemented for Grade 4 primary school pupils

WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT



- New water systems built in Namaize, Topuito and Namacala
- Additional boreholes drilled and handed over in Mulimuni and Nataka



Additional school blocks constructed and handed over to community in Tibane.

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 productivity of their land and diversify their range of crops.

KMAD recognises that financing development projects is fundamental to stimulating the local economy, creating employment and strengthening local suppliers, both to the Mine and surrounding communities, and has focused on reformulating its project financing policy. The model, previously based on direct financing through a KMAD revolving fund, is evolving, with alternatives under consideration, including delivery being supported by an experienced third-party micro-credit organisation. This approach aims to ensure continuity of business financing while promoting greater sustainability and accountability among beneficiaries.

During 2025, KMAD focused on identifying potential partners to implement this initiative, while continuing to invest in capacity-building for existing small businesses, particularly in the areas of financial management, governance and technical skills.

KMAD supported 116 existing income-generating projects in 2025. During the year, additional interest-free support of 85,700 MZN (\$1,400) was provided to strengthen one micro-business in Namalope. A total of 27 projects were closed, leaving 89 projects still supported by KMAD by year-end. These projects generated over 109 million MZN (\$1.7 million) in revenue and provided an income or employment to approximately 340 community members. Successful businesses included hardware stores, community nurseries, vegetable production, laundry,

bakeries, grocery shops, mobile banking, broiler production, guest houses, seafood shops and sewing.

Although revenues were higher than the previous year, this strong performance was driven by a small number of diversified projects that supplied goods and services to Kenmare and neighbouring markets, such as bakeries, grocery shops, hardware stores and native seedling production. Unfortunately wider performance was relatively weak, mainly due to post-election instability, a poor fishing season, and increased competition.

Some projects, including the vegetable project in Naholoco, the bakery in Mititcoma, and the fishing project in Topuito, successfully repaid their loans. Others, however, closed due to poor management, weak collaboration among the business owners, and, in several cases, looting or vandalism during post-election unrest. Unsuccessful businesses included grocery shops, hardware stores, mobile banking, fishing equipment shops, clothing and snack shops, micro-mills and other small enterprises across multiple communities.

A full list of projects funded in Namalope and Piliivili, the value of loans provided, and their revenues to date can be found in the appendix. Opposite is an example of a successful business that has benefitted from KMAD sponsorship over the last few years.



“In 2025, the KMAD-sponsored micro-businesses generated revenues of \$1.7 million, providing employment or income to 340 community members”



RESILIENCE AND OPPORTUNITY: NELSON'S STORY

Nelson Eugénio Artur, 22 years old, is an example of an entrepreneur who has shown determination and forward-thinking capabilities.

Married and residing in Topuito in Larde District, he was exposed to the world of business from a young age. With over seven years of experience, he accompanied his father in various commercial activities, such as selling food products and other goods, learning the dynamics of the market and the importance of hard work. However, in 2017, Nelson made a decision that would change his life: he chose to chart his own path by starting his own business and becoming an M-Pesa agent, who facilitates mobile money transactions. It marked the beginning of a journey that, though challenging, would be defined by courage and resilience.

In 2021, with his entrepreneurial spirit in full swing, Nelson was awarded a loan of 300,000 MZN (~\$4,700), as part of KMAD's livelihoods support programme. He also supplemented the amount with a personal contribution of 200,000 MZN, giving him the necessary resources to consolidate his business and become a successful M-Pesa agent in his community. The growth was exponential. The success of his venture was so significant that, within just two years, Nelson had repaid the loan. With the profits, he not only built a solid foundation for his business but also made important strides in his personal life: he bought land and built his first home, where he now lives with his wife. Furthermore, the profitability of his business provided him with a monthly income of around 50,000 MZN, which allowed him to invest in his sister's future, supporting her financially for over two and a half years while she pursued her studies in General Medicine.

Nelson's story doesn't end there. In 2024, he received refinancing from KMAD, this time for 350,000 MZN (\$5,500), marking another step towards expanding his horizons. With this new capital, Nelson upgraded from an M-Pesa agent to a "Super Agent," a status that enables him to carry out larger transactions and serve a network of small M-Pesa agents in the region. Now, in addition to consolidating his business, he is also investing in building his second home, creating more jobs in the local community.

Nelson's journey is living proof that with effort, vision, and the courage to seize opportunities, it is possible to turn dreams into reality. He has not only built a better future for himself but has also become an example for his community, inspiring others to believe in the power of entrepreneurship and perseverance. Nelson is undoubtedly just at the beginning of his journey, but his story is already a source of inspiration and motivation for everyone who knows him.



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED

Conservation Agriculture

KMAD continued to support farmers by teaching them Conservation Agriculture (CA) methods to improve agricultural productivity using three fundamental principles of conservation agriculture: 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. The crop rotation includes intercropping with nitrogen fixing species such as legumes, improving crop diversity and supporting better nutrition. Finally, as well as minimum tillage, farmers are encouraged to not burn the land to clear it because it causes long-term environmental degradation, contributes to climate change, destroys soil health, and poses significant safety risks.

In 2025, KMAD's Agriculture Programme aimed to promote sustainable agricultural production, strengthen food security, and improve household incomes, with a focus on CA and vegetable production. KMAD has previously provided communities with training on CA techniques through the Associação Nacional de Extensão Rural (AENA), a non-profit organisation in Mozambique that focuses on improving food security, however, this contract ended in 2024. KMAD's technical team ensured continuity by providing training, technical assistance, and monitoring throughout the production cycle.

The programme engaged 565 farmers, 70% of whom were women, farming 260 hectares. They produced 950 tonnes of rice, juko beans, cowpeas, cassava, and groundnuts, representing a 9% increase on 2024. Rice and beans performed well due to favourable rainfall following successful replanting in the second season (January-March). In contrast, groundnut production declined slightly because of insufficient rainfall during the first season (October-December), and planting in the second season occurred too late to ensure optimal crop growth. Cassava yields also declined due to premature harvesting.

Support activities included updating the beneficiary database, mapping production fields, providing continuous technical assistance, delivering training on CA techniques and climate resilience, and conducting regular field monitoring. Market research, marketing support, and sales monitoring strengthened the economic impact, enhancing financial autonomy for producers. Sensitisation meetings reinforced community engagement and ownership of the initiatives.

Pilivili

Most resettled families have still not started using their replacement land despite it being available for planting. This is because they have access to other land and consider the replacement land allocated under the economic resettlement programme, the location of which they chose, to be too distant.



Other agriculture and livelihood projects

Vegetable project

In 2025, local farmers supported by KMAD increased their production of fruit and vegetables, the majority of which was sold to Moma's catering facilities. The farmers produced 38 tonnes of vegetables in total (2024: 27 tonnes), up over 40% year-on-year, in 16 hectares (2024: 7 hectares). Of these, 28 tonnes were sold to Mine catering and 10 tonnes to the local market. The farmers earned a total of 2.3 million MZN (\$36,000), an increase of 30% compared to the previous year.

Local suppliers that have not directly participated in KMAD support programmes supplied Mine catering with 46 tonnes of various vegetables and fruits, earning 2.7 million MZN (\$43,200), a decrease of 30% compared to 2024.

Vulnerable people

Across the Namalope, Pilivili and Mpaco areas, KMAD works to enable the inclusion of vulnerable people in the company's 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 prioritised support of nearly 300 vulnerable people in the Namalope and Pilivili areas since 2007. Projects focus on income generation, including support for establishing microbusinesses such as sewing, bakery and grocery shops. Additionally, support is provided for elderly and female-headed households through donation of chickens and ducks, access to KMAD's CA programme and 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 physically challenged.

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

Support for vulnerable people in Namalope

Given the prolonged post-election instability and the absence of a formally approved SP, no new income-generating projects were financed in 2025. However, KMAD continued to provide critical support to the communities, including agricultural technical assistance, scholarships for dependents of vulnerable families, and quarterly mobile clinic check-ups.

Support for vulnerable people in Pilivili and Mpaco

In Pilivili and Mpaco, where the level of post-election unrest was particularly high, limited levels of agricultural technical support were provided.

Electrification

Mains electricity was extended to new areas of Pilivili village as well as the villages of Epuire, Muolone, Namaize and Mputini, benefitting 14,000 people. Work to connect the village of Nataka is ongoing. The cost of connecting villages up to the grid, is \$1.2 million, and allows villagers to have street lighting, and connect their homes to the grid, enabling the powering of electrical devices, preserve agricultural and fish produce, and thereby improve quality of life, increase productivity, and promote the growth of the villages.



