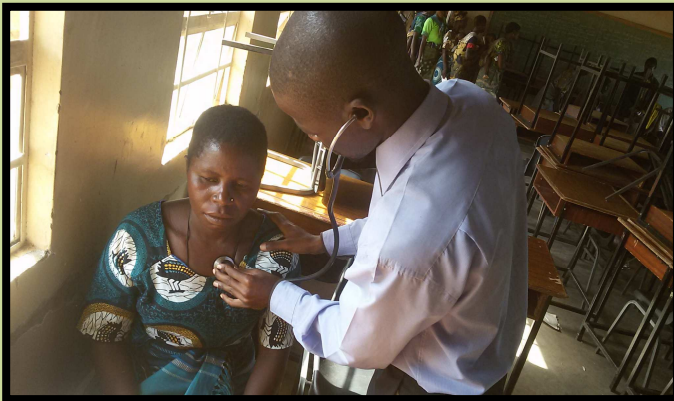


# E3 WORLDWIDE

EDUCATE, EMPOWER, EMPLOY



# COUNTRY DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

## Country Director's Message



-Samuel Kawale-

E-3 Worldwide has continued working in villages within T/A Msakambewa, Dowa District in Malawi. The objectives of our work continue to reach out to people in the area in a holistic way (spiritual and physical).

We have experienced tremendous growth this year in terms of activities and responses from people. The challenge at the beginning of the year was that people still had the mentality that this was an NGO and were expecting handouts. We maintained our "hand up and NO hand out" principle. The first part of the year remained a challenge as people still expected us to change but we stuck to our guns.

The programs that we focused on were all aimed at addressing a specific need in people's lives, which in turn would enable them to raise their standard of living, as well as education levels.

The more we work with communities, the more stories we hear of how people's lives have been saved with mobile clinics and natural medicine, how they are able to have more food each day because of permaculture (fields and home gardens) or how they are able to access clean water, closer to their homes.

The following is a report from the activities over the past 12 months where over 15,000 people have been served.

E-3: Making a difference, one life at a time.



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# WHO WE ARE, WHERE WE SERVE

## Who we are, Where We Serve



E-3 Worldwide is a Malawian initiative that aims at developing Malawian communities holistically. E-3 stands for Educate, Empower and Employ. We believe that education (formal and informal) is of utter most importance in transformation of people's lives. Once someone is educated, then they are empowered with knowledge and skills that would then enable them to be employed, or employ other people.

Our vision is to minister to the whole person- spiritually, emotionally, physically, socially, and economically. We are inspired by the examples set by Jesus Christ as He was meeting the physical and spiritual needs of the people.

Our sustainable development projects enable communities to achieve a better quality of life and escape the brutal spiral of poverty by addressing the following challenges: Health, Education, Food Security, Micro Enterprise and Spiritual Growth.

Currently, we are working in the area of Traditional Authority (Senior Chief) Msakambewa in Dowa district, 75 km North East of Lilongwe, the capital city of Malawi. It has a population of 64,505 (2010 population Census). The main economic activities are farming, mostly maize and tobacco.

Apart from Mobile Clinics, sports ministry and borehole maintenances that have reached out to the entire area of Msakambewa, most of our programs have been focused on the following communities: Madzindima (8 villages), Thedze (22 villages), Zingani (11 villages), Chimombo (4 villages), Kapulama (6 villages), Nyonyo (5 villages), Misolo (7 villages) and Chikowa (18 villages)



# PERMACULTURE

Permaculture is still a new concept for many people in Malawi. Mono cropping is still practiced and bad farming methods are still going on.

Most People in Malawi clear the land by cutting down the bushes, uprooting trees and tree stumps, burning the bushes or any dry items in the field. All these are harmful practice, not just to the land, but environment as, the air as well as for humans. Permaculture seeks to change these practices

E-3 has been teaching (oral as well as demonstration lands) people around T/A Msa-kambewa the best practices of Permaculture. To send word out even more, we implored our staff members to be an example in their villages by practicing permaculture around their homes and in their fields. The moment we did that, the results were instant and overwhelming.

Permaculture helps people reduce the amount of time they spend in the field, reduce input and increase output in the form of harvest and use of excess time saved from the field to engage in other income generating activities.

By the end of 2015, we have seen people from 68 villages participate in permaculture. This is the transformation that we need.

Permaculture





# PERMACULTURE

Adequate Food production for a family is the ultimate goal of permaculture. However, It is not easy to grow crops in communities that have a culture of setting animals free to go find own food such as goats and cattle.

