



The Scottish Parliament  
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

## CULTURE, TOURISM, EUROPE AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

### AGENDA

16th Meeting, 2017 (Session 5)

Thursday 15 June 2017

The Committee will meet at 9.00 am in the Mary Fairfax Somerville Room (CR2).

1. **Work programme (in private):** The Committee will consider its work programme.
2. **Decision on taking business in private:** The Committee will decide whether to take item 4 in private.
3. **International Development:** The Committee will take evidence from—
  - Jane Salmonson, Chief Executive, Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS);
  - David Hope-Jones, Chief Executive, Scotland Malawi Partnership;
  - Dr Hazel Gray, Centre of African Studies/Global Development Academy, University of Edinburgh;
  - Dr Tanya Wisely, Co-ordinator, International Development Education Association Scotland (IDEAS);
  - Geraldine Hill, Advocacy Manager, Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF);
  - Heena Qamar, Charity Development Manager, First Aid Africa;
  - Professor Jo Sharp, Glasgow Centre for International Development, University of Glasgow.
4. **International Development:** The Committee will consider the evidence heard earlier in the meeting.

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Clerk to the Culture, Tourism, Europe and External Relations Committee  
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The papers for this meeting are as follows—

**Agenda item 1**

PRIVATE PAPER

CTEERC/S5/17/16/1  
(P)

**Agenda item 2**

Note by SPICe

CTEERC/S5/17/16/2

Note by the Clerk

CTEERC/S5/17/16/3

PRIVATE PAPER

CTEERC/S5/17/16/4  
(P)

[The Scottish Government's International Development Strategy](#)



## Culture, Tourism, Europe and External Relations Committee

16<sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2017 (Session 5) Thursday 15 June

### Scottish Government's International Development Policy

#### Context

The Scottish Government's approach to international development is outlined in its [International Development Strategy](#) and supported by its International Development Fund.

The International Development Strategy was refreshed in December 2016, replacing the original strategy which had been published in 2008. The new Strategy was published following a [public consultation](#) between February and May 2016.

The International Development Fund has been worth £9 million since 2009-10 and will rise to £10 million for the 2017-18 budgetary year.

This briefing provides information on the Scottish Government's international development policy focussing on in the International Development Strategy and the International Development Fund. It has been written to support the work of the Culture, Tourism, Europe and External Relations Committee which is taking evidence from representatives of international development organisations in Scotland.

#### The International Development Strategy

The Scottish Government's policy in this area is set out in Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy (the Strategy) which sets out both international and domestic priorities. The Strategy sets out one way in which Scotland is supporting international efforts to achieve the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#), by specifically outlining the approach the Scottish Government will adopt to help reduce global poverty and promote sustainable development and human rights. The Strategy also:

*“sets out the priorities which will contribute to Scotland's ongoing ambition to be a good global citizen, continuing to make distinctive contributions in addressing global challenges.”*

The Strategy is set out in four sections - the Scottish Government's vision for its international development policy; the priorities for engagement; the geographic focus highlighted by Scotland's partner countries and the ways in which the Strategy will be delivered.

#### *Vision*

The vision set out in the Strategy reflects the Scottish Government's desire to embed achieving the sustainable development goals in Scotland and contribute to fighting poverty, injustice and inequality internationally. It commits to action both at home and overseas:

*“Our commitment to contribute internationally to the Global Goals must reflect and mirror our domestic aims and ambitions for Scotland.*

*This includes building our economy; tackling poverty and inequality; providing quality healthcare and education; promoting affordable and clean energy; and ensuring a sustainable environment. We want to play our part in contributing to the development of our partner countries and their achievement of the Global Goals.*

*Our development work will have at its core, and as a primary focus, the interests of our partner countries and their people. We will also embed human rights in all our development work. We believe that this dual approach is vital in achieving the spirit of global citizenship and solidarity with developing countries.”*

### *Priorities*

The Scottish Government’s priorities for its international development work come under four headings:

- Encourage new and historic relationships

This priority focuses on further developing links between Scotland and partner countries across all sectors of society.

- Empower our partner countries

This priority will ensure support to Scotland’s partner countries allows those countries to tailor appropriate responses and development programmes. According to the Scottish Government:

*“Through development work which will be needs-led, respecting of human rights and guided by national priorities, capacities and levels of development.*

*Through our in-country programmes which will focus Scotland's expertise to provide a distinctive development contribution, maximise impact, promote democratic values, and enable skills and capacity strengthening in-country.”*

- Engage the people of Scotland

This priority is aimed at the domestic audience seeking to promote international development work amongst Scottish organisations and promote awareness of international development issues amongst people living in Scotland.

- Enhance our global citizenship

This priority aims to ensure that Scottish based organisations – including Government – and people living in Scotland are good global citizens. The Strategy states:

*“By taking a holistic “do no harm” approach to sustainable development, recognising that Scotland and the modern world are interdependent and our choices and actions may have repercussions for people and communities locally, nationally and internationally.”*

### *Partner Countries*

Historically the Scottish Government's international development work has focussed on a limited number of geographic priorities with a particular focus on developing the historic relationship Scotland has with Malawi.

The refreshed Strategy prioritises work with Scotland's existing bilateral partnerships in four countries – Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda in Sub-Saharan Africa and with Pakistan.

### *Ways of Working*

The most detailed section of the Strategy sets out the ways of working including reference to the International Development Fund which is discussed in more detail below.

In addition to utilisation of the International Development Fund, the Strategy highlights two other priority ways of working namely, taking advantage of Scottish expertise in relation to development and collaboration with others.