KMAD IN ACTION

THE "EX-GRADUATES OF NACUXA" COOPERATIVE

The "Ex-Graduates of Nacuxa" Cooperative, composed of seven members, was formed in 2020 by young people from Tibane village. It was born from the dream of transforming the knowledge acquired during their internship in Kenmare's Environment Department in Kenmare's plant nursery, into concrete employment opportunities. In the beginning, they faced many challenges, such as lack of materials and the loss of a grass nursery, which was partially destroyed by a cyclone and then a fire in 2021, burning around 3,000 seedlings.

Thanks to the support of KMAD, which provided essential materials for seedling production, and the technical training resulting from the partnership between Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM) and Kenmare, the young people were able to turn the project around. From an initial annual production of only 600 seedlings in 2020, production grew to more than 15,200 seedlings in 2025, generating revenue exceeding 1.2 million MZN (\$19,000) and creating employment for seven people.

Among the founders is Saide Nelson, the president of the Cooperative. At the beginning of their journey, he and his colleagues all lived together in a single house, even sharing the same bed. Today, with the expansion of production, they have all achieved their dream of building their own brick houses. Saide has also been able to support his family and invest in opening a multimedia business, creating an additional source of income.

With the experience gained and the results achieved, the group has ambitious plans for the future: to expand seedling production and transform it into a cooperative, build an office with a warehouse, and create job opportunities for women, thereby creating even more employment for young people in the community.



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, capacity development of medical staff, and community health awareness initiatives.

KMAD IN ACTION

SUPPORTING HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT IN LARDE DISTRICT

KMAD is proud to support healthcare development in the Larde District, Nampula Province

KMAD is constructing the first district hospital and phase one is due to be completed in mid-2026. Phase one of the hospital consists of: an operating theatre, a general ward, a generator house for power generation, an internal and external kitchen, laundry, and morgue and incinerator.

Phase 2 will include a maternity ward, an administration block, a maternity waiting ward, accommodation for medical staff, a guard's house, and boundary walls. The hospital is supported by the three community health centres previously built by KMAD. Currently the nearest hospital for communities in the Larde and Moma districts is in Moma town, 70 km away. KMAD has to date invested \$2.1 million the building of this hospital. The district hospital will support the three community health centres KMAD has built previously, serving ~45,000 people.



Community health centre in Mititicoma

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

In 2025, over 30,000 people attended the clinic's outpatient department, almost 60% of whom were women. This represents a 20% increase in patient visits compared to 2024, largely driven by visits from patients from Pilivilil, where the local health centre was non-operational for nearly five months due to post-election demonstrations. Of these consultations, over 11,800 were paediatric, with half being for girls.

Malaria remained the primary reason for seeking medical care. Compared with 2024, the total number of tests conducted increased slightly by 22%, while the number of people diagnosed with malaria increased by 12%. This is summarised in the table below:

Malaria	Total number tested		Positive	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Men	5,738	5,505	44%	47%
Women	5,833	6,689	48%	46%
Male children	3,772	5,498	34%	45%
Female children	3,619	5,427	39%	51%
Total	18,962	23,119	42%	47%

Fever and diarrhoea were also common ailments people sought medical attention for, with over 1,100 patients with fever and over 500 patients with diarrhoea. 2025 saw a cholera outbreak in Larde District, with five cases diagnosed at the Mititicoma health centre. The outbreak initially generated rumours about disease transmission and triggered a wave of infrastructure destruction in the surrounding neighbourhoods; however, these rumours subsided following community awareness and sensitisation activities carried out by health professionals. Only two cases of tuberculosis were reported in 2025 (2024: three cases).

Fewer tests for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) were conducted in 2025 for men but more for women, while more HIV tests were carried out compared with 2024 for both men and women. Of the patients who tested positive for HIV, almost 570 patients started treatment with antiretroviral therapy, half of whom were women.

Diseases tested	Men tested (% positive)		Women tested (% positive)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
STDs	201 (78%)	187 (100%)	122 (79%)	167 (100%)
HIV	736 (20%)	1,187 (22%)	755 (30%)	1,208 (23%)

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. Women giving birth in the Mititicoma health centre increased by 24% in 2025 from the prior year, with over 1,000 births registered. The increase in the number of deliveries is associated with the temporary closure of the Pilivilil health centre, which led patients from that area to seek services at this facility. Data on mother and child healthcare services was as follows:

Mother and child healthcare services	2024	2025
Total number of patients	4,687	4,264
Patients who attended pre-natal consultations	1,889	2,307
Patients who received family planning support	1,693	860
Number of births in the clinic	883	1,097

Community health awareness

In 2024, KMAD financed the training of Community Health Workers, who are volunteers trained to provide basic health care, with a focus on health promotion, disease prevention, community surveillance, and referral of cases to health facilities. The graduation scheduled for 2025 did not take place due to post-election political instability and a cholera outbreak, which triggered rumours and unrest in the communities and will instead aim to take place in 2026.

HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED

Pilivili health centre

The Pilivili health centre only re-opened in mid-May, due to political instability across the region. In 2025, over 19,000 people attended the clinic's outpatient department compared to 28,000 in the prior year. Of those patients, approximately 35% were women. There were over 8,000 paediatric consultations, with girls accounting for over 50% of these visits. The reduction in both total consultations and reported malaria cases was not a reflection of an improved epidemiological state, but due to the clinic only being open for seven months of the year.

In 2025, malaria remained the leading cause of patients seeking healthcare. Shortages of malaria diagnostic test kits reduced the number of individuals tested, potentially leading to underreporting. Political instability also negatively affected malaria prevention activities, such as the regular implementation of indoor residual spraying. These disruptions significantly limited access to health services, appropriate diagnosis, and malaria control interventions, thereby constraining the assessment of the true malaria burden during the reporting period.

The table below summarises the number of people tested for malaria and the percentage of positive cases:

Malaria	Total number tested		Positive	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Men	3,131	2,001	52%	51%
Women	3,468	2,089	54%	62%
Male children	3,095	3,053	66%	62%
Female children	3,642	3,002	55%	71%
Total	13,336	10,145	57%	62%

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	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
STDs	176	13	24%	15%	357	12	20%	17%
HIV	993	1,000	20%	11%	1,609	294	18%	16%

Of the patients who tested positive for HIV, the majority have 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	2024	2025
Total patients received	4,687	2,252
Patients who attended pre-natal consultations	1,889	1,485
Patients who received family planning support	1,693	367
Number of births in the clinic	1,105	400



Other reasons for seeking healthcare during the year included fever and diarrhoea. Over 1,900 adults and 2,000 children sought care for fever, while over 200 adults and children were treated for diarrhoea.

As previously mentioned, while there was a cholera outbreak in the region, there were no cases recorded at the Pilivili health centre, as services were suspended due to political instability.

Two cases of tuberculosis were registered. The health centre also recorded close to 90 cases of glycaemia (raised blood glucose level), over 10 cases of malnutrition and 20 cases of high blood pressure.

Patients attending the clinic:

Complaints	Adults		Children	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Fever	2,771	1,979	3,446	2,176
Diarrhoea	190	104	294	134
Cholera	66	0	12	0
Tuberculosis	4	2	5	0
Glycaemia	0	89	0	0

Community health awareness

Health Polyvalent Agents resumed their outreach programme mid-year after being disrupted by post-election unrest. They carried out over 600 sensitisation campaigns, 300 of which were in the community and 300 at the Pilivili health centre. These campaigns reached over 11,000 people, including almost 7,000 women. The sessions covered a range of health topics, including, malaria and diarrhoea prevention and treatment, sanitation, family planning, the importance of pre-consultation, the child vaccination calendar, birth-related risks, 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 teacher development, and sponsors scholarships for further education that would not otherwise be accessible within the local area.

Quality of primary education support

Building on the success of 2024, KMAD continued its partnership with F&H Consulting to enhance literacy and numeracy among primary school students in the Larde District. The programme was implemented in seven schools, reaching over 1,000 Grade 4 students, almost 20 educational staff, three girls' club mentors, and more than 400 parents and caregivers, with additional community reach through a partnership with Larde Radio.

Literacy and numeracy improvement

Significant improvement in literacy and numeracy levels were achieved across the programme:

- At the start of the academic year in 2024, average literacy and numeracy attainment scores across the Grade 3 students across the seven selected schools were 11% and 17% respectively.

- By the end of 2025, the second year of intervention, the pupils, which progressed to Grade 4 had literacy and numeracy attainment scores of 32% and 53%.

Overall growth averages per area within the District, as defined by the Ministry of Education, were higher than in 2024, reflecting sustained progress during the second year of intervention (literacy: 17%, numeracy: 27%). Literacy interventions targeted 10 key skills, while numeracy focused on 11 key skills, with an overall programme pass rate of 53%. Consistency in outcome between boys and girls highlights the programme's focus on gender equity in learning.