Animal management is a big problem, not only in Msakambewa area, but all over the country. Animals stump and eat all crops they find. E-3 embarked on an educational programs to help people understand the need to manage animals by keeping them, either tied on ropes or kept in their kraals/pens. We also taught them how to plant live fence using locally available materials to protect the crops.

In 2014/2015 season, Malawi experienced unprecedented Food shortage due to heavy floods and draught. Msakambewa area experienced both (flood on a smaller scale and draught on a larger scale). Rainfall started late and ended early. E-3 embarked on teaching people in the area different methods of farming so that they can be able to produce food all year round, instead of relying on rainfall only, which is unpredictable in the way it falls.

Our demonstration farm proved to be a good idea to show people how they can till land, plant crops and ensure maximum harvest to sustain their families all year round. People were taught on how to make fertilizer, compost, crop management, environmental protection as well as plant crops that will also help them treat illnesses that would prevent them from being productive

## Food Production





# PERMACULTURE

## Community Gardens

E-3 decided to take the permaculture concept from its demonstration farm to the communities around us. The strategy used was to identify communities that showed interest to learn. We also needed to identify a place where people would easily meet and have resources to use for permaculture to work best. Boreholes were the places we decided to use.

Since E-3 looks at a holistic approach, we started by working with communities in maintaining boreholes that were not working. After fixing the boreholes, a community garden was set up. Nyonyo and Kapulama communities were the first to have such gardens.

We manage to fix the boreholes at both places and trained the community on how to look after it, and how to grow crops so that they can raise money to fix the boreholes when they break again. We constructed growing beds of different type of plants. The beds are situated around the borehole, not just for ease of access to water for watering but because people patronize such places everyday and they can see what is happening.

Boreholes are not easy places to put up a garden. They are not fenced and animals and people can wander there any time and destroy the crops. We encouraged the communities to make fences using locally available materials to protect the crops.

This gardens are being helpful in maintaining the borehole, before the garden the villagers would wait for well-wishers and organizations to help them with money or materials to maintain the boreholes every time it developed a fault. Now with the coming in of the garden, they are able to do a lot of thing on their own, this is sustainable development. Similar project have been done also in the following villages: Kapalama, Chinzilo, Gusu, Manyusa, Chanje, Matekwe, Kakwera, Zingani and Kamphamtengo.

*Community gardens stated with 4 villages. The scaling up was instant and the impact was very significance. The quick transition from community to home garden took us by surprise and we are very happy about that. Permaculture designing stage (Below left) and vegetables ready for harvest two months later at the same borehole (below right)*





# PERMACULTURE

The establishment of community gardens inspired many people to start having their own home gardens. This transformation, literally, took place overnight, and it is becoming a success.

The Community gardens were to maintain the community borehole and address other problems the community might face, that was a success and it solved common problems or group problems and not necessarily personal or individual/family problems. Some individuals thought it wise to explore more and make the maximum usage of the knowledge they acquired at the community gardens and started to do individual gardens in their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Kamadya from Misolo village are a very good example of the individuals that have taken a step further and became outstanding.

The individual gardens are so helpful at family level as they provide food, fruits and income to the family. This brings transformation in different aspects of life, there is good healthy, food security and entrepreneurship making it easier to meet every day needs.

In just six months, we have seen over 40 family gardens in Madzindima community alone spring up out of nowhere. This amazing development has taken us by surprise, in a good way, and we are in the process of visiting each community we are working in and count all the people who have community gardens.

Another encouraging thing from Madzindima community is that, All 8 chiefs have gardens at their homes.

That is what we call leading by example



## Family Gardens



# PERMACULTURE

Food insecurity doesn't only come to the community because people are lazy or lack farm inputs and equipment, it also comes as a result of an accumulative amount of traditional reasoning and farming practices. Most people rely so much on commercial fertilizer which they buy, but most people don't think of making their own fertilizer.

Commercial fertilizer has a couple of problems.

- Firstly, it disturbs soil PH by making the soil either alkaline or acidic of which both states of soil crops don't do well.
- Secondly, it is made to suit the crops such as maize and tobacco and does not consider the other crops like vegetables and fruits. People still use the fertilizer in the other crops and the end results are disastrous.
- The other problem is that the majority of small scale farmers are too poor to afford 2 bags of 50 kg fertilizer (\$40 a bag at December 2015 price).