In relation to taking advantage of Scottish expertise, the Strategy emphasises that rather than simply export Scottish expertise to partner countries, the aim is to develop partner countries own skills:

*“A key tenet of our IDS is to harness existing Scottish and in-country expertise in key areas that could benefit global development. Our international development programme has built upon and shared globally many of the things that Scotland does best. In doing so we will not seek to export Scottish institutions or ideas, but rather to offer the best of our skills and knowledge where it is of tangible use to our partners. We also want to harness and encourage the best of local expertise and skills in our partner countries.*

*We will not restrict under our Strategy the thematic areas of development activity in our partner countries, in recognition that the Global Goals are indivisible and cross-cutting in nature. Our development work will therefore look at how best to align our national expertise in support of the agreed priorities of our partner countries.”*

The Strategy highlights a number of policy areas in which Scottish expertise could usefully be shared including health, education and sustainable economic development. The Strategy is clear that the expertise itself can be found across a range of sectors in Scotland including the public, private and third sectors.

The final way of working highlighted in the Strategy is collaborating with others. The Strategy states:

*“Our approach to international development is one of working in "partnerships of equals" with others, both within Scotland and with our partner countries. In particular, we have developed a unique development partnership model with Malawi through the civil society links between our two countries. The approach is people-led, which we consider key to learning and building on our successes in international development. We believe this "bottom up" and "partnerships of equals" approach to international development is a particular Scottish strength in addressing the shared challenges that our world faces.”*

The Strategy suggests collaboration includes working with partner countries, civil society and other governments and international development donors. The Strategy highlights the Scottish Government's relationship with the UK Government's Department for International Development and Foreign and Commonwealth Office particularly in relation to Malawi and as the relationships with Zambia and Rwanda develop.

### **The Beyond Aid Agenda**

The Strategy concludes by committing the Scottish Government's international development work to the Beyond Aid agenda. The Beyond Aid agenda "takes a holistic approach to sustainable development, requiring all - government, local government, public bodies, private sector, communities and individuals - to adapt their behaviour in support of the Global Goals."

The Strategy sets out how the Scottish Government's work will respect the Beyond Aid agenda:

*"For our part, we are committed to integrating the principles and priorities of this IDS into our broader policy agenda for global good. We recognise that development assistance and other initiatives funded under the IDF are one part of international development work and that some of the greater benefits to the world's poorest and most vulnerable can be brought about through policy changes. A large variety of development challenges need to be addressed outside the traditional development cooperation sphere.*

*To this end we will focus on three elements as part of a stepwise approach:*

- *ensuring different Scottish Government policies work in synergy with our development policy;*
- *eliminating policy incoherence which can undermine or hamper development progress; and*
- *identifying other Scottish Government policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes and impact."*

### **The International Development Fund**

According to the Scottish Government, the International Development Fund:

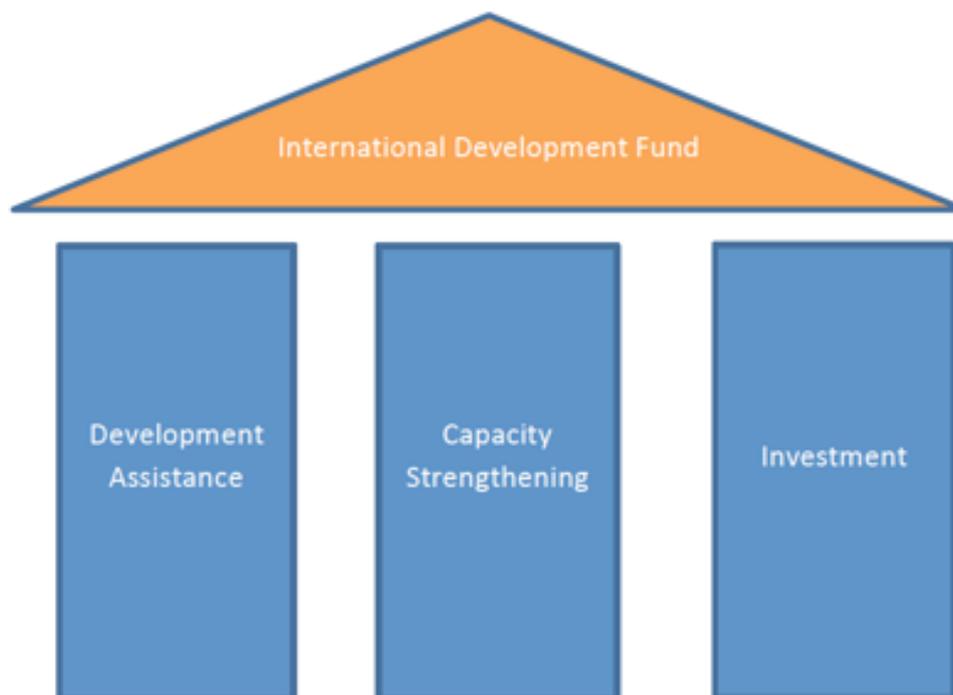
*"Supports development programmes delivered by a range of organisations in Scotland, working with partners overseas, clearly focused on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and now the new Global Goals. This currently includes funding for: the Malawi Development Programme; the Sub-Saharan African Development Programme; and the South Asia Development Programme."*<sup>1</sup>

The International Development Fund (the Fund) supports the Scottish Government's International Development Strategy and in particular the Strategy's work with the 4 partner countries, Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda and Pakistan.

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<sup>1</sup> From information provided to the Financial Scrutiny Unit by the Scottish Government.

The International Development Strategy outlines three funding streams for the Fund which are shown in the image below.



**Development assistance** - development assistance continues to play a key role in promoting the welfare and economic development of our partner countries. We will continue to fund development initiatives in our partner countries, through a range of organisations. Funding will be allocated principally through a competitive challenge fund model.

**Capacity strengthening** - development partnerships can also be realised through peer-to-peer knowledge-sharing on key areas of mutual interest, through which both institutions can strengthen their knowledge, harness expertise, skills and capacity and empower their people. We will seek to match and enable support where a need for particular institutional assistance and skills sharing has been identified by a partner country. We will support partnership links between institutions in Scotland and our partner countries and between institutions within our partner countries.

