

BRIEFING FOR THE FIRST MINISTER

Dinner with President of the Republic of Malawi

23 April 2018

Key message	<i>Welcome to Scotland. Excellent programme prepared</i>
What	<i>Dinner at Bute House with President and First Lady of Malawi and the presidential party.</i>
Why	To further build on the wide ranging links between Scotland and Malawi at the highest political level.
Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>HE Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi</i>• <i>HE Prof. Gertrude Mutharika, First Lady of the Republic of Malawi</i>• <i>Hon. Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</i>• <i>Dr Mbuya Isaac Munlo, Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</i>• <i>Mr Kena Mphonda, Malawi High Commissioner to the United Kingdom</i>• <i>Dr Bright Molande, Executive Assistant to the President</i> • <i>Dr Alasdair Allan, MSP, Minister for International Development and Europe</i> • <i>Dr Peter West OBE, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Malawi in Scotland</i> • <i>Mr Colin Cameron</i>• <i>Mrs Alison Cameron</i>• <i>Karen Watt, Director, External Relations</i>• <i>Claire Tynte-Irvine, Head of International Division</i>• <i>REDACTED</i>
Where	<i>Bute House</i>
When	<i>23 April 2018, 19:30-21:30</i>
Likely themes	<i>Global Health (based on President's programme earlier that day) Commonwealth and the CHOGM FM's Visit to China Cultural Links Scotland is Now UN Global Goals and our Global Goals Agreement Climate Change Commitment to Development</i>

Media	<i>N/A A full comms plan for the visit is attached at Annex F</i>
Supporting official	<i>REDACTED</i>
Attached documents	<i>Annex A: Talking points Annex B: Malawi Core brief – country profile Annex C: Malawi Development Programme Annex D: Biographies Annex E: Visit Itinerary [still to be finalised] Annex F: Comms Plan [awaiting sign-off]</i>

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 REDACTED 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: the 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 REDACTED 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]

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 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 in Malawi from March 2016-March 2017. Their primary aim was to support Malawian officials in developing their first dedicated national renewable energy strategy, completed in the summer of 2017.
 - The 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.
- 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.

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".

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 Chaponda 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 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 £120,000 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 Robison 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

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

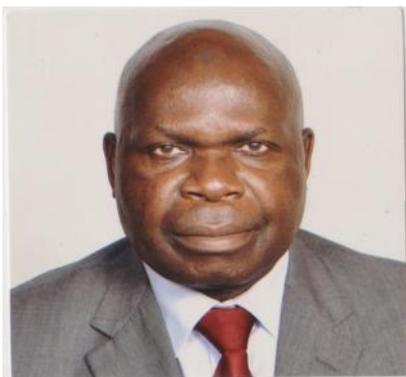
The 2014 Presidential election was the most contested in Malawi's history, with the four front-runners being: President Joyce Banda (incumbent) – People's Party (PP); Peter Mutharika – Democratic People's Party (DPP); Reverend Lazarus Chakwera – Malawi Congress Party (MCP); and Atupele Muluzi – United 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.

[redacted]

Visit Itinerary

[to be finalised]

Comms Plan

[waiting sign-off]

BRIEFING FOR THE FIRST MINISTER

Meeting with President of the Republic of Malawi and signing of new Global Goals Partnership Agreement

23 April 2018. 18:45-19:30

Key message	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Governments of Scotland and Malawi are committed to realising the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) through our 150 year old tradition of partnership working.• The Scotland-Malawi collaboration may be historic, but the advent of the Global Goals has put it at the cutting edge of modern development.• The Global Goals give us all a new framework for development cooperation with mutual benefits across multiple themes, from health, education and human rights, to governance and social enterprise.• The Global Goals are universal objectives for all of humankind, but will be achieved through real people-to-people engagement and grassroots movements for change.• Through the signing of the new Partnership Agreement, we will revitalise our own partnership with Malawi updating our original 2005 Cooperation Agreement for the Global Goals era.
What	Bi-lateral meeting with Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, and signing of new Global Goals Partnership Agreement.
Why	To cement the wide ranging links between Scotland and Malawi at the highest political level. Refresh the 2005 Cooperation Agreement, signed by the then First Minister Jack McConnell and the then President Bingu Mutharika, updating and revitalising it for the Global Goals era.
Who	<i>Dr Alasdair Allan MSP</i> <i>HE Prof Arthur Peter Mutharika</i> <i>HE Prof Gertrude Mutharika</i> <i>Hon Dr Emmanuel Fabiano, MP (Minster for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)</i> <i>Dr Mbuya Isaac Munlo (Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)</i> <i>HE Mr Kena Mphonda (Malawi High Commissioner to the UK)</i> <i>Dr Bright Molande (Executive Assistance to the President)</i> <i>Mr. Richard Pelekamoyo, (Director of International Cooperation)</i>
Where	<i>Bute House</i>
When	18:45-19:30, 23 April 2018

Likely themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scotland – Malawi relationship: partnership working between the two Governments and our two peoples. • Discussion prior to the signing of the Global Goals Partnership Agreement, on “leave no-one behind”, in particular: gender equality; human rights; child protection (including early child marriage); persons with albinism; disability rights. • Current areas of partnership work between the Governments, including: our International Development Funded work in Malawi; water resource management and Hydro Nation work; climate change. • New or developing areas of partnership, including Global Health; and commending the role of civil society and other bodies in Scotland and Malawi in our partnership. <p>Followed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal signing of the new Global Goals Cooperation Agreement.
Media	<i>News release; SG video unit for video and photos; social media activity; Malawian press for photos.</i>
Supporting official	Claire Tynte-Irvine – REDACTED REDACTED
Attached documents	<i>Annex A: Background to the new Global Goals Partnership Agreement</i> <i>Annex B: Agenda for the meeting</i> <i>Annex C: Opening and closing remarks for meeting</i> <i>Annex D: Global Goals Partnership Agreement (text)</i> <i>Annex E: UN Global Goal background brief</i> <i>Annex F: Scottish Police work with Malawian Police [Agenda Item 3]</i> <i>Annex G: Gender Equality: Scotland & Malawi [Agenda Item 4]</i> <i>Annex H: Hydro Nation work & partnership with Malawi on water resource management [Agenda Item 5]</i> <i>Annex I: Global Health Programme [Agenda Item 6]</i> <i>Annex J: Partnership working – future areas of cooperation & the role of civil society [Agenda Item 7]</i> <i>Annex K: Biographies</i>

BACKGROUND TO THE NEW GLOBAL GOALS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Historical links

- The relationship between Scotland and Malawi goes back over 150 years to the travels of Dr David Livingstone, who worked with local communities to eradicate the slave trade and open up the region to commerce. His legacy inspired the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland to establish large missionary programmes to what was then Nyasaland, which had a great influence on the development of the country's health and education systems. Later in the 20th century, several Scots took leading roles in Malawi's transition to independence.

2005 Cooperation Agreement

- The Scotland Malawi Partnership was formed in April 2004. The Scottish Executive decided to establish an international development contribution after forming a temporary coordination unit for Scottish donations to the Asian Tsunami Appeal in December 2004. With the G8 Summit coming to Gleneagles in July 2005, it was decided the Scottish Government should do its part to help tackle poverty in developing countries, and that this should take the form of a small fund to provide assistance to Malawi, with whom Scotland shares strong historic links.
- **On November 3rd 2005, the then First Minister Jack McConnell and President Bingu Mutharika (brother of the current President) signed the Cooperation Agreement between the Scottish Government and the Government of Malawi in Bute House.** The Agreement committed both Governments to work together on Health, Education, Civic Governance, and Sustainable Economic Development. In a press conference held in Bute House after the signing of the Agreement, President Bingu wa Mutharika commented:

"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."

