



# Food Security Report

NOV 2024 - FEB 2025

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RODDENBERRY  
FOUNDATION



## INTRODUCTION

Opulence Malawi is a non-profit organization dedicated to empowering communities in Dowa through sustainable development initiatives. Our primary focus areas include education, sustainable agriculture, economic empowerment, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). Opulence collaborates closely with communities and stakeholders to foster impactful change, build resilience, and improve livelihoods.

The Permaculture Project, under Opulence's Food Security Program, is dedicated to empowering rural farmers through sustainable agricultural practices, primarily centered on the permaculture design model. By promoting biodiversity, improving nutrition, and fostering environmental resilience, this initiative enables farmers to harness natural systems for more productive harvests and secure livelihoods. Through comprehensive training, agricultural tools, and capacity-building in areas such as nutrition and community development, the project adopts a holistic approach to sustainable farming. To date, we have trained 1,500 farmers, distributed agricultural tools and livestock (including chickens, ducks, and rabbits), planted over 1,000,000 trees, established tree nurseries, built two community seed

banks, and constructed composting toilets. These efforts have resulted in thriving farms, home gardens, food forests, and a boosted local economy, benefiting over 7,000 individuals. Together, these initiatives are contributing to the fight against hunger and laying a foundation for long-term sustainability and resilience in food production across 50 villages in Senior Chief Chakhaza's area.

Recently, there has been a significant increase in demand from farmers both within and beyond the project's impact area. This growing interest stems from the project's success in transforming agricultural practices and improving livelihoods. Permaculture farming offers numerous benefits, making it an attractive approach for sustainable agriculture.

With funding from the Roddenberry Foundation under the +1 Global Fund, we have been conducting several trainings and activities, an initiative that seeks to equip more farmers with the knowledge and skills needed to implement permaculture principles effectively, thereby enhancing the overall benefits of this sustainable farming approach within the community. This report, therefore, seeks to provide an overview of the initiatives that have been undertaken to

### 1. PERMACULTURE EXPANSION TRAINING

To further extend the reach and impact of permaculture practices, a training program was conducted from November 25 to 29, 2024. This training aimed to expand the project into 22 additional villages in the area of Senior Chief Chakhaza under Group Village Msangayambe in Dowa.

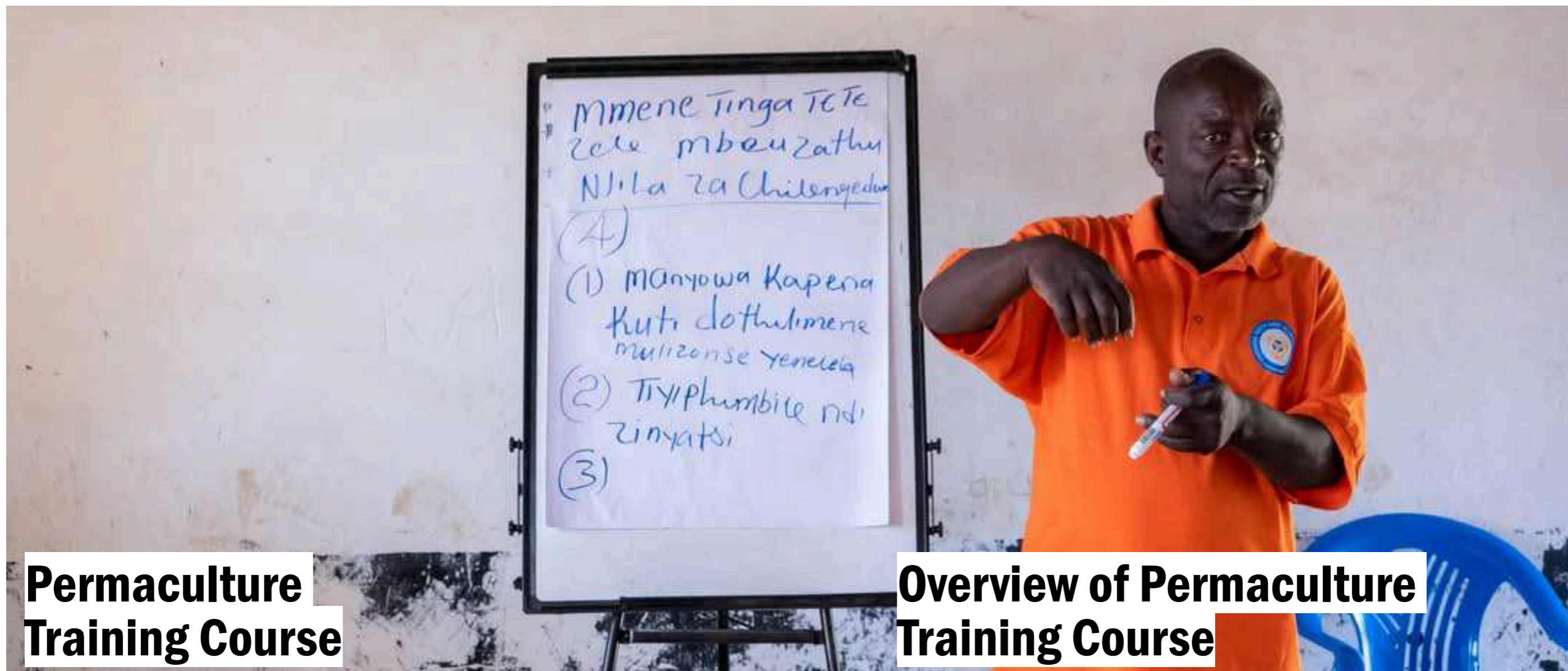
#### What Is Permaculture?

