Malawi to showcase exciting potential

By Marcel Chimwana

Malawi is expected to showcase a largely unexploited but exciting mineral potential at this year’s mining Indaba slated for February as the country’s mining sector has been rejuvenated with greater exploration activities being undertaken by both the Government and the private sector.

The Government is undertaking exploration activities under the auspices of the Mining Governance and Growth Support project (MGGSP), which is being financed by the World Bank’s International Development Association and the European Union.

Under the project, the Government has been conducting an airborne geophysical survey, which will be followed up by a re-exploring exercise to be implemented with funding from the French Government.

Director for Mines Department Charles Kapingwe explains that interest in Malawi’s mining sector from investors and financial institutions has grown following the opening of the Kayelekera Uranium Mine in Karonga in 2009, which put Malawi on the map as a mining investment destination.

“Mining used to contribute only 3% to Malawi’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but the contribution jumped to 10% after the opening of Kayelekera. Though the Kayelekera Mine suspended production...

TO PAGE 3

Historical moment: Late President Bingu wa Mutharika opening Kayelekera mine.
Standard Bank is a giant when it comes to financing mining projects in Malawi. Mining Review Editor Marcel Chilowani had this online interview with Standard Bank Malawi Head of Investment Banking Shakir Satar to find out what the producing bank has on offer for Malawi’s growing minerals sector.

**Q:** As growth prospects for the minerals sector look high in Malawi, how is Standard Bank Malawi well placed in terms of history and skills to be a major player in this sector?

**A:** Standard Bank has a rich pedigree in the mining industry. Since Standard Bank’s establishment, the Bank has evolved to service other key sectors and remains itself a key Financial Institution servicing the Mining Sector in Africa. We have a strong African mineral heritage that runs deep, from exploitation to logistics to risk — we see the bigger picture. The group’s activities in mining date back to the development of the Kimberley diamond fields in 1874. Since then, Standard Bank has been at the forefront in numerous landmark mining projects throughout Africa. We have understood the industry and have the skills to support its development.

**Q:** What do you see as the major investment opportunities in Malawi’s minerals sector?

**A:** We see a number of major opportunities in the minerals sector. One of the most significant is the development of the Thondiente copper project. The project has the potential to become one of the largest copper mines in the world. It has a significant copper resource and is located in a region with a proven track record of mineral exploration and development.

**Q:** What are some of the challenges that mining companies face in Malawi?

**A:** Some of the key challenges include regulatory issues, access to funding, and the need for skilled labor. Additionally, there is a need for improved infrastructure and logistics to support the mining industry.

**Q:** How does Standard Bank support mining companies in Malawi?

**A:** Standard Bank offers a comprehensive range of services to support mining companies in Malawi. This includes advisory services, project finance, and structured trade finance. We also provide risk management solutions and access to capital markets.

**Q:** What is your advice to mining companies in Malawi?

**A:** It is important for mining companies to have a clear understanding of the local market, including regulatory frameworks, taxation, and labor laws. They should also be transparent in their dealings and build strong relationships with local communities and government agencies.

**Q:** How can Standard Bank help mining companies in Malawi to access funding?

**A:** Standard Bank offers a range of funding solutions, including project finance, term loans, and bridge financing. Our expertise in structured trade finance and access to capital markets also enable us to support mining companies.

**Q:** What is the role of capital markets in the Malawi mining sector?

**A:** The capital markets play a crucial role in the Malawi mining sector. They provide companies with access to equity and debt capital, which is essential for project financing and expansion. Moreover, the capital markets help companies to build their reputations and attract investors.

**Q:** How does Standard Bank support mining companies in accessing and using capital markets?

**A:** We work closely with mining companies to understand their capital needs and provide tailored solutions. This includes offering advice on how to construct a capital structure that best suits the company’s needs, as well as assisting in the preparation and execution of capital market transactions.

**Q:** What are some of the risks that mining companies in Malawi face?

**A:** Some of the key risks include geological risks, political risks, and operational risks. Additionally, there is a risk of fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates.

**Q:** How does Standard Bank help mining companies to manage these risks?

**A:** We provide mining companies with access to risk management solutions, including insurance and derivatives. We also offer training and advice on risk management strategies.