- Through this the SG's international development footprint was established in 2005, starting with £3M for Malawi. Whilst it continued to have a heavy concentration on Scotland's partnership with Malawi, it was expanded from 2008 beyond Malawi to partner with: Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Zambia, Rwanda and Tanzania, and the International Development Fund increased to £9M per annum.
- **The 2005 Agreement has guided all of our subsequent engagement with the Government of Malawi.**

Advent of the UN Global Goals: new policy direction

- November 2015 marked the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the 2005 Agreement, and of the Scottish Government's International Development work in general. It was also the year that the new Global Goals were agreed, with FM committing to realise them domestically in Scotland; and to contributing internationally, including through our international development work.

- In 2016, the Scottish Government ran a public consultation to arrive at a refreshed policy that: would deliver on FM's public commitment to the Global Goals; and that would target out development efforts where we can make the most impact..
- Our new International Development Strategy (December 2016) reflects our ambition to cooperate globally through relationships and partnerships, supporting our international partners (Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, 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/>.
- As part of our review of our policy and programmes, we also considered whether or not the 2005 Agreement was still fit for purpose. This was discussed with the Malawian Government during Dr Allan's October 2016 visit to Malawi: whilst both Governments felt that the 2005 Agreement remained relevant, we agreed it would benefit from being updated for the era of the Global Goals, and to better reflect the current areas of working partnership (eg renewable energy, climate and water).

New Global Goals Partnership Agreement

- The new 'Global Goals Partnership Agreement' (**Annex D**) commits both Governments to continue to work together in the original four strands of Health, Education, Civic Governance, and Sustainable Economic Development, as well as the new strands of "Renewable Energy" and "Water & Climate".
- The addition of Renewable Energy reflects the fact that we have been working informally in this area for some time under the economic development strand (with the agreement of the Government of Malawi), and its inclusion as a strand in its own right formalises this position.
- The addition of Water & Climate reflects both the close collaboration between Scottish Government and Malawi Government officials responsible for Water and the Hydro Nation agenda, as well as the role of the Climate Justice Fund.
- The biggest change proposed is the alignment with the UN's Global Goals. **We believe that this may be the first bilateral agreement anywhere in the world to explicitly commit two governments to working together to implement the Global Goals.**
- The Partnership Agreement does not commit either government to work on all 16 goals, but only those that directly reflect the six strands. That said, the Goals are cross cutting providing the opportunity to reflect them either through "vertically themed" projects e.g health, or education projects, or using them to underpin projects – e.g delivering projects which are wholly gender themed under Global Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls.
- The Global Goals agreed for particular focus are: 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); 4 (Quality Education); 5 (Gender Equality); 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation); 7 Affordable and Clean Energy); 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); 13 Climate Action; 16 (Peace, Justice, and Good Institutions); and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).
- Given that the Global Goals run to 2030, and that the 2005 Cooperation Agreement lasted some 13 years, the new Partnership Agreement is designed to last with no specific end date, but it is possible to terminate it with a year's notice, to enable any future need for it to be updated or terminated. **The Partnership Agreement will be signed by First Minister and the President at conclusion of their meeting.**

AGENDA FOR 24TH APRIL MEETING

n.b. this was agreed for the 1 hour meeting on Tues 24th. Since the meeting has moved to Monday with less time available, this should just be considered a thematic guide.

1. Opening remarks and welcome to St Andrews House by First Minister to HE President Mutharika and his delegation *[5 mins]*
2. Response to First Minister by HE President Mutharika *[5 mins]*
3. First Minister invites HE President Mutharika to give his impressions on his visit that morning to Tulliallan Castle, the Scottish Police College, and the partnership between Police Scotland and the Malawian Police Service on GBV and child protection, which the Scottish Government is supporting. *[5 mins]*
4. Discussion on wider issues on achieving **SDG5 (gender equality)** in Scotland and in Malawi, and measures that each Government is taking to empower women and girls. Leading into wider discussion about human rights issues and protecting / empowering other vulnerable groups in both countries. *[5 mins]*
5. Brief discussion on Scotland's Hydro Nation work, and the partnership between Scottish Government's Water Division and the Malawian Government's Water Department on water resource management. More general discussion around **SDG6 (clean water and sanitation)**, in advance of HE President Mutharika visit to Glencorse Water Treatment Works next day. Also touching on climate change and **SDG13** *[5-10 mins]*
6. First Minister to update HE President Mutharika on the Scottish Government's Global Health programme and NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme. Future, more structured, partnership working with Malawi through this to achieve **SDG3 (good health)**. *[5 mins]*
7. Discussion on future areas of partnership working and cooperation between the Scottish Government and the Government of Malawi, and commending the role of civil society and other bodies in Scotland and Malawi – in line with **Global Goal 17 (partnership for the Goals)** *[10 mins]*
8. **Signing of Global Goals Partnership Agreement** *[5-10 mins, to allow for photographs etc]*
9. Concluding remarks: HE President Mutharika and then First Minister *[5 mins]*

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING REMARKS (5 MINS)**Introduction**

- **Welcome to Scotland, and also this evening to Bute House.**
- **Today is a historic moment in the friendship and partnership between our two countries.**
- **That partnership benefits – first and foremost -from the commitment and dedication of a large number of individuals and organisations from across Scotland and Malawi.**
- **However it also depends on close cooperation between our governments.**

Support in Scotland for partnership agreement

- **On 3rd November 2015, I hosted a Reception here to mark the date of the 10th anniversary of the 2005 Cooperation Agreement between the Scottish Government and the Government of Malawi.**
- **It was clear then, and it is clear now, just how much enthusiasm and support there is in Scotland – across the political spectrum and throughout society as a whole - for the partnership between our nations.**
- **That was also clear during our public consultation in 2016 on our international development work.**

Global goals and conclusion

- **That's why the International Development Strategy we published in December 2016 emphasised our enduring and special relationship with Malawi.**
- **The Strategy also made clear Scotland's commitment to the UN Global Goals. Malawi has also of course made clear that it is strongly committed to those goals.**

- **So it's fitting today that we formally update our relationship and partnership - to better reflect our countries' commitment to the Global Goals, and to each other.**
- **But before we do that, I look forward to a discussion on key elements of those Goals and our partnership working.**

AGENDA ITEM 9: CONCLUDING REMARKS (5 MINS: 2.5 MINS EACH)

- **The links between Scotland and Malawi are more than 150 years old. They go back to the time of Dr David Livingstone and early Scottish missionaries.**
- **They have always been based, above all, on the connections between our people. However they also depend on government. And our governments today are reaffirming our determination to strengthen the historic friendship and partnership between our two countries.**
- **In doing that, we are also seeking to move our partnership forward, to better reflect the era of the UN Global Goals.**
- **By signing this new Global Goals Partnership Agreement, we reflect our commitment to addressing shared challenges; to continuing our 150 year tradition of partnership working; and to realising the vision of the Global Goals for a just, fair and peaceful future.**
- **So I am delighted to welcome you to Bute House today. I'm grateful to the friendship Malawi has shown to Scotland over many years. And I look forward to many more years of successful partnership between our two countries.**

***[Article II of the Agreement]**

GLOBAL GOALS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT [AGENDA ITEM 8]

Final version – agreed 20/4.



**GLOBAL GOALS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
AND
SCOTLAND**

The Republic of Malawi and Scotland (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Parties’) desirous to sustain the remarkable network of connections between the two countries built upon by each successive generation for over a century and a half, beginning with the first encounters of the Livingstone Expeditions, strengthened through the seminal influence of the Scottish health and education missions, and confirmed in the signing of the historic Cooperation Agreement in 2005 between Malawi and Scotland thereafter referred to singularly as “the Party” and collectively as “the Parties”;

Article I

EXISTING AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Parties are committed to working together to harness the historical links as a powerful tool for development. This is a unique model of international development that has already manifested itself in considerable impact on the ground: in thousands of attended births, widespread energy access for rural areas, a quadrupling of medical graduates, a host of new college and university qualifications, and the engagement of tens of thousands of citizens. In a world where development is often criticised as too impersonal, as disconnected from real needs on the ground, or as enjoying dwindling public support, the Malawi-Scotland model can point the way towards demand-driven development that is rooted in long-term partnerships and built on a history of cooperation and friendship for the wider public in each country to engage with and act

on. It is a model that recognises that the Parties live in a world where they increasingly face shared challenges that affect all, in which a sense of global citizenship and solidarity is key to making progress.

