MALAWI
47th Independence Anniversary Celebration
Special Issue

Vol 2 Issue No. 3 | New Delhi, India | July 2011

Malawi High Commission, New Delhi, India
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### Flags Depict Malawi’s Long Journey to Independence

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<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Flag Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Malawi Flag</td>
<td>A new flag was approved by Parliament in 2010 symbolizing overall development of the country and replaced the previous Malawi flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 - 2010</td>
<td>Malawi Flag</td>
<td>On 6 July 1964, Nyasaland became independent and a new flag of independent Malawi was inaugurated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963 - 1964</td>
<td>Nyasaland Flag</td>
<td>In December 1963, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved and Nyasaland retained the flag it had before the Federation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953 - 1963</td>
<td>Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Flag</td>
<td>In 1953, the British amalgamated, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 - 1953</td>
<td>Nyasaland Flag</td>
<td>In 1907, the British renamed the country Nyasaland Protectorate and in the same year Nyasaland was given a legislative council with the commissioner, Alfred Sharpe, becoming the governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889 - 1893</td>
<td>British Flag</td>
<td>In 1859, Dr. David Livingstone the Scottish explorer and missionary reached Lake Nyasa. In 1891 the British annexed the country as a British Protectorate named it British Central Africa Protectorate. Harry Johnston became the first Commissioner of the Protectorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official Name:</strong></td>
<td>Republic of Malawi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head of State:</strong></td>
<td>President. Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa MUTHARIKA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital City:</strong></td>
<td>Lilongwe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Area:</strong> 118,484 sq km</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Southern Africa, bordered by Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population:</strong> 15,028,757 (July 2010 est.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Government Type:</strong> Multi-party democracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive</strong></td>
<td>President (the president is both chief of state and head of government)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislature</strong></td>
<td>Unicameral National Assembly (193 members)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judiciary</strong></td>
<td>High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, subordinate Magistrate Courts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independence:</strong> 6 July 1964</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Languages:</strong> Chichewa, Chiyao Chitumbuka, Chisena Chilomwe Chitonga and English which is the official language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religions:</strong> Christianity, Islam and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Resources:</strong> Limestone, arable land, hydropower, uranium, coal, and bauxite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GDP (PPP):</strong> US$13.51 billion (2010 est.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP Growth:</strong> 6.7% (2010)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation:</strong> 7.5% (2010)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main Exports:</strong> Tobacco 53%, tea, sugar, cotton, coffee, peanuts, wood products, apparel</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Imports:</strong> Petroleum products, semi manufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment</td>
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Hearty and Warm Greetings to all Our Readers During this Auspicious Occasion

As Malawi commemorates 47 years of independence from colonial rule on 6 July, the Malawi High Commission in New Delhi, India, has come up with this special publication which highlights some of the country’s major achievements, including some activities of the Malawi High Commission in facilitating those activities that involve Malawi’s bilateral relations with India.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the State President Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika for the launch of his sixth book, entitled The African Dream: From Poverty to Prosperity. This book is indeed a masterpiece. It encourages African leaders and all Africans to start thinking positively about the African continent. He further emphasizes the need for Africa to move away from the dependence syndrome and stresses the fact that Africa has the capacity to move from poverty to prosperity. In this publication we have included a well articulated review of the book by Hon. Dr. Ken Lipenga MP, Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture in Malawi and former Lecturer of English Literature at the University of Malawi.

In this publication we have also highlighted His Excellency Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika’s speech at the Plenary Session of the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa in May 2011. It was at this Summit that the Indian Government offered 5 billion US dollars for the next three years under Lines of Credit to help African countries achieve their development goals, among other support efforts in the areas of infrastructure development, regional integration, capacity building and human resource development. President Mutharika and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, addressed the Summit during the Plenary Session. We have included the two speeches in this publication. At the end of the Summit, the delegates came up with the Addis Ababa Declaration which has also been included in full in this publication.

During the historic State Visit to India of His Excellency Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika in November 2010, four Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were signed. We have included in this publication, follow-up visits of different Malawian delegations that visited India to hold discussions with their Indian
counterparts to operationalise the signed MOUs. Some of these delegations included one from the Ministry of Health led by Dr. Marjorie Chaponda, Chief Technical Advisor in the Ministry of Health. Another team was led by Prof. George Kanyama Phiri, Coordinator of the Greenbelt Project in Malawi. A team that was led by Prof. Moses Kwapata came on a study tour for the establishment of the new Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Malawi. The High Commission facilitated these trips as well as facilitating a trip by a parliamentary delegation which was led by the Honourable Speaker of the Malawi National Assembly, Hon. Henry Chimunthu Banda MP, which came to India in early May 2011 to learn from their counterparts in the Lok Sabha – the lower house of the Indian Parliament.

Malawi’s commitment to collaborate and deepen the partnership with India in all fields of development is beyond reproach. In March 2011, Malawi participated in the 7th CII- Exim Bank Conclave, held in New Delhi. The Malawi delegation of 30 business persons and officials was led by the Minister of Industry and Trade, Hon. Eunice Kazembe, and included Hon. Prof. Peter Mwanza, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, and Dr. Mary Shawa, Principal Secretary for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Hon. Kazembe; Hon. Mwanza; and Dr. Mary Shawa made presentations at the Conclave.

It is encouraging to note that there is a lot of development oriented activities between Malawi and India in various sectors and the Malawi High Commission on its part will continue facilitating these various activities for the benefit of our two countries.

Lastly, on behalf of the Malawi High Commission in New Delhi, India, I would like to wish all Malawians at home and in the diaspora a very happy 47th Independence Anniversary Celebrations.
Diplomatic Staff of the Malawi High Commission in New Delhi

Standing from L to R: Mr. Henry Zulu, Second Secretary (Consular); Mrs. Nelia Mwale, Third Secretary (Administration); Mr. McDonald Mizati, First Secretary (Political); Ms Bertha Msusa, First Secretary (Tourism); Mr. Bennex Kasandulika, First Secretary (Administration);
Seating from L to R: Mr. Alfred Vilili (Counsellor); Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, High Commissioner; Mr. Kennedy Moyo, Deputy High Commissioner

The Independence Arch on Chipembere Highway, Chichiri, Blantyre

Cover Photo: Mr. Govati Nyirenda
Centum Learning: Pioneers in Skilling

Centum Learning Limited is a Bharti Associate Company. It is a leading multinational in skill-development sector with presence in 19 countries including India, Africa, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Centum Learning skills rural youth for employability across sectors like IT, BPO, Telecom, Organized Retail, Tourism & Hospitality, Automobile, Construction etc. It builds role specific capability building interventions for state & local government officials across various ministries in India.

About Centum Learning Limited:

- Resource pool of over 1050 full time Training and Skill Development Specialists across the world.
- Over 200 Training & Skill Development Specialists across 27 locations in Africa.
- Over 30,000 hours of in-house customized learning content.
- Expertise in diverse sectors & industry verticals like IT, BPO, Automobile, FMCG, Telecom, Retail, Banking & Finance, ITES, Manufacturing, Hospitality, Healthcare, Construction, etc.

Centum Learning has set up an equity joint venture company, “Centum WorkSkills India Limited” in partnership with National Skill Development Corporation (Govt. of India) to skill 12 million rural youth across India in Sectors like IT, BPO, Telecom, Organized Retail, Tourism & Hospitality, Automobile, Construction etc.

Centum Learning has continuously partnered Airtel, the flagship company of the Bharti Group for extensive Learning & Development initiatives over the years. However, its recent association with Airtel, following Airtel’s acquisition of Africa’s Zain Telecom, has made Centum Learning a leading company in the learning and development sector to have operations of such a large scale spanning 16 African countries.

Centum Learning has partnered Airtel Africa in setting up the training infrastructure & implementing the training for the successful roll out of Airtel Africa operations. As part of this initiative Centum Learning has already deployed 200 Africans Trainers across 16 African countries and has trained over 10,000 employees of Airtel Africa & 130,000 channel/franchisee partners of Airtel across Africa.

Following its foray into the African telecom sector with Airtel Africa, Centum Learning aims to broaden its operations in the African continent with a plethora of IT, skills & capability building solutions.

Owing to Centum WorkSkills India operations in the vocational skilling & capacity building domain, Centum Learning would leverage its expertise towards skill development for livelihood and capacity building of the government machinery in addition to IT & IT enabled skill solutions in the African countries.

Through its vocational skilling programmes, Centum Learning aims to equip the African youth with an opportunity of self – sustenance and thereby contribute to the process of economic inclusion of the below poverty population in the African continent.

Over the next ten years Centum Learning plans to execute various skill development and capacity building initiatives in three phases.

With the commencement of Africa operations Centum Learning has brought forth a paradigm shift in the outlook and growth pattern of Indian companies in the learning & development space.
On 30 January 2011, at the end of his term in office as Chairman of the African Union, President Bingu wa Mutharika launched his new book entitled “The African Dream: From Poverty to Prosperity” at an event held at Sheraton Hotel in Addis Ababa. The function was attended by African Union leaders including the incoming Chairman of the African Union, the President of Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Teodoro Obiang Nguema. The seven hundred page book is centred on how Africa can free itself from poverty and move towards prosperity. The book encourages African leaders and all Africans to start thinking positively about the African continent and that Africa has the capacity to move from poverty to prosperity. It is intended to promote positive thinking and proactive actions on the African continent and a complete departure from colonized thinking and aid dependant behaviour. The book shows that moving from poverty to prosperity is realistic and achievable and that Africa can achieve sustainable macroeconomic growth and development within the global system.

At the launching ceremony, President Mutharika spoke about how Africa’s rich resources and vibrant population could and should harness what is already available and develop it for the benefit of all Africans.

He said that Africa can no longer simply be viewed as a poor and problematic continent but must be viewed as a new source of global growth and prosperity. Within the context of the African Union, he expressed the idea that “Africa must unite to decrease poverty and increase prosperity”.

Addressing his audience, which included several African heads of state and government, Mutharika said his book was the collection of thoughts of the people of Africa. “African dream is not a dream of one person; it is a collection of thoughts of people living in 53 countries speaking different languages.

“I want the voice in this book to be that of Africans. I want the world to be looking at Africa as a source of wealth, where rivers flow freely with its vast forests and land. They should be looking at Africa as a continent endowed with vast mineral resources,” he said.

The Malawian leader said that an African dream is a continuation
The African Dream: From Poverty to Prosperity by President Bingu wa Mutharika, a Review by Dr. Ken Lipenga

The African Dream: From Poverty to Prosperity is a book by Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi and until recently Chairman of the African Union.

President wa Mutharika has described his book as a treatise on known phrases, such as “Africa is not poor, it is the people who are poor,” and “Let us dream in colour,” to underline his points, while giving the most detailed explanations of their meanings. He demonstrates that these are not mere catchphrases or clichés but rather part of his well thought out, tested and proven economic philosophy.

The book is detailed and thoroughly researched, and places emphasis on putting Africa’s current challenges and aspirations in their historical context. Historical consciousness is particularly crucial in The African Dream, as one of the book’s central arguments is that Africa should again draw from its past greatness and its collective inherited wisdom to anchor its resilience and address the problems of today.

The book demonstrates the greatness of Africa by citing examples of the accomplishments of ancient kingdoms and great civilizations that flourished in all parts of the continent long before and after the birth of Christ, from the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali and Songhai and others in West Africa to ancient Ethiopia and the Monomotapa Empire in East and southern Africa respectively. As part of a deconstruction theme running through the book, President wa Mutharika debunks various Western myths about Africa by forcefully demonstrating that Africa has a great past it should be proud of, citing various achievements in agriculture, trade, and governance.

These established myths about Africa continue to influence how people think of the continent, and President wa Mutharika laments that Africa’s leaders often do little to challenge these images by projecting poverty to the world instead of...
Africa’s development potential. He cautions with ample evidence that Africa should not expect to get money from the industrialized countries simply by pleading poverty, pointing out that the establishment of a category called the Least Developed Countries or LDCs is really little more than an attempt to “fine tune the art of begging.”