Permaculture is a design system that mimics the patterns and relationships found in nature to create sustainable and regenerative human habitats. Its holistic approach integrates ecological principles into agriculture and human settlement planning, aiming for long-term sustainability.



## Selection Criteria and Sensitization Meetings

Sensitization meetings were the first activity, serving as an entry point into the communities interested in adopting the permaculture design model. These meetings introduced the project, highlighted Opulence's thematic areas, and provided an overview of the Food Security program. Additionally, they clarified the process by which traditional leaders would select farmers to attend the permaculture training and take on roles as lead farmers in their respective communities. These sessions played a vital role in fostering understanding and support for the expansion of permaculture practices.



## Permaculture Training Course

## Overview of Permaculture Training Course

The permaculture training attracted 22 participants from 22 different villages under Senior Group Village Msangayambe. The course included both theoretical lessons and hands-on practical sessions, enabling participants to develop a well-rounded understanding of permaculture principles.

The training emphasized interactive learning through workshops, discussions, and knowledge sharing. This collaborative environment encouraged farmers to

exchange ideas and experiences, strengthening community bonds and fostering a collective vision for sustainable agricultural development. As part of the expansion strategy, trained farmers were tasked with forming clubs of 10 members each, extending permaculture knowledge and practices to an additional 210 "follower" farmers across the 22 target villages. This approach aims to create a cascading effect, spreading permaculture principles more widely within the community, thus increasing its impact.

### Day 1: Introduction to Permaculture

On the first day, farmers were introduced to the foundational aspects of permaculture, including its history, core ethics, and guiding principles. They learned about the three core ethics of permaculture: care for the earth, care for people, and fair share.

Additionally, the principles of permaculture, which form the basis for sustainable living, were explored. A key component of the day's activities was mapping and design in permaculture, where farmers were guided through the process of designing productive and self-sustaining

### Advantages and Applicability of the Topic:

- **Sustainability:** Permaculture encourages the use of natural resources in ways that benefit both the environment and the community.
- **Resilience:** By designing systems that are self-sustaining, permaculture enhances resilience to climate change and other environmental challenges.
- **Applicability:** Farmers can apply these principles in various landscapes, whether in small home gardens or large-scale farming operations.

## Day 2: Soil Health and Management

The second day of the course focused on soil health, emphasizing the importance of maintaining fertile and well-structured soils. Soil health refers to the soil's ability to function as a living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Healthy soil is rich in organic matter, nutrients, and microorganisms, which are essential for plant growth.

Farmers learned about the components of soil and different methods for restoring soil fertility, such as making Chinese compost, producing green leaf liquid manure, mulching, and adopting zero tillage practices.