Article II

LINKAGE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Scotland-Malawi collaboration may be historic, but the advent of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ('Global Goals') has put it at the cutting edge of modern development. At the heart of these Global Goals is the vision that developed and developing countries will work in partnership to address shared challenges across many spheres, from health and education to governance and social enterprise.

The Parties are therefore committed to realising the vision of the Global Goals, and to doing so through the 150 year old tradition of partnership working. The Global Goals are universal objectives for the whole world, but will in large part be achieved through real people-to-people engagement and grassroots movements for change that leave no one behind. Through the signing of this Agreement, under the final overarching Goal of Revitalising the Global Partnership for Development, we aim to enable our countries to achieve this vision.

Article III

LINKAGE WITH THE MALAWI GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (MGDS III)

The Parties are supportive of the successful implementation of both the Government of Malawi's national development agenda as encapsulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) and also the Scottish Government's International Development Strategy as presently detailed in 'Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy' published in 2016. The MGDS III covers a period of five years, from 2017 to 2022. The MGDS III takes cognizance of international commitments such as the Global Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063. The MGDS

III is configured to domesticate the international agendas at national level. In achievement of the Global Goals, all efforts will be consistent with the Government priorities as well as existing policies and activities in both countries.

THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED as follows

Article IV

COMMITMENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

IN WORKING TOWARDS these objectives, the parties will ensure that:

- All engagement will be directed towards the achievement of the Global Goals in both countries
- All work will be consistent with government priorities, as well as existing policies and activities in each country
- All engagements will seek to build upon the historic partnership between Scotland and Malawi thereby achieving mutual benefits for the people of both countries.
- The two Governments will continue to monitor and meet periodically to formally review progress towards the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement.

BUILDING ON previous collaborations, both governments commit to achieve the Global Goals by focussing on the following six strands namely: Health; Education; Civic Governance; Sustainable Economic Development; Renewable Energy and Water & Climate, as agreed upon by both Governments. Our resources will therefore be focussed on contributing to the achievement of the following under mentioned Global Goals and associated ambitions, in a manner more fully detailed in the Annex, which Annex may be revised, amended or substituted from time to time by written agreement of the Parties, to this Global Goals Agreement,:

Global Goal 3 – Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Global Goal 4 – Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Global Goal 5 Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Global Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Global Goal 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Global Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Global Goal 13 – Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Global Goal 18 – Peace, Justice and Good Institutions

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

In focussing on the above Global Goals, both Governments acknowledge the need for all work to contribute towards all of the Global Goals, reflecting their holistic and cross-cutting agenda.

Article V

FURTHER AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

To Continue Holding Regular consultations on matters relating to economic, political and social cooperation in general and implementation of this agreement and meet under the established framework of the Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation (JPCC), for their mutual benefit to discuss and review the Agreement and all matters pertaining to it during each fifth anniversary year after the signing of the Agreement.

This Agreement supersedes the previous Cooperation Agreement signed by our two Governments on 03 November 2015.

To Put in Place through, a separate Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) which will cover monitoring and evaluation of all financial and technical cooperation programmes between the two countries. This may include: undertaking singular and joint evaluation missions by the representatives of Malawi and Scotland to all Scottish funded programmes in the country.

Article VI

The Agreement and the Annex attached are signed by the Parties, in Edinburgh, on the date below, and may be terminated by either Party through a written notification giving one year's notice.

Article VII

LEGAL STATUS

This Memorandum of Understanding is a statement of working intent and is not intended to affect in any way the legal obligations and/or rights of either party.

Done at _____ on _____ 20 _____

in two originals, in English.

Signature _____

His Excellency Professor
Arthur Peter Mutharika,

Signature _____

Rt. Hon Nicola Sturgeon MSP
First Minister of Scotland

President of the Republic of Malawi

For the Government
of Republic of Malawi

For the Government
of Scotland

ANNEX TO THE GLOBAL GOALS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI AND SCOTLAND

Global Goal 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

To work towards training Malawi's next generation of health professionals by capacity building work at the College of Medicine, on projects with a tangible research or training benefit for both countries, and where possible linking into other public health faculties across Africa and Scotland;

To use existing health expertise to understand the value of new treatments or service delivery methods that have the potential for adoption at national level;

To promote evidence based research on major socio-cultural and economic determinants of health that affect the health and well-being of the nation;

To expand comprehensive primary and reproductive health care programmes that ensure that access to primary health care is continued for all populations;

To Increase access to ICT equipment and services in health facilities by enhancing the use of ICT in health care provision;

To improve health campaign initiatives in order to intensify the mobilization of "Health for All" through nation-wide health education campaigns;

To strengthen the prevention and management of infectious diseases such as: Malaria, bilharzia (schistosomiasis), Tuberculosis, Diarrhoeal Diseases, Acute Respiratory Infections, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;

To promote nutrition education and counselling by providing school health and nutritional services to all including Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Conduct sensitization and awareness campaigns. Provide health and nutritional services in all Community-based Organization (CBO) centres;

To design appropriate programmes to deal with emerging non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Heart Disease, Cancer and other diseases; and

To provide and promote the use of improved and accessible sanitation facilities that are user friendly in all public places.

Global Goal 4 - Quality Education

To strengthen links between our education systems and to deepen the mutual understanding of each country's educational policies and practices to improve outcomes, identified in our new Memorandum of Understanding delivering, at local and national levels;

To affirm our joint vision for educational co-operation, promoting professional dialogue, and sharing practice and strategies for educational improvement based on co-operation around topics of common interest in the spheres of curriculum, leadership, quality, performance and scrutiny;

To improve access and equity to Early Childhood Development (ECD) by promoting ECD active feeding and stimulation-learning activities at an early stage for all children;

To improve the quality and relevance of primary and secondary education by reducing class sizes to facilitate more effective learning;

To ensuring the availability of Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) for all learners including those with special needs;

To progressively increase the number of qualified and trained teachers and equitably deploying them in schools;

To provide targeted scholarships and loans to needy students in both accredited public and private universities;

To Improve access and equity in skills development training by increasing training centres for skills development in the artisanal, technical and professional fields; and

To ensure that there is equitable participation of women and other marginalised groups in the skills development training

Global Goal 5 – Gender Equality

To ensure all our joint-working is consistent with global efforts to secure gender equality, and the empowerment of women and girls;

To ensure the effective participation of children, youth and women in decision making processes and development initiatives;

To increase equitable access, control and utilization of Social and Economic services by youth and women;

To promote knowledge and information-sharing on gender equality and women empowerment to all sections of the society;

To undertake leadership training of women, men, girls and boys in decision-making; and

To formulate, enforce and implement laws and policies related to gender based violence.

Global Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

To build on the firm foundation of cooperation between our two governments in relation to water governance and management initiatives;

To support the achievement of clean water and sanitation targets under the Global Goals relating to access to clean water;

To increase access to water resources by improving water supply in rural and urban areas;

To construct gender friendly sanitation facilities;

To improve hygienic and sanitation practices by providing and promoting use of improved and accessible sanitation facilities in all public places;

To improve management and disposal of both liquid and solid waste;

To promote community-based management of rural water supply facilities;

To strengthen monitoring and evaluation system for water utilization and management;
and

To promote the empowerment of local communities to properly develop and manage catchment areas.

Global Goal 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

To build on the collaborative development of a renewable energy strategy for Malawi by helping to deliver programmes and projects which will work towards a vision where all Malawians have access to affordable, clean energy by 2030;

To continue to strengthen links between governments, development partners and businesses in energy, sharing knowledge and expertise and focus on developing innovative energy solutions which can bring benefits to more remote, rural and fuel poor groups in both countries;

To improve access to reliable and sustainable energy electricity supply to key Social and Economic development areas;

To ensure that there is connectivity of electricity to the international power grid;

To improve access to affordable alternative sources of energy by promoting the use of energy efficient technologies and designs;

To enhance the use of renewable and clean energy in the underserved communities; and

To promote sustainable environmental and social management principles in energy development programs.

