

Q&A – President of Malawi Visit - SMP youth event – 25 April

1) Question for President: REDACTED

Your Excellency, what are your views on the positive growth of the tourism sector over recent years and what opportunities do you see for further development, especially in community-based tourism?

2) Question for Cabinet Secretary: REDACTED

In the context of Scotland's Year of Young people, what role do you see young people playing in the relationship with Malawi, and could this be further strengthened?

- We believe Scotland is the first country in the world to dedicate a full year to celebrating young people. This is a unique opportunity to show our young people how valued they are and how proud Scotland is of all they do – and all they can achieve in the future.
- As the First Minister has said, *“This is an opportunity to shine a light on the fantastic contribution young people make to life in Scotland.”*
- The aim is to give young people a stronger voice, and highlight young people's many achievements – in our relationships with Malawi, as in so many other areas..
- We want to empower our young people to become responsible global citizens who can make a real difference in the world. In Malawi too, you have many young people who will share these aspirations.
- In Scotland we are seeing a huge amount of enthusiasm by young people – leading change on issues around sustainability, the environment, their expectations on equality etc.
- I feel incredibly confident in saying that I think the future is safe in their hands!

3) Question for President: REDACTED

Many girls in Malawi are not able to attend school as the schools are too far away from their homes. Does the Government of Malawi have any specific plans to help make it easier, and safer, for girls to gain the education they have a right for?

4) Question for Cabinet Secretary and the President: REDACTED

What is your vision for the future for the Malawi Scotland friendship?

- Scotland's on-going relationship with Malawi is unique – with almost every town or village in Scotland having some connection. The Scottish Government continues to support, and learn from, a “bottom up” and reciprocal approach to its development partnership in Malawi.
- The signing on Monday of a new Global Goals Partnership Agreement – believed to be the first in the world - will revitalise the Scotland-Malawi collaboration, putting it at the cutting edge of development. The Global Goals give us a new framework for development cooperation with mutual benefits across multiple themes, from health, education and human, to governance and social enterprise.
- The Scottish Government is looking forward to building on the fantastic work that has already been undertaken. We are excited about utilising this new agreement, and the ideas and enthusiasm of young people in both countries, to build stronger and more fruitful collaborations.

PRESIDENT OF MALAWI – VISIT TO SCOTLAND

MONDAY 23 APRIL – THURSDAY 26 APRIL 2018

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT CORE BRIEF

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**INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY STATEMENT
KEY MESSAGES**

International Framework and Policy Statement

- Our refreshed International Framework and this accompanying International Policy Statement reiterate our focus on increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality, the cornerstones of Scotland's Economic Strategy.
- Last refreshed in 2015, we re-launched the International Framework and Policy Statement in December 2017, focusing on our four strategic objectives.
- All of our international engagement is guided by our commitment to the universally-recognised values enshrined in international human rights treaties.
- This will focus on four strategic objectives:
 - Strengthen our external relationships, partnerships, roles and networks;
 - Build our reputation and international attractiveness, boosting our trade and investment;
 - Enhance our global outlook to set the domestic conditions for success; and
 - Encourage engagement with the European Union and protecting Scotland's place in Europe.

External Relationships

- All our international work is founded on partnership: with our people, our institutions and our partners outside Scotland to share knowledge and build long-term relationships and networks.
- We will develop our network of Government offices in Brussels, Washington DC, Toronto, Beijing, Dublin and London. This includes the doubling of SDI's presence across Europe and building on our existing innovation and investment hubs in Dublin and London, opening hubs in Berlin and Paris and upgrading our presence in Toronto and Brussels.
- This will be supported by visits to use our diplomatic and cultural capital to build strong international bilateral relationships.
- Our international engagement will focus on our priority countries – **Canada, China, India, Pakistan, United States** and additionally **Japan**.
- **Good global citizenship** is a core part of our International Framework and we are proud of and committed to Scotland's reputation as a good global citizen in an increasingly connected world, making a unique contribution to the international community.

- The Framework will therefore outline our Ethical Leadership and International Development agenda.
- At the forefront of our efforts is our **£10 million per annum International Development Fund**, whose main aim is to support and empower our partner countries: Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, and Pakistan.
- Our International Development Fund is supplemented by a new **£1 million per annum Humanitarian Emergency Fund** from Spring 2017 and an increased **Climate Justice Fund of at least £3 million per year** for the next five years

International Attractiveness

- Increasing Scotland's attractiveness and ensuring the flow of new investment is a strategic priority. We continue to strengthen and enhance Scotland's reputation, striving to be a leader in specific areas such as climate change and equality.
- Policy areas - This objective will focus sectors such as our **tourism** and **major events, culture, trade and investment** and **universities** work.

Global Outlook

- Enhancing Scotland's global outlook focuses on embedding internationalisation in everything we do, using a coherent, unified approach to promote the exchange of knowledge and provide targeted support so the people of Scotland are equipped to capitalise on global opportunities.
- Policy areas - Important strands here include our international **health** work, **climate change and energy** work and investing in Scotland's people via skills such as **language** learning to equip them with the skills and tools they need to engage effectively with the world around them.

Protecting Scotland's place in Europe

- The result of the European Union referendum makes clear that the people of Scotland see their future as part of the EU. Although the UK as a whole voted to leave the EU, Scotland voted overwhelmingly to remain.
- The Framework will outline how we will explore all options to protect Scotland's relationship with Europe and that our preferred outcome is continued membership of the EU as an independent nation.
- It will also look at how we will work to remain committed partners in Europe and how we will protect and strengthen partnerships, for example via our new **Nordic Baltic Policy Statement**.

Contact: [redacted]

Scotland is Now

TOP LINES

- Scotland Is Now is a bold new narrative projecting Scotland as the progressive, pioneering and dynamic nation it is.
- It brings together the collective efforts of the Scottish Government, VisitScotland, SE/Scottish Development International, Universities Scotland and Creative Scotland to harness our energy, expertise and resources and reach out internationally to tell the story of what Scotland is doing now.
- It will be based around four pillars encouraging people from around the world to be part of Scotland's future; to live & work, study, visit and invest in Scotland.

FURTHER LINES

- We know that Scotland's reputation is strong among those who know about us and positive sentiment about Scotland is high.
- But levels of awareness of Scotland needs to be higher if we are to extend our reputation further and boost Scotland's exports, inward investment and population. Scotland Is Now will be doing just that.
- We'll reposition Scotland internationally, building on our nation's acknowledged strengths as a land of unrivalled history, breath taking scenery and warm welcomes, but shines a light on lesser known qualities; of Scotland as an innovative, pioneering and progressive nation, taking the lead on key global challenges.

BACKGROUND

Scotland is Now is the new, collective approach for the Scottish Government and partner agencies to market Scotland to the world as the best place to live/work, study, visit and invest in and increase economic revenue to Scotland from overseas.

More a movement than a marketing 'campaign', it is being delivered in partnership with VisitScotland and SE/SDI, and with support from Universities Scotland and Creative Scotland. The core strategy is to present Scotland's strengths in the context of current performance and create a clear, consistent narrative that is shared with stakeholders, media and partners across all the pillars at home and abroad.

Scotland is Now was previewed in New York (4 April) and Beijing (9 April) prior to its global media launch on 11 April in London and North America. This was followed by a showcase event in Shanghai on 12 April and briefing to international media on 13 April in London.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT SCOTLAND IS NOW

Marketing assets – all assets will have the same look and feel and will adhere to the brand guidelines:

- Brand film which knits all the pillars together. It is our overarching narrative where an overview is valuable. It is 60secs in length and cut down variants are available.
- Series of 15 people films. These are representative of Scotland's attributes and/or brand pillars and are told from an individual's perspective. Real stories from real people, supported by additional content including detailed back stories online and shorter clips for use on social media and comms.
- Suite of creative concepts will be available across all pillars which can be tailored to key policy themes.
- ScotlandisNow.com – this is not a new website, it redirects to Scotland.org which has been redesigned to align with Scotland is Now. It is the gateway for all partners.

BrandKit - the purpose of which is to clearly articulate the vision for and strategy behind Scotland is Now; and to provide resources for Policy Teams, Overseas Networks and Scotland Ambassadors to enable them to use their channels and spread the message and film content further. Content includes:

- First Minister foreword – film format
- Background: the who, why, what
- Our approach: films, media targeting, Google AR App, advocacy
- Brand traits and messaging
- Assets: films, images, infographics, templates
- Influencer outreach

Social Media Channels - Scotland is Now channels are - **Facebook:**

@ScotlandisNow and @AboutScotland; **Twitter:** @Scotland; **Instagram:**

@AboutScotland transition to @ScotlandisNow;

YouTube: ScotlandisNow with

pillar split lists.

- Content will be created by a team from VisitScotland, SE/SDI and Universities Scotland, and will be overseen by SG international marketing.
- **Overseas Networks are encouraged to continue using their existing social channels.** However, to allow overseas networks to engage, share and receive relevant messaging/content, Seonaid Heeps will facilitate monthly calls to understand upcoming events and plan content accordingly. Reactive content can also be shared with Seonaid for support.
- Overseas network channels will be monitored by Seonaid Heeps for content that can be shared or re-tweeted by Scotland is Now channels.
- The official campaign hashtag is #ScotlandisNow
- In the first four weeks, social content will focus on the campaign proof points and media assets supporting the brand and people films. Thereafter, news and features that showcase the pillars and policy areas will be produced.
- New Social Listening software in place to monitor and evaluate conversations around the campaign. This can be expanded to include local issues for overseas networks and findings can be shared and built upon.

Contact: [redacted]

SCOTLAND AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- The Scottish Government is committed to creating a modern, inclusive Scotland which protects, respects and realises internationally recognised human rights, and to embedding equality, dignity and respect in everything we do; and to working with the whole of society to deliver a shared vision of a Scotland where everyone can live a life of human dignity.
- The First Minister's Advisory Group on Human Rights Leadership will work independently of Government to develop recommendations on how Scotland can continue to lead by example in human rights. It will report by the end of 2018.
- The 2017-18 Programme for Government contains commitments relating to: social security, child poverty, raising attainment, gender equality, disabled people's rights, fair work, tackling prejudice and preventing ill health.
- We are committed to defending existing human rights safeguards (Human Rights Act, Scotland Act and EU law), and we intend to progressively implement rights in areas where international obligations have not yet been given full effect.
- The SG's understanding of its wider human rights obligations is reflected in its commitment to equality, social justice, and sustainable, inclusive growth.

Human rights in Scotland

The Scotland Act 1998 requires that all Scottish Parliament legislation and all acts of members of the SG must be compatible with certain core ECHR rights.

The Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) ensures that every public authority in Scotland is obliged to act compatibly with the Convention rights and enables human rights cases to be taken in domestic courts.

Under the Scottish Ministerial Code all Scottish Ministers have an overarching duty "to comply with the law, including international law and treaty obligations."

Human rights – globally

As a good global citizen, we are committed to securing democracy, the rule of law and human rights across the world.

Through dialogue, SG seeks to promote international human rights standards in a manner that has practical impact. We demonstrate leadership and share practical experience of a human rights approach to policy-making and delivery.

International engagement presents an opportunity for the SG to share its experiences across a range of policy areas:

- **Human rights** – First Minister's Advisory Group on Human Rights Leadership.
- **Children's rights** – audit on further embedding the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into policy and legislation. Ministers have a statutory

duty to consider and report on how they might better take forward children's rights, taking account of the views of children and young people.

- **Racial discrimination** – published a Race Equality Framework and action plan.
- **Gypsy/Travellers** - established a Ministerial Working Group.
- **Gender equality** – Advisory Council for Women and Girls.
- **Disabled people** – published *A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People*.
- **British Sign Language** - published the first National Action Plan on BSL.
- **Poverty and social justice** – £100 million every year to mitigate UKG welfare reform; *Fairer Scotland* action plan; new Fairer Scotland Duty; Child Poverty Act 2017 establishes ambitious statutory targets for reducing child poverty by 2030.
- **Social security** – the 7 core principles established in legislation and the Social Security Charter will recognise that social security is a right, essential for the realisation of all other rights.
- **Housing** - investing over £3 billion to deliver at least 50,000 affordable homes over this Parliament (35,000 for social rent).
- **Homelessness** - a Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group and an Ending Homelessness Together Fund (£50 million over five years from 2018-19).
- **Raising attainment** - Attainment Scotland Fund to provide £750 million.
- **Higher education** - paying tuition fees for eligible full-time Scottish domiciled and EU students; bursaries and loans; and a minimum income guarantee.
- **Mental health** – a ten-year strategy and an additional £150 million over five years; commitment to work towards parity between mental and physical health.
- **Violence against women and girls** – *Equally Safe* delivery plan.
- **Human trafficking and exploitation** – strengthened criminal law; a strategy to support victims, disrupt perpetrators' activities, and address wider issues.
- **Asylum seekers and refugees** - (second) *New Scots* strategy 2018-22 to empower people to know their rights and how to exercise them.
- **Conditions in detention** – Scotland's annual average prison population has fallen. The presumption against short prison sentences will be extended from three months to cover sentences of 12 months or less.
- **Minimum age of criminal responsibility** – introduced the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Bill to increase the age from which a child can be held criminally responsible from 8 to 12 years old.
- **Physical punishment of children** – the SG intends to support the proposal, in a member's Bill to be introduced by John Finnie MSP, to remove an existing defence and ban all forms of physical punishment of children.

Human Rights Act

Threats to replace the HRA with a "British Bill of Rights" have been postponed until after Brexit. However, the UK Government will revive proposals once the "new constitutional landscape" is clear.

UKG is committed to remain a party to ECHR only for the current Parliament. Weakening human rights protections hits the most vulnerable members of society hardest. The UKG's real priority should be implementing human rights in full.

Scotland and the UK have a record of setting standards for the world. The UK wins over 98% of cases brought against it in Strasbourg – between 1998 and 2016 it lost a mere 305 out of nearly 24,000 cases.

Leaving ECHR means leaving the Council of Europe – compounding UK's post-Brexit isolation.

Brexit

As the EU Withdrawal Bill currently stands, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights will not become part of domestic law.

Potential impacts of Brexit include citizens' rights, social security and future trade deals, and these need careful scrutiny.

The overall effect of changes, combined with the UK's anticipated future isolation from progressive developments at EU level, is likely to be the erosion of existing safeguards and the loss of opportunities to implement EU-equivalent standards.

The Scottish Government will be working in the context of Brexit to protect existing rights and to promote fundamental rights, dignity and equality.

Economic, social and cultural rights are fundamental to a life of dignity

Economic, social and cultural rights include the right to work in decent conditions; to education; to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; to an adequate standard of living; to participation in cultural life; to academic and artistic freedom; and to social and environmental protection.

Domestic law already reflects a range of these rights – employment law such as health & safety, maternity leave and equal pay; and a general duty in relation to children's rights within the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

The First Minister's Advisory Group on Human Rights Leadership will consider the potential effects of incorporating international human rights treaties into domestic law, and the means by which this might in practice be undertaken.

Vision: Dignity, equality and human rights for all

The PfG identifies how the SG will deliver on this commitment:

- **giving effect** to vitally important economic, social and cultural rights.
- **establishing an expert advisory group** to lead a participatory process to make recommendations on how Scotland can continue to lead by example in human rights, including economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Related commitments in the PfG include:

- a comprehensive audit on the most effective and practical way to further embed the principles of the **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**
- commencing the **socio-economic duty** (Fairer Scotland Duty)

The PfG includes commitments relating to economic, social and cultural rights: social security, child poverty, raising attainment, gender equality, disabled people's rights, fair work, tackling prejudice and preventing ill health.

International human rights obligations

The Scottish Parliament has competence to "observe and implement" international obligations, so far as they fall within existing devolved competence.

The SG actively participates in UK reporting on its international human rights treaty obligations, ensuring that Scotland's distinctive approach is visible in the United Nations and Council of Europe.

In 2017, Scotland (as part of the UK) participated in the third Universal Periodic Review of the UK's human rights record at the UN Human Rights Council. The SG published its response to the 227 recommendations in December 2017.

Recent SG activity that serves to implement treaty obligations includes:

- Land Reform legislation includes references to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Recognition that social security is a human right and that dignity and respect will be at the heart of the way we implement new social powers.
- Delivery Plan for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Contact [redacted]

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Top Lines

- The Scottish Government has been working to align the entire Scottish public sector behind the NPF. By achieving the National Outcomes together, we will make Scotland a better and fairer place to live and a more prosperous and successful country.
- Scotland is one of the first countries to commit publically to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The NPF will be one of the measures used to monitor Scotland's progress towards the Goals.
- Scottish Ministers are committed to embedding Scotland's National Action Plan for Human Rights in the NPF. The review of the National Outcomes gives us the opportunity to embed both the SDGs and SNAP in the NPF.
- We welcome stakeholder's involvement in supporting the NPF refresh and we committed to working together with local government to drive the new Framework forward when it is published in the summer.
- The Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Constitution chairs the NPF Round Table with members from across the political parties in Scotland and key third sector organisations including Carnegie UK Trust, Oxfam Scotland, STUC, COSLA, Scottish Human Rights Commission, Scottish Environment LINK, the Scottish Local Government Partnership and businesses.

NPF Refresh

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires Ministers to develop a set of outcomes, publicly report on progress towards and review them every 5 years.

The refresh has resulted in the following key changes to the NPF:

- Clearer alignment to and tracking of the **SDGs and SNAP**
- Introduction of new indicators such as **gender balance in organisations, child well-being and happiness, and contractually secure work**

The draft NPF will be presented for approval to Cabinet on 27 March and laid before Parliament at the end of March for the statutory 40 days scrutiny period. The refreshed NPF will be officially launched in [redacted] following Ministerial approval.

NPF Performance Indicators as at 21 March 2018

Top Statistics

- 56 (80%) of the 66 National Performance Framework indicators are showing improving or maintaining performance
- 10 (20%) of the 66 indicators are showing worsening performance.

Contact: [redacted]

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The **17 Global Goals** (www.globalgoals.org) (also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs) were formally agreed by the UN at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015, and **came into effect from January 2016**. The Goals are an inter-governmentally agreed set of global high level targets relating to international development, which will:
 - tackle poverty and inequality between now and 2030;
 - build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which concluded Dec 2015;
 - apply universally to **all nations** (unlike the MDGs).
- The **17 Goals** and the **169 targets** which underpin them aim to tackle key systematic barriers to sustainable development such as inequality, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, inadequate infrastructure and lack of decent employment.



- The overarching themes **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership** – the **Five Ps** – tie the Goals and targets together.



- The Goals **take into account different national realities**, capacities and levels of development and **respect national policies and priorities**. Each government will set its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking in to account national circumstances.

- A **Global Partnership** is envisaged to ensure implementation, working in a spirit of global solidarity:
 - with the **poorest and with people in vulnerable situations**; and
 - bringing together **Governments** (national/regional/local), the **private sector, civil society**, the United Nations system and other actors.

The 17 Goals:

- 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial eco-systems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Described by the UN as:

“a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. All countries acting in collaborative partnership will implement the agenda. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet for present and future generations. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps needed to shift the world on to a sustainable path. As we embark on this journey we pledge that no one will be left behind.”

UN SDGs Zero Draft – May 2015

Scotland & the Global Goals

- In July 2015, the [First Minister announced Scotland’s intention to sign up for the goals](#) as well as the Scottish Government’s plans for implementation domestically in Scotland – through the [National Performance Framework](#) and the [Scottish National Action Plan for Human Rights](#) (SNAP Plan) – a commitment which was very well received and viewed as Scotland providing international leadership on reducing inequality both domestically and internationally.
- In committing to the Global Goals, the First Minister declared that they offered a vision of the world that she believes Scotland shares:
 - Ending poverty & hunger;
 - Securing education and health services;
 - Combatting inequality and achieving gender equality.
- Speaking at the “Closing the Inequality Gap: in Scotland and around the globe” conference in November 2015. In her [Keynote Address](#), the First Minister said that in pledging to implement the Global Goals, the Scottish Government had made a dual commitment to tackle poverty and inequality at home in Scotland, and to help developing countries to grow in a fair and sustainable manner:
 - Both are vitally important and both often throw up similar challenges – challenges that might be different in scale but similar in nature.
 - They are also interlinked: Scotland cannot act with credibility overseas if we are blind to inequality here at home; and our ambitions for a fairer Scotland are undermined without global action to tackle poverty, promote prosperity and to tackle climate change.



*“Tackling poverty and inequality in Scotland is one of this Government’s central aims for one simple reason: our success as a nation depends upon our working together to deliver a strong economy whilst supporting a fairer society... **As much as we strive to create a fairer Scotland, we must realise that inequality and poverty is not restricted to our borders – it is a global issue***

that needs a global response.”

- The First Minister's commitment to the Global Goals is further ensuring working across Scottish Government Directorates to achieve domestic implementation, separate to the alignment of our international development work with the Global Goals.

Contact [redacted]

GENDER EQUALITY

Top lines

- Equality for women is at the heart of the SG's vision for an equal Scotland.
- It is not acceptable for women to be discriminated against in access to employment or under-represented in senior positions.
- It is not acceptable for women to be subject to violence or abuse in any form.

Tackling the gender pay gap is a priority

- The gender pay gap is lower in Scotland than in the UK as a whole.
- The full-time gender pay gap in Scotland (median full-time hourly earnings (excluding overtime) was 6.6% last year, compared to a UK-wide gap of 9.1%.
- We are not complacent, and are taking decisive action to tackle the drivers of the pay gap where we have the power to do so.
- We currently do not have the power to regulate in the private sector.
- However in the public sector we have taken action, including:
 - Requiring listed public authorities in Scotland with more than 20 employees to publish their gender pay gap every 2 years;
 - Requiring listed public authorities in Scotland to publish an equal pay statement every 4 years (under the Equality Act 2010 Scottish Specific Duties).
 - Providing £205,000 to Close the Gap 2017/18 to challenge and change employment practices and workplace cultures to support gender equality and close the pay gap.
- The UK Government's private sector gender pay gap regulations are a welcome step in addressing the systemic pay inequality that women experience.
- However, 250 employee threshold excludes SMEs, which account for the majority of private sector companies, and most third sector bodies in Scotland.
- They also don't go far enough, as there is no obligation for employers to take further action on the findings of their pay analysis.

We are taking action to ensure women's equality in the workplace

- We are working with the Equality and Human Rights Commission to tackle pregnancy and maternity discrimination.
- We are creating guidelines for employers to ensure best practice, as well as improving access to guidance for pregnant women and new mothers.
- We have delivered a Returner's programme to assist women to re-enter the workforce following a career break.
- We have approved seven projects with a total value of more than £235,000 to address the under-representation of women in the STEM, finance, security and manufacturing sectors.
- The programme also aims to increase the number of women in senior positions in companies and other organisations.
- We are also funding a project to support black and minority ethnic women back into the workplace.

- Our £500,000 Workplace Equality Fund will deliver employer-led innovative solutions to overcome workforce inequality.

Scotland performs better than the UK on women's employment and unemployment Rates

- Compared to the UK, Scotland has a higher female employment rate (71.3% vs. 70.8%) and a lower female unemployment rate (3.6% vs. 4.4%).
- Modern Apprenticeship participation has improved.
- In 2016/17 40% (10,440 of 26,262 total) of MA starts were women compared to 27% (2,857 of 10,579 total) in 2008/9.

We are taking decisive action to ensure women are represented in senior and decision making roles, including in the boardroom

- In 2016 59% of those appointed to public boards were women.
- The Scottish Government's Partnership for Change (PfC) was launched in June 2015.
- This encourages public bodies, third sector organisations and companies from to commit to work towards 50/50 gender balance by 2020.
- The Partnership currently has 217 signatories.
- The Gender Representation on Public Boards (Scotland) Bill will help us improve this situation further.
- At 1 February 2018, 34 (44.16%) of regulated public boards are balanced, or as balanced as is possible. [NB these figures can change rapidly and so should be treated with some caution].

Centenary of Women's Suffrage

- 2018 marks 100 years since some women were given the right to vote and stand for parliament.
- We have given £500,000 to support projects aimed at celebrating and commemorating the centenary and improving women's representation in politics.
- This funding includes support for Glasgow Women's Library's programme of activity to mark the suffrage centenary.

The National Advisory Council on Women and Girls

- The Advisory Council on Women and Girls, with Louise Macdonald CEO of Young Scot as chair, will play a key leadership role in:
 - raising awareness as a nation of gender inequality and the wide range of related issues experienced by women and girls in Scotland today; acting as a champion for positive progress and policies, and to provide effective challenge; being a catalyst for change where progress simply isn't good enough.

Contact: [redacted]

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS (Justice Directorate)

- We recognise that in certain crimes there is a gendered element to the criminal behaviour– i.e that women are disproportionately affected and that there is a wider context to this type of offending behaviour.
- We base our approach to tackling these crimes on the UN definition of violence against women

“Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality”

What evidence do we have of the extent of this issue:

- In 2016-17 there were 58,810 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland. 79% of incidents involved a female victim and male perpetrator.
- Rape & attempted rape accounted for 17% of Sexual crimes. There has been an upward trend in these crimes since 2010-11 with Rape & attempted rape increasing by 66% overall between 2010-11 and 2016-17. Where identifiable, 94% of crimes of ‘Rape and attempted rape’ had a female victim in 2016-17. Over three-quarters of victims of ‘Other sexual crimes’ were female and the vast majority of perpetrators (where identifiable) were male - 95% in 2016-17.
- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of ‘Other sexual crimes’ that were cyber enabled (i.e. the internet was used as a means to commit the crime) - increasing from 38% in 2013-14 to 51% in 2016-17. For both cyber enabled crimes and non-cyber enabled crimes of this type, more than 80% of victims were female and around 95% of perpetrators were male in 2016-17.
- For all homicides recorded in the last ten years, just over half (52%) of the female victims aged between 16 and 70 years were killed by their partner or ex-partner, 28% were killed by an acquaintance and 8% were killed by a stranger. For male victims aged 16 to 70 years, only 6% were killed by their partner or ex-partner.
- By 1 October 2017, the second anniversary of the operation of the Police Scotland Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse, 2,144 requests had been made and 927 people had been told about a partner’s abusive past.

Equally Safe, **the Scottish Government’s strategy** for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls, was published in 2014 and updated in 2016. The Strategy was recently consulted on and a final version of the delivery plan is due to be published later this month.

It sets out a vision of a strong and flourishing Scotland where all individuals are equally safe and protected, and where women and girls live free from all forms of violence and abuse – and the attitudes that help perpetuate them. The definition of violence against women and girls we have adopted explicitly includes children of all genders as subject to harm through violence.

The aim of the strategy is to foster collaborative working between key partners in the public, private and third sectors to achieve this vision.

In the context of the Strategy, there has been a range of activity to support delivery:

Over 2015/16, 4 workstreams themed around Primary Prevention, Capability and Capacity, Accountability and finally Justice were established and have contributed to proposals contained within this draft Delivery Plan.

- The Equally Safe Justice workstream is being coordinated by the Scottish Government Justice Directorate and led by a Justice Expert Group. Under it, the aim is to develop a coordinated approach within both the civil and criminal justice systems, that includes
 - consideration of the law relating to sexual offences and domestic abuse,
 - the support available for victims and their experiences when going through the system;
 - the availability of statistics to build evidence bases, particularly in relation to civil cases;
 - training for professionals within the justice system;
 - multi-agency working and opportunity for learning and spreading good practice;
 - and the impact of justice interventions in changing both perpetrator behaviour and wider public attitudes.

To support this work the Scottish Government has committed record levels of funding and brought forward new legislation to ensure that we prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women.

In March 2015, the First Minister announced that an additional £20m from Justice budgets would be allocated over three years 2015-18 towards tackling violence against women. This money has already made a significant difference with direct support and assistance going to victims, as well as improvements being made to the system to prioritise court cases which involve domestic abuse so victims are not waiting for long periods for their trials to call.

The funding also enabled the commission of a scoping exercise of advocacy services across the Country and provided a report on the provision of service and the use of safety assessment tools and gaps that exist in the advocacy landscape. The report was published in August and did identify a number of gaps. We have now brought together a group under Equally Safe of specialist service providers to consider the findings and make recommendations to the Scottish Government.

We have provided an additional £1.85million to Rape Crisis Scotland over the period 2015 to 2018 to enhance the services offered to victims of sexual offences. As a result, Rape Crisis Scotland has been able to add an additional advocacy support worker in each rape centre in Scotland.

These advocacy workers have played a key role in liaising with justice agencies on behalf of complainers and since this funding has been in place, have supported over 1,000 people throughout the criminal justice process. Evaluation of this advocacy service is due shortly.

The funding has also enabled, for the first time, services in the Island locations of Orkney and Shetland in partnership with local Women's Aid groups to be opened.

A key aim of the Equally Safe strategy is to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women receive a robust and effective response. We have provided funding to the Caledonian System Programme to review options to increase capacity in existing areas and consider the potential to expand access to other local authorities. Caledonian is a court mandated programme delivered to male offenders but importantly, also offers a service to the women and children

Another piece of work which has been advanced by Justice under the Equally Safe Strategy is on improving Forensic Medical Examinations for victims of rape and sexual assault.

The key to improving these services is to ensure that they are person centred and trauma informed and focussed on improving the wellbeing and outcomes for individuals - and those who support them.

In March 2017 therefore, we established a Taskforce for the Improvement of Services for children and adults who have experienced rape and sexual assault, to strengthen the governance arrangements for services and improve the provision of appropriate services and facilities for victims who require a forensic examination. Last month, the Taskforce published a [five year work plan](#) which sets out a clear and ambitious vision for Scotland to ensure consistent, person centred, trauma informed healthcare and forensic medical services for anyone who has experienced rape or sexual assault.

We have also commissioned Healthcare Improvement Scotland to develop National Standards for Healthcare and Forensic Medical Services. These have now been consulted on and will be published by the end of the year and will support consistent practice and ensure that Health Boards are clear about the quality of standards expected of them.

Recent legislation

The Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 modernises the law on domestic and sexual abuse. The following provisions came into force on 24 April 2017:

- introduce a 'statutory domestic abuse aggravator' to ensure courts take domestic abuse into account when sentencing offenders

- give courts power to make non-harassment orders in cases where they cannot do so at present
- require judges to give juries specific directions when dealing with sexual offence cases to help improve access to justice for victims
- extend Scottish courts extra-territorial jurisdiction over sexual offences committed against children to cover the other jurisdictions of the United Kingdom.

The Act also makes provision to:

- create an offence of sharing private intimate images without consent (commonly known as 'revenge porn') with a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, which came into force on 3 July 2017.

In September 2016, the Programme for Government announced that we would introduce legislation this year to create a specific offence of domestic abuse that will cover not just physical abuse but also other forms of psychological abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour that cannot easily be prosecuted using the existing criminal law. This will assist police, prosecutors and our courts in holding perpetrators to account

We remain committed to improving the experience of vulnerable witnesses through the criminal court process and have been consulting on potential legislative changes. Although initial work has focused on child witnesses, our aim is to ensure that any legislative changes has the flexibility to accommodate vulnerable adult witnesses too, which would include victims of sexual offences.

In the recent Programme for Government document published in September this year, it was announced that a Vulnerable Witnesses and Pre-recorded Evidence Bill will be introduced.

Finally, on 1 February 2018 the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Bill was passed in Parliament, receiving almost unanimous support. The legislation creates a specific offence of “abusive behaviour in relation to a partner or ex-partner” including psychological abuse such as coercive and controlling behaviour.

Prevention

The statistics in relation to the growth in sexual “cyber-crime”. The research indicated that the average age of both perpetrators and victims is substantially lower when the internet is used as a means to commit such offences and that young women under-16 are disproportionately affected.

It is important therefore to understand why, particularly, young males are behaving in this way and to prevent sexual offending happening in the first place. The Scottish Government has announced that an expert group will be formed to identify further steps needed to better-tackle and ultimately prevent such offending.

We have provided funding to Rape Crisis Scotland to pilot a whole schools approach to tackling VaWG in schools. As well as improving young people's knowledge and attitudes in relation to sexual violence, the programme's outcomes also include increasing consistency in local and national approaches to addressing sexual violence.

Contact: [redacted]

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (Equality Unit)

- Violence against women is a fundamental violation of human rights. We are investing record levels of funding and bringing forward new legislation to tackle it.
- We are implementing Equally Safe, Scotland's strategy to tackle all forms of violence against women and girls – working with stakeholders to prevent violence from occurring in the first place, build the capability and capacity of mainstream and specialist services to support survivors and those at risk, and strengthen the Justice response to victims and perpetrators.
- We published a delivery plan on 24 November 2017, and announced a range of initiatives including a major national campaign to tackle sexual harassment and sexism; the development of an Equally Safe accreditation scheme for employers; and an expansion of Rape Crisis Scotland's sexual violence prevention programme to at least 11 local authorities.
- The Violence against Women and Girls Joint Strategic Board, which is co-chaired by the Equalities Secretary, met on 15 November. There was broad support at that meeting for the approach and work done to date, with a shared ambition to deliver real change for women and girls.

We are working tirelessly to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women

- We are implementing Equally Safe, Scotland's strategy in this area. The delivery plan for Equally Safe was published to coincide with the 16 Days of Action to tackle violence against women and girls.

Police Scotland and prosecutors are taking action to tackle Domestic Abuse

- Police Scotland have established a National Domestic Abuse Taskforce to target the most prolific perpetrators
- The Crown Office have a dedicated National Prosecutor for Domestic Abuse.
- There is broad support from Scottish Women's Aid, Rape Crisis Scotland and ASSIST for a zero tolerance approach to dealing with domestic abuse – that is the right approach for a modern Scotland.