### Advantages and Applicability of the Topic:

- **Increased Yield:** Healthy soils improve crop productivity and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers.
- **Climate Mitigation:** Soil practices like mulching and zero tillage help sequester carbon, mitigating climate change.
- **Applicability:** These methods can be applied in any farming system to restore degraded soils and enhance their productivity.



## Day 3: Water Management

The third day concentrated on water management, with farmers being trained on strategies to improve productivity through efficient water use. Water management in permaculture involves the strategic use of water to maximize its efficiency and minimize waste.

Techniques such as rainwater harvesting, swales, and contour planting are commonly employed to ensure that water is retained in the soil. The session emphasized the importance of capturing, storing, and distributing water effectively in a permaculture system.

### Advantages and Applicability of the Topic:

- **Water Conservation:** Efficient water management reduces reliance on external water sources, especially in drought-prone areas.
- **Increased Productivity:** With better water retention and distribution, plants grow more efficiently, even with minimal water.
- **Applicability:** Water management techniques can be adopted in areas with limited rainfall or poor irrigation infrastructure.



## Day 4: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Permaculture Guilds

On the fourth day, the focus shifted to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques, which are used to control pests with minimal harm to the environment. Farmers were also introduced to the concept of permaculture guilds and zones, which involve planting mutually beneficial species together to create self-sustaining ecosystems. IPM is a pest control strategy that combines biological and physical methods to minimize the damage caused by pests while reducing reliance on harmful pesticides. Permaculture guilds involve grouping plants, animals, and insects in a way that promotes biodiversity and ecosystem stability.

### Advantages and Applicability:

- **Reduced Chemical Use:** IPM minimizes the need for chemical pesticides, promoting healthier crops and environments.
- **Enhanced Ecosystem Health:** Permaculture guilds support biodiversity and create a more balanced ecosystem, reducing the risk of pest outbreaks.
- **Applicability:** These practices can be adopted on any farm, regardless of size, to enhance productivity and pest resistance naturally.

**Day 5: Seed Multiplication and Tree Nursery Establishment**

The final day of the course focused on seed multiplication, seed saving, and tree nursery establishment. Farmers learned techniques for producing high-quality seeds and methods for preserving seeds for future planting. Additionally, they gained practical knowledge on setting up tree nurseries to propagate fruit and other beneficial trees.

Seed multiplication involves producing seeds from crops to ensure future plantings. Tree nurseries provide a controlled environment for growing young trees until they are ready for transplantation.

**Advantages and Applicability of the Topic:**

- **Cost Savings:** By producing their own seeds, farmers reduce their reliance on external seed sources.
- **Sustainability:** Tree nurseries help regenerate ecosystems by supplying diverse and healthy plant species.
- **Applicability:** Farmers can implement these techniques to ensure a continuous supply of seeds and plants for future farming seasons.

**After the training, each participant was given seeds and seedlings as a startup.**



## Importance of Permaculture Training to Farmers

Permaculture training provides immense benefits to farmers, especially in the context of Malawi's current economic, agricultural, and climate change challenges. With agricultural input prices skyrocketing, many farmers struggle to afford conventional farming methods. For instance, the price of chemical fertilizers has more than doubled in recent years, from MWK 25,000 per bag in 2020 to over MWK 70,000 in 2023, with prices reaching MWK 120,000 currently. This has made it increasingly difficult for smallholder farmers to maintain productivity. Permaculture, however, offers a sustainable and cost-effective alternative. By learning to create their own compost and manage pests organically, farmers can reduce their dependency on expensive inputs. Moreover, the focus on soil and water conservation enhances resilience to climate change, ensuring that farms remain productive even during periods of drought.

In Malawi, food insecurity remains a pressing challenge. Current estimates from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) suggest that between May and September 2024, approximately 4.2 million people—20% of the population—are experiencing acute food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or higher. This includes 56,000 individuals in Phase 4 (Emergency), requiring urgent humanitarian interventions. Factors contributing to this include recurrent climate shocks, poverty, and limited agricultural productivity. Promoting sustainable practices like permaculture can significantly improve food security by enhancing both the availability and quality of food. This not only helps reduce reliance on external food aid but also builds resilience in rural communities.