**Investment** - trade and investment is important, as is the role of the private sector, in supporting our partner countries as they move beyond aid in developing sustainable economic growth

The aims of the three funding streams promote a number of funding programmes:

- Malawi Development Programme
- Zambia Development Programme
- Rwanda Development Programme
- Pakistan Development Programme – focussing on education and skills in Pakistan
- Small Grants Programme

## The Small Grants Programme

According to the Scottish Government, the Small Grants Programme was:

*“Established to help grow the international development sector in Scotland whilst enabling them to help some of the world's most vulnerable communities. Grants of up to £60,000 are made available for projects lasting up to three years, and £10,000 for feasibility studies and capacity building work lasting up to one year.*

*Eligible projects must contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (and the post-2015 Framework), and the alleviation of poverty and economic growth in one of the Scottish Government's partner countries.*

*So far, grants have been awarded for activities in relation to the following Scottish Government priority themes: education; health; sustainable economic development; civic governance and society; food security; renewable energy; climate change; and water.”<sup>2</sup>*

## Other Funds

In addition to the funding programmes under the international development fund, the Scottish Government also operates a Humanitarian Aid Fund and a Climate Justice Fund. The Humanitarian Aid Fund exists to allow Scottish Ministers “to respond to international humanitarian crises in recognition of Scotland's role as a good global citizen” whilst the Climate Justice Fund supports projects in Scotland's three Sub-Saharan African partner countries to support climate justice.

The [Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland](#) is responsible for managing the Small Grants Programme along with the Zambia and Rwanda Development Programmes, the Climate Justice Fund and the Humanitarian Aid Fund.

## The International Development Fund budget

The Scottish Government's International Development Fund was worth £9 million in 2010-11 and remained frozen at £9 million up to and including financial year 2016-17. For 2017-18, the fund has risen to £10 million.

In previous years, the Scottish Government has used the International Development Fund to provide emergency humanitarian funding for example to Nepal in response to the earthquake in April 2015<sup>3</sup> and in response to the refugee crisis in Southern Europe. From 2017-18, the Scottish Government has introduced the Humanitarian Aid Fund which is worth £1 million in its first year.

The Scottish Government also has a Climate Justice Fund which is funded from the £4 million in the Scottish Budget 2017-18 for Hydro Nation.

**Iain McIver**  
**SPICe Research**

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/International/int-dev/smallgrants>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/International/int-dev/humanitariancrises/nepal>

**Culture, Tourism, Europe and External Relations Committee**

**16<sup>th</sup> meeting, 2017 (Session 5) Thursday 15 June 2017**

**International Development**

**Written submissions**

The following written submissions were received in advance of the meeting:

- First Aid Africa;
- Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS);
- Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF); and
- International Development Education Association Scotland (IDEAS).

In addition, the Scotland Malawi Partnership submitted two previously published articles in relation to the Scottish Government's International Development Strategy:

- [Ten things we love about the strategy](#)
- [Ten recommendations for the implementation of the strategy](#)

## **First Aid Africa**

### **Introduction**

First Aid Africa is a grassroots international development partnership bringing together first aiders and healthcare workers from Scotland with partners across East and Southern Africa.

The charity aims to provide locally sustainable first aid training, learning resources, and equipment, utilising the local infrastructure and technology available in rural communities across our partner countries.

### **Impact**

The partnership has provided training and equipment to over 40,000 community members in rural areas of; Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi & Uganda

The partnership has received funding from the Scottish Government's Small Grants Scheme, which has allowed it to build capacity and develop new services such as;

- An online mobile app, providing emergency healthcare information to remote communities in Tanzania.
- A taxi-ambulance service, which provides existing motorbike and vehicle drivers with training and equipment to save lives in emergencies.
- Technology from the US and UK is integrated with local fire and rescue services in Tanzania to allow communities to call a central number to get assistance in an emergency.

### **An “international development apprenticeship”**

Started through the student movement, the organisation recruits from half of all Scottish Universities and is a member of the Scotland Malawi Partnership, and NIDOS.

The partnership has become a training ground for some of Scotland's best and brightest young people, with alumni of our international volunteering programme going on to work for;

ICRC, UNICEF, WHO, Save the Children, Islamic Relief, VSO, NHS, Scotland Marie Stopes International, The Scottish Ambulance Service, St. Andrew's First Aid, and many others.

### **Relationship with Scottish Government and partners in Scotland**

We have been a member of the Scotland Malawi Partnership, and NIDOS (now SIDA) since our registration as a charity in 2011.

When the Scottish Government 'Small Grants' initiative was started, the partnership was one of the first recipients of funding and has developed significantly since then, increasing our impact and building our governance capacity over the past three years.

This led to an application for funding to expand work supporting partners in Zambia from the end of 2018, in line with the Scottish Government's Zambia and Rwanda Development programme.

In this respect, the Scottish Government, as well as the SMP & NIDOS (SIDA), have supported the development of a small but innovative organisation, and allowed it to scale up from a two-person office in Edinburgh, to a dignified multi-country partnership working with thousands of community members every year.

We would like to highlight to the committee, the work of the 'Lloyds TSB foundation for Scotland' as a progressive and professional partner in delivering the 'small grants programme'. They have been helpful, transparent, and efficient in responding to requests and have a good understanding of the challenges faced by smaller development organisations.