We are investing significant levels of funding

- Current funding levels of £11.8 million per annum from the Equality Unit is being maintained to tackle all forms of violence against women and girls.

- Three year rolling funding was introduced this year to provide security to frontline services
- £20 million over the period 2015-18 from Justice budgets has been invested to tackle violence against women and girls

The Domestic Abuse Scotland Bill was passed almost unanimously in Parliament February.

- The Domestic Abuse Bill creates a specific offence of domestic abuse that will cover not just physical abuse but also other forms of psychological abuse and coercive and controlling behavior that cannot easily be prosecuted using the existing criminal law.
- There was broad support from stakeholders and Parliament for legislation for the creation of this offence.
- This offence will apply to both male and female perpetrators, though we know the vast majority of victims are female so they will benefit most.
- Creation of this new offence will bring clarity for victims so they can see explicitly that what their partner or ex-partner has done to them is wrong and can be dealt with under the law.
- The legislation will reflect the fact that children are harmed by domestic abuse by providing for a statutory aggravation that the offender either directed behavior at a child, involved a child in the commission of the abuse, or that a child saw, heard or was present during the abuse.
- The Bill will prohibit accused persons in domestic abuse cases from personally conducting their own defense.

We are committed to action to improve the justice system response to violence against women

- In July 2017, the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm Act came into effect which created a specific offence of sharing private intimate images without consent.
- The Act includes a new statutory domestic abuse aggravator to ensure courts take domestic abuse into account when sentencing an offender and statutory jury directions for certain sexual offence cases.

We want every child and young person in Scotland to develop mutually respectful, responsible and confident relationships with other children, young people and adults

- We are investing an additional £450,000 in 2015-18 to accelerate delivery of the Mentors in Violence Prevention Programme by engaging new local authorities in development and delivery.
- The £1.85m to Rape Crisis Scotland from the justice budget includes support to deliver their sexual prevention work in schools.
- We are supporting the Equally Safe in Schools project which is being taken forward by Rape Crisis Scotland and Zero Tolerance.
- We are investing an addition 594K to expand the Rape Crisis Scotland Sexual Violence Prevention Programme to all 32 additional local authorities (11 additional).

Contact [redacted]

CHILD PROTECTION

Top line/Government position

The wellbeing and safety of children and young people in Scotland is a key priority for the Scottish Government. All children and young people have the right to be cared for, protected from harm, and to grow up in a safe environment in which their rights and needs are respected.

In February 2016 the Cabinet Secretary for Education and Lifelong Learning announced a National Child Protection Improvement Programme which recognises the strengths of existing Child Protection Systems and in particular, the commitment of all those working to ensure the safety and wellbeing of Scotland's children and young people. The Programme was developed with the input of key stakeholders in the child protection sector and identified scope for improvement to address weaknesses highlighted in the Care Inspectorate Triennial Review, the Brock report and the Daniel Review.

As part of the Programme, the Child Protection Systems Review examined the role and function of Child Protection Committees, Child Protection Registers, Child Protection Case Conferences and Significant and Initial Case Reviews. The Review Group reported in March 2017 and Scottish Ministers accepted all the recommendations.

Work is underway to address the comprehensive set of actions which emerged from the Child Protection Improvement Programme to date.

- All children and young people have the right to be cared for and protected from harm, and to grow up in a safe environment
- Child protection is a duty shared amongst all of us in society, not just core professionals.
- We expect all professionals working with children to identify and act on any concerns to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child concerned and we updated the National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland in 2014 to help professionals do this.
- At 31 July 2016, there were 2,723 children on the child protection register, 0.7% lower than in 2015 (2,741). This may indicate the children most at risk are getting the help they need.
- We are providing significant investment to improve support for children and their families

- We are investing over £40 million in the next 4 years to provide an extra 500 health visitors
- We have spent £30m over 2013/14 and 2014/15 through the Third Sector Early Intervention Fund and strategic funding partnerships and have invested £15m for the Family Nurse Partnership programme
- We have spent over £7m in the last two years on Centres for Excellence that support and help drive improvement in professional practice.
- We have committed £220k during 2015/16 to progress a range of interventions to prevent Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Child Protection Improvement Programme

The Child Protection Systems Review reported its findings in March 2017 and Scottish Ministers accepted all the recommendations. The comprehensive set of actions emerging from the review focuses on:

- A review of the Child Protection Systems
- Neglect
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Child Trafficking
- Child Internet Safety
- Children's hearings
- Inspections
- Leadership and workforce development
- Data and evidence

The Education Secretary also announced funding for the Centre for Looked After Children in Scotland for child protection work and timings for a degree qualification for residential child care workers.

Background

Child Protection Register (CPR)

All local authorities are responsible for maintaining a central register, known as the CPR, of all children – including unborn children - who are the subject of an inter-agency Child Protection Plan. The Register has no legal status, but provides an administrative system for alerting practitioners that there is sufficient professional concern about a child to warrant an inter-agency Child Protection Plan.

At 31 July 2016, there were 2,723 children on the child protection register, 0.7% lower than in 2015 (2,741). This reflects work at a national and local level to raise

awareness of child protection issues and could suggest that our most at risk children are getting the help they need when they need it.

What is the Government doing?

Child Protection Systems Review

The Child Protection Systems Review recommendations focusses on Child Protection Committees, Child Protection Registers, Child Protection Case Conferences and Significant and Initial Case Reviews. Work is underway to take forward the implementation of the recommendations.

Neglect

As part of the Child Protection Improvement Programme, the Scottish Government commissioned a neglect improvement Programme which will be informed by key findings of research by the Centre for Child Wellbeing and Protection. Work is also underway to consult on a review of legislation relating to neglect and abuse.

Child Sexual Exploitation

In March 2016, the Scottish Government published an Update of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation. It set a range of action to meet agreed outcomes to tackle this form of sexual abuse. Progress has been made on many of the actions since the original plan was launched in 2014, and we continue to build on that work.

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is child abuse and care and protection is provided to child victims through child protection processes in the context of the GIRFEC framework. Where a child is believed to have been trafficked and for whom no one in the UK holds parental rights and responsibilities, additional help is available through the Scottish Guardianship service.

Scotland's first Human Trafficking Strategy, was published in May 2017. Having been subject to public consultation and drafted with public and 3rd sector partners, the Strategy sets out the approach to address trafficking and exploitation, aimed at exposing and eradicating these crimes. There are a number of actions being taken forward as part of the Strategy which specifically relate to children, including the commissioning of research to determine children's routes into trafficking and the implementation of the statutory Independent Child Trafficking Guardian role outlined in the Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015.

Child Internet Safety

The National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People was published on 21 April 2017 and sets out a number of actions to improve internet safety. Its priorities include equipping children and young people themselves to stay safe online, supporting professionals, parents and carers and continuing to work with digital and social media providers to ensure children are not exposed to harm.

Children's Hearings

The multi-agency Children's Hearings Improvement Partnership (CHIP) has scrutinised the impact of recent legislative and practice changes to the Children's

Hearings System and is tasked to address and oversee a number of actions in response to the Systems Review Group recommendations, as well as to consider other activities as part of the wider Child Protection Improvement Programme.

Inspections

A revised framework of inspections has been developed in consultation with partners and will launch in April 2018. This model will focus on the experience and outcomes of the most vulnerable children.

Leadership and workforce development

A National Child Protection Leadership Group has been formed, and is chaired by Minister for Childcare and Early Years. The Group will support the sector by providing a national strategic oversight and mechanisms for improvement across Scotland.

Data and evidence

To develop a coordinated strategic approach to share learning and inform local planning and service development, planning is underway to establish a Child Protection Data and Evidence Hub. Areas of improvement includes: clarity and focus on the types and definitions of child abuse; evidence base on the immediate impact and prevention of child abuse; improving the evidence base around supporting and reducing the risk of and preventing harm for key vulnerable groups such as disabled children and looked after children.

National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland

The National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, refreshed in 2014, provides a national framework within which agencies and practitioners at local level - individually and jointly - can understand and agree processes for working together to support, promote and safeguard and the wellbeing of all children.

It sets out expectations for strategic planning of services to protect children and young people and highlights key responsibilities for services and organisations, both individual and shared. It also serves as a resource for practitioners on specific areas of practice and key issues in child protection.

Contact: [redacted]

2018 YEAR OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Top line

- The 2018 Year of Young People will celebrate the very best of Scotland and its young people. A programme of cultural and educational events and activities, co-designed with young people themselves, will be held across the country that will celebrate Scotland as a great place for young people to grow up in and mark their important contribution to Scottish society.

There will be a particular focus on activity which addresses the **6 key themes** of:

- **Participation** – young people should significantly influence public services and decisions which affect their lives
- **Education** – young people have a stronger role in shaping their learning
- **Health & Wellbeing** – young people supported to lead healthier, active lives and have opportunities to learn about/improve their mental health and resilience
- **Equality and Discrimination** – broadcasting the value of young Scots, challenging negative perceptions of young people, and supporting young people to take leading roles in challenging discrimination in all its forms
- **Enterprise and Regeneration** – celebrating young people's role in innovation, entrepreneurship and the Scottish economy as well as making Scotland a greener and more pleasant place to live
- **Culture** – celebrating young people's talent and contribution to Scottish culture and arts

Key Messages

- 2018 is the Year of Young People and will include an exciting programme of events and activities for the people of Scotland and our visitors to enjoy. Young people will have a key role in the development and delivery of these activities ensuring an inclusive approach is taken throughout 2018 and beyond, creating a lasting legacy of YoYP.
- The Scottish Government is working in partnership with YoungScot, Children in Scotland, the Scottish Youth Parliament, VisitScotland, and other key stakeholders to engage in planning the Year including; Creative Scotland, the Children and Young People's Commissioner for Scotland and SportScotland
- The journey to 2018 and beyond will be crucial in achieving Ministers' wider ambition to allow all children and young people to enjoy their rights and be fully involved in matters that affect them at personal, local and national level.
- YoYP 2018 is unique in two ways:
 1. Scotland is the first country in the world (that we know of) to dedicate a year to young people
 2. This is the first themed year where people are recognised as one of Scotland's greatest assets
- YoYP 2018 is underpinned by six key themes of Participation, Education, Health and Wellbeing, Equality and Discrimination, Enterprise and Regeneration, Culture.
- The YoYP will not be exclusive and will embrace a wide range of activity and content aligned to the six key themes. Partners have worked with SG officials to

develop the programme of events for the Year as well as the wider activities and initiatives which will form part of the Year, including bespoke events and also enhancing existing events and activities.

- YoYP participation is primarily aimed at young people aged 8-26 but will also include those young at heart to create better intergenerational relationships.
- Young People designed the logo and took part in key elements of the planning process including development of the branding, and development of the guiding criteria for ensuring co-production is an integral part of the ethos of the Year.
- The 2018 European championships is an excellent opportunity to shine a light on the difference young people make to their communities.
- SG has allocated its Glasgow2018 volunteering places to Year of Young People 2018 Ambassadors who are based in communities across Scotland. They will work to inspire their peers and the wider community on the benefits of volunteering.

Year of Young People 2018 Ambassador Programme

- The YoYP 2018 Ambassador Programme was launched on the 7 March 2017, along with the unveiling of the logo and brand for the Year. The recruitment process centred on ensuring it was as accessible as possible for all young people living, working or studying in Scotland. A suite of British Sign Language resources was developed to ensure those with BSL as their first language were able to apply. We also worked with a range of partners to ensure young people from all areas of Scotland and from protected groups or vulnerable or excluded young people were able to apply.
- 548 young people from all areas of Scotland have been selected to become YoYP 2018 Ambassadors. Since September 2017 the Ambassadors have been taking part in regional and national induction and training events.

Communic18

- A key mechanism to ensuring young people are at the heart of decision-making around the Year of Young People is Communic18 – a group of young people from across Scotland who are the co-design champions for the Year of Young People. Young Scot, CiS and SYP recruited the Communic18 group in Feb 2017.
- Communic18 members are involved in making decisions about the Year, taking part in funding panels, taking ownership for each of the six themes for the Year, and supporting YoYP Ambassadors in local authority areas to promote and raise awareness of the Year of Young People 2018 in local communities. There are 35 diverse Communic18 members from across Scotland (18 Local Authorities), aged 8-23.

Contact: [redacted]

**NOTE 9
Apr 18**

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Top Lines

- Scotland is a world-leader on climate change, with sustained progress against ambitious targets and a commitment to strengthen these further with a new Bill.
- Scotland's statutory climate targets are already the most ambitious in the UK and our Bill proposals would place us at the forefront of international ambition.
- Our Climate Change Plan, together with our Energy Strategy and Climate Change Bill, will deliver a low-carbon transition for Scotland which promotes social inclusion and sustainable growth.
- Tackling climate change is an economic opportunity, and a moral imperative.

We support the Paris Agreement aspiration for global emissions to reach net-zero levels in the second half of the century.

- We recognise the need for clear signals and leadership and have committed to coming to an early decision on when we will aim to reach net-zero emissions.
- Other countries approach to reaching net-zero allows for substantial use of international credits. Scotland's progress to date has been purely domestic.

Our Bill proposals do not represent any "slowing down" of ambition, they increase the levels of the 2009 Act targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.

- Very few other countries have put any emission reduction targets in legislation, much less a statutory target for each and every year.
- We will publish our response to the full range of consultation activities shortly, and introduce a Bill to Parliament later this year.

Scotland has met its annual emissions reduction target for the second successive year.

- Scotland is on track to meet its world-leading interim 2020 target of a 42% emissions reduction [from baseline levels].
- Scotland continues to outperform the UK in delivering long-term emissions reductions. In the EU-15, only Sweden and Finland have done better.

Our Climate Change Plan [published 28 Feb] sets out the bold actions needed to continue driving down Scotland's emissions, towards a reduction of 66% by 2032.

- The Plan includes a package of transformative policies and proposals across transport, heat, electricity generation and energy efficiency.
- It incorporates recommendations from four Parliamentary Committees, the Committee on Climate Change and stakeholder feedback.

Climate Change Plan key actions:

- **AGRICULTURE:** We will work with farmers, crofters and land managers to maximise efficiency and lower the emissions intensity of Scottish produce.
- We intend to fully explore the potential for voluntary measures in the agriculture sector before considering any change in approach.
- **SOIL TESTING:** If we are not making progress on soil testing by 2020, we will look into providing incentives.

- **HEAT:** We have set ambitious targets in line with Committee on Climate Change advice on what can credibly be achieved.
- **TRANSPORT:** We are phasing out the need to purchase a new petrol or diesel powered car or van by 2032, a full 8 years ahead of the UK.
- We are doubling the budget for active travel and will soon create low emission zones in Scotland's four largest cities.
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY:** With Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme, we're investing half a billion pounds in energy efficiency.
- **ENERGY:** By 2032, renewables will be supplying over 50% of our energy needs in transport, heat and electricity consumption.
- **FORESTRY:** The Plan includes ambitious planting targets for forestry, increasing to 15,000 hectares by 2025.
- **LAND USE:** By 2030, we will have restored 250,000 hectares of degraded peatlands to health.

We are working towards a Just Transition to a low carbon economy.

- We will establish a Just Transition Commission to advise on adjusting to a more resource-efficient and sustainable economic model in a fair way.
- Our approach will be informed by international principles of Just Transition, including actively considering employment issues in climate policies.

We have published Scotland's first ever Energy Strategy which sets Scotland firmly on course for an inclusive, innovative and low carbon energy future.

- Our Strategy sets two new and ambitious targets for 2030:
 - The equivalent of 50% of Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption to be met from renewable sources, and
 - An increase of 30% in the productivity of our energy use across the Scottish economy.
- The Strategy takes a "whole system" view – across heat, transport and electricity.
- It also focuses on the need for an inclusive transition to our low carbon future, as well as the increasingly important role and potential of local energy systems.
- We have committed up to £80 million to give dedicated support for renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure and innovation in 2018-19.

Our new 2030 target of 50% of Scotland's energy needs to come from renewables demonstrates our commitment to a clean energy future

- In the first three quarters of 2017, renewable electricity in Scotland is 19% greater than the same period in 2016, and 10% greater than the same period in 2015.
- Scotland is on track for a record year of renewable generation in 2017.
- We currently have 9.7GW of operational projects and 11.5GW in the pipeline.
- Scottish renewable electricity makes up 24% of the UK renewable electricity output – leading the way in the generation of clean green power.
- We continue to move towards our 100% target for gross electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020.

Oil and gas

- The Scottish Government remains committed to maintaining domestic oil and gas production and maximising economic recovery from the oil and gas fields in the North Sea and west of Shetland.
- At this stage in the transition, where all global energy systems continue to require hydrocarbons and cost-effective substitutes for oil and gas are not available, this is an economically prudent and environmentally sound position.
- Oil and Gas production from the North Sea is highly-regulated, with some of the most advanced and least polluting production methods in the world.
- Our commitment to helping maximise economic recovery from the North Sea will maintain Scotland's energy security throughout the energy transition.

Scotland is the home of energy innovation

- Scotland has abundant resources, exceptional experience, unrivalled support and strong ambitions. This makes us the ideal environment for the development and testing of offshore wind, marine energy and smart local energy solutions.
- World first projects such as:
 - MeyGen - the world's first utility scale tidal array;
 - The Shetland Tidal Array - the world's first community tidal array;
 - The ScotRenewables SR2000 turbine - the world's most powerful floating tidal energy device; and
 - Hywind Scotland - the world's first floating offshore wind farm.
- European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) in Orkney: world's first and only purpose-built, accredited, open-sea testing facilities for marine renewable energy devices.
- Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult - UK's leading technology innovation and research centre. Its Demonstration Turbine is the world's most advanced, open access, offshore wind research turbine.
- **£20m** available 2018/19 for Energy Investment Fund to support renewable & low carbon energy solutions.
- Low Carbon Infrastructure Transition Programme supported over **50** low carbon projects with over **£48m** investment since establishment in 2015.
- Low Carbon Innovation Fund invest further **£60m** in innovative low carbon energy infrastructure solutions.
- Oil and Gas Technology Centre launched with **£180m** of funding
- Oil and Gas Innovation Centre matches companies with university researchers
- R&D grant funding of up to **70%** of total project costs (for inward investors).
- Tax relief for R&D activities & 10% corporation tax for businesses commercialising a UK or EU patent in Scotland – **56%** below the normal rate (for inward investors).
- **£10m** ring fenced to reduce the risk of investing in innovation.

Contact [redacted]

**NOTE 10
Apr 18**

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Top Lines

- Climate justice is based on the core principle that the poor and vulnerable at home and overseas are the first to be affected by climate change, and will suffer the worst, yet have done little or nothing to cause the problem.
- The Scottish Government launched the world's first dedicated Climate Justice Fund in 2012, and has committed to making a total of £21m available through to 2020 to support some of the world's most vulnerable people in becoming more resilient to climate change.
- The new £3.2m Climate Challenge Programme Malawi was launched to coincide with COP23 in Bonn in November 2017, the contract having been awarded to Scottish-based international development organisation SCIAF.

Summary

The Scottish Government has been championing climate justice since 2012 when we launched our dedicated Climate Justice Fund. Climate justice is based on the simple message that the poorest communities worldwide often suffer the most from the negative effects of climate change, but have done the least to cause it.

Between 2012 and 2021, we have committed to making at least £21m available for climate justice-related activity in some of the world's poorest countries. Over £6m was made available through the first two rounds of the Fund, supporting a range of climate-related projects in Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Tanzania. Together, these projects have brought clean water access to over 70,000 people and improved over 111,000 people's understanding of climate change issues. In 2016, we increased the Fund to at least £3m a year for the next 5 years. This new commitment enabled the launch of the Climate Justice Innovation Fund in June 2017, which support innovative climate-related projects of up to £100k over 3 years in Malawi, Rwanda or Zambia. Our new £3.2m Climate Challenge Programme Malawi was launched to coincide with COP23 in Bonn in November 2017.

Background to International Climate Justice

1. The concept of Climate Justice is based on a simple and powerful message: the poor and vulnerable at home and overseas are the first to be affected by climate change, and will suffer the worst, yet have done little or nothing to cause the problem.
2. Climate change is an urgent, global and complex problem and arguably the greatest challenge to human rights in the 21st century. Finding solutions to climate change challenges is often framed by economics, technology and behaviour change. But this can be limiting, ignoring real inequalities between and within countries, as

well as the multifaceted dimensions and impacts of climate change. In approaching climate change, solutions must be about people and ensure their participation by taking a people-centred approach.

3. Some nations are better equipped than others to respond to this global challenge, with 'contingency' capacity in health services, disaster emergency agencies, access to technology and a safety net of insurance services – they are climate resilient. Other nations however do not have this capacity, and their economic position means there has been little investment in infrastructure such as urban planning, water management, emergency planning, health services or in a strong legal framework that protect their rights.

4. The negative impact of climate change is felt the most by those who are already vulnerable because of geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, and disability. The concept of climate justice, which links human rights and development, provides a new and progressive policy platform for a sustainable climate agenda.

5. A Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) is a conceptual framework for the process of human development. It is about empowering people to know and claim their rights while increasing the ability and accountability of those bodies responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling those rights.

Scottish Government and Climate Justice

6. SG has been championing Climate Justice since 2012, when the then-First Minister and Mary Robinson of the Mary Robinson Foundation launched Scotland's innovative Climate Justice Fund on 31 May 2012.

7. With £6m from SG's Hydro Nation budget, the Fund supported 5 water-related projects in Round 1 (2012-2015) in Malawi and Zambia, and a further 6 projects in Round 2 (2014-2016) in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda.

8. Following the First Minister's announcement in late 2015 of at least £3m a year being made available for the next five years (2016-2021), Ministers agreed some interim measures for the Fund whilst officials worked to develop a new direction for the CJF overall:

- one-year extensions were offered to 5 of the 6 existing Round 2 projects in 2016.
- In October 2016, the First Minister announced a one-off donation of £1m from the Climate Justice Fund to the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), contributing to Climate Justice objectives of supporting developing countries as they adapt to climate change.

- In October 2016, the Minister for International Development announced additional match-funding of up to £240,000 from the Climate Justice Fund for the Malawi Food Crisis Appeal, building on a prior match-funding commitment of £230,000 from SG's International Development Fund. All public funds raised by Oxfam Scotland, SCIAF, Christian Aid and EMMS International were matched, with the overall fund reaching nearly £1m by Christmas 2016. This has supported communities in rural Malawi who were badly affected by severe flooding followed by drought.

9. The new direction for the Climate Justice Fund has now been finalised, and involves two key elements: the Climate Justice Innovation Fund and the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi. Details of these are provided below.

10. In addition to this, we have offered funding of £200k to Water Witness International to introduce their ground-breaking water stewardship work into the southern region of Malawi in 2017-2018.

Climate Justice Innovation Fund (CJIF)

11. The Scottish Government launched the Climate Justice Innovation Fund, funded by the CJF, on 5 June 2017 to support projects developing innovative solutions for strengthening African communities against the effects of climate change. It is administered by the Corra Foundation (formerly Lloyds TSB Foundation), who have managed our International Development Small Grants Programme since 2014.

12. On 17 September 2017, the first round of successful 3-year projects was announced, with £600,000 of CJIF funding being split between six Scottish organisations working with partners in Africa on projects in our sub-Saharan priority countries of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda.

13. The successful projects are as follows:

- Community Energy Scotland (£96,909) – to install a solar-powered electricity grid to power a cooling system for milk production in Malawi
- Challenges Worldwide (£99,998) – to improve the efficiency and resilience of coffee production by small-holder growers in Rwanda
- Tearfund Scotland (£99,924) – to build a scientific evidence base as to whether conservation farming can protect against the devastating effect of Fall Army Worm in Malawi
- Malawi Fruits (£98,588) – to upgrade water and electricity infrastructure in a small farming community in Malawi
- Aquatera (£98,950) – to turn waste into energy and recyclable plastic in an urban area of central Zambia

- Leith Community Crops in Pots (£99,992) – to improve the nutrition of schoolchildren in Malawi

Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM)

14. The CCPM was announced in November 2017 to coincide with the Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform's attendance at COP23.

15. Based on the core principles of Scotland's successful domestic Climate Challenge Fund, the CCPM will be a strategic and integrated programme implementing a range of community-led projects in southern Malawi, via a team of remunerated on-the-ground development officers. The CCPM will support a select group of rural communities to identify and implement their own solutions for adapting to and building resilience against the worst effects of climate change.

16. Following a formal European-level procurement process, Scottish-based international development organisation SCIAF (the Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund) have been awarded the 3 year contract to deliver the CCPM, in partnership with Irish organisation Trocaire.

17. TO NOTE – officials notified Ministers in January 2018 of some concerns with SCIAF's delivery of the CCPM programme (email from Kirsty Lewin to Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform, 15 January 2018; forwarded to Minister for International Development and Europe 25 January 2018). The text of this email is provided at Annex B for information.

Contact: [redacted]

HYDRO NATION

Lines to take

- As a Hydro Nation with a global conscience Scotland has been active through the Climate Justice Fund.
- With £6m from Hydro Nation, the Fund supported 5 water-related projects in Round 1 (2012-2015) in Malawi and Zambia, and a further 6 projects in Round 2 (2014-2016) in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda.
- Hydro Nation has provided funding for the Water Futures project of £1.7m in 2017-18 and will provide at least a further £1m in 2018-19.

Focus on Malawi

- Scotland enjoys a special relationship with Malawi in particular, due to the historical ties between our two nations, recognised within the Hydro Nation agenda through joint working at official level with the Malawian Government on water resource management, governance and legislation.
- Knowledge sharing has informed water law legislation introduced by both countries and identified many areas of common interest, for future joint working.
- In Malawi alone programme has already delivered; access to clean and safe water to over 33,000 people; over 6,000 people with improved water resource management skills; and over 4,000 people using new irrigation techniques and conservation agriculture practices.
- Moving forward, we will build on the Hydro Nation funded Climate Justice Fund 'Water Futures' project in Malawi, extending the reach of the project to bring benefits to help more people in rural Malawi access ground water while addressing the impact on water supplies as a result of climate change.

Background: Hydro Nation International

The Scottish Government recognise that, as a Hydro Nation, it is right and proper that we to reach out to the world to share knowledge and expertise and invite collaboration. This international dimension is central to its strategic approach and the Government is already doing this in a number of ways including:

- Helping the water sector identify and respond to international trade opportunities with the help and support of our enterprise agencies.
- Growing the already impressive research capacity in the field of water, including through the Hydro Nation Scholars Programme.

- Exporting Scottish expertise in governance and management practice, working with appropriate global organisations such as the OECD and other international water advocacy organisations to do so, and last, but not least.
- Delivering projects with international partners in a number of key territories around the world.

The Scottish Government has commissioned the James Hutton Institute / Scotland's Centre of Expertise for Waters (CREW) to help develop Hydro Nation International (HNI).

The HNI project aims (to build on the strengths of the CREW model and approach) to bring better alignment and consistency between the various strands of international Hydro Nation activity including project management of international-facing collaborative research projects; delivering improved and more actively-managed networks across the academic sector; supporting commercial opportunities for the public sector being considered under Hydro Nation Commercial and helping to develop the role and profile of the UNESCO Category 2 Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science at Dundee University. Overall, the HNI approach is intended to provide greater coherence across Scotland's response to UN Global Goal 6 on Access to Water and Sanitation.

HNI will provide central co-ordination and project management support as well as seeking additional added value from these collective efforts. Including by:

- Developing continuity through greater co-ordination of the various Hydro Nation contributors.
- Enhance the profile and significance of HNI.
- Underpinning the delivery of the Hydro Nation International Strategy agreed by the Hydro Nation Forum.
- Building on the process and operating procedures already established for CREW.
- Co-ordinating delivery and delivering project management of international projects supported by Hydro Nation.
- Ensuring that project outputs and outcomes of international significance are appropriately publicised.
- Considering future opportunities for wider alignment of Scotland's international delivery on water.
- Encouraging and supporting the CREW network to align and respond to international opportunities for collective success.

Scotland's Hydro Nation reputation for excellent water governance and the high performance of publically owned utility Scottish Water has also allowed the creation

of Scottish Water International to successfully export water knowledge around the globe and more of the public sector is stepping up to share their expertise bringing improvements to water governance around the world and supporting developing world nations or generating important income from others. The Hydro Nation Water Innovation Service, working with the Enterprise agencies, is bringing new Scottish water sector technology to the global market place more rapidly than ever before.

The Scottish Government is committed to support work in Malawi, most importantly through the Hydro Nation programme's contribution to the Climate Justice Fund. The Government is working with the Government of Malawi, academic institutions and NGOs on water governance; policy exchange; water-resource mapping and refurbishment and water supply enhancement. Together, the aim is to make SDG6 in respect of water and wastewater provision a reality in Malawi with Scotland playing an important global role by supporting Malawi to universal water access and adequate sanitation.

Malawi Water Futures Project

The Scottish Government is building on the successful Climate Justice Fund programme in Malawi, providing further funding of £1 million in 2018-19, which has already delivered real benefits to thousands of people by extending the scope to include water pump technology enhancement trials in country which will increase the efficiency of pumps. The Government is working with major UK retailers to ensure the in country water sustainability for key export products such as tea and coffee.

Contact: [redacted]

BREXIT

Summary of recent activity:

- **18 Apr.** Withdrawal Bill commences Day 1 of 6 of Report Stage in House of Lords.
- **[Date TBA** (Wednesday at latest) potential UK Gov Referral of Scottish Continuity Bill to Supreme Court].
- **17 April.** Lords EU Committee takes evidence on the future EU-UK relationship.
- House of Commons debate on the Effect of the UK leaving the EU on tourism and the creative industries. House of Commons research briefing (13 April) shows 7 of the top 20 tourism employment areas are in Scotland.
- Scottish Government and Glasgow City Council public discussion with EU Citizens
- **16 April.** UK-EU negotiations resume in Brussels
- Financial Times reports that the House of Lords is expected to pass an amendment to the EU Withdrawal Bill proposing that the UK stays in the Customs Union. The UK Government would have to reverse this in the House of Commons.
- Scottish Centre on European Relations published: *Brexit Roundup: Where Are We Heading?* lamenting that we are still on track for a “damaging hard Brexit”
- **15 April.** Cross-party coalition (Anna Soubry MP and Chuka Umunna MP), business leaders and celebrities such as Sir Patrick Stewart held a rally in London calling for the terms of the final Brexit deal to be put to a people’s vote.
- **14 April** EU rejected David Davis’s plan for up to 50 Brexit negotiating groups to start work on a trade and security treaty reports the Times.
- **13 April** Pro EU Marchers rally in Edinburgh
- **12 April.** EU trade negotiators met in Brussels with India to revive trade talks.
- **11 April** British expatriates remonstrated with Britain’s ambassador to France, Edward Llewellyn, when he attempted to reassure them about their rights post Brexit, reports the Guardian.
- David Davis MP had a “significant” disagreement with Oliver Robbins, the Prime Minister’s Europe Advisor over how much progress can be made before October reports the Times.
- **10 April.** Politico reports that British staff working in the EU institutions still have little or no clarity about their job security. EU staff rules require EU Citizenship.

CONTINUITY BILL

Our laws must be prepared for the day the UK leaves the EU

- If we did nothing, laws about matters such as agricultural support or food standards would fall away entirely.
- Many others would stop working the way they were intended.
- However, the EU Withdrawal Bill allows Westminster to take control of devolved policy areas.
- The Scottish and Welsh Governments have been clear since September 2017 what amendments need to be made to the Bill.
- UKG has recognised the Withdrawal Bill must change.
- However, an amended Clause tabled at Lords Report would still allow UK Ministers to change devolved competence unilaterally by UK secondary legislation.

- This amended clause was not agreed with Scottish and Welsh Governments.
- Cabinet Office Minister David Lidington wrote to MPs advising of UKG's 'substantial amendment' to clause 11.
- However, these amendments would still impose temporary constraint on devolved powers related to some UK Frameworks.
- The UK Government would still only be obligated to 'consult' with Devolved Administrations.

We accept the need for there to be UK-wide frameworks on some matters

- While Scottish Government is not opposed to UK-wide frameworks in certain areas when these are in Scotland's interests, this must only happen with the agreement of the Scottish Parliament.
- It is not acceptable for Westminster to re-write the devolution settlement and impose UK-wide frameworks in devolved areas without consent.
- UKG has now published a revised analysis of areas where UK Frameworks may be required.
- This analysis was compiled without consulting the Scottish and Welsh Governments and does not reflect an agreed position.
- It has for example identified some areas previously agreed as devolved as reserved.

The Continuity Bill is contingency planning - it provides a sensible scheme for preparing devolved law for EU withdrawal.

- It is incumbent on us to provide an alternative means of ensuring legal continuity in the event of Brexit - that is the purpose of the Continuity Bill.
- Similar steps have been taken by the Welsh Government, which has passed its own similar Continuity Bill.
- The Continuity Bill will retain our EU-derived law and give the Government and Parliament the powers they need to keep these laws operating.
- The Scottish Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Bill on 21 March 2018 (with only the Scottish Conservatives and Lib Dem Mike Rumbles MSP opposing).
- Under the Scotland Act 1998, we cannot introduce a Bill unless we are satisfied it is within competence. We are advised on that question by the law officers and the Lord Advocate made a statement to the Scottish Parliament to explain his view.
- The Welsh Presiding Officer gave her view that the (Welsh) Bill is within competence of the Welsh Assembly.
- However, if the EU Withdrawal Bill can be agreed, and if this Parliament consents to it, the Continuity Bill will be repealed.