One of its key advantages is the emphasis on sustainability. By reducing reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, fostering biodiversity, and conserving natural resources, permaculture promotes environmental health and contributes to the long-term viability of farming practices. Another major benefit of permaculture is its positive impact on soil health. Techniques such as composting, crop rotation, and cover cropping enhance soil fertility, structure, and microbial activity, resulting in healthier, more productive soils. This improvement supports better crop yields and increases resilience against pests and diseases.

Biodiversity is a cornerstone of permaculture, encouraging the cultivation of a variety of plants and animals. This diversity enhances ecosystem resilience, promotes natural pest control, and supports vital pollinator populations. By fostering a rich tapestry of life, permaculture creates more balanced and sustainable agricultural environments.

Water conservation is also critical in permaculture. Strategies such as swales, ponds, and rain gardens help capture and retain water, reducing the need for irrigation and minimizing runoff. This efficient water management is particularly important in regions prone to drought, contributing to sustainable farming practices.

Additionally, permaculture systems are designed to be energy efficient. By aligning with natural processes, these systems minimize energy input while maximizing output, creating more self-sufficient and efficient farming operations. This energy efficiency is vital for long-term sustainability and economic viability.

Permaculture enhances resilience to climate change by designing agricultural systems that can adapt to shifting conditions. This adaptability is essential for maintaining food production amidst extreme weather events, pests, and diseases.

Community engagement is another important benefit of permaculture. It promotes local food systems and encourages community involvement, fostering connections among farmers, consumers, and educators. This focus on community strengthens local economies and encourages collaboration in sustainable practices.

Moreover, permaculture is cost-effective. By utilizing renewable resources and reducing inputs, it can lower production costs over time, making it economically viable for small-scale farmers. This economic sustainability supports farmers' livelihoods while promoting environmentally friendly practices.

Lastly, permaculture improves food security by diversifying crops and creating local food systems. This approach enhances food security and reduces dependence on global supply chains, making communities more self-reliant.



### The Use of Community Trainers

The training sessions were facilitated by community trainers, a strategy that proved highly effective. These trainers, who are themselves experienced permaculture practitioners, understand the local challenges and dynamics. Their involvement not only fosters trust among participants but also ensures that the training is context-specific and easily replicable. The advantages of using community-based trainers include:

- 1. Cost-effectiveness:** The use of local trainers reduces the need for external facilitators, cutting down on training costs.
- 2. Cultural relevance:** Local trainers can communicate in the native languages and relate more easily to the farmers, facilitating better understanding and engagement.
- 3. Knowledge retention:** Having trained individuals within the community ensures that knowledge is continuously passed on, even after the formal training ends.
- 4. Sustainability:** Community-based trainers act as long-term resources, available to offer ongoing support and advice to farmers as they implement permaculture in their fields.

### Economic Hardships and the Impact of Agricultural Input Costs

Malawi’s agricultural sector has been severely affected by rising input costs, placing additional strain on already impoverished rural communities. The increased cost of inputs such as fertilizers and seeds has led to a decline in agricultural productivity, worsening food insecurity and exacerbating poverty levels.

With the price of basic inputs rising sharply, many small-scale farmers are unable to afford the necessary supplies to sustain their farms, further compromising their livelihoods. The high cost of agricultural inputs has pushed many farmers to explore alternative, low-cost farming methods.

Permaculture offers a viable solution by promoting practices that require minimal financial investment while delivering sustainable yields. Techniques such as composting, mulching, and rainwater harvesting reduce farmers' reliance on purchased inputs, allowing them to maintain productive farms without the financial burden.



## 2. GOAT FARMING TRAINING

### Introduction:

From February 24-26, we conducted a comprehensive training on goat farming for 40 farmers from six clubs under Senior Group Msangayambe. The training aimed to equip farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve goat production, management, and marketing, thereby increasing their income and contributing to food security in the region. These six clubs are the ones earmarked to benefit from goats that are set to be distributed under the program.