### **Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy**

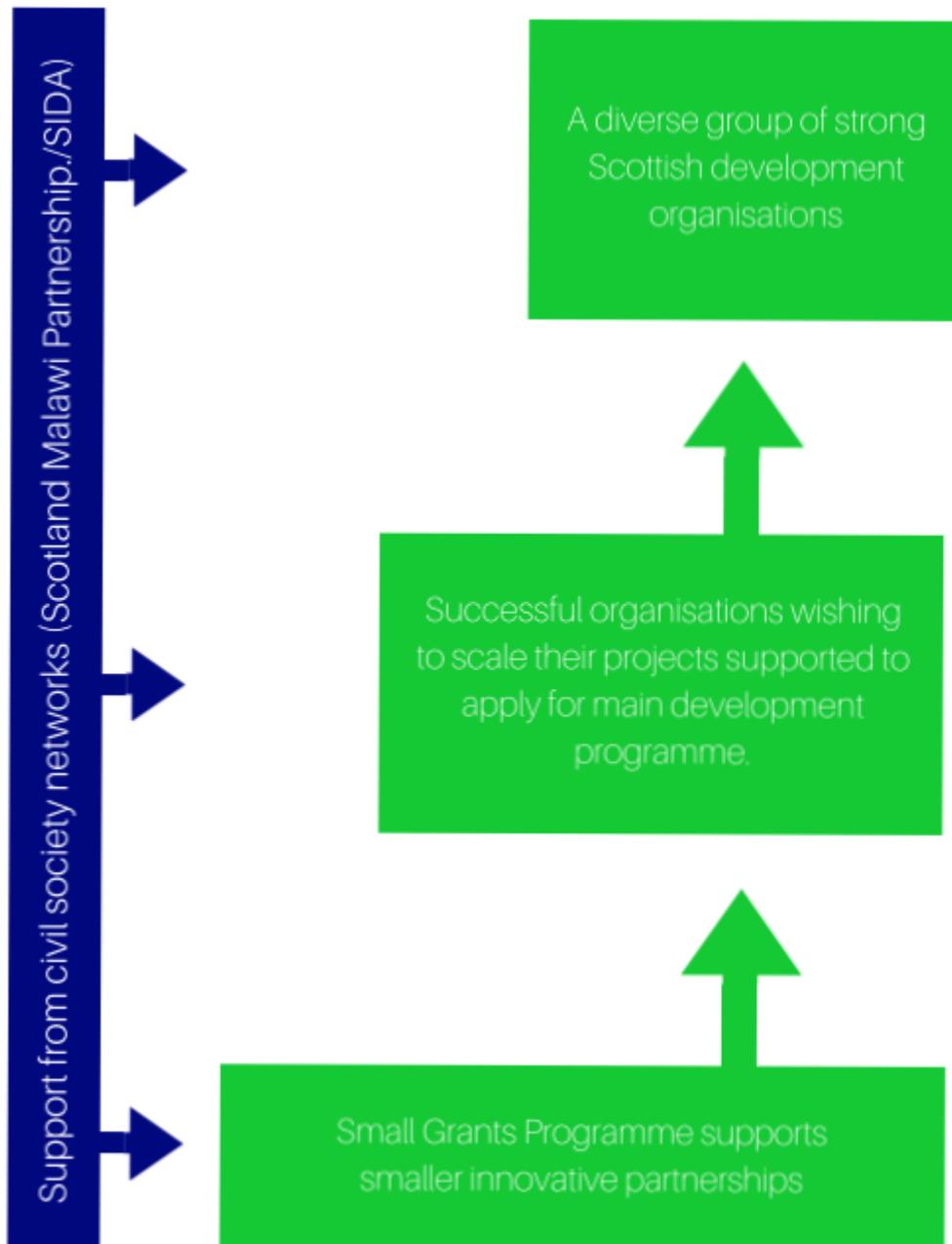
- We have worked with members of 10 universities across Scotland to help the next generation of development workers engage with the Global Goals on a meaningful level. We welcome the strategy's clear support for these goals and the fact that they're embedded in the Scottish Government's International development vision.
- Partners in Tanzania are happy to hear that, while no longer listed as a priority, they were still able to benefit from Scottish innovation and civil society links through the "Small Grants" programme. We strongly encourage this broader geographical focus at a 'small grants' level.
- The concentration on partnership is welcomed, reflecting the view of many of our members, that good international development should benefit all participants, including Scotland.
- The move towards the language of 'global citizenship' is something that reflects the belief of our partners, that Scotland has a unique and positive role to play on the world stage.
- We have made some observations in regards to the 'development assistance' funding stream on the following page.

### **Supporting and Scaling Innovation within 'Development assistance'**

- Currently, the 'small grants' programme supports organisations with a turnover of up to £150,000 with a small grant of up to £20,000 per year to spend on a new or innovative project.
- Many of these projects achieve great success on shoestring budgets but are unable to apply for funds to help them scale-up this work because funding for larger projects starts at a turnover of approximately £250,000+
- Within the 'development assistance' funding stream, the government could bridge the gap between successful 'small grant' recipients and its 'main development programme' by allowing assessors flexibility on guidance around turnover and Scottish overhead costs.
- Alongside the 'bridging' of this gap to create a clear pathway for scaling innovative Scottish development projects, the government could fund networking organisations (such as NIDOS) to support charities or partnerships following this pathway.

- This would have the additional benefit of creating policy coherence across the three strands of the 'development assistance' funding stream (main development programme, small grants, and civil society).

**Evidence for CTEER committee hearing**



**Voices**

Finally, First Aid Africa would like to thank the committee for its invitation to give evidence. We are a young organisation with a diverse membership across Scotland and Africa.

The majority of our members are under the age of 24 and do not often get a seat at the table. We appreciate the committee’s efforts in widening participation to include voices like ours.

## **Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS)**

### **Introduction**

The Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS) promotes and supports international development. It is the representative membership body for international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Scotland. It has recently changed its membership structure to encourage wider participation in international development, by all sectors of society in Scotland. To reflect this, it will be using its new name, Scotland's International Development Alliance, from 1 July 2017.

