



ANNUAL REPORT

2023-2024





CONTENTS

01

Letter from the Executive Director

02

About us

03

Executive summary

05

Key achievements

06

Our projects

30

Financials

32

Future projects

33

Our team

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As Kusamala Institute of Agriculture and Ecology celebrates 15 years of existence, we are proud of the long-term accomplishments that reflect our values and expertise in advancing sustainable livelihoods through the promotion of permaculture, agroecology and sustainable natural resources management.

In the year 2023-2024 we achieved significant milestones. 5400 households were supported through the Nutrition Smart Communities and Better Livelihoods through sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation projects. Permaculture was introduced to the communities in Ntchisi where tangible results were evident. A new project which will be implemented in Zomba district in partnership with Save the Children and Total Land Care was approved and will be implemented in 2025.

We continued to experience challenges in production at our demonstration plot in Mpingu due to unavailability of water which limits production to the rainy season.

We thank all stakeholders who have supported Kusamala in implementation of activities during the year 2023-2024 and look forward to a better 2025.

**ROSE BELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

About Us



To demonstrate and advocate for low-input, income generating permaculture and agroecology systems; to extend these systems into local communities through education and outreach; and to research and evaluate their potential to improve Malawian livelihoods. To create a Malawian-run organization that is committed to improving organizational effectiveness through internal career development and specialized training that builds leaders in communities, policy, and government.



For all Malawian communities to have the ability and knowledge to creatively pursue their own path towards achieving food security and diversity, economic stability, and productive healthy environments.



Kusamala Institute of Agriculture and Ecology is committed to:

- Efficiency
- Sustainability
- Commitment
- Self reliance

Executive summary

The 2023–2024 reporting period marked a year of meaningful impact and growth for two complementary projects implemented in Mangochi District, the Better Livelihoods Through Sustainable Forest Management and Climate Change Mitigation (MWI1061) and Nutrition Smart Communities (1069). Both projects, funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented in partnership with Welthungerhilfe (WHH), share a common vision: to empower rural communities with the resources, skills, and resilience needed to thrive in the face of environmental and socio-economic challenges.

MWI 1061, a 49-month project launched in 2021, continues to support sustainable agriculture, forest conservation, and climate change mitigation. Targeting 2,400 households—approximately 10,560 individuals, with at least 50% women, the project operates across 20 sites under Traditional Authorities Mponda, Nankumba, and Chilipa. During this reporting period, the project made significant strides in promoting climate-resilient farming, restoring degraded landscapes, enhancing household incomes, and improving food security.

Key achievements include large-scale tree planting and seedling production, establishment of firebreaks, and the production of fuel-efficient stoves. The project also strengthened beekeeping as a viable livelihood option through the distribution of modern beehives and accessories, 550 of which were already handed by year-end.

Through integrated agricultural interventions such as irrigation development, seed and livestock distribution, soil and water conservation, the project continues to boost productivity while preserving natural resources.

Complementing this work is the Nutrition Smart Communities (1069) project, which focuses on nutrition-sensitive interventions within Traditional Authority Nankumba, covering 43 villages in the catchment area of Chironga Health Centre. This initiative directly targets 3000 vulnerable beneficiaries, particularly pregnant and lactating women and households with children under five. The project's core objective is to improve dietary diversity and reduce the incidence of gastrointestinal infections through a comprehensive package of nutrition and livelihood activities.

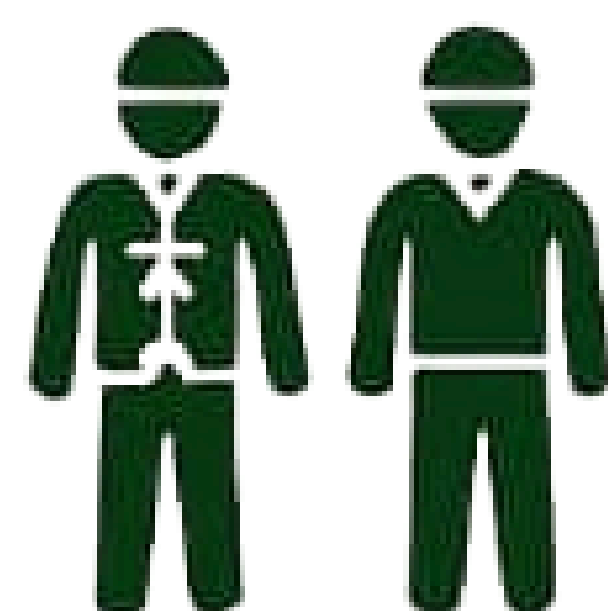
During the year, the MW1069 project promoted nutrition education by promoting healthy feeding and hygiene practices; enhanced food access through home and communal gardens management, and strengthened community awareness around permaculture, hygiene and nutrition. In addition, it is empowering women through the Gender Model family approach ensuring that all household members take part in contributing to the nutrition welfare of their households. By addressing the underlying drivers of poor health and nutrition, the project helps build community resilience, especially among the vulnerable households.