Community engagement

- Three community literacy and numeracy events were held, featuring games, songs, and traditional storytelling performances by teachers and secondary students
- Two workshops engaged over 400 parents, caregivers, and local business owners, emphasising the importance of regular attendance and home support for learning

- Girls' clubs were established in Naholoco school, led by three female volunteers trained to support literacy and numeracy, addressing gender-specific barriers to learning
- Partnership with Larde Radio brought stories and African fables into homes, promoting literacy and storytelling conversations at the community level

Teacher support

Sixteen intensive training sessions were conducted for 30 educational stakeholders, complemented by weekly in-class support. Teachers received comprehensive resource kits including planning books, literacy and numeracy posters, classroom tools, games, and contextually relevant stories supporting play-based learning.

Teachers reported that the methodologies and tools significantly enhanced their teaching and learning processes.



Feedback from participants was positive with comments such as:

"The highlight of the programme was acquiring new methodologies that I was able to implement this year and will continue to implement in my teaching."

Amélia Chico

"The training and community gatherings encouraged learning through play, which I simply loved! I hope the project continues, for the betterment of our nation."

Verónica Gomes

"Methodologies and tools that supported my work with my students and improved the teaching and learning process."

Selimane Saramala

KMAD IN ACTION

ABÚ'S STORY

Abú Abacar Ossufo, who is 26 years old and originally from Naholoco in Topuito locality, has shown great tenacity and determination. He began his academic journey in 2005 at Naholoco Primary School, facing major difficulties from an early age, which were worsened by the forced relocation of his family in 2008 following a cyclone that destroyed their home.

During his childhood, the lack of financial resources made his learning process difficult. On many occasions, Abú had to temporarily leave school and work as a fisherman to earn money to buy school materials. Despite these challenges, and with the support of his parents, he never gave up on his studies.

In 2018, his path took a new direction when he was selected as one of the beneficiaries of KMAD's higher education scholarships. He enrolled in the Mathematics Education programme at Rovuma University in Nampula, completing his studies in December 2024 and becoming the second scholarship recipient to graduate from the programme.

Currently, Abú works as a Mathematics and Physics teacher at Escola Clave de Sol in the city of Nampula, teaching 11th and 12th grades. The scholarship represented a great personal and family achievement, granting him financial independence and enabling him to support his family, while building a solid career with the goal of fulfilling his dream of pursuing postgraduate studies.



School materials

Topuito

To improve the teaching and learning process and encourage primary school pupils to continue their studies, KMAD annually distributes school materials to primary schools within its area of influence. In 2025, KMAD distributed school materials to over 6,000 pupils from Grades 1 to 6 and almost 80 teachers in Topuito area, representing an increase of 3% compared to 2024.

Pilivili

In 2025, KMAD provided school materials (including exercise books, pens, drawing kits, rulers, erasers, pencils, and sharpeners) to almost 5,500 pupils from Grades 1 to 6 and 40 teachers in the Pilivili area, representing a 33% decrease compared to 2024. This reduction in the total number of beneficiaries occurred because the distribution did not take place in the Namaize and Mpuitine neighbourhoods due to post-electoral unrest.

Scholarships

Topuito

The 2024 KMAD Annual Report was finalised before the academic results of both secondary school scholars and dependents of vulnerable families were available. These results were subsequently compiled and are presented below, followed by the addition of new beneficiaries and the presentation of the 2025 academic outcomes.

	Total number (% females)	Vulnerable students (% females)
Topuito 2024		
Scholars at start of academic year	222 (44%)	37 (35%)
Scholars at end of academic year	189 (47%)	29 (31%)
Topuito secondary school students passing the academic year	163 (54%)	29 (31%)
Topuito secondary school students graduating	26 (23%)	6(50%)
Topuito secondary school students that failed, dropped out, moved out of the area or died	30 (27%)	2 (0%)
Moma secondary school students graduating	2 (0%)	0 (0%)
Moma secondary school students that failed, dropped out, moved out of the area or died	1(100%)	0 (0%)

In 2025, KMAD received almost 350 applications for secondary school scholarships and selected 50 new scholars, including over 20 female students. The selection process was attended by school councils, school directors, the district education director, and the locality administrator.

	Total number (% female)	Vulnerable students (% female)
Namalope 2025		
Scholars at start of academic year	239 (47%)	44 (39%)
Scholars at end of academic year	191 (57%)	32 (47%)
Topuito secondary school students passing the academic year	168 (49%)	27 (44%)
Topuito secondary school students graduating	29 (41%)	6 (17%)
Topuito secondary school students that failed, dropped out, moved out of the area or died	42 (19%)	11 (36%)

University scholarships

	Total number (% female)
Namalope 2025	
University scholars at the start of academic year	38 (16%)
University scholars passing the academic year	38 (16%)
University scholarship grantees at end of academic year	37 (16%)
University students graduating	1 (0%)

Pilivili and Mpaco

The year began with 65 existing scholars (37 female students). During 2025, KMAD granted 25 new scholarships (16 for female students), bringing the total number of scholars to 90.

	Total number (% female)
Pilivili 2025	
Scholars at start of academic year	90 (59%)
Scholars at end of academic year	82 (57%)
Pilivili secondary school students passing the academic year	74 (58%)
Pilivili secondary school students that failed, dropped out, moved out of the area or died	16 (63%)

High Flyer programme

The High Flyer Programme identifies promising grade 10 students in Topuito, Pilivili, and Larde and provides them with intensive academic and personal development support over a two-year period. Selected students engage in structured learning, leadership workshops, peer support, and community activities at the Learning Centre in Isoa (Casa Kai), while receiving guidance in Portuguese and mathematics and participating in assessments and career exposure. Only those who successfully complete grade 12 and gain university admission

are awarded scholarships, ensuring the programme translates into tangible higher education outcomes. Casa Kai also serves as a pilot model for scalable educational support initiatives. Due to economic constraints the High Flyer Programme will be placed on temporary hiatus during 2026.

Technical school

KMAD also supports skills transfer through vocational training, primarily through the Topuito Technical Training College. KMAD funded its construction and equipment from 2018 to 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 seventh year of operation, the College had over 250 students enrolled, half of whom were girls. In 2025, 85 graduates (74% female) did internships with Kenmare for periods ranging from six months to one year.

To encourage female students to attend the Technical Training College, KMAD sponsors 30 female students on average each year to take one of the three-year courses. In 2025, the second round of 160 students graduated from their three-year courses. This figure is cumulative and includes students who began their studies in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

While KMAD sponsored a total of 90 female students across the three intake years (30 per year), 60 successfully completed their studies. The remaining students did not graduate for various reasons, including academic underperformance, pregnancy and other personal circumstances.

Students of civil construction, industrial electronics and mechanical construction successfully gained their qualifications, with practical experience gained in welding, bricklaying and electrical installation. Of these graduates, KMAD sponsored close to 60 female students.

Sports and culture

Following the soccer championships hosted in Namalope and Pilivili, covered in the 2024 KMAD annual report, prizes were awarded to the top three male and female teams, as well as to coaches, referees, best players, and goalkeepers, formally concluding the championships.

WATER AND SANITATION



Since its inception, KMAD has drilled over 36 boreholes, and built 13 water systems supplying clean water to over 55,000 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 during recent years. One challenge has been 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 Organization (WHO) 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 the water resources.

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

KMAD continued its support for water and sanitation activities in 2025, building on work initiated in prior years to strengthen community capacity for the operation and management of boreholes, promote hygiene and sanitation practices, foster local ownership of water systems, and expand access to safe drinking water to surrounding areas.

In 2025, the Topuito and Namacala water systems were completed and handed over to the authorities and host communities. In addition, one new borehole was delivered in Mulimuni and another in Nataka, further improving access to potable water.

The distribution of Certeza, a water treatment product, resumed in the second quarter of 2025, following the post-election unrest with two of the four planned distributions carried out, reaching over 200 households in Mulimuni, 470 in Nataka, and 130 in Nathuco.

As part of an initiative to address solid waste management in Mititcoma village and the wider Topuito locality, a new waste management office has been formally handed over to the Government and association responsible for implementing the initiative. In addition to the administrative

office, the group received essential equipment, including boots, gloves, waste bins, and a waste collection tractor, among other items. These resources aim to support effective waste collection and contribute to a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable environment. The construction of a community landfill is included as part of the initiative, to be built once the relevant licensing by the Larde District administration has been obtained.

Pilivili and Mpaco

The Mpuitine and Namaize water system was completed in 2025 and handed over to the local communities.

