2023
Annual Report
Awakening our solidarity with people living in poverty
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1.0 Our Identity

Who we are: ActionAid Malawi is a local organization registered in 2007 under Companies Act as Company Limited by guarantee. ActionAid Malawi is an affiliate member of ActionAid Federation, established as a UK charity organization in 1972 and registered as a Global Justice organization that aims at addressing the root causes of poverty and injustice, with particular focus on women, young women, and girls. ActionAid Malawi started working in Malawi in 1990.

Our Vision
A just, equitable and sustainable world in which every person enjoys the right to a life of dignity, freedom from poverty and all forms of oppression.

Our Mission
To achieve social justice, gender equity and poverty eradication by working with people living in poverty and exclusion, their communities, people’s organizations, activists, social movements and supporters.
# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>ActionAid Malawi</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Area Development Committee</td>
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<td>AEC</td>
<td>Area Executive Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>AFRODAD</td>
<td>African Forum and Network on Debt and Development</td>
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<td>AIP</td>
<td>Affordable Input Program</td>
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<td>CBCC</td>
<td>Community Based Childcare Centres</td>
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<td>CDSS</td>
<td>Community Day Secondary Schools</td>
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<td>CISANET</td>
<td>Civil Society Agriculture Network</td>
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<td>CRSA</td>
<td>Climate Resilient Smart Agriculture</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<td>CSP</td>
<td>Country Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>COWFA</td>
<td>Coalition of Women Farmers</td>
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<td>CDF</td>
<td>Constituency Development Fund</td>
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<td>CPC</td>
<td>Civil Protection Committee</td>
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<td>DDF</td>
<td>District Development Fund</td>
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<td>DEC</td>
<td>District Executive Committee</td>
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<td>DEM</td>
<td>District Education Manager</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FFS</td>
<td>Farmers Field Schools</td>
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<td>GRBA</td>
<td>Gender Responsive Budget Analysis</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>HRBA</td>
<td>Human Rights-based Approach</td>
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<td>IHART</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Action and Response Team</td>
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<td>LRP</td>
<td>Local Rights Programme</td>
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<td>MISA</td>
<td>Media Institute for Southern Africa</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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The year 2023 had arguably the most turbulent start in decades. The climate-induced disaster, Tropical Cyclone Freddy (TCF), wreaked unprecedented havoc in southern Malawi, resulting in a serious humanitarian crisis. The crisis hollowed out the government's capacity to invest in gender-responsive public services while rolling back the socio-economic gains that the country had made in key sectors of the country.

We noted Malawi President Lazarus Chakwera's appeal for more disaster response and recovery support from development partners, the donor community, and well-wishers. While the appeal was responded to with an outpouring of support, there are still huge resource gaps, especially towards recovery, as there are still some internally displaced persons without support.

Worse still, most of the infrastructure is still in ruins. Schools, health facilities and road infrastructure are still dilapidated, effectively denying women, children, and the general population access to vital public services.

But the 2023 challenges were not limited to TCF. The country's struggling economy, on the back of a narrow export base, caused forex and fuel shortages that hurt the poor the most as commodity prices spiked beyond
their affordability. To align the Kwacha with major trading currencies, the Malawi government devalued its currency by a staggering 44%. The development worsened the cost of living crisis.

In response, government increased the number of social protection programs beneficiaries. However, the measures did little to cushion the majority of the people living in poverty, who had slipped into abject poverty due to the Kwacha devaluation.

As a social justice organisation, we performed our expected complementary role of supporting government efforts towards an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation.

For instance, ActionAid Malawi responded to the TCF devastation by supporting women-led and youth-led government structures in our Nsanje, Phalombe, and Chiradzulu Local Rights Programmes (LRP) in disaster preparedness, evacuation exercise, and response.

Moreover, through our interventions such as vocational training programs, investment in agroecology, village savings and loans, building the structures and construction of infrastructure in early learning and primary education, and strengthening systems in the health sector, we continued to leave a mark in our pursuit for social justice.

All this was possible through the unwavering support from our supporters, donors, and partners, to whom we remain grateful.

Limodzi Tingathe!

Professor Dorothy Nampota
Board Chairperson

In response, government increased the number of social protection programs beneficiaries. However, the measures did little to cushion the majority of the people living in poverty, who had slipped into abject poverty due to the Kwacha devaluation.
3.0 Message from the Executive Director

I welcome you, dear reader, to the 2023 ActionAid Malawi Annual Report, in which we celebrate the key milestones achieved in the year as well as reflect on the major challenges and lessons. It's worth underscoring the fact that 2023 was the final year under ActionAid Malawi's Country Strategy Paper (CSP V) entitled Action for Social Justice.

As an organisation, we are proud to have lived our promise under CSP V. This is evident in the external evaluation report that we commissioned, and the ActionAid International evaluation of our programs. The reports commend ActionAid Malawi for surpassing most targets.

Among the key achievements, we have contributed to the growing agency of individual women, young women, social movements, and grass-root movements in challenging norms, behaviours, and practices that predispose them to gender-based violence and other forms of oppression.

Mindful of the impact of macroeconomic policies such as austerity measures and public debt on the provision of gender-responsive public services, ActionAid Malawi supported young urban women in campaigning for a feminist well-being economy while continuing to engage government on progressive financing for
quality and gender responsive public services. This was done through a series of digital and offline campaigns.