Since its inception 15 years ago NIDOS has worked closely with the Scottish Government. The Scottish Government provides the major part of NIDOS's funding through a core grant. The balance of NIDOS's funding is provided by membership organisations who pay an annual fee to belong. The greater part of the Scottish Government's funding goes to support NIDOS's effectiveness programme, i.e. its activities to strengthen the effectiveness of its members in meeting their objectives.

NIDOS currently has around 120 members, ranging from the largest 'household name' international NGOs to small, locally-based charities little known to the general public. These small internationally-focussed charities are often run entirely by volunteers with no offices, staff, institutional funding or infrastructure.

### **Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy**

NIDOS welcomes the process by which the new strategy was developed through open and wide consultation with a range of stakeholders around the country. NIDOS encouraged its members to respond to the consultation and also submitted its own collaborative response.

The new strategy has elements within it which we particularly warmly welcome and see as positive developments. Three of the most significant, are:

**'Beyond Aid'**: this term refers to the actions beyond granting development assistance which governments can take to contribute effectively to the development prospects of countries in the less developed world. It has been well defined in a briefing paper written by the Overseas Development Institute. See: [www.odi.org/publications/3288-beyond-aid-policy-coherence](http://www.odi.org/publications/3288-beyond-aid-policy-coherence)

Actions by governments in spheres such as climate change, procurement, tax and investment can have as much and sometimes considerably more significance than development assistance.

NIDOS finds the emphasis given in the new strategy to 'Beyond Aid' to be enlightened and progressive. If actions are taken by the Scottish Government to realise its 'Beyond Aid' aspirations (while accepting that many relevant policy areas e.g. migration, are reserved not devolved) it will be able to demonstrate leadership in good practice in this most important area.

**Sharpening the focus** of the international development fund by reducing the numbers of countries supported through the International Development Fund to

4: Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zambia. This offers the Scottish Government better opportunities to evaluate the impact of its funding and to use its findings for future policy development. Other small 'sub-state' nations are inclined to take a similar approach. See [research commissioned by NIDOS in 2015](#):

While the reasons for the choices of partner nations are not made apparent, NIDOS understands the rationale behind reducing the number of countries supported and looks forward to seeing the future benefits of the enhanced learning opportunities entailed.

**The continuing emphasis on civil society**, both here in Scotland and overseas. The partnership approach which the Scottish Government quite rightly proclaims, if it is to meet the needs and the aspirations of the most marginalised in society, must incorporate a strong measure of support being channelled through civil society in the 4 priority countries. Over-reliance on the other 2 'pillars' within the 3 pillar approach to development, i.e. institutional and investment, could detract from empowering civil society which in turn can detract from the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) , which can only be considered as met if they are met for everybody.

There are also omissions, from a NIDOS perspective, or a level of emphasis which we would want to see raised, in the Strategy. These comments are made in the light of recognition of the value of the brevity and 'flow' of the Strategy which are commendable. Three points to bring to the Committee's attention are:

**Leave No-One Behind:** Although there is cross-cutting reference to the Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, there is little reference to 'Leave No-One Behind'. This seems a missed opportunity, to draw the links between a 'Fairer Scotland' at home and the universality of the SDGs. The chance has also perhaps been lost to emphasise to our partner countries, with whom the Strategy is probably shared, that the Strategy is firmly set within the framework of the SDGs which can only be considered as met if they are met for all, including the most marginalised.

**Engage the people of Scotland:** although this is flagged up as one of four priorities, no mention is made of how this will be done. There is no further reference or explanation after the statement of priority on page 9 of the Strategy, although it is implied by the wording of the bullet point on page 14, "our support for civil society in Scotland". In light of the persistent onslaughts by the right wing press, south of the border, on the legitimacy of expenditure on international aid and development, it would seem that the Committee might want more information about how the Scottish Government intends to invest in support for civil society in Scotland and hence 'build domestic support and understanding of international development.'

**Scottish international efforts beyond Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zambia.** Scottish charities from the largest to the smallest, are engaged in humanitarian work and/or supporting development work, in countries around the world. A recent study of OSCR registered charities set up for overseas purposes only, revealed the top three destinations for assistance to be Malawi, India and Kenya. There is nothing in the Strategy to applaud or even recognise the existence of the hard work and dedication of people, often volunteers, working

with no governmental endorsement and a lot of personal commitment, on behalf of people and communities in, for example, India or Kenya and indeed many other developing countries around the world. The Strategy, while commendably focussing the Scottish Government's International Development Fund into just 4 countries, could draw attention to the selfless and praiseworthy efforts of the great numbers of Scotland's citizens who raise funds and attract public attention and support for the myriad of other people and issues in other parts of the developing world.

## **Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)**

### **Introduction**

SCIAF commends the Scottish Government and Parliament for its commitment to the fight against global poverty. We believe that the new International Development Strategy is a step in the right direction for Scotland's development cooperation work; the increased regional focus and strong collaborative approach, as detailed in the strategy, are particularly encouraging.

Since the early days of Scotland's international development fund, SCIAF has benefitted from working with the Scottish Government on a number of overseas projects. From our years of experience in the field, we recommend that the Scottish Government considers the following issues in order to deliver its ambitious new strategy to full effect:

1. Prioritising levels of need when deliberating resource allocation;
2. Developing expertise in a limited number of thematic areas;
3. Ensuring funding is predictable and well-managed, and that all funding models are held to the same standards of accountability and transparency;
4. Continuing to develop and improve mechanisms for policy coherence;
5. Establishing mechanisms to ensure business are held to the highest human rights and environmental standards;
6. Ensuring that all Scottish Government policy is in line with Scotland's commitment to climate justice.

### **SCIAF**

The Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) is the official overseas aid and development charity of the Catholic Church in Scotland. SCIAF runs projects in 15 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. We help thousands of people of all faiths and none to overcome hunger, poverty, war and natural disasters every year. In Scotland we campaign to tackle the root causes of global poverty.