KMAD IN ACTION



A NEW WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

The community of Namaize, in the Mpaco area, was a small and quiet place for a long time. In recent years, however, the growth of local families and the arrival of new residents seeking opportunities associated with the Mine have led to a rapid population increase, and with it, the challenges faced by the community have also increased. Among these challenges, access to safe drinking water stood out as one of the most difficult. Abú Jacinto, a community leader and resident of the neighbourhood, recalls with emotion that for many years the community relied on only three manual water wells, one of which had been constructed by KMAD. All the wells were in the oldest part of the neighbourhood. For those living in more remote areas, fetching water meant walking long distances and standing in long queues, often under the scorching sun, just to get a bucket of water. As the neighbourhood grew, the situation

became even more difficult, turning the search for water into a tiring routine that consumed the families' time and effort.

During the preparation of KMAD's 2022-2024 SP, Abú Jacinto took pride in influencing the community to advocate for the construction of a water supply system, a wish that KMAD was pleased to support. A system with a storage capacity of 20m³ of water was built and handed over to the community in October 2025, marking the beginning of a new phase for the Namaize community. Today, the community has five public water points distributed throughout the neighbourhood, including the expansion areas, with the option to install household connections. Long walks and long queues are now a thing of the past, giving families more time, more opportunities for children, and a life of greater dignity and wellbeing.



SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Sources of funds	2024 \$	2025 \$
Kenmare Resources plc and other subsidiary companies	3,047,818	3,455,955
Namalope Business Loan Repayments	71,449	35,774
Pilivilil Business Loan Repayments	40,220	13,714
Third party donation	-	50,000
Deposit interest	1,093	743
Total	3,160,580	3,556,186
Uses of funds	2024 \$	2025 \$
Health Infrastructure Projects	993,157	1,010,214
Pilivilil - Electrification	123,359	470,063
Employee Salary Costs	212,711	494,241
Technical Training Centre	392,053	172,856
Water and Sanitation Projects	87,047	75,645
Local Governance	121,018	133,247
Agricultural Production and Diversification	75,621	80,438
Educational Capacity Building	1,662	246,130
Scholarships	209,930	74,103
Namalope West - Other Infrastructure	108,888	32,656
Pilivilil - Sanitation	47,988	3,022
Pilivilil - Projects	17,490	190
Travel and Accommodation	38,450	42,133
Small Business Support	58,140	56,833
Fuel Costs	11,753	6,101
Sports and Social	109,913	50,762
Community Radio	43,481	8,087
Educational Support Projects	2,802	31,086
Vehicle Running Costs	20,586	40
Vulnerable Groups	845	2,995
Office Supplies	21,227	3,309
KMAD plan and social survey	-	42,323
TSF - Education	-	269,430
TSF - Other infrastructure	-	55,166
Community health support	-	517,717
TSF - Water and sanitation	-	17,975
Production of reports	-	19,773
Total	3,616,979	3,916,536



APPENDIX

CHALLENGES FACED DURING 2025 ACTIVITY PLAN

As mentioned previously in the report, during 2025 prolonged post-election political instability remained the overarching challenge, creating a leadership vacuum at community and district levels and delaying the approval of the SP. This environment significantly constrained the implementation of social and development initiatives. Income-generating projects were adversely affected, with incidents of looting and vandalism reported. Education support activities, including the distribution of school materials, were disrupted, while water and sanitation programmes were suspended due to security concerns. Additionally, the completion of the WCP A upgrade project and subsequent demobilisation of related teams reduced indirect economic activity in the area, impacting household livelihoods, posing potential negative socio-economic consequences for local communities.

Summary of activities implemented

The following table provides detailed information about the implementation status of KMAD's community projects during 2025.

1. Livelihoods and economic development		
1.1 Funding income-generating projects		
Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Funding 12 community income generating projects	Number of businesses funded Number of beneficiaries	New small businesses established Existing projects operating successfully and independently

Outcome and comments:

At the beginning of 2025 there were a total of 14 million MZN (\$223,000) in outstanding loans to small businesses. A further 85,675 MZN (\$1,355k) was invested in existing businesses.

Three businesses completed their loan repayments from previous years: a vegetable project in Naholoco; a bakery in Mititicoma; and a Topuito fishing project.

Fifteen businesses from previous years closed: a mobile bank, a multimedia business; a fishing materials shop in Tibane; a grocery shop in Isoa; a carpentry business in Cabula; a broiler project, two hardware stores; three grocery shops in Topuito; a grocery shop in Mulimuni; another multimedia business and a snack bar in Naholoco. All were closed due to bad management or poor business performance. This led to the writing off 3.8 million MZN (\$60,800) in loans.

A number of owners of non-operational small business, although having closed the businesses that were financed, are still making their loan repayments (a Topuito seafood shop, a Tibane fishing project, a Mititicoma hardware store; and a Mulimuni fishing project), with a total of 217,500 MZN (\$3,400) in repayments.

In total there are 54 operational projects in Namalope directly benefitting 234 people (82 women). KMAD received repayments of 1.9 million MZN (\$31,000). Depending on the business loan, repayments are made over a period of between 12 and 36 months. Outstanding loans with active businesses at the end of 2025 stood at 8.3 million MZN (\$131,800).

Summary of economic development and livelihoods projects

In general, the small businesses performed disappointingly. This was principally due to a poor fishing season, production and political instability which affected the local purchasing power. The 54 businesses in Topuito operating in 2025 (2024: 69) registered an income of 66.7 million MZN or \$1 million (2024: 44 million MZN or \$690,000). Although there was an increase in income only 34% of small business were considered to be stable businesses.

Broiler chicken project

The poultry projects generally performed as expected, despite challenges, including poor road access, long travel times and chick mortality during transportation, necessitating the replacement of chicks lost in transit.

The Topuito broiler project successfully completed the four planned production cycles. In 2025, the project sold 1,792 chickens, generating a total revenue of 623,000 MZN (\$9,800). This represented a 36% increase compared to 2024, demonstrating strong production and market demand. Despite these positive production results, the Topuito broiler project was eventually closed due to poor management, highlighting ongoing challenges related to organisational capacity, financial management and project governance. The Mititicoma broiler project was undergoing restructuring and, for this reason, did not operate throughout the year.

Sewing project

The sewing projects are the most stable of the KMAD projects and in 2025 the groups produced around 87,600 items of which 478 were school uniforms for KMAD scholars and the remainder were Calico bags and embroidered t-shirts yielding 4.5 million MZN (\$72,000), a 5% decrease compared with 2024.

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 a current market issue associated with a prolonged, poor fishing season, increased competition and political instability throughout the year. The multimedia, seafood shop projects and clothing projects also experienced challenges related to ongoing market difficulties, the decline in fishing and farming activities and political instability affecting project timelines and overall outcomes. The microbusiness bakery, native seeds, carpentry and material construction continued successfully throughout the year.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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 38 beneficiaries.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Refresher training in small business management for Monitors & Community Development Officer	Number of monitors receiving refresher training	Training in basic business skills and design proposals completed

Outcome and comments:

Training had to be cancelled due to political instability.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Strengthen and expansion of income generating projects	Number of projects identified	2 Projects expended and/or strengthened (improved sustainability/profitability)

Outcome and comments:

In 2025, the vegetable production project that had been selected in 2024 was successfully refinanced.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Finance projects identified by KMAD	Number of projects identified Number of beneficiaries funded	Two projects identified by KMAD

Outcome and comments:

In 2025, the childcare project was cancelled. The decision was taken after the beneficiaries failed to honour the commitments and policies required under KMAD's income-generating project framework. As a result, the project was deemed non-viable and implementation was discontinued.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Support for monitoring of small businesses (communication for monitors)	Number of monitors which received airtime	9 monitors receiving airtime

Outcome and comments:

All seven monitors that have operational projects in their villages received top up from January to December. Cabula and Natuco did not it because they had no projects to monitor in their villages

1.2 Agriculture production and diversification

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Promote Conservation Agriculture practices – in partnership with AENA	Diversity of food	Consolidate practices with the 250ha cultivated under CA
	Crops being cultivated	
	Number of beneficiaries	Improved yields by farmers
	Area under cultivation	
	New crops introduced	
	Yields per ha	

Outcome and comments:

Following the conclusion of the contract with the Associação Nacional de Extensão Rural (AENA) at the end of 2024, KMAD ensured continuity of support through its own technical team, which continued to provide training, technical assistance, and monitoring of production fields throughout the entire production cycle.

During the 2025 agricultural campaign, the programme engaged a total of 565 farmers, of whom 172 were men and 393 were women, cultivating a total area of 260 hectares. Despite a slight reduction in cultivated area compared to 2024, total production reached 950 tonnes, representing a 9% increase compared to the previous season.