**Q:** What is your vision for the Malawi mining sector?

**A:** Our vision for the Malawi mining sector is to develop a sustainable and competitive industry that provides economic benefits to the country and its people. We believe that with the right support and policies, the Malawi mining sector has the potential to become a significant contributor to the country’s economy.
Mkango empowering Phalombe farming communities

- Rare earth prospector donates pigeon pea seed to 1,000 farming families
- Mkango aiming to introduce commercial farming to subsistence farming communities

By Chiku Jere

Mkango Rare Earths has once again proved to be a partner in need to the farming communities surrounding its flagship Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project in Malawi’s Southern District of Phalombe by donating pigeon pea seeds of a high yielding variety known as Nthawwani or Agora to the impoverished smallholder farmers.

Country Manager for Mkango Resources, Mr. Burton Kachintika, said the firm, which also provided seeds to its farming communities in the previous three growing seasons, has expanded the program again this year as a way of showing its commitment to develop the area.

Kachintika explained that Mkango, which is prospecting for rare earth elements at Songwe Hill, has been providing various kinds of seeds to the farming communities in the area over the past four years as part of a trial program that aims at testing a cash crop that suits the area’s particular weather condition.

“As a stakeholder partner to the people of Phalombe and in particular the Songwe area, our vision is to economically empower the area’s subsistence farmers by introducing them to commercial farming. Through this seed distribution programme, we want to identify a crop that suits the area’s conditions and fetches good prices on the market for the benefit of the community members,” he said.

Previously, the firm gave the farming communities soyas beans and pigeon pea seeds but, unfortunately, the crop did not flourish due to unfavorable weather conditions and incompatible soil.

Kachintika explained that in synchronization, Mkango engaged the National Small Holder Farmers Association of Malawi (NASHAM) on the issue, and they advised that a certain variety of pigeon peas, in vernacular known as Ndonde or Epansi, would be a better alternative for the area.

Speaking during the presentation ceremony held at the firm’s project site situated in the area of Group Village Headman M’mane, Traditional Authority Nsanze, Kachintika said the company would not go on until the appropriate cash crop for the area is discovered.

He said: “Last growing season we provided 3,000 kilograms of high-yielding pigeon pea seed variety called Mwounawu Aliino (ICEAP 003577) to 60 farmers, but unfortunately, the crop did not grow well. We, therefore, discussed with local farmers and experts from NASHAM to discover what crop the local farmers prefer and they opined for a certain variety of pigeon peas locally known as Nthawwani or Agora which is known to favour the conditions of the area.”

“Today we are giving them 4,000 kilograms of the preferred variety which will be shared among 1,000 farming families, with each one getting 4kg,” said Kachintika.

He explained that the arrangement is thus, upon harvesting the crop, each farmer would be required to return 9 kg of their product to Mmango Resources Ltd for safe storage, as the seed will be re-distributed in the following growing season so an increasing number of new farmers.

“This is a seed build-up revolving fund which every farming household in the area should eventually benefit from. We hope through this initiative, the farmers would be able to yield enough produce both for domestic consumption and for sale,” said Kachintika.

He added, Mkango Resources is jointly working with NASHAM to identify markets that will fetch better prices for the produce.

In his speech, NASHAM Field Officer for Phalombe, Assistant Joseph Magawo, advised the farmers to interpret the pigeon seed with love, which is the major staple crop for the area.

Magawo estimated that the 4kg would be enough to cover for a half acre field and a yield of 500 to 500 kg per half acre would be considered proper way of farming for the crop and followed.

Besides the seed distribution programme, Mkango Resources has drilled and repaired an increasing number of water boreholes in the area to provide portable water for the communities, constructed access roads and bridges, and in the following growing season is also carrying out a bridge and a road maintenance programme as part of its corporate social responsibility programme.

“We have partnered you, the people of this area, so that you are in a position to benefit from the potential future mining activities that may take place here,” said Kachintika.

Speaking on behalf of 1000 subjects from 15 villages who attended the presentation ceremony, Village Head Nsanze expressed profound gratitude to Mkango Resources for showing total commitment towards the project, which is helping to develop the area.

“You are expected efforts of trying to provide us with a cash crop that will aid economically indicate that you are sincere in your dealings with the people of this area. The people led by traditional leaders, really appreciate your commitment. We will partner you all the way, because we have noticed that your continued stay in our area is mutually benefiting us,” said Nsanze.