Together, the MW1061 and MW1069 projects are driving a holistic transformation in Mangochi District by tackling environmental degradation, food and nutrition insecurity, and poor health outcomes in a coordinated and sustainable way

Key Achievements



PFMPs reviewed and translated into Chichewa



20 Patrol Teams



59,744 meters of firebreaks screefed



19,200 fruit tree seedlings distributed



456,314 trees planted in forests, homesteads, graveyards, schools.



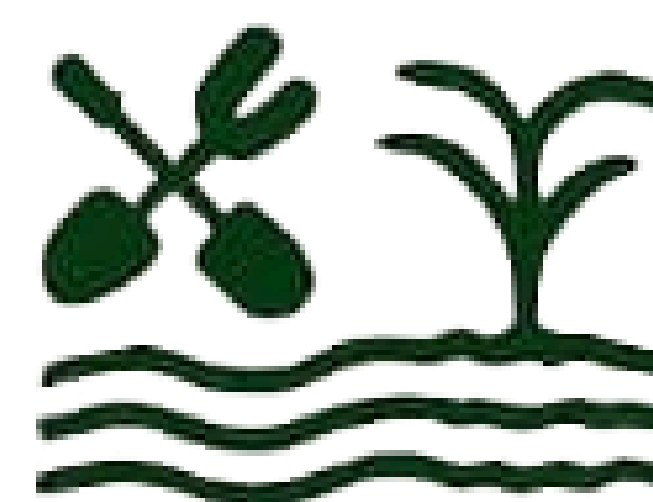
550 beehives hanged, 76 already colonized



162 people trained in beekeeping



18 irrigation sites developed (25 hectares)



6,719 basin beds planted with maize

Distributed:
12,000 kg OPV maize
2,400 kg cowpeas
2,400 kg bambara nuts
4,800 kg groundnuts
2,400 kg sorghum



4,078 meters of swales created



800 goats; 12,000 chickens distributed



Kraals built:
1,223 goats, 2,16 chicken



355 participants trained in livestock management



85 participants trained in savings, and loan association (VSLAs)

Our projects

1. Nutrition Smart Comm-Unity MW1069 project

The project is being implemented in Traditional Authority Nankumba, covering 43 villages within the catchment area of Chironga Health Centre. It aims to improve dietary diversity and reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal infections among vulnerable rural populations. The project directly targets 3000 beneficiaries, with a focus on pregnant women, lactating mothers, and households with children under the age of five. Through a range of integrated nutrition and livelihood interventions, the project seeks to enhance food access, promote healthy feeding practices, and strengthen community resilience.

This project is being implemented in partnership with Civil Society Organization Nutrition Alliance (CSONA) with funding from Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through Welthungerhilfe (WHH).

During the reporting period key progress was made in several areas:

1.1 Kitchen and Communal Gardens

Throughout the year, the project prioritized the establishment and maintenance of household and communal gardens as a key strategy to improve food accessibility and dietary diversity among vulnerable communities. A total of 1,339 home gardens were successfully maintained by individual households. These gardens were established last growing season and provided families with a steady supply of assorted vegetables, contributing to improved nutrition, particularly for pregnant and lactating women and young children.

The availability of fresh produce at the household level not only reduced dependency on market purchases but also helped to diversify daily meals with essential nutrients.

In addition to household-level efforts, 43 communal gardens remained active across the 43 targeted villages. These communal spaces served as practical learning sites where community members come together to receive hands-on training in garden management, compost making, crop rotation, and organic pest control. The communal gardens also fostered peer learning and collaboration, strengthening community bonds and encouraging knowledge sharing among participants.