Global Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

To support increased responsible investment and the exchange of investment management experience to grow the economy, create sustainable jobs, develop existing businesses and support Malawi on its journey from aid to trade and investment;

To promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

To promote employment and decent work for persons with disabilities and albinism.

Global Goal 13 – Climate Action

To support urgent global co-operative action in combating climate change, minimising the impacts on the poor and most vulnerable, using rights-based climate justice principles through community driven programmes that improve adaptation and resilience and promote innovation;

To promote climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management;

To harmonise key messages and incentives on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management;

To strengthen policy operating environment for climate change and meteorological services;

To mainstream climate change issues in sectoral policies, plans and programmes;

To enhance community resilience to climate change impacts by improving the adoption of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;

To improve access to domestic, bilateral and multilateral climate financing and private sector investments; and

Global Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Good Institutions

To share experience, skills and good practices relating to respecting and promoting human rights and our justice systems, with particular attention to criminal justice on youth offending and diversionary programmes;

To encourage, and where necessary to facilitate, intergovernmental exchange of experience and good practice across our two legislatures and governments (at both local and national level);

To share experience of developing and delivering on open transparent government initiatives – including experience from developing and delivering on Open Government Partnership Action Plans gained during Scotland’s OGP Pioneer year;

To enhance community integration and participation in promoting a secure, peaceful and crime free environment;

To promote national registration among all citizens and to undertake public awareness on National IDs and Birth and Death Registration across the country; and

To improve the adherence to human rights standards.

17 – Partnerships for the Goals

To enable wider popular involvement in the collaboration between our two countries through support for the extensive civil society networks between Scotland and Malawi.

UN GLOBAL GOALS AND THE NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

- The **17 UN 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 in January 2016. The Goals are an inter-governmentally agreed set of global high level targets which will:
 - Tackle poverty and inequality between now and 2030;
 - Build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which concluded in 2015;
 - Apply universally to all nations (unlike the MDGs).

Implementation of the Global Goals

- The First Minister committed Scotland to the Global Goals in July 2015. *“The UN Global Goals offer a vision of the world that I believe people in Scotland share”*. She continued to show political leadership, speaking at NIDOS Conference November 2015: *“The national and international dimensions to poverty and inequality...are 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.”*
- An internal mapping exercise was carried out, aligning the Global Goals with the National Performance Framework and Scotland’s National Action Plan on Human Rights. It was established that many of the Goals chime with what we’re already doing internationally through our International Development Fund and Climate Justice Fund, and domestically, to tackle poverty and inequality, through the mechanisms of:
 - Scotland’s National Performance Framework
 - SNAP (Scottish National Action Plan on Human Rights)

As a result, the Global Goals will be implemented in Scotland via the mechanism of the National Performance Framework.

Lines to take:

- Scotland’s aims and ambitions – such as tackling inequality, ensuring access to high quality education, and healthcare – are already a key part of the UN Global Goals. These aims and ambitions are enshrined in our National Performance Framework, ensuring that the Global Goals are reflected in the Framework’s National Outcomes.
- In striving to achieve the National Outcomes, we are simultaneously striving to achieve the Global Goals. Therefore action taken to improve the National Outcomes is action taken to achieve the Goals.
- The NPF is a key scrutiny tool by which both the public and Scottish Parliament hold the SG to account. Using this framework will ensure the measure of Scotland’s progress towards the Global Goals is open and robust.
- The Scottish Government has recently completed extensive public engagement exercises on the National Outcomes, the content of which will be used to shape the refreshed National Outcomes. The revised National Outcomes and proposed National Indicators are currently before the Scottish Parliament.

AGENDA ITEM 3: VISIT TO SCOTTISH POLICE COLLEGE, TULLIALLAN**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 stemmed from part of the Scottish Government's response to the Government of Malawi's 2016-17 Food Insecurity Plan. That Plan was developed as a result of the catastrophic flooding in that part of the country during the last 2 rainy seasons (2016+).
- 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.
- Dr Allan met with the Malawi Inspector General of Police in February 2018, during his visit to Zambia. Both IGPs for Malawi and Zambia came together in Lusaka to meet with the Minister, demonstrating that our approach of trans-boundary regional working for Malawi and Zambia is a natural fit for both countries.

AGENDA ITEM 4: GENDER EQUALITY

(IN SCOTLAND)

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.

Actions

- Tackling the gender pay gap is a priority. We are taking action to ensure women's equality in the workplace. Scotland performs better than the UK on women's employment and unemployment rates
- We are taking decisive action to ensure women are represented in senior and decision making roles, including in the boardroom
- Our new National Advisory Council on Women and Girls 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.

(IN MALAWI)

- **The Constitution** upholds the principle of equal rights for men and women and prohibits any discrimination based on gender or marital status. Malawi has enacted recent legislation including: the Gender Equality Act in 2013; the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act in 2015; and the Trafficking in Persons Act in 2015.
- **Women's unequal status is shaped by interlocking factors:** general poverty, discriminatory treatment in the family and public life and a vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. 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.
- **Malawi Growth & Development (MGDS) III (August 2017+):** MGDS III states that for its successful implementation, cross cutting areas such as gender have been mainstreamed into the priority areas to ensure that no one is left behind.
- **Gender Based Violence (GBV),** especially violence against women, is endemic and has been recognized by the Government as a severe impediment to gender equality and poverty reduction. Despite legislation, early marriage, harmful cultural practices, religious beliefs, low literacy and low economic empowerment of women contribute to high levels of GBV.
- **Early marriage:** President Mutharika signed into law a Constitutional amendment from April 2017, to make marriage before the age of 18 illegal, thus harmonising the Constitution with more modern marriage laws. UNICEF reports that nearly 1 in 2 girls were married before 18.
- **Participation in Government and civil society:** 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 20 in total. There remains a poor representation of women in civil society leadership positions, however, Malawi has a strong and active women's movement.

AGENDA ITEM 5: HYDRO NATION WORK & CLIMATE CHANGE**Hydro Nation Lines to Take**

- Under our Scotland the Hydro Nation programme we support work to map, maintain and improve the entire water and waste water infrastructure in Malawi supporting the Government of Malawi to deliver on Sustainable Development Goal 6 to give access to clean drinking water and sanitation to all by 2030.
- Scotland's the Hydro Nations reputation for excellent water governance has also allowed Scottish Water International to successfully export our 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.
- Our 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.

International Hydro Nation work

- In order to maximise the value of our water resources, Scotland: The Hydro Nation must reach out to the world to share our knowledge and expertise and invite collaboration that contributes to the water economy. We will do this by:
 - helping our water sector identify and respond to international opportunities
 - growing networks and awareness of our capacity and reputation for academic and research excellence
 - exporting Scotland's expertise in governance and management practice
 - delivering projects with partners in key territories to support our objectives

International Projects: Malawi

- Scotland enjoys a strong relationship with Malawi due to historical ties between the two nations, recognised within the Hydro Nation agenda through joint working at an official level on water resource management, governance and legislation. Peer-to-peer knowledge sharing on key issues has informed new water legislation introduced by both countries, and dialogue has highlighted many common areas of interest for further joint working. We will further support work on water stewardship in communities by working with food retailers and their supply chain partners.
- Commitment – 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. We will extend the scope to include water pump enhancement trials and work with major UK retailers to ensure in-country water sustainability for key export products such as tea and coffee

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 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.

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.

AGENDA ITEM 6: HEALTH / GLOBAL HEALTH

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. We are proud that many NHS Scotland workers undertake high quality international development work, 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.
- **We are working closely with partners across NHS Scotland to implement the Report's recommendations, and embed Global Citizenship in the NHS.**
- We will reflect and support SG's existing commitments to our partner countries, in particular our commitment to a needs led partnership; to support capacity strengthening 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.
- 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.

(Areas of Scottish health policy of focus in/interest to Malawi)

- **Child & Maternal Health:** 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, and they are at the core of delivering universal services. We are developing our Health Visiting Services to introduce a consistent enhanced service to all families and grow the workforce to meet additional demands.