Mkango has been carrying out its rare earth exploration activities in the area since January 2010 through its wholly owned subsidiary, Lancaster Exploration Limited of Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project has progressed from very early stage exploratory drilling to comprehensive in record time during 2014 a feasibility study whose results released indicated that the deposit has a potential net present value of US$293-million and a future projected 10-year mine life.

The firm’s President Alexander Lemon said the results of the pre-feasibility study positioned Malawi globally as a potential sustainable rare earth producer.

Mkango has now begun its definitive feasibility study for the project following the announcement of positive pre-feasibility study results.

The rare earth elements expected to be mined at Songwe include Prasodmium, Neodymium, Dysprosium which are used in the manufacture of high strength magnets used in Hybrid electric cars such as the Toyota Prius and automotive, hard disk and mobile phones.

Mkango Resources also holds another Exclusivity Permit in the Thombai area in Malawi’s Southern District of Chikwawa where it is currently successfully targeting and exploring for a range of minerals including uranium, zinc, and niobium over an area of 46,000m2.
The performance of the mining sector has been satisfactory with most of the major minerals mined and processed registering upward trends. The upward trend in production is a reflection of increased demand by the consuming industries, and the export market," says Kapoor.

A report prepared by the British Geological Survey International (BGS) for Malawi’s Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining indicates that Malawi has an enormously exciting potential for rare earth elements including lanthanum, scandium and yttrium, which are mainly used as catalysts in oil refining, analytical ceramics, the glass industry, colouring agents, fibre optics, cameras, TV tubes, ferrites, permanent magnets, high strength alloys and synthetic minerals for oil application.

Malawi’s rare earth reserves are mainly located in the Kafurungu, Songi Hill, Tundula and Chis Island on Lake Chilwa where they have been proven in the Chilwa Alkaline Province in the country’s Nothern District of Mzimba. The firm is set to in-tend over US$450-M to start rare earth production at the site, which has enough quantities of the resource to support a 20-year mine life.

Exploitation is potential for the mining of nepheline syenite, which is used in the manufacturing of glasses and ceramics and the notable deposit is located at Chilwavasha in the Chilwa Alkaline Province of Mzimba.

“Mannite occurrences are widespread throughout the Chilwa Alkaline Province and locally from residual concentrations in heavy mineral sands, which have been mined from time immemorial in the country,” says the report.

The report adds that Malawi also has existing potential for the mining of phosphor rock and rare earths for raw material for the manufacturing of consumer goods.

“The Tundula, Chilwa Island and Kangansese carbonate complexes in southern Malawi and growing phosphor rock and rare earths concentrations are a form of apatite. Of the three, only the apatite rock of Tundula in Malawi’s Malange District has any economic potential as a fertiliser raw material,” says BCG in its report.

The report also says Malawi has potential for mining of cement minerals (limestone and quartzite) with a similar low-grade nature, and coal.

Nobilite is mainly used in specialist metal superconductors and nuclear reactors while the main use of tantale is in capacitors for laptop computers, mobile phones and digital cameras. It is also used in superalloys and superconductors and is the principal use of tantalum and zirconium in commercial nuclear power generation.

ASX-listed Globe Metals and Mining is currently negotiating with the Malawi Government to start construction of a tantalum mine at Kafurungu in the country’s Northern District of Mzimba.

The firm is set to in-tend over US$450-M to start rare earth production at the site, which has enough quantities of the resource to support a 20-year mine life.

Malawi has reported significant progress in the exploration for rare earths at Songi Hill in the Southern Region.

On exploration by private firms, Malawi has reported significant progress in the exploration for rare earths at Songi Hill in the Southern Region.

The prospector, Cana-listed Mingara Resources, is now engaging in a definitive feasibility study of the project after the announcement of positive feasibility study results last year.

The rare earth elements to be mined at Songi Hill, which has a present value of US$295-million and contains of several million tonnes of rare earths to support an 18-year mine life, include lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, samarium, europium, terbium and dysprosium.

In addition, Malawi has potential for oil extraction with EAC firms Hannas CMS RAKAGAS and Pacific Oil and gas under taking preliminary aerial surveys in the country’s portion of the Great African Rift Oil System, where was previously proved by scientific surveys to have potential for the discovery of oil.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining has identified rare earth minerals which contain lead-tin-zinc, copper, gold and silver as an important source of potential ore deposits.