ActionAid Malawi continued to collaborate with strategic partners in engaging government through relevant ministries and parliamentary committees in proposing pro-poor policies in light of the skyrocketing cost of living.

In response to the warming climate, which manifests itself through destructive disasters such as Tropical Cyclone Freddy, we launched the ambitious climate justice campaign dubbed Fund Our Future, aimed at calling on wealthy nations and development partners to defund fossil fuels and invest the resources in climate-resilient livelihoods. We further contextualised the campaign by calling on the Malawi government to graduate out of the soil-harming Affordable Input Programme (AIP) and invest resources in agroecology.

To ensure state accountability for the provision of quality public services, we facilitated an innovative media approach through the use of well-trained community journalists to unearth systematic issues, behaviours, and practices that impede access to essential services in the country.

In the same year, we also kicked off the development of the CSP V1, which we hope will be a consolidation of the gains achieved in the CSP V while aligning with the rapidly evolving national and global context. Through the upcoming CSP VI, we will also seek to contribute to ActionAid’s Action for Global Justice, the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals, and Malawi’s 2063 Agenda.

As ActionAid Malawi, we remain optimistic about achieving socially just and sustainable impact as we transition to CSP VI through continued support from our donors, supporters, partners, general assembly members, board of directors, management, staff, and volunteers.

In solidarity,

Yandura Chipeta
Executive Director

Among the key achievements, we have contributed to the growing agency of individual women, young women, social movements, and grass-root movements in challenging norms, behaviours, and practices that predispose them to gender-based violence and other forms of oppression.
4.0 Development Context

Political overview

The year 2023 witnessed notable political stability, which provided a conducive environment for actors like ActionAid Malawi to implement their interventions. The friendly environment further cemented the strong relationship between ActionAid Malawi and key and strategic institutions including Parliament, the Malawi Human Rights Commission, the National Planning Commission, the Non-Government Organisations Regulatory Authority, the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Local Government, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change.

ActionAid further leveraged its effective networking portfolio with various national and local social movements and allies, such as the NGO-Gender-Coordinating Network (NGO-GCN), the Feminist Macro-economic Alliance Malawi (FEAM), the Malawi Local Government Association (MALGA) Parliamentary Technical Working Groups, and the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN), among others, to advance its economic and climate justice campaigns.

Economic Overview

Malawi’s economic performance slowed down in 2023. According to the budget statement by the Ministry of Finance, Malawi’s economic growth averages 1.5 percent, much slower than the estimated 1.9 percent at the
start of the year. The slowdown was due to several factors, including foreign exchange shortages, which disrupted the supply of strategic commodities, including fuel and fertilizer. The climate-induced disaster, Tropical Cyclone Freddy, that devastated southern Malawi, also significantly disrupted the country’s economic activity and worsened the cost of living.

Inflation soared, averaging about 28.8 percent in the reporting year. As of December 2023, food inflation was at 43.5 percent, compared to 31.3 percent for the same month in 2022. Similarly, non-food inflation rose to 22.8 percent in December 2023 from 18.6 percent in December 2022. [1] The rise in inflation was worsened by the devaluation of the Kwacha, Malawi’s currency, in exchange for the IMF’s Extended Credit Facility. The development pushed Malawi’s public debt upwards from about K8 trillion to over K12 trillion, with the country spending almost 20 percent of its national budget on servicing debt interests.

**Food Security Overview**

Malawians continued to grapple with the food shortage. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Mvac) annual food security assessment estimated a total of 4.4 million Malawians would need food support for the 2023-24 season, representing a 15 percent increase compared to the previous consumption period when 3.9 million people faced hunger. Malawi’s food insecurity was exacerbated by the effects of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which destroyed over 180,000 hectares of crops in southern Malawi.

In response, government and humanitarian actors, including ActionAid Malawi, provided food and cash support to disaster survivors and those living in poverty as coping mechanisms. However, the support still paled largely in comparison to the growing number of people in need of support.

**Health**

Malawi and partners managed to contain the cholera outbreak through intensified good hygiene and sanitation practices. The COVID-19 pandemic was also brought under control, followed by the lifting of restrictions that had been instituted to contain the pandemic. However, there are still overall challenges in achieving universal health coverage, with most health facilities under resourced. Massive vacancy rates still haunt the Ministry of Health, thereby compromising access to health services for the majority of Malawians.

**Education**

Malawi’s educator sector still remains in the doldrums, despite some positive strides registered. Climate change, including the TCF, pushed children out of education. This is mainly due to the fact that most school infrastructure, especially in southern Malawi, got destroyed. This hallowed out government’s capacity to invest in early childhood development, primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education. The 2023 Joint Sector Review report, for instance, exposed challenges bordering on underqualified teachers for preschools, inadequate infrastructure, and poor acquisition of skills necessary for learners to advance to the next grade.
ActionAid Malawi continued to implement interventions aimed at eradicating poverty and social injustices and contributing to the attainment of sustainable development in line with the Country Strategy Paper V: Action for Social Justice, the Sustainable Development Goals, and Agenda 2063. The ActionAid Malawi work focused on three key priority areas, namely:

1. Promoting and securing the realisation of women’s, young women’s, and girls’ rights.

2. Building resilience in people living in poverty while strengthening women-led secure livelihoods, preparedness, and emergency response.