Malawi health needs:

- The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) is the overarching medium term strategy designed to attain Malawi's long term aspirations. The National Health Bill is under review, to replace the Public Health Act of 1948, while the National Health Policy is still in draft.
- Malawi is characterized by a heavy burden of disease evidenced by high mortality rates and high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other tropical diseases. There is a growing burden of noncommunicable diseases (33% of adults aged 25-64 have hypertension and 5.6% are diabetic, and c5000 new cases of cancer are registered annually).
- With a total fertility rate of 4.4 the country has one of the highest population densities in sub-Saharan Africa. Maternal mortality is among the highest in Africa. Obstetric complications contribute significantly. Other indirect causes include delays in seeking care, poor referral system, and lack of appropriate drugs, equipment and staff capacity.
- 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.

AGENDA ITEM 7: FUTURE PARTNERSHIP WORKING & CIVIL SOCIETY

Future Partnership Working

- The new Global Goals Partnership Agreement will in the main set the direction of our future partnership over the next decade at least. The Annex to the Agreement in particular sets out a list by the Malawian Government, which expands on each Global Goal.
- However, we might also look at expanding Scottish Government/Malawian Government partnerships, similar to that between our Water Divisions at present. For example: between the two Health Departments, in addition to the developing work under the Global Health Programme for the NHS to partner with health areas/hospitals in Malawi on a more strategic basis; and between Prison Services, as part of a wider "Justice offer".
- We might also look to partner and enhance social enterprise partnerships in Scotland and Malawi through partnerships, building on our funding for the establishment of a Social Enterprise Academy in Malawi.
- The Global Goals also foresee a role for the private sector in achieving the Goals, and we will look to build upon our Malawi Investment Fund to wrap around that programme: this might bring in Scottish businesses to act as mentors / archangels with Malawian businesses – this is already starting to happen with the offer from John Cameron (dairy and sheep farmer) as part of the new investments which are to be announced, in which the Scottish Government is a partner.

ENGAGING/PARTNERING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY & OTHER ACTORS OUTWITH GOVERNMENT

Civil society

- Under our Strategy we commit to Engage the people of Scotland:
 - building upon Scotland's history as an outward-facing, humanitarian nation, and boosting domestic support for international development, by providing international development funding for a range of Scotland-based organisations, including international civil society organisations to partner with overseas organisations
 - raising awareness of global citizenship and of our international development work by providing funding from our international development funds to support networking organisations aimed at supporting international development objectives
 - we core fund the Scotland's International Development Alliance and the Scotland-Malawi Partnership (SMP) in Scotland - and the Malawi Scotland Partnership (MaSP) in Malawi -, to:
 - support third-sector links between countries, including our partner countries
 - help build the capacity of NGOs/the wider international development sector in Scotland
 - provide a focal point for sharing information and promoting best practice in development work, including our partner countries

The Scotland-Malawi Partnership / Malawi Scotland Partnership

- The Scotland-Malawi Partnership is the national civil society network in Scotland for co-ordinating, supporting, representing the people-to-people links between our two countries.
- We have supported both SMP and its Malawi-based sister organisation, the Malawi Scotland Partnership (MaSP), for over a decade. Since then, with our support, the SMP's membership has grown to more than 1,000 people across Scotland, all of whom have active links with Malawi, including local authorities, universities and colleges, schools, churches, hospitals,

businesses, charities, NGOs and community-based organisations all over Scotland. MaSP is similarly developing strongly. The common thread that unites both SMP and MaSP members is their belief in partnership, friendship and solidarity.

Scotland's International Development Alliance – network organisation

- The Alliance's vision is of a Scotland increasingly committed to creating a fairer world that is free from poverty, injustice and environmental threats: uniting the international development sector in Scotland to promote effectiveness, influence the policy agenda and strengthen the contribution of Scottish organisations to reducing inequality and poverty worldwide.
- Has a uniquely global reach, with members working in at least 142 countries with a wide range of specialisms. It has more than 150 members, and is open to NGOs but also other organisations, companies and individuals who endorse their vision and mission and subscribe to their values.

Enhancing our Global Citizenship

- Under our Strategy we commit to Enhance our global citizenship by:
 - promoting fair trade in Scotland, including through our core funding from the IDF of the Scottish Fair Trade Forum. The achievement of Fair Trade Nation status for Scotland, first in February 2013 and once more in March 2017, signals to the world that Scotland takes an active leadership role in challenging global poverty and recognising the dignity and rights of producers, through a commitment to fairness in international trading
 - inspiring our communities and young people to realise their roles as good global citizens, including through our contribution from the IDF to funding Scotland's Development Education Centres, which provide training and discussion on human rights and sustainable development. These centres will help to teach future generations to value thoughtful and responsible behaviour, and will encourage them to build on Scotland's existing reputation for global citizenship.
 - taking a holistic approach to sustainable development, including a "do no harm" approach in policy development and seeking to go beyond that: Inside/across Government, by identifying other government policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes and impact; and promoting the Beyond Aid agenda outside of government. Outside of government, we will promote the Beyond Aid agenda and seek to encourage others to make good and fair choices with regard to the impact of their actions on sustainable development and on developing countries.

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 reelection, 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

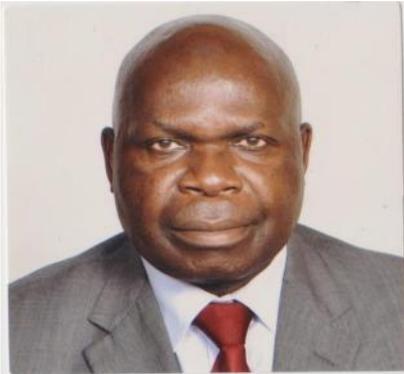
The 2014 Presidential election was the most contested in Malawi's history, with the four front-runners being: President Joyce Banda (incumbent) – People's Party (PP); Peter Mutharika – Democratic People's Party (DPP); Reverend Lazarus Chakwera – Malawi Congress Party (MCP); and Atupele Muluzi – United 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.

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.

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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.

Dr. Mbuya Isaac G. Munlo



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.

MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: Minister for Mental Health

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI

Event: Tour of Palace of Holyroodhouse

Date: 24 April 2018 15:30-16:40

Key Messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
Who	<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• Mr Peter Mukhito, Director General of State Residencies• Mr Richard Pelekamoyo, Director of International Cooperation• Dr Bright Molande, Executive Assistant to the President <p><i>The exact delegation is still to be confirmed</i></p>
What	A short meeting with the Presidential Party followed by a tour of the Palace.
Why	This forms part of the President's visit to Scotland.
Where	Palace of Holyroodhouse, Canongate, Edinburgh, EH8 8DX
When	15:30-16:40, 24 April 2018

Dress Code	Business attire
Supporting Officials	REDACTED REDACTED
Media Handling	None from Scottish Government Waiting to confirm if Malawian delegation are bringing their own visit photographer
Briefing	Annex A: Running Order Annex B: Palace of Holyroodhouse Annex C: Visit Itinerary Annex D: Biographies

Running Order

- 15:00 REDACTED (SG) arrives
- 15:30 ***Ms Watt, Minister for Mental Health arrives*** – proceeds to Green Room
- 15:40 Presidential Party Arrives – met by Superintendent of the Palace (REDACTED).
- 15:45 –16:00 REDACTED ***shows Presidential Party to Green Room and introduces the President and First Lady to the Minister for Mental Health.***
-
Short meeting between Presidential party and Minister for Mental Health
- 16:00 – 16:35 ***Tour of the Palace – Presidential Party and Minister for Mental Health***
- 16:40 ***Presidential Party departs at which point Minister for Mental Health is free to leave.***

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE

Overview

The Palace of Holyroodhouse is the official residence of the Monarchy in Scotland.

Founded as a monastery in 1128 at the end of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, the Palace of Holyroodhouse has a close association with the History of Scotland. Today, the Palace is a close focus for national celebrations and events in Scotland, most notably The Queen's 'Holyrood Week', which usually runs from the end of June to the beginning of July every year.