E-3 introduced a way to reduce or stop the dependence of commercial fertilizer. The concept was new for many and it took time for people to understand it. A change of mindset was to prove to be difficult and we had to start slowly. We started teaching them how to make fertilizer using the process as follows:

- Items needed: 40 kg of any dry animal manure (it is found anywhere in the village), 5 kg of chemical fertilizer (used deliberately as we slowly ween them off dependency), 5 liters of water, 2 meters white plastic sheet,
- Spread the dry animal manure on the white plastic sheet, mix it with 5kg chemical fertilizer, and 5 liters water, put them in the sack covered with white plastic sheet inside, Tie the bag then put it under shade and wait for 14 days.
- After the 14 days you have fertilizer which is ready and safe to use and also cheap to produce.

This fertilizer is cheap (about 80% cheaper to make if you factor in the bags and plastic papers) and works even better than commercial fertilizer as it puts nutrients back into the soil.

People are coming in large numbers from various villages to learn this process.

That is what we call transformation



# PERMACULTURE

## Perm in Pictures



A group of ladies from Chimombo village taking a lead in permaculture in the community



Home garden is made of locally available resources. Above, instead of burning the maize stalks, a family has used them to make a fence



Making fertilizer using animal manure is cheap, free and takes less time. A family can make enough fertilizer for their field in a day



Applying home made fertilizer in the field helps the family save money, increases yield, and adds nutrients into the soil



Denis Banda teaching families how to make fertilizer from animal manure



A group of women from Chimombo village making fertilizer



# BOREHOLE MAINTENANCE

We all know that Water is life. The need for clean water is so real everywhere in the world, and Msakambewa is no exception.

According to December 2013 statistics, Msakambewa had 271 water points (254 boreholes, 15 shallow wells and 2 stand pipes) against a population of 64,505 people. Out of these water points, 66 were nonfunctional.

In the quest to address the water problems, E-3 worldwide partnered with a number of villages in rehabilitating boreholes that were broken. The people rely upon the boreholes to access clean water and this is not usually a continuous source of water because most boreholes are old and need complete replacement of parts while other areas need completely new bore hole drilling as the water table has gone down.

We have also learnt that most boreholes are breaking faster because the number of borehole users has gone up because of population growth. In some areas, the population has doubled in the past 15 years when the borehole was sunk.



A village in Kamankodola had people drink water from this well before a pump was fixed



At the end of the year, we have managed to rehabilitate 19 boreholes in the following villages and locations: Matsuka, kambulu primary school, Macheka, Mkanga (2), Kamankodola, Chiundila, Nyonyo, Kapulama, Ndambi, Chibanzi, (2), Chizilo, Gusu, Manyusa, Matekwe, Kaphamtengo, Zingani, and Njodo.



**Borehole Maintenance**



# BOREHOLE MAINTENANCE

## Borehole Maintenance



*Some of the boreholes we helped maintained had been broken for over 4 years. Some villages used hand dug, unprotected wells where both humans and animals used*





# SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

E-3 Uses sports as one of its ministry arms. The primary goal is to use sports as a tool to build relationships with athletes and communities, which will enable us to bridge cultural and religious gaps and share the word of God.

Secondly is to develop talent in the area we are working in. there is so much talent that is not exposed to other parts of the country.

Thirdly, our sports ministry seeks to engage the youth and keep them busy so that they don't engage in promiscuous behavior as well as refrain from drug abuse and early marriages.

Lastly, it is a tool we use to share various life skill, educational and moral value messages.

E-3 uses football/Soccer as its main sports tool. We started a soccer team known as Jidi FC managed two years ago and the team has grown to become one of the well known, well disciplined teams in the third tier of soccer league in the central region of Malawi.

The team started in Division two in 2013 where they finished on position nine out of 23 teams, an achievement that has never happened before for a first timer in the league. They were later promoted to Division 1 in 2014, two leagues below the top most league in Malawi soccer. They are currently on position 6 out of 21 teams, again, something that has never happened before for a first time team in the league history.

The team has attracted so much talent and interest up to the point that we have players from 10 other villages around our catchment area and as far as Lilongwe (75km away).



Most players have grown up playing on dirt field (above) and playing on a real turf, in a stadium (below), was a life time experience for them



This year, the team was managed to play against some top teams in Malawi and in front largest crowds in their lives, and for the first time, inside an actual stadium. An experience some of them will never have again in their lives.

Devotions are conducted each day after practice session. One on one meetings take place privately after training ends for more counselling and discipleship



League



# SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

Jidi Youth football team was formed in April, 2013 and serves as a reserve side for the main team. Their ages range from 11 to 19.