3. Enhancing civic participation and state accountability for the redistribution of resources and delivery of quality, gender-responsive public services.

Under programme priority 1, ActionAid Malawi successfully implemented interventions aimed at advancing women and girls’ social, economic, and political empowerment. Most importantly, the organisation supported women-led allies both at local and national levels to campaign for gender-just economic policies. Thus, a total of 92 collectives comprising feminist groups such as women forums and young urban women forums were supported to challenge forms of patriarchy and violence. The achievement surpasses the CSP V baseline target by 127%.

In addition, a total of 22,503 individual women, young women, and girls have been empowered to challenge patriarchy that predisposes them to violence and exploitation. This contributes 48% of the CSP V baseline target.
Under programme priority 3, a total of 2,024 women and young people were supported to assume leadership positions, especially in structures such as area and civil protection committees, reflect action circles, village development committees, and area development committees. This contributes 18% to the CSP V baseline target. The organisation also facilitated access to early childhood development (ECD) for 56,761 children, contributing 83% to the CSP V baseline target. In addition, a total of 14,667 learners transitioned to primary schools, contributing 278% to the CSP V baseline target.

ActionAid Malawi reached 229,049 adolescent girls and young women with HIV prevention programmes-defined packages of services-contributing 127% to the CSP V baseline target. This has been key in reducing the risks associated with the acquisition of new HIV infections among the AGYW and retaining those living with HIV in treatment and care programs. Remarkably, due to the organisation’s interventions, a total of 23,817 adolescent girls and young women tested for HIV and received their results. This contributes 200% to the CSP V baseline target.

Under Organisation priority areas, ActionAid Malawi conducted a successful country review model process that led to the establishment of an agile and fit-for-purpose structure to implement the CSP V and beyond. Moreover, the organisation developed a quality assurance and effectiveness framework to improve data capture, processing, and sharing for improved learning. The organisation further continued to leverage the proliferation of traditional and new media in profiling its work. The organisation also embarked on aggressive implementation of a robust fundraising strategy to effectively implement organisation and programme interventions. The organisation continued to mainstream key policies such as sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and whistleblowing policies as part of enhancing the culture of integrity and feminist leadership in ActionAid Malawi.
6.0 Summary Achievements of CSP V (2018–2023)

**Priority Area 1:** Promoting and securing realization of women, young women, and girls’ rights

- 335,159 women, young women and girls accessing SRHR services. This is against the target of 11,775
- 14,730 women, young women and girls having access to productive assets. This against the target of 112,371
- 130,486 women and girls empowered to demand for economic justice. This is against the target of 52,764
- 49,143 women and girls accessing VAWG response. This is against the target of 38,430
- 91,889 women, young women, and girls empowered to challenge patriarchy that predisposes them to violence and exploitation. This is against the target of 51,568
- 641 women collectives (groups/institutions) taking joint action with allies to challenge all forms of patriarchy and violence. This is against the target of 72

**Priority Area 2:** Building resilience of people living in poverty while strengthening women-led secure livelihoods, preparedness, and emergency response

- 344,604 women with knowledge on emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response. This is against the target of 38,173
- 3,158 women led CPCs during emergency and humanitarian situations. This is against the target of 1826
- 138,735 women resilient to climate change. This is against the target of 62,454
- 59,784 women and youth practicing agroecology. This is against the target of 42,921

**Priority Area 3:** Enhancing civic participation and state accountability for the redistribution of resources and delivery of quality gender-responsive public services

- 11,472 women and young people in leadership positions. This against the target of 9,047
- 289,663 children accessing ECD. This is against the target of 68,346
- 33,000 boys and girls from ECD centres transitioning to primary school. This is against the target of 5,109
- 571,936 adolescent girls and young women reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services. This is against the target of 131,927
- 64,743 adolescent girls and young women who tested for HIV and received their results. This is against the target of 11,872
7.0 Detailed achievements under programme priority areas

7.1 Promoting and securing realization of women, young women, and girls' rights

In the reporting year, ActionAid Malawi interventions resulted in effective and efficient service delivery, including an essential service package for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) survivors in the impact areas. This is due to the effective mobilisation of 92 collectives that engaged stakeholders such as community leaders and service providers, including traditional leaders, Area Development Committees, health workers, child protection workers, and community victim support structures, on prevailing issues affecting VAWG prevention and response in the areas. Most remarkably, ActionAid Malawi used the newly developed male engagement strategy under the Ministry of Gender and the Spotlight Initiative to mobilise 102 male champions to conduct VAWG campaigns among men to address issues such as toxic masculinity, use of dominance, violence, and control and power to assert their superiority.

7.1.2 Focus area 1: Addressing structural causes of violence against women, young women, and girls, and promoting effective response mechanisms for survivors of violence.
7.1.3 Focus area 2: Promoting women’s economic justice

There is increased knowledge and understanding among young women about Malawi macroeconomic policies and their impact on accessing gender-responsive public services in key sectors of education, health, and agriculture. This is due to the rigorous campaigns by structures such as Young Urban Women (YUW) and Feminist Wellbeing Economy Hubs, through the use of both digital and offline platforms.

The interventions centred on sharing knowledge on macro-economic policies and supporting YUW in challenging neoliberal and macroeconomic policies through the use of academy sessions, digital campaigns, and awareness in public spaces, including markets. National and international engagement on macro-economic policies and issues such as the Extended Credit Facility and debt restructuring has led to robust dialogue aimed at holding the Malawi government accountable for its macroeconomic policy positions.