Crop performance varied throughout the season. Rice production showed good results, benefiting from favourable rainfall recorded between March and May 2025, which enabled replanting of beans and completion of rice transplanting. The short maturation cycle of rice, combined with adequate rainfall patterns, contributed to improved productivity. Bean production, of jugo beans and cowpeas, also increased as a result of a successful second sowing in lowland areas. In contrast, groundnut production declined from 23,540 kg to 18,613 kg due to insufficient rainfall between December and February, which caused early plantings to dry out. Cassava production recorded a slight increasing from 797,450 kg to 802,847 kg, mainly due to premature harvesting in areas such as Nataka, Tibane, and Topuito.

With regard to vegetable production, the team worked with a total of 49 producers, of whom 15 were women and 34 were men, covering a total area of 16 hectares. Production was considered satisfactory, as land preparation started in a timely manner, allowing good progress in direct seeding of various crops following the onset of rains in March. Producers focused mainly on crops with high demand in the local market, such as tomatoes, onions, lettuce, okra, cabbage, cucumber, and spinach, which contributed to improved marketing outcomes. Total annual vegetable production reached approximately 110 tonnes.

Throughout the year, several support activities were implemented, including updating the beneficiary database, collecting geographic coordinates and mapping vegetable production fields, providing continuous technical assistance, delivering training on good agricultural practices with a focus on Conservation Agriculture and climate resilience, and conducting regular field monitoring. To strengthen the economic component of the programme, market research activities were carried out, support was provided for marketing, and local vegetable sales were monitored, contributing to increased financial autonomy for producers. In addition, sensitisation meetings were held with Conservation Agriculture and vegetable producers, reinforcing community engagement and ownership of the initiatives implemented.

The table below shows the results for the 2024/2025 season:

2025 Conservation Agricultural (CA) campaign – Kg

Nr.	Villages	Peanut	Cowpeas	Rice	Jugo beans	Cassava	Total
1	Nataka	3,700	4,298	5,290	4,583	107,440	125,311
2	Nathuco	4,069	14,948	28,376	14,026	116,497	177,916
3	Naholoco	4,775	6,026	15,667	4,604	127,780	158,852
4	Mititcoma	696	1,215	0	270	2,850	45,031
5	Mulimuni	1,378	5,102	8,500	3,012	100,480	118,472
6	Cabula	1,016	778	568	669	83,610	86,641
7	Tibane	1,291	1,408	175	1,313	72,850	77,037
8	Topuito	1,688	3,375	4,413	3,144	151,340	163,960
	Total	18,613	37,150	62,989	31,621	802,847	953,220

1.2 Agriculture production and diversification continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Vegetable production	Quantities of vegetable produced and sold to IFS and local markets	20% increase in production and sales compared with previous year (baseline: 26,691kgs)

Outcome and comments:

In 2025, farmers continued supplying vegetables and fruit to the Mine's catering facilities. They produced 38 tonnes (2024: 27 tonnes) of vegetables in 16.3 hectares (2024: 7 hectares). Of these, 27.7 tonnes were sold to mine catering and 10.4 tonnes to the local market. The farmers earned a total of 2.3 million MZN (\$36,000) an increase of 30% on the prior year.

Suppliers which have not directly participated in KMAD support programmes supplied 46.4 tonnes of various vegetables and fruits, earning 2.7 million MZN (\$43,000) a decrease of 30% compared with 2024.

1.3 Support to vulnerable groups

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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:

In 2025, an update was conducted to verify the current number of vulnerable households. Compared to 2024, the number decreased from 169 to 148 households. This reduction is due to the relocation of two individuals (one elderly and one physically challenged) and the death of 19 beneficiaries, including 15 elderly, 1 female headed household and 3 physically challenged individuals. The updated composition includes 106 elderly, 16 physically challenged individuals, and 26 female-headed households. In 2025 145 participants (97 females) cultivated 22.3 hectares, resulting in 492,711kg of production, a slight increase compared to 2024. While favourable rainfall from March–May 2025 had supported rice and bean replanting in the past season, challenges remain for future production, including limited seed availability for replanting and the need to ensure sufficient water and labour management. Cassava, beans, and groundnuts harvested in 2025 showed marginal declines due to early harvesting and previous rainfall gaps. On vegetable production, 35 vulnerable people produced 1,499kg of tomatoes, 372kg of onions, 58 kg of lettuce, 35kg of pepper and 528kg of okra across 2.2 Ha. This total of 2,519kg represented a 7% decrease compared to 2024 (2,685kg). 75% of the vegetables produced were sold at the local market earning 94,500 MZN (\$1,480). Naholoco community nursery was fully operational providing native seeds to Kenmare's nurseries. The cake businesses in Naholoco and Mititcoma are doing well as is the vegetables project in Topuito. In 2025, five income-generating projects were active, namely the native seeds project and home bakery in Naholoco, home bakery in Mititcoma, and the vegetable sales and mobile banking projects in Topuito. Together, these projects generated total revenues of 1.3 million MZN (\$21,000). This income was largely driven by the native seeds project, which, in addition to supplying seeds for the rehabilitation of mined areas, expanded its activities to include planting services in Mine Rehab. By the end of the year, two projects were closed due to misappropriation of funds. As a result, three income-generating projects remained active, benefiting a total of seven vulnerable individuals. In 2025, from 652 hens, there were 391 new chicks, 146 died, 81 were eaten and 99 sold leaving a balance of 717 hens with vulnerable families, a 9% increase on 2024. At the beginning of 2025 there were 135 ducks, there were 96 new chicks, 15 died, 17 were eaten and 43 sold leaving a balance of 156 ducks.

Bursary for secondary school for 1 minor per Vulnerable family	Number of bursaries	50 Bursaries granted
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Outcome and comments:

For vulnerable families' dependents supported with scholarships, in 2024 of the 37 dependents, two dropped out and six graduated. During 2025, 15 new dependents were registered, bringing the total number to 44 (17 females) from 33 vulnerable families. Of the 44 students, 33 (12 females) passed; five students (3 females) failed; six students (1 female) dropped out; six students (1 female), graduated. These results left a total of 32 active dependents, including 15 females.

Quarterly mobile health clinics	Number of clinics Number of consultations	Improved access to healthcare
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Outcome and comments:

3 mobile clinics were held, attended by 99 people on average (86 elderly, 13 physically challenged). The first clinic unfortunately didn't take place because of political instability.

1.4 Good governance

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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:

No annual plan monitoring sessions were held during the year due to the post-election instability. Following confirmation of the re-establishment of local leadership structures towards the end of 2025, the first ordinary session was held. This session aimed to introduce the newly appointed leaders and to align on the next steps that will lead to the finalisation of the SP and the resumption of regular monitoring sessions.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Support to local governance	Number of initiatives supported	Support provided by KMAD to local Government, including logistical support

Outcome and comments:

- Transport 14,000 books from Larde to Topuito. The books are for pupils from grade 1 to 6 studying in our 7 schools within Namalope area.
- Fuel to monitor the literacy and numeracy programme
- Rehabilitation of the Moma sports field.
- Maintenance of Serviços Distritais de Educação Juventude e Tecnologia (SDEJT) and District Admin vehicle
- Support to the Larde and Moma district championships

30L of fuel is granted on a monthly basis to Serviço Distrital de Atividades Económicas (SDAE) and Serviço Distrital de Infraestrutura (SDPI); 60L of fuel is granted on monthly basis to the Chefe de Localidade, as well as support is provided for the operational cost for locality such as paper, tonner, electricity; 160 Litres of fuel is supplied to the Larde and Moma District administration monthly.

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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 importance of Health and Safety Awareness: Importance of Health and Safety, Cholera: definition, causes, signs, symptoms, prevention, and treatment, Typhoid fever: causes, symptoms, prevention, and treatment, Diarrheal diseases and intestinal infections, Mpox (monkeypox): prevention and care, Tuberculosis (World Tuberculosis Day), HIV/AIDS (World AIDS Day): prevention, testing, and stigma reduction, Impact of tobacco on health (World No Tobacco Day), Mental health: importance, contributing factors, and how to seek support, Breastfeeding (World Breastfeeding Week), Breast cancer prevention: self-examination, early diagnosis, and access to treatment, Rational water use: care, conservation, and sustainable management, Basic sanitation and risks of open defecation (World Toilet Day), Solid waste management, Composting of organic waste, Recycling and reuse of waste, Impact of uncontrolled bushfires, Forest fire prevention, Fire safety in homes made of fragile materials, Protection of the Içúria Forest, Conservation of natural resources (World Environment Day), Ozone layer preservation (International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer), Responsible use of rivers and water resources (World Rivers Day), Soil fertility and sustainable agricultural practices (World Soil Day), Syntropic agriculture: advantages and application in mined areas, Agroforestry systems, Land rehabilitation with community involvement, Oil preparation as a sustainable agricultural practice, Road safety in operational areas, Interaction between pedestrians, light vehicles, and heavy machinery, Occupational health and safety (World Day for Safety and Health at Work), Accidents during water borehole drilling activities, Electrical safety, Precautions with wild animals in mining areas (crocodiles and hippos), Delivery of the Cabula Water Supply System (SAA), Delivery of the Mputine Water Supply System, Delivery of IPL – Phase 3, Promotion of Mititcoma Laundry Services and Literacy and numeracy through storytelling.