The author stresses the need for greater African pride through psychological decolonization, stating that “the best way to attain African renaissance is to free the African mindset from colonial and neo-colonial indoctrination.”

He dwells at some length on three great African philosophies, namely Negritude, Ujamaa, and Humanism, that were championed by some of Africa’s great independence-era leaders, Leopold Senghor, Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda, respectively.

President wa Mutharika builds upon these ideologies to develop his own unique philosophy for modern Africa.

The President reminds his readers that Africa has tremendous resources, both natural and human, which he refers to as the continent’s “unrecognized and unutilized potential.” A central exhortation in this book is that Africa should stop marginalizing itself and instead start believing that it can overcome its challenges and move forward with the rest of the world.

In order to have the African Dream come true, President wa Mutharika argues, “Africa needs to pause and reflect upon its past in order to manage the present.” He adds that Africa needs a new identity, new power dynamics, new people-oriented policies, and leadership with the highest integrity and ethical standards.

After identifying the problems of the continent, President wa Mutharika offers concrete solutions. His policy solutions focus on achieving high levels of economic growth rather than the outdated Washington consensus’ obsession with macroeconomic stabilization. According to President wa Mutharika, Africa’s policy new paradigm lies in what he calls “the African food basket,” which is based on a consensus, among African and Western economists alike, that in order to ensure sustainable economic growth African countries must produce enough food and ensure adequate food storage capacity.

As one who has been the chair of the African Union, former Secretary General of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and popularly-elected leader of one of Africa’s star economic performers, Professor wa Mutharika is uniquely qualified
to present various scenarios of how Africa should move beyond rhetoric to working closer toward one common destiny. His analysis offers African leaders at least one clear roadmap of how to make regional integration a reality.

The author’s frequent reference to the need to demythologize African consciousness reflects his own approach and leadership style in Malawi, which is often characterized by a rejection of tired conventional thinking and the adoption of economic policies that are innovative and result-oriented. The book’s perspective, deeply informed by a bold ideological eclecticism, is clearly that you cannot achieve any breakthrough in any endeavour by doing things the way they have always been done.

One example is, of course, the now famous fertilizer subsidy programme in Malawi, to which, interestingly, the author makes only makes modest reference and refrains from boasting about his success. Though at first shunned by conventional wisdom and its usual apologists, the fertilizer subsidy programme has assured Malawians of food security, brought President wa Mutharika and Malawi itself worldwide acclaim and, crucially, heralded a psychological revolution by instilling new-found self-confidence among his people, which can surely be seen as part of the demythifying process.

Evident throughout The African Dream is the deep passion with which the author holds his views. This book is an expression of the President wa Mutharika’s faith in Africa’s ability to overcome its problems. It is a book about self-belief, the rejection of the malaise of inferiority complex which continues to debilitate the African psyche, and the need for stronger self-assertion. At every opportunity the author challenges fellow Africans, including fellow leaders, to believe with him.

After reading this book, all seven hundred pages of it, it is difficult not to be converted to the noble ideals of the African Dream.

The African Dream was relaunched in Lilongwe at a banquet held at the New State House on 24 February 2011.

The African Dream: from Poverty to Posterity is the president’s sixth book. “The African Dream” is available in English and French in both paperback and hard cover.

Hon. Dr. Ken Lipenga, Minister of Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture, giving the audience a review of the book at Sheraton Hotel in Addis Ababa
Malawi-India Relations: Dynamic and Cordial within the Framework of South-South Cooperation

Message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Prof. Eta Elizabeth Banda on the occasion of Malawi’s 47th Independence Anniversary Celebration

As Malawi commemorates 47 years of independence on 6 July 2011, I wish to highlight the dynamic and cordial relations that exist between Malawi and India within the framework of South-South Cooperation. This is particularly important because as developing countries, Malawi and India have a lot to learn from each other and more so for Malawi to tap from India’s unprecedented development experience over the past few years.

Under the leadership of His Excellency Ngwazi Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, relations between Malawi and India have grown from strength to strength. His Excellency the President visited India on a State Visit where the two countries signed a number of cooperation agreements. In addition, the Vice-President of India, Right Honourable Mr. M. Hamid Ansari, paid a visit to Malawi and held discussions with Malawi Government officials on how the two countries could further enhance their bilateral relations. These high level visits are a clear indication that the Government of Malawi views India as an important partner in the arena of socio-economic development.

In addition, relations between India and Africa have been cordial and mutually beneficial for many years. Under the African Union (AU) and within the framework of the Africa-India Cooperation framework, African countries have benefitted from numerous initiatives and programmes which continue to contribute towards the development of the continent.
From a historical perspective, relations between Malawi and India were established at independence in 1964 after our country gained independence. Since then, there has been bilateral cooperation in a number of areas such as in agriculture, computer technology, capacity building and more importantly trade and investment. Because of increased cooperation, Malawi opened a resident Mission in New Delhi in February 2007.

Over the year, India has provided its assistance to Malawi mainly through the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), Indian Technical and Special Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and the Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. Under ITEC, India offers scholarships and short-term training for transfer of technology. These initiatives continue to assist in the development of Malawi within the framework of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS).

On trade and investment, India and Malawi have a trade agreement. Furthermore, India has introduced Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including Malawi. This initiative is complemented by the progressive relationship between the chambers of commerce and industry of Malawi and India. Hence, this relationship continues to assist Malawi in the development of her economy through exports to the Indian market. On investment, Malawi and India are exploring to conclude an Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (IPPA) and a Double Taxation Agreement (DTA). Once these instruments are in place, we expect an increase in the levels of investment and trade between the two countries.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate that the Government of Malawi fully appreciates the cordial bilateral relations existing between Malawi and India. As an emerging market economy, India has a lot to offer to Malawi in the fields of trade and investment, capacity building, health and also development cooperation assistance. Furthermore, within the framework of South-South Cooperation, Malawi and India will continue to work together towards a peaceful and progressive global agenda.

Therefore, as Malawi celebrates her 47 years of Independence on 6 July 2011, I wish Malawi and India continued fruitful, cordial and prosperous relations for generations to come. The Malawi-India bilateral relations will further be consolidated as Malawi looks forward to the re-opening of the Indian High Commission in Lilongwe.
President Mutharika Attends the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

His Excellency Ngwazi Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi attended the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 2011. Accompanying the President were: Hon. Prof. Peter Mutharika, Minister of Education Science and Technology; Hon. Prof Eta Elizabeth Banda, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hon. Eunice Kazembe, Minister of Industry and Trade; Hon. Prof Peter Mwanza, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security; Hon. Nicholas Dausi, Deputy Minister in the Office of the President and Cabinet; Hon. Stevin Kamwendo, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Patrick Kabambe, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, Malawi High Commissioner to India; and His Excellency Dr. Mbuya Isaac Munlo, Malawi Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The Summit concluded by adopting a 32 point declaration, dubbed “Addis Ababa Declaration” which reaffirmed Africa and India mutual desire to expand economic cooperation and trade and investment linkages between the two blocs, in the true spirit of South-South engagement.

The Africa-India Summit was preceded by meetings of senior officials held from 20 to 21 May 2011, and trade ministers meeting on 21 May 2011, followed by a meeting of ministers of foreign affairs on 23 May 2011.

Along the sidelines of the Summit, President Mutharika and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held bilateral discussions. President Mutharika reiterated that Malawi cherished the historical and cordial partnership that exists between Malawi and India, and thanked India for her support to Malawi’s development agenda.

The 2nd Africa-India Summit created a platform for a review of the terms for the implementation of the 2008 New Delhi Declaration, and the Framework for Cooperation and the Plan of Action agreed upon in 2010. The Summit noted that significant progress had been made towards achieving the objectives set by the two parties.

During the Summit, discussions were held between trade ministers from Africa and India, and chief executive officers from different Indian companies.

Considering the progress made in the establishment of trade and investment linkages between Africa and India, the forum agreed...
on the need for further efforts in establishing more partnerships. In this regard, it was agreed that the “India–Africa Business Council” be established to enhance efforts of deepening economic ties between the business communities of India and Africa and to expand trade between the two parties.

The Council will address issues that hinder the enhancement of economic and commercial relations between India and Africa, and develop a roadmap for business partnerships between the two parties. In this regard, India had taken the initiative to implement the Duty Free Tariff Scheme and Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Programmes. A Joint Study Group to examine the feasibility of a comprehensive Free Trade Area (FTA) with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was set up.

I ss u e s o f i n f r a s t r u c t u r e development, regional integration, capacity building and human resource development, were also discussed. In the true spirit of promoting of South-South engagement, as expressed in the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Framework for Enhanced Cooperation, India pledged its continued support to enhance regional integration, capacity building and human resource development. In that respect, 5 billion US dollars was offered for the next three years under lines of credit, to help achieve Africa’s development goals. In addition, a further 700 million US dollars was offered to establish new institutions and training programmes. The new institutions include the India-Africa Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development, for which Malawi has already started soliciting support from African Union member states to host. Through India’s Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, the Government of India offered 2.5 thousand training positions, every year, for the next three years, with a total commitment of more than 22,000 scholarships within the next three years.

The Summit also noted the need for enhanced communication and information dissemination between Indian and investors and African countries. In this regard, a web portal has been launched; it will be complimented with an investment magazine.

At the Summit a number of speeches were made. Included in this magazine are those made by President Mutharika and Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh.
On 24 May 2011, His Excellency Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika, President of Malawi addressed the 2nd India-Africa Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Allow me, from the outset, to express my profound gratitude to His Excellency Meles Zenawi, the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, for the warm African hospitality my delegation and I have received since we touched down on the soils of this great and historic country.

Let me also express my gratitude to His Excellency Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, the Government and people of India for their commitment to this partnership which is based on mutual trust and friendship. Since the launch of this partnership in 2008, we note with satisfaction that this partnership is delivering on the fundamental issues that affect our people.

Your Excellencies, the challenges of globalization require that we take all necessary measures to support and cooperate within the framework of the South-South Cooperation, to strengthen common objectives in order to effectively combat poverty,
achieve sustainable development, as well as enhance peace and security. This is why I am happy that the theme for this Summit is “Enhancing Partnership: Shared Vision”.

The question is: why should India be a strategic partner for Africa and, conversely, why should Africa be the same to India? The answer is simple: firstly, India is a rising giant and a significant player in the global economy, which provides a huge market for products from Africa and a source of appropriate technology for Africa.

Secondly, returns on investment in Africa remain high and competitive. Africa has abundant natural resources that can be jointly exploited for our mutual benefit. Africa has abundant land for agricultural production and significant mineral resources and opportunities for industrialization. Investment in these areas will create jobs for our people.

Thirdly, the recent global economic crisis has shown that Africa’s traditional development partners have become vulnerable. Consequently, there is registered decline in aid flows, with most developed countries unable to honor their existing aid commitments. Today, we are grappling with issues of aid reliability, aid effectiveness and aid predictability, yet our peoples urgently need more roads, schools, hospitals, jobs and other critical facilities. One way to deal with this challenge is to promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) to fill gaps, which countries like India can provide. This will lead to a more vibrant private sector.

Lastly, it is important to underscore the fact that Africa and India have had cordial relations for over hundreds of years. Therefore, India and Africa are not discovering each other today.

Your Excellencies, as we develop smart partnership with India, I would like us to continue focusing our energies on agriculture and food security in the context of the “African Food Basket”. I am, thus, delighted that within the framework of the Africa-India Cooperation, we have prioritized issues of agriculture and food security. This is one of the critical issues that we are facing today, particularly, in the developing world. It is an open secret that prices of agricultural commodities are on the rise all over the world, and this has impacted negatively on food security, especially in countries that are dependent on agricultural imports. At the same time, trade distorting agricultural subsidies given by developed countries also act against the interests of the developing countries. We, therefore, need to intensify our cooperation to build the necessary capacities, allow for the transfer of applied agricultural technology and skills, and enhance market opportunities. The Indian private sector should, therefore, look for opportunities for joint ventures in Africa for agriculture production, agro-processing and value-addition.