It is time for the UK Government to take seriously the proposals we have made to keep the UK in the Single Market and Customs Union

- The Prime Minister [speech, 2 Mar] accepted access to the Single Market would be reduced.
- This makes her determination to pursue a hard Brexit all the more bizarre.
- The EU 27's own negotiating guidelines for the future relationship make clear that the Union will be prepared to reconsider its offer should the UK's position evolve.
- It is regrettable that the UK Government has consistently failed to engage properly with the Scottish and other devolved governments.

- Scotland voted overwhelmingly to remain in the EU – it is essential we now have a meaningful role in the forthcoming negotiations.

To provide certainty for businesses and citizens, a transitional agreement should remain as close to full EU membership as possible

- We welcome the progress made last month on the Withdrawal Agreement but there are areas of disagreement and divergence that remain.
- With less than 1 year to go, it is imperative these issues are resolved to ensure we continue to be part of the single market and customs union

Scotland's Place in Europe: People, Jobs and Investment presents the latest analysis by the Scottish Government of the implications of Brexit

- The paper confirms that leaving the single market and customs union will significantly weaken our economy compared to continuing EU membership
- A hard Brexit could lead to a loss of 8.5% of GDP in Scotland by 2030 – equivalent to £2,300 per individual.
- Outside the single market we would miss out on the huge benefits of new measures in services and digital, for example, estimated to be worth an additional 2.4% of EU GDP.
- The equivalent for Scottish GDP would be £3.6 billion, or £668 per person.

Scottish Government is listening to what individuals want to protect in the EU – UK negotiations. *Brexit: Protecting What Matters*, shows what's at stake for individuals in the Brexit talks.

- Individuals have many concerns about their future employment prospects, quality of life, the impact on their families, the impact on their communities and Scotland's impact on the World.
- The case studies detail ordinary people across Scotland talking about their real life concerns in the negotiations and what impact the outcomes may have for them. To remain in the Single Market and Customs Union is the best way to resolve many of the issues that people are concerned about.

Contact: [redacted]

OPTION OF FURTHER INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM

At the end of the Brexit process, the people of Scotland should have a choice about our future direction as a country. The Scottish Government has a mandate to offer the people of Scotland a choice within the term of this parliament.

We face a Brexit we did not vote for – and in a form more extreme – than most would have imagined just 2 years ago.

With the UK Government's current approach, even a so-called good deal will be on terms substantially inferior to our current EU membership.

We remain committed strongly to the principle of giving the people of Scotland that choice at the end of the Brexit process – when clarity on the outcome has emerged. But deciding how and when to exercise that is a matter of choice and a judgement to be made in the interests of the country as a whole.

When the terms of Brexit are clearer, which is likely around autumn, we will come back to parliament setting out our judgement on the best way forward at that time, including our view on the timescale for offering people a choice.

We will redouble our efforts to seek to influence the Brexit talks in a way that protects Scotland's interests. The Scottish Government will stand the best chance to achieve this with the full backing of our national Parliament arguing for staying in the single market.

We will build maximum support around the proposals in Scotland's Place in Europe to keep us in the single market with substantial new powers for this parliament.

The case for an independent Scotland is not just about Brexit – it goes far beyond that: independence is the best answer to the many, complex challenges Scotland faces and the best way to seize our opportunities.

Contact: [redacted]

MIGRATION

On 27th of March the Migration Advisory Committee published an interim report summarising the evidence and identifying key themes emerging from their inquiry into the impact of EEA workers on the UK Labour market. Key Finding are;

- Lower migration is very likely to lead to lower growth in total employment and lower output growth, and a substantial majority of employers in Scotland remain concerned around future access to the EEA labour market.
- That population growth varies across the UK and acknowledges our argument that Scotland has a greater reliance on international migration for future population growth and to support our rural and island communities.

March 2018 – For the fourth month in a row, the UKG imposed a cap on Tier 2 skilled worker visas, as the monthly allocation of Tier 2 restricted certificates of sponsorship has been reached.

- There are 20,700 available certificates of sponsorship each year issued in monthly allocations. If a monthly cap is reached, applications are scored and prioritised based on salary, qualification level and shortage occupation status. In December 2017, the cap was reached, resulting in the salary threshold for a certificate jumping from £20,800 to £55,000. The cap was reached again in January and February 2018 and the threshold increased to £50,000. In March 2018 that rose to £60,000.
- This meant that, without warning, many Scottish employers were unable to recruit from overseas, despite otherwise complying with all the rules. **On the 19th of March: The James Hutton Institute report *A Demographic Profile of the Scottish Sparsely Populated Area (SPA) 1991-2037* sets out projections for sparsely populated areas (SPA) in Scotland. The report finds that:**
- Sparsely Populated Areas as a whole are projected to lose approximately 28% of their population by 2046. Losses of 30% or more are projected in the Western Isles, Argyll and Bute and Southern Uplands.

On the 22nd of February, the Cabinet Secretary for Culture, Tourism and External Affairs led a Scottish Parliament Debate on Migration.

- Parliament supported a motion, calling for a debate on the current UK wide immigration system and for the development of a differentiated and flexible approach to meet Scotland's needs.

On the 22nd of February NRS published their Migration Statistics Quarterly Report.

- The figures show that total annual net migration to the UK in the 12 months to September 2017 fell by 29,000 to +244,000. Net migration from outside the EU rose to +205,000 during the year.
- At +90,000, net migration from within the EU means more people are still coming to live in the UK than leaving but it is lower than those coming from outside the EU and is at its lowest level since 2012 (falling by 75,000 in the past year).

On the 7th of February we published our discussion paper on new migration powers. The paper:

- Reaffirms our position that maintaining free movement of people by the UK staying in the single market is crucial.

States that if the UK won't commit to maintain benefits of free movement, we will seek devolved powers to secure an immigration system which provides those

- benefits. Shows that lower migration already projected because of Brexit will lead to long-term GDP loss of almost £5 billion per year (by 2040), 4.5% of GDP.

Top Lines

- Scotland remains a welcoming place for all those who have chosen to make this country their home.
- Stimulating population growth is a key driver of sustainable economic growth.
- NRS figures published in October show all of the projected increase in Scotland's population over the next 25 years will come from net in-migration
- *Scotland's Place in Europe: People, Jobs and Investment* sets out the vital contribution EU citizens make to Scotland.
- Recent figures from NRS show that people are leaving the UK to work in other parts of the EU.
- Despite a decrease in the number of EU nationals coming to the UK looking for work, labour market statistics show that EU nationals are still more likely to be in employment.
- The case is overwhelming for the Scottish Government, accountable to the Scottish Parliament, to be able to set the rules for migration in a way that will attract and retain people with the skills we need.
- The contribution of migrant workers is not limited to certain sectors.
- Workers from overseas make an essential contribution right across the economy, from seasonal workers to highly qualified professionals.
- Scotland needs a whole economy approach to migration not sectoral solutions which don't address overall needs and are inflexible to changing economic developments.
- The evidence in the recent MAC report clearly shows that the UK Government's policy on migration does not work for Scotland.
- I want a tailored migration system which meets the needs of Scotland and the evidence is clear that the current system is not fit for purpose.

The Scottish Government does not support caps or quotas imposed by the UK Government.

- Caps are part of efforts by the UK Government to limit migration.
- Restricting migration arbitrarily in this way takes no account of the need for skilled migrants in particular locations and occupations.
- It creates uncertainty for applicants and employers, increases costs and ultimately may deter new investment.

We want powers to establish a less restrictive immigration system

- Given the UK focus solely on the economic contribution of migrants, it is increasingly clear that the UK Government's Immigration policy does not address the demographic and social needs of Scotland.
- Last month's debate in parliament showed this, with Labour and the Green agreeing that the current migration system needs to change to reflect local circumstances.

- Every major party now sees the need for a different approach to immigration. Even Ruth Davidson has called for the UK Government to reconsider some of their policies on immigration.
- On twitter (1/1/18) Davidson said “including students in the [net migration] figure is distortive, counterproductive and sends entirely the wrong signals”.
- Recent research shows that sparsely populated areas of Scotland are projected to lose approximately 28% of their population by 2046. It also finds that in these areas, the economically active age group is predicted to decline by approximately one third by 2046.
- This would cause major damage to Scotland’s rural communities, and our economy as a whole.
- The only way to achieve stability in these areas is the continued inward migration of people.
- This is one of the reasons why we need a migration policy that increases Scotland’s population and grows our economy.
- We have now published a discussion paper which sets out how a more tailored approach to immigration could operate within the UK, with more power for the Scottish Parliament.

Others agree a one-size-fits all approach to migration is not appropriate.

- There is cross-party support for reintroduction of the post-study work visa, as recommended by the Smith Commission.
- We want to build on that consensus to find agreement on the powers needed to decide our own tailored approach to immigration.
- On the 15 January the Home Affairs Committee published a report *Immigration policy: basis for building consensus*.
- The report calls for a **future immigration system that works effectively for all parts of the UK.**
- The Institute for Public Policy Research’s recent publication (December 2017) states that the current UK immigration system does not cater for Scotland’s unique needs.
- The Westminster All-Party Parliamentary Group on Social Integration said in their report published 25 August 2017 that responsibility for immigration should be devolved.

The Tory narrative on immigration is wrong

- The UK Government narrative and creation of a ‘hostile environment’ is leading to real suffering.
- The approach to the children of the ‘Windrush Generation’ is evidence of where that narrative leads.
- Yet contrary to this rhetoric, there is robust evidence that our migrant workforce make positive contributions to our economy and local communities.
- Scotland’s 355,000 migrants from outside the UK are mostly young, economically active and highly qualified.
- Many sectors that are key to Scotland’s future economic growth are reliant on migrant labour including the NHS.
- Our publication *‘Brexit: What’s at stake for businesses’* highlights the real concerns of Scottish businesses around attracting and retaining EU staff.

- It also shows their scepticism about replacing this workforce from UK sources. For example, the whole food and drink sector, from fish processors to hospitality, is heavily reliant on labour from the EU.
- The report shows that two thirds of Scottish small firms are concerned about recruiting enough skilled employees as a result of Brexit.

Contact: [redacted]

SOCIAL JUSTICE – A FAIRER SCOTLAND

Child poverty

- It is unacceptable that around one in five children live in poverty in Scotland.
- The SG disagreed with the changes made by the UK Government to the Child Poverty Act 2010. Arguing, as the UK does, that income is not central to child poverty makes no sense whatsoever.
- The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 received royal assent at the end of last year
- It introduces long-term, ambitious child poverty targets. While broadly based on those repealed by the UKG, they are more challenging because they take housing costs into account
- It establishes Scotland as the only part of the UK with statutory income targets on child poverty.
- The targets are underpinned by a duty on Ministers to publish Child Poverty Delivery Plans aligned to Parliamentary terms, and to report on them annually.
- The Act sets the framework for delivery, and a range of measurement and reporting requirements against which progress will be measured.
- It will galvanise action across all government portfolios, and will build on the range of work the SG has already underway to tackle poverty and inequality.
- SG will be continuing to refine and develop its approach, in collaboration with the Ministerial Advisory Group on Child Poverty, the Independent Poverty Advisor and others – reflecting the importance of this challenge.
- There is widespread agreement that, more than anything else, poverty is about income.

Fairer Scotland Action Plan

- Our vision: by 2030, a fair, smart, inclusive Scotland, where everyone can feel at home, where poverty rates are amongst the lowest in Europe, and where there is genuine equality of opportunity for all.
- Examples of fairness actions include:
 - A new socio-economic duty on public authorities – Scotland will be the first part of the UK to implement this measure
 - Commitments to promote good flexible working – to help families maximise their incomes and achieve a better work-life balance
 - A new £29 million fund, with £12.5 million of European money, to support communities and the third sector to develop new, innovative approaches to tackling poverty.
- The theme of the Plan is: “It takes all of us to build a fairer Scotland. Government can’t do this on its own.” The SG wants to work with communities of every kind, with people who live in poverty, with business and industry, and with all public and third sector organisations.
- The Plan features 14 pledges from organisations who want to work with us to tackle poverty and disadvantage.

Food poverty

- SG provided £1m of funding over 2014-16 as part of the Emergency Food Action Plan. The funding supported:
 - 26 emergency food aid projects in 17 local authority areas to respond to immediate demands and help address underlying causes of food poverty;
 - The charity Fareshare to redistribute over 1,800 tonnes of high quality surplus food from the food industry to an average of over 33,000 vulnerable people affected by food poverty per week.
- The SG established the Short-Life Working Group on Food Poverty in Oct 2015 to develop a more sustainable and dignified approach to tackling food poverty.
- This group of experts was tasked to identify the issues that lead people into food poverty and make recommendations on how they can be addressed. The Group's report, *Dignity: Ending Hunger Together in Scotland*, was published on 30 June 2016. The SG responded to the recommendations on 16 November and accepted the majority of them.
- As part of its work the Short Life Working Group engaged with the Poverty Truth Commission to establish a set of dignified food principles to guide appropriate investment in food poverty-related projects. The SG has adopted these principles to inform how it directs funding under the £1 million a year Fair Food Fund.
- The Fair Food Fund is intended to reduce reliance on emergency food provision by supporting projects that give people opportunities to access fresh and healthy food, share a meal, or develop new skills. It will help identify and share best practice in better supporting people affected by food poverty. The SG will seek to work in partnership with a wide range of organisations to do this.
- The SG will continue to work with stakeholders on a range of issues such as the right to food, the transition from charitable models of emergency food provision to more long-term sustainable solutions and holiday provision for children and young people.
- The SG's food poverty work is linked to a wider range of other manifesto commitments so a key part of the work will be ensuring policy coherence.
- In parallel, the SG will seek to improve data collection to deepen understanding of food insecurity in Scotland. Two baseline questions on food insecurity in Scotland have been included in the Scottish Health Survey 2017. The full United Nations food insecurity question set will be included in the Scottish Health Survey in 2018. This allows estimates of food insecurity in Scotland to be calculated. It will also allow further analysis of food insecurity as the Scottish Health Survey contains a range of information, such as individual characteristics, family circumstances, nutrition, and health.

Contact: [redacted]

PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

TOP LINES:

- The Scottish Government continues to drive an ambitious programme of Reform, which builds on the recommendations of the Christie Commission.
- This sets clear expectations that our public sector bodies will work closely together and with communities to shape their services around people's needs, and ultimately ensure that our public services are sustainable and improve outcomes for the people of Scotland.
- We want to see a Scotland in which everyone can play a full part in society.
- We are giving people more control over decisions that affect them, making it easier for local people to develop their own economies, wellbeing and environments.

PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM

- 1. The Programme for Government affirms our commitment to reform by setting out a range of actions which are designed to deliver real and substantial improvements in life chances and choices for people at every life stage.** For example:
 - We are working hard to ensure that children have the best start in life, through a bold and radical drive to tackle inequality by focussing on the prevention of **adverse childhood experiences**, and through the far reaching reforms we will make to the ways in which schools are led and funded and the role of parents and the wider community in shaping the next generation.
 - Our **new system of social security** will put dignity and respect at the very centre of its purpose and activities.
 - We will continue to tackle **poverty**, particularly over its impact on children.
 - We are continuing to drive more efficient, high quality, person centred services through **health and social care integration**.
- 2. A continued emphasis on prevention is key to tackling the most difficult and entrenched problems that people face across Scotland.**
 - Prevention is key to tackling inequality and social exclusion. Through drawing on our collective resources, the public, private and third sectors can enable communities to deal with complex challenges through ensuring that those experiences that result in negative outcomes are made significantly less likely to occur in the first place.
 - Through a focus on improved outcomes, we are empowering the public service workforce to embed a truly preventative and empowering culture, one which forges deeper relationships with people and is more open and responsive to what communities most value and need.
- 3. Community planning is a key driver of Public Service Reform locally.**
 - The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 gives community planning a statutory purpose – focused on local public services working together and with

community bodies to improve outcomes on locally identified priorities, especially for those communities who experience the poorest outcomes.

- It introduces specific duties for CPPs around this, and on councils and SG partner bodies (such as NHS boards, integration joint boards, enterprise bodies, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service) to make this happen.
- This includes to provide resources to deliver CPP priorities, and to ensure that all bodies which can contribute to community planning – particularly those representing communities experiencing disadvantage – are able to do so.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

1. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 strengthens the voices of communities.

- The Act makes it easier for communities to take on public sector land and buildings.
- It provides a mechanism for community bodies to seek dialogue with public service providers on their own terms, when they feel they can help to improve outcomes, and gives them a right to be heard.
- By creating new rights for community bodies and new duties on public authorities, the Act strengthens the voices of communities in the decisions that matter to them.

2. We are providing resources to empower communities.

- The £20 million Empowering Communities Fund has invested in hundreds of community-based organisations supporting thousands of people. It includes:
 - The People and Communities Fund – supporting community organisations to grow and strengthen by delivering outcomes to meet and respond to the aspirations of their communities
 - Our Strengthening Communities Programme – supporting community-led organisations to build their capacity and become more sustainable.
- We are supporting Community Choices, giving people the power to decide local spending priorities. We aim to have 1% of council budgets decided in this way, backed by the Community Choices Fund to help people build on examples of best practice.

3. We recognise that all our communities must be empowered.

- Our funding supports programmes that tackle inequality directly as well as promoting inclusive growth.
- The Community Empowerment Act requires public bodies to focus on reducing socio-economic inequalities and to encourage equal opportunities.
- We have revised and updated the National Standards for Community Engagement. These provide best-practice principles for all sectors to make sure their engagement with communities is inclusive and effective.

Contact: [redacted]

POLICING IN SCOTLAND

Current Landscape

Police Scotland is responsible for policing across the length and breadth of Scotland, some 28,168 square miles. Police Scotland is the second largest force in the UK after the Metropolitan Police.

The Service is led by a Chief Constable and comprises police officers, police staff and special constables. There are 13 local policing divisions and 353 ward areas in Scotland. Each ward area has their own Local Policing Plan and each division is headed by a Local Police Commander. This ensures that local policing in each area is responsive, accountable and tailored to meet local needs.

Alongside the local policing divisions, there are also a number of national specialist divisions. The Specialist Crime Division (SCD) provides specialist investigative and intelligence functions such as Major Crime investigation, Public Protection, Organised Crime, Counter Terrorism, Intelligence and Safer Communities.

There were 17,250 full-time equivalents (FTE) police officers and 5,181 FTE police staff in Scotland on 30 September 2017.

Police Reform

In 2011, it was determined that the best way to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of Scottish policing, in the context of reducing budgets and changing threats, was to move towards a single service model. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Bill 2011 was formally introduced in Parliament on 12 January 2012 by the then Cabinet Secretary for Justice, and became an Act in August 2012.

On 1 April 2013 the Police Service of Scotland (known as Police Scotland) was established. This replaced the previous 8 forces, as well as the Scottish Police Services Authority and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency. The Chief Constable of Police Scotland is supported by the Command Team which is made up of 3 Deputy Chief Constables and 7 Assistant Chief Constables as well as 3 Directors.

The top 3 aims of Police reform are:

- To protect and improve local service.
- To strengthen the connection between police services and communities by creating a new formal relationship with all 32 local authorities.
- To create more equal access to specialist support and national capacity

Role of Other Bodies

Scottish Police Authority (SPA)

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 established the Scottish Police Authority (“the SPA”) and the Police Service of Scotland (‘Police Scotland’). From 1 April 2013, responsibility for the policing of Scotland transferred from the eight police authorities/joint boards, Chief Constables and the Scottish Police Services Authority to the SPA and the Police Scotland.

The SPA has governance responsibility for the Police Scotland, with a budget of around over £1.4bn, over 17,000 police officers and around 5,800 civilian staff.

The Authority’s main functions are to: maintain the Police Service of Scotland, to promote the policing principles, to promote and support continuous improvement in the policing of Scotland, to keep under review the policing of Scotland and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the policing of Scotland.

The SPA is chaired by Susan Deacon, supported by the SPA Board. The Chief Executive of the SPA is supported by 4 Directors.

Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC)

From 1 April 2013, the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 extended the remit of the Police Complaints Commissioner for Scotland (PCCS) to also include independent investigations into the most serious incidents involving the police. The organisation was renamed the **Police Investigations and Review Commissioner** to reflect this change.

The Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) is an independent organisation not connected to the police.

The role of the PIRC is to undertake independent investigations into the most serious incidents involving the police and to provide independent scrutiny of the way police bodies operating in Scotland respond to complaints from the public. The Commissioner employs around 48 staff to help carry out her duties.

Kate Frame has been appointed as the new Commissioner from August 2014.

HMICS

Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS) provides independent scrutiny of both Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority. HMICS approach is to support Police Scotland and the Authority to deliver services that are high quality, continually improving, effective and responsive to local needs.

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS) has been in existence since the nineteenth century. Its role was reaffirmed by the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, which gave HMICS wide ranging powers to look into the “state,

effectiveness and efficiency” of both Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority, including Forensic Services.

They also have a statutory duty to ensure that the Chief Constable and the Authority meet their obligations in terms of best value and continuous improvement . If necessary, they can be directed by Scottish Ministers to look into anything relating to the Authority or Police Scotland as they consider appropriate . They also have an established role in providing professional advice and guidance on policing in Scotland.

HMICS work with other inspectorates and agencies across the public sector to share specific expertise or jointly examine important areas where Police Scotland works in partnership and contribute to shared outcomes. They co-ordinate activities to reduce the burden of inspection and avoid unnecessary duplication.

HMICS aim to add value and strengthen public confidence in Scottish policing and will do this through independent scrutiny and objective evidence-led reporting about what they find. Where relevant, they make recommendations to Police Scotland and the Authority that aim to improve policing. They will also identify good practice that can be rolled out across Scotland.

They can also inspect other UK police services that operate in Scotland and are members of the National Preventive Mechanism, inspecting police custody centres to monitor the treatment and conditions for detainees.

Parliament

The Scottish Government is the devolved government for Scotland, but works closely with the Scottish Parliament – the elected body in Scotland.

A Justice Sub-Committee on Policing has been established within the Scottish Parliament to oversee the operation of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 as it relates to policing. The creation of the sub-committee meets a requirement set out in the 2012 Act for the Scottish Parliament to make arrangements for keeping under review and reporting on the operation of the Act. Sub-committee members have been selected from the Justice Committee, Local Government and Regeneration Committee and Equal Opportunities Committee to represent these committees’ interests in policing.

Early Successes

The early successes of Police Scotland have seen the breaking down of historic boundaries that existed between legacy forces and the delivery of equal access to specialist policing services across the country. This benefit has also delivered enhanced ability to respond rapidly to major incidents and threats such as serious crime, terrorism and other major incidents, uninhibited by previous force boundaries.

It has delivered a scale of operational flexibility and specialism that was not possible under the legacy arrangements.

Latest available national statistics show that:

- Recorded crime is at a 43-year low and public confidence in the police remains strong.
- All local areas have seen a significant reduction in overall recorded crime over the longer term.
- The number of non-sexual violent crimes recorded has fallen 49% between 2006-07 and 2016-17, and remains at one of its lowest levels since 1974.
- Cases of homicide have fallen by 47% in the past ten years to the joint second lowest level since comparable figures began in 1976.

Emerging Demands – Policing 2026

Police Scotland have, for the first time in Scotland, invested in the development of a long-term strategy to enable the service to become operationally and financially sustainable. **The 2026: Serving a Changing Scotland Strategy** has been developed by Police Scotland, with partners and communities the length and breadth of Scotland, to shape the future of policing and ensure Scotland continues to benefit from a modern, responsive and sustainable police service.

A draft version of the implementation plan which underpins the strategy was presented to the SPA in December 2017. The implementation plan provides details of a number of key transformation programmes that we will implement to:

- Improve public contact, engagement and service
- Strengthen effective partnerships
- Invest in our use of information and technology
- Enhance cyber and forensic capabilities
- Enable and develop our people
- Transform corporate support services.

Key current priorities of the plan include:

- Local Approaches to Policing programme: This programme of change aims to shape policing services and operational response to reflect the true needs and demands of Scotland's communities, be they island, remote, rural, urban or virtual.
- Strengthening the service to vulnerable users: A national Health and Justice Collaboration Improvement Board co-chaired by DG Health and Sport and DG Education, Communities and Justice and made up of senior leaders from health and justice agencies has been established. The Board is exploring how to improve collaboration to deliver better health outcomes for those in contact with the justice system. Initial focus includes:
 - Developing a co-ordinated approach to supporting people experiencing distress who come into contact with front-line justice services.

- Prisoner Healthcare; and
- Forensic Services for victims of sexual offences

Annual Police Plan

Police Scotland's 2018/19 Annual Police Plan was laid before the Scottish Parliament at the end of March. The draft plan has been developed around the areas of focus within the Policing 2026 strategy 'Serving a Changing Scotland' of prevention, protection, communities, knowledge and innovation. It sets out the policing priorities for 2018/19 and summarises the planned activities to address these priorities.

Police Scotland priorities are outlined within the Annual Police Plan as:

- Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour
- Serious Organised Crime
- Counter Terrorism and Domestic Extremism
- Protecting People at Risk of Harm
- Road Safety and Road Crime
- Acquisitive Crime.

Contact: [redacted]

HEALTH – GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Current Landscape

The provision of health and care services in Scotland is governed by a number of legal frameworks and guided by strategy and policy designed to ensure sustainable services which are safe, effective and person-centred.

In terms of areas of health in Scotland that will be of particular interest to Malawi, Malawi is characterized by a heavy burden of disease evidenced by high levels of child and adulthood mortality rates and high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other tropical diseases. Furthermore, evidence suggests that there is a growing burden of NCD. With a total fertility rate of 4.4 the country has one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa., and there is particular focus on child and maternal health:

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Background

- The Early Years have a profound impact on an individual's future experience of health and wellbeing. Health professionals, particularly health visitors, have a vital role to play in supporting children and families in the first few years of a child's life and in our communities, and they are at the core of delivering universal services.
- We are developing the Health Visiting Services to introduce a consistent enhanced service to all families and grow the workforce to meet additional demands.

Health Visiting Pathway

- The Universal Health Visitor Pathway, published in October 2015, outlines a core home visiting programme as a minimum standard to be offered to all families with children 5 years of age and under. NHS Boards are being asked to implement the Pathway by 2020.
- The pathway is based on several underlying principles - promoting, supporting and safeguarding the wellbeing of children, Person-centeredness, Building strong relationships from pregnancy, Offering support during the early weeks and planning future contacts with families and focusing on family strengths, while assessing and respectfully responding to their needs.
- The programme consists of a minimum of 11 contacts, ideally in the home, to all families. Eight of which are within the first year of life. There will also be 3 Child Health Review points at 13-15 month, 27-30 month and prior to starting to school to assess development and report formally on any issues or concerns.

Health Visitor Numbers

- The Scottish Government's investment in an additional 500 health visitors will ensure that NHS Scotland has the right levels of staff to provide visits and reviews for children in order that they can get the best possible start in life. The

investment in health visitors is the first part of the work to fulfil the Government's vision to revolutionise children's services and make Scotland the best place to grow up.

- We are also working with NHS Boards to encourage the sharing of learning on recruitment issues.
- We have issued a survey to Health Boards in February the responses to which will enable Scottish Government to take stock of the current position across Scotland in addition to identifying areas where more supportive action requires to be considered.
- A National Workforce Plan has been developed and includes health visitors and will help to set out future needs across the service.

Family Nurse Partnership

- The Family Nurse Partnership Programme (FNP) is an intensive, preventive, one-to-one home visiting programme for young, first time mothers and their children. It was brought to Scotland in 2010. FNP is delivered by highly trained nurses and lasts from early pregnancy until the child reaches two. Its main aims are to:
 - improve pregnancy outcomes,
 - improve child health and development; and
 - improve the economic self-sufficiency of the family.

Coverage: Nurse and client numbers at July 2017:

- 108.2 WTE nurses and 17.7 WTE supervisors in 10 NHS Boards
- Capacity to support up to 2700 clients at any one time
- Number of clients ever enrolled **4561**
- Number of clients graduated **2542**
- Number of children through the programme **2559**
- Expansion to reach all eligible teenage mothers by 2018 will require between 30-40 additional nurses

Workforce

Just over 50% of the current family nurse cohort comes from a case holding health visiting background. As at September 2017 there is no reported impact on health visitors through recruitment to the FNP teams.

Sensitivity: as FNP expands further, there is potential for impact on staffing levels alongside Health Visiting expansion. This is being carefully considered within individual Health Boards and at policy level, through workforce planning colleagues. We are looking at how we can work with Boards to jointly report on HV and FNP numbers, to bring sustainability to both disciplines to meet Boards' needs.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Top Lines:

- We have always been an **outward looking nation, embracing the world beyond our borders**. Dr Livingstone, a medic, and one of Scotland's greatest explorers, embodied that thirst for global health, research and education.
- That spirit of global humanity continues today, with **Scots playing a role in international humanitarian organisations and sharing medical expertise globally**, working to enrich the lives of others, often in dangerous circumstances.
- We are **proud that many NHS Scotland workers undertake high quality international development work in the health domain**, often on a voluntary basis.
- **We warmly welcomed the RCPSG Report on Global Citizenship in the Scottish NHS on its launch in May 2017**, and its recommendations on how NHS Scotland can better encourage, support and coordinate this NHS Scotland commitment and activity globally.
- **The development of a national programme has been commissioned by SG to coordinate NHS Scotland's contribution to Global Citizenship. We are working closely with partners across NHS Scotland to implement the Report's recommendations, and embed Global Citizenship in the NHS.** In particular our officials are working with the College, and the Scottish Global Health Committee chaired by our CMO, on the development of a Scottish Global Health Co-ordination Unit as recommended in the report.
- We will **reflect and support SG's existing international development commitments in our ID Strategy to our partner countries**, in particular our commitment to support capacity strengthening in those countries in the area of health; and **make it easier for all NHS Scotland staff to participate in global citizenship** both here in Scotland and globally by ensuring better guidance, co-ordination and support.
- We are developing **the new Scottish Global Health Co-ordination Unit, with its physical presence being planned in SG – to be established with web presence during May 2018, and the Programme formally launched by SG in June.**
- In the longer term the Unit will **have the potential to coordinate wider global health work in Scotland, including global health research** in our universities.
- **Needs-led partnering:** the role of our partner countries in identifying their countries health needs will be key to successful partnership and delivery under this Programme.
- We are **proud that this NHS Global Health Project, will support and implement our commitment to the "Beyond Aid" agenda in our International Development Strategy**, to "identify other policies/areas which can contribute positively to development outcomes" for our partner countries.

SCOTLAND'S INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: IDF

Top Lines

- **International development is a key part of Scotland's global contribution** within the international community. It encompasses our core values, historical and contemporary, of fairness and equality. It is about **Scotland acting as a good global citizen**.
- **We have a distinctive development contribution to make**, through focusing Scotland's expertise, being innovative and employing our unique partnership approach, for global good.
- **Our Vision in our Strategy** is to contribute to sustainable development and the fight against poverty, injustice and inequality internationally.
- **Key theme of global citizenship is reflected throughout our Strategy**. To be a good global citizen and an outward looking nation is *why* we have an international development programme. It explains why we foster and encourage, through support for Scottish civil society, traditional core values in Scotland of fairness, equality and global solidarity.
- **Partnership and collaboration** will continue to be the foundation for our future development work as we build upon our existing bilateral partnerships with **Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan**, working across borders to address the **shared challenges** our world faces, in pursuit of the Global Goals.
- **We increased our International Development Fund to £10m** from 2017, along with a **new £1m Humanitarian Aid Fund**.
- **Scotland can be a global leader** in international development - being a global leader is **not necessarily just about size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that you can make** - across Government policy and wider involvement outwith Government. **Scotland can also be an ethical leader, internationally**.

Background & political commitment

- SG's international development work started in 2005, with £3M designated for Malawi by then FM Jack McConnell, reflecting 150 years of collaboration for development between our two countries.
- When the current administration came into government in 2008, the ID programme was expanded: to a £9m International Development Fund (IDF) and to work beyond Malawi, in 6 other countries (3 in SSA and 3 in SA).
- **SNP manifesto 2016 commitments for ID included:** increasing the IDF from £9M to £10M pa, to further strengthen our contribution to achieving the

Sustainable Development Goals internationally; and to establish an annual £1 million fund to respond to future humanitarian emergencies. See **Annex 1**.

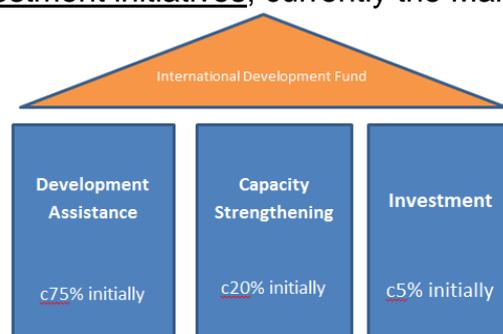
- **PfG 2017-18 includes a commitment to** “maintain our increased international development fund of £10 million each year”.
- **SG’s ID programme has strong cross-parliamentary support** – this is explicitly given recognition in our Strategy: “Collaboration in terms of the strong cross-party support for international development in the Scottish Parliament has also been a feature underpinning the Scottish Government's international development work since 2005” (Ministerial Foreword).

Refocused programme from 2016: new Strategy

- In 2016, SG ran a public consultation, with explicit aim to arrive at a refreshed policy that: would deliver on FM’s public commitment to the Global Goals; and that would **target and focus our IDF** and our other related work where we can make a real difference and **make the most impact in relation to our budget**. This included new geographic focus: reducing the number of countries that we work in through a consideration of our future geographic focus.
- We are clear that SG international development work fully supports the internationalisation priority of the IF, and also reflects a key pillar of the Economic Strategy of tackling inequality, a goal shared by all nations who are committed to the Global Goals.
- Our new **International Development Strategy** (published December 2016) recognises that in our increasingly interconnected world, Scotland has an important place, and reflects our ambition to cooperate globally through relationships and partnerships, supporting our international partners (**Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan**) towards achieving the Global Goals.
- We place great importance on Scotland being a good global citizen. This means playing our part in tackling global challenges including poverty, injustice and inequality. <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/>.