A guild system in a home garden

1.2 Storage Support

The project distributed a total of 12,338 hermetic storage bags to community members across the 43 targeted villages. These bags were provided to support safe and effective grain and seed storage, enabling families to preserve their harvests for longer periods without the use of chemical preservatives.

Hermetic bags have proven to be a simple yet effective technology in preventing pest infestation and moisture-related spoilage, both of which are common challenges in rural storage systems. The intervention has contributed to improved food availability at the household level, particularly during the lean season, and helped preserve quality seed for future planting.

1.3 Livestock Distribution and Management

Livestock plays a vital role in the livelihoods of rural farming households in Malawi, offering multiple benefits that go beyond food consumption. In addition to providing a valuable source of protein, livestock is a key asset for income generation, soil fertility improvement. Recognizing this, the project supported households with the distribution of chickens and goats, aimed at improving nutrition, strengthening resilience, and enhancing crop productivity through integrated approaches.

During the reporting year, 3,039 chickens were distributed to project participants out of the planned 5,750, with the remainder scheduled for the following year. In addition to chickens, selected households also received goats, further diversifying the livestock portfolio at the community level. Goats and chickens serve not only as a source of food and income but also contribute significantly to soil fertility.

Additionally, Farmers received Holistic Management Training where they apply a holistic grazing approach, whereby livestock were confined to specific crop fields for a minimum of two weeks, allowing for the direct deposition of manure and urine onto the soil. This practice enhances nitrogen levels and organic matter, supporting better crop growth without relying on synthetic fertilizers.

To ensure the effective management of livestock, the project organized livestock management trainings for all households. A total of 333 participants were equipped with skills in feed formulation, pest and disease management, breeding, and the construction of appropriate housing (kraals) for both chickens and goats. These trainings helped to build local knowledge and ensure the sustainability and productivity of the livestock intervention.

During this reporting period, 843 chicken kraals and 876 goat kraals were constructed. This brings the cumulative total to 1,399 chicken kraals and 1,449 goat kraals built since the project began.

To promote sustainability and equity, the project adopted a pass-on system, where project participants are expected to give livestock (particularly female goats and hens) to other households once the animals kid or hatch. This ensures that more community members benefit over time.



A raised kraal at Suludi VFA

1.4 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)

To enhance household income generation and promote financial literacy among rural communities, the project supported the establishment of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in all 43 target villages. These community-based financial groups serve as a vital platform for promoting savings, providing access to small loans, and encouraging responsible group fund management.

Following the formation of the VSLA groups, a comprehensive five-day training was organized to build the capacity of group representatives in savings and loan management, group governance, and financial accountability. The training was conducted by Community Development Officers from the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare, ensuring alignment with national standards and best practices.

A total of 85 participants, two representatives from each of the 43 villages successfully attended the training. Through this initiative, participants gained essential skills in budgeting, recordkeeping, loan tracking, and group leadership, which are crucial for effective group functioning and long-term financial stability. Additionally, the training fostered economic empowerment, particularly among women, by encouraging active participation in financial decision-making and business development at the household level.

To ensure the sustainability and proper functioning of the newly formed groups, all trained participants were linked to Village Agents, community-based volunteers trained to support the implementation and monitoring of VSLA activities. These Village Agents conduct regular follow-up visits, offer technical support, and help prevent any challenges that may arise within the groups.

2. Better Livelihoods Through Sustainable Forest Management And Climate Change Mitigation (MW1061)

MWI 1061 is a 49-month project funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project commenced in 2022 and its primary objective is to improve the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farming households in Mangochi District, Malawi, through sustainable agriculture and community-based development approaches.

The project targets approximately 2,400 households, reaching an estimated total population of 10,560 individuals, including 5,016 males and 5,544 females. Of these, at least 50% are women, reflecting the project's strong emphasis on gender inclusion. The intervention area comprises 20 sites within 5km radius around Phirilongwe forest reserve in Traditional Authorities (TAs) Mponda, Nankumba, and Chilipa.

The project aims to promote climate-resilient agricultural practices, enhance food and nutrition security, and improve household incomes among smallholder farmers, especially those living in poverty. It also focuses on capacity building, and farmers increased access to resources and knowledge that support sustainable land and natural resource management.