Through the various lines of credit that our Indian counterparts have generously made available, combined with the experiences we can learn from the Indian Green Revolution, I am confident that we can diversify our export base, and enhance the value chain on a number of crops.

Time has now come that we should undertake every effort to move away from the export of unprocessed goods, to value addition, thereby increasing value for our products and create jobs for our people. The India-Africa Partnership supports this by facilitating market access through Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme introduced by the Indian Government and also through skills development and technology transfer. This can further be enhanced through investment in education. To this end, I am pleased to note that the Pan-Africa E-Network Project is contributing to critical fields of education and health care.

This is a win-win partnership. It is incumbent upon us to sustain it by taking common positions on important global issues, such as, reforms of the United Nations, International Terrorism, Climate Change and Millennium Development Goals.

Your Excellencies, I would like to conclude by thanking the Indian Government for providing concession loans to African countries, including Malawi.

I thank you for your attention, and may the Good Lord bless you all.

Thank you.
India-Africa Partnership is Unique

Address by the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, at the Plenary Session of the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

On 24 May 2011, the Prime Minister of India, Rt. Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh delivered a speech at the Plenary Session of the 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit, where he pledged India’s commitment to work with Africa in a spirit of South-South Cooperation. Below is the full text of his speech.

I am delighted to be here today in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia and the Headquarters of the African Union.

I bring to Africa fraternal greetings from the people of India.

This is a historic gathering. It is the first time that the leaders of India and Africa are meeting on such a scale on African soil.

I would specially like to greet those leaders who are participating in the Africa India Forum Summit process for the first time and were not with us in New Delhi in 2008.

The India-Africa partnership is unique and owes its origins to history and our common struggle against colonialism, apartheid, poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger.

India will never forget Africa’s role in inspiring our own struggle for national liberation. It was here that Mahatma Gandhi developed his political philosophy and developed the concepts of non-violence and peaceful resistance.

At the first India-Africa Forum Summit in 2008 in New Delhi we decided to make a new beginning. We drew courage from our togetherness and inspiration from our conviction that a robust and contemporary India-Africa partnership is an idea whose time has come.

Our officials and Ministers have worked hard for our second Summit in Ethiopia. Many events involving a wide cross-section of society, including trade and business, have been held. These events have contributed to making the second Africa-India Forum Summit a people’s movement.

I believe we have reason to be satisfied with what we have achieved since 2008. But our people expect much more and we have to work hard to deliver on these expectations.

The current international economic and political situation is far from favourable, particularly for developing countries. Even as the global economy is recovering from the economic crisis, fresh political upheavals are taking place. The world faces new challenges in assuring food and energy security. Global institutions of governance are outmoded and under stress.

We therefore need a new spirit of solidarity among developing countries. We must recognise that in this globalised age we all live interconnected lives in a small and fragile planet. We must work together to uplift the lives of our people in a manner that preserves the sustainability of our common air, land and water.

There is a new economic growth story emerging from Africa. Africa possesses all the prerequisites to become a major growth pole of the world. There is good news in the struggle against HIV and AIDS, as well as in improving literacy, reducing infant mortality and building institutions of representative government.

India will work with Africa to realise its vast potential. We believe that a new vision is required for Africa’s development and participation in global affairs. We do not have all the answers but we have some experience in nation building which we are happy to share with our African brothers and sisters.

It is in this spirit that I wish to outline some initiatives for the consideration of our African partners. These will enhance our development partnership, which are founded on...
the pillars of mutual equality and common benefit.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

We will offer 5 billion US dollars for the next three years under lines of credit to help Africa achieve its development goals. We will offer an additional 700 million US dollars to establish new institutions and training programmes in consultation with the African Union and its institutions.

Under the lines of credit that we offered at the first Summit, we had specifically looked at promoting regional integration through infrastructure development. On the advice of the African Union, I am happy to announce that we would support the development of a new Ethio-Djibouti Railway line to the tune of 300 million US dollars.

Following the success of the Pan-African E-Network Project we propose to take the next step and establish an India-Africa Virtual University. This we hope will help to meet some of the demand in Africa for higher studies in Indian institutions. We further propose that 10,000 new scholarships under this proposed University will be available for African students after its establishment.

We would like to make education in India an enriching experience for each student who comes from Africa. We are substantially raising the number of scholarships and training slots for African students and experts, including under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme. Our total commitment for the next three years by way of scholarships to Africa students will stand at more than 22,000.

At the first Summit in 2008, we had focused on capacity building in the human resource development sector. We believe it would be logical to consolidate this approach. I wish to propose the establishment of the following new institutions at the pan African level:

An India-Africa Food Processing Cluster - This would contribute to value-addition and the creation of regional and export markets;

An India-Africa Integrated Textiles Cluster - This will support the cotton industry and its processing and conversion into high value products;

An India-Africa Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting - This will harness satellite technology for the agriculture and fisheries sectors as well as contribute towards disaster preparedness and management of natural resources;

We have received a request to support the establishment of an India-Africa University for Life and Earth Sciences. We would be happy to support this important venture; and finally,

An India-Africa Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development.

One of the biggest gaps in our interaction is that of insufficient air connectivity. We should accord this high priority. To begin with, India would be happy to increase the access of African airlines to Indian cities in a significant manner over the next three years.

Africa has strong regional organisations which play an important role in supporting development activities. We will therefore work with Regional Economic Communities to establish at the regional level, Soil, Water and Tissue Testing Laboratories, Regional Farm Science Centres, Seed Production-cum-Demonstration Centres, and Material Testing Laboratories for Highways.

At the bilateral level, we propose to establish institutes for English language training, information technology, entrepreneurship development and vocational training. As part of our new initiatives in the social and economic sectors we will establish Rural Technology Parks, Food Testing Laboratories, Food Processing Business Incubation Centres and Centres on Geo-Informatics Applications and Rural Development.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

We should encourage trade and investment flows as well as transfer of technology. The private sectors should be fully involved in the efforts to integrate our economies. I propose that we establish an India-Africa Business Council which will bring together business leaders from both sides.

India has consistently supported the development of African capacities in the maintenance of peace and security. As a token of our commitment to supporting Africa's endeavours for seeking African solutions I am happy to announce that India will contribute 2 million US dollars for the African Union Mission in Somalia.

**Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Today, the people of Africa and India stand at the threshold of a historic opportunity. Our nations span the diversity of the human condition. We account for the whole range of linguistic, religious and ethnic diversity in the world. Our success in making open, tolerant and rule based societies flourish in conditions of relative underdevelopment will have a profound effect on the future of the world.

Tomorrow the people of Africa will celebrate Africa Day. I am delighted to be present in Africa on this very auspicious occasion, and extend my heartiest congratulations to this great Continent.

In conclusion I wish to convey my deepest gratitude to the people and government of Ethiopia for hosting us in this beautiful city. I also thank the African Union Commission for the excellent arrangements made for the Summit.

I thank you.
The 2nd Africa-India Forum
Summit held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 May 2011 set the stage for a comprehensive re-engagement between India and Africa. The Summit adopted the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation. This Addis Ababa Declaration envisages economic and political cooperation, and also cooperation in a host of other areas including science and technology, social and infrastructure development, tourism, culture, and sports in the spirit of ‘South-South cooperation.’ The Summit agreed as follows:

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation representing the Continent of Africa, the African Union (AU) and its Institutions, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, have met in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 2011, to continue our dialogue, deepen our friendship and enhance our cooperation, under the theme: 
   Enhancing Partnership: Shared Vision.

2. We recall the Delhi Declaration...
3. We further agree that this partnership will continue to be guided by the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; commitment to deepen the process of African integration, dialogue among our civilizations to promote a culture of peace, tolerance and respect for religious, cultural and human rights, as well as gender equality, with a view to strengthening the trust and understanding between our peoples; recognition of diversity and levels of development between and within regions; collective action and cooperation for the common good of our States and peoples and our desire to nurture harmonious development in our plural, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies through the consolidation and development of our plural democracy.

4. We welcome the continuing transformation of the political, economic and social environment in Africa. Economic growth in Africa has revived to levels that existed before the financial crisis and many African counties are progressing rapidly, opening greater avenues for economic cooperation. Similarly, India’s economy continues to develop into one of the world’s growth nodes and has withstood the impact of the global recession well. Both Africa and India have young, dynamic populations with great expectations, dive and initiative. We recognize that their aspirations and vigour provide a concrete basis for expanding the frontiers of this partnership as an agenda for development, Africa and India therefore, have today a good platform to expand our partnership for development on the basis of these fundamentals.

5. We have thus decided to enhance our partnership with new initiatives for the mutual benefit of Africa and India. In recent years, this has included substantial financial flows from India to Africa in terms of grants, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and concessional loans that continue to contribute to capacity building in the socio-economic sectors, particularly in the human resource development, the development of the private sector, increasing support to infrastructure, agriculture and SMEs, leading to a substantial expansion of Indian investment in Africa and of trade between Africa and India. We agree, to build upon this by assisting each other to achieve inclusive growth, socio-economic development and self-reliance. Areas for such cooperation will include sharing strategies for sustainable development, poverty alleviation, healthcare and universal education, and sharing appropriate technologies. These new avenues for cooperation will enable us to add strategic depth to our partnership.

6. Our partnership enhances our ability to work together and address the global challenges of our times. In addressing these challenges, Africa and India continue to reiterate their intention to ensure that the interests of developing counties are safeguarded and that socio-economic development requirements of our various counties are guaranteed.

7. We urge the developed counties to take ambitious actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and also provide adequate financing and transfer of technology to support developing counties efforts to effectively address the impact of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of reaching an agreement on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol as an indispensable step to preserve the integrity of the international climate change regime. We stress the importance of the Bali Action Plan of 2007 worked out under the aegis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in this regard. We notice the positive aspects of the Cancun Conference Climate Change negotiations in December 2010 and appeal to the developed counties to operationalise all the institutional arrangements included in the Cancun decisions. We express our firm commitment to a balanced outcome from the climate change negotiations which are commensurate with the principles of equity and...
common but differentiated responsibilities on the basis of respective capabilities, in the process of COP17 which will be held in Durban, South Africa.

8. We take note of the African common position on Climate Change and support efforts towards combating drought and desertification in Africa, as well as support for Africa’s Great Green Wall Project.

9. We affirm the critical importance of South-South cooperation as an instrument that can effectively supplement existing international efforts and lead to tangible and real benefits for developing countries. We stress that South-South Cooperation should be a supplement to North-South Cooperation and not a substitute for it. We recognize that significant diversity prevails among individual countries in Africa, about thirty three (33) of which are listed among the Least Developed Countries. Collectively, these counties confront some of the most persistent, pervasive and complex development challenges. Accordingly, we will explore new and innovative ways to supplement the mainstream effort to assist these developing counties and look for out-of-the-box solutions.

10. We remain concerned with the recurrent trend of increasing global crisis that are of economic nature, such as the global food, energy and financial crisis. While recognizing the current economic recovery, we are still concerned with its sustainability. We underline the importance of supporting stable, long-term capital flows to developing counties to simulate investment, especially in infrastructure. This will help enhance global demand, thus securing the long-term sustainability of the recovery and address developmental imbalances.

11. We urge major economies to work together and enhance macro-economic policy coordination. In this context, we acknowledge the G20 process as an important forum for international economic cooperation, and request fair representation of Africa in the evolving architecture of decision-making process in the global economic system.

12. We reiterate the importance...
13. We underscore the need for Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) services and rules. We urge all parties to oppose all forms of protectionism and trade distorting domestic support. We remain concerned that no significant progress has been achieved in key issues of interest to developing countries including India and those of Africa and therefore call, once more, on key players in the Doha Round to give priority to resolving all issues of critical concern to developing countries, especially regarding negotiation on agriculture.