The political will shown by the government and the interest that the mining sector is getting in Malawi has resulted in the Malawi Financial Standards Board Standard Malawi Bank, Malawi National Bank of Africa and Standard Bank coming in to support the mining sector.

The Malawi Government is encouraging the mining Indias in Cape Town and other parts of the country to develop exciting developments taking shape in Malawi in light of the World Bank’s Advice from the World Bank.

Said Maliki: “We are ready to support the sector to play a role in poverty alleviation.”

Chirondanda Geo-Consultants

Chirondanda Geo-Consultants was formed in 1995 by a team experienced in geological, mining and environmental assessments, engineering and project management.

The team is backed by extensive experience in environmental & engineering assessments, project management and reports preparation.

Chirondanda Geo-Consultants offers a tailor made service, with research and project management.

Experts in geological mapping, mineral exploration, and environmental assessments, design and environmental impact assessments for mining and quarrying projects.

Located in Capital City Lilongwe CALL: 0888 271 3277 Email: john.bhuma@yahoo.com

Mineral wealth is a source of national pride and responsibility.

We are committed to providing high-quality, cost-effective services that meet our clients’ needs.

Our team includes experienced geologists, engineers, and environmental scientists who are dedicated to delivering exceptional results.

We specialize in a wide range of services, including:

- Geological mapping
- Mineral exploration
- Environmental assessments
- Project management

We use the latest technology and techniques to ensure accuracy and efficiency.

We value our clients and strive to exceed their expectations.

Call us today to learn more about how we can help you.

1500 Services Avenue
Lilongwe, Malawi

Contact Information: info@chirondanda.com

Phone: +265 888 271 3277

Website: chirondanda.com

Seize the day!
Malawi’s top mineral sector projects of the year

**Shayona Cement Expansion project**

The project involves setting up of a new state of the art plant at Shayona Cement Kaonga Factory besides increasing mining quantities for lime stone at the company’s Lwewowe and Chikofu deposits located close to the factory.

**Latest developments**

Shayona Cement Corporation has invested US$200 million in this project, which is being implemented in phases. The first phase will see production of cement jumping to 650000 tonnes per annum.

**Tengan Titanium Project**

The project located at Tengan in the southern Nsanje Shire Valley district of Nkhambe is owned by a South African company, Comstock Minerals Limited.

**Latest developments**

The project has not progressed in view of technical problems and logistical constraints. The company is currently working on a new plan to reactivate the project.

**Nkhachira Coal Mining Project**

The project is located on Malawi’s northwest border in the Nkhambe area of Nkhambe and is owned by ASX-listed African focused from Globe Metals and Mining.

**Latest developments**

Globe Metals and Mining has successfully completed field exploration work with a drill sampling programme - a move the firm is now ready to invest US$4.5 million into start-up construction at the site. However, negotiations for a development agreement with the Malawi Government are still ongoing.

**Kanyika Niobium Project**

The project is located in Kanyika in the Northern Region, owned by ASX-listed African focused from Globe Metals and Mining.

**Latest developments**

Globe Metals and Mining has successfully completed field exploration work with a drill sampling programme and geological mapping. The firm is now ready to invest US$4.5 million into start-up construction.

**Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project**

The project is located at Songwe Hill in the Southwestern District of Palambe, it is owned by a UK firm from Malaguse Resources, which is listed on Canada’s TSX Venture Exchange.

**Latest developments**

Malaguse has announced positive results of a pre-feasibility study for the project with some construction scheduled for 2015. The study results indicate that Malaguse has a total ore reserve of 2.2 million tonnes with an 18-year mine life. The study results indicate that Malaguse has a potential resource of 2.2 million tonnes with an 18-year mine life.

**Chikhwawa Natural Gas Exploration**

The project located in the lower Shirreff of Chikhwawa is owned by a UK firm from Atlantis Energy Gas. The firm is exploring for shale gas and coal bed methane.

**Latest developments**

No timetable is yet set for the commencement of the project.

**Mechenga Coal Mine**

The mine located in the 90 square kilometer Lwemwe area in Nkhambe area is owned by local investors after the government privatized it in 2007.

**Latest developments**

Mechenga Coal Mine project is estimated at 3.8 million tons of coal per year helping to meet the mining needs and demand for the local industry. The company is also helping to create new jobs and to empower local communities.