A Male farmer showcasing Part of livestock he received from the project

Activities carried out

2.1 Editing of Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs)

The District Council, through the District Forestry Office and in collaboration with Kusamala, field staff, successfully conducted both the first and final editing of the Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs). The initial editing session was held in Salima, followed by the final editing session in Mangochi. A total of 20 PFMPs were reviewed and finalized during these sessions.

To ensure accessibility and ease of understanding among project participants, all PFMPs were subsequently translated into Chichewa. This step was critical in promoting effective implementation of the plans at the community level

2.2 Implementation of Management Plans

The implementation of Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) across all 20 Village Forest Areas (VFAs) was successfully supported through several key interventions aimed at strengthening community-led forest governance and resource protection as follows:

- **Establishment of Patrol Teams**

Patrol teams were established in each VFA, comprising five dedicated members per team. These teams serve as the primary coordinators of forest management activities and are responsible for monitoring forest resources and addressing incidents of illegal activities such as encroachment, tree cutting, and charcoal production. Their consistent presence and commitment have ensured the enforcement of forest regulations and enhanced protection of natural resources. The patrol teams regularly report to the Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs), fostering accountability and promoting sustainable forest management practices at the grassroots level.

- **Boundary Marking and Awareness Messaging**

To reinforce forest protection, the project procured and distributed 40 tins of paint used to clearly mark all VFA boundaries. In addition, awareness messages focusing on forest conservation were written on prominent surfaces such as large rocks, tree trunks, and posters. These messages discouraged harmful practices like setting bushfires, poaching, tree felling, and charcoal burning, serving as visible reminders to community members about their role in protecting forest resources.

- **Firebreak Creation and Screefing**

Fire prevention was a key component of management plan implementation. The project facilitated the creation and screefing of firebreaks in all 20 VFAs. While the initial target was to screef 50,000 meters, communities exceeded expectations by screefing a total of 59,744 meters of both external and internal firebreaks. This achievement highlights strong community participation and ownership in forest conservation efforts.

- **Leadership and Policy Training**

In collaboration with the Mangochi District Council, the project organized 20 training sessions on Leadership, Forest Policy, and the Forest Act. These sessions aimed to strengthen the understanding of the roles and responsibilities of various community stakeholders and committee members involved in forest management. The training also familiarized participants with key elements of the Forest Policy and Act. A total of 434 community members participated in these sessions, including 191 males and 243 females, reflecting a balanced and inclusive approach to capacity building.

2.3 Tree Nursery and tree planting

In preparation for the 2024/25 tree planting season, the project participants constructed 38 tree nursery fences across 20 implementation sites. These fences are essential in protecting young seedlings from livestock and harsh environmental conditions, significantly increasing their survival rate after transplantation.

The project aimed to raise 500,000 tree seedlings. By the end of the reporting period, 404,395 seedlings had been successfully raised, representing 81% of the overall target. A diverse range of indigenous and fast-growing tree species was promoted and successfully cultivated, including *Khaya anthotheca*, *Acacia polyacantha*, *Senna siamea*, *Senna spectabilis*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Acacia galpinii*, *Albizia lebbeck*, *Faidherbia albida*, and *Azizelia quanzensis*. In addition, several nurseries propagated local tree species and fruit trees such as pawpaws, which contributed both to biodiversity and to improved food security.

During the 2023/24 planting season, a total of 456,314 tree seedlings were planted using both traditional transplanting and direct seeding methods. These efforts were implemented across various landscapes, enhancing ecological restoration and supporting community resilience. Tree planting took place in village forest areas as part of enrichment planting, as well as in homesteads, gardens, community graveyards, and at primary and secondary schools.

In addition to forestry trees, the project procured and distributed 19,200 fruit tree seedlings. These included mango, banana, guava, and custard apple. Most of the fruit trees were strategically planted around homesteads and were fenced off to protect them from domestic animals.

To support healthy tree growth and improve survival rates, beneficiaries undertook regular maintenance, including weeding and the application of compost manure to enhance soil fertility



A tree nursery with different agroforestry species

2.4 Beekeeping Capacity Building and Equipment Distribution

In collaboration with the District Council through the District Forestry Office, the project conducted 20 comprehensive training sessions on beekeeping and beehive construction. Each training targeted eight participants per project site, resulting in 162 community members trained, comprising 79 females and 83 males.