14. We affirm our commitment to multilateralism and to strengthening the democratic structure of the United Nations (UN) to increase the participation of developing counties in decision-making processes. We emphasize the need for enhanced Africa-India cooperation at the UN, the G-77 and other multilateral fora, to foster common purpose in addressing areas of mutual concern. In the context of issues relating to international peace and security, we commend efforts made by the African Union Peace and Security Council in maintaining peace in Africa. Africa recalls, with appreciation, India’s principled support to and continuing involvement with UN peacekeeping operations, especially in the African continent, India appreciates the role of African counties in maintaining peace and security in the Continent and their participation in peace keeping missions in other parts of the world. It also commends Africa on its development of the African Standby Force, which will enhance the continent’s capacity to maintain peace and security.

15. We take note of UN Security Council resolutions 1970 and 1973 on Libya and stress that efforts to implement them should be within the spirit and letter of those resolutions. In this regard, we call for an immediate cessation of all hostilities in Libya and urge the parties in the conflict to strive towards a political solution through peaceful means and dialogue. We express support for the African Union High-Level Ad Hoc Committee initiative and the African Union roadmap for the peaceful and consensual resolution of the conflict.

16. Based on the strong partnership between Africa and India on international issues relating to peace and security, Africa welcomes India’s election to a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council for the years 2011-2012. India expresses its appreciation for the support of African States in this election in October 2010. The African members of the UN Security Council and India affirm their commitment to coordinate closely during India’s tenure in the Council.

17. In this context, we underscore the imperative of urgent and comprehensive reform of the UN system. We share the view that the UN should function in a transparent, efficient and effective manner and that the composition of its central organs must reflect contemporary realities. The expansion of the UN Security Council, in permanent and non-permanent categories of membership, with increased participation of developing counties in both categories, is central to the process of reform and for enhancing the credibility of the United Nations.

18. India notes the common
19. We recognize that the security of all nations would be enhanced by a global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. We reaffirm our commitment to the consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Disarmament, which accorded priority to nuclear disarmament. We also express support for an International Convention Prohibiting the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Nuclear Weapons, leading to their destruction. We call for negotiating specific steps to reduce and finally eliminate nuclear weapons, leading to a world free from all weapons of mass destruction as envisaged in the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988. We also look forward to the commencement of negotiations on the Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons and Other Nuclear Explosive Devices in the Conference on Disarmament.

20. We welcome the entry into force in July 2009, of the Africa Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Pelindaba Treaty) of 1995 and the efforts towards the operationalisation of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (ACNE) in November 2010, which, among others, will promote the peaceful application of nuclear energy and technology within Member States.

21. We stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons through full implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALWs and welcome the African Union’s efforts towards that end.

22. We unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. An act of terrorism anywhere is a threat to the entire international community. We recognize the need to further strengthen international cooperation to combat global terrorism and for compliance of all member states with all international terrorism conventions and related protocols and UN Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. We call on all States to cooperate with each other in prosecuting, extraditing and rendering legal assistance with regard to acts of international terrorism. In this connection, we deplore the tragic losses arising from terrorist attacks and call for the active prosecution of the authors of such crimes and their accomplices, and urge that they be brought to justice expeditiously. We further call on all counties to ensure that acts of cross-border terrorism do not occur, and that their territories are not made a base for terrorists. We strongly condemn kidnapping and hostage taking as well as the demands for ransom and political concessions by terrorist groups. We express serious concern at the increase in such incidents. Taking note of the African position on the condemnation of the payment of ransom to terrorist groups, we call for the urgent need to address this issue. We also agree to work to expeditiously finalize and adopt, a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the UN. We underscore the need to strengthen the implementation of ALU mechanisms to prevent and combat terrorism.

23. We further stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by piracy off the Coast of Somalia and suffering caused by taking of hostages, and call on all States to cooperate in combating and eradicating the menace of piracy. In this context, Africa welcomes India’s support to efforts to safeguard shipping in the Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean from piracy.

24. We also pledge to work to eradicate drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, organized crime and money laundering. In this regard, we call on all States to ratify and implement all relevant International Instruments relating to these crimes.

25. We have reviewed, with satisfaction, the progress made in the implementation of the Africa-India Framework of Cooperation and note in this regard, the four-year Plan of Action adopted in March 2010. Work is moving apace on the various elements of this Plan of Action, including the establishment of 21 capacity-building institutions in various countries of Africa. India is
committed to substantially contribute to building African capacities through supporting education and capacity building institutions and in enhancing value addition and processing of raw materials in Africa. Africa appreciates the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme offered by India and believes it has the potential to increase African exports to India.

26. We stress that cooperation between Africa and India, as emerging from the First Africa-India Forum Summit, has been a true manifestation of South-South Cooperation. Our Endeavour to find new ways of energizing our partnership by taking into account the emerging capabilities in Africa and India has found sustenance in the implementation of the Action Plan of our Framework of Cooperation. We deeply appreciate the implementation of the initiatives that Africa and India took since the first India - Africa Forum Summit in April 2008, in New Delhi. We also laud the further initiatives that have been announced by the Prime Minister of India at the Second Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa in May 2011. India, on the other hand, welcomes the new spirit of association that has facilitated these initiatives.

27. Our Agreement that Africa and India will go beyond bilateral linkages to strengthen partnerships with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities of Africa, have borne fruit. The level of interaction between India and the African Union has increased manifold, particularly with the implementation of new AIFS initiatives after the success of the Pan- African e-Network Project- The relationships with the Regional Economic Communities have also been strengthened and India’s initiative to invite Africa’s Regional Economic Communities for a meeting in November 2010 was appreciated. The multi-tiered functional engagement which India has with Africa is a model for multilateral engagements around the world.

28. We also welcome the positive results of efforts to promote trade and investment, human resource development and infrastructure development in Africa. We commit ourselves to involving the private sector and civil society in Africa and India to widen the scope of our partnership.

29. We note with satisfaction that Trade Ministers from African counties and India met on 21 May, 2011 in Addis Ababa and take note of the Joint Statement issued by the Trade Ministers and lend our support to the ideas enunciated therein as indicators of our future cooperation. We appreciate that the Ministers had an in-depth discussion on the economic engagement between Africa and India, including the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme of India, cluster development initiatives and the identification of priority sectors of partnership. We also note with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Trade Ministers in the establishment of Trade and Investment linkages between India and Africa and welcome the constitution of the India-Africa Business Council as well as the constitution of the annual India-Africa Trade Ministers’ Dialogue. We acknowledge the common platform shared by India and Africa in the WTO Doha Round and reiterate the core principles of Special and Differential (S&D) Treatment and obtaining more preferential treatment for all LDCs.

30. We recognize that this Second Africa-India Forum Summit will help to realize our common vision of a self-reliant and economically vibrant Africa and India. We are committed to work together towards a peaceful and more egalitarian international order, where the voices of Africa and India can be heard to pursue their desire for inclusive development, both internationally and domestically. Africa is determined to partner in India’s economic resurgence as India is committed to be a close partner in Africa’s renaissance.

31. We agree to add further substance to our Framework of Cooperation and to broaden exchanges to cover all facets of our relationship. We adopt, in this context, the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation to supplement the existing Framework. We agree to institutionalize this Summit process. Accordingly, we agree that the next India - Africa Forum Summit will be held in 2014 in India.

32. The Prime Minister of India expresses his appreciation to the African Union Commission for hosting the Summit and to the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the hospitality extended to his delegation and to all participating leaders. The African leaders also express their appreciation to the Prime Minister of India for his participation.
Malawi Participates in the 7th CII-Exim Bank Conclave in India

The Conclave of the 7th India-Africa Partnership Project under the theme Creating Possibilities: Delivering Values, was held at Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi from 27 to 29 March 2011. It was organized jointly by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Exim Bank Malawi business persons and officials. This annual business forum brought together more than 650 delegates from 33 African countries, including Prime Ministers of Mozambique and Togo, senior ministers, diplomats and entrepreneurs from both India and African countries.

by Mr. Sanjay Kirloskar, Chairman, CII Africa Committee and Chairman and Managing Director, Kirloskar Brothers Limited. Key speakers at the inaugural session were: Hon Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce, who delivered a keynote address; Mr. T.C.A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director of Exim Bank of India. Mr. Hari Bhartia, President of CII, and Mozambique Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Bonifacio Baptista Ali.

In his keynote address at the inauguration of the Conclave, Hon. Anand Sharma said that India-Africa relationship and economic cooperation will be a defining element of the 21st century. Mr. Sharma added: "While the current volume of India-Africa trade stands at $45 billion, we have set a target of $70 billion for 2015. I am confident we will achieve that."

Reminding the audience that both India and Africa lagged behind in terms of attaining the Millennium Development Goals and that in spite of spectacular growth rates, large numbers of people on both sides of the Indian ocean still died of tuberculosis and malaria, Mr. Sharma said, "For development to be correct, it has to be sustainable. It can't be sustainable if it is not inclusive."

He spoke about the contribution of Indian pharmaceutical companies in making anti-AIDS treatment affordable for a large number of African people. The retroviral treatment which used to cost $11,000 per patient per year has today come down to

with the support of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of External Affairs and was officially inaugurated by Hon. Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce.

The Malawi delegation at the Conclave included the Minister of Industry and Trade, Hon. Eunice Kazembe, as leader of delegation, the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Hon. Prof. Peter Mwanza and a group of 30 Indian companies and African delegations, including Malawi, mounted displays of various products at the Conclave.

The business of the Conclave was conducted in plenary sessions and thematic parallel sessions where specific sectoral papers were presented.

**Plenary Sessions**

Plenary sessions were moderated by Mr. Sanjay Kirloskar, Chairman, CII Africa Committee and Chairman and Managing Director, Kirloskar Brothers Limited. Key speakers at the inaugural session were: Hon Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce, who delivered a keynote address; Mr. T.C.A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director of Exim Bank of India. Mr. Hari Bhartia, President of CII, and Mozambique Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Bonifacio Baptista Ali.

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He spoke about the contribution of Indian pharmaceutical companies in making anti-AIDS treatment affordable for a large number of African people. The retroviral treatment which used to cost $11,000 per patient per year has today come down to...
$400. It highlights the strength of India. Western pharmaceutical companies were again launching a legal and diplomatic battle to up the price of life-saving drugs. India will not allow a situation where life-saving drugs are out of reach of ordinary people. Pointing out India's technology and innovation prowess, he said, "It's a triple A (AAA) situation. Indian technology is adaptable, affordable and available for Africa." He quoted Mahatma Gandhi: "India and Africa will work together to create a better world for future generations."

Mr. T. C. A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director of Exim Bank of India, said, "Ever since this Conclave started, in the last seven years, India-Africa trade has gone up seven-fold." He also pointed out that six of the world's fastest growing countries were from Africa.

President of CII, Mr. Hari Bhartia said, "Both our regions have the same problems. We need to learn from each other. Technology and information sharing will play an increasing role in empowering people." He also pointed out that sustainable enterprise ensured sustainable livelihoods. He added, "Indian entrepreneurs have created products for the bottom of the pyramid. There are more than 700 million people with mobile phones today."

In his remarks, Mr. Sanjay Kirloskar, Chairman of the CII Africa Committee and Chairman and Managing Director of Kirloskar Brothers Limited, said: "India-Africa partnership marks the high point of South-South cooperation."

In the plenary discussions, the Conclave focused on financial linkages between Africa and India, infrastructure, and capacity building.

On financial linkages between India and Africa, the Conclave noted the need for coming up with a framework for participative growth. The meeting took cognisance of the fact that most of the business between Africa and India has over the years been mostly trading. The session further noted that investment in Africa has mostly been through the Indian line of credit. The session noted that time had come to look for other options available from India and to encourage foreign direct investment from the Indian private sector.

On infrastructure development, the Conclave noted that infrastructure provides a range of opportunities in Africa as well as in India. The growing need of each country requires large investments in this sector. Sectors such as water, power, roads, ports, airports and housing were key to growth in Africa, as well as in India. The meeting, therefore, agreed that there was need to address the challenges that are faced in creating sustainable partnerships in these sectors.