Moreover, a total of 27,689 women and youth now have access to and control of productive resources such as land, business capital, and assets. This is mainly due to Village Savings and Loans interventions conducted at the LRP level and supported by projects such as ‘Tipindule’ under FARMSE and Spotlight Initiative’s Zayera campaign in Mzimba District. Economic empowerment has also been achieved through vocational training interventions targeting the youth at the LRP levels.

7.1.4 Focus area: Promoting women, young women, and girls to control their bodies inward and outwardly

To reduce new HIV infections, vulnerabilities, and risks associated with the acquisition of HIV infections, ActionAid Malawi in 2023 facilitated access to sexual and reproductive health services for a total of 38,059 women,
young women, and girls. This is attributed to a combination of interventions, including awareness of a comprehensive integrated package of high-quality and accessible services, including family planning methods, conducting outreach clinics, and strengthening referral, collaboration, and coordination among stakeholders and actors in the health and other relevant sectors such as education and gender.

**Key national and international engagements under Priority Area 1:**

**Hosting of a memorable National ShareFair on Economic Alternatives in the Global South**

ActionAid Malawi hosted a National ShareFair on "Advancing Feminist Economic Alternatives in the Global South." The conference attracted stakeholders from various key ministries, Parliament, gender-focused civil society organisations, development partners, academia, and other ActionAid member countries. The conference offered a knowledge-sharing and learning platform among young women and women movements on exploring potential and viable policy pathways and strategies for forging a feminist wellbeing economy as an alternative to the prevailing neoliberal economic model.

During the ShareFair, YUW and FEAM members exhibited their work and shared knowledge and experiences on advancing feminist economic alternatives to foster the uptake of knowledge and experiences on injecting global South feminist analysis and perspective on the advancement of feminist economic propositions.
Participation at the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence

In December, ActionAid Malawi participated in and supported the 16 Days of Activism organised by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare under the theme "Unite! Invest to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in Malawi." ActionAid Malawi mobilised partners, including feminist hubs, who underscored the effect of regressive macroeconomic policies such as austerity on the realisation of women’s rights in the country. As a member of the Malawi Irish Consortium of Gender-Based Violence, the organisation also participated in various national GBV interventions organised by the Consortium. The organisation also supported district councils in LRPs during the launch of the district campaigns.

Participation at the National Conference on Debt and Development

In July, ActionAid Malawi and selected partners participated at the National Conference on Debt and Development organised by AFRODAD and the Malawi Economic Justice Network. Themed "Shaping Our Development Destiny," the conference provided a platform for the young women to discuss the challenges related to the country’s debt crisis and propose solutions towards a feminist wellbeing economy. Relatedly, AAM participated in the IMF/World Bank Meetings in Marrakesh, Morocco. ActionAid Malawi and partners took advantage of the meeting to champion the "End Austerity" campaign, focusing on the unsustainability of debt, illicit financial flows, money laundering, austerity, and regressive taxation.
Like many youth in rural Nthalire, Maria saw her dream slip out of her grasp after finishing her secondary education. Her academic grades were not good enough to afford her a tertiary education. Worse still, her parents could not raise enough financial support to enable her to enrol in a vocational training course.

"I had lost all hope and would just stay at home to help my family with farming," recounts Maria.

Fortunately, an ActionAid Malawi-supported youth empowerment programme implemented by the Malumbo Community Organisation came to Maria’s rescue.

In 2021, Maria, along with 18 others, got trained in various vocational programs. Maria pursued her passion in the saloon business, where she got trained in all aspects of the business. Maria also got a business start-up kit as part of her graduation.

Two years down the line, Maria’s saloon business is thriving rapidly.
transformed my family fortunes. I have so far bought eight goats from this business, and I am able to support my family by meeting basic needs and farming costs," says Maria.

Maria says she has since trained 11 other young women as one way of upscaling her knowledge and skills to other women.

Malumbo CBO coordinator Shadreck Mandebvu says training the youth in economic empowerment programmes, including vocational skills, has proved key to alleviating unemployment levels for the majority of the youth in Nthalire.

"Without any technical college around Nthalire, most of the youth have nothing to do after writing their MSCE examinations. So, our programme, though reaching out to only a limited number of youth, is a timely intervention to reduce unemployment levels here," he says.

7.2 Building resilience of people living in poverty while strengthening women-led secure livelihoods, preparedness, and emergency response

7.2.1 Focus area 1: Food and nutrition sovereignty, agro ecology and natural resource rights and defence of the commons (natural resources for common good)
In 2023, ActionAid Malawi, through LRP partners and the Coalition of Women Farmers, built the resilience of 2,742 women smallholder farmers. This was achieved through training women farmers in agroecology, focusing on organic manure-making. The invention proved vital for farmers in the context of rising prices for farm inputs, especially inorganic fertilizer. ActionAid Malawi has been working with district councils, especially the department of agriculture, on upscaling agroecology among smallholder farmers.