**Block 2 and 3 Oil Exploration**

The project is owned by UAE firm Hanna Oil, and entails oil exploration in Blocks 2 and 3 located in the northern part of Lake Malawi.

**Latest developments**

Hanna Oil completed initial environmental and social impact assessments in the exploration area.

**Block 4 and 5 Oil Exploration**

The project located in the northwest part of Lake Malawi along the Great African Rift System is owned by UAE firm, RAKGAS.

**Latest developments**

The giant oilfield is undergoing preliminary exploration work at the site and this is similar to government’s airborne geophysical surveys that have not identified any hydrocarbon whatsoever on the sensitive Lake Malawi environment. The firm offers monthly support for the publishing of Mining Review as one way of promoting the Malawi Government efforts to promote awareness of mining issues in the country which does not have a rich mining history and mining culture.

**Block 6 Oil Exploration**

The block located further South in Malawi’s Rift system is owned by Pacific Oil and Gas.

**Latest developments**

The company is undertaking preliminary exploration work and this is also similar to government’s airborne geophysical survey of the rift system which somehow covers the sensitive Lake Malawi environment. Further up to Lake Malawi where block 6 of the exploration is located...
The Geology of Gemstone Occurrence in Malawi

Abstract

Gemstones have always been at the center of poverty alleviation in rural areas of Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Namibia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Most of the information we have on these stones came from small prospectors who made a living from the discoveries. These stones have been found in various pegmatites, metamorphic rocks, ultramafic rocks, and komatiitic rocks.

1.0 GEMSTONES IN MALAWI

Geologists have identified many gemstones in Malawi, including ruby, sapphire, aquamarine, emerald, various garnets, amethyst, rose quartz, rock crystal, tourmaline, chalcedony (agate), jasper, and conchoidal glass. These stones are found in a variety of rock types including pegmatites, volcanic, and basic rocks. Most gemstones are associated with a particular group or family and may only differ in colour due to inclusion of elements such as iron (Fe), chrome (Cr), titanium (Ti) and manganese (Mn).

Pigments (SO2) in fabrics, multicoloured, a purple variety of quartz, has its purple color brought about by traces of the element iron. It is usually responsible for the dark red or brown coloration, magenta and cobalt blue, and chromophoric deep green.

2.0 PEGMATITITES

Pegmatites are very coarse crystalline rocks composed of quartz, feldspar and mica. Generally, the term para-granite is composed of quartz, feldspar and muscovite on the outside. These rocks form the greatest variety of gemstones.

In Malawi, the most important pegmatite belt containing gemstones are found in Chilima, Mzimba, Kazungu (rive right pegmatite swamps), Nkhata-Bvia (e.g. Senzani area), Namji (Luwà - Malozi area). These pegmatites extend directly into the Basement Complex gneisses. Pegmatites in Malawi Basement Complex contain aquamarine, amphibole, garnet, quartz, pyroxene and epidote, and muscovite.

In the Zomba - Mkaou-Maluni area, the main pegmatites associated with intrusive quartz syenite. Common stones in these rocks are: smoky quartz, mosaic of orthoclase and microcline feldspar, and zircon. The pegmatites also have potential for discovery of gem tourmaline, topaz and zircon. The mafic gneiss of the Ilomba (Nkwazi), pegmatites contain industrial cassiterite and columbite.

In other countries, pegmatites are known to be also a source of other gemstones including topaz, gem tourmaline, zircon, spessartite garnet, lepidolite, epidote, spodumene and sparsite, chrysoberyl, fuchsite, latite, sphene, spinel, and a few more others. Therefore we must be on the lookout for these other minerals when mining the more usual gemstones.

3.0 ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

Ultramafic rocks are rocks consisting of dark (ultramafic) minerals including olivine, pyroxene, amphibole and serpentine. In Malawi these rocks are only found in the Mweya and Chirundu areas.

Ultramafic rocks are mostly found in the Shire Highlands (e.g Mufungu Hill), serpentinitised peridotite in the Kitwala range (e.g. Chirongwe Hill) and Liyaha. Melanopyroxenes are common in Rupani (Tilunga), Pleistocene and other parts of the Komati group with amphiboles of igneous origin are in the Chirundu area. These rocks can be a source of ruby and sapphire as shown in Chitwanda hill. Ultramafic rocks have for years been a source of gem quality ruby and sapphire. Chitwanda rubies are associated with amphibole, mica and feldspar in a metamorphosed peridotite.