History of the Palace of Holyroodhouse

David I founded the Palace of Holyroodhouse as an Augustinian monastery in 1128. The Abbey prospered. With Edinburgh now recognised as Scotland's capital, her kings chose to live in Holyroodhouse, surrounded by parkland, rather than in the bleak Castle, high on a rock overlooking the town and exposed to the elements.

In 1501 James IV cleared the ground close to the Abbey and built a Palace for himself and his bride, Margaret Tudor – the sister of Henry VIII. Only a fragment of the gatehouse survives today. His successor James V added a massive Tower between 1528 and 1532, and a new west front south of the Tower between 1535 and 1536.

Mary, Queen of Scots spent most of her turbulent life in the Palace - a dramatic and often tragic chapter in the history of the building. She married two of her husbands in the palace. Her private secretary David Rizzio was murdered in her private apartments by a group led by her husband Lord Darnley, who was jealous of Rizzio's influence over Mary.

Further renovation was carried out in 1633 to mark the Scottish coronation of James's son Charles I. During the Civil War Oliver Cromwell's troops were billeted at the Palace.

Charles II was crowned in Scotland in 1651. Although he never returned there, he initiated a substantial rebuilding of Holyroodhouse in the 1670s and the palace was transformed by the Scottish architect, Sir William Bruce. A tower was added to the right, to form a symmetrical façade, and new Royal Apartments were created in a sequence of richly decorated rooms, with sumptuous plasterwork ceilings, arranged around a classical-style quadrangle'.

In the twentieth century, King George V and Queen Mary continued restoration and renovation work on the Palace, which they regarded as a family home. They were instrumental in bringing Holyroodhouse into the twentieth century, installing bathrooms, electricity and lifts. They also began the tradition of Garden Parties being held at the Palace.

However, the smooth running of the Palace today owes much to the foresight of an earlier predecessor, Charles II, who built the spacious upper floor where the Royal Family's private apartments are situated.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse has now been home to royalty for over 500 years, and is still the official residence of The Queen in Scotland.

The Palace Today

During 'Holyrood Week' (or 'Royal Week' as it's known in Scotland), The Queen lives at the Palace of Holyroodhouse while attending meetings and visiting Scottish regions. Her Majesty's stay in Edinburgh usually takes place from the end of June to the beginning of July. Then the Scottish variant of the Royal Standard of the United Kingdom is flown, and the Royal Company of Archers forms Her Majesty's ceremonial bodyguard.

Presentation of the Keys

At the start of The Queen's visit, the Palace forecourt is transformed into a colourful parade ground, where 700 guests stand to watch the enactment of an ancient ceremony, the Presentation of the Keys of the City of Edinburgh. On her arrival in the forecourt, The Queen is presented with a red-velvet cushion, on which rests the great key of the city. It is handed to The Queen by the Lord Provost, who welcomes Her Majesty formally and pledges the city's loyalty. Her Majesty then hands back the key for safekeeping.

Garden Party

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh entertain around 8,000 guests from all walks of Scottish life at the Garden Party during Holyrood week. Her Majesty also holds Investitures in the Great Gallery and audiences in the Morning Drawing Room. The Queen also carries out a wide range of official engagements elsewhere in Scotland.

The Prince of Wales, as heir to the throne, took on the traditional titles of the Scottish peerage, of Duke of Rothesay; Earl of Carrick; Baron Renfrew; Lord of the Isles; and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland. While in Scotland he is known as The Duke of Rothesay. He also stays at Holyroodhouse for one week a year, carrying out official duties.

**VISIT BY HE PRESIDENT PETER MUTHARIKA, PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
MONDAY, 23 APRIL – THURSDAY, 26 APRIL - DRAFT
PROGRAMME**

Monday, 23 April

Timing	Activity	Who	Comments
11:25	Arrive in Glasgow	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials	Lead Official: REDACTED
11:40	Depart airport	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian Officials	
12:00	Arrive Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead Official: REDACTED
12:00	Presidential formal welcome to Scotland	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow	
12:10	Presidential party to the main hall for the event	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow	
12:10	RCPSG Event commences	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow Malawian officials Scottish Government officials Guests	
13:05	Depart Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	

13:15	Arrive University of Glasgow	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead REDACTED	Official:
13:15	Meet University Principal - introductions	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
13:30	Lunch	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
14:45	Glasgow University African Lakes Company archive	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
15:15	Meetings with University staff involved in Malawi	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
16:15	Depart University of Glasgow	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
17:45	Arrive hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials		
19:15	Depart hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials		

19:30	Bute House Dinner	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Minister for International Development and Europe Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead REDACTED	Official:
21:30	Depart Bute House	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Hon Consul for Malawi Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
22:15	Arrive Hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials		

Tuesday, 24 April

Timing	Activity	Who	Comments	
08:30	Depart Hotel	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead REDACTED	Official:
09:30	Arrive Tulliallan	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
13:30	Depart Tulliallan	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
14:30	Meeting with First Minister (SAH)	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead REDACTED	Official:
15:30	Depart SAH	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials		
15:40	Arrive Holyrood House	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Minister for Mental Health Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead REDACTED	Official:
16:40	To Hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials		
	Private Dinner			

Wednesday, 25 April

Timing	Activity	Who	Comments
09:00	Depart Hotel		
09:30	Arrive City of Edinburgh Chambers	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead Official: REDACTED
09:30	Welcomed by the Lord Provost	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner	President, First Lady and Cabinet Secretary to Lord Provost's rooms. Everyone else to the main chamber
09:55	Depart Lord Provost's rooms to main chamber	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner	
10:00	SMP Youth Event	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Cabinet Secretary for Culture, Tourism and External Affairs Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead Official: REDACTED
11:15	Depart City of Edinburgh Chambers	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Cabinet Secretary for Culture, Tourism and External Affairs Malawian officials Scottish Government Officials	
11:45	Arrive Scottish Water facility, Glencorse, Midlothian	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead Official: REDACTED Numbers restricted
13:15	Depart Scottish Water facility, Glencorse, Midlothian	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	
13:45	Arrive Hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials	
16:30	Depart Hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	
18:00	Arrive REDACTED	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	
19:00	Investment Meeting/Dinner	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Lead Official: REDACTED

Timing	Activity	Who	Comments
21:30-22:00	Depart REDACTED	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	
22:30-23:00	Arrive hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials	

Thursday, 26 April

Timing	Activity	Who	Comments
11:00	Depart Hotel	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials	
11:30	Scottish Parliament	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials Scottish Government officials	Scottish Parliament (see separate programme)
14:30	Depart Edinburgh	Presidential party Malawian High Commissioner Malawian officials	Lead Official: REDACTED

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 reelection, 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

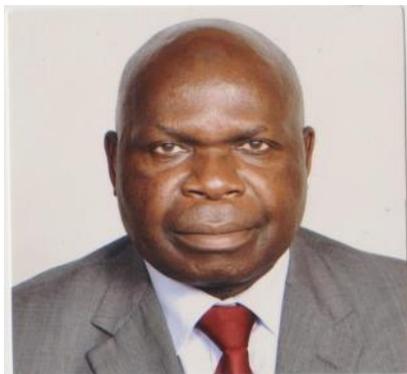
The 2014 Presidential election was the most contested in Malawi's history, with the four front-runners being: President Joyce Banda (incumbent) – People's Party (PP); Peter Mutharika – Democratic People's Party (DPP); Reverend Lazarus Chakwera – Malawi Congress Party (MCP); and Atupele Muluzi – United 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.

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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.