On education, skill development and capacity building, the meeting noted that in the next few decades, Africa and India populations would grow significantly. Population projections were indicating that by 2040, Africa’s workforce would overtake that of India or China. Taking cognizance of this projection, the meeting agreed that with such a rapid expansion of the working population, it was imperative for Africa to develop education systems that would impart quality education and skills. The meeting agreed that there was need for India and Africa to maximize synergies in ICT to ensure greater dispersion of knowledge and skills.

Thematic Sessions

Thematic sessions were held parallel to each other in different areas and delegates were free to attend sessions of their choice. Ten
parallel thematic sessions were held focusing on (1) Appropriate, Adaptable and Affordable Technologies for Africa; (2) Information and Communication Technology: Connecting Africa; (3) Irrigation, Water and Waste Water Management; (4) Green Technologies: Sustaining Development; (5) Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals: Challenges and Opportunities for Indian Enterprise in Africa; (6) Agriculture: Capacity Building in Africa; (7) Mining and Natural Resources: Opportunities for Investment & Collaboration; Showcasing Infrastructure: (8) Affordable Technologies for Africa; Hon. Prof. Peter Mwanza, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security presented a paper in the parallel session on Agriculture: Capacity Building in Africa; and Dr. Mary Shaba, Secretary for Nutrition, HIV/AIDS in the Department of Nutrition, HIV and Aids, presented a paper in the Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals: Challenges and Opportunities for Indian Enterprise in Africa.

**Paper presented by Hon Eunice Kazembe, Minister of Industry and Trade**

Hon. Kazembe started by informing the Conclave that Malawi’s economy was growing fast at an average of 7.5% since 2004 and that the economy was projected to grow by 6.9% in 2011. She informed the delegates that Malawi’s economy was basically agrarian. She said agriculture accounts for 80% of the country’s export earnings and supports 85% of the population. She further informed the meeting that the major exports include: tobacco, tea, cotton, coffee and sugar. She explained that being an agricultural country Malawi needs appropriate technology for value addition to the country’s agricultural products. The Minister underscored the need for value addition through appropriate technology which she said had become imperative for the country in order to sustain and enhance competitiveness of its exports. She, therefore, emphasised the importance of technology for Malawi saying, “the need for triple ‘A’ technologies was critical and necessary to contribute to faster growth of the economy.”

She informed the Conclave that there was need to move away from rudimentary and labour intensive technologies such as hoes, manually operated irrigation pumps and inefficient agro-processing technologies for value addition. She emphasised that productivity and value addition of the agro-products could only be achieved with improved mechanised technologies. Hon. Kazembe highlighted the need for governments to promote and encourage small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to use efficient appropriate technologies in order to assist in production of high quality products. She informed the Conclave that in Malawi appropriate technology was needed for small-scale producers including such organizations like the One Village One Product (OVOP). The Minister pointed out that there was need for SMEs to be creative and innovative and keep on improving their technology and operational techniques for them to remain in business.

The Minister informed the Conclave that Malawi was looking forward to acquire technologies from India and that Malawi technology...
development institutions would like to establish linkages with technology producers in India in order to develop capacity to maintain and manage the technologies for beneficiaries in Malawi. The Minister gave a few examples of the technologies which Malawi was planning to focus on including those for cotton processing, food processing, mining technologies for gemstone processing and lime production and soya bean processing technologies.

She then invited Indian investors and technology producers to consider direct investment in technology and skills training and transfer of appropriate technologies to institutions and entrepreneurs in Malawi.

She ended her presentation by informing the conclave that she had a strong belief and conviction that the continued cooperation between Malawi and India in the development and transfer of appropriate, adaptable and affordable technologies would lead to greater industrial growth and other economic benefits.

**Paper presented by Hon. Prof Peter Mwanza, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security**

In his presentation, under the theme, Agriculture: Capacity Building in Africa, Professor Peter Mwanza, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, highlighted Malawi’s success story in agriculture. His presentation articulated the country’s vision for agriculture and how Malawi graduated from a food deficit and importing nation to a food surplus and exporting one. He attributed this to the farm input subsidy programme under the visionary leadership of His Excellency the State President Ngwazi Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, which has enabled the smallholder farmers to produce beyond subsistence levels since 2005/2006. He also highlighted the greenbelt irrigation initiative which among others aims at consolidating the gains achieved from the farm input subsidy programme. He also mentioned fertilizer manufacturing as the third initiative aimed at making fertilizer affordable and available to a majority of smallholder farmers in Malawi. Finally he touched on the food security initiative which is also known as the African Food Basket. The African Food Basket envisages Africa becoming food secure within the next five years from 2010. The presentation concluded with the statement that for agriculture to develop, support services such as transport, infrastructure and communication technology must be available.

**Paper presented by Dr. Mary Shawa, Principal Secretary for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS**

Dr. Mary Shawa Principal Secretary for Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS in Malawi, presented a paper in the parallel session focusing on Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals: Challenges and Opportunities for Indian Enterprise in Africa. In her presentation, Dr. Mary Shawa started by informing the Conclave that Malawi had made big strides in the health sector, highlighting that the government of Malawi had over recent years substantially increased budget allocation for the health sector. She informed the Conclave that Malawi has four pharmaceutical companies and that drugs from these pharmaceuticals were not adequate for the country. She informed the Conclave that apart from UK, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa, India is a major source of a wide range of drugs for Malawi such as antiretrovirals and drugs for malaria and tuberculosis. She informed the Conclave that Malawi was looking for investors to start manufacturing of antiretrovirals for HIV/AIDS in Malawi. She then invited Indian investors to consider setting up a manufacturing plant for antiretrovirals in Malawi.

Whilst in India, Dr. Shawa also held meetings with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food Processing and a number of India pharmaceutical companies. She and her delegation held meetings with prospective pharmaceutical companies in New Delhi and Bangalore with a view to inviting them to consider investing in Malawi to start manufacturing of antiretrovirals drugs for HIV/Aids, which were in demand and to the cut cost of importation.

**Conclusion**

This year’s Conclave identified four key areas that will take India-Africa economic ties to new heights. These are: (1) strengthening of the special relationship between India and Africa, (2) driving innovation and the green agenda, (3) promotion of education, skills development and capacity building for Africa; and (4) driving the infrastructure agenda.

Malawi business persons had the opportunity to interact and discuss business with Indian businessmen during the Conclave. The Malawi delegation was also invited to the technology fair held in New Delhi where a number of appropriate technologies were showcased by Indian technology companies.

The Malawi High Commissioner to India, Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho and her spouse Prof Lewis Mughogho hosted a luncheon in honour of the Malawi delegation that came to the Conclave at her official residence in New Delhi. Hon Eunice Kazembe, Minister of Industry and Trade was the guest of honour at the luncheon.
The Malawi High Commissioner, Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, accompanied by the Counsellor for Trade, Mr. Alfred Vilili, and Ms Bertha Msusa, First Secretary (Tourism), and Mr. Satheesh Kumar, Trade Secretary attended the "I for Africa Business Forum" organized by Indo-African Chamber of Commerce and Industries which was held at Taj Lands End Hotel in Mumbai from 28 to 30 April 2011. The Forum was officially inaugurated by the Governor of Maharashtra State, Hon. K. Shankamarayan. The Chairman of Indo-Africa Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Y. P. Triverdi, presided over the proceedings and Mrs. Sunanda Rajendran, the Secretary General of Indo-Africa Chamber of Commerce and Industries, outlined opportunities in cotton and textiles, food processing, medical tourism, vocational training and higher education.

Among the dignitaries attending the Forum from Africa were: Rt. Hon. Stephen Musyoka, Vice-President of the Republic of Kenya who was the chief guest; Hon. Ms Dorecas Makgato-Malesu, Minister for Trade and Industry in Botswana; Hon. Tadesse Haile, State Minister of Industry of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Hon. Madame Seynabou Ly Mbacke, Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises in Senegal; Hon. Ms Elizabeth Thabethe, Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry of the Republic of South Africa; Hon. Mr. Kamal Hasan Ali, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Khartoum State of Sudan; Hon. Tjekero Tweya Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry in Namibia; Hon Simon Bulupiy Galati, Deputy Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Congo, Hon. Dr. D.T. Mombeshsora, Deputy Minister for Health and Child Welfare in Zimbabwe.

The Forum was characterized by one-on-one business meetings and plenary sessions where a number of papers were presented on investment opportunities in various sectors including: agriculture, infrastructure, cotton/textiles, food processing, medical tourism, vocational training and higher education.

In the presentations, Mr. Suresh Kotak, Chairman and Managing Director of Kotak & Co. Ltd., outlined opportunities in cotton and textiles; Ms. Vinod Kotwal, Director, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India made a presentation on food processing and value addition opportunities; Mr. Jitendra Nair, Director and Chief Executive Officer of Scholar Point Education Services Private Limited outlined the importance of African access to Indian higher education, vocational training and skill development; Dr. Suresh Kumar, Head of Department of African Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, spoke about various business opportunities in Africa including...
dairy, fisheries, horticulture, cotton and textiles and food processing; and finally, Dr. Prakash Heda, consultant orthopedic surgeon from Kenya presented a paper on opportunities for medical tourism in India.

In keeping with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), which identifies cotton and textiles as one of the sectors earmarked for high growth, the High Commissioner was interested in the presentation on cotton made by Mr. Suresh Kotak, who is also Chairman of National Agricultural Innovation Project and of the Indian Society for Cotton Improvement. The High Commissioner took the initiative to hold one-on-one separate business meeting with Mr. Kotak. In the discussion between the two, the High Commissioner informed Mr. Kotak that Malawi was keen to access any technology that would help develop their cotton and textile industry, and that the Indian Government had already provided Malawi with a line of credit part of which would be used for cotton processing facilities in Malawi.

Mr. Kotak informed the High Commissioner that by recognizing and including cotton in the high growth sectors, Malawi was on the right path to achieving development because cotton was indeed a multipurpose commodity. He informed the High Commissioner that apart from cotton products, like cotton lint, oil and cotton cake, Malawi could maximize investments in cotton by using cotton stalks to manufacture particle boards. He said the boards could be used for making doors and other products.

The High Commissioner informed Mr. Kotak that Malawi is expanding its cotton production and would be willing to attract investors into manufacture of particle boards. At the Africa-India Forum Summit held in Addis Ababa in May 2011, the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, announced that the Indian government will provide support for development of cotton and textiles in Africa. Malawi looks forward to being a beneficiary of this initiative.

The “I for Africa” Business Forum provided an opportunity for the Malawi High Commission to market Malawi as tourism and a viable investment destination. The Mission mounted a stand where information on Malawi was provided and brochures were handed out to prospective investors. Ms Bertha Msusa, provided tourism brochures and information on Malawi touristic places while Mr. Alfred Vilili and Mr. Satheesh Kumar provided information on investment opportunities in Malawi to prospective investors. A lot of Indian business persons that patronized the Malawi stand showed a lot of interest to do business and invest in Malawi.
India Provides Line of Credit for Malawi’s Development Programme

The Government of India extended a USD 50.0 million Line of Credit to Malawi. The loan was announced during the visit of the Vice-President of India, Right Honourable Mohammad Hamid Ansari, to Malawi in January 2010.

The signing ceremony of the Line of Credit was held in New Delhi on 1 February 2011, and the Malawi High Commissioner to India, Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, signed on behalf of the Malawi government, while Mr. Sriram Subramaniam, Deputy General Manager and Regional Head, Exim Bank, signed on behalf of Exim Bank.

The Line of Credit will be used to finance cotton processing facilities; greenbelt initiative; and one village one product project in Malawi.
Sonalika is today India’s Leading Agriculture Equipment manufacturer making a wide range of tractors from 20 to 90 HP, Farm Equipment and Implements. It has an international distribution network of over 1800 dealers in over 65 countries currently. Starting with small exports to India’s neighboring markets like Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Sonalika has now taken major leaps forward by exploring new markets like USA, Australia, South America and Gulf countries.