IDF under our Strategy (& see Annex 2)

- At the forefront of our efforts is our annual £10M International Development Fund (IDF), whose main aim is to support and empower our partner countries..
- **We now have 3 funding streams under the IDF, which we seek to align so far as possible, for a programmatic approach for greater impact**, supporting:
 - development assistance programmes in our partner countries and others
 - capacity-strengthening initiatives between institutions in Scotland and our partner countries (eg Police Scotland work with Malawian and Zambian Police Services, on gender based violence and child protection training)
 - commercial investment initiatives, currently the Malawi Investment Initiative



- We are also **forming strategic partnerships** – including collaboration with other donors, such as Comic Relief/Sport Relief in our partner countries, and gaining match-funding £1M of private investment monies in Scotland to double our Malawi investment fund - **maximising our budget by leveraging other monies**
- Our Strategy recognises that our world is a complex web of connections and interdependencies, one in which our choices and actions may have repercussions for people and communities locally, nationally or internationally. Therefore, **we are committed to promoting the Beyond Aid agenda:**
 - within SG: “We will continue to work across Ministerial portfolios to support international aims & identify other policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes. This will include (but is not limited to): International Trade and Investment, Education, Migration Policy, Climate Justice”
 - outwith SG: “ Our Strategy conveys a message of **“ethical leadership”**, that government and people share a duty to consider the impact of choices for sustainable development, in Scotland and in developing countries. This includes choices on environmental and climate issues, on fair trade etc.

ID impact lines

- Scotland can be a global leader on international development. Being a global leader in international development is **not necessarily just about the size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that you can make.** Across Government policy.
- The Global Centre for Development’s Contribution to Development Index (CDI) looks at overall contribution a country makes to aid: UK Government sits 7th: top 3 in 2017/18 are Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, all above the UK. The CDI seems to make the case that smaller nations can and do develop coherence and effective approaches to ID, particularly through policy coherence for development (“do no harm” approach, and additional contributions to ID outcomes).

Monitoring & evaluation

- All our international development work undergoes rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures. The same monitoring and evaluation processes are applied to projects funded under the IDF and the Climate Justice Fund.
- All applications for funding are assessed by external experts, and grant applicants must include audited or independently verified accounts, as well as a risk assessment and risk management plan for their proposed project.
- Following a conditional grant offer, which is payable in two instalments per year, we require formal, six-monthly progress reports in addition to regular routine monitoring. We scrutinise these project reports against the five Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), and we work closely with grant holders to ensure that progress is satisfactory against agreed objectives and budget. Only once a report is satisfactory will we release the next tranche of project funds.
- We continue to seek improvements in our M&E processes – our grant conditions were adopted by SG Finance for SG wide use as a good model. We recently responded quickly to safeguarding issues, with further tightening of our grant conditions and a new explicit safeguarding policy.

SCOTLAND'S £1M HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY FUND (HEF)

Top lines

- Scotland contributes to helping people affected by international humanitarian crises through the work of the Department for International Development (DFID), Non-Governmental Organisations (iNGOs) and individuals.
- However, in recognition of Scotland's role as a good global citizen, Scottish Ministers have, to date, wished to respond to some international humanitarian crises as well. Prior to 2017, we responded to crises in East Africa, Yemen, Nepal, West Africa, the Philippines, Syria, DRC, Gaza, Haiti, Pakistan.

Background

- Following the SNP 2016 Manifesto commitment, and subsequent commitment in PfG 2016 for a £1M Humanitarian Emergency Fund (HEF) from spring 2017, a group of the leading international humanitarian crisis agencies with a base in Scotland were asked by the Scottish Government to form a working group and draft a proposal for the implementation of the Fund taking into consideration the Scottish Government's own views on its purpose and operation.
- An independent expert panel to advise on access the Fund was formed through a competitive process comprising the leading aid agencies in Scotland. The eight successful applicants to the Panel were: British Red Cross, Oxfam, Christian Aid, Save the Children, MAF, Mercy Corps, SCIAF and Tearfund .

Activations

- The HEF has been activated four times since it was created in April 2017.
 - In July 2017, £235,000 was allocated from Stream 1 of the HEF for the **East Africa food crisis** (South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya), adding to the £200,000 donation to DEC Appeal in March. In line with the structure of the HEF this was split 80/20 between the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Appeal (£188k) and non-DEC members of the HEF Panel: Mercy Corps (Somalia), MAF (South Sudan) and SCIAF (Ethiopia) (£47k).
 - In August 2017, £300,000 was allocated from Stream 2 of the HEF for the **South Asia Floods** (India, Bangladesh, Nepal). This was split between Tearfund in Nepal, Oxfam in Bangladesh and Save the Children in India.
 - In September 2017, £120,000 was allocated from Stream 2 of the HEF for the **Burma refugees crisis**, split between Oxfam and Christian Aid.
 - In February 2018, the HEF was activated on recommendation of the HEF Panel. The remaining £293,762 in the HEF (mix of Stream 1 and Stream 2) for crises in the final six months of the Financial Year **was then to the DRC crisis**: the HEF Panel recommended 3 projects by SCIAF, Tearfund and Christian Aid.

Annex 1

SNP Manifesto Commitments for ID

The SNP 2016 manifesto contained a number of commitments to enhance the international development work of the Scottish Government, with work will require to be taken forward by the ID team in bold:

- Commit more funding to our International Development fund, **increasing it from its current £9 million to £10 million per annum**, which will further strengthen our contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals internationally.
- To increase the Climate Justice Fund to £3 million per annum
- To **continue the Small Grants Scheme**, which is helping to build the capacity of smaller development organisations.
- To **establish an annual £1 million fund to respond to future humanitarian emergencies**.
- **Renew our historic partnership agreement with the Government of Malawi** as well as supporting calls for the UK Government to update the UK-Malawi bilateral treaty.
- Produce an **annual report assessing the impact our international development and other government policies** have on global poverty.
- **Review Fairtrade in Scotland** to support further growth in sales of Fairtrade goods.
- We will continue our £300,000 a year support for Scotland's network of Development Education Centres to help deliver global citizenship education. (£70k pa comes from the IDF).
- Look to address the issue of developing countries repaying debt incurred to the UK. While Scotland doesn't have the power to cancel unjust debts, we will **fund research into unjust debt held by the UK, how new unjust debt can be avoided and Scotland's potential role in debt arbitration**.
- We support calls for the UK Government to update the UK-Malawi bilateral treaty.

IDF – The 3 Funding Streams under our Strategy

Development Assistance – up to 75% of the IDF

- Up to 75% of the budget will support development assistance the majority of which will be through competitive challenge funding models in the countries of **Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda**.
- The development assistance funding stream also funds our **Small Grants Programme**.
- The development assistance funding stream continues to support civil society in Scotland and our core funded bodies – Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP), Scotland Fair Trade Forum and Scotland’s International Development Alliance. This delivers on our commitment under our Strategy to “Engage the people of Scotland” in international development and global citizenship.
- Link to our Development Assistance funding stream programmes <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/development-assistance-programmes/>

Capacity Strengthening – up to 20% of the IDF (initially)

- This funding stream is targeted at harnessing Scottish expertise, in particular skills sharing through professional volunteering and capacity building through supporting/funding **institutional links**. This includes:
 - Police Scotland peer-peer working on gender based violence with the Malawian Police Force and Zambian Police Force; and
 - Global Health Programme: working with DG Health and the NHS for a global health citizenship programme for NHS Scotland.
- Training of up to 50 Syrian women per year (in Scotland) in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.
- In **Pakistan** we will also continue to support education through women and children’s scholarships run by British Council Pakistan.
- Link to our Capacity Strengthening funding stream programmes <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/capacity-strengthening-initiatives/>

Investment – up to 5% of the IDF (initially)

- We believe that trade and investment is important, as is the role of the private sector, in supporting our partner countries as they move beyond aid in developing sustainable economic growth.
- We will support trade and investment to promote economic development of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda in line with wider government policies in those countries. We will also seek to help Scottish social enterprises expand internationally and help those partner countries realise the benefits of the social enterprise model. <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/malawi-investment-initiative/>

PART C: MALAWI SPECIFIC BRIEF

NOTE 20
Apr 18

Malawi Core Brief – Country Profile

Republic of Malawi

President Arthur Peter **Mutharika** (since 31 May 2014). The President is both the Chief of State and Head of Government.

The ruling party is the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), a centrist party with an anti-corruption ideology, which came in to being in 2005 after splitting with the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Commonwealth Games

- The Malawian netball team, known as “The Queens”, have had a number of significant victories during the Games, including beating Scotland 51-50, Wales 68-53, and the number 2 ranked team in the world, New Zealand (57-53). However, it was not enough to achieve their hopes of a top 6 finish. They will now face Northern Ireland in the 7th/8th place play-off.
- Malawi have not won any medals during the Games.
- Malawi has won 3 medals previously at the Games, both in Edinburgh. 2 Bronzes in 1986, and one bronze in 1970.

Population 18 million

Diaspora: In 2011 in Scotland, 818 people stated that they were born in Malawi, 360 identified as being Malawian and 24 people identified as being Scottish and Malawian. (*Source - Census 2011*)

Historical links with Scotland:

- Scotland has strong historical links to Malawi, dating back to Dr David Livingstone’s explorations in what is now Malawi. For 150 years Scots have helped the people of Malawi to develop basic education and health systems.
- Colin Cameron served as the Minister of Works and Transport in the Cabinet of Nyasaland from 1961-1964, and briefly as Minister of Works in the first Malawian Cabinet after independence in 1964, serving under President Hastings Banda.
- President Bingu wa Mutharika visited Scotland in November 2005, during which the Cooperation Agreement was signed with former First Minister Jack McConnell
- Former President Banda visited Scotland in March 2013 as part of the 200th anniversary celebrations of the birth of David Livingstone.
- The city of Blantyre, named after Livingstone's birthplace includes a memorial to him.

Current links with Scotland (for Development links see Annex C)

Diaspora association: Association of Malawians in Scotland

- Led by Chair REDACTED, AMS is a charity formed by Malawians living in Scotland to serve the interest of Malawians and all people interested in all aspects of Malawi.
- AMS engages members in various social activities to encourage sharing of knowledge and resources; and explores and facilitates socio-economic development in or between Malawi and Scotland.

Education

- There were 40 Malawian students studying at Scottish Higher Education Institutions in 2016-17. (Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student 2016-17, and Scottish Funding Council)

Culture

- Lake of Stars Malawi Festival team took an exciting new one-day event celebrating UK & African culture and promoting creative and trade connections between Scotland and Malawi, to Glasgow on 11 March 2018. The Lake of Stars Glasgow event included free daytime performances and a Malawi market, followed by a night-time showcase of live performances and collaborations.

Energy:

- The SG published its Energy Strategy in December 2017. As a vision for a largely decarbonised 2050 energy system, it sets ambitious 2030 targets for both renewable energy and energy productivity. “Smart local energy systems” is one of the strategic priorities in the strategy and Scotland’s expertise in this area may be of interest to many countries wanting to implement rural and off-grid initiatives. SG is already working in partnership with Malawi on renewable energy activity:
 - In 2012, Ban Ki-moon asked the First Minister to support the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative due to Scotland’s contribution and leadership on renewable energy and climate change. This led to the secondment of a Scottish Government renewable energy expert to the Department of Energy within the Government of Malawi from March 2016-March 2017. Their primary aim was to support Malawian officials in developing their first dedicated national renewable energy strategy. This led to the completion of the Malawi Renewable Energy Strategy in the summer of 2017.
 - Scottish Government is providing up to £100,000 over 4 years, via Strathclyde University, to continue to support the small Malawi-based NGO Community Energy Malawi. Community Energy Malawi was originally established under the Scottish Government’s £2.3 million Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP). This further funding, along with the business and technical support, will continue to support and build capacity in rural communities in accessing, improving health, education and economic development.
- Outwith its renewable energy focus: oil and Gas - Malawi’s requirements for oil and gas are imported via the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mbeya in Tanzania, and Nacala and Beira in Mozambique. No reserves of oil or gas have been discovered in the country. Locally produced ethanol is added to

petrol, and usually comprises 10-25% of the fuel. The leading oil company in Malawi is Oilcom, which is 50%-owned by Malawian interests and 50% by the British company BP.

Criticisms:

- Corruption/Cashgate scandal 2013 – Malawian officials allegedly diverted millions from government funds. All major donors to Malawi, including the UK, suspended direct budgetary support. DFID continue to provide funding through other channels, for example the purchase of drugs for Malawian hospitals. SG development funding is directed to organisations present in Malawi who have a Scottish/UK base, not the government.
- The issue of corruption is still prevalent in Malawi. In the past 2 years a number of senior Malawian Civil Servants have been convicted of fraud and imprisoned. As yet no politicians have been charged with, or convicted of, any offences connected to ‘Cash-gate’.
- The Former Minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, George Chaponda, was reportedly arrested by the Malawian Anti-Corruption Bureau in connection with inquiries on corruption (July 2017). The inquiry related to purchase of Maize from Zambia by the Agricultural Development And Marketing Corporation Limited (ADMARC). He had visited Scotland in December 2014 as Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- President Mutharika relieved Chaponda of his Ministerial duties in February 2017.

In addition:

- People with albinism suffer discrimination and attacks, including killings.
- Levels of gender-based violence are high.
- Malawi has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. In February 2017, parliament removed from the Constitution a provision allowing children aged 15-18 to marry with parental consent, which aligns with the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act to set 18 as the minimum age of marriage.
- Same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults remain illegal*, and LGBTI people report social stigma, discrimination, violence, and other human rights violations, for example difficulty accessing medical treatment. [*although Justice Ministers have previously stepped in to quash cases and impose a “moratorium” on gay sex convictions].
- The Marriages, Divorce and Family Relations Act makes it illegal to claim a gender identity other than that assigned at birth.
- Amnesty International are concerned that draft amendments to the NGO law could, if adopted, introduce broad, excessive, intrusive and arbitrary controls on the activities of NGO, including human rights organisations. If implemented, the law would establish an NGO Board under the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare with wide discretionary powers, including to approve NGOs’ funding applications to donor agencies; and to demand that such applications fall in line with government policies and

be designed to “advance the public interest”. NGOs would be forced to register with the NGO Board which would have power to deregister them. They would also be required to sign MoUs with local government before operating in the community

- Human Rights Watch (Sep 2016) raised questions about the impact of extractive industries on communities. Specific concerns relate to problems with water, food, and housing, inadequate information about health and other risks from mining, and lack of government oversight.
- Human Rights Watch (April 2018) raised concerns that information is key to protecting the health and the livelihoods of people in areas affected by economic development. Therefore, a 10% cut in the Malawi Human Rights Commission's budget announced recently is bad news, given that the commission plays a key role in the implementation of the new Access to Information Act, that gives every citizen of Malawi the right to access information from the government.

Economy (Source - All CIA World Factbook unless stated otherwise)

- GDP per capita in 2016: Malawi \$300, Scotland \$39,955 (current \$US) (Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators, March 2018, OECD and Scottish Government)
- Malawi ranks among the world's most densely populated and least developed countries.
- Economy is predominately agricultural, 80% of the population live in rural areas. Agriculture, accounts for one-third of GDP and 90% of export revenues. The tobacco sector is key to short-term growth and is more than half of exports. Though this is falling.
- Dependent economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and donor nations.
- Government challenges include: developing a market economy, improving education, addressing environmental problems and HIV/AIDS, and satisfying donors that fiscal discipline is being adhered to.
- Government has failed to address barriers to investment such as unreliable power, water shortages, poor telecommunications, and the high costs of services.
- Donors, who provided an average of 36% of government revenue in the past, suspended general budget support for Malawi in 2011 due to a negative IMF review and governance issues. Investment has fallen continuously for several years. In 2013, during President Banda's tenure, 'Cashgate' occurred. This led to major donors, including DfID suspending their direct sector budget support and a fall in investors' confidence. Allegations remain against Banda and her close associates.
- The Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC) was established in 2012. As part of a UK Government DFID project, Tony Baker, previously SDI International Trade Director, worked with MITC in 2013 to share expertise and learning and help develop capacity (to note there is not and never had been an SDI presence in Malawi).
- MITC has also engaged with business development and industry organisations including Scottish Enterprise and Scotland, Food & Drink, and organisations already engaged in business in Malawi.

- The World Bank notes that in 2017, Malawi's GDP growth rate was expected to rebound to about 4.5% from 2.5% in 2016. Improved weather patterns with increased rainfall in 2017 were expected to result in higher levels of agricultural output than were recorded in 2015 and 2016. Agriculture contributes 30% of GDP. The country's headline inflation rate continued to decelerate faster than anticipated, falling to 9.3% in August 2017, compared to 22.8% in August 2016. This downward trend has largely been due to a sustained decline in food prices resulting from the increased availability of maize, and a stable exchange rate.
- The World Bank further notes that "Sustainable growth is predicated on sound macroeconomic management and structural reforms to lay the foundations for a more resilient and diversified agriculture sector. For Malawi's economy, the weather will remain a major part of the economic cycle, with the negative impact of bad weather compounded by factors such as population growth and environmental degradation".

Social and development context of the economy (World Bank, Oct 2017)

- "Encouraging progress has been made in terms of human development in recent years. However, poverty and inequality remain stubbornly high in Malawi. Rural poverty persists with one in two people still poor, driven by poor performance of the agriculture sector, volatile economic growth, population growth, and limited opportunities in non-farm activities. Life expectancy is up to 63.9 years in 2017 from 62.8 last year.
- "The macroeconomic outlook faces significant downside risks. These risks relate primarily to Malawi's continued vulnerability to external shocks, amplified by the risks of fiscal slippages. The country (and its growth performance) is expected to remain vulnerable to climate variability for some time. Similarly, despite encouraging efforts towards fiscal consolidation, experience suggests that Malawi has struggled to contain recurrent expenditure over the political-business cycle. Elections are coming up in May 2019. Households' welfare in Malawi remains vulnerable to natural shocks such as drought and flooding, and food price inflation. Building families' resilience to shocks through investments in basic services, asset building, the improvement of early warning systems, and the revamping of safety-net programs continue to be the major challenges going forward."

MALAWI GENDER OVERVIEW

- **Legislative framework:** s20 & 41 of the Constitution of Malawi uphold the principle of equal rights for men and women and prohibit any discrimination based on gender or marital status. The Republic of Malawi ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1987. Malawi signed the Optional Protocol in 2000, but has yet ratify. It ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2005. Malawi has enacted 4 key legislation in the recent past to promote the rights of women and girls including:
 - the Gender Equality Act in 2013,
 - the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act in 2015, and
 - the Trafficking in Persons Act in 2015.
- **Interlocking factors:** the unequal status of women in Malawi is shaped by the inter-locking factors of general poverty, discriminatory treatment in the family and

public life and a vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Both matrilineal and patrilineal systems operate in Malawi's ethnic groups and it is reported that both systems perpetuate discrimination against women in the family with respect to control over resources. Women in Malawi generally fare worse than their male counterparts on most social and economic indicators including wage equality, political participation, secondary and tertiary education enrolment and literacy. However, Malawi has achieved gender parity with respect to primary school enrolments, which indicates an improvement in attitudes towards girls' education. The 2014 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) classifies Malawi as a country with "medium" discrimination against women. SIGI identifies discriminatory social institutions, such as early marriage, discriminatory inheritance practices, violence against women, son preference, restricted access to public space and restricted access to land and credit.

- **Policy Framework: Malawi Growth & Development (MGDS) III (August 2017+):** MGDS III states that for its successful implementation, cross cutting areas have been mainstreamed into the priority areas to ensure that no one is left behind as the country implements this medium-term development strategy in the next five years (2017-2022). Gender is listed as a cross cutting area.
- **Gender Based Violence**, especially violence against women, is endemic in Malawian society and has been recognized by the Malawi Government as a severe impediment to the promotion of gender equality, women empowerment and poverty reduction.
 - 2006 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act criminalizes domestic violence, providing a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. Rape is legally prohibited with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment or death: marital rape is not specifically prohibited, but can be prosecuted under rape laws.
 - However, several factors contribute to the relatively high prevalence of gender based violence in Malawi and these include early marriage, harmful cultural practices, religious beliefs, low literacy levels and low economic empowerment of women.
- **Marriage:** Marriage can be entered into under common and customary laws. Customary law is the customary norm for large proportion of the population, and may be either patrilineal or matrilineal in nature. President Mutharika signed a Constitutional amendment into law from April 2017, to make marriage before the age of 18 illegal, removing a provision that allowed children to marry at 15 with parental consent, in conflict with the Marriage Act; the laws on marriage are therefore now harmonised. Early marriages have been widespread, with UNICEF concerned that nearly 1 in 2 girls were married before 18. Senior Chief Theresa Kachindamoto, tribal ruler of Dedza District, is one of many Chiefs now ending illegal marriages of underage girls, and sending them back to school (report in Marie Claire in April 2019).
- **Trafficking:** Malawi is not immune to this crime. Forced labour and forced prostitution are the most common forms. Victims of trafficking mostly women, girls and boys are not fully protected under the current law and cannot seek legal compensation for the crimes committed against them. Ending human trafficking also means tackling the root causes: Extreme poverty, entrenched inequality, a lack of education and opportunities, all of which create the vulnerabilities that traffickers exploit
- **Sexual harassment:** A new law adopted in 2012, the Gender Equity Bill, specially addresses sexual harassment. However, the Panos Institute of

Southern Africa says sexual harassment is one of the biggest hindrances to women's advancement into positions of influence in Malawi and other countries in the region,

- **Cultural effects:** in Malawi, one of the main issue which hampers the attainment of gender equality and women's rights is the principle that men are superior to women. This patriarchal ideology informs the conceptualization of gender.
 - Several policy documents and strategies do not take in due account the patriarchal nature of the society and fail to address the root causes of gender inequality.
 - As happens at the global level, men's engagement in Malawi is not sufficient. The majority of the programmes and policies in Malawi are targeting women, with little focus on men. In addition, the majority of gender activists and experts are women and not men. Women's voices are much stronger, leading to an almost complete omission of men in the gender discourse. Nevertheless, a positive result is the setting up of the Men for Gender Equality Now (MEGEN), which is a network promoting gender equality. MEGEN is actively involved in mobilizing groups of men throughout Malawi and focuses its work on efforts to the prevention and response to gender-based violence and the spread of HIV and AIDS that arises from unequal power relations, among other things.
- **HIV /AIDS:** in addition, women are disproportionately impacted by HIV due to gender inequalities and low socio-economic status. While prevalence among men aged 15-49 years is 8%, the prevalence among women in the same age group is 13% (overall, 10.8% among women and 6.4% men according to WHO 2017). The feminization of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Malawi is attributed in large part to gender inequalities, harmful cultural practices and attitudes, poverty as well as violence against women.
- **FGM:** There is limited information on the prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) in Malawi; press reports from 2011 indicated some FGM cases were prosecuted as unlawful wounding. In 2012, the US Department of State reported that there was no specific legislation prohibiting FGM, and only a few small ethnic groups practiced FMG/C, mostly on girls between the ages of 10 and 15.
- **Property & financial rights:** legally, men and women in Malawi have equal ownership rights to property, however under customary law, practices may vary:
 - with specific regard to land, women's access to the latter is often through the family head, who are usually men
 - discriminatory practices limit non-land based assets
 - While there are no legal restrictions on women's **access to financial services** including credit, the government reports that women face difficulties due to the need for collateral and the high interest rates charged by microfinance institutions. Bank loans often require even higher collateral, which women have more limited access to, and thus women tend to turn to credit through micro-finance institutions. The Ministry of Finance has established a department charged with regulating microfinance institutions, so as to ensure that interest rates are not significantly higher than those offered in the commercial banking system, but data on the results of these efforts is not available.
- **Participation in civil society:** in there remains a poor representation of women in civil society leadership positions. However, there is evidence to suggest that Malawi has a strong and active women's movement.

- **Participation in Government:** The proportion of women MPs in Malawi rose since the first multiparty elections in 1994, and the country elected its first woman vice-president, Joyce Banda, in 2009. Banda subsequently became Malawi's first woman president. This positive trend came to an end in 2014, when Banda came third in the presidential election in the wake of cashgate (losing to Peter Mutharika) and the proportion of women MPs fell by a quarter. Today, 32 of the 193 MPs (17%) are women (compared to 32% in Westminster, and 34.9% in the Scottish Parliament). There are 4 women in the Malawian Cabinet, of the 20 Cabinet Ministers in total. Media reports from December 2017 reported that the push for more women members of parliament was dealt a blow when the government said it would not consider a proposal of the Special Law Commission to create 28 automatic seats for women. The NGO Gender Coordination Network has long headed Malawi's "50-50 campaign" for equal gender representation in Parliament.

HEALTH (*WHO stats, 2017 unless otherwise stated*)

- Malawi is characterized by a heavy burden of disease evidenced by high levels of child and adulthood mortality rates and high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other tropical diseases. Furthermore, evidence suggests that there is a growing burden of noncommunicable diseases. With a total fertility rate of 4.4 the country has one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa. Malawi faces a number of challenges including inadequate finances to support poverty reduction programmes; high levels of illiteracy; and critical shortage of capacity in institutions implementing development programmes.
- In Malawi 8.8% of the population aged 15-49 years is living with **HIV/AIDS**: 10.8% among women and 6.4% among men. It is estimated that 34 000 new HIV infections occur every year. Tuberculosis incidence and case notifications in Malawi have both declined over the past decade. However, the prevalence rate remains high at 363/100,000 in the general population (all ages). The geographical distribution of TB case notifications is very similar to the distribution of HIV in Malawi. Malaria accounts for over 30% of outpatient visits).
- **Malaria** incidence in 2015 was 386 per 1000 population representing a 20% reduction from 484 per 1000 in 2010.
- **Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)** are on the increase. It is estimated that 33% of adults aged 25-64 have hypertension and 5.6% are diabetic. About 5 000 new cases of **cancer** are registered annually. The endemic neglected **tropical diseases** are schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, human African trypanosomiasis, trachoma, leprosy and soil transmitted helminths. However lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis have been eliminated after years of mass drug administration
- **Maternal mortality** is still among the highest in Africa. Obstetric complications contribute significantly to maternal deaths. Other indirect causes include delays in seeking care, poor referral system, and lack of appropriate drugs, equipment and staff capacity.
- Some of the notable **challenges in the health care delivery system** are to do with inadequate human resources coupled with skewed distribution favouring the urban areas; Despite the 50% increase in the health workforce that was achieved through the implementation of the 6-year Emergency Human

Resources Plan (2005-2010), the challenge still remains to sustain the gains. The government has in recent years not been able to absorb all the health workers coming out of the training institutions. On the other hand there is inadequate financing, infrastructure and equipment.

- **In the health sector, the Malawi Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) has been developed to coordinate health development activities.** All development partners are expected to support the HSSP which ultimately contributes to the MGDS and the UN Global Goals. The health system has been largely dependent on donor aid. Although the contribution of donors to the total health expenditure (THE) declined from 68.3% in 2012/13 to 53.5% in 2014/15 due to a number of donors pulling out from direct budgetary support, this situation raises the issue of sustainability and predictability of health financing.
- **Malawi is undergoing health financing reforms** as part of other national reforms to help in improving the funding available for health and move towards the universal health coverage. As part of resource tracking, the government has been conducting National Health Accounts (NHA) assessment since 1998. There are efforts to strengthen health information systems for better monitoring of the disease burden in the country.

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Scottish Government Malawi Development Programme

TOP LINES:

- The Scottish Government was pleased to launch its Malawi Development funding round on 3 November 2017. Applications for funding are currently being assessed by external assessors.
- The Scottish Government remains committed to working in partnership with the people and Government of Malawi. Scotland's relationship with Malawi remains central to the government's policy and Malawi receives the largest amount of funding through the International Development Fund of any country.
- Scotland has an approach to international development that is unique in world terms. It's an approach that recognises that one of the legacies of Scotland's history exploration, trade, and missionary work in Malawi is a ready-made network of links to the country's government, professions, and society - and in particular its health and education systems. By working through these pre-existing links, we bring about development outcomes that achieve a disproportionate impact to the modest sums of money invested.
- We will continue to build on this work in the coming years. We will also be innovative in our approach and consider how Scotland's expertise can best support development priorities.
- On 3 November 2005 the then First Minister and then President wa Mutharika of Malawi signed a Co-operation Agreement that outlines key areas in which both countries will work together for our mutual benefit. The partnership between Scotland and Malawi is based on the enduring values of tolerance, fairness and equality and firmly rooted in the principle of mutuality. The Agreement focuses on the key areas of:
 - Civic Governance and Society
 - Sustainable Economic Development, including renewable energy
 - Health
 - Education

Background:

Scotland's on-going relationship with Malawi is unique – with almost every town or village in Scotland having some connection. The Scottish Government continues to support, and learn from, a “bottom up” and reciprocal approach to its development partnership in Malawi.

The Malawi Development Programme was established following the signing of the Scotland – Malawi Co-operation Agreement in 2005 by the then First Minister, now Lord McConnell.

The Scottish Government supports many other initiatives to strengthen our relationship with Malawi. It core-funds the Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP), and renewed funding of the Malawi Scotland Partnership (MaSP) in Lilongwe as part of the Malawi Development Programme.

The SG's new refreshed International Development Strategy published in December 2016, maintains our commitment to a ring fenced budget for Malawi of a minimum of £3 million per annum. We now have established 3 funding streams: development assistance; capacity strengthening (for institutional links); and investment funding stream.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDING STREAM

Malawi Development Programme

The current Malawi Development Programme (2015-18) funds 20 projects worth £9,245,384 and is specifically focused on improving health, education, civic governance, and sustainable economic development, as well as a new, informal, Renewable Energy strand.

The latest Malawi Development Programme funding round under our Development Assistance Funding Stream opened on 3 November 2017, for projects to commence on 1 October 2018. The total investment available for this funding round is £11.25 million over 4.5 years (2018-2023). The priorities for the funding round were set by the Government of Malawi. Organisations who have submitted a successful initial concept note are currently preparing their full applications. Successful projects will be announced after the summer.

Small Grants Programme

The Scottish Government has also established a Small Grants Programme which is currently in the third year of a three year trial. The Programme awards grants of up to £60,000 to Scottish organisations carrying out capacity building, feasibility studies, or smaller-scale projects working in our priority countries including Malawi.

The latest round of projects was announced to start from April 2018, including in Malawi.

Comic Relief Partnership: Levelling the Field programme

In January 2017 we contributed £1.2 million to Comic Relief's Levelling the Field initiative, part of its international Sport for Change programme. This follows on from our previous partnership with Sport Relief. Sport for Change uses sport to help improve the economic wellbeing of women and girls in Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda. Levelling the Field will offer funding of up to £150,000 for projects, research, or

campaigns designed to increase confidence, build self-esteem and reduce violence against women and girls.

Some examples of **other ongoing work** under the other two funding streams of the IDF are given below.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FUNDING STREAM

Scotland Malawi Psychiatry Capacity Development Project

From 2016 to 2021, the Scottish Government will allocate £288,699 to a capacity building programme at Malawi's College of Medicine. The programme will provide funding for 4 scholars to qualify as clinically trained psychiatrists after a 4 year M.Med Psychiatry course, as well as building the capacity of staff and facilities at the College of Medicine to deliver the course in future years. The Programme aims to address the chronic lack of trained mental health professionals in the Malawian health workforce, as there are currently no Malawian psychiatrists practicing in Malawi.

Funding is routed through the Scotland Malawi Mental Health Education Project (SMMHEP), an Edinburgh-based INGO, with additional support from the University of Edinburgh. SMMHEP originally established the M.Med Psychiatry at the College of Medicine with Scottish Government funding from 2010-13.

Blantyre-Blantyre Clinical Research Project

The Scottish Government is providing £1 million matched funding over 5 years to the University of Glasgow and Malawi's College of Medicine to support a joint healthcare project. The project will support for clinical research into inflammatory and cardiac diseases in the communities of Malawi and Glasgow.

The project will to help set up three new laboratories at the College of Medicine in Blantyre, Malawi. This will create a mutually beneficial Blantyre-Blantyre comparison, and is believed to be a unique study between two such countries

Police Scotland Malawi project:

In December 2016 the Scottish Government announced funding of £662,641 (2016-19) to enable Police Scotland's International Development and Innovation Unit to deliver capacity strengthening work with the Malawi Police Service in the south of Malawi. Up to 20 specialist Police Scotland officers per year are being deployed to train and mentor police officers there. This work forms part of the Scottish Government's response to the Government of Malawi's 2016-17 Food Insecurity Plan. The plan was developed as a result of the catastrophic flooding in that part of the country during the last 2 rainy seasons. The Police Scotland project aims to build capacity within the MPS to:

- reduce violence, abuse and exploitation of children in disaster affected districts and;
- reduce the prevalence of GBV among disaster affected communities.

The benefits of the project are two-way: police officers in Malawi are better equipped to deal with GBV and child protection issues in country and Police Scotland Officers gain new perspectives which contribute to better community policing here. The work also resonates with the aims of the UN Global Goals, with the global north and south working in partnership to achieve - in this instance - Global Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls.

INVESTMENT FUNDING STREAM

Malawi Investment Fund

In December 2014 during the Government of Malawi delegation visit to Scotland for the JPCC, Mr Yousaf met with GoM Minister Chabonda on 'Investment and Governance' along with prospective private sector investors. This followed on from the Investment Conversation with former President Banda at Prestonfield House during her visit to Scotland in 2013, which Mr Swinney attended; the meeting Mr Yousaf had in Malawi on creating a business and investment friendly environment in Malawi and business opportunities and challenges for Scottish investment in Malawi; and the subsequent visit by potential investors to Malawi.

