



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

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

Article I
EXISTING AREAS OF COOPERATION

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

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

Article II

LINKAGE WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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

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

Article III

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

The Parties are supportive of the successful implementation of both the Government of Malawi's national development agenda as encapsulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) and also the

Scottish Government's International Development Strategy as presently detailed in 'Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy' published in 2016. The MGDS III covers a period of five years, from 2017 to 2022. The MGDS III takes cognizance of international commitments such as the Global Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063. The MGDS III is configured to domesticate the international agendas at national level. In achievement of the Global Goals, all efforts will be consistent with the Government priorities as well as existing policies and activities in both countries.

THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED as follows

Article IV

COMMITMENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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

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

BUILDING ON previous collaborations, both governments commit to achieve the Global Goals by focussing on the following six strands namely: Health; Education; Civic Governance; Sustainable Economic Development;

Renewable Energy and Water & Climate, as agreed upon by both Governments. Our resources will therefore be focussed on contributing to the achievement of the following under mentioned Global Goals and associated ambitions, in a manner more fully detailed in the Annex, which Annex may be revised, amended or substituted from time to time by written agreement of the Parties, to this Global Goals Agreement,:

Global Goal 3 – Health and Well-Being

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

Global Goal 4 – Quality Education

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

Global Goal 5 Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Global Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

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

Global Goal 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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

Global Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

Global Goal 13 – Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Global Goal 16 – Peace, Justice and Good Institutions

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

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

Article V

FURTHER AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

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

This Agreement supersedes the previous Cooperation Agreement signed by our two Governments on 03 November 2005.

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

Article VI

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

Article VII

LEGAL STATUS

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

Done at _____ on _____ 20 _____

in two originals, in English.

Signature _____

His Excellency Professor
Arthur Peter Mutharika,
President of the Republic of Malawi

Signature _____

Rt. Hon Nicola Sturgeon MSP
First Minister of Scotland

For the Government
of Republic of Malawi

For the Government
of Scotland

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

Global Goal 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To promote nutrition education and counselling by providing school health and nutritional services to all including Orphan and Vulnerable Children

(OVC) Conduct sensitization and awareness campaigns. Provide health and nutritional services in all Community-based Organization (CBO) centres;

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

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

Global Goal 4 - Quality Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 5 – Gender Equality

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

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

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

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

To construct gender friendly sanitation facilities;

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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

To continue to strengthen links between governments, development partners and businesses in energy, sharing knowledge and expertise and focus on

developing innovative energy solutions which can bring benefits to more remote, rural and fuel poor groups in both countries;

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

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

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

Global Goal 13 – Climate Action

To support urgent global co-operative action in combating climate change, minimising the impacts on the poor and most vulnerable, using rights-based

climate justice principles through community driven programmes that improve adaptation and resilience and promote innovation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Good Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

To improve the adherence to human rights standards.

17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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



MS P FERGUSON

- 2 JUN 2005

RECEIVED

DFID Department for
International
Development

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From the Secretary of State

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23 May 2005

Dear Ms. Ferguson,

Thank you for your letter of 21 March (ref: DrSL/Non MCS) about your International Development policy. I apologise for the delay in replying but, unfortunately, my office did not receive a copy of the policy paper until 9 May.

I am happy to confirm that the general policy outline proposed in your policy paper will assist Ministers of the Crown under the terms of the Scotland Act. The Scotland Office have agreed this advice.

I am very pleased to hear that your international development strategy has been well received – and deservedly so! My officials will of course be happy to continue to work with their counterparts in the Scottish Executive as your policy plans are taken forward. I wish you the best of luck in this.

I am copying this letter to Alistair Darling.

pp. HILARY BENN

(Agreed by the Secretary of State and signed in his absence)

International Development



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

This paper sets out the key elements of the Scottish Executive *international development policy*.

1. Background

Scottish Ministers have already made several commitments to institute a policy on International Development¹. These commitments all make reference to Scotland looking outward, helping NGOs active in international programmes, and encouraging and supporting the work of Scots in making their contribution to international development.