The youth team usually accompanies the senior team on trips where such trips served as educational and motivational tours. The exposure to life outside the community has been a turning point for most of them. Most of them have never been more than 10 miles away from their homes. The trips have awakened a hard-working spirit at school among them as most of them now have ambitions of doing something with their lives when they grow up.

Jidi Youth has also motivated other communities start youth teams. Several villages have come to learn from us how to start and run youth teams. Some of the teams sent their players to train with Jidi Youth for some time so that they learn drills and return to teach to their respective teams. We had hosted about 10 youth teams around our catchment area. The skill level has improved sharply in all the teams we have hosted.

Some of the key areas worth noting are that

1.0. We have seen an increase in number of youth teams developing in the entire area we work in, an indication that our youth team is becoming a model to most communities we work in. the tournaments and equipment we donate from time to time serves as incentives to these teams.

1.1. The youth were encouraged to work hard in school and many of them started performing well. Emphasis during training sessions was given towards the youth's education and spiritual life.

1.2. Some of the youth who quit school either returned to school or showed interest to return after recognizing that most of their teammates are in school and doing well.

1.3. The youth were introduced to school and church as a way of helping them grow well spiritually. This initiative gave them a sense of belonging and a sense of authority, and rules to abide by.

1.4. Parents have recognized the impact youth development programs are having on their children behavior and performance in school. As a result, all training sessions and games are heavily patronized by parents than never before.

## Youth Development



# SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

Soccer and netball tournaments were done in 2015 as part of a continuation in sports development in the area as well as evangelism programs. This year, we visited six new territories in our catchment areas with 7-a-side youth and adult soccer tournaments.

A total of 13 tournaments took place in 2015 as both netball and football teams participated. There were three 7-a-side tournaments; and two full-pitch tournaments for senior teams. There were also 5 full-pitch tournaments for junior teams. Three netball tournaments were held this year, two for the senior teams, and one for the junior teams.

The tournaments help in improving the performances of teams as they spend more time in training preparing for the tournaments. Also when teams play in these tournaments they gain new skills from other teams, as they advance their own. The tournaments also help in bringing people of different communities and diverse backgrounds together. Sports is the main source of entertainment in the rural areas, and whenever a tournament is taking place, people leave whatever they are doing and patronize the games.

Several teams benefited from these tournaments as they received jerseys, footballs, and cash as prizes. For some of the teams, it was the first time they ever received a soccer jersey and this served as a huge motivation for them to do better, and an encouragement for other teams to do better next time.



## Mini Tournaments



# EDUCATION

The first E in E-3 is Education. It is an undisputed fact that development can never happen if its people are not educated. It is for this reason that E-3 puts emphasis on educating people in our catchment area, whether in a formal way (in a classroom) or in an informal way (skills transfer)

E-3 has continued to provide education, or provide enabling conditions for both adults and children to learn in a better environment. Although Jidi Primary school in Gusu village is our major focus, we have been able to assist other schools in various ways (supplying desks, teaching and learning material or school block maintenances)

The current status in our catchment area is that, out of the population of 64,505 people, there are only 34 primary schools and 6 high schools. Most children go to school at a later age (as they cant walk long distances) and drop out early (mostly girls who find it difficult to fit in with the younger kids).

Less than 20% of children who finish elementary school make it to high school because space is very limited. As a result, illiteracy levels are very high.

Shortage of Teaching and learning material continue to be a challenge in all school as the government is unable to supply enough material. Desks and adequate building are in short supply. Any desk that is provided, or a classroom that is built makes a huge difference in any community.

We have noticed that most communities are realizing the importance of education as they are taking more and more initiatives to construct infrastructure for their children to learn in. we have also seen and increase in number of schools recruiting part time teachers to teach their children, and make monthly contributions to pay them, even though the pay is half of what full time, government employed teachers receive.