SCIAF delivers development in line with the principles of Integral Human Development (IHD). IHD promotes the good of every person and the whole person; covering all aspects of life; social, human, natural, physical, economic, political, cultural and spiritual. It also draws on the different strengths and capacity of communities and utilises them to address the structures and systems that cause poverty. Our vision is a world in which all people, especially the poor and the oppressed, can live life to the full. Currently our work is organised under four inter-

related thematic areas: Peaceful and Just Communities; Sustainable Livelihoods and Environments; Education and Emergencies.

### **Partnership countries**

In its strategy, the Scottish Government recognises that need, and the ability to meet the need, should be the starting points for international development cooperation. According to SCIAF's experience in the field, development cooperation also benefits from a regional and thematic focus, ensuring cross-border learning and enhanced knowledge and expertise for all parties involved. With these criteria in mind, SCIAF welcomes the Government's decision to form a sub-Saharan Africa project base consisting Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda, as these three countries share many interrelated issues.

The new international development strategy emphasises the importance of Scotland's historic and diaspora links with programme countries such as Pakistan and Malawi. While we recognise that cooperation can benefit from these types of cultural and social links, we would like to emphasise that the primary selection criteria for partner countries must be the levels of absolute poverty experienced in each country.

We welcome the commitment to human rights and sustainable development in the Scottish Government's Trade and Investment Strategy. We would welcome the opportunity to work with the Scottish Government and Parliament to develop policy interventions with which this commitment can be delivered in practice.

### **Thematic focus and partnerships**

SCIAF's decades of experience from development cooperation has taught us that with limited funding and capacity, most impact can be achieved by focusing on a small number of particular thematic areas. The new international development strategy identifies some themes for Scotland's future development work, but also makes a commitment to delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SCIAF welcomes the commitment to the SDGs, but also urges the Government to develop expertise and experience in a limited portfolio of thematic areas. A related general point is that wherever possible the Scottish Government should seek to add value to – and not duplicate – work being carried out by DFID.

The new international development strategy emphasises the use of Scottish expertise in partner countries. While SCIAF recognises the value of knowledge-exchange and Scotland's expertise in areas such as renewable energy, higher education and financial management, we urge the Scottish Government to use local expertise wherever possible.

If the Scottish Government chooses to use Scottish experts in its development cooperation, it must ensure that this decision brings added value to partner countries and results in relevant, high quality and effective programmes. It is also crucial to recognise that learning in development cooperation can occur both ways between Scotland and its southern partner countries.

The new strategy also recognises the need to develop long-term, sustainable partnerships. While SCIAF believes this principle is crucial to achieving long-lasting

impact and developing effective projects, we would welcome further clarification on how the Scottish Government will build these partnerships in practice.

### **Predictable funding and funding models**

SCIAF welcomes the Scottish Government's commitment to sustaining both the International Development Fund (IDF) and the Climate Justice Fund (CJF); we believe that due to the substantial impact global warming has on development, the latter thematic area warrants its own funding stream. SCIAF is also pleased that the Scottish Government is committing increased funding to emergency responses through its new Humanitarian Emergency Fund. We welcome the creation of this fund, the consultation process regarding its management, and the progress made in setting up the panel. SCIAF is committed to making sure that this functions well.

Recently we have seen innovation in the sector, including the recent tendering process for the Scottish Government's Climate Challenge Programme Fund for Malawi (CCPM). Whilst welcoming innovation we would like to see new models of funding developed and discussed with Scottish agencies before they are trialled. We would also urge the Scottish Government to ensure that funding rounds are predictable and consistent, allowing grant applicants to plan ahead and to ensure the continuation of funding towards successful projects. Our recent experience with the CCPM was that the tendering process was somewhat confused and rushed, with only five weeks between the invitation to tender being published and the deadline for submitting bids. It was unclear whether the tender would be for a fund manager, and the first responses to questions and requests for clarification were published just over two weeks before the submission deadline. It would have been helpful to have had more detailed information available at an earlier stage in the process to allow interested parties to assess their eligibility and provide sufficient time to develop good quality bids.

The international development strategy has three funding streams: development assistance, capacity strengthening and investment. SCIAF has been told that the funding split is likely to be 70% for the first, 20% for the second and 5% for the third. SCIAF would be keen to understand better how the money designated for investment will be used and who will determine the objectives and activities. In addition, we would urge that all recipients of Scottish Government funding are held to the same standards of transparency and accountability.

### **Policy coherence for development**

SCIAF welcomes the commitment in the new strategy to the Beyond Aid Agenda; "the holistic approach to sustainable development, requiring all – government, local government, public bodies, private sector, communities and individuals – to adapt their behaviour in support of the Global Goals." SCIAF is convinced that aid alone is not enough to eliminate global poverty. How our companies operate, the things we as consumers buy, and government policies on areas such as energy, transport, and trade all impact on people and the environment across the globe.

SCIAF is aware of the Scottish Government's incipient initiatives on the promotion of policy coherence including in the areas of health, education, law and ethical trade. However, we believe that a comprehensive approach to policy coherence needs to assume a whole of government approach. This would ensure that all government

departments consider the wider impacts of their policies through a pro-poor lens, avoiding contradictory policies that will have a negative impact globally. In essence policy coherence will enable Scotland **'to not give with one hand and take with the other.'** SCIAF contributed to a 2014 NIDOS report which sets out a series of recommendations for developing a framework for whole government approach to policy coherence, building on valuable lessons learned from the experience of other countries including Sweden, Finland and Norway.

### **Business and Human rights**

SCIAF works with many overseas partners whose communities have been negatively impacted by the actions of private business. While SCIAF recognises that the private sector has an important role to play in global sustainable development, we believe further action is required to ensure that businesses are held to the highest human rights and environmental standards. The Scottish Government is in the process of developing its National Action Plan to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It is crucial that this plan explores mechanisms for holding businesses to account for any overseas operations that violate human rights or damage the environment.