Sapphire rubies are mostly orange, pale green, blue and yellow. Cabochon quality ruby has also been found in the Likuki area. Heating and irradiation have been seen to enhance their colour.

In other countries ultramafic rocks have been known to also host jade (nephrite, jadeite, jadeinite and pyrophyllite garnets, garnet garnet, epidote, diamonds (in kimberlites), diamond, and other gemstones and olivine.

4.0 KABROS BASALTIS (VOLCANICS)

About 30% of gemstones in Malawi are volcanic rocks (basaltis) and are exposed in the Shire Valley to the north of the Komati group. Basaltic rocks are a common igneous rock type. The volcanic rocks cover an area of about 300 square kilometers. These basaltic rocks are known to contain: chalcedony, dravite, rutile, zircon, lepidolite, epidote, calcite and quartz. The chalcedony was formed from aqueous solution by leaching of the cavities (vugs) which formed in the upper parts of the basic lava pipe.

5.0 METAMORPHIC CALCAROUS ROCKS

Many of the gemstones are found in metamorphosed limestones (marble and dolostones). These rocks are widespread over the southern and central parts of Malawi. Green-garnet and gem sapphire have been found in the Bunyu Valley and Malozi marbles. Calc-schist and marble of the Malozi area host malachite. However in other parts of the world these rocks may also be a source of lapis lazuli, turquise, chrysoprase, quartz, opal, and goldstone gemstones.

6.0 NON-CALCAROUS METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Ultramafic rocks containing a variety of minerals are found in the Basement Complex of Malawi. In certain areas these rocks are a source of mafite amphibolite and pseudo gneiss, and peridotites.

In other parts of the world they also host amphibolite, emeralds, gem andalusite and staurolite. The gemstones found in pegmatites

7.0 CONCLUSION

The gemstone industry in Malawi has potential to support the economy if it is properly explored and exploited. The policies and measures need to be supported through a properly backed policy, technical and financial support measures. These three pillars can bring sustainable development in the gemstone sector.
Surestream oils soccer development

By Chika Jeren

Malawi football standards have for long suffered heavily due to lack of necessary financial investment on developmental areas. "It’s a great blow to the development of Malawi football," Malawi Football Association (MFA) President Dr. John Phiri said.

The MFA has been struggling for years to improve the standards of football in the country, but the situation has worsened in recent years due to lack of investment.

The MFA has been working hard to develop football in Malawi, but the lack of financial investment has been a major obstacle.

The MFA has been focusing on developing grassroots football, but the lack of financial investment has made it difficult to achieve this goal.

MFA President Dr. John Phiri said, "We have been trying to improve the standard of football in Malawi, but we need more financial investment to achieve our goals.

Surestream National Football Academy incoming stars

Surestream National Football Academy is set to receive 10 incoming stars from Mozambique.

The academy has been working hard to develop football in Malawi, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be trained by Surestream National Football Academy coaches and will be integrated into the Malawi national team.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private football academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.

The academy has been successful in developing stars for the Malawi national team, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be integrated into the Malawi national team and will be given the opportunity to develop their skills.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.

The academy has been successful in developing stars for the Malawi national team, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

Surestream National Football Academy incoming stars

Surestream National Football Academy incoming stars

Surestream National Football Academy is set to receive 10 incoming stars from Mozambique.

The academy has been working hard to develop football in Malawi, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be trained by Surestream National Football Academy coaches and will be integrated into the Malawi national team.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private football academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.

The academy has been successful in developing stars for the Malawi national team, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be integrated into the Malawi national team and will be given the opportunity to develop their skills.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.

The academy has been successful in developing stars for the Malawi national team, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

Surestream National Football Academy incoming stars

Surestream National Football Academy incoming stars

Surestream National Football Academy is set to receive 10 incoming stars from Mozambique.

The academy has been working hard to develop football in Malawi, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be trained by Surestream National Football Academy coaches and will be integrated into the Malawi national team.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private football academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.

The academy has been successful in developing stars for the Malawi national team, and the incoming stars will help to improve the standard of football in the country.

The incoming stars will be integrated into the Malawi national team and will be given the opportunity to develop their skills.

Surestream National Football Academy is a private academy that has been working hard to develop football in Malawi.