During that meeting Mr Yousaf committed that the Scottish Government would co-fund up to £1 million for an investment fund with aim of attracting investment from private investors. Officials have worked with [redacted] and [redacted] to formulate an outline investment proposal for an investment fund and on the advice of [redacted] arranged a dinner to attract investors, which took place at Bute House in November 2015.

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced £1 million of Scottish Government funding to help Malawian businesses over a three year period, which will be match funded by private investors, providing £2 million in total to invest in Malawi. Dr Allan said that the announcement marked an important shift in the country's journey from being reliant on aid support, which will still play a vital role, to increasing investment in Malawi.

The Malawi Investment Initiative is intended to support Malawi in its desire to move away from reliance on aid (which will still remain important for the foreseeable future) and towards a self-sustaining economy supported by trade and investment. To successfully secure a portion of this investment, business ventures will need to have a positive social impact, through creating jobs and sustainable livelihoods, as well as financial return.

The investment is being managed by a new Scottish company, African Lakes Company Ltd (ALC), reviving the original African Lakes Company that was established in Glasgow in 1878 to develop trade as an effective way of displacing slavery in Malawi. The first investments have now been identified and it is anticipated that these will be announced during the President's visit.

Some examples of **other previous work** under the IDF are given below.

David Livingstone Scholarships (2013)

Scottish Government awarded the SMP £100,000 to establish the David Livingstone Scholarships in 2013, allowing 37 young and gifted students to study for a Masters degree in Malawi. Scottish Government awarded the SMP a further £100,000 in 2014 to establish the Scotland Malawi Scholarships allowing a further 37 young and gifted students to study for a Masters degree in Malawi.

SFA Project (2013)

The joint football coaching programme was established between the Scottish Football Association and the Football Association of Malawi as part of the Glasgow Commonwealth Games legacy programme. In 2013, the then First Minister announced that £75,000 of the Commonwealth Games legacy fund was to be set aside for the programme. The project aims to develop a sustainable infrastructure for football coaching in schools and communities across Malawi, providing football equipment and sharing knowledge and skills.

Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP) (2012-15)

Our flagship Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP – 2012-2015) drew to a close in March 2015. This £2.3m programme, headed up by the University of Strathclyde, had four key strands of work (Institutional Support Programme, Community Energy Development Programme, Wind Energy Preparation Programme, Renewable Energy Capacity Building Programme) and a series of 16 reports on the impact and outcomes of MREAP were published in July 2015. MREAP brought new or improved energy access to nearly 80,000 people in rural Malawi, through a range of technologies including efficient cookstoves, solar pumps, solar panels for electricity, and solar lanterns.

The key factor which differentiates the community strand of MREAP from many other community energy efforts in the developing world has been the significant focus on community engagement; it is now generally recognised that the only way for such interventions to be truly sustainable over time is to fully engage the community from the outset, empowering the local people to take full ownership.

2015-2016 Humanitarian Assistance

In January 2015, torrential rain caused the worst flooding in Malawi in living memory. The Scottish Government announced it was contributing £158,000 towards relief efforts, with £120,00 being donated to UNICEF Malawi and another £38,000 being allocated to SMP members who were conducting relief operations on the ground. In addition in March 2016 the Scottish Government provided £100,000 to both UNICEF and Mary's Meals in order to assist with the efforts to alleviate some of the worst effects of the current food insecurity situation in Malawi.

In April 2016 the President declared a State of Disaster due to crop failures brought on by the floods in 2015 and the El Nino effect in 2016, which are estimated to have left 2.8 million people food insecure this year.

The Scottish Government contributed £10,000 during a similar flooding crisis in Malawi in 2008.

In response to the Government of Malawi's declaration of a national disaster (6.5 million Malawians continued to be food insecure between July 2016 and March 2017) the Scottish Government provided an additional £221,187 to Mary's Meals for an extension of their current schools feeding programme to 24,528 school children in the 47 schools in the Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, Balaka, Karonga and Thyolo districts of Malawi. The Scottish Government also agreed to provide match-aid funding of up to at least £70,000 each to Christian Aid, Oxfam, SCIAF and up to at least £20,00 to EMMS International to assist with their relief efforts.

Sport Relief Partnership (2012-2016)

Together with Sport Relief, from 2012, we match funded four projects in Malawi, Uganda and South Africa worth a total of £2.5 million on the themes of Education, Housing and support for people whose lives have been affected by conflict.

Through a second phase of the partnership, the Scottish Government worked with Sport Relief and UNICEF to fund projects in Malawi and Bangladesh from 2014, worth a total of £1 million aimed at supporting young people as part of the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Legacy.

OTHER SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO AREAS

Climate Justice Fund

2012-2017

The SG has been championing Climate Justice since 2012, when the then-First Minister and Mary Robinson launched Scotland's innovative Climate Justice Fund on 31 May 2012. We believe it is the only fund in the world operating on climate justice principles.

Scotland's Climate Justice Fund, alongside our action on climate change, illustrates our contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 13, and to other environment-related SDGs.

With £6m from the SG's Hydro Nation budget, the Fund supported 5 water-related projects in Round 1 (2012-2015) in Malawi and Zambia, and a further 6 projects in Round 2 (2014-2016) in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda.

The First Minister announced a continuation of the Climate Justice Fund at the Paris COP in December 2015, with a further £12m being made available over the next four years.

2017+

From 2017, the CJF will be distributed via two new programmes, launched in 2017, which signify a more strategically focused approach going forward. These programmes are:

- the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM), based around the principles of our successful domestic Climate Challenge Fund: the £3.2m CCPM (2017-2020) will support a select group of rural communities to identify and implement their own solutions for adapting to and building resilience against the worst effects of climate change, contributing directly to many of the UN Global Goals, especially Goal 13 on climate action; and
- the Climate Justice Innovation Fund (CJIF): launched on 5 June 2017 to support projects developing innovative solutions for strengthening African communities against the effects of climate change – includes Malawi, along with Zambia and Rwanda for small grants for innovative projects.

In addition, the CJF spend via Hydro Nation to help improve the lives of people in Malawi through better access to clean, safe water under the Water Futures programme, run by SG Water Division, continues. The University of Strathclyde is receiving £2M over 2016-18 to extend the Water Futures programme. The funding will help more communities in the Lower Shire Basin in rural Malawi access groundwater resources protected from the impacts of climate change. The project offers expert support and advice on water resource management to communities vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including erratic rainfall, droughts, floods and late starts to the rainy season, and aims to deliver improved water access across seven districts in the region. Water Division staff also work in strategic partnership with staff in the Government of Malawi's Water Department.

Education Scotland

In January 2014, a five year cooperation agreement was signed between Education Scotland and the Directorate of Inspection and Advisory Services Malawi Ministry of Education based upon sharing experiences and skills. The agreement was signed between our two countries and it will concentrate on building capacity and sustainability across the Malawi education system for the long term. The agreement affirms our joint vision for education cooperation, and is an opportunity for Malawi and Scotland to learn from each other and to recognise each other's strengths and needs. As part of the agreement, officials from Education Scotland and the Malawian Ministry of Education conduct regular visits to both countries.

Malawi Development Programme Expenditure 2005-2018

Total spend for the Malawi Development Programme from 2005 to 2018 is £45,778,627

Total Malawi related spend from the International Development fund is £55,960,951

- this includes funding for renewable energy (MREAP), networking organisations (SMP and MaSP), emergency humanitarian response, Small Grants, capacity-building projects, scholarships and investment.

Total spend on Malawi from Climate Justice Fund is £3,493,147

Grand total of Malawi related Development spend by Scottish Government is £59,454,098

MALAWI INVESTMENT INITIATIVE

Overview of Presidential event

The President will attend a dinner with Scottish private investors from the African Lakes Company (ALC) Ltd, hosted by [redacted] on Wednesday 25 April. The dinner is an opportunity for the President to meet ALC investors and the Board to discuss investing in Malawi and the potential impact of responsible investment on the development of the economy (draft dinner programme at **Annex A**). Attendees will include (full list at **Annex B**):

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Background

Scottish Government Malawi Investment Initiative

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced £1 million of Scottish Government funding to help Malawian businesses, which will be match funded by private investors, providing £2 million in total to invest in Malawi. Dr Allan said that the announcement marked an important shift in the country's journey from being reliant on aid support, which will still play a vital role, to increasing investment in Malawi. Speaking at the Malawi Investment Forum in Lilongwe, Dr Allan said:

“This funding marks a new chapter in the Scotland-Malawi relationship and is an opportunity to show how responsible investment can make a fair profit, create jobs, grow the economy and reduce aid dependence.

“Historically, trade and investment has been the central component in Scotland's relationship with Malawi and as Malawi continues its journey from aid to trade, this £2 million Investment Fund will help develop existing businesses and make a social impact.

“I am hopeful that this will encourage other investors that Malawi is a good place to do business.

The Scottish Government's International Development Fund has helped to transform thousands of lives for the better. We have done so by pioneering a new model for international development based on harnessing historic and civic links to have maximum impact on the ground.

Trade and investment has been a key component of Scotland's engagement with Malawi since the 1880s, and it continues to be a key component in the development

of the Malawian economy as it moves beyond aid. It is increasingly recognised that to end poverty, wealth and job creation supported by trade and investment is necessary, and that even as aid remains important whilst needed, it is only one part of the development toolkit.

While recognising the important role of traditional aid, it is expected that increasing trade and investment links will begin to address the aid-dependency culture in developing countries by strengthening existing businesses and creating sustainable livelihoods. The private sector can have a key and positive impact in this area in particular. The Scottish Government fully supports any opportunity to increase investment in Malawi, and believes that the role of trade and investment as part of the development toolkit in addition to aid is key to sustainable economic development.

By supporting the creation of the African Lakes Company Limited as a proactive investor in Malawian companies we have helped bring together Scottish and Malawian private equity investors. The Scottish Government believes the invested funds and the exchange of investment management experience will be of mutual benefit and will play an important role in helping Malawi on its journey away from aid-dependence and towards greater self-reliance through sustainable trade and investment.

Pathway to creation of the African Lakes Company Limited: Governments & private sector discussions

In 2013, during the visit of the President of Malawi to Scotland, an Investment Conversation facilitated by the Scottish Malawi Foundation (SMF) was held involving the President and her Ministers, Scotland's Deputy First Minister and key members of the Scottish private sector. It was agreed that as part of its support for investment into Malawi, the Scottish Government would work to lay a pathway for a potential group of private Scottish investors interested in investing in Malawi. A visit to Malawi by a group of private Scottish investors, organised by SMF, followed later that year.

In January 2014, during his visit to Malawi, the Scottish Government's Minister for International Development, Humza Yousaf, attended a meeting in Blantyre, convened by the SMF, with key members of Malawi's business community, to hear from them about creating a business and investment friendly environment in Malawi and the role of investment and trade in Malawi's development. Then in December 2014, a second Investment Conversation convened by the SMF, was held in Scotland between the Government of Malawi's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Scottish Government's Minister for International Development and Scottish private investors to build on the first Investment Conversation. The meeting included discussion on a Malawi Investment, with £1m contributed by the Scottish Government match funded by private investors.

In October 2015, during the visit of the Scottish Government Minister for International Development to Malawi, Humza Yousaf met with the President to discuss investment opportunities. HE President Mutharika reiterated that his Government remained keen that the Scottish Government provides support in the area of investment to enable Malawi achieve sustainable economic development. The Minister provided an

update to the President on progress of the anticipated investment initiative. During 2015-16, discussions continued with a range of potential private investors, including the structures for selecting and managing the investments made from the matched funds.

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced the new Malawi Investment Initiative was in place, with £2 million total to invest in Malawi, from Scottish Government funding to be match funded by private investors.

Re-establishment of the African Lakes Corporation

Investments will be managed by a new Scottish company, the African Lakes Company Ltd (ALC), which has been registered as a limited company for this purpose. The African Lakes Company was originally established in Glasgow in 1878 to develop trade as an effective way of displacing slavery in Malawi. More than a century on their mission has been revived by ALC for the purpose of making sustainable and responsible investments in Malawi

ALC has established an **experienced Investment Panel**, which is drawn from among the private investors and reinforced with expert advisers. The **Investment Panel will determine investments after considering advice from their appointed Malawian investment advisors.**

ALC is adopting the UN Principles for Responsible Investors. In addition, an internal Investment Policy covering good corporate governance, living wage for employees, non-discrimination, no child labour, etc. is being developed and this will be adopted by investees.

Investments

In August 2017 ALC secured the commitment of £1 million in match funding from private investors. ALC is actively engaged in considering the initial cluster of investments. It is expected that they will make a small number of significant investments in businesses where the capital and expertise within ALC and their network can help a business to grow.

The Directors of the African Lakes Company Limited are delighted with the healthy investment pipeline that has been established in the first six months of operation. They gratefully acknowledge the support of MITC, Standard Bank, Old Mutual Investments and Nico Asset Managers. ALC are at an advanced stage of negotiation with three agricultural businesses in Malawi. Exclusivity and non-disclosure agreements are in place and, subject to satisfactory legal and financial due diligence it is anticipated that these three opportunities will proceed to completion in the near future.

[redacted]

PRESIDENT OF MALAWI – VISIT TO SCOTLAND

MONDAY 23 APRIL – THURSDAY 26 APRIL 2018

BACKGROUND BRIEFING:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

MALAWI

Briefing Note	Title	Page
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SCOTLAND'S INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: IDF

Top Lines

- **International development is a key part of Scotland's global contribution** within the international community. It encompasses our core values, historical and contemporary, of fairness and equality. It is about **Scotland acting as a good global citizen**.
- **We have a distinctive development contribution to make**, through focusing Scotland's expertise, being innovative and employing our unique partnership approach, for global good.
- **Our Vision in our Strategy** is to contribute to sustainable development and the fight against poverty, injustice and inequality internationally.
- **Key theme of global citizenship is reflected throughout our Strategy**. To be a good global citizen and an outward looking nation is *why* we have an international development programme. It explains why we foster and encourage, through support for Scottish civil society, traditional core values in Scotland of fairness, equality and global solidarity.
- **Partnership and collaboration** will continue to be the foundation for our future development work as we build upon our existing bilateral partnerships with **Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan**, working across borders to address the **shared challenges** our world faces, in pursuit of the Global Goals.
- **We increased our International Development Fund to £10m** from 2017, along with a **new £1m Humanitarian Aid Fund**.
- **Scotland can be a global leader** in international development - being a global leader is **not necessarily just about size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that you can make** - across Government policy and wider involvement outwith Government. **Scotland can also be an ethical leader, internationally**.

Background & political commitment

- SG's international development work started in 2005, with £3M designated for Malawi by then FM Jack McConnell, reflecting 150 years of collaboration for development between our two countries.
- When the current administration came into government in 2008, the ID programme was expanded: to a £9m International Development Fund (IDF) and to work beyond Malawi, in 6 other countries (3 in SSA and 3 in SA).
- **SNP manifesto 2016 commitments for ID included:** increasing the IDF from £9M to £10M pa, to further strengthen our contribution to achieving the

Sustainable Development Goals internationally; and to establish an annual £1 million fund to respond to future humanitarian emergencies. See **Annex 1**.

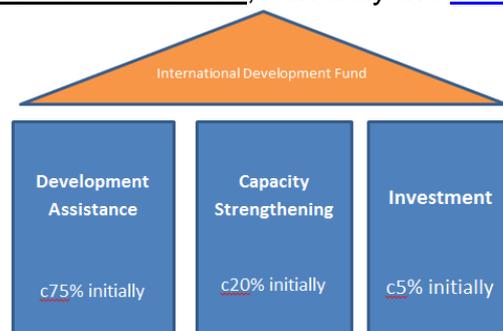
- **PfG 2017-18 includes a commitment to** “maintain our increased international development fund of £10 million each year”.
- **SG’s ID programme has strong cross-parliamentary support** – this is explicitly given recognition in our Strategy: “Collaboration in terms of the strong cross-party support for international development in the Scottish Parliament has also been a feature underpinning the Scottish Government's international development work since 2005” (Ministerial Foreword).

Refocused programme from 2016: new Strategy

- In 2016, SG ran a public consultation, with explicit aim to arrive at a refreshed policy that: would deliver on FM’s public commitment to the Global Goals; and that would **target and focus our IDF** and our other related work where we can make a real difference and **make the most impact in relation to our budget**. This included new geographic focus: reducing the number of countries that we work in through a consideration of our future geographic focus.
- We are clear that SG international development work fully supports the internationalisation priority of the IF, and also reflects a key pillar of the Economic Strategy of tackling inequality, a goal shared by all nations who are committed to the Global Goals.
- Our new **International Development Strategy** (published December 2016) recognises that in our increasingly interconnected world, Scotland has an important place, and reflects our ambition to cooperate globally through relationships and partnerships, supporting our international partners (**Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan**) towards achieving the Global Goals.
- We place great importance on Scotland being a good global citizen. This means playing our part in tackling global challenges including poverty, injustice and inequality. <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/>.

IDF under our Strategy (& see Annex 2)

- At the forefront of our efforts is our annual £10M International Development Fund (IDF), whose main aim is to support and empower our partner countries..
- **We now have 3 funding streams under the IDF, which we seek to align so far as possible, for a programmatic approach for greater impact**, supporting:
 - [development assistance programmes](#) in our partner countries and others
 - [capacity-strengthening initiatives](#) between institutions in Scotland and our partner countries (eg Police Scotland work with Malawian and Zambian Police Services, on gender based violence and child protection training)
 - [commercial investment initiatives](#), currently the [Malawi Investment Initiative](#)



- We are also **forming strategic partnerships** – including [collaboration with other donors](#), such as Comic Relief/Sport Relief in our partner countries, and gaining match-funding £1M of private investment monies in Scotland to double our Malawi investment fund - **maximising our budget by leveraging other monies**
- Our Strategy recognises that our world is a complex web of connections and interdependencies, one in which our choices and actions may have repercussions for people and communities locally, nationally or internationally. Therefore, **we are committed to promoting the Beyond Aid agenda:**
 - within SG: “We will continue to work across Ministerial portfolios to support international aims & identify other policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes. This will include (but is not limited to): International Trade and Investment, Education, Migration Policy, Climate Justice”
 - outwith SG: “ Our Strategy conveys a message of **“ethical leadership”**, that government and people share a duty to consider the impact of choices for sustainable development, in Scotland and in developing countries. This includes choices on environmental and climate issues, on fair trade etc.

ID impact lines

- Scotland can be a global leader on international development. Being a global leader in international development is **not necessarily just about the size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that you can make.** Across Government policy.
- The Global Centre for Development’s Contribution to Development Index (CDI) looks at overall contribution a country makes to aid: UK Government sits 7th: top 3 in 2017/18 are Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, all above the UK. The CDI seems to make the case that smaller nations can and do develop coherence and effective approaches to ID, particularly through policy coherence for development (“do no harm” approach, and additional contributions to ID outcomes).

Monitoring & evaluation

- All our international development work undergoes rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures. The same monitoring and evaluation processes are applied to projects funded under the IDF and the Climate Justice Fund.
- All applications for funding are assessed by external experts, and grant applicants must include audited or independently verified accounts, as well as a risk assessment and risk management plan for their proposed project.
- Following a conditional grant offer, which is payable in two instalments per year, we require formal, six-monthly progress reports in addition to regular routine monitoring. We scrutinise these project reports against the five Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), and we work closely with grant holders to ensure that progress is satisfactory against agreed objectives and budget. Only once a report is satisfactory will we release the next tranche of project funds.
- We continue to seek improvements in our M&E processes – our grant conditions were adopted by SG Finance for SG wide use as a good model. We recently responded quickly to safeguarding issues, with further tightening of our grant conditions and a new explicit safeguarding policy.

SCOTLAND'S £1M HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY FUND (HEF)

Top lines

- Scotland contributes to helping people affected by international humanitarian crises through the work of the Department for International Development (DFID), Non-Governmental Organisations (iNGOs) and individuals.
- However, in recognition of Scotland's role as a good global citizen, Scottish Ministers have, to date, wished to respond to some international humanitarian crises as well. Prior to 2017, we responded to crises in East Africa, Yemen, Nepal, West Africa, the Philippines, Syria, DRC, Gaza, Haiti, Pakistan.

Background

- Following the SNP 2016 Manifesto commitment, and subsequent commitment in PfG 2016 for a £1M Humanitarian Emergency Fund (HEF) from spring 2017, a group of the leading international humanitarian crisis agencies with a base in Scotland were asked by the Scottish Government to form a working group and draft a proposal for the implementation of the Fund taking into consideration the Scottish Government's own views on its purpose and operation.
- An independent expert panel to advise on access the Fund was formed through a competitive process comprising the leading aid agencies in Scotland. **British Red Cross** were one of eight successful applicants to the Panel, the others were: Oxfam, Christian Aid, Save the Children, MAF, Mercy Corps, SCIAF and Tearfund . **BRC are also members of the DEC** and so receive funding from the HEF via Stream 1a (donation to the DEC Appeal) and Stream 2 (all Panel members eligible to apply for funds).

Activations

- The HEF has been activated three times since it was created in April 2017.
 - In July 2017, £235,000 was allocated from Stream 1 of the HEF for the **East Africa food crisis** (South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya), adding to the £200,000 donation to DEC Appeal in March. In line with the structure of the HEF this was split 80/20 between the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Appeal (£188k) and non-DEC members of the HEF Panel: Mercy Corps (Somalia), MAF (South Sudan) and SCIAF (Ethiopia) (£47k).
 - In August 2017, £300,000 was allocated from Stream 2 of the HEF for the **South Asia Floods** (India, Bangladesh, Nepal). This was split between Tearfund in Nepal, Oxfam in Bangladesh and Save the Children in India.
 - In September 2017, £120,000 was allocated from Stream 2 of the HEF for the **Burma refugees crisis**, split between Oxfam and Christian Aid.
 - In February 2018, the HEF was activated on recommendation of the HEF Panel. The remaining £293,762 in the HEF (mix of Stream 1 and Stream 2) for crises in the final six months of the Financial Year **was then to the DRC crisis**: the HEF Panel recommended 3 projects by SCIAF, Tearfund and Christian Aid: to help support among others Internally Displaced Persons.

Annex 1

SNP Manifesto Commitments for ID

The SNP 2016 manifesto contained a number of commitments to enhance the international development work of the Scottish Government, with work will require to be taken forward by the ID team in bold:

- Commit more funding to our International Development fund, **increasing it from its current £9 million to £10 million per annum**, which will further strengthen our contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals internationally.
- To increase the Climate Justice Fund to £3 million per annum
- To **continue the Small Grants Scheme**, which is helping to build the capacity of smaller development organisations.
- To **establish an annual £1 million fund to respond to future humanitarian emergencies**.
- **Renew our historic partnership agreement with the Government of Malawi** as well as supporting calls for the UK Government to update the UK-Malawi bilateral treaty.
- Produce an **annual report assessing the impact our international development and other government policies** have on global poverty.
- **Review Fairtrade in Scotland** to support further growth in sales of Fairtrade goods.
- We will continue our £300,000 a year support for Scotland's network of Development Education Centres to help deliver global citizenship education. (£70k pa comes from the IDF).
- Look to address the issue of developing countries repaying debt incurred to the UK. While Scotland doesn't have the power to cancel unjust debts, we will **fund research into unjust debt held by the UK, how new unjust debt can be avoided and Scotland's potential role in debt arbitration**.
- We support calls for the UK Government to update the UK-Malawi bilateral treaty.

IDF – The 3 Funding Streams under our Strategy

Development Assistance – up to 75% of the IDF

- Up to 75% of the budget will support development assistance the majority of which will be through competitive challenge funding models in the countries of **Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda**.
- The development assistance funding stream also funds our **Small Grants Programme**.
- The development assistance funding stream continues to support civil society in Scotland and our core funded bodies – Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP), Scotland Fair Trade Forum and Scotland’s International Development Alliance. This delivers on our commitment under our Strategy to “Engage the people of Scotland” in international development and global citizenship.
- Link to our Development Assistance funding stream programmes <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/development-assistance-programmes/>

Capacity Strengthening – up to 20% of the IDF (initially)

- This funding stream is targeted at harnessing Scottish expertise, in particular skills sharing through professional volunteering and capacity building through supporting/funding **institutional links**. This includes:
 - Police Scotland peer-peer working on gender based violence with the Malawian Police Force and Zambian Police Force; and
 - Global Health Programme: working with DG Health and the NHS for a global health citizenship programme for NHS Scotland.
- Training of up to 50 Syrian women per year (in Scotland) in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.
- In **Pakistan** we will also continue to support education through women and children’s scholarships run by British Council Pakistan.
- Link to our Capacity Strengthening funding stream programmes <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/capacity-strengthening-initiatives/>

Investment – up to 5% of the IDF (initially)

- We believe that trade and investment is important, as is the role of the private sector, in supporting our partner countries as they move beyond aid in developing sustainable economic growth.
- We will support trade and investment to promote economic development of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda in line with wider government policies in those countries. We will also seek to help Scottish social enterprises expand internationally and help those partner countries realise the benefits of the social enterprise model. <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/international-development/malawi-investment-initiative/>

PART B: MALAWI BRIEF

NOTE 2
Apr 18

Malawi Core Brief – Country Profile

Republic of Malawi

President Arthur Peter **Mutharika** (since 31 May 2014). The President is both the Chief of State and Head of Government.

The ruling party is the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), a centrist party with an anti-corruption ideology, which came in to being in 2005 after splitting with the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Commonwealth Games

- The Malawian netball team, known as “The Queens”, have had a number of significant victories during the Games, including beating Scotland 51-50, Wales 68-53, and the number 2 ranked team in the world, New Zealand (57-53). However, it was not enough to achieve their hopes of a top 6 finish. They will now face Northern Ireland in the 7th/8th place play-off.
- Malawi have not won any medals during the Games.
- Malawi has won 3 medals previously at the Games, both in Edinburgh. 2 Bronzes in 1986, and one bronze in 1970.

Population 18 million

Diaspora: In 2011 in Scotland, 818 people stated that they were born in Malawi, 360 identified as being Malawian and 24 people identified as being Scottish and Malawian. (*Source - Census 2011*)

Historical links with Scotland:

- Scotland has strong historical links to Malawi, dating back to Dr David Livingstone’s explorations in what is now Malawi. For 150 years Scots have helped the people of Malawi to develop basic education and health systems.
- Colin Cameron served as the Minister of Works and Transport in the Cabinet of Nyasaland from 1961-1964, and briefly as Minister of Works in the first Malawian Cabinet after independence in 1964, serving under President Hastings Banda.
- President Bingu wa Mutharika visited Scotland in November 2005, during which the Cooperation Agreement was signed with former First Minister Jack McConnell
- Former President Banda visited Scotland in March 2013 as part of the 200th anniversary celebrations of the birth of David Livingstone.
- The city of Blantyre, named after Livingstone's birthplace includes a memorial to him.

Current links with Scotland (for Development links see Annex C)

Diaspora association: Association of Malawians in Scotland

- Led by Chair REDACTED, AMS is a charity formed by Malawians living in Scotland to serve the interest of Malawians and all people interested in all aspects of Malawi.
- AMS engages members in various social activities to encourage sharing of knowledge and resources; and explores and facilitates socio-economic development in or between Malawi and Scotland.

Education

- There were 40 Malawian students studying at Scottish Higher Education Institutions in 2016-17. (Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student 2016-17, and Scottish Funding Council)

Culture

- Lake of Stars Malawi Festival team took an exciting new one-day event celebrating UK & African culture and promoting creative and trade connections between Scotland and Malawi, to Glasgow on 11 March 2018. The Lake of Stars Glasgow event included free daytime performances and a Malawi market, followed by a night-time showcase of live performances and collaborations.

Energy:

- The SG published its Energy Strategy in December 2017. As a vision for a largely decarbonised 2050 energy system, it sets ambitious 2030 targets for both renewable energy and energy productivity. “Smart local energy systems” is one of the strategic priorities in the strategy and Scotland’s expertise in this area may be of interest to many countries wanting to implement rural and off-grid initiatives. SG is already working in partnership with Malawi on renewable energy activity:
 - In 2012, Ban Ki-moon asked the First Minister to support the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative due to Scotland’s contribution and leadership on renewable energy and climate change. This led to the secondment of a Scottish Government renewable energy expert to the Department of Energy within the Government of Malawi from March 2016-March 2017. Their primary aim was to support Malawian officials in developing their first dedicated national renewable energy strategy. This led to the completion of the Malawi Renewable Energy Strategy in the summer of 2017.
 - Scottish Government is providing up to £100,000 over 4 years, via Strathclyde University, to continue to support the small Malawi-based NGO Community Energy Malawi. Community Energy Malawi was originally established under the Scottish Government’s £2.3 million Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP). This further funding, along with the business and technical support, will continue to support and build capacity in rural communities in accessing, improving health, education and economic development.
- Outwith its renewable energy focus: oil and Gas - Malawi’s requirements for oil and gas are imported via the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mbeya in Tanzania, and Nacala and Beira in Mozambique. No reserves of oil or gas have been discovered in the country. Locally produced ethanol is added to

petrol, and usually comprises 10-25% of the fuel. The leading oil company in Malawi is Oilcom, which is 50%-owned by Malawian interests and 50% by the British company BP.

Criticisms:

- Corruption/Cashgate scandal 2013 – Malawian officials allegedly diverted millions from government funds. All major donors to Malawi, including the UK, suspended direct budgetary support. DFID continue to provide funding through other channels, for example the purchase of drugs for Malawian hospitals. SG development funding is directed to organisations present in Malawi who have a Scottish/UK base, not the government.
- The issue of corruption is still prevalent in Malawi. In the past 2 years a number of senior Malawian Civil Servants have been convicted of fraud and imprisoned. As yet no politicians have been charged with, or convicted of, any offences connected to ‘Cash-gate’.
- The Former Minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, George Chaponda, was reportedly arrested by the Malawian Anti-Corruption Bureau in connection with inquiries on corruption (July 2017). The inquiry related to purchase of Maize from Zambia by the Agricultural Development And Marketing Corporation Limited (ADMARC). He had visited Scotland in December 2014 as Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- President Mutharika relieved Chaponda of his Ministerial duties in February 2017.

In addition:

- People with albinism suffer discrimination and attacks, including killings.
- Levels of gender-based violence are high.
- Malawi has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. In February 2017, parliament removed from the Constitution a provision allowing children aged 15-18 to marry with parental consent, which aligns with the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act to set 18 as the minimum age of marriage.
- Same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults remain illegal*, and LGBTI people report social stigma, discrimination, violence, and other human rights violations, for example difficulty accessing medical treatment. [*although Justice Ministers have previously stepped in to quash cases and impose a “moratorium” on gay sex convictions].
- The Marriages, Divorce and Family Relations Act makes it illegal to claim a gender identity other than that assigned at birth.
- Amnesty International are concerned that draft amendments to the NGO law could, if adopted, introduce broad, excessive, intrusive and arbitrary controls on the activities of NGO, including human rights organisations. If implemented, the law would establish an NGO Board under the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare with wide discretionary powers, including to approve NGOs’ funding applications to donor agencies; and to demand that such applications fall in line with government policies and

be designed to “advance the public interest”. NGOs would be forced to register with the NGO Board which would have power to deregister them. They would also be required to sign MoUs with local government before operating in the community

- Human Rights Watch (Sep 2016) raised questions about the impact of extractive industries on communities. Specific concerns relate to problems with water, food, and housing, inadequate information about health and other risks from mining, and lack of government oversight.
- Human Rights Watch (April 2018) raised concerns that information is key to protecting the health and the livelihoods of people in areas affected by economic development. Therefore, a 10% cut in the Malawi Human Rights Commission's budget announced recently is bad news, given that the commission plays a key role in the implementation of the new Access to Information Act, that gives every citizen of Malawi the right to access information from the government.

Economy (Source - All CIA World Factbook unless stated otherwise)

- GDP per capita in 2016: Malawi \$300, Scotland \$39,955 (current \$US) (Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators, March 2018, OECD and Scottish Government)
- Malawi ranks among the world's most densely populated and least developed countries.
- Economy is predominately agricultural, 80% of the population live in rural areas. Agriculture, accounts for one-third of GDP and 90% of export revenues. The tobacco sector is key to short-term growth and is more than half of exports. Though this is falling.
- Dependent economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and donor nations.
- Government challenges include: developing a market economy, improving education, addressing environmental problems and HIV/AIDS, and satisfying donors that fiscal discipline is being adhered to.
- Government has failed to address barriers to investment such as unreliable power, water shortages, poor telecommunications, and the high costs of services.
- Donors, who provided an average of 36% of government revenue in the past, suspended general budget support for Malawi in 2011 due to a negative IMF review and governance issues. Investment has fallen continuously for several years. In 2013, during President Banda's tenure, 'Cashgate' occurred. This led to major donors, including DfID suspending their direct sector budget support and a fall in investors' confidence. Allegations remain against Banda and her close associates.
- The Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC) was established in 2012. As part of a UK Government DFID project, Tony Baker, previously SDI International Trade Director, worked with MITC in 2013 to share expertise and learning and help develop capacity (to note there is not and never had been an SDI presence in Malawi).
- MITC has also engaged with business development and industry organisations including Scottish Enterprise and Scotland, Food & Drink, and organisations already engaged in business in Malawi.