### **Climate Justice**

SCIAF's primary concern is the needs and voices of the people we serve overseas. The communities we work with repeatedly tell us that their weather patterns are changing and it is becoming increasingly difficult to grow enough food. It is therefore crucially important that the Scottish Government and others do everything in their power to keep global warming below the 1.5°C which has been identified as the tipping point for dangerous and irreversible climate change.

SCIAF is very supportive of the Scottish Government and Parliament's ongoing commitment to climate justice; in its new strategy, the Government recognises its role in finding new solutions to climate change, as well as demonstrating global moral leadership on the issue. This commitment is evident through the actions the Scottish Government has delivered on emission reductions at home, and adaptation support overseas.

There is a large gap between developing countries' need for mitigation and adaptation finance and the financial commitments made by wealthier economies to support vulnerable nations in tackling climate change. We therefore welcome the continued cross-party support for Scotland's Climate Justice Fund and encourage the Scottish Government to continue developing its approach to climate finance, in order to ensure that developing countries can access sufficient, predictable and stable support for the challenges they are facing.

We also note that the International Development Strategy recognises the need to address some development challenges, including climate change, outside the traditional development cooperation sphere.

We are concerned that the commitments made to emission reductions through Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) by Paris Agreement parties are insufficient to keeping global warming below the agreed limit of 1.5°C. The UK Climate Change Committee says in its recent evidence to the Scottish Government

that global temperature limits can only be met if global CO<sub>2</sub> and other long-lived greenhouse gas emissions reach net zero.<sup>1</sup>

Considering the urgent need for global moral leadership on climate action, we urge the Scottish Government to lead by example and legislate for a new net zero emissions target for 2050, which would be in keeping with its commitment to limit global warming below 1.5°C. We believe this approach would be consistent with Scotland's commitment to sustainable development and climate justice.

## **Conclusion**

With the world facing a multitude of complex, interlinked challenges, from migration to climate change, poverty to violent conflict, SCIAF is pleased to see strong, cross-party support for global justice and international development in Scotland. We commend the new international development strategy, and we welcome any opportunities to further improve and enhance the strategy and the quality and effectiveness of Scotland's development cooperation work.

### **International Development Education Association Scotland (IDEAS)**

#### **Global Citizenship Education as an Integral Aspect of International Development**

There are many requirements for tackling poverty effectively on a global scale and what those requirements are often contested. The two clearest however are

- The recognition of tackling poverty as a shared responsibility and priority
- The will to act for change

This recognition and will must come from the wider population as well as from politicians and NGOs. It is now more important than ever that Scotland's citizens are encouraged to take a critical look at the way the world is headed, consider the consequences of growing inequalities of wealth and power and examine alternative paths. Global citizenship education offers a well established means for supporting and developing public engagement and understanding.

The issues involved in this area are complex, controversial and ever changing. Global citizenship education does not aim to inculcate a particular world view but to build the skills of critical engagement and develop a sense of agency in relation to global issues. Through participatory approaches, it addresses values, attitudes and skills as well as knowledge and understanding, as can be seen in Table 1 below.

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<sup>1</sup> UK CCC (2017) "Advice on the new Scottish Climate Bill" Net zero would entail near 100% reduction of GHG emissions, with some remaining emissions removed from the atmosphere using negative emissions technology.

**Table 1.** Key elements of education for global citizenship as defined by Oxfam

<b>Knowledge Understanding</b>	<b>and Skills</b>	<b>Values and Attitudes</b>
Social justice & equity	Critical & creative thinking	Sense of identity & self esteem
Identity & diversity	Empathy	Commitment to social justice & equity
Globalisation & interdependence	Self-awareness & reflection	Respect for people & human rights
Sustainable development	Communication	Value diversity
Peace and conflict	Cooperation & conflict resolution	Concern for the environment & commitment to sustainable development
Human rights	Ability to manage complexity & uncertainty	Commitment to participation & inclusion
Power & governance	Informed & reflective action	Belief that people can bring about change

The original table can be found on page 8 of Oxfam's ['Education for Global Citizenship: A guide for schools'](#).

IDEAS, the International Development Education Association Scotland, is a long-established network of Third Sector organisations and individuals working and advocating for global citizenship education in Scotland (<http://www.ideas-forum.org.uk/>). Our members' work spans formal education (from early years to university), community learning and development, youth and adult education. We are also currently developing work directly with young people.

Members of IDEAS include national level NGOs (Oxfam Scotland, Christian Aid Scotland, SCIAF, Scotland Malawi Partnership, Eco-Schools), six regional Development Education Centres that cover all Local Authority areas across Scotland (Scotdec, Wosdec, One World Centre, Highland One World, Montgomery DEC and Conforti Institute) and other smaller organisations and individuals.

In relation to the work of this committee and Scottish Government's international development work, IDEAS would like to highlight three broad areas of engagement:

- The Scottish Networks, Policy Coherence for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Engagement with the EU around Global Citizenship Education
- Delivery of Global Citizenship Education in Scotland and Building Evidence of Impact

## **Scottish Networks, Policy Coherence for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.**

IDEAS recognises the importance of the support given by Scottish Government to three international development networks: NIDOS, Scotland Malawi Partnership and Fairtrade Forum. These networks bring many benefits but, from IDEAS point of view, they enable us to maintain an exchange of policy and practice between our respective spheres that limited capacity would otherwise preclude. All of us work both within and across these networks to develop coherent and coordinated approaches that help sustain and enhance Scotland's distinctive contribution in international development and facilitate effective communication between Scottish Government (and other national stakeholders) and the many large and small organisations across Scotland that make up our memberships. We have worked with the other networks particularly in relation to Policy Coherence for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The International Development Strategy's commitment to 'Promoting the Beyond Aid agenda' (p.20) highlights the need for Policy Coherence for Development across government departments and beyond. IDEAS is keen to support continued work on this informed by the learning and recommendations in the three NIDOS reports (<https://www.nidos.org.uk/scotlandsplace>):