2. Healthcare development

2.1 Community health awareness support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Training of community health 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:

In 2025, despite the completion of training, the deployment of the graduated APEs (Agente Polivalente Elementar) to their respective communities did not take place. This decision was taken by the Health Sector due to post-electoral unrest and a subsequent cholera outbreak, which were assessed as posing significant safety and security risks to the agents. Consequently, community-level health activities led by APEs were suspended. The resumption of these activities will occur now that stable conditions are re-established, in close coordination with the health authorities. The trained APEs remain available and prepared to be deployed when conditions allow.

2.2 Health centre support

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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:

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

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Malaria indoor spraying	Number of spraying campaigns	Increased protection against malaria

Outcome and comments:

During the year, two Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) campaigns were conducted in the Topuito villages to reduce malaria transmission. On average, 38 spray operators were trained per campaign, including 4 women, with the highest number of operators deployed in the Topuito and Mititcoma areas, which have the largest population clusters, and smaller teams in Nathuco, Cabula, and Isoa.

Across both campaigns, an average of 7,624 houses were sprayed out of a total of 8,408 houses, achieving an average coverage of 91%. All villages in Topuito were reached, contributing significantly to community protection against malaria. During the first campaign, Vectron T500, a new-generation insecticide combining broflanilide and kaolin, was introduced as part of the resistance management strategy, remaining effective even against pyrethroid-resistant mosquitoes.

Key challenges observed included the absence of residents during daytime activities, community refusals due to misconceptions about the spraying, and gaps in mosquito net distribution in some households, which affected community perception. The arrival of new residents without prior information also reduced acceptance. These experiences highlighted the need to strengthen community sensitisation, better align net distribution with IRS activities, and consider climatic factors in campaign planning for future interventions.

2.2 Health centre support continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Support to health care services	Number of patients attended in the different units/sections Trends of main diseases HIV and AIDS treatment trends Number of 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:

31,926 patients attended Mititcoma clinic during the year, of which 15,886 appointments were for general consultations, 4,264 for maternity consultations and 11,776 for paediatric consultations.

23,119 individuals visited the health centre for malaria tests. Of these, 12,194 were adults (6,689 females) and 10,925 were children (5,427 females). Of the total tested, 5,664 adults (3,067 female) and 5,222 children (2,757 female) tested positive.

Additionally:

- 1,133 cases of fever were registered
- 249 cases (125 females) of diarrhoea in adults and 273 cases (146 females) in children
- 2,540 individuals were tested for HIV, of these 2,395 were adults (1,208 females) and 145 were children (69 females). Of the total tested, 536 adults (275 females) and 29 children (13 females) tested positive.
- 565 individuals started Antiretroviral Therapy, of these 535 (275 females) and 29 children (13 females)
- 354 (167 females) were tested for STIs and all tested positive.
- The clinic registered 2,307 pre-natal consultations, 860 family planning consultations and 1097 births.

Construction of Larde Hospital	Percentage completion	Phase 1 of Larde Hospital consists of an infirmary, sanitary facilities, generator house, semi-buried storage, incinerator, morgue, exterior kitchen, laundry, main kitchen, surgery block and septic tank.
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Outcome and comments:

Construction of Larde Hospital phase 1 is in progress with 84% of works executed at year end. This is behind schedule due to a combination of logistical challenges during the rainy season and poor contractor performance. Poor contractor performance was addressed with a descoping exercise, with some of the infrastructure being awarded to two new contractors.

3. Education development

3.1 Human capital development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Quality of primary education support –in partnership with F&H	Percentage of pupils with ability to read and do calculations	Nº of pupils of grade 4 know how to read and do calculations
	Percentage of teachers with WN-technique teaching skills	Nº of teachers with WN-technique teaching skills

Outcome and comments:

Building on the success of 2024, KMAD continued its partnership with F&H to enhance literacy and numeracy among primary school students in the Larde District. The programme was implemented in 7 schools, reaching over 1,000 Grade 4 students, 29 educational staff, 3 girls' club mentors, and more than 400 parents and caregivers, with additional community reach through a partnership with Larde Radio. Due to various factors, including student involvement in family activities, around 690 students completed the programme by the end of the year.

Significant improvement in literacy and numeracy across the programme:

- Female students: +17.7% in literacy, +24.8% in numeracy
- Male students: +17% in literacy, +29.3% in numeracy

Overall ZIP growth averages were higher than in 2024, reflecting sustained progress during the second year of intervention (literacy: 17.4%, numeracy: 27.0%). Literacy interventions targeted 10 key skills, while numeracy focused on 11 key skills, with an overall programme pass rate of 52.8%. Comparable growth between boys and girls highlights the programme's focus on gender equity in learning outcomes. 16 intensive training sessions conducted for all 29 educational stakeholders, complemented by weekly in-class support. Teachers received comprehensive resource kits including planning books, literacy and numeracy posters, classroom tools, games, and contextually relevant stories supporting play-based learning. Teachers reported that the methodologies and tools significantly enhanced their teaching and learning processes.

3 community literacy and numeracy events were held, featuring games, songs, and traditional storytelling performances by teachers and secondary students. 2 workshops engaged over 400 parents, caregivers, and local business owners, emphasising the importance of regular attendance and home support for learning. Girls' clubs were established in Naholoco school, led by 3 female volunteers trained to support literacy and numeracy, addressing gender-specific barriers to learning. Partnership with Larde Radio brought stories and African fables into homes, promoting literacy and storytelling conversations at the community level.

Distribution of school materials	Percentage of pupils benefitting from school materials	Nº of enrolled pupils benefited from KMAD-funded school materials % of increment
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Outcome and comments:

A total of 20,927 exercise books, 3,589 pens, 756 drawing kits, 2,833 rulers, 2,601 erasers, pencils and sharpeners were distributed to 6,190 pupils from grade 1-6 representing an increase of 3% when compared to 2024. 76 kits composed of exercise books, pens, erasers, pencils, sharpeners and rulers were distributed to 76 teachers in Topuito locality.

Full and partial scholarship programme for higher education	Number of students benefitting of KMAD bursary	Five of each type granted
	Number of students that passed	
	Number of drop-outs	

Outcome and comments:

The 2024 annual report was finalised before the academic results of both secondary school scholars and dependents of vulnerable families were available. These results were subsequently compiled and are presented below, followed by the addition of new beneficiaries and the presentation of 2025 academic outcomes

By the end of 2024, all 28 university scholars had successfully passed their courses. At the beginning of 2025, 12 students (3 females) applied for full university scholarships, of which 4 were previous secondary school grantees from Moma Boarding School. From these applications, 5 scholars (1 female) were selected to pursue university-level studies, including 4 students from Moma Boarding School.

In addition, 8 students applied for partial university scholarships, and 5 were selected, of which 2 were former secondary school grantees. The selection session was attended by representatives from the District Education Office, KMAD, and Kenmare HR Committee. The courses applied for included Human Resources Management, Agrarian Sciences, Electrical Engineering, Information Technology and Telecommunications, Teaching of English, Environmental Management, Community Development, Applied Geography and Territory Management, and Physical Education.

By the end of 2025, out of 38 university scholars (6 females) of which 1 student graduated leaving a total of 37 continuing scholars (6 females).

3.1 Human capital development continued

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Scholarships for Secondary Education plus continued support for those enrolled at Moma	Number of students benefitting of KMAD bursary	50 new scholarships granted to locals for secondary education
	Number of students that passed	Support given to the boarding schools
	Number of drop-outs	

Outcome and comments:

The 2024 annual report was finalised before the academic results of both secondary school scholars were available. These results were subsequently compiled and are presented below, followed by the addition of new beneficiaries and the presentation of 2025 academic outcomes:

In 2024, KMAD supported 259 secondary school scholarship grantees, including 37 dependents of vulnerable families. The 2024 academic results, which became available in 2025, showed that at Topuito Secondary School, 189 of 219 (90 females) scholars passed the year, with 26 students graduating, 26 failing, two dropping out, and two transferring out of the area. At Moma Secondary School, of the three supported scholars, two graduated and one dropped out. Based on these outcomes, the total number of active secondary school scholarships at the end of 2024 stood at 189.