Working on its vision to become worlds leading tractor manufacturing company and major Player in automotive, products, ITL had established new Assembly line in Nigeria along with a local partner to cater to local market needs. Currently Sonalika is India’s largest exported tractor to Africa.

Sonalika Engines and Tractors also comply with tough American EPA norms as well as Euro Homologation for several models has been done to enable enter the European markets.

‘LANDINI-SOLIS’ Tractor range has been successfully introduced in Southern African countries with several key government orders and after sales facilities at over 60 points in South Africa.

ITL has been made the production hub for major sourcing of components and Agricultural implements from Italy, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, which shows the depth confidence of leading brands in ITL products and company. After a successful launch of Sonalika Tractors in Argentina last year, ITL has further expanded its footprint in Europe with distribution network setup across several European countries.

Sonalika had also recently executed one of the largest order for agricultural equipment from India under Govt. of India line of credit to Cameroon for 1000 Tractors and Implements, valuing USD 38 million.

ITL’s USP like ISO Certification 9001:2000 and ISO 14001, Zero defect policy, 3A’s Advantage – Affordable price, Adaptability and Appropriate technology provides ITL with truly an outstanding platform of success and competitive edge over other tractor companies in India.

The zest of Sonalika to be known as a Complete Agricultural Solution Provider has made Sonalika become a truly International Agricultural Equipment manufacturer.

For more information on Sonalika visit: www.sonalika.com
Email:exports@sonalika.com
Malawian Parliamentarians Learn from India’s Lok Sabha

A delegation of the Business Committee of Malawi National Assembly was in New Delhi from 1 to 7 May 2011 on a study tour to the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, the Lok Sabha. Members of the Business Committee comprised of Right Hon. Henry F. Chimunthu Banda MP, Speaker of the National Assembly and leader of delegation; Hon. Dr. George Chaponda MP, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Leader of the House; Hon Symon Vuwa Kaunda MP, Minister of Information and Civic Education and Government Chief Whip; Hon. Joseph Njobvuyalema MP, Malawi Congress Party Whip; Hon I. Matola MP and Leader of United Democratic Front (UDF) in the National Assembly; and Hon. E. Yahaya MP, UDF Deputy Whip. They were accompanied by three officials: Mr. H.H. Njolomole, Deputy Clerk of Parliament; Mr. J.L. Mwenyehele, Principal Clerk Assistant and Mr. V. Sibale, Special Assistant to the Speaker.

The main purpose of the visit by the Malawi delegation was to learn and share experiences on how parliamentary business is managed in the Lok Sabha. The programme of the visit involved meetings with the following: Lok Sabha Speaker, Right Hon. Meira Kumar; Chairman of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Mr. Oscar Fernandes; Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Mr. T.K. Viswanathan; Joint Secretary of the Lok Sabha, Mr. K. Vijaykrishnan; Mr. V.K Sharma, Officer on Special Duties; and Mr. C.N Sathyanathan, Additional Director Lok Sabha Secretariat.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha Right Hon. Meira Kumar, hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting Speaker and his delegation on 4 May 2011. In her remarks at the dinner, she welcomed the Malawi delegation and noted that it was the first time that a Malawi National Assembly delegation led by its Speaker was paying a visit to the Lok Sabha. Hon Meira Kumar noted that the bilateral relations between India and Malawi were growing especially in fields of education,
agriculture, health, and trade. She praised Malawi for maintaining the rule of law and democracy and the regular holding of general elections.

In addition, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha welcomed the initiative taken by the Malawi National Assembly in sending an officer for training at the Lok Sabha. She requested that the Malawi National Assembly should continue sending its officers to the annual training programme at the Lok Sabha.

Hon. Meira Kumar commended Malawi for supporting India’s pursuit of a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.

Finally, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha informed the Malawi delegation that the Business Advisory Committee in the Lok Sabha is the equivalent of the Malawi National Assembly’s Business Committee and in India it focuses only on legislative business and allotment of time to each item of business.

In response, the Right Hon Speaker of the Malawi National Assembly, Hon. Chimunthu Banda thanked the Speaker and Staff of the Lok Sabha for accepting the request for a study visit and for hosting the Malawi delegation.

The Right Hon. Chimunthu Banda went on to give a brief political history of Malawi and informed his counterpart that in Malawi 42 women, which represents 22% of parliamentarians in the National Assembly were women. He further stated that Malawi has and continues to receive people of Indian origin who are settling in very well in the country and getting involved in trade and other development activities and politics. They serve the Malawi nation commendably. The Right Hon. Speaker further appreciated the assistance which the Indian government renders to the Malawi government in such areas as agriculture, trade, e-learning and e-medicine.

The Right Hon. Chimunthu Banda then briefly explained the composition, mandate and functions of the Malawi National Assembly Business Committee. He explained that following the general elections in May 2009, the Malawi National Assembly saw a lot of new members and therefore new Assembly leadership. Therefore, it was felt necessary to expose the new leaders in the Assembly to other well established parliaments in the Commonwealth, like the Lok Sabha, so as to learn from them how they manage business in their parliaments.

In conclusion, the Right Hon Chimunthu Banda thanked the Hon Speaker of the Lok Sabha for hosting the Malawi delegation and especially the invitation that she extended to the National Assembly to take advantage of the training programs at the Lok Sabha by sending staff and new members of parliament who require training.

The Malawi parliamentarians learnt that the Indian Parliament has a lot of similarities with the Malawi National Assembly except that the Indian Parliament has two chambers (bicameral).

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The Malawi parliamentarians learnt that the Indian Parliament has a lot of similarities with the Malawi National Assembly except that the Indian Parliament has two chambers (bicameral). The Lok Sabha is the Lower House where members are directly elected and is presided over by the Speaker, and the Rajya Sabha is the Upper House and is presided over by the country’s Vice-President. The Indian Parliament meets in three sessions per calendar year: the Budget Session; the Monsoon Session; and the Winter Session. The total number of sitting days in all the three sessions is between 90 and 100 days. The Indian Parliament enacted the anti-defection law to deal with issues of members crossing the floor. Of interest, however, are some of the conditions that would lead to the conclusion that a member has crossed the floor. These are: (a) if a member of parliament voluntarily gives up membership of a party on whose ticket that member was elected; (b) If a member votes or abstains from voting contrary to the directions of his or her party. However, a member who has been suspended by a party would still retain his or her seat in the House.

The Malawi parliamentarians were full of praise to the Malawi government and the India government for making the visit possible, which they said was very educative and pledged that lessons learnt during the visit will assist the Business Committee to manage the Business of the House in a more productive and efficient manner.

On the day of their arrival in India on 3 May 2011, the Malawi High Commissioner to India, Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, hosted the Right Hon. Speaker and his delegation to a dinner at Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi. Speaking at the end of the dinner the Right Hon. Speaker commended and thanked the High Commissioner for welcoming him and his delegation to India and for the sumptuous dinner hosted in their honour.
Malawi Seeks Partnership with India in Health Sector

A delegation of senior health officials from the Ministry of Health in Malawi was in New Delhi from 22 to 31 March 2011. The delegation was led by Dr. M.E. Chaponda, Chief Technical Advisor. Other members of the delegation were: Ms E.L. Galafa, Deputy Secretary, Dr. T. Dzowela, Deputy Director Clinical Services and Mr. C. Chalamira Nkhoma, Chief Radiographer.

The objectives of the visit were twofold: Firstly, to kick start the operationalisation of some of the areas of cooperation as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and the Government of the Republic of India; secondly, to attend the Conclave of the 7th CII-Exim Bank India–Africa Partnership Project held in New Delhi from 27 to 29 March 2011.

During their stay in New Delhi, the delegation held a number of meetings with both private and public sector operatives in health and medicine. These meetings were facilitated by the Malawi High Commission.

Meetings held before the Conclave

Before the Conclave, the delegation had meetings with the following people/organizations who were interested in collaboration with Malawi health sector.

- General Manager of Angelique International Limited, Mr. Alok Kapur, interested in supplying pharmaceutical equipment.
- Lupin Limited President, Mr. Harish Narula interested in supplying pharmaceuticals especially TB drugs.
- ADIVA Private Limited delegation comprising four senior persons showed interest in partnership in health tourism.
- Indian Academy Group of Institutions were interested in partnership with Malawi in areas of health professional training including undergraduate (B Sc degree) in nursing and laboratory technology.
- Kishore and Company, Mr. Gauray Kishore, Director, interested in supplying pharmaceuticals and food processing machines.

The Conclave

During the Conclave, of relevance to Malawi delegation were one-on-one meetings that took place between the Ministry of Health officials and the India delegation seeking partnerships with the Malawi Government in areas of health. Also of relevance was a session entitled “Health and Pharmaceuticals: Challenges and Opportunities for Indian Enterprises in Africa.” One-on-one meetings were held with the following:

- ANMOL Health Care meeting with senior management interested in entering into a public private partnership with the Ministry of Health in
healthcare delivery system.
• Senior management of Artemis Health Institute interested in supply of medical equipment and mobile healthcare units
• Senior management of Narula Group interested in supply of hospital equipment and furniture, medical disposables and devices.

where areas of mutual interest were discussed. Below is a brief outline of such areas that were discussed and in which further collaboration is being sought.

Areas of interest from India
• Call for Malawi’s support

Areas of interest from Malawi

The Malawi delegation called for support and collaboration in the areas of:

• Establishment of a working group between the two governments in the health sector that would oversee the implementation of the MOU.
• Needs in the areas of capacity building, human resource, drugs and medical equipment.
• Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement in the setting up of a National Cancer Center.
• PPP arrangement in the setting up of a National Referral Center.
• PPP arrangement in the setting up of a pharmaceutical plant to manufacture Antiretrovirals.
• Control of both communicable and non communicable diseases

Conclusion

The 7th CII-Exim Bank conclave on India – Africa Partnership Project was worthwhile attending because Malawi stands to benefit since there are potentialities for partnership on the delivery of health care through the provision of drugs, medical supplies and equipment, reduced referral costs, exchange of knowledge and expertise, capacity building among others. The visit also provided the opportunity to exchange views with the Ministry’s counterparts on how to implement the MOU signed between their two Ministers.
The Government of the Republic of Malawi, under the visionary leadership of President Ngwazi Professor Bingu wa Mutharika is merging four institutions (Bunda College of Agriculture of the University of Malawi, Natural Resources College, Agricultural Research and Extension Trust and Chitedze Agricultural Research Station) into Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources. In order to learn from the experience of other countries in the development of such an institution, an eight-person delegation from the above institutions visited India from 1 to 5 May 2011.

The delegation was led by Professor Moses Kwapata, Principal of Bunda College of Agriculture. The other members of the delegation were: Dr. Ibrahim Phiri, Director of Agriculture Research and Extension Trust (ARET); Dr. William Mittilodze, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Bunda College of Agriculture; Dr. Stanley Khaila, Dean of Development Studies at Bunda; Dr. J. Njoloma, Deputy Dean of Environmental Sciences at Bunda; Mr. Feston Kaupa, Principal of Natural Resources College; Mr. Martin Chimoyo, Registrar at Bunda and Mr. Christopher Malemba, Director of Finance at Bunda College of Agriculture.

At the recommendation of the Malawi High Commissioner in New Delhi who also facilitated the visit, the delegation visited three agricultural institutions: Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) at Ludhiana in Punjab State, Haryana Agricultural University (HAU) at Hisar in Haryana State, and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) in New Delhi.

The objectives of the visit were twofold: to study the governance and management of the above institutions and to learn how they deliver their teaching, research and extension functions.