- 'Scotland's Place in Building a Just World', November 2013
- 'Policy Coherence for Development: Exploring and Learning from European PCD Approaches', November 2014,
- 'Sub-State International Development Policy and Programmes: Lessons for Scotland', June 2015

IDEAS also recognises a direct link between Policy Coherence for Development and the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While capacity might necessitate a step-wise approach to Policy Coherence for Development, we feel that a cross-departmental structure within Scottish Government should be established as soon as possible to drive, monitor and report on progress on

- Policy Coherence for Development
- meeting the SDGs domestically
- engaging internationally with the implementation of the SDGs, especially in priority countries

Such a structure will also ensure that the SDGs are more widely understood as relating to domestic issues as much as to international development ones.

IDEAS is keen to support the building of Policy Coherence for Development through a specific focus on coherence between the portfolios of Education and International Development in relation to the SDGs.

The role of civil society in the delivery of the Goals is also crucial. IDEAS hopes that Scottish Government will fully engage with civil society over this and coordinate with their work to provide a clear national picture of progress.

## Engagement with the EU on Global Citizenship Education

IDEAS was in the process of developing its links with EU activities relating to global citizenship education over the years prior to the EU referendum. IDEAS has been representing the four UK Development Education networks on Hub 4 (Global Citizenship and People Engagement) of [Concord](#), the European confederation of international development NGOs. We have also been successfully building our engagement with the European Commission's [Development Education and Awareness Raising \(DEAR\) funding stream](#).

In the previous DEAR funding round in 2012, IDEAS and its members secured total funding of £608,000 to support global citizenship education in Scotland with Scottish Government enabling these projects by committing co-financing of £108,000.

In the current round of DEAR funding, IDEAS is a partner in a successful consortium bid led by Finland. Two IDEAS members are part of other consortium bids that have also been selected for funding. All these projects will offer significant opportunities over the next few years to continue strengthening links with other European nations around global citizenship education, to share Scotland's significant expertise in this area and to deliver direct benefit across diverse sectors in this country. The percentage of co-financing required under these projects is less than under the previous round.

It should be noted that the potential loss of this funding stream through the Brexit process will have significant impact on the ability of IDEAS members to continue their work.

3.5 IDEAS was also recently able to represent the UK at a roundtable hosted by the [Global Education Network Europe](#) (GENE). This is an intergovernmental network funded by the European Commission. It has two target departmental areas – International Development and Education. It provides general support for international and regional work around global citizenship education and for strengthening information sharing and networking across Europe. The network includes non EU members such as Norway. DFID is the GENE contact for the UK.

IDEAS would like to recommend that Scottish Government explore with DFID the potential for engagement with this network, perhaps attending the six-monthly round tables on a rotating basis.

## Delivery of Global Citizenship Education in Scotland and Building Evidence of Impact

Scotland's International Development strategy explicitly highlights the need for the general public to understand and engage critically with the motivations behind international development activities. This can ensure

- a. that policies aimed at tackling poverty globally are supported by a well-informed electorate
- b. that there is a widespread critical understanding of the nature of funded activities and the motivations behind them.

The European Union, as well as a number of individual states and sub states, have made such statements and use a designated part of their international development budget for supporting development education and awareness raising activities.

In relation to this, IDEAS recognises the significant impact of Scottish Government's £300K per year funding to the six regional Development Education Centres between 2014 and 2017. The very welcome renewal of this funding until March 2018 and the commitment to continue the funding throughout the course of this Parliament is crucial for the ongoing development and delivery of practical support to teachers across Scotland.

As noted above, global citizenship education must be understood not as the communication of information about international development or of policy lines but as fully interactive teaching and learning engagement that allows people to explore and understand the root causes of poverty and challenge the factors that sustain it. It aims to move people beyond pity-based viewpoints as well as beyond negatively prejudiced and stereotyped attitudes.

IDEAS has found a [Theory of Change](#) approach helpful in laying out the range of educational processes involved and how they can build towards informed support for tackling poverty.

Global citizenship education in Scotland is integrated across the curriculum and the General Teaching Council Scotland's professional standards. As one of the three core elements of Learning for Sustainability, it is an entitlement for all Scottish pupils. It should be delivered in the context of everyday teaching and learning rather than as a standalone topic.

It is important to note here that, while they certainly overlap, the reasons for global citizenship education being key part of Education policy are not the same as the reasons for it being a key part of International Development policy. The IDEAS report '[Understanding the Impact of Global Citizenship Education- Using a Theory of Change Approach](#)', while focused on formal education, lays out a framework for clarifying impact across these related areas.

The report draws on some of the many projects and programmes of work IDEAS and its members have developed, supported and delivered over the years. Over the past four years alone, IDEAS members have worked with around 6000 teachers and 1500 schools.

The International Development Strategy (p.9) recognises as priorities the need to

- 'Enhance our global citizenship...by inspiring communities and young people to realise their role as good global citizens in the wider world'
- 'Engage the people of Scotland to build upon Scotland's history as an outward facing, humanitarian nation to boost domestic support for international development'

IDEAS is keen to work with Scottish Government towards a formal articulation of how these priorities can be achieved and the role of global citizenship education in supporting informed engagement with the SDGs across the diverse sectors noted in

the final 'Promoting the Beyond Aid Agenda' section - government, local government, public bodies, private sector, communities and individuals.

It is important to recognise that under the SDGs, global citizenship education is both a goal itself (Goal 4.7) but also a means to all of the Goals being achieved

- 'Sustainable development for all countries is only truly possible through comprehensive cross-sector efforts that begin with education'<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> 'Sustainable Development begins with Education', p2., UNESCO, 2014  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002305/230508e.pdf>