- The World Bank notes that in 2017, Malawi's GDP growth rate was expected to rebound to about 4.5% from 2.5% in 2016. Improved weather patterns with increased rainfall in 2017 were expected to result in higher levels of agricultural output than were recorded in 2015 and 2016. Agriculture contributes 30% of GDP. The country's headline inflation rate continued to decelerate faster than anticipated, falling to 9.3% in August 2017, compared to 22.8% in August 2016. This downward trend has largely been due to a sustained decline in food prices resulting from the increased availability of maize, and a stable exchange rate.
- The World Bank further notes that "Sustainable growth is predicated on sound macroeconomic management and structural reforms to lay the foundations for a more resilient and diversified agriculture sector. For Malawi's economy, the weather will remain a major part of the economic cycle, with the negative impact of bad weather compounded by factors such as population growth and environmental degradation".

Social and development context of the economy (World Bank, Oct 2017)

- "Encouraging progress has been made in terms of human development in recent years. However, poverty and inequality remain stubbornly high in Malawi. Rural poverty persists with one in two people still poor, driven by poor performance of the agriculture sector, volatile economic growth, population growth, and limited opportunities in non-farm activities. Life expectancy is up to 63.9 years in 2017 from 62.8 last year.
- "The macroeconomic outlook faces significant downside risks. These risks relate primarily to Malawi's continued vulnerability to external shocks, amplified by the risks of fiscal slippages. The country (and its growth performance) is expected to remain vulnerable to climate variability for some time. Similarly, despite encouraging efforts towards fiscal consolidation, experience suggests that Malawi has struggled to contain recurrent expenditure over the political-business cycle. Elections are coming up in May 2019. Households' welfare in Malawi remains vulnerable to natural shocks such as drought and flooding, and food price inflation. Building families' resilience to shocks through investments in basic services, asset building, the improvement of early warning systems, and the revamping of safety-net programs continue to be the major challenges going forward."

MALAWI GENDER OVERVIEW

- **Legislative framework:** s20 & 41 of the Constitution of Malawi uphold the principle of equal rights for men and women and prohibit any discrimination based on gender or marital status. The Republic of Malawi ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1987. Malawi signed the Optional Protocol in 2000, but has yet ratify. It ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2005. Malawi has enacted 4 key legislation in the recent past to promote the rights of women and girls including:
 - the Gender Equality Act in 2013,
 - the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act in 2015, and
 - the Trafficking in Persons Act in 2015.
- **Interlocking factors:** the unequal status of women in Malawi is shaped by the inter-locking factors of general poverty, discriminatory treatment in the family and

public life and a vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Both matrilineal and patrilineal systems operate in Malawi's ethnic groups and it is reported that both systems perpetuate discrimination against women in the family with respect to control over resources. Women in Malawi generally fare worse than their male counterparts on most social and economic indicators including wage equality, political participation, secondary and tertiary education enrolment and literacy. However, Malawi has achieved gender parity with respect to primary school enrolments, which indicates an improvement in attitudes towards girls' education. The 2014 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) classifies Malawi as a country with "medium" discrimination against women. SIGI identifies discriminatory social institutions, such as early marriage, discriminatory inheritance practices, violence against women, son preference, restricted access to public space and restricted access to land and credit.

- **Policy Framework: Malawi Growth & Development (MGDS) III (August 2017+):** MGDS III states that for its successful implementation, cross cutting areas have been mainstreamed into the priority areas to ensure that no one is left behind as the country implements this medium-term development strategy in the next five years (2017-2022). Gender is listed as a cross cutting area.
- **Gender Based Violence**, especially violence against women, is endemic in Malawian society and has been recognized by the Malawi Government as a severe impediment to the promotion of gender equality, women empowerment and poverty reduction.
 - 2006 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act criminalizes domestic violence, providing a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. Rape is legally prohibited with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment or death: marital rape is not specifically prohibited, but can be prosecuted under rape laws.
 - However, several factors contribute to the relatively high prevalence of gender based violence in Malawi and these include early marriage, harmful cultural practices, religious beliefs, low literacy levels and low economic empowerment of women.
- **Marriage:** Marriage can be entered into under common and customary laws. Customary law is the customary norm for large proportion of the population, and may be either patrilineal or matrilineal in nature. President Mutharika signed a Constitutional amendment into law from April 2017, to make marriage before the age of 18 illegal, removing a provision that allowed children to marry at 15 with parental consent, in conflict with the Marriage Act; the laws on marriage are therefore now harmonised. Early marriages have been widespread, with UNICEF concerned that nearly 1 in 2 girls were married before 18. Senior Chief Theresa Kachindamoto, tribal ruler of Dedza District, is one of many Chiefs now ending illegal marriages of underage girls, and sending them back to school (report in Marie Claire in April 2019).
- **Trafficking:** Malawi is not immune to this crime. Forced labour and forced prostitution are the most common forms. Victims of trafficking mostly women, girls and boys are not fully protected under the current law and cannot seek legal compensation for the crimes committed against them. Ending human trafficking also means tackling the root causes: Extreme poverty, entrenched inequality, a lack of education and opportunities, all of which create the vulnerabilities that traffickers exploit
- **Sexual harassment:** A new law adopted in 2012, the Gender Equity Bill, specially addresses sexual harassment. However, the Panos Institute of

Southern Africa says sexual harassment is one of the biggest hindrances to women's advancement into positions of influence in Malawi and other countries in the region,

- **Cultural effects:** in Malawi, one of the main issue which hampers the attainment of gender equality and women's rights is the principle that men are superior to women. This patriarchal ideology informs the conceptualization of gender.
 - Several policy documents and strategies do not take in due account the patriarchal nature of the society and fail to address the root causes of gender inequality.
 - As happens at the global level, men's engagement in Malawi is not sufficient. The majority of the programmes and policies in Malawi are targeting women, with little focus on men. In addition, the majority of gender activists and experts are women and not men. Women's voices are much stronger, leading to an almost complete omission of men in the gender discourse. Nevertheless, a positive result is the setting up of the Men for Gender Equality Now (MEGEN), which is a network promoting gender equality. MEGEN is actively involved in mobilizing groups of men throughout Malawi and focuses its work on efforts to the prevention and response to gender-based violence and the spread of HIV and AIDS that arises from unequal power relations, among other things.
- **HIV /AIDS:** in addition, women are disproportionately impacted by HIV due to gender inequalities and low socio-economic status. While prevalence among men aged 15-49 years is 8%, the prevalence among women in the same age group is 13% (overall, 10.8% among women and 6.4% men according to WHO 2017). The feminization of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Malawi is attributed in large part to gender inequalities, harmful cultural practices and attitudes, poverty as well as violence against women.
- **FGM:** There is limited information on the prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) in Malawi; press reports from 2011 indicated some FGM cases were prosecuted as unlawful wounding. In 2012, the US Department of State reported that there was no specific legislation prohibiting FGM, and only a few small ethnic groups practiced FMG/C, mostly on girls between the ages of 10 and 15.
- **Property & financial rights:** legally, men and women in Malawi have equal ownership rights to property, however under customary law, practices may vary:
 - with specific regard to land, women's access to the latter is often through the family head, who are usually men
 - discriminatory practices limit non-land based assets
 - While there are no legal restrictions on women's **access to financial services** including credit, the government reports that women face difficulties due to the need for collateral and the high interest rates charged by microfinance institutions. Bank loans often require even higher collateral, which women have more limited access to, and thus women tend to turn to credit through micro-finance institutions. The Ministry of Finance has established a department charged with regulating microfinance institutions, so as to ensure that interest rates are not significantly higher than those offered in the commercial banking system, but data on the results of these efforts is not available.
- **Participation in civil society:** in there remains a poor representation of women in civil society leadership positions. However, there is evidence to suggest that Malawi has a strong and active women's movement.

- **Participation in Government:** The proportion of women MPs in Malawi rose since the first multiparty elections in 1994, and the country elected its first woman vice-president, Joyce Banda, in 2009. Banda subsequently became Malawi's first woman president. This positive trend came to an end in 2014, when Banda came third in the presidential election in the wake of cashgate (losing to Peter Mutharika) and the proportion of women MPs fell by a quarter. Today, 32 of the 193 MPs (17%) are women (compared to 32% in Westminster, and 34.9% in the Scottish Parliament). There are 4 women in the Malawian Cabinet, of the 20 Cabinet Ministers in total. Media reports from December 2017 reported that the push for more women members of parliament was dealt a blow when the government said it would not consider a proposal of the Special Law Commission to create 28 automatic seats for women. The NGO Gender Coordination Network has long headed Malawi's "50-50 campaign" for equal gender representation in Parliament.

HEALTH (*WHO stats, 2017 unless otherwise stated*)

- Malawi is characterized by a heavy burden of disease evidenced by high levels of child and adulthood mortality rates and high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other tropical diseases. Furthermore, evidence suggests that there is a growing burden of noncommunicable diseases. With a total fertility rate of 4.4 the country has one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa. Malawi faces a number of challenges including inadequate finances to support poverty reduction programmes; high levels of illiteracy; and critical shortage of capacity in institutions implementing development programmes.
- In Malawi 8.8% of the population aged 15-49 years is living with **HIV/AIDS**: 10.8% among women and 6.4% among men. It is estimated that 34 000 new HIV infections occur every year. Tuberculosis incidence and case notifications in Malawi have both declined over the past decade. However, the prevalence rate remains high at 363/100,000 in the general population (all ages). The geographical distribution of TB case notifications is very similar to the distribution of HIV in Malawi. Malaria accounts for over 30% of outpatient visits).
- **Malaria** incidence in 2015 was 386 per 1000 population representing a 20% reduction from 484 per 1000 in 2010.
- **Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)** are on the increase. It is estimated that 33% of adults aged 25-64 have hypertension and 5.6% are diabetic. About 5 000 new cases of **cancer** are registered annually. The endemic neglected **tropical diseases** are schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, human African trypanosomiasis, trachoma, leprosy and soil transmitted helminths. However lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis have been eliminated after years of mass drug administration
- **Maternal mortality** is still among the highest in Africa. Obstetric complications contribute significantly to maternal deaths. Other indirect causes include delays in seeking care, poor referral system, and lack of appropriate drugs, equipment and staff capacity.
- Some of the notable **challenges in the health care delivery system** are to do with inadequate human resources coupled with skewed distribution favouring the urban areas; Despite the 50% increase in the health workforce that was achieved through the implementation of the 6-year Emergency Human

Resources Plan (2005-2010), the challenge still remains to sustain the gains. The government has in recent years not been able to absorb all the health workers coming out of the training institutions. On the other hand there is inadequate financing, infrastructure and equipment.

- **In the health sector, the Malawi Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) has been developed to coordinate health development activities.** All development partners are expected to support the HSSP which ultimately contributes to the MGDS and the UN Global Goals. The health system has been largely dependent on donor aid. Although the contribution of donors to the total health expenditure (THE) declined from 68.3% in 2012/13 to 53.5% in 2014/15 due to a number of donors pulling out from direct budgetary support, this situation raises the issue of sustainability and predictability of health financing.
- **Malawi is undergoing health financing reforms** as part of other national reforms to help in improving the funding available for health and move towards the universal health coverage. As part of resource tracking, the government has been conducting National Health Accounts (NHA) assessment since 1998. There are efforts to strengthen health information systems for better monitoring of the disease burden in the country.

Scottish Government Malawi Development Programme

TOP LINES:

- The Scottish Government was pleased to launch its Malawi Development funding round on 3 November 2017. Applications for funding are currently being assessed by external assessors.
- The Scottish Government remains committed to working in partnership with the people and Government of Malawi. Scotland's relationship with Malawi remains central to the government's policy and Malawi receives the largest amount of funding through the International Development Fund of any country.
- Scotland has an approach to international development that is unique in world terms. It's an approach that recognises that one of the legacies of Scotland's history exploration, trade, and missionary work in Malawi is a ready-made network of links to the country's government, professions, and society - and in particular its health and education systems. By working through these pre-existing links, we bring about development outcomes that achieve a disproportionate impact to the modest sums of money invested.
- We will continue to build on this work in the coming years. We will also be innovative in our approach and consider how Scotland's expertise can best support development priorities.
- On 3 November 2005 the then First Minister and then President wa Mutharika of Malawi signed a Co-operation Agreement that outlines key areas in which both countries will work together for our mutual benefit. The partnership between Scotland and Malawi is based on the enduring values of tolerance, fairness and equality and firmly rooted in the principle of mutuality. The Agreement focuses on the key areas of:
 - Civic Governance and Society
 - Sustainable Economic Development, including renewable energy
 - Health
 - Education

Background:

Scotland's on-going relationship with Malawi is unique – with almost every town or village in Scotland having some connection. The Scottish Government continues to support, and learn from, a “bottom up” and reciprocal approach to its development partnership in Malawi.

The Malawi Development Programme was established following the signing of the Scotland – Malawi Co-operation Agreement in 2005 by the then First Minister, now Lord McConnell.

The Scottish Government supports many other initiatives to strengthen our relationship with Malawi. It core-funds the Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP), and renewed funding of the Malawi Scotland Partnership (MaSP) in Lilongwe as part of the Malawi Development Programme.

The SG's new refreshed International Development Strategy published in December 2016, maintains our commitment to a ring fenced budget for Malawi of a minimum of £3 million per annum. We now have established 3 funding streams: development assistance; capacity strengthening (for institutional links); and investment funding stream.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDING STREAM

Malawi Development Programme

The current Malawi Development Programme (2015-18) funds 20 projects worth £9,245,384 and is specifically focused on improving health, education, civic governance, and sustainable economic development, as well as a new, informal, Renewable Energy strand.

The latest Malawi Development Programme funding round under our Development Assistance Funding Stream opened on 3 November 2017, for projects to commence on 1 October 2018. The total investment available for this funding round is £11.25 million over 4.5 years (2018-2023). The priorities for the funding round were set by the Government of Malawi. Organisations who have submitted a successful initial concept note are currently preparing their full applications. Successful projects will be announced after the summer.

Small Grants Programme

The Scottish Government has also established a Small Grants Programme which is currently in the third year of a three year trial. The Programme awards grants of up to £60,000 to Scottish organisations carrying out capacity building, feasibility studies, or smaller-scale projects working in our priority countries including Malawi.

The latest round of projects was announced to start from April 2018, including in Malawi.

Comic Relief Partnership: Levelling the Field programme

In January 2017 we contributed £1.2 million to Comic Relief's Levelling the Field initiative, part of its international Sport for Change programme. This follows on from our previous partnership with Sport Relief. Sport for Change uses sport to help improve the economic wellbeing of women and girls in Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda. Levelling the Field will offer funding of up to £150,000 for projects, research, or

campaigns designed to increase confidence, build self-esteem and reduce violence against women and girls.

Some examples of **other ongoing work** under the other two funding streams of the IDF are given below.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FUNDING STREAM

Scotland Malawi Psychiatry Capacity Development Project

From 2016 to 2021, the Scottish Government will allocate £288,699 to a capacity building programme at Malawi's College of Medicine. The programme will provide funding for 4 scholars to qualify as clinically trained psychiatrists after a 4 year M.Med Psychiatry course, as well as building the capacity of staff and facilities at the College of Medicine to deliver the course in future years. The Programme aims to address the chronic lack of trained mental health professionals in the Malawian health workforce, as there are currently no Malawian psychiatrists practicing in Malawi.

Funding is routed through the Scotland Malawi Mental Health Education Project (SMMHEP), an Edinburgh-based INGO, with additional support from the University of Edinburgh. SMMHEP originally established the M.Med Psychiatry at the College of Medicine with Scottish Government funding from 2010-13.

Blantyre-Blantyre Clinical Research Project

The Scottish Government is providing £1 million matched funding over 5 years to the University of Glasgow and Malawi's College of Medicine to support a joint healthcare project. The project will support for clinical research into inflammatory and cardiac diseases in the communities of Malawi and Glasgow.

The project will to help set up three new laboratories at the College of Medicine in Blantyre, Malawi. This will create a mutually beneficial Blantyre-Blantyre comparison, and is believed to be a unique study between two such countries

Police Scotland Malawi project:

In December 2016 the Scottish Government announced funding of £662,641 (2016-19) to enable Police Scotland's International Development and Innovation Unit to deliver capacity strengthening work with the Malawi Police Service in the south of Malawi. Up to 20 specialist Police Scotland officers per year are being deployed to train and mentor police officers there. This work forms part of the Scottish Government's response to the Government of Malawi's 2016-17 Food Insecurity Plan. The plan was developed as a result of the catastrophic flooding in that part of the country during the last 2 rainy seasons. The Police Scotland project aims to build capacity within the MPS to:

- reduce violence, abuse and exploitation of children in disaster affected districts and;
- reduce the prevalence of GBV among disaster affected communities.

The benefits of the project are two-way: police officers in Malawi are better equipped to deal with GBV and child protection issues in country and Police Scotland Officers gain new perspectives which contribute to better community policing here. The work also resonates with the aims of the UN Global Goals, with the global north and south working in partnership to achieve - in this instance - Global Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls.

INVESTMENT FUNDING STREAM

Malawi Investment Fund

In December 2014 during the Government of Malawi delegation visit to Scotland for the JPCC, Mr Yousaf met with GoM Minister Chabonda on 'Investment and Governance' along with prospective private sector investors. This followed on from the Investment Conversation with former President Banda at Prestonfield House during her visit to Scotland in 2013, which Mr Swinney attended; the meeting Mr Yousaf had in Malawi on creating a business and investment friendly environment in Malawi and business opportunities and challenges for Scottish investment in Malawi; and the subsequent visit by potential investors to Malawi.

During that meeting Mr Yousaf committed that the Scottish Government would co-fund up to £1 million for an investment fund with aim of attracting investment from private investors. Officials have worked with [redacted] and [redacted] to formulate an outline investment proposal for an investment fund and on the advice of [redacted] arranged a dinner to attract investors, which took place at Bute House in November 2015.

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced £1 million of Scottish Government funding to help Malawian businesses over a three year period, which will be match funded by private investors, providing £2 million in total to invest in Malawi. Dr Allan said that the announcement marked an important shift in the country's journey from being reliant on aid support, which will still play a vital role, to increasing investment in Malawi.

The Malawi Investment Initiative is intended to support Malawi in its desire to move away from reliance on aid (which will still remain important for the foreseeable future) and towards a self-sustaining economy supported by trade and investment. To successfully secure a portion of this investment, business ventures will need to have a positive social impact, through creating jobs and sustainable livelihoods, as well as financial return.

The investment is being managed by a new Scottish company, African Lakes Company Ltd (ALC), reviving the original African Lakes Company that was established in Glasgow in 1878 to develop trade as an effective way of displacing slavery in Malawi. The first investments have now been identified and it is anticipated that these will be announced during the President's visit.

Some examples of **other previous work** under the IDF are given below.

David Livingstone Scholarships (2013)

Scottish Government awarded the SMP £100,000 to establish the David Livingstone Scholarships in 2013, allowing 37 young and gifted students to study for a Masters degree in Malawi. Scottish Government awarded the SMP a further £100,000 in 2014 to establish the Scotland Malawi Scholarships allowing a further 37 young and gifted students to study for a Masters degree in Malawi.

SFA Project (2013)

The joint football coaching programme was established between the Scottish Football Association and the Football Association of Malawi as part of the Glasgow Commonwealth Games legacy programme. In 2013, the then First Minister announced that £75,000 of the Commonwealth Games legacy fund was to be set aside for the programme. The project aims to develop a sustainable infrastructure for football coaching in schools and communities across Malawi, providing football equipment and sharing knowledge and skills.

Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP) (2012-15)

Our flagship Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP – 2012-2015) drew to a close in March 2015. This £2.3m programme, headed up by the University of Strathclyde, had four key strands of work (Institutional Support Programme, Community Energy Development Programme, Wind Energy Preparation Programme, Renewable Energy Capacity Building Programme) and a series of 16 reports on the impact and outcomes of MREAP were published in July 2015. MREAP brought new or improved energy access to nearly 80,000 people in rural Malawi, through a range of technologies including efficient cookstoves, solar pumps, solar panels for electricity, and solar lanterns.

The key factor which differentiates the community strand of MREAP from many other community energy efforts in the developing world has been the significant focus on community engagement; it is now generally recognised that the only way for such interventions to be truly sustainable over time is to fully engage the community from the outset, empowering the local people to take full ownership.

2015-2016 Humanitarian Assistance

In January 2015, torrential rain caused the worst flooding in Malawi in living memory. The Scottish Government announced it was contributing £158,000 towards relief efforts, with £120,00 being donated to UNICEF Malawi and another £38,000 being allocated to SMP members who were conducting relief operations on the ground. In addition in March 2016 the Scottish Government provided £100,000 to both UNICEF and Mary's Meals in order to assist with the efforts to alleviate some of the worst effects of the current food insecurity situation in Malawi.

In April 2016 the President declared a State of Disaster due to crop failures brought on by the floods in 2015 and the El Nino effect in 2016, which are estimated to have left 2.8 million people food insecure this year.

The Scottish Government contributed £10,000 during a similar flooding crisis in Malawi in 2008.

In response to the Government of Malawi's declaration of a national disaster (6.5 million Malawians continued to be food insecure between July 2016 and March 2017) the Scottish Government provided an additional £221,187 to Mary's Meals for an extension of their current schools feeding programme to 24,528 school children in the 47 schools in the Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mulanje, Balaka, Karonga and Thyolo districts of Malawi. The Scottish Government also agreed to provide match-aid funding of up to at least £70,000 each to Christian Aid, Oxfam, SCIAF and up to at least £20,00 to EMMS International to assist with their relief efforts.

Sport Relief Partnership (2012-2016)

Together with Sport Relief, from 2012, we match funded four projects in Malawi, Uganda and South Africa worth a total of £2.5 million on the themes of Education, Housing and support for people whose lives have been affected by conflict.

Through a second phase of the partnership, the Scottish Government worked with Sport Relief and UNICEF to fund projects in Malawi and Bangladesh from 2014, worth a total of £1 million aimed at supporting young people as part of the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Legacy.

OTHER SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO AREAS

Climate Justice Fund

2012-2017

The SG has been championing Climate Justice since 2012, when the then-First Minister and Mary Robinson launched Scotland's innovative Climate Justice Fund on 31 May 2012. We believe it is the only fund in the world operating on climate justice principles.

Scotland's Climate Justice Fund, alongside our action on climate change, illustrates our contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 13, and to other environment-related SDGs.

With £6m from the SG's Hydro Nation budget, the Fund supported 5 water-related projects in Round 1 (2012-2015) in Malawi and Zambia, and a further 6 projects in Round 2 (2014-2016) in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda.

The First Minister announced a continuation of the Climate Justice Fund at the Paris COP in December 2015, with a further £12m being made available over the next four years.

2017+

From 2017, the CJF will be distributed via two new programmes, launched in 2017, which signify a more strategically focused approach going forward. These programmes are:

- the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM), based around the principles of our successful domestic Climate Challenge Fund: the £3.2m CCPM (2017-2020) will support a select group of rural communities to identify and implement their own solutions for adapting to and building resilience against the worst effects of climate change, contributing directly to many of the UN Global Goals, especially Goal 13 on climate action; and
- the Climate Justice Innovation Fund (CJIF): launched on 5 June 2017 to support projects developing innovative solutions for strengthening African communities against the effects of climate change – includes Malawi, along with Zambia and Rwanda for small grants for innovative projects.

In addition, the CJF spend via Hydro Nation to help improve the lives of people in Malawi through better access to clean, safe water under the Water Futures programme, run by SG Water Division, continues. The University of Strathclyde is receiving £2M over 2016-18 to extend the Water Futures programme. The funding will help more communities in the Lower Shire Basin in rural Malawi access groundwater resources protected from the impacts of climate change. The project offers expert support and advice on water resource management to communities vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including erratic rainfall, droughts, floods and late starts to the rainy season, and aims to deliver improved water access across seven districts in the region. Water Division staff also work in strategic partnership with staff in the Government of Malawi's Water Department.

Education Scotland

In January 2014, a five year cooperation agreement was signed between Education Scotland and the Directorate of Inspection and Advisory Services Malawi Ministry of Education based upon sharing experiences and skills. The agreement was signed between our two countries and it will concentrate on building capacity and sustainability across the Malawi education system for the long term. The agreement affirms our joint vision for education cooperation, and is an opportunity for Malawi and Scotland to learn from each other and to recognise each other's strengths and needs. As part of the agreement, officials from Education Scotland and the Malawian Ministry of Education conduct regular visits to both countries.

Malawi Development Programme Expenditure 2005-2018

Total spend for the Malawi Development Programme from 2005 to 2018 is £45,778,627

Total Malawi related spend from the International Development fund is £55,960,951

- this includes funding for renewable energy (MREAP), networking organisations (SMP and MaSP), emergency humanitarian response, Small Grants, capacity-building projects, scholarships and investment.

Total spend on Malawi from Climate Justice Fund is £3,493,147

Grand total of Malawi related Development spend by Scottish Government is £59,454,098

MALAWI INVESTMENT INITIATIVE

Overview of Presidential event

The President will attend a dinner with Scottish private investors from the African Lakes Company (ALC) Ltd, hosted by [redacted] on Wednesday 25 April. The dinner is an opportunity for the President to meet ALC investors and the Board to discuss investing in Malawi and the potential impact of responsible investment on the development of the economy (draft dinner programme at **Annex A**). Attendees will include (full list at **Annex B**):

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Background

Scottish Government Malawi Investment Initiative

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced £1 million of Scottish Government funding to help Malawian businesses, which will be match funded by private investors, providing £2 million in total to invest in Malawi. Dr Allan said that the announcement marked an important shift in the country's journey from being reliant on aid support, which will still play a vital role, to increasing investment in Malawi. Speaking at the Malawi Investment Forum in Lilongwe, Dr Allan said:

“This funding marks a new chapter in the Scotland-Malawi relationship and is an opportunity to show how responsible investment can make a fair profit, create jobs, grow the economy and reduce aid dependence.

“Historically, trade and investment has been the central component in Scotland's relationship with Malawi and as Malawi continues its journey from aid to trade, this £2 million Investment Fund will help develop existing businesses and make a social impact.

“I am hopeful that this will encourage other investors that Malawi is a good place to do business.

The Scottish Government's International Development Fund has helped to transform thousands of lives for the better. We have done so by pioneering a new model for international development based on harnessing historic and civic links to have maximum impact on the ground.

Trade and investment has been a key component of Scotland's engagement with Malawi since the 1880s, and it continues to be a key component in the development

of the Malawian economy as it moves beyond aid. It is increasingly recognised that to end poverty, wealth and job creation supported by trade and investment is necessary, and that even as aid remains important whilst needed, it is only one part of the development toolkit.

While recognising the important role of traditional aid, it is expected that increasing trade and investment links will begin to address the aid-dependency culture in developing countries by strengthening existing businesses and creating sustainable livelihoods. The private sector can have a key and positive impact in this area in particular. The Scottish Government fully supports any opportunity to increase investment in Malawi, and believes that the role of trade and investment as part of the development toolkit in addition to aid is key to sustainable economic development.

By supporting the creation of the African Lakes Company Limited as a proactive investor in Malawian companies we have helped bring together Scottish and Malawian private equity investors. The Scottish Government believes the invested funds and the exchange of investment management experience will be of mutual benefit and will play an important role in helping Malawi on its journey away from aid-dependence and towards greater self-reliance through sustainable trade and investment.

Pathway to creation of the African Lakes Company Limited: Governments & private sector discussions

In 2013, during the visit of the President of Malawi to Scotland, an Investment Conversation facilitated by the Scottish Malawi Foundation (SMF) was held involving the President and her Ministers, Scotland's Deputy First Minister and key members of the Scottish private sector. It was agreed that as part of its support for investment into Malawi, the Scottish Government would work to lay a pathway for a potential group of private Scottish investors interested in investing in Malawi. A visit to Malawi by a group of private Scottish investors, organised by SMF, followed later that year.

In January 2014, during his visit to Malawi, the Scottish Government's Minister for International Development, Humza Yousaf, attended a meeting in Blantyre, convened by the SMF, with key members of Malawi's business community, to hear from them about creating a business and investment friendly environment in Malawi and the role of investment and trade in Malawi's development. Then in December 2014, a second Investment Conversation convened by the SMF, was held in Scotland between the Government of Malawi's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Scottish Government's Minister for International Development and Scottish private investors to build on the first Investment Conversation. The meeting included discussion on a Malawi Investment, with £1m contributed by the Scottish Government match funded by private investors.

In October 2015, during the visit of the Scottish Government Minister for International Development to Malawi, Humza Yousaf met with the President to discuss investment opportunities. HE President Mutharika reiterated that his Government remained keen that the Scottish Government provides support in the area of investment to enable Malawi achieve sustainable economic development. The Minister provided an

update to the President on progress of the anticipated investment initiative. During 2015-16, discussions continued with a range of potential private investors, including the structures for selecting and managing the investments made from the matched funds.

Whilst visiting Malawi during 7-12 October 2016, Minister for International Development Alasdair Allan announced the new Malawi Investment Initiative was in place, with £2 million total to invest in Malawi, from Scottish Government funding to be match funded by private investors.

Re-establishment of the African Lakes Corporation

Investments will be managed by a new Scottish company, the African Lakes Company Ltd (ALC), which has been registered as a limited company for this purpose. The African Lakes Company was originally established in Glasgow in 1878 to develop trade as an effective way of displacing slavery in Malawi. More than a century on their mission has been revived by ALC for the purpose of making sustainable and responsible investments in Malawi

ALC has established an **experienced Investment Panel**, which is drawn from among the private investors and reinforced with expert advisers. The **Investment Panel will determine investments after considering advice from their appointed Malawian investment advisors.**

ALC is adopting the UN Principles for Responsible Investors. In addition, an internal Investment Policy covering good corporate governance, living wage for employees, non-discrimination, no child labour, etc. is being developed and this will be adopted by investees.

Investments

In August 2017 ALC secured the commitment of £1 million in match funding from private investors. ALC is actively engaged in considering the initial cluster of investments. It is expected that they will make a small number of significant investments in businesses where the capital and expertise within ALC and their network can help a business to grow.

The Directors of the African Lakes Company Limited are delighted with the healthy investment pipeline that has been established in the first six months of operation. They gratefully acknowledge the support of MITC, Standard Bank, Old Mutual Investments and Nico Asset Managers. ALC are at an advanced stage of negotiation with three agricultural businesses in Malawi. Exclusivity and non-disclosure agreements are in place and, subject to satisfactory legal and financial due diligence it is anticipated that these three opportunities will proceed to completion in the near future.

[redacted]

REDACTED
International Development
DEXA
16 April 2018

PS/Minister for International Development and Europe

**VISIT BY HE PRESIDENT PETER MUTHARIKA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI TO SCOTLAND: 23-26 APRIL 2018
LETTER FOR FIRST MINISTER & BRIEFING NOTE FOR MINISTERS**

Purpose

1. In connection with the visit to Scotland by HE President Peter Mutharika, to provide Minister with:
 - a courtesy letter for First Minister to send to the President in advance of his visit, welcoming the President and drawing together all of the strands of the visit to provide a strategic overview (**Annex A**); and
 - a note for Cabinet Secretaries and Ministers who have direct involvement in the visit, again setting out for them in advance that overall strategic overview of the visit (**Annex B**).

Priority

2. **Urgent.** The President arrives on Monday 23rd April. We would suggest that the letter issue from First Minister no later than Thursday 19th April, with time built in to allow First Minister to consider. The note from Dr Allan to Ministers should issue no later than Wednesday 18th April.

Background

3. HE President Mutharika of Malawi is due to visit Scotland from 23 to 26 April, the first visit by a Malawian President since that of Joyce Banda in March 2013.
4. From the perspective of the Scottish Government, the strategic aims of the visit are as follows:

International Diplomacy

- To continue to deepen the close relationship between Scotland and Malawi, including strengthening ties with the Government of Malawi; through Ministerial meetings, including President meeting First Minister
- Signing of the new Global Goals Cooperation Agreement between the two Governments
- Strengthening links between the Scottish Parliament and Malawi, through a meeting between the Malawian President and the Presiding Officer, the President speaking to a meeting of MSP in the Chamber, and a reception hosted by the Presiding Officer.

Scotland's place in the world - International Development

- To promote Scotland as a good global citizen: continuing to make distinctive contributions addressing global challenges such as tackling inequality & promoting human rights, sharing our knowledge, skills & technical expertise particularly on gender equality, health and sustainable economic development particularly in relation to agriculture.
- To promote Scotland's strengths in education, health, civic governance, renewable energy, water resource management and economic development.
- To enhance the collaboration between Scotland and Malawi in the field of economic growth: SG Malawi Investment Fund - trade/investment, and the establishment of Social Enterprise Academy Malawi with IDF funding, joining the global family of SEAs;
- To demonstrate Scotland's unique partnership approach to international development through its strong engagement with civic society groups in both Scotland and Malawi, via (a) Scotland Malawi Partnership hosted event for civil society to meet with the visiting Malawian Minister and his delegation, and (b) SG hosted meeting between the Scottish Government and Malawian Government to discuss concept notes for potential funding under the new Malawi 2018-23 Funding Round.
- To further strengthen Scotland's contribution to international development through its partnership approach, and collective action.

Police Scotland – justice and governance work

- To enhance the collaboration between Scotland and Malawi in the action against violence against women and child protection.

Renewable energy & water/Hydro Nation

- to promote Scotland's strengths in water management, and Scotland the Hydro Nation – and the existing collaborative work between the Scottish Government and Malawian Government Water Departments
- To promote Scotland's expertise in renewable energy, including such forms as solar PV.