In 2025, KMAD received 346 applications for secondary school scholarships and selected 50 new scholars, including 24 females, through a process attended by school councils, school directors, the district education director, and the locality administrator. This increased the total number of secondary school scholars to 239 and the results of 2025 is as follows: 197 (103 females) passed, 23 (5 females) failing, 14 (3 females) dropped out, 4 transferred, 29 graduated (12 females) and 1 death. The total number of active secondary school scholarship at the end of 2025 is 191 (108 females).

High Flyer Scholarship – in partnership with F&H	Number of grade 10 students who sat for the written assessment	Professional development provided
	Number of students selected into the program	Qualified students receive full scholarships
	Number of academic tools/resources developed	
	% of selected students remaining in the program after 1 year	

Outcome and comments:

The High Flyer Programme was introduced in secondary schools in Topuito, Pillivili, and Larde, aiming to expand access to higher education through scholarships for outstanding students from Larde and Moma. The programme seeks to identify high-performing grade 10 students and provide them with targeted academic and personal development support, with the long-term goal of nurturing local talent for future leadership roles.

During the year, 619 grade 10 students across the three schools participated in a written assessment open to all registered students. Based on standard national practice in Mozambique, scores of 11 or above out of 20 were considered for selection, and 20 students met this benchmark. The overall results were lower than anticipated due to contextual challenges, including nationwide unrest, cholera outbreaks, and low attendance. Recognising the potential of these 20 students, the program decided to continue supporting all of them, with an adjusted focus on strengthening Portuguese language and mathematics skills.

Once selected, the students were systematically exposed over a two-year period to a range of academic tools, assessments, workshops, team-building activities, career guidance sessions, and community engagement opportunities at the Learning Centre (Casa Kai). The centre serves as a hub for learning resources that support teacher professional development and improved academic achievement for secondary school students. It also provides a safe space for young children and girls' groups to attend in the afternoons after school to complete homework and strengthen their basic literacy and numeracy skills. Weekly digital check-ins via WhatsApp complemented the in-person activities, ensuring consistent guidance and collaboration throughout the program.

Only students who successfully complete grade 12 and gain admission to university will receive the full scholarship, ensuring that investment translates into tangible higher education outcomes. Casa Kai is designed as a scalable and replicable model for future initiatives. However, due to economic challenges faced by the supporting organisation, the program will be placed on temporary hiatus in 2026.

3.2 Education infrastructure

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
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:

In 2025, progress on the next phase of the technical school, which includes additional facilities, was on hold due to the strategic plan not being finalised. As a result, discussions and planning for the subsequent phase of construction were postponed pending completion of the strategic plan.

Construction of Mtiticoma school block	Nº of classrooms rehabilitated	One school block built
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Outcome and comments:

Mititicoma school was concluded and handed over to authorities. The school is composed by 4 classrooms equipped with 140 school benches, administration office and toilets.

3.3 Promotion of sports and culture

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Support local soccer championship (male and female) and Support to District Championship	Number 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:

As reported in the 2024 annual report, the soccer championships in Namalope and Pillivili were ongoing but could not be completed due to post-election political instability. By the end of 2024, 290 of 360 games had been played in Namalope. The instability prevented the resumption of the tournaments, and it was decided to formally close the championships with the number of games recorded at that point. In Namalope, the tournament involved 16 men's teams and 12 women's teams, supported with soccer equipment including cups, kits, sneakers, balls, and prizes for 19 teams, of which 7 were female teams. In Pillivili, 15 teams participated, including 7 female teams.

Although the tournaments could not be resumed, the proposal for awards was reviewed. Prizes were subsequently awarded to the top three male and female teams, as well as to coaches, referees, best players, and goalkeepers, formally concluding the championships.

Materials for celebration of 1 st of June	Number of goods and school materials distributed to the school in Topuito	1 st June celebrations supported with goods and school materials
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Outcome and comments:

Children's day celebration took place at the Cabula Primary School and 250 pupils participated. The celebration was organised 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
Improvements and expansion of Cabula water system	Number of taps operational Number of families fetching water	Increased coverage

Outcome and comments:

Cabula water system has a capacity of 20m3 with 4 public taps which provide water to over 1,000 families. System was handed over to authorities

Drill 1 additional borehole in Mulimuni	2 boreholes drilled	Improved access to water
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Outcome and comments:

Borehole was drilled and handed over.

Improvements and expansion of Topuito water system	Number of taps operational Number of families fetching water	Increased coverage
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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 for over 5,000 families. The system was concluded and handed over to authorities.

Identify and promote sustainable water filtration methods	Number of families with improved access to clean drinking water	Improved health
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Outcome and comments:

Regarding the distribution of Certeza, activities resumed in the second quarter of 2025. As a result, two of the four planned distributions were carried out, reaching an average of 202 households in Mulimuni, 473 in Nataka, and 134 in Nathuco community. Quarterly water testing of community water sources in each of the villages was done until the end of the year.

Implement community-based water treatment project – in partnership with NGO	Training of water committees completed	MoU signed with SNV
	Number of sanitation campaigns	Training of water committees
		50% of the villages conducted sanitation campaigns

Outcome and comments:

KMAD continued its support for water and sanitation activities in 2025, building on the work initiated with AMASI to strengthen community capacity for the operation and management of boreholes, promote hygiene and sanitation practices, foster local ownership of water systems, and expand access to safe drinking water to surrounding areas.

However, due to political instability, security challenges, and the cholera outbreak, the AMASI team faced significant operational constraints. As a result, following that the WASH programme contract was terminated, and alternative approaches are being explored to ensure the continued provision of safe water and sanitation support to communities.

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:

As a result of the demonstrations that took place in the last quarter of 2024 and throughout 2025, there were significant constraints in the collection of monthly water fees, which are intended to support the operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure, including hand pumps and small Water Supply Systems (WSS) across all neighbourhoods. During this period, collections were suspended in all neighbourhoods and were only resumed in 6 of the 11 neighbourhoods of Topuito, namely: Mititicoma, Tibane, Isoa, Naholoco, and Nataka. Payments in the first four neighbourhoods were resumed at the end of the first quarter, while the last two resumed at the end of the third quarter. The remaining neighbourhoods continue without payments, posing ongoing challenges for the sustainability and operation of the water supply system.



NAMALOPE WEST SOCIAL PROJECTS



5.1 Economic development and livelihood

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Construction of a mosque and church	Church built	Maintain religious practices

Outcome and comments:

The church was concluded and handed over to community.

5.3 Education development

5.3.2 Sport development support

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

Outcome and comments:

As a result of political instability, and because fencing Mititicoma soccer field project was not considered to provide broad benefits or address the community's most pressing needs, it was agreed that the community should reconsider and propose an alternative initiative. Once the community does so, the proposal may be submitted for review and consideration. Isoa soccer field was handed over to authorities.

5.4 Water and sanitation

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Drill 2 additional boreholes in Cotocuane and Nacucua	Two boreholes drilled	Improved access to water

Outcome and comments:

In Cotocuane, drilling remains on hold because farmers are not using the land and there is a risk of vandalism once the borehole is constructed. Proposed borehole in Nacucua was not installed due to poor water quality. Following a community request, district authorities indicated that the community prefers the installation of a classroom rather than the borehole. It was clarified to the authorities that any replacement of the original request must align with the existing budget and not exceed it, as several amendments have already been made since the implementation of social projects, leaving no scope for additional expenses. In response, it was proposed a meeting with the district government and the community to discuss alternative solutions, which the authorities have agreed to schedule.

TSF SOCIAL PROJECTS



6.1 Economic development and livelihood

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Build a market in Nathuco	One market built in Nathuco	Improve market infrastructure Improve the hygiene and safety of the vendors and community Promote local commerce

Outcome and comments:

Construction of the market is underway with 96% level of execution.

6.2 Education development

6.2.1 Local school support

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

Outcome and comments:

Construction is concluded and handed over to authorities

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Build 4 classroom school block in Mititicoma	Block of 4 classrooms built in Naholoco	Improved access to primary education in Mititicoma

Outcome and comments:

Construction was concluded and handed over to authorities

6.3 Education development

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Drill 1 additional borehole in Nataka and Namacala	One borehole	Improved access to water

Outcome and comments:

In Mulimuni the borehole was handed over to community and government authorities.

In the Namacala neighbourhood, given that the water table is 130 meters deep, a manual pump was not suitable for water supply. Therefore, a small water supply system with a capacity of 5 m³ was installed and is currently 99% complete.