The training was delivered in two components. The theoretical sessions focused on bee management practices, while the practical sessions covered beehive construction, proper hanging techniques, and wax application. This hands-on approach ensured that participants were well-equipped with both knowledge and practical skills.

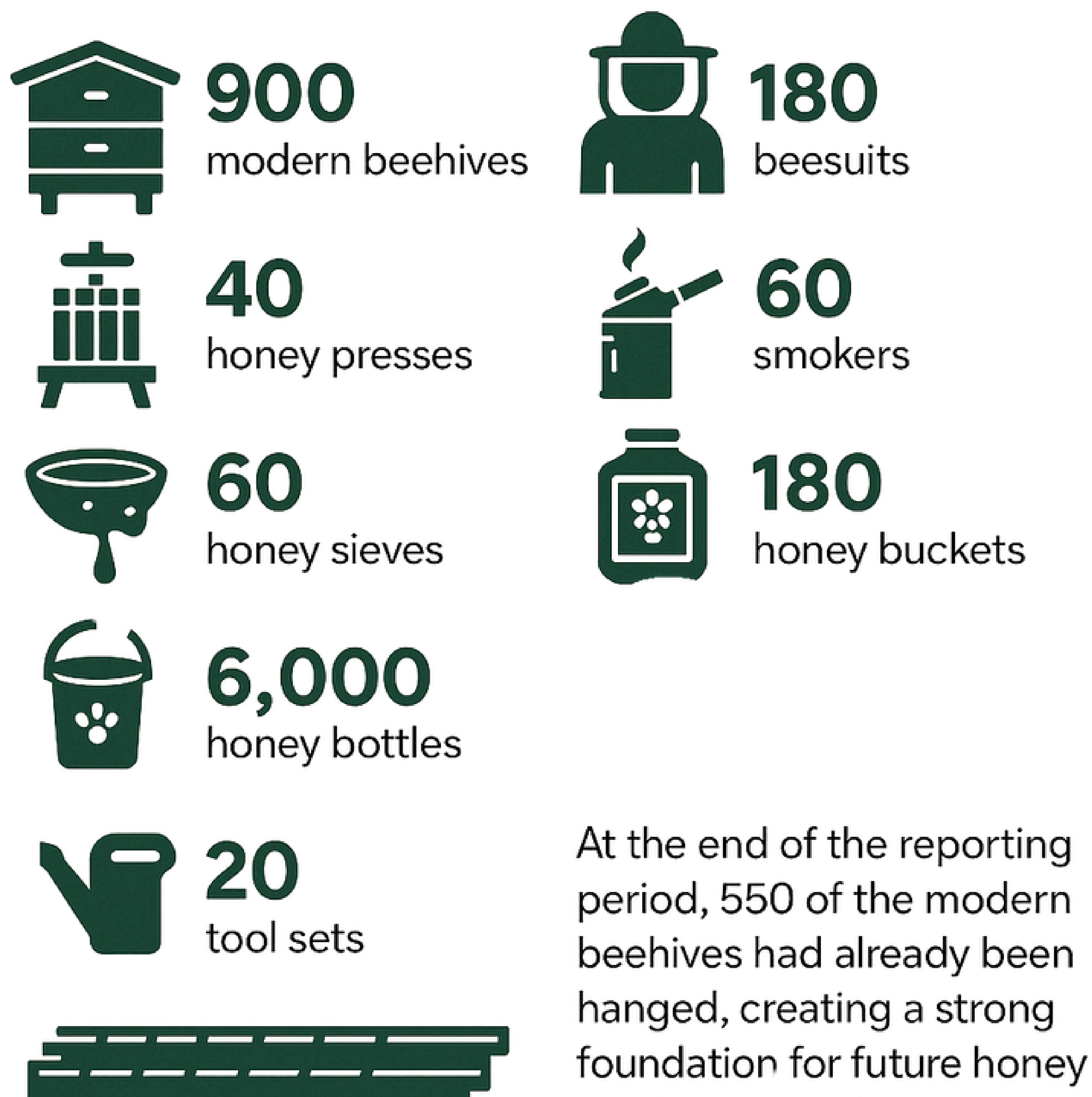
Following the trainings, communities successfully constructed 125 local beehives, all of which were installed in suitable locations. Of these, 76 beehives were colonized by bees. an encouraging sign of early success.