7.2.2. Focus Area: Climate Justice through Transformative Resilience

In response to disasters, including the most devastating Tropical Cyclone Freddy, ActionAid supported a total of 1,400 households with cash transfers to enable survivors to embark on a recovery and rebuilding journey. The support was provided alongside food and non-food items in camps set up in ActionAid Malawi impact areas. ActionAid Malawi partners further conducted training for protection committees and awareness on protection in camps to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs) are informed of available complaint channels.

In the reporting year, ActionAid Malawi, through women-led local partners, reached 15,960 community members with sensitization on the ActionAid humanitarian signature. The sessions focused on providing information on rights, forms of GBV women and girls can experience in emergencies, and reporting channels. As a result of this awareness, IDPs acquired knowledge about reporting GBV cases and human rights violations and responding to disasters. For instance, following interventions by ActionAid Malawi’s partners, the protection cluster managed to register 24 cases of GBV (crime, 17, rape, assault, and unlawful wounding). Out of these, 17 were resolved, and the remaining were still under investigation. One perpetrator was committed to prison to serve 14 years for rape.

7.2.3 Focus Area: Localised women and young people-led emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response that promotes stronger accountability to affected populations

In 2023, ActionAid Malawi, through LRP partners and the Coalition of Women Farmers, built the resilience of 2,742 women smallholder farmers. This was achieved through training women farmers in agroecology, focusing on organic manure-making.
National Engagement
Launching the national climate justice campaign dubbed: Fund Our Future

Amidst extreme and intense weather patterns that are increasing food insecurity, poverty, and inequality in climate-vulnerable countries such as Malawi, ActionAid Malawi launched in September 2023 a climate justice campaign dubbed "Fund Our Future" with a rallying call on Malawi to shift from industrial agriculture to agro ecology.

Graced by the Minister of Natural Resources and Climate Change, Honourable Dr. Michael Usi, the campaign was marked by the official launch of ActionAid’s new research titled “How the Finance Flows: The Banks Fuelling the Climate Crisis.” Various climate justice activists, smallholder farmers, youth, and the media were part of the national launch. During the national launch, key stakeholders, including the Honourable Minister, Vice Board Chairperson, and climate activists, pledged their commitment to take measures to champion climate justice in the country and at a national level.
This was followed by the district launch of the campaigns, especially in Nsanje, Mzimba, Rumphi, Mchinji, and Dedza, where various stakeholders, including district councils, chiefs, farmers, and the youth, pledged their commitment to agro ecology.

### Story of Change

**Bokasi manure yields more for Cecilia**

Cecilia is a member of the Coalition of Women Farmers (COWFA) under Kuchene Women Forum, a partner of ActionAid Malawi. She is one of the smallholder farmers affected by the climate-induced disaster, which affected her yields and family livelihood.

However, in 2018, Cecilia and other smallholder farmers under COWFA were supported with a training in agro ecology by Kuchene Women Forum. The training, among others, equipped her and others in Bokasi manure-making. Bokasi is an organic type of manure that requires a mixture of cow dung, ashes, dark soil, and maize dusk.

Since acquiring knowledge in agro ecology, Cecilia has been realising more yields from her field, a development that has addressed food insufficiency at the household level.

“I no longer need chemical fertilisers for my crop. I like applying organic manure because, apart from leading to higher yields, organic manure enriches the soil, which I will need to use for years to come. All smallholder farmers under COWFA are now applying organic manure because we know the chemical fertiliser is hazardous to the environment. My appeal to the government is to ensure that agro ecology is fully supported and upscale in the country,” says Cecilia.
7.3 Enhancing civic participation and state accountability for the redistribution of resources and delivery of quality gender-responsive public services

7.3.1 Focus Area: State Management for the Redistribution of Resources

Following ActionAid Malawi’s Tax Justice Campaign, which largely contributed to the formulation of the Malawi Government’s Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy, there have been notable efforts by the government to broaden the tax base to finance its public services. For instance, the government allocated MK462 billion to the education sector in 2022-23, marking an 18.7% increase compared to MK389 billion allocated in 2020-212.

Although the education budget is now lower than what the government plans to spend on public debt charges (18.4%), it remains the largest sector budget.

Furthermore, following ActionAid Malawi and its allies’ campaign for the government to increase investment in the ECD sector, the government’s own contribution to the early childhood development budget increased to reach its highest level of MK1.27 billion in 2022/23.

7.3.2 Focus Area: Accessible, quality, equitable, and inclusive public education

In the reporting year, a total of 35,340 (16,030 boys and 19,310 girls) accessed quality ECD. Out of these, a total of 14,667 students enrolled in transition classes. This is mainly due to a comprehensive range of interventions, including the distribution of learning tablets and solar kits to 291 community-based childcare centres (CBCC)
and building the knowledge capacity of caregivers and primary school teachers through the establishment of 67 learning groups on self-guided Know-How courses. Furthermore, following the orientation exercise, a total of 591 carers, 164 primary school teachers, and 16 head teachers now have comprehensive knowledge of the Early Learning Kiosk.

A further total of 1,018 CBCC committee members and 843 ADC members and traditional authorities got oriented in the SRI, leading to effective and efficient management of the ECD at a community level. In addition, ActionAid Malawi, through the SRI programme, supported the development of a framework for safe schools that will be used by all partners in education and ECD programming in Malawi. As a member of the national ECD Coalition, ActionAid Malawi contributed to the development of a new strategic plan for the next five years to be implemented by all ECD partners in Malawi.