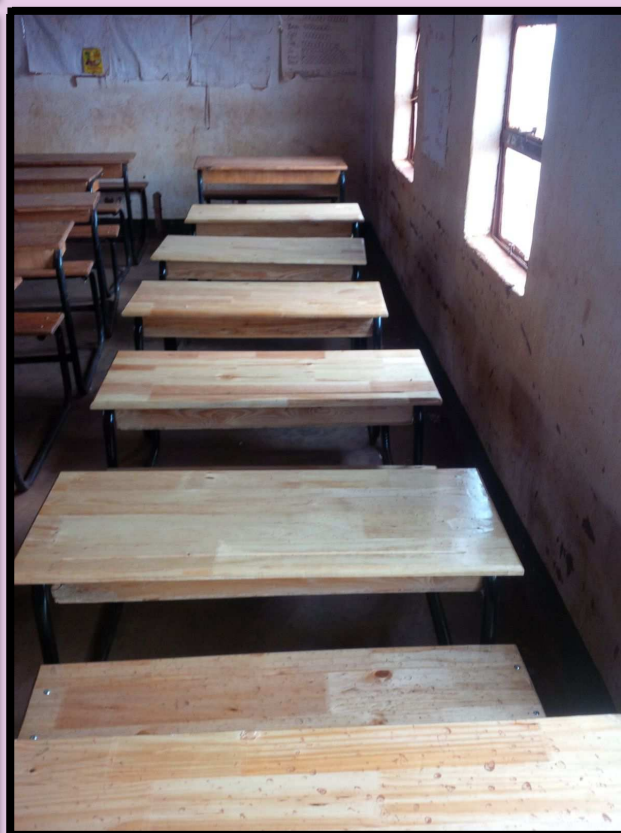
# EDUCATION

One way of reducing learning challenges was to provide desks to schools in our catchment area. In 2015, we managed to donate 20 desks to Chibanzi Secondary School. Most students were sitting on the floor, and it was very difficult mostly for girls to learn in such conditions.

Previously if one were to go to this school and check a particular class during lessons, one would see a teacher standing in front and students sitting down on the floor. The situation is worse during the extreme weather conditions in which the floor gets too cold in winter and too hot in the summer. Receiving these desks really encouraged the students and teachers



Jidi Primary School also received desks as part of the initiative to make the school a model for other primary schools. The school got 30 desks in total during two sets of donations. The first time, the school received 20 desks and they received 10 more desks in the later part of the year. This means that most of the students are now able to learn while sitting on desks unlike in the past where they had to learn while sitting on the floor.



Desks



# EDUCATION

As part of the maintenance project at Jidi Primary School, classroom blocks were maintained. The existing structures had a number of areas that needed general maintenances due to vandalism, children breaking them and some places poor masonry work.

The broken windows were replaced, doors for all the class rooms were fitted and had locks fitted so as to provide adequate security to for the desks, teaching and learning material inside. The store rooms of each class rooms were also fitted with doors and locks. The administration office was also fitted with a door and locks.

We also worked on rehabilitating the headmaster's. strong wind damaged the kitchen and bathroom roof.

We came alongside the community in lending a hand in constructing two compost toilets and a new teacher house. It is so encouraging to see the community, on its own, start a project without requesting assistance from anywhere else until at a later stage where they got stuck. We assisted with windows, doors and other construction material so that the house is finished and a teacher moves in.

## School Maintenance





# EDUCATION

Msakambewa area has 34 primary schools. In all these schools there are different problems but the most common ones are girls dropping out of school and lack of motivation for both boys and girls. This is sad knowing that it shouldn't be too hard to motivate children to do something, this year we had a project that aimed at motivating girls and giving them equal chances with boys and the same time motivating both of them to work hard.

The top ten students from each class were awarded a pair of shoes. The top ten comprised of five boys and five girls, this balance motivated a lot of girls to stay in school and also work extra hard so that next time they should be among the top ten students.

The gift of shoes was way above the value of the shoes themselves as this was the first time to some children to own a pair of shoes. The excitement and satisfaction which was there upon receiving the shoes was epic: the anticipation for the next term and eager to improve grades from the students was vivid picture of a fierce competition in class. So this year 2730 students received a pair of shoes for being in the top ten in their respective schools.

## Shoe Distribution



THE NATION  
THURSDAY, MAY 28 2015

### GOVT/NGO TRAC

#### NGO awards best pupils in Dowa

STEVEN  
PEMBAMOYO  
STAFF REPORTER

Susie Reizod Foundation, a United States of America-based organisation, has given out school shoes to 46 240 pupils in Dowa for their outstanding performance in class. The foundation's president, Cynthia Dozier said the shoes worth K4.7 million were procured locally with support from Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation-Global and the aim is to encourage pupils to work hard.