*one of the
beehives at
Suludi*

Beekeeping Development Support

To enhance beekeeping development across the project sites, the project procured and distributed a comprehensive package of materials and equipment. The items distributed included:



At the end of the reporting period, 550 of the modern beehives had already been hanged, creating a strong foundation for future honey production and income generation.

2.5 Promoting Irrigation Farming for Climate Resilience

To build resilience among communities against climate shocks and the adverse impacts of climate change, the project has been actively supporting the adoption of irrigation farming by project participants. During the reporting period, a total of 18 sites were verified and prepared for various irrigation technologies. These included two sites identified for stream diversion, two for solar pump installation, five for water pump systems, and nine for treadle pumps. Collectively, these sites have an estimated irrigation potential of 23 hectares.

A number of important activities were carried out to support these efforts. The project procured and distributed essential construction materials such as cement, pipes, and reinforced wire to facilitate water infrastructure development. Additionally, improved crop seeds—particularly open-pollinated maize varieties (OPVs)—were distributed to support seed multiplication efforts.

Irrigation equipment, including water pumps, treadle pumps, solar units, and their accessories, were also procured and delivered to the respective sites. To ensure effective use of these resources, seven training sessions were conducted, focusing on irrigation farming techniques and water management. As a result, 6,719 beds were prepared and planted, mainly with maize.

The impact of these activities is already visible. The maize crops were successfully managed, resulting in the harvest of ten bags and sales of green maize worth MK 547,000. To further enhance irrigation capacity, two water reservoir tanks were constructed at Suludi and Funwe, specifically for solar-powered irrigation systems.

In addition, two weirs were constructed at streams in Makunula and William villages. The project also completed the construction of distribution boxes and the installation of pipe networks to facilitate efficient water flow and usage across the irrigation sites.

2.6 Seed Recovery and Community Seed Banks

With support from WHH, the project procured and distributed various crop seeds to participating households to enhance food security and promote sustainable seed systems. These included 12,000 kilograms of certified OPV maize seed (ZM 523), 2,400 kilograms of cowpeas, 2,400 kilograms of Bambara nuts, 4,800 kilograms of groundnuts (CG 9), and 2,400 kilograms of sorghum. To support safe and effective seed storage, the project also procured and distributed 14,800 hermetic storage bags. Each participating household received five bags, while each community seed bank received 140 bags to ensure long-term seed viability.

In areas that received adequate rainfall, such as Chilipa, planting activities commenced promptly. However, in other locations, farmers had to delay planting while waiting for sufficient rainfall.

Despite the challenges presented by the El Niño-induced drought during the 2023/24 planting season, the project continued its efforts in promoting seed recovery and community seed bank sustainability. While many participating farmers were unable to fulfill the seed repayment agreement due to poor harvests, a small number who managed to produce some yield contributed to the seed banks. Their contributions included 8,308 kilograms of OPV maize, 31 kilograms of groundnuts, and 20 kilograms of soybeans. These contributions, though modest, reflect a strong commitment to the principle of seed sovereignty and community resilience.

The establishment and strengthening of community seed banks remain a key pillar of the project's long-term strategy to build local capacity in seed preservation, reduce dependence on external seed sources, and enhance adaptation to climate variability.



*Left: White and red sorghum collected for seed storage at a seed bank
Right: cow peas harvested*

2.7 Soil and Water Conservation Activities

Soil and water conservation remains a cornerstone of sustainable agriculture within the project, focusing on minimizing soil erosion, reducing surface runoff, and enhancing water retention in agricultural soils. During the reporting period, several practical interventions were implemented to improve land quality and increase productivity in target areas.

Hands-on demonstrations were conducted across participating communities to promote key soil conservation techniques, including the construction of swales, ridges, marker ridges, and the proper alignment of ridges. These demonstrations equipped farmers with the knowledge and practical skills to implement the methods in their own gardens. Vetiver grass was planted along contour lines—such as marker ridges and swales—to stabilize soil, enhance water infiltration, and reduce erosion. The project procured and distributed 80 tons of vetiver grass, with each implementation site receiving approximately four tons. Due to dry spells experienced in some areas, communities were also encouraged to establish their own vetiver nurseries. As a result, 20 satellite vetiver nurseries were successfully established and are now being managed locally.