In response to poor access to education in emergencies, ActionAid Malawi, through its Nsanje LRP, supported Nsanje District with the construction of a gender-sensitive school infrastructure, including a classroom block and a change room at Chikhunkha Primary School in Traditional Authority Malemia.

7.3.3 Focus Area: Strengthening Community Systems in Addressing Public Health

ActionAid Malawi has supported 229,049 adolescent girls and young women with HIV prevention programmes—a defined package of services. This has been key in reducing the risks associated with the acquisition of new HIV infections among the AGYW and retaining those living with HIV in treatment and care programs. This was attained due to various interventions, including HIV self-risk and vulnerability assessment, HIV screening and risk reduction counselling, and providing linkage and referral for onward services.

Furthermore, ActionAid Malawi conducted community engagement meetings that helped to improve community awareness and improve demand creation and provision of HIV testing services and other AGYW services through outreach activities, weekend clinics, and school health days. The interventions have increased awareness of AGYWs in HIV and provided one-to-one risk reduction counselling and referrals or linkages to services based on needs. To ease mobility during the screening of AGYWs, the programme distributed 396 bicycles to peer educators and patrons/matrons who have been working with the programme.

National Engagements
Participation at Day of the Girl Child and Education Sector Review Conference
ActionAid Malawi and partners participated at the Education Joint Sector Review Conference organised by the Ministry of Education. The event was organised under the theme: “Transforming Education: Investing in Foundation Learning and Skills Development for a Wealthy, Self-Reliant and Resilient Nation”. The organisation, among others, showcased its interventions in areas of early learning, girl child education, vocational training and advocacy on gender responsive public services in the education sector. In a related development, the organisation joined the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare in commemorating the International Day of the Girl Child under the theme: "My Voice, Our Equal Future."

Participation at International Human Rights Day

ActionAid Malawi and its local partners participated in the official commemoration of International Human Rights Day, held under the theme “Freedom, Equality, and Justice for All.”.

The social justice organisation took advantage of the auspicious event to brief the Malawi leader, President Dr. Lazarus Chakwera, on the interventions ActionAid and partners are implementing in humanitarian emergencies such as climate-induced disasters, which significantly disrupt the enjoyment of various human rights for those living on the front lines of the climate crisis. The Nsanje-based Kuchene Women Forum highlighted the strong link between climate-induced disasters and human rights violations and called for strong measures to protect women and girls who are disproportionately affected by disasters.
ActionAid Malawi and its local partners participated at the commemoration of NGO Day organised by the Non-Governmental Organisations Regulatory Authority (NGORA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare. The commemoration, which was presided over by President Dr. Lazarus Chakwera, was held under the theme "A Strong and Vibrant NGO Sector Towards Accelerated Implementation of SDGs and Malawi 2063."

ActionAid Malawi and its partners used the platform to showcase their interventions to President Chakwera, Vice President Saulos Chilima, Cabinet Ministers, Senior Government Officials, Non-State Actors, the Private Sector, the media, and other stakeholders at the event. ActionAid Malawi and partners highlighted key milestones attained under Women’s Rights, Resilience, and Public Services under its Country Strategy Paper V entitled "Action for Social Justice." The commemoration was marked by the launch of the NGO Sector Report.
ActionAid Malawi participated at the 2023 National Aids Commission's Annual Review Meeting in Lilongwe. The conference aimed at celebrating Malawi’s strides in the HIV and Aids fight while recommitting to "leaving no one behind" and ending Aids as a public health threat by 2030. At the event, ActionAid Malawi supported two community members from Mangochi to present to delegates how ActionAid Malawi’s Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) project in Mangochi is contributing to the reduction of new HIV infections and the overall 95:95:95 target in the district.

Story of Change

Taking girls back to their future

In August 2022, a 15-year-old girl renamed Ana dropped out of school for marriage. Without parental support towards her education, Ana feared she would not realise her dream to become a teacher and a model for the girls in Chimwala Zone in Mangochi District.

Years ago, Ana would have become one of the numerous tales of ruined dreams in Malawi, including Mangochi.

However, marriages for girls like Ana can now wait, thanks to the Global Fund’s Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) project implemented in Mangochi by ActionAid Malawi.
Since 2021, ActionAid Malawi has been implementing the AGYW project in the lakeshore district as a sub-recipient of Word Vision under the Global Fund’s delivery of an evidence-based, comprehensive package of non-biomedical interventions for HIV prevention and support among adolescent girls and young women aged 10-24.

The AGYW programme’s goal is to reduce new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women aged 10-24. Specifically, the programme interventions mainly focus on increasing awareness of HIV and AIDS, reducing school dropout rates among girls, and contributing to the reduction in incidences of gender-based violence (GBV), among others.

Mary Douglas Awali, a peer educator trained under the project, says she managed to rescue Ana from early marriage after being informed by her Standard Eight teacher regarding the girl’s prolonged absence from school.

"We counselled Ana on the importance of education, and we kept mentoring her till she wrote her examinations. Ana has since been selected for a secondary school where she is pursuing her dream to become a teacher," says Awali.

According to the project’s impact assessment report, covering a period from 2021 to 2023, the project has rescued 62 girls from early marriages and brought 147 girls back to school. The report further indicates that 77 girls have been linked to bursary support, with 49 GBV survivors receiving post-GBV clinical care.