Visit to Punjab Agricultural University (PAU)

At Punjab Agricultural University, the delegation learnt that the
Board of Management is the apex body for policy decisions, and provides guidance on governance as well as appointing faculty and other staff. It also controls assets and financial resources of the institution. The Governor of Punjab is Chancellor and Honorary Chairman of the Board of Management, while the Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive of PAU and executive head of the Board. The Vice-Chancellor is assisted by the Registrar in the general administration of the institution. The University also has a Comptroller who is responsible for financial management.

The delegation learnt that the University was charged with the responsibility of teaching, carrying out research as well as undertaking extension work, and that the University had played a key role in ushering in India’s green revolution. Through programmes carried out by the University, farmers have adopted the use of improved crop varieties and better farm practices leading to self-sufficiency in the production of food grains.

In terms of academic programmes, the delegation was informed that the University was operating on the basis of “an open admission policy.” The University admits students from all states in India as well as students from other countries. The University runs undergraduate as well as postgraduate courses.

With regard to relations with other universities, the delegation was informed that PAU had signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with a number of universities and research institutions world-wide, including some in Africa. Under the provisions of the MOUs, PAU has been able to carry out student/teacher exchange programmes and drawn relevant information and experiences by sharing technologies with institutions that it has established partnerships.

After presentations by the Deans of Colleges and a tour of laboratories, the Malawi delegation felt that the new Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources would benefit from a partnership with PAU and proposed the signing of an MOU. The leader of the Malawi delegation submitted a draft MOU to the Registrar who presided over the meetings.

An assurance was given that the draft MOU would be considered favourably and that PAU looked forward to a long and productive relationship with the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Visit to Haryana Agricultural University (HAU)
At the Chaudhary Charan Singh (CCS) Haryana Agricultural University, otherwise called HALI,
the Malawi delegation had a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and Deans of the seven colleges before visiting laboratories and the greenhouse research centre. The CCS Haryana Agricultural University (HAU) which started as a constituent college of the Punjab Agricultural University was established as an independent University in 1970. The Institution has made significant contributions to agricultural production in the State of Haryana. This propelled the State from being food deficit to being the second largest contributor to the national central food-grain pool. This has been achieved through close links between research work at the University, the farming communities and investors, as well as Indian industry involved in the production of agricultural machinery and equipment.

The delegation learnt that the research work at the University had led to the identification and release of nearly 230 crop varieties. In addition to various basic disciplines, the CCS Haryana Agricultural University also carries out research in the areas of crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering and home science.

The Malawi delegation further learnt that the University was also focusing on extension activities aimed at improving skills and aptitudes of farmers to achieve higher per unit incomes, and not only higher yields. The Directorate of Extension Education of the University reaches out to villages in the State through a network of farmer clubs. This provides a channel for transfer of technology from laboratories to the farm in all disciplines, and feedback on the effect of new varieties and technologies.

In terms of funding of university programmes, the delegation learnt that the University was mainly funded by the state government, although it also benefitted from private sector support, especially for research in the production of new crop varieties and farm machinery and equipment. A large portion of the budget was spent on research (35%) with teaching taking up 25% and 11% on extension activities. The remaining 29% is used on employees’ wages, administration, construction and maintenance work.

The major lesson for the visiting Malawi delegation was that the university’s links with the private sector had proved to be beneficial in running various programmes at HAU. Haryana State, which almost surrounds the Delhi Capital Region State is beneficial to the large population concentration of Delhi necessitating meaningful linkages between farming communities and investors in agro-industry. Thus teaching, research and extension programmes of the University have been strengthened. The delegation from Malawi was convinced that lessons could be drawn from programmes run by the CCS Haryana Agricultural University for the benefit of Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources. A proposal was made for establishing of a partnership agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding between the two institutions.
Visit to Indian Agricultural Research Institute

The Malawi delegation also visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). The delegation had a meeting with the Dean of the Institute, Dr. H.S. Gaur. The delegation learnt that IARI was the country’s major institute for agricultural research, education and extension services.

Apart from carrying out basic research, IARI also carries out applied and commodity research, which has gained great importance and resulted in the development of several high yielding crop varieties and the associated crop and farm management technologies. This has led to unprecedented increase in the national food and general agricultural production.

The delegation was informed that before IARI became a University in 1957, students were awarded Associationhip of IARI, which was recognized as an equivalent of the MSc degree. The Institute has since then continued to offer MSc degrees, but has also introduced PhD programmes both to Indian nationals and foreign students. A number of students have received specialized training from IARI in areas like agricultural physics, microbiology, molecular science, plant pathology, soil science, and water science and technology.

The delegation was further informed that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has pioneered rural development through extension of new agricultural technologies since the early 1950s. The objective of this was to take research findings to villages for the improvement of agriculture and efficient use of resources.

With changing times, the extension work at IARI has also transformed to meet the emerging challenges. The issues pertaining to transformation of programmes and the management of transformation at the Institute were viewed as relevant to the expectations of the new Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources. On this score, the delegation felt a partnership with the Institute might be mutually beneficial.

The delegation was informed that as the Institute operates under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) in the Ministry of Agriculture, it was recommended that the delegation should establish partnership agreement with the Institute through the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of External Affairs.

At the end of the visit, the Malawi delegation was satisfied that visits to Punjab Agricultural University, CCS Haryana Agricultural University and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were fruitful and constructive. The delegation expressed gratitude to authorities of the three institutions all of whom showed interest to collaborate with new Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the areas of teaching, research and extension services. In order to further cement the relationship, draft MOUs were submitted to the respective institutions for review and signing in the near future.
Malawi Learns from Indian Experience in Irrigation Agriculture

A team from the Greenbelt Project comprised of Professor George Kanyama Phiri, Coordinator of the Greenbelt Project in Malawi; Mr. Bartholomew Ngauma, Deputy Director for Crop Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; and Mr. Lovemore Ndege, Investment Promotion Executive, Malawi Investment Promotion Agency (MIPA) visited India to attend the 7th Conclave of the India- Africa Partnership Project.

At the Conclave, which was held from 27 to 29 at Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi, Prof Kanyama Phiri and his team, as part of the Malawi delegation, attended the plenary sessions as well as one-on-one meetings. According to Prof Phiri, the Conclave provided a rich opportunity to interface with various Indian investors and captains of industry.

With regard to one-on-one meetings, Prof Phiri held discussions with Mr. T. R. Papilari of Pheobus Foundation whose company has expertise in the development of coffee and organic cotton. The company has already established its presence in Kenya. The company is interested in infrastructure development and capacity building. They have expertise in undertaking feasibility studies, prepare workplans and project execution.

Meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi

The first of such meetings was held at the Ministry of Agriculture on 30 March 2011 and was chaired by the Secretary for Agriculture Mr. Prabeer Kumar Basu. The meeting provided Prof Kanyama Phiri and his team a lot of information on how India had implemented its irrigation programme. The team learnt that like Malawi, the Indian economy is predominantly agro-based. Agriculture contributes about 15% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It has also contributed to food and livelihood security and the socio-economic transformation of the country. The team further learnt that the country invested heavily in irrigation development with 60.9 million hectares under irrigation. Because of these success stories in agriculture, India has been hailed as the birth place of the Asian green revolution. After the Conclave, Prof. Phiri and his team visited the Ministry of Agriculture in New Delhi; and the Punjab and Haryana states to learn about India’s green revolution and its dependence on irrigation.

Visit to Punjab Agricultural University

The second engagement was a visit to Punjab Agricultural University on 31 March 2011 where the team held a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Manjit Singh Kang and officials.
of the University. Established in 1962 this premier University made Punjab State the epi-center of the Indian green revolution. The university is the leader in the development of technologies that support the green revolution and has contributed towards making India a food surplus and food secure nation.

The success of the Indian green revolution is attributed to the fact that in the early stages of this revolution, the Indian government had enacted enabling policies for the development and use of water for irrigation farming. The major achievements of the Indian green revolution include the country’s self sufficiency in wheat production by 1972. By 1974 the country became self sufficient in all cereals.

However, not all was rosy with the Indian green revolution. Continuous growing of cereals such as wheat and rice was associated with the disappearance of crop diversification and soil fatigue through nutrient depletion and increased soil acidity. Overuse of water through irrigation of sugarcane, wheat and rice and other crops resulted in the depletion of ground water table, while overuse of insecticides, fertilizers and burning of wheat and rice straw resulted in water pollution. To circumvent these problems, the country embarked on integrated nutrient management and conservation agriculture to protect the soil. They also incorporated wheat and rice straws and applied bio-fertilizers from leguminous plants in order to improve soil organic matter, texture and structure. They also advocated use of drip irrigation as one way of conserving water. Tensiometers are being used to monitor soil moisture while the chlorophyll chart is being used to monitor nitrogen levels with the view to determine whether to fertilize the crop or not.

Visit to Haryana State

The farm visits to Haryana were organized by Jain Irrigation Systems Limited (JISL) the world leaders in micro-irrigation systems headquartered at Bhambori Jalgaon. Mr P. Subramanian, Vice-President Exports of Jain Irrigation accompanied the Malawian delegation throughout the entire period of the visit.

The visit covered a distance of 510 km from New Delhi to Sirsa in Haryana. During the visits, discussions were held with farmers, micro-irrigation systems were examined, detailed information of the background of the farms, the crops grown, and water demand and availability was given.

The farms visited were fully inspected, right from water source, water storage, pump rooms, filtration and fertigation systems, the distribution system ending with the drippers and micro sprinklers. It was a spectacle to observe the lush green and healthy stand of the crops. Information from each of the farmers about the increase in crop yield and quality due to micro irrigation was provided. The following diverse types of crops were examined: citrus farms; tomato farms; capsicum farms; wheat farms; irrigation; onion farms; floriculture farms for flower
The delegation was informed that 7.5% of Punjab’s total land area is under wheat and that the state contributes 50% of the total wheat crop in India. It was also learnt that this success story in wheat production is attributed to 100% mechanization from land preparation up to harvesting. Because of this mechanization, human labour requirement has gone down. Wheat yield levels of up to 6 tonnes per hectare are possible which is higher than the national average of 4 tonnes per hectare.

The delegation was shown in display a wide range of agricultural machinery. A visit was also made to heavily in the development of high yielding, disease resistant hybrid seed varieties of wheat, rice and other crops; secondly, the country invested heavily in irrigation development which effectively reduced the country’s heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture and expansion of farming even in drought prone areas, plus the fact that the Indian government had enacted enabling policies for the development and use of water for irrigation farming; thirdly, the success of the green revolution in India is attributed to 100% mechanization from land preparation up to harvesting. Because of this mechanization, human labour requirement has gone down; fourthly, the green revolution is depended on heavy inputs of inorganic fertilizers and this had boosted yields significantly.

On land tenure arrangement, the team learnt that previously people used to own multiple pieces of land in different locations. The Indian government came up with a policy of land consolidation. With this policy, all land belonging to members of a related family was pooled together so that they could be farming in one convenient place.

The delegation also learnt the following:

- Government of India supports farmers by providing fertilizer subsidies and irrigation development.
- Government, scientists and farmers worked together as a team
- Government provides green revolution farmers with a ready market. With this arrangement, all produce from farmers is bought by government. This policy provides farmers with incentives so that they should produce more.
The Yaduvanshi Foundation presented the Woman Achievers Award to Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, Malawi’s High Commissioner to India. The Award was presented to the High Commissioner by Ms Senorita Issace, one of the founders of the Yaduvanshi Foundation at a special ceremony held at the Malawi High Commission on 22 April 2011. Ms Issace said the Foundation gave the award to Dr. Mughogho in recognition of her achievements as an educationist and as a role model for the girl child and as a woman diplomat. Underlining the importance of the award, Ms. Issace stated that her Foundation gives annual awards to recognize women achievers in various spheres. She said that her Foundation is aware of women who have contributed silently and immensely in various fields of work in no less a manner than men and who equally deserve recognition. Apart from recognizing achievements made by women, the award ceremonies also serve to bring together international and national women.

Speaking after receiving the Award, the High Commissioner commended the Foundation for its noble task of supporting and empowering women and assisting the underprivileged.