To further support sustainable farming practices, the project promoted compost manure production to reduce dependence on synthetic fertilizers. This initiative saw the establishment of 8,177 compost and pit manure heaps, which were applied to 202.04 hectares of garden land. Beneficiaries were also encouraged to begin producing and using liquid manure for additional soil enrichment.

In 2024, notable progress was recorded. Marker ridges were constructed covering a total of 34,229 meters. Ridge alignment activities spanned 220.06 hectares of land, and swale construction covered 4,078 meters. These interventions significantly contributed to improved land productivity and environmental resilience.

A major milestone during the year was the widespread establishment of home gardens. A total of 2,682 households have successfully developed home gardens, enhancing both food security and dietary diversity at the household level. Among these, 282 households are indirect beneficiaries who have adopted the practices after observing the success of their neighbors



Construction of a swale in progress

2.8 Livestock Management

As part of promoting integrated and climate-resilient farming systems, the project continues to incorporate small-scale animal husbandry into participant households. During the reporting period, several key activities were undertaken to strengthen livestock production and management among beneficiaries.

A total of 1,223 goat kraals and 2,164 chicken kraals were constructed by participating households, improving animal housing and ensuring better hygiene and health conditions. Through the project's livestock pass-on initiative, 800 goats were procured and distributed across all 20 project sites. Additionally, 528 goat kids were reported during the year, a positive indicator of livestock reproduction and proper care. So far, 311 goats have already been passed on to other households, expanding the reach and impact of the initiative.

The poultry component of the project has also made significant strides. A total of 12,000 chickens were procured and distributed to participants to enhance food security, income generation, soil fertility improvement and household nutrition. As part of the pass-on program, five households have successfully passed on 50 chickens to new beneficiaries, demonstrating the sustainability of the approach and community commitment to the program's values.

2.9 Promotion of Energy-Saving Stoves

As part of the project's efforts to promote sustainable energy use and reduce pressure on forest resources, households were encouraged to construct at least one energy-saving stove within their kitchens. The project set a target of moulding 2,400 stoves by the end of the year.

By the end of the reporting period, a total of 2,335 stoves had been successfully moulded and were in active use. The initiative has also sparked interest beyond the direct beneficiaries. Members of surrounding communities have begun adopting the technology on their own, with 238 additional stoves moulded by indirect beneficiaries.



Cooking on a rocket stove

3. Brother and Sister in Need (BSIN)

The "Brother and Sister in Need" (BSIN) Foundation, established under the Diocese of Feldkirch, Austria, focuses on supporting health, education, and nutrition initiatives in underserved regions globally. Every year, on the third Sunday of Advent, known as "Gaudete Sunday" (meaning "Rejoice" in English), BSIN conducts its annual Advent collection in all parishes across Vorarlberg to fund its projects. The foundation holds the Austrian seal of approval for donations, ensuring transparency and the proper use of funds through independent audits. Founded in 1961 by Bishop Paulus Rusch, BSIN became a church foundation in 2009 and was officially recognized as a public corporation on September 21, 2009.

BSIN has collaborated with the Teresian Sisters to support Tithandizane Community-Based Organization(CBO) with the adoption of agroecology and permaculture practices, with the goal of reducing dependence on external inputs and promoting the conservation of natural resources. The Tithandizane CBO in Malambo, Ntchisi, comprises 17 clusters (GVHs), each led by community volunteers who serve as lead farmers.

Activities carried out

A 5-day training was conducted for 45 farmers from the Tithandizane CBO in the Malambo community, Ntchisi. The training, facilitated by Kusamala, provided participants with a comprehensive introduction to the history, ethics, and principles of permaculture and agroecology. It also covered practical applications related to soil, water, ecological processes, site analysis, soil formation and management, the natural water cycle, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

The goal of the course was to empower communities to make positive changes and adopt sustainable practices for production and livelihoods. As part of the training, participants also attended a field visit to Tikondwe Freedom Gardens in Dowa to see permaculture and agroecology in action.



A female farmer showcasing a healthy maize cob from this season's yield

MPINGU UPDATES

During the 2023–2024 reporting period, notable progress was achieved on our 2.5-hectare farm in Mpingu. Now in its fourth year of cultivation since acquisition, the farm is steadily advancing toward its full organic and permaculture potential. Considerable efforts were directed toward improving soil fertility through the consistent application of organic manure, and preparations for organic certification are ongoing, with documentation currently being compiled and organized.