Dosier (C)presenting a pair of shoes to one of the awardees

"Our organisation is committed to providing new shoes to children in need in America, Asia, Caribbean and Africa and we do all this to ensure that such pupils get encouraged," she said. The beneficiaries from 34 primary schools in Dowa North East Constituency were identified by the area's Member of Parliament Sam Kawale through

authorities. We asked school authorities in all 34 primary schools to identify pupils who got position 1 to 10 in Standards One to Four which they did and they are the ones being recognised with the awards," said Kawale. He said the awards are one way of encouraging pupils to work hard in class as well as to protect them from

diseases which can be contacted through feet. "Most of these pupils have no shoes and yet when they are at school, they need to go to the toilets which in most schools are not that hygienic so they need something to protect them," said Kawale. He said he contacted one of the board members for assistance and when the organisation accepted

he decided on awards. Allan Makina headteacher of Jidi Primary School, which benefited, said performance at the school is a challenge as most pupils are poor and they cover long distances. "We have serious challenges here and with initiatives like this one, I am sure things are going to work out very well," said Makina.





# HEALTH

E-3 continued to provide medical services to people in T/A Msakambewa area, who have limited medical facilities. For the past years, thousands of people have benefited from the free medical care and hundreds of lives have been saved. We have now experienced a large number of people coming from other districts outside our catchment areas

## COMMON ILLNESSES

Malaria, blood pressure and general body pains were very common. As we reached the end of the year, we encountered more malaria cases where by almost 80% of those who went for malaria tests came out positive.

Blood pressure cases were also detected on a larger scale, especially among the elderly. Fortunately, we had enough medicine for all the cases we encountered.

## SURPRISE CASES

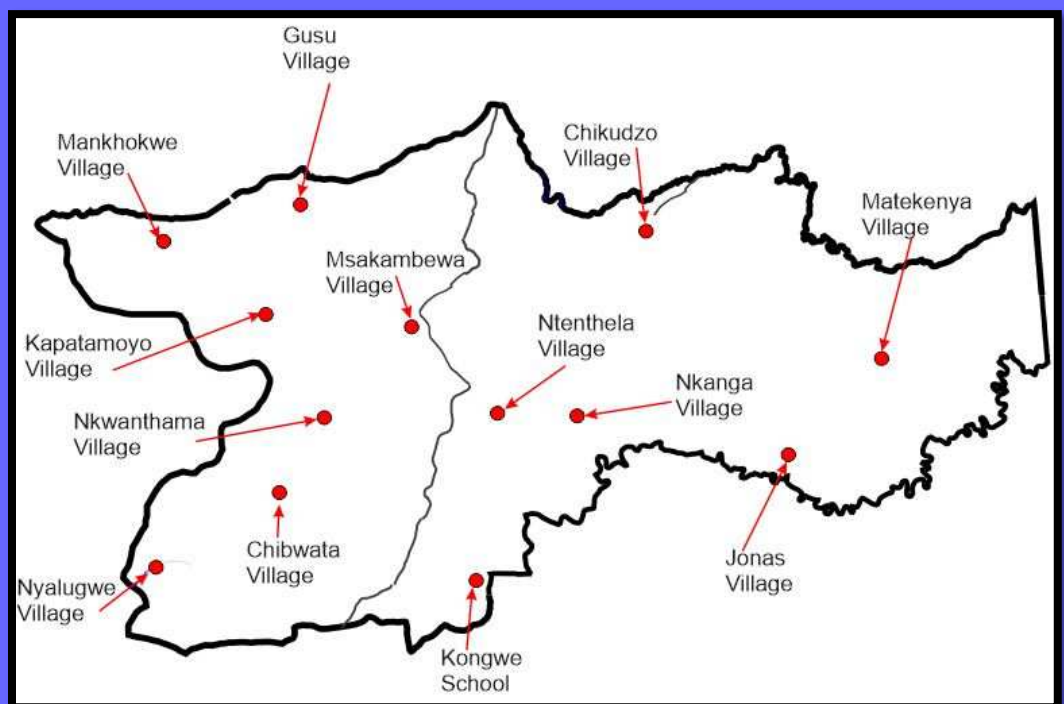
One of the areas we hadn't visited for some time was Matekenya. When we did in December, we were very surprised to find so many case of skin infections. Children and older people alike had scabies and various skin infections. All these are highly contagious. The large number of such cases is a result of poor hygiene. We provided treatment to every person who needed it as well as providing health education to the crowd.

## DEMAND FOR SERVICES

Msakambewa has two health facilities (Mwangala and Msakambewa) which mostly caters to pregnant women. Most of the times there is no medicine or medical personnel. The entire area of about 64,505 people is now depending on our mobile clinics and natural medicine services. This is the only place where they can meet a doctor and nurse, as well as get medicine that is a full dosage, and can treat the illnesses they have.

The increase in the number of people coming to our clinics shows how bad the health sector collapsed, and is putting a lot of pressure on us to do more, frequently.