Global Health Programme / NHS

- To promote Scotland's strengths in global health, and the current development of the SG's Global Health Programme and NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme, which will be targeted to support the partnership with our partner countries, including Malawi: RCPSG event

Culture and heritage

- To celebrate the life and work of David Livingstone, and the consequent historical links between Malawi and Scotland through the RCPSG event (visit in the Livingstone Room) and Glasgow University event (Livingstone archives)

Issue

5. Officials are providing briefing on each event in the programme to the Malawian Government for the President.

6. Scottish Government Ministers who are directly involved in the programme will also receive a briefing relevant to their event. In addition to Dr Allan himself, Ministers involved in events at present are:

- **First Minister:** Monday evening dinner; Tuesday afternoon Global Goals Partnership Agreement meeting; and Thursday response to the President's speech in the Parliament, and potentially also attending a Leaders' Lunch which the Parliament are organising.
- **Ms Hyslop:** Wednesday morning SMP event;
- **Ms Cunningham:** Wednesday afternoon Hydro Nation site visit (possibly);
- **Mr Brown or Mr Mackay:** Wednesday evening investment dinner (possibly); and
- **Ms Watt:** Tuesday afternoon Holyrood House visit.

7. However, we feel that it would be helpful to draw together an overall narrative for the visit for both the Malawian Government, and for those Scottish Government Ministers involved in the visit. In particular to draw together the various events which will be run by different partners into one cohesive strand which links to Scottish Government activity. As an example, through this, we will set out and explain that on Monday, the visit to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow, and the visit to Glasgow University, are linked to the Scottish Government's Global Health Programme. For the Wednesday, we will explain our support for the SMP civil society event as part of our overall support for civil society partnership working. Through this, we seek to demonstrate the overall strategic flow to the programme, which might not otherwise be obvious.

8. SpAds have cleared the text of the First Minister letter and the draft note to Ministers. Ms Hyslop has also cleared for portfolio interests over the weekend. However, we are treating the Annex B note as still in draft at present until we bottom out which Scottish Government Ministers (if any) are available to go to the Investment Dinner on the Wednesday night, and the Water Treatment Works visit on the Wednesday afternoon. Therefore:

- The First Minister letter is therefore ready to issue by Dr Allan under cover of the attached note (**Annex A**), once he has seen it; and
- Dr Allan should simply have early sight of and note the **Annex B** note to Ministers at this stage – hold off sending please until we confirm the Scottish Government Ministers involved in the programme.

Recommendation

5. Attached is draft note with letter for First Minister to send to the President (**Annex A**), and also draft note for Dr Allan to send to Cabinet Secretaries/Ministers (**Annex B**). I would be grateful for confirmation that:

PS/First Minister

**VISIT BY HE PRESIDENT PETER MUTHARIKA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI TO SCOTLAND: 23-26 APRIL 2018
LETTER FOR FIRST MINISTER TO SEND TO PRESIDENT IN ADVANCE**

Overview

1. HE President Mutharika of Malawi is due to visit Scotland from 23 to 26 April, the first visit by a Malawian President since that of Joyce Banda in March 2013.

2. First Minister will meet with the President at 3 key points in the programme:

- Monday 23rd April: hosting dinner at Bute House;
- Tuesday 24th afternoon: Bilateral meeting during which it is proposed that First Minister and the President sign the new Global Goals Partnership Agreement, replacing the existing 2005 Cooperation Agreement; and
- Thursday 26th: responding to the President's speech in the Parliament, and potentially also attending a Leaders' Lunch which the Parliament are organising.

3. I will welcome the President on arrival to Glasgow on Monday 23rd and accompany him and his delegation that day. I will also attend most of the other events during his visit, for other than where another Minister is leading. The other Ministers involved in the programme are:

- **Ms Hyslop:** Wednesday morning Scotland Malawi Partnership civil society youth event;
- **Ms Cunningham:** Wednesday afternoon Hydro Nation site visit (possibly);
- **Mr Brown:** Wednesday evening investment dinner; and
- **Ms Watt:** Tuesday afternoon Holyrood House visit.

4. From the perspective of the Scottish Government, the strategic aims of the visit are as follows:

International Diplomacy

- To continue to deepen the close relationship between Scotland and Malawi, including strengthening ties with the Government of Malawi; through Ministerial meetings, including President meeting First Minister
- Signing of the new Global Goals Cooperation Agreement between the two Governments
- Strengthening links between the Scottish Parliament and Malawi, through a meeting between the Malawian President and the Presiding Officer, the President speaking to a meeting of MSP in the Chamber, and a reception hosted by the Presiding Officer.

Scotland's place in the world - International Development

- To promote Scotland as a good global citizen: continuing to make distinctive contributions addressing global challenges such as tackling inequality & promoting human rights, sharing our knowledge, skills & technical expertise particularly on gender equality, health and sustainable economic development particularly in relation to agriculture.
- To promote Scotland's strengths in education, health, civic governance, renewable energy, water resource management and economic development.
- To enhance the collaboration between Scotland and Malawi in the field of economic growth: Scottish Government Malawi Investment Fund - trade/investment, and the establishment of Social Enterprise Academy Malawi with IDF funding, joining the global family of SEAs;
- To demonstrate Scotland's unique partnership approach to international development through its strong engagement with civic society groups in both Scotland and Malawi, via (a) Scotland Malawi Partnership hosted event for civil society to meet with the visiting Malawian Minister and his delegation, and (b) SG hosted meeting between the Scottish Government and Malawian Government to discuss concept notes for potential funding under the new Malawi 2018-23 Funding Round.
- To further strengthen Scotland's contribution to international development through its partnership approach, and collective action.

Police Scotland – justice and governance work

- To enhance the collaboration between Scotland and Malawi in the action against violence against women and child protection through the partnership between Police Scotland and the Malawian Police Service, which we are funding.

Renewable energy & water/Hydro Nation

- to promote Scotland's strengths in water management, and Scotland the Hydro Nation – and the existing collaborative work between the Scottish Government and Malawian Government Water Departments
- To promote Scotland's expertise in renewable energy, including such forms as solar PV.

Global Health Programme / NHS

- To promote Scotland's strengths in global health, and the current development of the SG's Global Health Programme and NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme, which will be targeted to support the partnership with our partner countries, including Malawi: RCPSG event

Culture and heritage

- To celebrate the life and work of David Livingstone, and the consequent historical links between Malawi and Scotland through the RCPSG event (visit in the Livingstone Room) and Glasgow University event (Livingstone archives)

Issue

9. My officials are providing briefing on each event in the programme to the Malawian Government for the President.

10. However, I feel that it would be helpful to draw together an overall narrative for the visit for the Malawian Government. In particular to draw together the various events in the programme which will be run by different partners into one cohesive strand which links to Scottish Government activity and partnership. Through this, the Scottish Government will provide guidance as to the overall strategic flow to the programme. It also enables First Minister to indicate in advance that she would be keen to discuss certain issues of shared interest, including gender equality and human rights.

Action

11. I am attaching (**Appendix 1**) letter from the First Minister to the President of Malawi, which provides a welcome in advance, and sets out the overall context and narrative of the visit programme.

12. If First Minister is content, I would ask that First Minister sign and issue this letter.

DR ALASDAIR ALLAN

Rt Hon Nicola Sturgeon MSP
First Minister of Scotland



Scottish Government
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T: 0300 244 4000

His Excellency Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika
President of The Republic of Malawi
State House
Lilongwe
Malawi

via email to: HE Kena Mphonda, Malawian High
Commissioner to the UK
kena.mphonda@malawihighcommission.co.uk

«Date»

Your Excellency

I look forward to welcoming you to Scotland on Monday 23rd April, following your participation in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London.

As you are aware, the relationship between Scotland and Malawi goes back over 150 years to the travels of Dr David Livingstone, and the relationship between the peoples of Scotland and Malawi continued to flourish over the generations.

The relationship took on a new dimension in 2005 when our predecessors, First Minister Jack McConnell and President Bingu Mutharika signed the Cooperation Agreement between the Scottish Government and the Government of Malawi in Bute House, Edinburgh. The Agreement committed both Governments to work together on Health, Education, Civic Governance, and Sustainable Economic Development.

I was particularly struck by the words of President Bingu wa Mutharika after the signing of the Agreement, that: "*Perhaps for the first time, a country in the north, Scotland, is twinning up with a country in the south, Malawi, to look at problems more closely. I think this sets a new pattern in global relations. If others could emulate this example, we believe that the issues of poverty, hunger and famine could be tackled more effectively.*"

The partnership between our two Governments and peoples was in some ways a pre-cursor to the UN Global Goals which call on all countries to transform the way we live, work, and do business – and to do so in collaborative partnership. The Global Goals give us all a new framework for development cooperation. This is something that the Scottish Government recognised in developing its new International Development Strategy, with its ongoing commitment to our partnership and to go “beyond aid” in our cooperation. I am therefore

delighted that the programme of events for your visit to Scotland will also allow you to see and hear about some of this wider work first-hand.

You will hear about our NHS Global Health Project, to make it easier for all NHS Scotland staff to contribute to global partnerships both here in Scotland and globally. I am delighted that you will also visit Glasgow University to meet the staff there who have formed such a strong partnership with the College of Medicine in Blantyre. You will meet police officers from both Police Scotland and the Malawi Police Service – working together in partnership which stemmed from your own Government’s 2016-17 Food Insecurity Plan. The benefits of the project are two-way: police officers in Malawi are better equipped to deal with gender based violence and child protection issues in country and Police Scotland Officers gain new perspectives which contribute to better community policing here.

The engagement between civil society in our countries has been a key factor in the breadth and depth of the relationship between Scotland and Malawi. We have seen both the Scotland Malawi Partnership and its sister organisation, the Malawi Scotland Partnership, grow year on year. As guest of honour at the Scotland Malawi Partnership’s youth event, I hope you will enjoy celebrating with us as part of this Year of Young People in Scotland. At Glencorse Water Treatment works, you will see Scotland’s Hydro Nation programme in action, and have an opportunity to discuss the partnership that they have with officials in your Water Department on water resource management in both our countries.

I know too that it is a key priority of your Government to move towards a self-sustaining economy supported by trade and investment. I am delighted that, the African Lakes Corporation who are managing the funds of both our Malawi Investment Initiative and the match funding by the private investors, are now ready to make their first investments. I hope that the Investment Dinner with the private investors and my Ministerial colleagues will allow you to discuss this initiative and the underlying culture for investment in Malawi.

I will look forward to meeting with you, with a view to signing the new Global Goals Partnership Agreement, which updates the 2005 Cooperation Agreement. I believe we will have much to discuss on our respective Governments’ approach to the Global Goals, and in particular our commitment to “leave no-one behind” through promotion of human rights and protecting and empowering other vulnerable groups in our countries.

Finally, I will look forward to hearing you speak to the Scottish Parliament and to hearing your reflections on the ongoing partnership between our countries. The cross-party support in the Scottish Parliament for Scotland’s partnership with Malawi, is a key feature in the success of our relationship. I know therefore that Members will warmly welcome you.

I look forward to meeting you next week,

«Signature»

NOTE FROM DR ALLAN TO MINISTERS

Dear colleagues

VISIT BY HE PRESIDENT PETER MUTHARIKA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI TO SCOTLAND: 23-26 APRIL 2018

1. As you know, HE President Mutharika of Malawi is due to visit Scotland from 23 to 26 April, the first visit by a Malawian President since that of Joyce Banda in March 2013. Thank you for agreeing to participate.
2. The purpose of this note is to draw together all of the strands of the visit to provide a strategic overview as to how the event which you are attending links to the wider programme, and our International Development Strategy.

Background: 2005 Cooperation Agreement

3. As you will be aware, the relationship between Scotland and Malawi goes back over 150 years to the travels of Dr David Livingstone, and the relationship between the peoples of Scotland and Malawi continued to flourish over the generations.
4. The relationship between our two countries took on a new dimension in 2005 when First Minister Jack McConnell and President Bingu Mutharika (the brother of the current President Peter Mutharika) signed the Cooperation Agreement between the Scottish Government and the Government of Malawi in Bute House, Edinburgh. The Agreement committed both Governments to work together on Health, Education, Civic Governance, and Sustainable Economic Development.
5. Following the signing, President Bingu wa Mutharika said that:

"Perhaps for the first time, a country in the north, Scotland, is twinning up with a country in the south, Malawi, to look at problems more closely. I think this sets a new pattern in global relations. If others could emulate this example, we believe that the issues of poverty, hunger and famine could be tackled more effectively."

UN Global Goals (2016+)

6. The partnership between our two Governments and peoples may in fact be seen as a pre-cursor to, and model for, the UN Global Goals which call on all to transform our world, in the way we live, work, and do business – in collaborative partnership.
7. The Global Goals apply to all countries. In 2015, Scotland's First Minister gave a dual commitment to adopting the Global Goals, domestically in Scotland and for the Scottish Government to contribute internationally:
8. We aligned our international development work with the SDGs in 2016, in [Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy](#), with its ongoing commitment to our partnership with Malawi, and to go "beyond aid" in our cooperation.

9. In that Strategy, we committed to continuing to work across Ministerial portfolios within the Scottish Government to support international aims and identify other policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes. We noted that this would include (but not be limited to): International Trade and Investment, Health, Education, Migration Policy, Climate Justice, Climate Change, Water Governance and Management. The programme of events for this visit to Scotland will also allow the President to see and hear about some of this wider work first-hand, in your portfolio areas.

Overview of the visit

10. On **Monday 23rd**, the President will meet with the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Glasgow (RCPSG), with whom the Scottish Government is continuing to work toward delivering on our global health work. He will hear about the ongoing work on our NHS Global Health Project, which will include a new Scottish Global Health Co-ordination Unit, as recommended in the 2017 RCPSG report to Scottish Government. As we continue to develop our NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme, and the establishment of our new Coordination Centre, we will seek to involve our partner Governments in discussions as to its development.

11. I am also delighted that the President will meet visit Glasgow University to meet the staff there who have formed such a strong partnership with the College of Medicine in Blantyre, and whom we are proud to support with funding for initiatives like the “Blantyre-Blantyre Clinical Research Project” and the new governance project which will support the transition of the College of Medicine from being part of the University of Malawi, when it receives University status in 2018.

12. [redacted – out of scope]

13. [redacted – out of scope] Later on Tuesday afternoon, Ms Watt will accompany the President on a tour of Holyrood Palace.

14. **The Wednesday morning** will see the President as guest of honour at the Scotland Malawi Partnership’s youth event, with Ms Hyslop. The engagement and collaboration with and between civil society in both our countries has been a key factor of course in the breadth and depth of the relationship between Scotland and Malawi, and I am delighted therefore that this has been included as part of the visit programme. It is particularly fitting that the event on the Wednesday will focus on youth, as we celebrate Year of Young People in Scotland in 2018. That event will be followed by an informal lunch hosted by Ms Hyslop for the main delegation. The afternoon I hope will be equally interesting as the President visits Glencorse Water Treatment works, sees Scotland’s Hydro Nation programme in action, and has an opportunity to discuss with [Cab Sec and] the partnership that they have with his Government’s Water Department.

15. It is a key priority for Malawian Government, as part of a Beyond Aid agenda, to move towards a self-sustaining economy supported by trade and investment. I was therefore pleased that in October 2016 to announce during my visit to Malawi that we would invest £1M in Malawian businesses, over a three-year period, match-funded by private investors based in Scotland to provide a total business investment of £2 million for Malawi. I am delighted that, the African Lakes Corporation who are managing the funds of both our Malawi Investment Initiative and the match funding by the private investors, are now ready

to make their first investments. I hope too that the Investment Dinner on **Wednesday evening** which has been organised with the private investors, **myself and Mr Brown**, will be informative and allow the President to discuss this initiative and the underlying culture for investment in Malawi.

16. Finally, on Thursday, I will look forward to hearing the President speak to the Scottish Parliament at close of his visit, and to hearing his reflections on his visit and the ongoing partnership between our countries. The cross-party support in the Scottish Parliament for Scotland's partnership with Malawi, and the Scottish Government's international development programme as part of that, is a key feature in the success of our relationship.

Conclusion

17. I strongly believe that we have a distinctive development contribution to make, through Scotland's partnership approach and in focusing our particular areas of expertise; and I am keen that we learn from other countries like Malawi too in a true global partnership. Our work together across your portfolios is already demonstrating the potential in this area.

18. Thank you for your own participation in this programme, and in this ongoing partnership.

DR ALASDAIR ALLAN

**MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EUROPE
VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
23-26 APRIL 2018**

DAILY BRIEFING NOTES

23 APRIL

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BRIEFING NOTE	ACTIVITY	TIME	PAGE
1	Airport: Arrival	11:25	2-3
2	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	12:00 – 13:05	4-15
3	University of Glasgow	13:15 – 16:00	16-33
4	Dinner – Bute House – FM hosting President	19:30 – 21:30	34-45

MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: Minister for International Development and Europe

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI

Event: Meet and Welcome the President Party as they land in Scotland

Date: 23 April 2018

Key Messages	Welcome the President, First Lady and Presidential Party to Scotland.
Who	President, First Lady and Presidential Party
What	Welcome the President to Scotland at Glasgow Airport. The Minister will travel in his Ministerial car as part of the Presidential convey to the first event at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The rest of the Malawian delegation will be flying to Edinburgh.
Why	To meet and welcome the President as he lands in Scotland at the start of his visit.
Where	Glasgow Airport – <i>The flight is due to land at 11:25.</i> The Minister, along with the official Presidential convoy, the Ministerial car and two SG officials, will drive onto the airside apron and meet and welcome the President as he disembarks from the plane.
When	<i>11:25 – Though the Minister will be required to be at the airport 1 hour prior to this time. Further details to follow.</i>
Dress Code	Business attire
Supporting Officials	[redacted]
Media Handling	Press release on Sunday prior to the arrival of the President. Social Media
Briefing	Annex A: Running order

Running Order

[details to follow]

MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: Minister for International Development and Europe

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI

Event: Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (RCPSG)

Date: 23 April 2018, (12:00-13:05)

Key Messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the President, First Lady and Presidential Party to Scotland. • Scotland has always been an outward looking nation, embracing the world beyond our borders. Dr Livingstone, a medic, and one of Scotland's greatest explorers, embodied that thirst for global health, research and education. • That spirit of global humanity continues today. We are proud that many NHS Scotland workers undertake high quality international development work, often on a voluntary basis.
Who	The event will be attended by the Malawian Presidential party, the President of the College and a selection of guests of the RCPSG.
What	Minister to welcome the President, the First Lady and the Presidential party to Scotland. Presentations by members of the RCPSG on their work in Malawi. Short presentation of Dr Livingstone artefacts
Why	This is the first event of the President's visit to Scotland, and the College are keen to present the work their members do in Malawi to the visiting dignitaries. This work includes work in relation to the Global Health collaborative which is a Scottish Government initiative.
Where	The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, 242 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5RJ
When	12:00-13:05 , 23 April 2018
Dress Code	Business attire
Supporting Officials	[redacted]
Media Handling	Social Media
Briefing	Annex A: Running order [<i>waiting for confirmation from College</i>] Annex B: Speaking Note: Welcome to Scotland Annex C: Livingstone Fellowships Annex D: MalDent Annex E: NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme Annex F: List of Attendees [<i>waiting for College to confirm</i>] Annex G: Biographies

Running order

Minister to arrive at venue 12:00

President arrives at RCPSG 12:00

Met at entrance by [redacted] at steps

Minister officially welcomes President

Minister will meet and welcome the President in the Lister room

Walk to College Hall

Seating here for Presidential Party and around 50 College guests

Stop to note Livingstone display [TBC]

This includes Annan portrait, surgical instruments, cast of his humerus, first edition of this book, his Licentiate (medical degree) etc

Possibly involve [redacted] and [redacted]

Sit for presentations on work of RCPSG undertake in Malawi.

- *Welcome by [redacted]*
- *[redacted] on orthopaedic work in Nkhata Bay*
- *[redacted] on Endoscopy training in Mzuzu*
- *[redacted] on burns prevention work*
- *[redacted] on the Dental course development*
- *[redacted] on waste management at QEH Blantyre*
- *[redacted] – Livingstone Fellowships*
- *[redacted] Global Citizenship Report and [redacted] on the SG response*
- *Future direction of work in Malawi [redacted]*

Gift presented to President of Malawi

President Departs 13:05

Speaking Note: Welcome to Scotland

[to follow]

Livingstone Fellowships

Project summary

The Livingstone Fellowships aims to strengthen the capacity of the medical profession in Zambia and Malawi by enabling doctors from Zambia and Malawi to come to Scotland for specialist medical training as part of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow's Livingstone Fellowship Scheme, provided through the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges and Faculties in Scotland.

Background

The existing Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Livingstone Fellowship scheme provides a framework for sponsored trainees from Malawi to come and work in the Scottish National Health Service for a year or two. This has allowed young doctors an opportunity to extend their experience before returning to Malawi to take up Consultant posts.

This Scheme brings over doctors from Malawi who would not otherwise be able to get fellowships in Scotland (eg where there are no rota gaps in NHS Scotland to fit with the existing NHS Scottish International Medical Training Fellowships (IMTF) scheme) to access specialised training for a year.

Sponsorship by the RCPSG / Academy enables doctors from Malawi and Zambia to enter the UK. These types of Medical Training Initiatives, run by the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, is a recognised route of entry for doctors from Low Income and Middle Income Countries to come to Scotland to train. These doctors require a Tier 5 certificate of sponsorship which is provided by the Colleges, alongside support and mentorship whilst in the Country

The Livingstone Fellowship Scheme is currently funded through fundraising efforts by members of the Glasgow Royal College, and in the main provides small amounts of £4k sums for the "Fellowship" aspect: this covers the doctor's flights and transit etc. The salary of the doctor whilst in Scotland has been more of a problem.

Recent Funding

In February 2018 the Minister for International Development and Europe announced a further £200,000 funding for the scheme. This will allow three experienced doctors from Zambia and Malawi to spend a year in Scotland receiving further training which they will then take back home to the benefit of their communities.

Whilst the current geographic focus of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow's Fellowship Scheme is Malawi alone, it was agreed that in providing the grant for this Project, the Scheme would be extended to cover Zambia too, in recognition of the similar Dr Livingstone historical links. The grant to the grantee must therefore be used for the delivery of the Project in respect of both Zambia and Malawi.

MalDent

Overview

Funding for a collaboration between the University of Glasgow's Dental School and the Malawian College of Medicine to upgrade teaching facilities at the College. This will include the refurbishment of the Lilongwe dental clinical skill facility, also known as a phantom head unit, and a visit to the University of Glasgow Dental School by a delegation from the College of Medicine and Malawian Dental Association.

The funding awarded in £60,000 (£50,000 for the refurbishment, and £10,000 for the delegation visit.)

Background

The Principle of the College of Medicine, Dr Mwapatsa Mipando, has placed the establishment of a dental programme at the heart of his agenda. Oral and dental care services, both preventive and operative, are key elements of the healthcare system of all countries. At present, Malawi has 27 dentists for its population of 18 million citizens, of which only seven are employed by the government. The majority of dental treatment is currently delivered by dental therapists, who complete a three year course. There is no doubt that there is a desperate need for the development of an enhanced oral healthcare system in Malawi, and the ultimate establishment of a Dental School is a critical component of that process.

Dr Mipando visited the University of Glasgow 18 months ago to discuss the Scottish Government funded Blantyre-Blantyre project. During this visit he was introduced to [redacted]. Subsequent communications culminated in [redacted]going to Malawi in September 2017. [redacted]visited the dental departments in Lilongwe and Blantyre before attending a 3 day Dental School Curriculum Conference in Mangochi. This conference proved to be extremely positive and successful, producing a number of outcomes.

A key area for dental education is the requirement for more clinical infrastructure support than a medical course. This is due to the requirement for dental students to undertake a large volume of 'hands on' clinical treatments of patients, involving many invasive, non-reversible procedures. One example of such infrastructure is the availability of a dental pre-clinical skills facility, also known as a 'phantom head' unit. This is essential for students to learn operative techniques before progressing to treating patients. Students must be able to demonstrate their competency at key clinical procedures within this simulation environment before being allowed to progress to patient care. There is an existing phantom head facility in the Dental Centre at Lilongwe, however it is not fully functional and requires complete refurbishment.

NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme

Background

NHS Scotland staff already make a significant personal and professional contribution to supporting healthcare in developing countries. This valuable work not only helps to reduce common challenges such as disease epidemics but provides mutual learning opportunities bringing proven benefits for our NHS staff and healthcare system.

In order to maximise the opportunities from Global Citizenship for NHS Scotland, the Scottish Government's Chief Medical Officer's (CMO) Global Health Collaborative commissioned the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Report "Global Citizenship in the Scottish Health Service"¹. This report made eight recommendations which were welcomed by our Health and Social Care Management Board and we are now developing and implementing our unique NHS Scotland approach to embed Global Citizenship.

Purpose and Aims

The overall purpose of the NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme is to lead, develop and promote the NHS Scotland approach to Global Citizenship.

Our key aims are to:

- reflect and support the SG's existing international development commitments to our partner countries, as set out, and in alignment with, the SG's International Development Strategy [Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy](#), in particular our commitment to support capacity strengthening in those countries in the area of health; and
- make it easier for all NHS staff to participate in global citizenship both here in Scotland and abroad by ensuring better guidance, co-ordination and support.

Our approach will ensure that existing staff are supported and that others are encouraged to participate. We recognise the value and difference that all staff groups can make so our programme includes: doctors, nurses, allied health professions, healthcare scientists, facilities and support staff. We are building our approach on best practice in NHS Scotland including the work that NHS Borders has developed over the last 20 years with their twinning arrangement with St Francis Hospital, Zambia.

Our focus is on the SG's international development partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Pakistan; the cornerstone of those relationships is a partnership approach, and we are clear that our commitment to support capacity strengthening in health will be needs-led by our partner countries. This reflects our commitment in our International Development Strategy to work across Ministerial portfolios to support

¹ <https://rcpsg.ac.uk/documents/publications/global-citizenship-report/203-global-citizenship-in-the-scottish-health-service-executive-summary/file>

international aims and identify other policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes (policy coherence for development, through a Beyond Aid agenda).

The Programme will however also support existing projects/relationships that have been developed on a personal or professional level.

Programme Structure

Our key workstreams underway to deliver the Programme include:

- Developing the scope and reach of the Programme.
- Developing the HR policies and procedures to support staff
- The role of the Co-ordination Unit in communicating, promoting and delivering the programme.
- Evaluation of the impact of the Programme overseas and at home in Scotland

Progress

The progress since the work started in November 2017 includes:

- Engaging with a wide range of stakeholders to inform the development of the Programme. Includes our Chief Medical Officer's Global Health Groups, Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO), Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET), Royal Colleges and NHS Board Chairs and Chief Executives.
- Set up a Policy Leads Network with input to the Programme from: International Development, Chief Nursing Officer, Chief Medical Officer, Health Workforce and Chief Scientists Office.
- Identified initial funding to launch the Programme with this primarily covering the cost of establishing the Co-ordination Unit and web presence.
- Set up a Programme Board at Director level to lead and oversee the introduction of the Programme, chaired by John Brown, Chair of our largest NHS Board, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

Current Initiatives

We are undertaking a number of key initiatives which are focussed on gaining a comprehensive baseline and understanding of the current global health landscape in NHS Scotland. This includes:

- Developing a directory of existing health partnerships, projects and individual initiatives.
- Developing a Register of Interest in Global Citizenship for NHS staff.
- Developing a directory of existing funding streams that support Global Citizenship.
- Mapping of International Medical Training Initiatives and Medical Electives.
- Establishing a network of Global Citizenship Champions across NHS Scotland who will be our Ambassadors for NHS Scotland.
- Establishing a UK Network for NHS Global Citizenship so we can share and learn from best practice from our UK partners.
- Developing a proposal for the introduction of Rural Health Global Citizenship Fellowships in the North of Scotland.

Initial Key Milestones

- Scottish Global Health Co-ordination Unit and web presence will be delivered by May 2018.
- NHS Board Champions Network will be established by May 2018.
- Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport will launch the Programme in June 2018.
- Presentation Stand at the largest NHS Scotland Event which sees around 1500 health and social care staff over the course of the 2 days (18 and 19 June 2018).

List of Attendees

[to follow – waiting for RCPSG to confirm]

Biographies

President Peter Mutharika



Arthur Peter Mutharika was born in the Thyolo district in 1940. He attended Dedza Secondary School and then went on to study law at the University of London and Yale University. He was elected president of Malawi in May 2014.

Professor Mutharika is an expert on international economic law, international law, and comparative constitutional law. As a professor, he has taught at University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Haile Selassie University (Ethiopia), Rutgers University (USA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Program for Foreign Service Officers from Africa and Asia at Makerere University (Uganda). For 39 years he taught at Washington University, and was latterly the Charles Nagel Professor of International & Comparative Law Emeritus. He has also served as an Academic Visitor at the London School of Economics.

Mutharika has also served as a member of the Panel of Arbitrators and Panel of Conciliators for the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes and is a past recipient of the International Jurist Award. He is the author of several books on international law and foreign investment security and has taught or conducted research in Africa, Canada, Europe, and throughout the United States on such issues as political abuses in pre-democratic Malawi, the role of the United Nations in African peace management, and the role of international law in the 21st century from an African perspective.

Political Career

Peter Mutharika previously served as an elected member of the Malawi Parliament and as the Malawi Cabinet as Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Although he was only elected to the Malawian Parliament in 2009, academic peers say that he remained active behind the scenes in Malawian politics during his academic career in the USA, helping to draught Malawi's new constitution in the early 1990s before the transition to multiparty democracy in 1994. Mutharika became more overtly involved in Malawian politics when his brother, Bingu wa Mutharika, was elected President in 2005. Peter Mutharika was instrumental in forming the new 19-member cabinet after his brother's re-election, and acted as his informal adviser in frequent trips back and forth between Washington and Lilongwe. After returning to Malawi, Mutharika became the DPP (Democratic Progressive Party) MP for Thyolo East and served periods in his brother's cabinet as minister for justice, education, and foreign affairs.

His time as Minister for Foreign Affairs coincided with a difficult period in Malawi's relationship with the international community. By the time of his brother's death in April 2012, most foreign donors had withdrawn direct budgetary support and expressed frustration at Bingu's increasingly erratic and incoherent policies. One of his objectives as Minister for Foreign Affairs was to repair relations with the UK after the expulsion of the UK High Commissioner in 2011.

In 2012, Bingu wa Mutharika died suddenly of a heart attack in Lilongwe. His death threatened to precipitate a full-blown constitutional crisis in Malawi on account of the fact that the Vice President, Joyce Banda, had founded the breakaway 'People's Party' whilst in office in 2011 after refusing to endorse Peter Mutharika as the DPP's candidate for President in the forthcoming 2014 General Election. Mutharika sought to nullify her succession on account of the fact that she was no longer a member of the ruling party. However Banda succeeded in ascending to the Presidency in the wake of Bingu's death after both the army and former President Baliki Muluzi supported her succession, preferring to maintain order and uphold the constitution rather than seek to launch a coup. Mutharika's actions in the wake of his brother's death led to him being formally charged with treason, as well as additional counts of inciting a mutiny and conspiracy to commit a felony. On his election as President, however, he gained legal immunity from prosecution and the charges have been dropped.

The Malawian General Election, 2014

The 2014 Presidential election was the most contested in Malawi's history, with the four front-runners being: President Joyce Banda (incumbent) – People's Party (PP); Peter Mutharika – Democratic People's Party (DPP); Reverend Lazarus Chakwera – Malawi Congress Party (MCP); and Atupele Muluzi – United Democratic Front (UDF). There were also a number of smaller parties that contested the Presidential election. Mutharika won the ballot with 36.4% of the vote. Although there were initial calls for a re-run of the contest from Joyce Banda after reports of rigging, she accepted the result a week later.

[redacted]

Personal Life

Peter Mutharika has three children with his late wife Christophine Mutharika, who died in 1990. All three are now prominent lawyers in the USA. He has since married Gertrude Maseko, a former parliamentarian from Balako, in June 2014.

Dr Emmanuel Fabiano, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation



Dr Emmanuel Fabiano, Malawi's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation since 16 July 2017 is also a Member of Parliament. He previously served as Minister of Education, Science and Technology from 18 June 2014 to July 2017.

Initially trained as a science teacher at the University of Malawi majoring in Chemistry with Physics as his minor for BEd. For his Masters degree at the University of Warwick he studied Chemistry and researched on Science Curriculum Development for a Developing Country for his dissertation. Dr Fabiano went on to acquire his doctorate degree in Chemistry from the University of Newcastle in 1986.

He worked in academic institutions first as a Chemistry lecturer and then went on to head the Chemistry Department at Chancellor College, University of Malawi. He rose through the ranks to become College Principal and served in that position from 1994 to 1998 and again from 2005 to 2009, after which he served as Vice Chancellor of the University of Malawi from 2009 to 2013.

Dr Fabiano has vast managerial experience and has served on more than 10 Boards, Trusts and Councils of commercial and educational organisations as Chairman and member both within and outside Malawi. He has also done a lot of consultancies for local and international organisations such as the Rockefeller Foundation, World Bank, CIDA and DANIDA.

Dr Fabiano has done research in science education and chemistry and is well published in the fields of science and technology and chemistry. The Honourable Minister is a recipient of a few Awards, including the Education Leadership Award from the Global Awards for Excellence in Education, Leadership and Teaching.

Dr. Mbuya Munlo
Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation



Dr. Mbuya Munlo is a holder of a PhD in Management Systems and Sciences; an M.A. (with Distinction) in Systems Thinking; an M.Sc Degree in Agriculture Extension and Rural Development and various other academic qualifications.

His career in the Malawi Civil Service started as a District Agricultural Officer. He then held the position of a Regional Agricultural Economist and was among the team that established the Natural Resources College in Lilongwe. Thereafter, he had his first international opportunity, working as a Senior Consultant for the Pan African Institute for Development.