### Training Overview

The training spanned three days and covered various aspects of goat farming, including housing, breeding, feeding, disease control, and record-keeping. The curriculum was designed to address the challenges faced by farmers in Malawi, such as poor breeding methods, inadequate housing, and disease management. The training also emphasized the importance of adopting improved practices to enhance productivity and profitability. This training was facilitated by a certified Veterinary Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Advantages of the Training:****1. Improved Goat Production:**

- o Farmers learned about the biological and economic attributes of goats, such as their high reproductive rate, short gestation period, and ability to thrive in harsh conditions. This knowledge will enable farmers to maximize goat production and increase their income.
- o The training emphasized the importance of selecting high-quality breeding stock and implementing proper breeding practices, which will lead to healthier and more productive herds.

**2. Enhanced Housing and Management:**

- o Participants were educated on the parameters of standard goat housing, including proper ventilation, dry floors, and protection from predators. Improved housing conditions will reduce mortality rates and improve the overall health of the goats.
- o The introduction of stilted goat housing and other improved housing types will provide better living conditions for the goats, reducing the risk of diseases and improving productivity.

**3. Better Feeding Practices:**

- o The training highlighted the importance of proper feeding and

nutrition, including the use of supplementary feeds and feed preservation techniques such as hay making and silage. This will ensure that goats receive adequate nutrition throughout the year, even during the dry season.

- o Farmers were also introduced to communal pasture improvement techniques, which will enhance the quality of grazing lands and provide a more sustainable source of feed for their goats.

**4. Disease Control and Prevention:**

- o The training covered common goat diseases and parasites, as well as methods for their control and prevention. This knowledge will help farmers reduce losses due to diseases and improve the overall health of their herds.
- o Farmers were also taught the importance of regular deworming and vaccination, which will further reduce the incidence of diseases.

**5. Record-Keeping and Management:**

- o The importance of record-keeping was emphasized, with farmers learning how to maintain records of breeding, health, and production. This will enable them to track the performance of their herds and make informed management decisions.

**Ripple Effect of the Training:****1. Economic Empowerment:**

- o By improving goat production and management, farmers will be able to generate more income from the sale of goats and goat products. This will have a positive impact on their livelihoods and contribute to poverty reduction in the region.
- o The increased income will also enable farmers to invest in other agricultural activities, further enhancing their food security and economic stability.

**2. Food Security:**

- o The training aligns with our Food Security Project, which promotes sustainable agricultural practices. By improving goat farming, farmers will have a reliable source of animal protein, contributing to improved nutrition and food security in their households.
- o The permaculture design model, which integrates livestock farming with crop production, will further enhance food security by creating a more resilient and sustainable farming system.

**3. Manure Provision:**

- o Goats are a valuable source of manure, which can be used to improve soil fertility and reduce the need for inorganic fertilizers. This will benefit crop production, leading to higher yields and improved food security.

- o The use of goat manure will also reduce the cost of farming inputs, making agriculture more affordable and sustainable for smallholder farmers.

**4. Knowledge Dissemination:**

- o The 40 trained farmers will serve as ambassadors of improved goat farming practices in their communities. They will share their knowledge with other farmers, leading to a wider adoption of best practices and a ripple effect of improved goat farming across the region.

- o The training will also strengthen the capacity of local farmer clubs, enabling them to support their members in implementing the new practices.

The goat farming training we conducted equipped 40 farmers with the skills and knowledge needed to improve goat production and management.

The training will have a significant ripple effect, leading to increased income, improved food security, and enhanced soil fertility through the provision of goat manure. By promoting sustainable agricultural practices, this initiative will contribute to the long-term resilience and prosperity of farming communities under Senior Chief Msangayambe.



## 3. TREE NURSERY MANAGEMENT

From February 25-27, we conducted Tree Nursery Management Training at Msangayambe. The training attracted 40 participants, including lead farmers, club members, and community facilitators from 7 Permaculture Clubs surrounding 22 villages under Senior Group.

### Objective of the Training

The primary objective of the training was to equip lead farmers, club members, and community facilitators with the skills and knowledge necessary to establish and manage sustainable, resilient, and productive tree nurseries. The training aimed to promote ecological benefits, enhance community resilience, and foster economic and nutritional value through the cultivation of diverse tree species. Participants were expected to internalize the concepts and practices of tree nursery management and subsequently share this knowledge with their fellow club members and other farmers in their communities.