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BRIEFING FOR THE FIRST MINISTER

President of Malawi visit to Scottish Parliament

26 April 2018

Key message	<i>TO BE ADDED BY REDACTED – bullet points going to REDACTED</i>
What	<i>Response to a speech given by the President of Malawi in the Chamber of the Scottish Parliament. The response is due to be 5 minutes long.</i> <i>The president will also be meeting with the Presiding officer and Parliamentary Party leaders</i>
Why	This event forms part of the wider programme of the President's visit to Scotland
Who	<i>H.E Prof Peter Muthaarika, President of Republic of Malawi</i>
Where	<i>Scottish Parliament</i>
When	26 April 2018 (for President's programme see Annex B) <i>President arrives: 11:30</i> <i>President's Address to Chamber: 13:04</i> <i>FM response: 13:20</i> <i>President meeting of Parliamentary Party Leaders: 13:45</i> <i>President departs: 14:30</i>
Likely themes	<i>To be added by REDACTED</i>
Media	
Supporting official	<i>REDACTED</i>
Attached documents	<i>Annex A: Speech: response to President of Malawi</i> <i>Annex B: Draft of President's Speech</i> <i>Annex C: Programme of President's Visit to Scottish Parliament</i>

Speech: Response to President of Malawi

[attached separately]

Draft of President's Speech

[waiting for copy from Government of Malawi]

Annex C

Programme of President's Visit to Scottish Parliament

HIS EXCELLENCY PROFESSOR PETER MUTHARIKA

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

THURSDAY 26 APRIL 2018

DRAFT PROGRAMME

11.30am His Excellency Professor Peter Mutharika, The President of Republic of Malawi, and Her Excellency Professor Gertrude Mutharika, The First Lady arrive at the Scottish Parliament, Queensberry House, Royal Mile

Received by the **Rt Hon Ken Macintosh MSP**, Presiding Officer

11.31am Who presents:

TBC MSP, Deputy Presiding Officer

The Presiding Officer escorts The President and the Deputy Presiding Officer escorts The First Lady across the Courtyard and into Queensberry House

On arrival in Queensberry House the Presiding Officer will escort the President and the Deputy Presiding Officer will escort The First Lady to Q1.01

COURTESY CALL WITH THE PRESIDING OFFICER

11.32am Arrive Q1.01, Queensberry House

HE Professor Peter Mutharika

Rt Hon Ken Macintosh MSP

Presiding Officer

HE Professor Gertrude Mutharika

TBC MSP

Deputy Presiding Officer

Hon Dr Emmanuel Fabiano MP

TBC

Minister of Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation

Assistant Clerk/Chief Executive

HE Kena Mphonda

Ms Holly Tett (TBC)

Malawi High Commissioner

UK High Commissioner to Malawi

His Excellency The President and Her Excellency The First Lady will be invited to sign the Visitor's Book

Exchange of gifts

- 11.32am Arrive Dewar Room, Queensberry House
- TBC
- 11.45am The Presiding Officer and Deputy Presiding Officer depart Q1.01
- The President in private*
- 11.50am The President and The First Lady accompanied by REDACTED depart Q1.01, down the Queensberry House stairs to Garden Lobby, across the Garden Lobby, up the Garden Lobby stairs, across the Members' Lobby, along the Glass Corridor, up the Gallery stairs to the Presiding Officer's Gallery
- 11.59am The President, The First Lady and the Presidential Party take their seats in the Presiding Officer's Gallery
- 12.00pm The Presiding Officer acknowledges The President and The First Lady welcoming them to the Scottish Parliament
- The President and The First Lady stand (Chamber applauds)*
- 12.00pm The President, The First Lady and the Presidential party observe First Minister's Question
- 12.45pm The President accompanied by the Head of Events and Exhibitions departs the Presiding Officer's Gallery, down the Gallery stairs, across the Black and White Corridor to Chamber Conference Room
- The First Lady and the Presidential Party remain seated in the Presiding Officer's Gallery
- 12.46pm The President will be joined by the Presiding Officer
Chamber Conference Room
- Short retiral period*
- During this time parliamentary officials will move guests attending the Presidential Address into the Public Gallery*
- 12.59pm The Presiding Officer will escort The President from Chamber Conference Room, across the Black and White Corridor, down the Glass Corridor to the Presiding Officer's door
- The Presiding Officer will then escort The President into the Chamber

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

- 1.00pm Gavel is banged all in Chamber stand
- The Presiding Officer escorts The President into the Chamber and shows The President to his chair on his right
- The Presiding Officer welcomes His Excellency Professor Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi to the Scottish Parliament (4 minutes)
- 1.04pm His Excellency Professor Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi (15 minutes)
- 1.20pm The First Minister the Rt Hon Nicola Sturgeon MSP (TBC) thanks His Excellency Professor Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi (5 minutes)
- 1.25pm The Presiding Officer closes the Meeting of Members of the Scottish Parliament and escorts The President from the Chamber, up the Glass Corridor, across the Black and White Corridor to Chamber Conference Room
- The Head of Events and Exhibitions escorts The First Lady and the Presidential Party from the Presiding Officer's Gallery to the Chamber Conference Room where they join The President, the Presiding Officer and the Deputy Presiding Officer
- Short retreat period and light lunch provided for The President, The First Lady and the Presidential Party*
- During this time parliamentary officials will move guests attending the Presiding Officer's Reception from the Debating Chamber and the Public Gallery to the Members' Room*

PRESENTATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PARTY LEADERS

- 1.44pm The President escorted by the Presiding Officer and The First Lady escorted by the Deputy Presiding Officer depart the Chamber Conference Room to the Members' Lobby
- 1.45pm On arrival in the Members' Lobby, they will present:
- Rt Hon Nicola Sturgeon MSP**, The First Minister and Leader of the Scottish National Party;
- Rt Hon Ruth Davidson MSP**, Leader of the Scottish Conservative Party;
- Richard Leonard MSP**, Leader of the Scottish Labour Party;
- Patrick Harvie MSP**, Co-Convener of the Scottish Greens;
- and
- Willie Rennie MSP**, Leader of the Scottish Liberal Party.
- 1.49pm Following the presentation the Presiding Officer escorts The President and the Deputy Presiding Officer escorts The First Lady to the Members' Room

PRESIDING OFFICER'S RECEPTION

1.50pm On arrival in the Members' Room they will present:

PRESENTATION TO THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION SCOTLAND BRANCH

Stuart McMillan MSP, Scottish National Party;

Margaret Mitchell MSP, Scottish Conservative Party; and

Tavish Scott MSP, Scottish Liberal Party

PRESENTATION TO THE CROSS PARTY GROUP ON MALAWI

Liam McArthur MSP, Co-Convener;

Clare Haughey MSP, Co-Convener; and

Alexander Stewart MSP, Co-Convener

1.55pm Following the presentation the Presiding Officer will escort The President and the Deputy Presiding Officer will escort The First Lady round the Members' Room, presenting groups of Members of the Scottish Parliament and guests as they go

[Groups will be gathered in advance of The President and The First Lady as they circulate around the room]

2.25pm The Presiding Officer will then escort The President and the Deputy Presiding Officer will escort The First Lady from the Members' Room down the Garden Lobby steps, across the Garden Lobby to Queensberry House, up Queensberry House stairs to Queensberry House Courtyard to the cars where leave will be taken

2.30pm The President and First Lady leave the Scottish Parliament

MINISTERIAL ENGAGEMENT BRIEFING: CABINET SECRETARY FOR CULTURE, TOURISM AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MALAWI
Event: Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP) Youth Event**