The Doctor patient ratio in Malawi remains at 1:50,000 while nurse patient ratio is at 1:16,000



# HEALTH

Mobile clinics have multiple benefits for the people who receive treatment. Each person who is given treatment gets better and is enabled to:

- Go work in the field (food production which ends hunger in the family)
- Go to school (eradicated illiteracy)
- Go to work (office or field), (makes money to support the family financially)

## RESPONSES AND INTERESTING STORIES FROM PEOPLE

Each time we do a mobile clinic in a village, we ALWAYS ask villagers to be a part of our team in helping out in so many areas, mostly non-medical areas of the clinic. This involvement has motivated a number of young people pursue medical studies after high school, like a young lady at Nthenthela village.

Mr. Majuwa from Thedze village was diagnosed with a tumor in his stomach early last year. Our mobile clinic at Gusu village recommended that he be taken to DaeYang Luke Hospital, where doctors managed to work on him and remove the tumor. In two weeks, we were able to walk, after being bedridden for about 6 months.

One can rarely go anywhere in the area without someone say how grateful they are for the mobile clinics. They always tell stories on how they, their wives/husbands, parents, relatives, are alive because of the mobile clinics. Some people walk long distances just to come say thank you for the assistance given to them.

What continues to make our clinics unique is the fact that we provide full dosages of medicine to patients and our team treats them with patience and dignity. These two things make people walk long distances to come meet us. Sometimes they sleep in villages along the way just to make sure they don't miss the opportunity to be seen by our team.

Mobile





# HEALTH

E-3 scaled up its natural medicine services in 2015 to compliment the mobile clinics. Instead of running a fully fledged clinic, we spend time teaching people how to make medicine on their own in their villages.

E-3 improved its natural medicine gardens in order to have adequate supply of medicine for patients who come, as well as to physically show them how each plant looks like. New plants and herbs were introduced and we share the seeds with people who come for treatment.

Word about our natural medicine clinic has gone much further than we expected. People are coming from other districts like Ntchisi, Kasungu, Salima and Lilongwe just to get treatment.

Some common natural remedies people have all the time are Arthritis, asthma, athlete foot, back-ache, burns, coughing, diabetes, diarrhea, gout, headache, heartburn, hemorrhoids, high and low blood pressure.

It is interesting to see the smile on peoples faces when they are told that the illness they have can be cured by eating a certain type vegetable or fruit which is readily available around their house, like raw salad from tomatoes, cabbage, hot pepper, onion and carrot, eat three portions a day.

The number of people coming for natural medicine has doubled in the past six months. Most of the people who have been healed are spreading the word far and wide. We are now attending to patients 6 days a week.

One interesting story is a group of women from Chimombo village. They started as village savings group, but when they came to learn more about permaculture, they decided to start making natural medicine gardens so that they use the skill as an income generation activity for their group. The ladies are taking the concept one step further

*(left) A woman collecting roots from plants to be used to make medicine, (Top Right) patients are taught how to prepare medicine (Bottom right) Blood pressure check on a patient*



# INTERNSHIPS

We continue to focus on the first E in E-3 (Educate) by hosting a number of people who come to learn from us so that they impart the same knowledge to others. This year, we hosted Emy Mzumara.

She is a final year student at Blantyre International University. She is studying community development. She stayed in Gusu, for four weeks.

She spent time learning some things while also imparting her skill along the way to the staff of E3.

Spent much time learning aspects in natural medicine, permaculture and visiting villages that we work with. She also Took time to participate in sports ministry and mobile clinics. She was able to teach the team to come up with a schedule of daily activities for permaculture workers at the E3 that is currently being used.

We also hosted two gentlemen from Thedze village, Mr. Layifodi and Mr. Gelemu. They asked to come learn all what we are doing so that they practice at their homes. They have learnt everything we are doing, specifically fertilizer making as well as permaculture.

The two have been practicing these principles at their homes as they have families gardens where they are harvesting food, and later own will start selling as a source of income. The families have already become a model for other families in their village as people are seeing the benefits of what they have learnt from us.

It is also interesting to see that their children come and take their places and work at the E3 demonstration land during school holidays. Lazarus Gelemu and Stanford Layifodi help out their parents who are usually at the site three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

These students who are in secondary school in turn also learn several principles of permaculture and get to impart their knowledge during work.

*Interns participating in fertilizer production process and learning permaculture designs*



INTERNSHIPS



# TEAM VISITS

E-3 welcomed more teams in 2015 than any other year. Some teams came to render support to our projects, others came to see for themselves what they have heard us do, while others came to learn so that they go teach others or implement themselves.