### Advantages of the Training

- 1. Knowledge Dissemination:** The training empowered participants to become trainers themselves, enabling them to teach their fellow club members and other farmers. This cascading effect ensures that the knowledge reaches a wider audience, promoting sustainable practices across multiple villages.
- 2. Ecological Benefits:** By establishing tree nurseries, communities can enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, and contribute to climate resilience.
- 3. Economic and Nutritional Value:** The training emphasized the economic and nutritional benefits of trees, which can provide food, medicine, and income for the community.
- 4. Community Resilience:** The adoption of permaculture and agroecological practices fosters self-reliance and resilience in the face of environmental and economic challenges.

**5. Skill Development:** Participants gained hands-on experience in nursery establishment, seed multiplication, grafting, composting, and pest management, which are essential skills for sustainable agriculture.

### Detailed Topics Covered

#### Day 1: Introduction to Tree Nursery Management

- **Site Walk:** A community member led a site walk to familiarize participants with the nursery site and its potential.
- **Introduction to Nurseries:** Participants learned about the definition, characteristics, examples, and benefits of tree nurseries. Challenges in nursery management were discussed in group sessions.
- **Principles of Establishing a Tree Nursery:** The session focused on permaculture ethics and principles, emphasizing sustainable design systems that work in harmony with nature.
- **Onsite Walk and Classification:** Participants engaged in an onsite walk to classify trees and discuss factors to consider when establishing a nursery, such as soil mixtures, sowing methods, and required structures and materials.

#### Day 2: Practical Nursery Establishment

- **Recap and Practical Bed Designs:** The day began with a recap of Day 1, followed by practical sessions on designing nursery beds using permaculture techniques such as mandala, keyhole, spirals, and pit bed sowing.

- **Sowing Demonstration:** Participants practiced sustainable tree planting techniques and discussed planning for nursery fencing.

- **Seed Multiplication and Management:** The session covered basic methods of seed multiplication and management, ensuring participants understood how to propagate and care for seedlings effectively.

#### Day 3: Advanced Techniques and Action Planning

- **Recap and Practical Grafting, Budding, and Layering:** Participants learned advanced propagation techniques, including grafting, budding, and layering, which are essential for improving tree quality and yield.
- **Organic Pest Management:** Practical sessions on making organic pest solutions (e.g., ash brew, chili-soapy solution) and creating predator habitats were conducted to promote eco-friendly pest control.
- **Compost Making:** Participants learned to prepare compost for the nursery, including liquid compost and bokashi, to enhance soil fertility.

- **Summary and Feedback:** The training concluded with a summary of key takeaways, feedback from participants, and action planning for establishing nurseries in their respective communities.



**By the end of the training, participants were expected to:**

1. Internalize the concepts and practices of tree nursery management.
2. Establish functional nurseries with beds, sowed seeds, compost, water harvesting pits, and fencing.
3. Promote biodiversity and ecological benefits in their communities.
4. Share their knowledge with fellow club members and farmers, creating a ripple effect of sustainable practices.

The Tree Nursery Management Training at Msangayambe Village was a resounding success, with 40 participants gaining valuable skills and knowledge to establish and manage sustainable tree nurseries.

The training not only empowered participants but also laid the foundation for ecological, economic, and social benefits in the surrounding 22 villages. The cascading effect of knowledge dissemination ensures that the impact of the training will be felt far beyond the immediate participants, contributing to the long-term resilience and sustainability of the community.

**5. PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FRUIT TREES**

This year, as part of our ongoing efforts to promote food security and sustainable agricultural practices, we successfully purchased and distributed 3,000 fruit trees to farmers in villages that have recently adopted permaculture principles. The initiative aimed to strengthen local food systems, enhance biodiversity, and support the livelihoods of farmers by providing them with fruit-bearing trees that align with permaculture's ethos of sustainability and resource-sharing.

**Tree Distribution Details:**

A total of 2,500 fruit trees were purchased from local farmers, ensuring that the initiative also supported the local economy. Additionally, we received a generous donation of 500 trees from farmers who embraced the permaculture spirit of sharing, bringing the total number of trees distributed to 3,000. These trees were distributed to farmers in villages that have recently transitioned to permaculture practices, with a focus on enhancing food security and promoting ecological balance.