To ensure Ana and other rescued girls are supported to realise their dreams, Awali says peer educators work closely with the Community Rapid Response Team (CRRT), a key structure compromising stakeholders from education, health, social welfare, community victim support units, youth organisations, community-based organisations, police, bar owners associations, and religious organisations.
8.0 Organisational Milestones

Following a successful country model review, ActionAid Malawi organised a team-building exercise for its staff. The exercise aimed at building synergies among staff towards achieving personal and organisational goals. The organisation continued to build staff awareness of the overarching policies by organising regular sessions on feminist leadership and principles, sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse (SHEA), and whistleblowing policies aimed at enhancing a culture of excellence and integrity at the organisation.

To enhance programme delivery, the organisation organised a programme review involving all units, programmes, and projects to take stock of gains achieved and develop a road map for further improvement. The organisation commissioned an external evaluation of Country Strategy Paper V: Action for Social Justice. The evaluation report showed remarkable achievements in all three key priority areas. To enhance the knowledge and capacity of the programme quality assurance team, ActionAid Malawi supported some members of staff for Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) Training in Arusha, Tanzania, to effectively integrate human rights principles into ActionAid Malawi programming.

To enhance resource mobilisation capacity, the organisation organised an orientation exercise for the Business Development Unit in Contract Management System (CMS) as well as kept utilising digital platforms to showcase ActionAid Malawi’s impact on the ground. The organisation further continued with supporter servicing by building the capacity of local partners in child message collection and the development of community voices for dissemination to supporters and potential donors.

The organisation further increased engagement with the Board of Directors and General Assembly through the annual General Assembly, quarterly meetings, and key strategic events to enhance their understanding of ActionAid Malawi interventions and their impact in communities and at a national level.
9.0 Know our Board of Directors

Professor Dorothy Nampota
Board Chairperson
Expertise; Academia

Grace Mkupu
Vice Board Chairperson
Expertise; Management

Justice Mandala Mambulasa
Member
Expertise; Legal

Murphy Kajumi
Member
Expertise; Programmes Policy

Reverend Towera Masiku
Member
Expertise; Conflict Management Leadership

Felistas Chikusilo
Member
Expertise; Finance

Pilirani Chuma
Member
Expertise; Legal

Madalisto Chapera Ngwira
Member
Expertise; Communications

Isaac Maere
Member
Expertise; Auditing

Jika Shaibu Mapila
Director
Expertise, Auditing

Awakening our solidarity with people living in poverty
10.0 Know our General Assembly members

Chandiwira Chisi
Convener

Rose Muyaya
Member
Expertise; Gender

Alex Mzungu Jere
Member
Expertise; Rights Holder

Bethel Chihana
Member
Expertise; Accounting

Beatrice Makawa
Member
Expertise; Rights Holder

Charity Kapalamula
Member
Expertise; Rights Holder

Dr. Chikondi Mpokosa
Member
Expertise; Social Development

Dr. Roda Bakuwa
Member
Expertise; Human Resource

Fred Mwafulirwa
Member
Expertise; Finance

Getrude Chimbalanga
Member
Expertise; Rights Holder

Grace Nyambo
Board Member
Expertise; Human Resource and Audit

Jacqreen Chiwale
Member
Expertise; Media
Awakening our solidarity with people living in poverty
11.0 Know our Senior Management Team

Yandura Chipeta
Executive Director

Wongani Mugaba
Programmes and Policy Lead

Dan Likungwe
Finance and Grants Lead

Manford Munthali
Human Resources and Administration Manager

Thembi Malinki
Business Development, Grants Management and Communications Manager
The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the members:

Directors’ Report 32
Directors’ Responsibilities and Approval 34
Independent Auditor’s Report 35
Statement of Financial Position 37
Statement of Income and Expenditure 38
Statement of Changes in Funds 39
Statement of Cash Flows 40
# General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Country of incorporation and domicile</strong></th>
<th>Malawi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature of business and principal activities</strong></td>
<td>It is engaged in development advocacy and relief work across three priority areas which include:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Directors** | Professor Dorothy Nampota  
Mrs. Grace Mkupu  
Mr Rodgers Kamphinda  
Mrs. Felistas Chikusilo  
Mr. Mandala Mambulasa  
Mr. Murphy Kajumi  
Mrs. Madalitso Ngwira  
Rev. Towera Masiku  
Mrs. Pilirani Chuma  
Mr Gerald Pute  
Mrs. Jika Shaibu Mapila  
Mr Isaac Maere  
Mrs. Pamela Kuwall  
Mr Wongani Mugaba  
Mrs Myness Mkandawire  
Ms. Mary Nsemwa |
| **Registered office** | ActionAid Malawi  
Area 9 |
| **Business address** | Area 9, Plot No. 9/350  
Lilongwe |
| **Postal address** | P.O. Box 30735  
Capital City  
Lilongwe |
| **Bankers** | Standard Bank of Malawi, National Bank of Malawi, First Discount House |
| **Auditors** | AMG Global  
Chartered Accountants  
HoneyDew Villas  
Area 14  
P.O. Box 30440  
Lilongwe |
| **Legal advisors** | Lloyds and Associates |
Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

**Directors’ Report**

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of ActionAid Malawi for the year ended December 31, 2023.

1. **Incorporation**

The company is domiciled in Malawi where it is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee.