Before her appointment as High Commissioner to India, Dr. Chawanje Mughogho was Malawi’s High Commissioner to Zambia and Angola. She also served as Malawi’s Permanent Representative to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Before her appointment to the Malawi diplomatic service, she worked as an academic in the University of Malawi where she rose through the academic ranks from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Human Nutrition and Food Science. She served as the First Female Vice-Principal at the Malawi Polytechnic, a constituent college of the University of Malawi. She also served as Executive Dean in the Faculty of Applied Sciences from 2002-2005.

Dr. Chawanje Mughogho is a very strong advocate for the improvement of education for the girl child in Malawi and as such she was elected Chairperson of the Forum for the African Women Educationalists – Malawi Chapter (FAWEMA), from 2004-2005, a position she had to relinquish in order to take up her diplomatic appointment in Zambia.

At the main Award Ceremony at the Russian Centre of Science and Culture (RCSC) in New Delhi, Mr. Dharmendra Yadav and Ms. Senorita Issace, Founders of the Yaduvanshi Foundation, presented awards to 17 women achievers under different categories including: women empowerment, service to physically and mentally-handicapped, education, cultural activities, music, dance, yoga, entrepreneurship, rural development, hospitality and social work. The award winners included Ms. Ria Sen, young achiever award in acting, Ms. Anamika, for bestowing Indian music industry with beautiful songs, Ms. Nafisa Ali, for social work, Ms. Galina Lyakhova, for the promotion of Russian ballet in India, and Ms. Elena Barman, for her activities as Head of the Delhi Association of Russian Compatriots.

The chief guest, Dr. Girija Vyas MP, Chairperson of National Women’s Commission (NWC) in India, who was also one of the recipients of the Awards, underscored the phenomenal contributions made by women in different walks of life and emphasized the need for increased programmes for women empowerment. She was awarded for her achievement in the category of women upliftment. Yaduvanshi Foundation is a growing social organization which was set up with the objective of empowering women across the globe with a strong emphasis on Indian women. The Foundation also undertakes charitable, religious social work, medical, scientific, literary and educational activities and offers programmes for protection and relief of the underprivileged, the aged, orphans and widows, among others.
The day was 18 March 2011 and the venue was the Ethiopian Embassy. The Malawi High Commission joined hands with seventeen other African Diplomatic Missions in a gala night to showcase Africa’s latest fashion, traditional dances, artifacts and cuisine. The glamorous event was organized by the Association of Spouses of African Heads of Mission (ASAHOM) to raise funds for the organization’s activities for helping the widows and orphans in New Delhi.

The patrons to the gala night were diplomats, officials from Ministry of External Affairs, prominent business persons, and African students in New Delhi. An impressive fashion show, soulful African music and dance performances took guests to the heart of Africa. The cuisine was an extensive menu of delicacies from different parts of the continent together with local Indian flavours. The organizers also ensured that there were enough beverages for the patrons to enjoy the night as they watched the glamorous show.

The Malawi High Commission prepared the traditional dish of Nsima with assorted relish of beans, mutton and vegetables in peanut sauce, which both Indian and African patrons enjoyed.

When it came to the fashion show, children of African diplomats and students based in New Delhi mixed well in a fashion show that depicted beautiful African colours. Malawi High Commission children dawed “Nzika” attire made in Malawi. It was a marvel to watch the young men and women take turns as they paraded before the applauding patrons.

Apart from socializing, the Gala night was an opportunity for Malawi diplomats to interact and network with members of the Indian business community in a relaxed and informal setting.

Speaking at the gala, the chief guest, Minister of State for External Affairs, Preneet Kaur applauded the women for reaching out to the less fortunate in the society. She also acknowledged the sustainable partnership that has developed between India and Africa.
Commenting on the event, Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, Malawi’s High Commissioner to India, expressed satisfaction with the organization of the whole event and said she and her mission were pleased to be associated with the noble cause of giving a helping hand to the less fortunate in the society.

The gala, which is an annual event, united both India and Africa in a celebration of the diversity of cultures, and in the words of H.E. Harris Majeke, South Africa High Commissioner to India, the gala portrayed the depth of the relationship between Africa and India.

Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited (TAFE), the Chennai based tractor major is one of the top three tractor manufacturers in the world and the second largest manufacturer in the sub 100 HP range. Incorporated in 1960 to manufacture Massey Ferguson Tractors, it is today a conglomerate of divisions and companies with diverse business interests in areas such as Diesel Engines, Transmissions, Panel Instruments, Engineering Plastics, Hydraulic Pumps, Batteries, Tea and passenger vehicle distribution apart from tractors. TAFE is a part of the Amalgamations group of Chennai, which is one of India’s largest light engineering groups and is equally varied in business interests that range from automobile components, engineering tools, paints, tea gardens, diesel engines, batteries, book selling and publishing, vehicle and auto parts distribution among others.

TAFE is today a dynamic multi product, multi brand giant with a turnover of Rs.4850 crores (US$ 1 Billion).

Further in its 50th year of operations, TAFE earned the distinction of being the largest exporter of tractors from India. TAFE’s tractor range currently spans the 25 to 85 HP segment with product offerings in both air cooled and water cooled platforms to meet every customer need in India and overseas and for use both on farm and off farm applications, under the TAFE, Massey Ferguson and Eicher brands. This range is currently being expanded to meet the requirements of overseas customers. TAFE’s export footprint currently covers over 75 countries including South Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, North American and South American markets. TAFE tractors are well accepted, across the length and breadth of Africa with a strong presence.

Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited, New No: 75, Old No 105, Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004, India, Telephone: 0091 44 28471747 www.tafe.co.in / Sudarsan@tafe.co.in /exports@tafe.co.in
Lake Malawi, World's Most Beautiful Place to Visit

Lake Malawi, the third biggest lake in Africa, is one of the world’s fresh water bodies with endemic fish and beautiful scenery. Lake Malawi’s soft sandy beaches lapped by the crystal clear fresh waters and shaded by majestic palms is Malawi’s major tourist attraction. The lake stretches for over 580 km from north to south and is 75 km across at its widest point. One of the unique places to visit on the lake is the Marine Park at Cape Maclear which is home to over 1,000 species of fish and was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984. Snorkeling on this part of the Lake is very much like snorkeling in an aquarium due to the numerous varieties of brightly coloured and patterned cichlids. The ideal time to enjoy this adventure is between the months of August to December when visibility can reach up to 30 metres.

The beauty of the lake attracted recognition by Yahoo Travel who in their survey of lakes rated Lake Malawi as one of the 12 “lakes to see in the world.” The other lakes are: Crater Lake (United States), Peyto Lake (Canada), Taal Lake (Philippines), Lake Atitlán (Guatemala), Loch Lomond (Scotland), Lake Garda (Italy), Lake Annecy (France), Plitvice Lakes (Croatia), Lake Nakuru (Kenya), Lake Matheson (New Zealand) and Lake Bled (Slovenia). The Yahoo report concludes that Lake Malawi and the other 11 lakes “go to all the right extremes—highest, deepest, and clearest—and showcase nature at its most spectacular.”

Located in a depression 701 metres below sea level, Lake Malawi is positioned at the crossroads of Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, and supports hundreds of local villages with its rich underwater stock of fish.

Two big events not to be missed on Lake Malawi are the Lake Malawi Yachting Marathon and the Lake of Stars Music Festival. The Lake Malawi Yachting Marathon is the longest freshwater yachting race in the world (over 500 km). This annual five-day event, which is really more of an endurance test than a yacht race, takes place each year in July. Already in its 25th year, the race has grown steadily in popularity, attracting participants from all over the world.

The Lake of Stars Music Festival is a four-day international music festival which is one of the major events for entertainment held on the shores of Lake Malawi. It is held every year at different hotels along the Lake. It attracts tourists from as far away as the United Kingdom.
Trade Fair, Conferences and Industrial Visits

Mr. Manish Singh, Senior Manager, Usher Agro Ltd, briefing Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho on rice processing during the industrial visit to the factory in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh State

Officials of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), briefing Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho during her visit at the NSIC Technomat 2010 pavilion to the India International Trade Fair on 27 November 2011

Ms Bertha Msusa (right), First Secretary (Tourism) and Mrs. Kamia Kaluma Sulumba, Coordinator of One Village One Product (OVOP) at the Malawi Pavilion mounted during the 7th CII-Exim Bank Conclave at Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi, India
Visitors

A number of delegations, business persons and government officials including cabinet Ministers from Malawi have visited India for official and business meetings and conferences. The Malawi High Commission has also played host to various Malawian as well as Indian business persons at the Chancery. Below is a pictorial presentation of some of these visitors.

Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho and spouse hosted the Malawi delegation during the State Visit to a luncheon at the official residence in New Delhi. Hon. Anna Kachikho, Minister of Local Government and Hon. Aaron Sangala, Minister of Internal Affairs and Public Security were guests of honour. Also present were Mr. Patrick Kabambe Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Stewart Ligomeka, Secretary for Local Government, diplomats from the Malawi High Commission and spouses and other officials from Malawi.

Hon. Prof David Mphande Malawi Minister of Health, and Indian Minister of State, Preneet Kaur sharing experiences at South Block in New Delhi. The Minister was accompanied by Her Excellency Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho, Malawi High Commissioner to New Delhi.
His Excellency Dr. Chrissie Mughogho and His Lordship Lovemore Munlo, SC., Chief Justice of Malawi at the Malawi High Commission on 7 December 2010. The Chief Justice was in India from 7 to 15 December, 2010 to attend the 11th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World held in Lucknow.

His Excellency Dr. Chrissie Mughogho Malawi’s High Commissioner to India with Mr. Rajendra Saboo of Rotary International Club before leaving for Malawi where doctors organized by the Punjab Rotary Club conducted eye operations on patients with eye problems.

H.E. Dr. Chrissie Chawanje Mughogho briefing Malawi delegation comprising Mr. N. Kumwembe, Secretary Ministry of Industry and Trade, Leader of the delegation; Mr. C. Chigwe, CEO, Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre (MIRTD); Mr C Kazembe CEO, Malawi Entrepreneur Development Institute (MEDI); Ms E. Mwimba, Ministry of Industry and Trade; Mr. Alfred Vilili, Counsellor; Mr D. Mnthiko, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Ms K. Kalamu-Sulumba, Coordinator, One Village One Product (OVOP)
Consular News

President Mutharika’s State Visit to India and its Impact on Visas

Since Malawi opened its Mission in New Delhi the number of Indian business persons and tourists visiting Malawi has been increasing. This increase saw a leap after His Excellency Ngwazi Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika successful State Visit to India in November 2010. During the State Visit the President addressed Indian business community and invited them to invest in Malawi.

Prior to the State Visit, within a period of five months from June to October 2010, 449 visas were issued to Indian business persons. The number of Indian business persons travelling to Malawi dramatically went up soon after the State visit. Consular service records show that after the Presidential visit in November 2010, 635 Indian business persons visited Malawi within a similar period of five months, from November 2010 to March 2011. This represents an increase of 43.4% and is attributed to the successful State Visit of President Mutharika to India.

New Malawi Passport Deadline

This is to remind Malawi nationals in India that the deadline for Malawians to replace their passports with a new one will expire on 31 July 2011. All Malawi nationals who have not yet submitted their passports for renewal and are residing in India are requested to contact the Consular Department of the Malawi High Commission in New Delhi as soon as possible. Once the application for a new passport is submitted, the Consular Department will take fingerprints of the applicant. The applicant will be required to fill forms and pay requisite fees. This information will be couriered to Immigration Department in Malawi where a new passport will be processed. After processing the new passport will be issued and sent to the applicant in India through the Malawi High Commission.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Fees for New Passport</th>
<th>Normal Process</th>
<th>Fees (K)</th>
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Passport Requirements for a Passport Applicant:
- Two Passport size photos with very clear background
- Make all effort that photos should be of high quality and of reasonable size e.g. 4.5x3.5 cms
- All passport applicants will be required to be given fingerprints.
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