**Advantages of the Distributed Fruit Trees:**

The distribution of fruit trees offers numerous benefits to both the farmers and the environment. Some of the key advantages include:

**1. Enhanced Food Security:**

Fruit trees provide a reliable source of nutritious food, contributing to the dietary needs of farming families and reducing their dependence on external food sources.

**2. Economic Benefits:**

The fruits harvested from these trees can be sold in local markets, providing farmers with an additional source of income.

**3. Environmental Sustainability:**

Fruit trees contribute to soil health, prevent erosion, and improve water retention in the soil. They also support biodiversity by providing habitats for various species.

**4. Climate Resilience:**

Trees play a crucial role in mitigating the effects of climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide and providing shade, which helps regulate local temperatures.

**5. Promotion of Permaculture Principles:**

By distributing fruit trees, we reinforce the permaculture principles of caring for the earth, caring for people, and fair sharing. The initiative encourages community collaboration and resource-sharing among farmers.



**Types of Fruit Trees Distributed:**

The 3,000 trees distributed included a variety of fruit-bearing species, carefully selected for their adaptability to the local climate and their nutritional and economic value. The trees distributed included mango, avocado, orange, lemon, pawpaw, guava, and moringa, among others.

This initiative exemplifies the permaculture principles of sustainability, community collaboration, and resource-sharing, and we look forward to seeing the positive impact of these trees on the lives of the farmers and the health of the ecosystem.

Moving forward, we plan to monitor the growth and productivity of the distributed trees, provide ongoing support to farmers, and expand the program to additional villages. Our goal is to continue promoting permaculture practices and

ensuring that communities have the resources they need to thrive sustainably.

**CHALLENGES**

While the Permaculture Project and related initiatives have achieved significant milestones, several challenges have been encountered during implementation. Addressing these challenges is critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability and scalability of the project.

**1. Limited Financial Resources:**

o Despite the generous support from the Roddenberry Foundation, the demand for permaculture training and resources far exceeds available funding. Many farmers in surrounding villages are eager to adopt permaculture practices but lack access to training and materials.



**2. Rainy Season:**

o Most of these trainings were conducted during the rainy season, during which many participants prioritized their farm work before attending the trainings, thereby delaying the starting time.

**3. Knowledge Retention and Adoption:**

o While training programs have been successful, some farmers face difficulties in fully adopting permaculture practices due to deeply ingrained traditional farming methods.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

To address these challenges and enhance the impact of the Permaculture Project, the following recommendations are proposed:

**1. Increase Funding and Resource Allocation:**

o Seek additional funding to expand training programs, distribute more resources (e.g., seeds, tools, and livestock), and support more farmers in adopting permaculture practices.

o Explore partnerships with other organizations and stakeholders to leverage resources and expertise.

**2. Conduct Trainings in Optimal Seasons:**

o Trainings should be conducted during seasons when farmers are less busy with their agricultural activities to ensure full participation and engagement.

### 3. Enhance Follow-Up and Support:

o Establish a robust follow-up system to provide ongoing support to trained farmers, including regular visits, refresher training sessions, and access to technical assistance.

### 4. Promote Gender Inclusivity:

o Ensure that women, who play a critical role in agriculture, are equally represented in training programs and decision-making processes.

### 5. Monitor and Evaluate Impact:

o Use data-driven insights to refine strategies, address gaps, and demonstrate the project's effectiveness to donors and stakeholders.

### CONCLUSION

The +1 Global Fund significantly supported our organization in extending permaculture practices to new villages, enhancing food security in our catchment area. With these funds, we were able to:

- **Expand Program Delivery:** We conducted permaculture training workshops in additional villages. This included hands-on sessions on sustainable farming techniques, water conservation, and soil regeneration.
- **Distribution of Resources:** The funds enabled us to provide seeds and educational materials to participants, empowering them to implement permaculture principles on their own land.

Overall, the +1 grant funds allowed us to scale our impact, build local capacity, and create sustainable food systems in underserved communities.





# END OF REPORT

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