Date: 25 April 2018. 09:55-11:15

Key Messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are delighted that the President and the First Lady have taken the time to visit Scotland.• Our core funded bodies including the Scotland Malawi Partnership and their sister body, the Malawi Scotland Partnership have a key role to play in supporting the Scottish Government to implement our International Development Strategy.• The SMP’s youth members bring a great deal of enthusiasm and vibrancy to the relationship between both our countries.• In 2018, the Year of Young People is celebrating the very best of Scotland and its young people. A programme of cultural and educational events and activities, co-designed with young people themselves, is being held across the country to celebrate Scotland as a great place for young people to grow up and mark their important contribution to Scottish society.• 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 Emergency Fund
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Who	<p>The event will be attended by around 160 members of the Scotland Malawi Partnership. They will be representatives from the Partnership's 1,100 members, with active links to Malawi, spread across Scottish universities, schools, churches, local authorities, charities, NGOs, colleges, hospitals, clinics and health boards, and community groups. Amongst the 160 invited guests will be around 30 young people from schools across Scotland which have active links to Malawi.</p> <p>The full list of attendees, including those from the Presidential party can be found at Annex D.</p>
What	<p>Event hosted by the Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP) for the Presidential party. The event will be attended by around 160 SMP members.</p> <p>The Deputy Lord Provost will give a short address.</p> <p>The President has been asked to give a ten-minute address, focusing on the strength of civic cooperation, and how these civic links compliment the governmental and parliamentary partnerships.</p> <p>There will be a short Q&A with questions for the President, First Lady and Cabinet Secretary. These questions will be shared in advance. (see Annex B)</p> <p>There will be a small number of case study examples presented by SMP members.</p> <p>The SMP will present the President with a hardback coffee table book about the Scotland Malawi Partnership.</p> <p>The event will conclude with a young Malawian (Josephine Mponda) and a young Scot giving their vision for the future of Scotland-Malawi cooperation.</p> <p>There will be a photo opportunity at the end of the event.</p> <p>Prior to this event the President and First Lady will have had a short private meeting with the Lord Provost in his office.</p>
Why	<p>This is one of a number of events arranged as part of the President of Malawi visit to Scotland. This event will inform the President of the work the SMP, especially their younger members, are involved in with their Malawian peers.</p>
Where	<p>Edinburgh City Chambers, 253 High Street, EH1 1YJ</p>
When	<p>09:55 -11:15 – 25 April 2018</p>

Dress Code	Business attire
Supporting Officials	REDACTED REDACTED
Media Handling	The SMP will manage communications for this event, working with a number of media outlets to secure positive media coverage in Scotland and Malawi. A press release will be issued and the media will be able to request to have photographers at the event.
Briefing	Annex A: Summary Page and Lines to Take Annex B: Pre-Approved Q&A Annex C: Timings Annex D: Guest List Annex E: Biographies

Summary Page**Key Issues:**

- Cabinet Secretary will be met at the entrance of the City Chambers by a Scottish Government official and shown the way to the event room.
- The Cabinet Secretary will sit on stage with the President, First Lady, Foreign Minister and Ken Ross (Chair SMP).
- The event will be attended by around 160 individuals, all of whom are existing members of the Scotland Malawi Partnership and known to the organisation. They will be representatives from the Partnership's 1,100 members, with active links to Malawi, spread across Scottish universities, schools, churches, local authorities, charities, NGOs, colleges, hospitals, clinics and health boards, and community groups. To ensure a youth focus, SMP have targeted half a dozen local schools with Malawi links, inviting them to bring a delegation of 5-10 pupils. These young people will be sat at the front of the room.
- As the event is being held in the City Chambers, the Deputy Lord Provost will be introduced and give a short address. Ken Ross (Chair SMP) will then take over and compare the event. Introductions of those on stage to the audience will be made during this time.
- The President has been invited to give a ten-minute address, focusing on the strength of civic cooperation between Scotland and Malawi, and how these civic links compliment the governmental and parliamentary partnerships. Ken Ross (Chair SMP), who will be compering, will provide a response to this address.
- Three questions for the President have been pre-selected from SMP's members which represent those questions of the greatest interest to the greatest number of members. The questions have been approved by the Government of Malawi and will be asked by those who originally submitted the question. A pre-approved question for Ms Hyslop will also be submitted and we will supply a draft answer in advance of the event.
- The event will end with a young Malawian and a young Scot giving their vision for the future of Scotland-Malawi cooperation. The young Malawian will be REDACTED at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, which will have taken place the previous week in London. She is a Malawian MasterCard Scholar studying Global Health at the University of Edinburgh. The Young Scot will be REDACTED who has been out to Malawi and volunteers for the student-led Action for Muona. REDACTED and REDACTED will speak together at the end of the event for five minutes, setting out a vision for the future and highlighting the role of young people in the bilateral relationship.

Lines to Take:

- We are delighted that the President and the First Lady have taken the time to visit Scotland.
- Our core funded bodies including the Scotland Malawi and Malawi Scotland Partnerships have a key role to play in supporting the Scottish Government to implement our International Development Strategy.
- The SMP's youth members bring a great deal of enthusiasm and vibrancy to the relationship between our countries.
- In the 2018 Year of Young People will aim to 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.

Pre-approved Question and Answer

The SMP will provide a pre-approved question for the Cabinet Secretary to answer during the event.

Officials will provide a suggested reply once the question has been received and approved.

Event Timings:

09.20 - 09.30 Guests arrive, register and are seated

09.40 All guests seated

All guests are seated, a briefing is given and there is a rehearsal of the national anthem.

09.55 Greeting

President and entourage met by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Vice Chairs of the Scotland Malawi Partnership in the quadrangle of the Edinburgh City Chambers (High Street). He is escorted to the Main Chamber by the Lord Provost and the Vice Chairs.

10.00 Arrival:

The President arrives into the Main Chamber where we have young people singing the first few lines of the Malawi National Anthem. As the President is escorted to his seat at the front of the room all guests stand and sing the remaining lines of the Malawian national anthem, potentially accompanied by a Scottish Bagpiper.

10.03 Deputy Lord Provost of Edinburgh Civic Greeting

The Deputy Lord Provost is announced by a Civic Officer and gives a 2-3 minute address, welcoming the President to the City of Edinburgh and introducing those on stage.

10.06 Rev Prof Kenneth Ross OBE - Welcome and introduction to the SMP

Ken Ross, the Chair of the SMP, welcomes the President in Chichewa and then provides a brief introduction to the work of the Partnership.

10.12 Case studies from the SMP membership:

Introduced and choreographed by the REDACTED of the SMP, REDACTED, five speakers are introduced each giving a 2-minute case study of Scotland-Malawi cooperation in one of the five

key priorities of [MGDSIII](#):

- Agriculture, water development and climate change management
- Education and skills development
- Energy, industry and Tourism development
- Transport and ICT infrastructure
- Health and population

10.30 Address from H.E. The President of Malawi

A ten-minute address focusing on the strength of civic cooperation between Scotland and Malawi, and how these civic links compliment the governmental and parliamentary partnerships.

10.40 Questions and Answers from the membership

Three pre-selected and pre-agreed questions are asked of the President, First Lady and Cabinet Secretary by members of the SMP. This will be compared by either Ken Ross or REDACTED of the SMP.

10.50 Youth leadership and youth vision:

A young Malawian and a young Scot briefly reflect on their own Scotland-Malawi interactions and share their thoughts on the role of young people in the bilateral relationship, and the future of this relationship.

10.55 Awarding of Present:

Ken Ross gives a few brief closing remarks and gives the President a hardback picture book of Scotland-Malawi cooperation. In receiving the present the President is welcome to give a few unscripted closing remarks.

11:00 Photo Opportunity:

At the end of the event there will be the opportunity for photos and a quick meet and greet, the Kirklandneuk Choir will sing a Malawian song, this time from the back of the room, while we use the space to the left of the top table for photos. First, we will invite our guests from the Diaspora community to have a photo with the President and the First Lady, we will then invite selected school children to come up and meet the President and be photographed with him. The Cabinet Secretary has been asked to be involved in this photo opportunity if she so wishes.

11.10 President leaves.

President and Cabinet Secretary leave, escorted by the Deputy Lord Provost and Ken Ross.

Attendees

Scotland Malawi Partnership Invited Guests

REDACTED

BIOGRAPHIES



Rev Prof Kenneth Ross OBE

Chair

After teaching at Chancellor College in the University of Malawi from 1988 to 1998, Ken continued his Malawi involvement during his years as General Secretary for World Mission at the Church of Scotland (1998-2009). From the early 2000s he was much involved in the inception of the Scotland Malawi Partnership and has chaired its Board from 2004 to 2006, and 2010 to the present. He has published many books and articles on Malawi, including most recently *Malawi and Scotland: Together in the Talking Place since 1859*, (Mzuzu: Mzuni Press, 2013).

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