2. **Nature of business**

The principal activities of the company are engaged in development advocacy and relief work across three priority areas which include:

- Promote and secure the realisation of women, young women and girls rights.
- Build resilience of people living in poverty whilst strengthening women-led secure livelihoods, preparedness and emergency response.
- Enhance civic participation and state accountability for the redistribution of resources and delivery of quality, gender responsive public service.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

3. **Review of financial results and activities**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Malawi. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

4. **Directorate**

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Period served</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor Dorothy Nampota</td>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Grace Mkupu</td>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>Vice Chairperson</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Rodgera Kamphinda</td>
<td>Up to June 2023</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Felistas Chikusilo</td>
<td>From July 2023</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Mandela Mambulasa</td>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Murphy Kajumi</td>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Madalitso Ngwira</td>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Tovera Masiku</td>
<td>From July 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Pilirani Chuma</td>
<td>From July 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Gerald Pute</td>
<td>Up to June 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Jika Shalibu Mapila</td>
<td>From July 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Isaac Maere</td>
<td>From July 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Pamela Kuwali</td>
<td>Up to September 2023</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Wongani Mugaba</td>
<td>From October 2023</td>
<td>Acting Executive Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Myness Mkandawire</td>
<td>Up to June 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Malawian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Mary Nsemwa</td>
<td>Up to June 2023</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Tanzanian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mrs Felistas Chikusilo has been a director for the full year*

5. **Events after the reporting period**

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.
Directors’ Report

. Going concern (continued)

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

7. Terms of appointment of the auditors

The Company’s auditors are Messrs AMG Global, Chartered Accountants of P.O. Box 30440 Lilongwe, Malawi.
Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

Directors’ Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of Malawi to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company’s cash flow forecast for the year to December 31, 2024 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company’s financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company’s external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The financial statements which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on .../.../2024 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

[Signatures]

Chairperson

Director

Awakening our solidarity with people living in poverty
Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Members of ActionAid Malawi

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ActionAid Malawi (the company) set out on pages 8 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ActionAid Malawi as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Malawi.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Malawi. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Malawi. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “ActionAid Malawi financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023”, which includes the Directors’ Report as required by the Companies Act of Malawi. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Malawi, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.
Independent Auditors’ Report

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Partners: Dr. Rex Harawa, Dr. Ali Nyondo, Dr. Joseph Nangantani

AMG GLOBAL IS A CORRESPONDENT OF MAZARS

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on this audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Dr. Joseph Nangantani.

AMG Global
Chartered Accountants
Lilongwe, Malawi

13/8/2024.
Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023

Figures in Thousands of Malawi Kwacha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note(s)</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>144,112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>339,515</td>
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<tr>
<td>Related party receivables</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>780,869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount due from implementing partner</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>113,925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,907,627</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,141,936</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Funds and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>General funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,203,501</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>590,348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred Income</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,492,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,082,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,286,048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements and the notes were approved by the directors on the .../.../2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

[Signatures]

Director  Director

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 14 and the notes on pages 15 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.
## Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

### Statement of Income and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures in Thousands of Malawi Kwacha</th>
<th>Note(s)</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committed income</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,807,087</td>
<td>1,468,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership income</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,985,041</td>
<td>2,855,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership income - Emergency</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,731,796</td>
<td>2,501,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency income</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36,169</td>
<td>59,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>61,588</td>
<td>285,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains (losses)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(369,179)</td>
<td>145,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionAid charges</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(224,551)</td>
<td>(152,549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support expenditure</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(782,039)</td>
<td>(508,928)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising expenditure</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(60,266)</td>
<td>(32,008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance expenditure</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(107,689)</td>
<td>(148,126)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(4,586,787)</td>
<td>(6,125,675)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>491,170</td>
<td>349,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34,820</td>
<td>16,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(13,917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>525,990</td>
<td>352,363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Statement of Changes in Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures in Thousands of Malawi Kwacha</th>
<th>General funds</th>
<th>Total equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at January 1, 2022</td>
<td>325,148</td>
<td>325,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>352,363</td>
<td>352,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at January 1, 2023</td>
<td>677,511</td>
<td>677,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>525,990</td>
<td>525,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2023</td>
<td>1,203,501</td>
<td>1,203,501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note(s)
The accounting policies on pages 12 to 14 and the notes on pages 15 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.
# Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

## Statement of Cash Flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures in Thousands of Malawi Kwacha</th>
<th>Note(s)</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,656,263</td>
<td>7,199,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash receipts from customers</td>
<td></td>
<td>(5,884,397)</td>
<td>(6,969,426)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to suppliers and employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>771,866</td>
<td>229,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34,820</td>
<td>16,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>806,686</td>
<td>246,567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash flows from investing activities**

| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | 2 | (19,903) | (36,661) |
| Movement in related party receivables    | 4 | (289,113) | (175,209) |
| Movement in amounts due to implementing partners | 5 | 174,889 | (246,703) |
| **Net cash from investing activities**   |   | (134,147) | (458,573) |

**Total cash movement for the year**

| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,602,693 | 1,701,423 |
| Gains (losses) on foreign exchange | (367,605) | 113,276  |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | 1,907,627 | 1,602,693 |
13.0 Our supporters and donors in Action for Social Justice

13.1 Our 2023 Geographical footprints
13.2 Donor Partners

Awakening our solidarity with people living in poverty