PILIVILI SOCIAL PROJECTS



7.1 Economic development and livelihood

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

Outcome and comments:

Recognising that financing development projects is fundamental to stimulating the local economy, creating employment and strengthening local suppliers, both to the Mine and surrounding communities, KMAD focused in 2025 on reformulating its project financing policy. The model previously based on direct financing through a KMAD revolving fund now transitions to being implemented through a microcredit initiative. This approach aims to ensure continuity of business support while promoting greater sustainability and accountability among beneficiaries. During 2025, KMAD concentrated on identifying potential partners to implement this initiative, while continuing to invest in capacity-building for existing small businesses, particularly in financial management, governance and technical skills.

At the beginning of 2025 there were 8.6 million MZN (\$135,000) in outstanding loans to 33 small businesses in Pilivili and Mpago. 10 businesses from previous years closed: clothes store, airtime and grocery shop in Equire, fishing material shop and Tv and airtime shop Mputine, plastic utensils shop, micro mill, mobile phone shop Namaize, cosmetics and hardware store Muolone due to bad management. This led to the writing off of 1.8 million MZN (\$28,000) in loans. KMAD received repayments of 930,600 million MZN (\$15,000) in 2025.

Outstanding loans with active businesses in Pilivili and Mpago at the end of 2024 stood at 5.8 million MZN (\$92,000) for 23 projects. These projects are benefitting a total of 78 people (16 females).

Finance income-generating projects for vulnerable families	Number of vulnerable groups	Six groups supported
	Number of people supported by gender	

Outcome and comments:

Due to political instability, it was not possible to conduct the census to update the database of vulnerable individuals. As a result, the 2024 figures remain the latest available data, and further updates will be conducted in 2026.

2025 involved 112 from Namaize and Mputine participants cultivating 38.75 hectares, resulting in 451,945 kg of production, an increase of 25% when compared to 2024. While favourable rainfall in March–May 2025 had supported rice, cowpeas and jugo bean replanting in the past season. Groundnuts harvested in 2025 showed small decrease due to early harvesting and previous rainfall gaps

In 2025, five vulnerable individuals from Mputine and Pilivilil received agricultural technical assistance and cultivated vegetables on 0.19 hectares. Production included 1,067 kg of tomatoes, 188 kg of onions, 67 kg of lettuce, 90 kg of peppers, 64 kg of cucumbers, and 241 kg of okra, totalling 1,707 kg, representing an increase of 105% compared to 2023, when production was 831 kg. The Namaize area did not produce any crops due to lack of seeds.

At the beginning of the year there were 504 hens. During 2025 there were 307 births, 134 deaths, 100 were consumed and 132 sold were registered leaving 445 hens at year's end.

In Namaize the 188 ducks managed by vulnerable groups registered 122 births, 55 deaths, 62 were consumed and 66 sold leaving a balance of 127 ducks.

In 2025, nine income-generating projects were active, including: two cake businesses, a meals business, and a sewing project in Pilivilil; one sewing project each in Muolone and Epuire; a combined fishing and sewing project in Namaize; and a sewing project in Mputine. Collectively, these projects generated total revenues of 650,400 MZN, of which 151,870 MZN was spent on salaries.

7.1.4 Governance and local capacity support

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

Outcome and comments:

No annual plan monitoring sessions were held during the year due to post election instability. However, following confirmation of the re-establishment of local leadership structures towards the end of 2025, the first ordinary session was held. This session aimed to introduce the newly appointed leaders and to align on the next steps that will lead to the finalisation of the Strategic Plan and the resumption of regular monitoring sessions.

Support to local governance	Logistical support Number of initiatives requested supported	Improved local government capacity to carry out their tasks
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Outcome and comments:

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

Finance power supply for Pilivilil and Mpago villages	Five villages connected to grid	Improved access to electricity for 14,000 families
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Outcome and comments:

Following consultations held in 2023 between district authorities and local communities, it was agreed to postpone the construction of the secondary school in order to reallocate resources toward electrification. The electrification project was successfully completed in 2025 with the villages of Pilivilil, Epuire, Muolone, Namaize, and Mputine connected to the national electricity grid. Work is ongoing to connect the village of Nataka.

7.2 Healthcare development

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

Outcome and comments:

The campaigns addressed a range of health themes, including prevention and treatment of malaria and diarrhoea, sanitation, family planning, the importance of pre-natal consultations, child vaccination schedules, risks associated with giving birth in the community, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, typhoid fever prevention, malnutrition, conjunctivitis, anaemia, varicella, and scabies prevention. These efforts contributed to strengthening community knowledge and improving access to essential health services.

Health centre	Number of patients attended in the different units/sections	Increased access to health care
	Trends of main diseases	
	HIV&AIDS treatment trends	
	Number of women going for pre-natal and family planning consultations	
	Number of births at the clinic and in communities	

Outcome and comments:

The Pilivilil Centre only re-opened in mid-May, due to political instability across the country. The clinic attended a total of 19,242 patients (8,612 general, 2,252 maternity and 8,378 paediatric consultations). There were 10,145 malaria tests: 4,090 (2,089 female) adults and 6,055 (3,002 female) children. 2,321 (1,299 female) adults and 4,005 (2,119 female) children tested positive. 4,155 fever cases were registered. 104 (52 females) adult cases of diarrhoea and 134 (77 females) child cases 2,841 individuals were tested for HIV, 2,304 (1,304 females) adults and 537 (274 females) children. 320 (211 female) adults and 66 (45 female) children tested positive. 376 (246 females) started Antiretroviral Therapy. 3 men and 12 women tested for STIs, 4 (2 females) tested positive. The clinic registered 1,485 pre-natal consultations and 367 family planning consultations. There were 400 births.

Malaria indoor spraying	Number of spraying campaigns	Increased protection against malaria
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Outcome and comments:

1 out of 2 Indoor spraying campaigns were done in all Pilivilil's villages. The second planned campaign did not occur due to political instability associated with election results. In total, 8,814 houses were sprayed, exceeding the 8,762 initially planned, and representing 101% of the established target. This figure above 100% is due to the inclusion of additional, unplanned structures in some neighbourhoods, such as Namaize (117%) and Muolone (145%). As a result, 36,597 people were directly protected, including 4,768 children under the age of five and 2,333 pregnant women. However, in Pilivilil (87%) and Mputini (94%), coverage fell short of expectations, mainly due to refusals and the unavailability of residents. These figures highlight the need to strengthen social mobilisation and community engagement, particularly in Pilivilil and Mputini, to reduce refusals and ensure greater access to households.

7.3 Education development

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

Outcome and comments:

The year 2025 began with 65 existing scholars (37 females), rather than 64 as reported at the end of 2024. This discrepancy occurred because one scholar had been mistakenly recorded as having dropped out due to an administrative error: two students shared the same name, and the school incorrectly assumed that the scholar had withdrawn. During 2025, KMAD granted 25 new scholarships (16 females), bringing the total number of scholars to 90 (53 females). By the end of the year, the 90 (53 females) scholars had the following results: 74 passed (43 females), 7 dropped out (6 females), 1 transferred, and 8 failed for the first time (4 females), leaving a total of 82 (47 females) continuing scholars.

Distribution of school material	Number of pupils receiving material	99% of enrolled received school materials
	Quantity of material received	

Outcome and comments:

A total of 13,393 exercise books, 2,419 pens, 349 drawing kits, 2,285 rulers, and 1,675 erasers, pencils, and sharpeners were distributed to 4,094 pupils from grades 1 to 6. Additionally, 40 kits, each containing exercise books, pens, erasers, pencils, sharpeners, and rulers, were distributed to 40 teachers. This represents a 33% decrease compared to 2024, which was primarily due to distributions did not take place in Namaize and parts of Mpuitine village because of post-electoral tensions.

Support to district soccer championship	Number of teams enrolled on the local championship.	Local male soccer Championship completed
		Equipment provided to local soccer teams

Outcome and comments:

As reported in the 2024 annual report, the soccer championship in Pilivili was ongoing but could not be completed due to post-election political instability. By the end of 2024, 195 of 209 games had been played in Pilivili and Mpaco. The instability prevented the resumption of the tournaments, and it was decided to formally close the championships with the number of games recorded at that point.

Although the tournaments could not be resumed, the proposal for awards was reviewed. Prizes were subsequently awarded to the top three male and female teams, as well as to coaches, referees, best players, and goalkeepers, formally concluding the championships

7.4 Water and sanitation

Areas/activities	Indicators	Expected outcome
Construction of water supply systems in Namaize, Mpuitine	Set up system consisting of 6 public taps, 1 tower with water deposit of 20m ³	Improved access to water for 4,000 people

Outcome and comments:

Namaize and Mpuitine water system concluded and handed over to authorities





For more information about KMAD, please visit:
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