A wide variety of crops were cultivated this year, including Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) maize, sorghum, cowpeas, lemongrass, citronella grass, groundnuts, beans, and roselle. Agricultural production has continued to be rain-fed due to the lack of a perennial source of water. To further diversify production and improve food security, bananas and pawpaw were planted in Zone 2 of the farm.

In addition, the 2023–2024 growing season saw the successful production of 10,000 assorted tree seedlings. These were partially planted on-site to support agroforestry objectives, while the remainder were sold, contributing to both environmental sustainability and farm income.



Sorghum
ready for
harvest

Financials

During the financial year, Kusamala Institute of Agriculture and Ecology implemented two ongoing projects: the Nutrition Smart Community Project (MWI 1069) and the Better Livelihood through Sustainable Forest Management and Climate Change Mitigation Project (MWI 1061). These projects made a significant contribution to the organization's finances, with total payroll commitments amounting to MK 1,492,930,237.50 through 2026. Of this amount, MK 318,074,297.92 was spent in the 2024 financial year across both projects.

Project expenditures have been systematically categorized into three main segments:

Investment costs – capital expenditures for long-term assets that support project implementation throughout the project period.

Operational costs – recurring expenses necessary for the day-to-day delivery of project activities.

Personnel costs – expenses related to staffing and human resource support aligned with project needs.

Please refer to the tables below:

MWI 1069

| Receipts/Income | Euro | MWK |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Investment | 363,342.00 | 688,078,912.50 |
| Operational | 192,926.00 | 365,353,612.50 |
| Personnel | 168,551.00 | 319,193,456.25 |
| Contingency | 25,368.66 | 48,041,899.87 |
| Total Receipts / Income | 750,187.66 | 1,420,667,881.12 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Expenditure | | |
| Investment | 225,572.34 | 433,253,207.52 |
| Operational | 78,727.58 | 150,511,003.49 |
| Personnel | 45,511.63 | 86,187,930.93 |
| Total Expenditure | 349,811.55 | 669,952,141.94 |
| Balance for the year | 400,376.11 | 750,715,739.18 |

MWI 1061

| Receipts/Income | Euro | MWK |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Investment | 590,639.00 | 1,118,522,606.25 |
| Operational | 594,928.00 | 1,126,644,900.00 |
| Personnel | 619,795.00 | 1,173,736,781.25 |
| Total Receipts | 1,805,362.00 | 3,418,904,287.50 |
| | | |
| Expenditure | | |
| Investment | 347,700.38 | 658,126,500.56 |
| Operational | 157,966.51 | 280,054,833.37 |
| Personnel | 122,368.07 | 231,886,366.99 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Expenditure | 628,034.96 | 1,170,067,700.92 |
| Balance | 1,177,327.04 | 2,248,836,586.58 |

Future projects

A new project titled "Promoting a Resilient, Innovative, and Equitable Food System in Malawi" has been approved and is scheduled for implementation in 2025 in Zomba District. The project will be carried out in partnership with Save the Children and Total Land Care, focusing on strengthening food systems, enhancing resilience, and promoting equitable access to nutrition and resources within local communities



A farmer watering her home garden in Ntchisi

OUR TEAM

Board of Directors

Dr. Godfrey Chapola (Board Chairperson)

Atusaye Mwalwanda

Afshan Omar

Madalitso Mijiga

Executive Director

Rose Bell

Head office team

Authur Kondowe- Projects Officer

Dorothy Limbanga – Projects Coordinator

Young Chigumula – Acting Finance and
Administration Manager

Tiwonge Nkosi- Training and Communications Officer

Thokozani Stambuli – Project Finance Officer

Mwayi Kalonga - Monitoring, Evaluation,
Accountability and Learning Officer

Field Officers - Mangochi

Esther Kalumba

Charity Pinde

Beauty Mkandawire

Chrispin Nsato

William Master

Justice Ngulande

Mpingu farm

Oswald Zulu - Farm Manager



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TIWONGE NKOSI
COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICER

contact us:



+265999897676



Info@kusamala.org



www.kusamala.org



kusamala Institute of Agriculture & Ecology