He coordinated the World Bank, African Development Bank and IFAD joint enterprise, the Agricultural Management Training for Africa (AMTA), a continent wide performance improvement programme in the area of agriculture and rural development.

He then worked in Mozambique first, under the Danida Framework Funding, as Advisor on Decentralization and, later as Planning and Development Advisor on a partner supported government position. He joined FAO as a Consultant on Partnerships and Development and he was its Focal Person in Eastern Africa for the Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Africa.

Back home, he headed Concern Universal's (an international NGO) Programme on Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods and later, the European Union Micro Projects Programme.

In 2009 Ambassador Munlo was called back to the Malawi Civil Service.

In 2010 following Malawi's election as chairperson of the African Union, he was appointed Malawi's Ambassador to Ethiopia and 20 other countries.

As Ambassador Extra Ordinary and Plenipotentiary; he led oversight functions at the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa. He served as Chairperson of the AU Permanent Representatives Committee and among many other things chaired the production of the African Union Commission's Strategic Plan for 2014 to 2017 and the conceptualisation and initial production stages of the African Union's Vision 2063. He led preparations for African Union's participation at the G8, G20 and various partnership forums.

In October 2015, he was appointed as Malawi's High Commissioner to India where he worked till his return in 2017 to current appointment as Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Ambassador Munlo has also served as a member of the University of Malawi Council.

HE Kena Mphonda – Malawian High Commissioner to the UK



HE Mphonda is a career diplomat and political analyst with over twenty years' experience in international relations with specialization in European and African affairs and also US issues. He understudied the UN system to galvanize experience multilateral aspects of international relations. He has a business oriented approach to issues and does consultancy on public relations especially on protocol.

Peter West OBE –Honorary Consul of the Republic of Malawi in Scotland



Peter West has served as Honorary Consul of the Republic of Malawi in Scotland since 2010. His professional life in university management has spanned the Universities of Edinburgh, Leeds and, latterly, Strathclyde where he had a 20-year career as Secretary to the University. He established and led the Strathclyde University Malawi Millennium Project, and subsequently served as chair of the Scotland Malawi Partnership until his appointment in 2010 as Scottish Honorary Consul of the Republic of Malawi. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of Glasgow, and was awarded the OBE for services to Higher Education in Scotland and Malawi in 2006.

MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: Minister for International Development and Europe

**VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI
Event: Glasgow University**

Date: 23 April 2018, (13:15-16:15)

<p>Key Messages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement of funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of a governance project between the University of Glasgow and the College of Medicine in Malawi ○ MalDent Project, a collaboration between University of Glasgow Dental School and the College of Medicine in Malawi to move towards a Dental School for Malawi. • International development is a key part of Scotland’s global contribution within the international community. It encompasses our core values, historical and contemporary, of fairness and equality. It is about Scotland acting as a good global citizen. • We have a distinctive development contribution to make, through focusing Scotland’s expertise, being innovative and employing our unique partnership approach, for global good. • Partnership and collaboration will continue to be the foundation for our future development work as we build upon our existing bilateral partnerships with Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan, working across borders to address the shared challenges our world faces, in pursuit of the Global Goals. • We have increased our International Development Fund to £10m from 2017, along with a new £1m Humanitarian Aid Fund
<p>Who</p>	<p>Presidential Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Excellency Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi • Her Excellency Prof. Gertrude Mutharika, First Lady of the Republic of Malawi • Hon. Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation • Dr Mbuya Isaac Munlo, Principle Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation • Mr Kena Mphonda, Malawi High Commissioner to the United Kingdom • Dr. Bright Molande, Executive Assistant to the President; • Mr Peter West, Hon Consul for Malawi <p>University of Glasgow Lunch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [redacted]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [redacted] • [redacted] • [redacted] • Claire Tynte Irvine, Head of International Division, Scottish Government <p><i>Presentation on African Lakes Company archive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [redacted] • [redacted] <p><i>Meeting with Glasgow University staff involved in Malawi</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [redacted]
What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the President on arrival at the University of Glasgow, with the Principal of the University. Formal welcome of the President to Scotland in the Principal's lodgings. • Announcement of funding for MalDent and Governance projects • Lunch with key individuals from Glasgow University involved in collaboration projects with Malawi. • Presentation of the African Lakes Company archive
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an official welcome to the President on his visit to Scotland. • This event will provide an opportunity to announce funding for the MalDent and Governance Projects. • The Presidential party will meet with key Glasgow university staff involved in collaborations with Malawi.
Where	Principal's Lodging, University of Glasgow, University Avenue, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
When	13:15-14:15 , 23 April 2018 (awaiting revised programme from the University)
Dress Code	Business attire

Supporting Officials	[redacted]
Media Handling	Announcement of funding for a dental and a governance project made on the Sunday prior to the President's arrival. Social Media
Briefing	Annex A: Running order [<i>to be updated</i>] Annex B: Speaking note Annex C: Governance Project Annex D: MalDent Annex E: Blantyre-Blantyre Annex F: African Lakes Archive Annex G: Biographies

Running order

Background

HE Professor Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, is visiting the University of Glasgow on Monday 23 April 2018 from **1315 – 1615hrs**. This visit is part of a wider Scottish Government arranged visit to Scotland from 23 to 26 April.

Venue and Running Order – Principal's Lodging

1315 The President, the First Lady, and their party arrive at the Principal's Lodging and will be met by the Principal. Photographs to be taken on arrival, in hallway.

1320 Welcome drinks in the Sitting Room, Ground Floor

1330 – 1445 Lunch in the Dining Room, Ground Floor (1.3)

1445 – 1515 Archives – Reception Room, First Floor (1.4)

1515 – 1615 Meeting with Professors from MVLS – Reception Room, First Floor (1.5)

1615 Meeting finishes and the convoy departs for Edinburgh

Lunch Guests

Professor Sir Anton Muscatelli

Principal

HE Professor Peter Mutharika and the First Lady, Professor Gertrude Mutharika

President of the Republic of Malawi

Dr Alasdair Allen MSP

Minister for International Development and Europe

Hon. Dr Emmanuel Fabiano

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation

Dr Mbuya Isaac Munlo

Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation

His Excellency, Kena Mphonda

High Commissioner to the Republic of Malawi

Dr Bright Molande

Executive Assistant to the President

Dr Peter West

Scottish Honorary Consul to the Republic of Malawi

Ms Claire Tynte-Irvine

Head of International Division, Scottish Government

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Archives from 1445 – 1515hrs, Reception Room (left side), first floor

Malawi archival special collection with [redacted] and
[redacted]

UofG staff meeting with the President from 1515 – 1615hrs
Reception Room (right side), first floor

- [redacted]

All lunch guests will attend upstairs for viewing of Archives and the meeting with the MVLS Professors.

Reception Room to be set up with circle of chairs (20) with coffee tables for drinks.

The Principal and [redacted] will accompany the President for the duration of his visit.

Coffee, tea, green tea, still & sparkling water and shortbread will be served on the first floor from 1500.

The Retiring Room, also on the first floor, will be the Green Room for the President and First Lady. There is a washroom situated here also.

Speaking note

To Follow separately

Governance Project

Overview

The Scottish Government is to fund a collaboration between the University of Glasgow (UoG) and the College of Medicine (CoM), Blantyre, that will develop the governance processes and procedures required when the College becomes an independent University. The collaboration will see the UoG establish a mentoring and support partnership with CoM through the UoG's Senate and Court Offices. This will assist the CoM in becoming an effective governing and oversight bod.

Background

The Government of Malawi ('GoM') has decided to reorganise the current federated College system of the University of Malawi into separate universities. The current 4 constituent colleges will become separate universities this year. The CoM will become the Malawi University of Health Sciences. It will therefore have oversight of research, teaching and governance of its own programmes and research areas. It will also have responsibility for governance and ethics policies, procedures and committees.

The CoM has already identified its needs in various areas which it requires to operate as a separate university. The University of Glasgow (UoG) has been identified as suitable and appropriate partner to help with these needs by the CoM and with whom it already has successful joint projects and partnerships.

The Scottish Government has a history of working closely with the CoM, in particular in providing match funding of £1 million over 5 years for the Blantyre-Blantyre project at the CoM, that partners with the UoG, the governance part of which entails the provision of similar financial management system that is used by the UoG, to the CoM. Officials believe that this new project would complement the work currently funded by the Scottish Government, and continue to strengthen the governance in the in the CoM.

Discussions between the Principal of the CoM, Dr Mwapatsa Mipando, and [redacted] of the UoG have identified the following areas as priorities:

- Academic Governance for course and programme approval processes.
- Quality assurance procedures for the control of academic courses and programmes.
- HR procedures to ensure they are rigorous and fair especially recruitment, promotion and grievances procedures.
- Student Welfare policies and procedures
- Policies and procedures for student conduct such as plagiarism, cheating and misconduct.
- Introduction of Ethics policies and guidelines and fitness to practice procedures for professional degree graduates
- Effective and efficient legal frameworks for the CoMs operations and governance

Implementation

This project revolves around the cooperation and collaboration between the UoG's Senate and Court Offices and the CoM's Registry and Professional Services Depts. Central to this project is a Change Management Office at the CoM. The UoG is currently undergoing a Transformation Project of its own under the aegis of a Director of Transformation and a Transformation Office so a strategic and operational model to use is already set at Glasgow. It is intended that the experience from this exercise will be used in the implementation of the CoM plan.

As part of the proposal the CoM will appoint a Director of Change Management who will work with a task force appointed by Dr Mipando at the CoM to take forward the needs analysis and action plan. This task force will visit Glasgow and assess the College's needs in the light of what is already operational at the UoG. It will work with Glasgow staff to decide what the CoM needs, what is transferable to Malawi and how this can be achieved over a 2 year time frame.

The UoG's Senate and Court Officers will also establish a task force which will complement and enhance the task force from the CoM and in effect establish a working group of Glasgow and Malawian staff who will take the project forward and establish a close working relationship. The Glasgow task force/working group will visit the CoM to observe first hand their operational procedures and processes and so provide input into the Change Management plan and activities. Contact between the working group members in both Malawi and Glasgow will be maintained via Skype and the VC facilities already existing at the CoM thanks to a previous grant from the Scottish Government to the University of St Andrews/CoM.

The project involves employing a Change Management Director from project funds for the two year period of the proposed project. Given the nature of the project approximately £50,000 (over two years) will be used for study visits to both Glasgow and Blantyre, Malawi by staff from both organisations. However, it is believe that it is essential that the CoM are able to visit the UoG to see how their processes work and receive face to face training on aspects of their governance procedures. UoG staff also require to visit the CoM to provide on the ground training and ensure that procedures are being properly adhered to during the project period.

MalDent

Overview

Funding for a collaboration between the University of Glasgow's Dental School and the Malawian College of Medicine to upgrade teaching facilities at the College. This will include the refurbishment of the Lilongwe dental clinical skill facility, also known as a phantom head unit, and a visit to the University of Glasgow Dental School by a delegation from the College of Medicine and Malawian Dental Association.

The funding awarded in £60,000.

Background

The Principle of the College of Medicine, Dr Mwapatsa Mipando, has placed the establishment of a dental programme at the heart of his agenda. Oral and dental care services, both preventive and operative, are key elements of the healthcare system of all countries. At present, Malawi has 27 dentists for its population of 18 million citizens, of which only seven are employed by the government. The majority of dental treatment is currently delivered by dental therapists, who complete a three year course. There is no doubt that there is a desperate need for the development of an enhanced oral healthcare system in Malawi, and the ultimate establishment of a Dental School is a critical component of that process.

Dr Mipando visited the University of Glasgow 18 months ago to discuss the Scottish Government funded Blantyre-Blantyre project. During this visit he was introduced to [redacted]. Subsequent communications culminated in [redacted] going to Malawi in September 2017. [redacted] visited the dental departments in Lilongwe and Blantyre before attending a 3 day Dental School Curriculum Conference in Mangochi. This conference proved to be extremely positive and successful, producing a number of outcomes.

A key area for dental education is the requirement for more clinical infrastructure support than a medical course. This is due to the requirement for dental students to undertake a large volume of 'hands on' clinical treatments of patients, involving many invasive, non-reversible procedures. One example of such infrastructure is the availability of a dental pre-clinical skills facility, also known as a 'phantom head' unit. This is essential for students to learn operative techniques before progressing to treating patients. Students must be able to demonstrate their competency at key clinical procedures within this simulation environment before being allowed to progress to patient care. There is an existing phantom head facility in the Dental Centre at Lilongwe, however it is not fully functional and requires complete refurbishment.

Blantyre-Blantyre Project**BLANTYE-BLANTYRE PROJECT - MALAWI AND GLASGOW HEALTHCARE PROJECT ADDRESSES SHARED GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

In January 2017 the Scottish Government announced its support for clinical research into inflammatory and cardiac diseases in Malawi and Glasgow communities.

At that time International Development Minister Alasdair Allan confirmed the government would contribute £1 million over five years, which will be match funded, to help set up three new laboratories at the College of Medicine in Blantyre, Malawi.

This will create a mutually beneficial Blantyre-Blantyre comparison, and is believed to be a unique new study between two such countries. As well as the results of the study the project will also build the capacity of the College to carry out clinical trials and research. The project would help build the capacity and assist the College become a centre of excellence for emerging non-communicable diseases that are becoming rapidly more prevalent amongst the Malawian population, including cardiac disease, hypertension, and inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.

Dr Mwapatsa Mipando, Principal of the College of Medicine, University of Malawi believes that if the College were to acquire the facilities to conduct research into these conditions, then it could in time become the only institution in the region capable of hosting clinical trials of the drug stocks for which demand is due to rise exponentially in the coming years.

Working in collaboration with the College of Medicine, University of Glasgow, and the Malawi Liverpool Wellcome Trust, the project will establish 3 fully-equipped laboratories at the College of Medicine to host clinical research into prevalent NCDs in Malawi such as cardiac and inflammatory disease. This research will be fed back into research being undertaken in Scotland into the causes of the Glasgow Effect, thus establishing a mutually beneficial research link between the populations of West Central Scotland and Blantyre, Malawi.

The £2 million project delivered by the University of Glasgow and College of Medicine, Malawi, follows an increase in the number of Malawians with non-communicable diseases such as cardiac disease, hypertension and arthritis. As a joint funded venture, the project has also secured £500,000 from the World Bank and will benefit from Malawi Liverpool Wellcome Centre's continuing link with the College of Medicine.

The results of the research conducted will be used to improve healthcare in Malawi, and will inform research into the unexplained causes of poor health and low life expectancy in Glasgow – known as the 'Glasgow Effect'. The University of Glasgow is considered a centre of excellence in the study of this clinical challenge amongst the local population, and offered to share this expertise with Malawi's only public medical school in establishing research projects in this field.

The project builds on our firm and long-standing friendship between Scotland and Malawi that stems back more than 150 years. It also offers an opportunity to embed the UN Global Goals in our international development effort, working in partnership to tackle shared global challenges in areas such as health and wellbeing.

Contributing to this clinical research is in line with our International Development Strategy, published on 21 December 2016. The project will be delivered jointly, in the spirit of collaboration, by academics and clinicians from the University of Glasgow and the College of Medicine and will yield results that will benefit both Scotland and Malawi.

Our support for this project underlines the Scottish Government's determination to be a good global citizen, committed to playing our part to tackle health inequalities at home in Scotland and in some of the world's poorest, most vulnerable communities." The project is managed by Dr Mwapatsa Mipando, Principal, College of Medicine University of Malawi, [redacted], [redacted]and [redacted], all University of Glasgow.

[redacted], Glasgow University believes that this collaboration represents a remarkable fusion of expertise in Glasgow and Blantyre, Malawi that will allow a transformation in the way that diseases are recognised, treated and studied in Malawi.

The new knowledge we gain in Malawi will also feedback here in Glasgow to improve health care in the Scottish population." Professor Stephen Gordon, Director, the Malawi Liverpool Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Programme said:

"The Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome (MLW) Programme has conducted research as an affiliate of the College of Medicine for over 20 years.

"Our research is focused on prevention of deaths due to infectious diseases, both by vaccine and treatment strategies and by reduction of transmission of infection in the community.

"We look forward to ongoing Malawi-Scotland collaboration in research and training and the role that MLW can play in assisting this to flourish."

African Lakes Corporation PLC Archive Special Exhibition

[redacted] and [redacted] will talk the party through the special ALC Archive exhibition that is to be set up in the Principal's Lodgings for the visit.

The ALC Archive is part of the University of Glasgow's International Story is the latest development of the University of Glasgow Story website. This web portal was launched in 2013, highlighting just some of the stories of the Universities pioneering international students and staff since 1451.

The project is led by [redacted], managed by [redacted], and supported by a team of International Story Student Editors. These student volunteers, recruited through the University's Club 21 Business Partnership Programme, are researching the University's historic connections with particular countries. Many volunteers are using their language skills and country-specific knowledge to dig out previously hidden facts.

The African Lakes Corporation PLC was established in Glasgow in 1878 as The Livingstonia Central Africa Company, and its trade centred on Nyasaland (modern day Malawi). It was established by a number of philanthropic gentlemen who had been impressed by Livingstone's plea for the establishment of regular trade routes and the introduction of lawful commerce whereby the slave trade, dominated by Arab slavers, might be exterminated and security obtained for the life and property of the native inhabitants of Central Africa.

Despite its original connections with the Free Church of Scotland, it operated its businesses in Africa on a commercial rather than a philanthropic basis. It had political ambitions in the 1880s to control part of Central Africa and engaged in armed conflict with Swahili traders. Its businesses included water transport on the lakes and rivers of Central Africa, wholesale and retail trading including the operation of general stores, labour recruitment, landowning and later an automotive business. The company later diversified, but suffered an economic decline in the 1990s and was liquidated in 2007. The African Lakes Company name was resurrected in 2017 and is being as a vehicle to direct investments in to Malawian private companies. The Scottish Government has invested £1 million in match funding in the Company.

One of the last Directors of the company kindly bought the records of the company and donated them to Glasgow University Archive Services, where they are still available for research.

Biographies

President Peter Mutharika



Arthur Peter Mutharika was born in the Thyolo district in 1940. He attended Dedza Secondary School and then went on to study law at the University of London and Yale University. He was elected president of Malawi in May 2014.

Professor Mutharika is an expert on international economic law, international law, and comparative constitutional law. As a professor, he has taught at University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Haile Selassie University (Ethiopia), Rutgers University (USA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Program for Foreign Service Officers from Africa and Asia at Makerere University (Uganda). For 39 years he taught at Washington University, and was latterly the Charles Nagel Professor of International & Comparative Law Emeritus. He has also served as an Academic Visitor at the London School of Economics.

Mutharika has also served as a member of the Panel of Arbitrators and Panel of Conciliators for the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes and is a past recipient of the International Jurist Award. He is the author of several books on international law and foreign investment security and has taught or conducted research in Africa, Canada, Europe, and throughout the United States on such issues as political abuses in pre-democratic Malawi, the role of the United Nations in African peace management, and the role of international law in the 21st century from an African perspective.

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relationship with the international community. By the time of his brother's death in April 2012, most foreign donors had withdrawn direct budgetary support and expressed frustration at Bingu's increasingly erratic and incoherent policies. One of his objectives as Minister for Foreign Affairs was to repair relations with the UK after the expulsion of the UK High Commissioner in 2011.

In 2012, Bingu wa Mutharika died suddenly of a heart attack in Lilongwe. His death threatened to precipitate a full-blown constitutional crisis in Malawi on account of the fact that the Vice President, Joyce Banda, had founded the breakaway 'People's Party' whilst in office in 2011 after refusing to endorse Peter Mutharika as the DPP's candidate for President in the forthcoming 2014 General Election. Mutharika sought to nullify her succession on account of the fact that she was no longer a member of the ruling party. However Banda succeeded in ascending to the Presidency in the wake of Bingu's death after both the army and former President Baliki Muluzi supported her succession, preferring to maintain order and uphold the constitution rather than seek to launch a coup. Mutharika's actions in the wake of his brother's death led to him being formally charged with treason, as well as additional counts of inciting a mutiny and conspiracy to commit a felony. On his election as President, however, he gained legal immunity from prosecution and the charges have been dropped.

The Malawian General Election, 2014

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Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation



Dr. Mbuya Munlo is a holder of a PhD in Management Systems and Sciences; an M.A. (with Distinction) in Systems Thinking; an M.Sc Degree in Agriculture Extension and Rural Development and various other academic qualifications.

His career in the Malawi Civil Service started as a District Agricultural Officer. He then held the position of a Regional Agricultural Economist and was among the team that established the Natural Resources College in Lilongwe. Thereafter, he had his first international opportunity, working as a Senior Consultant for the Pan African Institute for Development.

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MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: Minister for International Development and Europe

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI

Event: FM hosting President for Dinner at Bute House

Date: 23 April, 19:30-21:30

Key Messages	Enjoyed the Glasgow University event. A good start to a busy programme.
Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi • HE Prof. Gertrude Mutharika, First Lady of the Republic of Malawi • Hon. Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation • Dr Mbuya Isaac Munlo, Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation • Mr Kena Mphonda, Malawi High Commissioner to the United Kingdom • Dr Bright Molande, Executive Assistant to the President • Dr Peter West OBE, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Malawi in Scotland • First Minister • [redacted] • [redacted] • Karen Watt, Director, External Relations • Claire Tynte-Irvine, Head of International Division
What	Dinner at Bute House with President and First Lady of Malawi and the presidential party.
Why	To further build on the wide ranging links between Scotland and Malawi at the highest political level.
Where	Bute House, 6 Charlotte Square, EH2 4DR
When	19:30-21:30, 23 April 2018
Dress Code	Business attire
Supporting Officials	Claire Tynte-Irvine, Head of International Division, REDACTED
Media Handling	N/A
Briefing	Annex A: Talking points Annex B: Biographies

	Annex C: Seating Plan [<i>still to be finalised</i>]
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Suggested topics of conversation during dinner

Global Health Work: impressions from President's Monday programme

- President will have attended event in RCPSG (hearing about the global health work) followed by Glasgow University on arrival that day (hearing about their SG funded health projects in Malawi).
- Health is one of the 4 key themes of the current 2005 Cooperation Agreement, and continues into the new Global Goals Partnership Agreement. *(note it's also an agreed agenda item for the Tuesday meeting):*
- Developing SG Global Health programme to maximise our overall contribution to global development. As a small country, we are better able to use informal networks and opportunities for collaboration, and to share learning.
- We are proud that many NHS Scotland workers undertake high quality international development work, often on a voluntary basis.
- Ongoing partnership approach – this will be important as we take forward our new Global Health Programme and Co-ordination Unit. The needs of our partners are key – therefore health needs assessment comes from Malawi – partnerships then deliver

CHOGM [President will have attended the week previously]

- Theme of this year's CHOGM is "Towards a common future", with activity focused around 4 sub-themes: Fairness, Security, Sustainability and Prosperity. Discuss:
- Importance of youth: 60% of the Commonwealth are under 30: that's 60% of 2bn+ people across 53 Commonwealth countries who are under 30. Discuss Year of Young People as opportunity for generations to come together, celebrate our nation's young people, and platform for our young people.
- Benefit of Commonwealth for Malawi? Foreign Affairs Minister Emmanuel Fabiano has said that Malawi is benefiting from Commonwealth membership through technical cooperation programmes, capacity building, research, experts exchanges programmes, aid provided by member states under the Commonwealth framework.
- CHOGM and trade/investment discussions: interested to hear from President about how discussions played out at CHOGM – eg the discussions on facilitating trade. Look ahead briefly to the investment dinner that Ann Gloag will host – and the SG's Malawi Investment Initiative, which is being match funded by private investors from Scotland – great that the announcement of the first investments is to be made during the President's visit. *[investment talk then links to China]*

Relations with China: Scotland/China & Malawi/China

- FM just back from visit to China – promoting the growing economic, cultural and educational links between Scotland and the world's second-largest economy
- Visited Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong 9-13 April, conducting a series of high-level meetings, as well as education showcases, cultural engagements and other events.

- First Minister's first visit to China since 2015, and comes on the back of strengthening international links between our two countries.
- Latest figures show that goods exports from Scotland to China are increasing faster than to any of Scotland's other top five export partners, with a rise of more than 40% last year.
- The first direct Scotland-China air route was announced in March, with Hainan Airlines set to offer a twice-weekly service between Edinburgh and Beijing from June this year.
- China's presence in Malawi has been growing steadily since the two countries established diplomatic ties in December 2007 [NB diplomatic issue at the time, that Malawi abandoned its links to Taiwan after 41 years to link with China]:
- An MoU covering industry, trade and investment was signed between the two countries in May 2008, committing China to help in increasing the productive capacity of Malawi in tobacco, cotton, mining, forestry, fertiliser production and in processing hides and skins.
- 2016: Chinese Embassy issued a statement arguing Malawi has benefited greatly from its relationship with China, pointing to the construction of the Malawi Parliament building, Bingu National Stadium, the Karonga-Chitipa Road, the Bingu Conference Center and Hotel, the University of Science and Technology and the Presidential Villas as some of the benefits Malawi has gained from China as a result of their diplomatic relationship.
- 2016: after the China-Africa Summit in South Africa, China said its commitment to Africa, including Malawi, will be to "implement cooperation in the ten major fields of industrialization, agricultural modernization, infrastructure, finance, green development, trade and investment facilitation, poverty reduction and people's welfare, public health, people-to-people exchanges, as well as peace and security with Africa in the next three years" with a total of \$60 billion in financial support.
- For Malawi, China highlighted four pillars of assistance: infrastructure development, agriculture and food security, health care and education, and human resources. But the situation is little changed, especially in the agriculture, health and education sectors.

Cultural links and our peoples

- What makes Scotland's relationship with Malawi so special and so long-lasting is the links between our peoples at community level. Between churches, schools and communities.
- We have been funding the Scotland Malawi Partnership since 2005, and more recently its sister organisation in Malawi, the Malawi Scotland Partnership. They estimate that more than 94,000 Scots and 198,000 Malawians are actively involved in community-led partnerships between our two nations, and each year more than 300,000 Scots and 2 million Malawians benefit from the activities of the SMP, MaSP and their members.
- [redacted]links with Malawi, and as key promoters of the Scotland/Malawi relationship: interest in their life there during late 1950s/early 1960s, over the period of Malawi's independence, and [redacted] role in that; and more

recently their return to Malawi in July 2017 at the official invite of the President to take part in the 2017 independence celebrations, 60 years later in honour of his anti-apartheid work. [redacted] was honoured (with a medal) by the President at the ceremony. The [redacted] spent a full month in Malawi catching up with old friends and visiting projects. They met with Dr Allan on their return for lunch in the Scottish Parliament.

- On music: the founder of the Likhubula Children's Choir [*pronounced Lick – ah – boo – lah*] returned to Orkney in 2006 after spending a year in Malawi teaching music in government schools and working with choirs and local musicians. That partnership has continued, and the group in Malawi has since developed into a fine children's choir, which has performed all over Malawi. The children have even sung for SG delegations, including Humza Yousaf in January 2014 during his Commonwealth Baton Relay visit to Malawi!
- Delighted to learn just last week that Malawian school children will perform at this year's Edinburgh Tattoo – with auditions ongoing in Lilongwe?
- Within Malawi, fantastic to see the Lake of Stars Festival celebrate its 15th anniversary this year, celebrating and promoting Malawian music and culture. Delighted that the inaugural Lake of Stars in Glasgow (and London) event took place in March this year! Festivals are a hugely important part of the Scottish economy – research published last summer showed that “music tourism” is now worth around £334m for Scotland's economy – £212m linked to concerts, with the remainder generated by festivals.
- *Link into tourism discussion – and #ScotlandIsNow*

ScotlandIsNow

- As the Government of Malawi seeks to encourage investment, tourism and bringing in skills to benefit the country, so too we want the same for Scotland –
- “Scotland is Now” was launched on 12 April – simultaneously in North America, London and China, ‘and is designed to put the country firmly at the top of everyone's list of places to live, work, study, invest and visit.
- This is a campaign to harness the collective talent, skills, and investment of the public sector and beyond, between key partners of VisitScotland, Scottish Development International (the international arm of Scottish Enterprise), the Scottish Government and Universities Scotland.
- We'll be using a single platform to reach audiences – Scotland.org – with the longer-term aim of transforming Scotland's place in the world. We're doing that by building brand awareness, recall, and engagement which will grow the number of visitors, foreign direct investors and students and therefore shape our economy.

Looking ahead: Signing of the new Global Goals Partnership Agreement/SDGs

- We have committed to domestic implementation of the Global Goals in Scotland through the National Performance Framework – and International Development officials are working alongside officials from policy areas across SG to coordinate the balance between domestic implementation. This is being done by embedding the SDGs within the new NPF outcomes and captured within the descriptions.

- We have also committed to separately contributing internationally to other countries achievement of the Global Goals – in particular our commitment to our partner countries through our IDF and other work.
- The SDGs Agenda called for a renewed global partnership at all levels with all countries and stakeholders working in solidarity to achieve the goals – so underlining the need for Governments to accommodate input from a broad spectrum of actors. And for the integration of the economy, environment, and society elements.
- Interested to discuss therefore:
 - the mainstreaming work that the Government of Malawi has carried out, to link and align the SDGs with your national plan [*The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III: Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation*]
 - the role of CSOs and the private sector in each country?

Climate change

- Malawi’s MGDS III followed the expiry of its predecessor MGDS II. MGDS III was prepared at a time (2016) the country was experiencing multiple shocks including floods, drought and financial leakages that occurred midway through the implementation of MGDS II. The Intro to MGDS III notes that “While food production had improved that year, the cycle of food deficit and surplus seems to keep the country preoccupied with fighting disasters instead of focusing on the development agenda.”
- Interested to hear therefore more personal reflections on the changes that are being seen in Malawi due to climate change. And discuss.

[Commitment to 0.7% [*just in case needed, not really a dinner topic tho*]

- SG is proud to support commitment to 0.7% - commitment to this was made in White Paper for future ID policy in event of Scottish independence.
- Welcome recent UKG reinforcement of adherence to 0.7%, and hope this will continue post-Brexit.
- SG’s (additional to UKG) international development spend comes from SG’s own budget and is counted by UKG towards/part of overall UK 0.7% spend.
- Atmosphere in Scottish media perhaps less anti-0.7% (and SG thinks part of that due to SG support for civil society, eg SMP, Fair Trade Forum and the Alliance, and wider SG policies on inclusivity in Scotland including #ScotlandWelcomesRefugees; also the strong cross-party support in the Scottish Parliament]

Biographies

President Peter Mutharika



Arthur Peter Mutharika was born in the Thyolo district in 1940. He attended Dedza Secondary School and then went on to study law at the University of London and Yale University. He was elected president of Malawi in May 2014.

Professor Mutharika is an expert on international economic law, international law, and comparative constitutional law. As a professor, he has taught at University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Haile Selassie University (Ethiopia), Rutgers University (USA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Program for Foreign Service Officers from Africa and Asia at Makerere University (Uganda). For 39 years he taught at Washington University, and was latterly the Charles Nagel Professor of International & Comparative Law Emeritus. He has also served as an Academic Visitor at the London School of Economics.

Mutharika has also served as a member of the Panel of Arbitrators and Panel of Conciliators for the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes and is a past recipient of the International Jurist Award. He is the author of several books on international law and foreign investment security and has taught or conducted research in Africa, Canada, Europe, and throughout the United States on such issues as political abuses in pre-democratic Malawi, the role of the United Nations in African peace management, and the role of international law in the 21st century from an African perspective.

Political Career

Peter Mutharika previously served as an elected member of the Malawi Parliament and as the Malawi Cabinet as Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Although he was only elected to the Malawian Parliament in 2009, academic peers say that he remained active behind the scenes in Malawian politics during his academic career in the USA, helping to draught Malawi's new constitution in the early 1990s before the transition to multiparty democracy in 1994. Mutharika became more overtly involved in Malawian politics when his brother, Bingu wa Mutharika, was elected President in 2005. Peter Mutharika was instrumental in forming the new 19-member cabinet after his brother's re-election, and acted as his informal adviser in frequent trips back and forth between Washington and Lilongwe. After returning to Malawi, Mutharika became the DPP (Democratic Progressive Party) MP for Thyolo East and served periods in his brother's cabinet as minister for justice, education, and foreign affairs.

His time as Minister for Foreign Affairs coincided with a difficult period in Malawi's relationship with the international community. By the time of his brother's death in April 2012, most foreign donors had withdrawn direct budgetary support and expressed frustration at Bingu's increasingly erratic and incoherent policies. One of his objectives as Minister for Foreign Affairs was to repair relations with the UK after the expulsion of the UK High Commissioner in 2011.

In 2012, Bingu wa Mutharika died suddenly of a heart attack in Lilongwe. His death threatened to precipitate a full-blown constitutional crisis in Malawi on account of the fact that the Vice President, Joyce Banda, had founded the breakaway 'People's Party' whilst in office in 2011 after refusing to endorse Peter Mutharika as the DPP's candidate for President in the forthcoming 2014 General Election. Mutharika sought to nullify her succession on account of the fact that she was no longer a member of the ruling party. However Banda succeeded in ascending to the Presidency in the wake of Bingu's death after both the army and former President Baliki Muluzi supported her succession, preferring to maintain order and uphold the constitution rather than seek to launch a coup. Mutharika's actions in the wake of his brother's death led to him being formally charged with treason, as well as additional counts of inciting a mutiny and conspiracy to commit a felony. On his election as President, however, he gained legal immunity from prosecution and the charges have been dropped.

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Seating Plan
[to be finalised]