Team or individual visits serves as an encouragement to us. It motivates us to do our work better so that we serve and teach other people best practices that we have learnt. The next two pages shows pictures of some of the teams that came to visit us

## Team Visits



*Some of the teams that visited us were Castro Valley First Baptist Church, Children of the Nations as well as a number of primary schools*





# TEAM VISITS



*Ether's House, Landirani Trust, Parkview Christian Church in Chicago, Project Compassion in San Diego, a team from Washington DC Prayer Breakfast, Never Ending Food, Life Church from California and First Baptist Church of Indian Rocks, Florida*



**Team Visits**



# INTERESTING STORIES

Chimombo village. The ladies came to learn about permaculture and natural medicine. They invited all the 4 chiefs to explain about the trainings they get. They wanted to share what they learned at E-3 so that all people know. They decided to start a business of making soap for their group instead of village savings. Focusing on making manure, natural medicine, home gardens



Madzindima ladies started by being part of borehole gardens committee. They had problems at first because Chiefs did not understand the importance of gardens and how it would benefit the community. They decided to have gardens at their houses to show chiefs and people how these can help families. Now, there are over 40 families with gardens, with all 8 chiefs each having his own garden

Mr Zilinda came to receive medicine from our natural medicine clinic. After being treated, he started asking what goes on at our demonstration farm. He was shown how permaculture works, how to make fertilizer and everything else that goes there. He left without saying a thing. Three weeks later, he called and asked our team to go to his house and help him make fertilizer. He had collected 72 bags of manure and he wanted to make fertilizer with all of them. His goal was 100 bags but he said he got tired. He has more fertilizer that he has ever had and wanted now



Sports ministry has helped several young boys perform better in class due to mentorship program that we carry. Four young boys have improved their grades tremendously and they are consistently in the top ten in their classes each term. The discipline and hard work spirit is being recognized by both parents and teachers, who are supporting the youth ministry even more each week. The same discipline is what attracts even larger crowds at each soccer games whenever the team travel.

# INTERESTING STORIES



Agness came from Kafaninkhale village T/A Msakambewa. She came to E3 office for natural medicine treatment. Her legs were very painful and had swollen joints. She was told to bring Asparagus roots and hot pepper. We taught her to make juice from these two plants, and make raw salad from  $\frac{1}{4}$  Cabbage, 3 onions, 3 tomatoes and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tea spoon pepper, take it 3 times a day for 15 days and avoid any kind of meat, milk, cooking oil and junk food for 30 days. She came back after a month to report how her health has completely changed and she is feeling normal now than she has had for a number of years.

Mr. Kwachera of Zingani village heard about permaculture from the director of E-3. He was encouraged to visit the offices and learn a few things. After his visit, he went back and got 6 of his friends who came to learn. When they went back, they shared the story with the rest of the village. Right now, the entire village meets once a week to learn more about fertilizer making, permaculture and natural medicine.



The combination of borehole maintenance and introduction of community gardens around the boreholes has helped communities understand the concept of permaculture. The fact that over 60 villages are now practicing making of fertilizer as well as permaculture is a great testimony that this project actually works and is transforming people's lives.

Our employees are also becoming great role models in their communities. George, who was seen by our medical clinic team, and had his leg amputated, was given a life line when he had a prosthetic leg given to him. Two months later, he was employed to work in our demonstration garden. After learning for a couple of months, he started his own home garden which supplements his income and reduces costs of food for his family. We are now very proud to see that George has managed to build a better house for his family from the hard work he has shown this past year. This is a true story of holistic transformation in an individual's life.





# FINAL WORD

The activities that took place in 2015 have been a great success to us because of the support we received this year from various individuals, companies, churches and organization that supported us.

We have experienced growth in all areas we worked in and we are very humbled by the support and prayers that were offered to/for us.

The short to medium plans are to scale up the permaculture program in the areas of Making fertilizer and home gardens .

These two areas have proven to be the simplest, best practices to address the hunger issues affecting Malawians each year. After next year's harvest, we will scale the program up even further to their bigger fields so that they produce food on a larger scale.

Mobile Clinics and Natural medicine is also other areas we will continue focusing on. Natural Medicine will prove to be the cheapest, easy accesses to life saving medication, looking at the deteriorating health sector in Malawi. The fact that even affluent people are calling us from as far as Lilongwe to seek natural medicine from us proves that our impact has truly gone beyond our intended catchment area.

We will continue to work with individuals, a family, a village, a community so that, by the grace of God, we can continue to make a difference, one life at a time



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