This policy is set firmly in the context of the Executive's *International Strategy*² with its strong outward focus. The *International Strategy* is primarily concerned with the benefits that can accrue to Scotland - politically, culturally or economically – from establishing strong international relationships. Focusing on the importance of active participation in international (especially EU) institutions, it emphasises the need to promote better understanding and a more positive and contemporary image of Scotland in order to support our trade, tourism and Fresh Talent objectives.

This aim is complemented by a perspective on outward focus that promotes the positive contribution that Scotland can make to the world, and in particular to developing countries. It builds on Scotland's long-standing and historic role of looking beyond its borders to both gather and exchange knowledge, and it acknowledges Scotland's collective efforts and aspiration – as a prosperous nation – to play its part in tackling global inequality. It builds upon the existing good work of Scottish Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), academic institutions and other public bodies already active in international development, and strives to nurture this capacity.

1.1 UK Policy Context

Although international development is a reserved issue under the Scotland Act, it is open to the Scottish Executive to play a role within the international community, where the work is complimentary to the work of DfID and other UK agencies, and is considered to be “assisting Ministers of the Crown in relation to foreign affairs”. There will be continuing close collaboration at both Ministerial and official levels to achieve consistency with UK government policy.

In recent years, UK Government policy has moved significantly towards the UN target (set in 1997) of redirecting 0.7% of GDP towards international aid, with the first ever commitment to the target in SR2004. The UK programme is itself rooted in the wider objectives of the international community and we would wish to set Scottish efforts in this context. In particular, the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, and developed explicitly to provide a focus for the international effort, provide the basis for selecting priorities.

¹ The Partnership Agreement; the First Minister's speech at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002; and Scottish Executive International Strategy; the First Minister's speech on 7 October.

² Scottish Executive International Strategy Scottish Executive, October 2004.

<http://www.scottishexecutive.gov.uk/library5/government/seis04.pdf>

1.2 Funding

The Spending Review allocation for international development is £3m/£3m from 2006/07; however funding of £3 million has also been made available for 2005/06.

2. International Development Framework

2.1 Key Principles

A number of key principles inform this policy which is intended to:

- contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the elimination of world poverty;
- complement UK government international development policy;
- Provide, through Ministers, an opportunity to reflect the international development concerns of Scots, including our role in international crises;
- engage Scottish people in international development issues, and promote an outward looking focus;
- focus on Scotland's key strengths and values, facilitating transfer of Scottish knowledge, skills and expertise to where they are needed most in the world, and promoting the exchange of knowledge ;
- build on existing links between Scotland and developing countries;
- provide a management structure for targeting the annual budget.

The proposed programme for International Development comprises 3 strands. These will develop through on-going dialogue with relevant stakeholders, but in the first instance will focus on:

(A) Support for developing countries, especially through the development of NGOs

This will assist the two-way exchange of knowledge and expertise between Scotland and developing countries. Assistance will be targeted through the broad-based development of NGOs and other public bodies. Specific development programmes will have a geographic and thematic focus, with an emphasis on knowledge transfer to maximise the impact of the policy by building on unique Scottish strengths. Capital investment projects and funding of long term revenue expenditure are not within the scope of the policy.

(B) Assistance during times of international crises

This will help those who take a lead in mobilising Scotland's response at times of international crises (which are defined by DfID).. Assistance will be aimed at stimulating fund raising through established channels. Emergency services such as rescue operations will not be part of this activity; however, the Executive will endeavour to improve the co-ordination of the Scottish contribution to relief efforts, which will continue to be delivered through existing procedures.

(C) Active consideration of the positive impact of our policies on the developing world

Appropriate messages should reach as much of the Scottish population as possible and provide a level of awareness of the problems faced by developing countries, and what Scotland can do to make a difference. For example, in the content of the school curriculum, in our procurement policies and in the way we encourage corporate responsibility within business.

2.2 Consultation

We have identified a range of internal and external stakeholders:

<u>Executive Department</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Education	Teachers International exchange programme Continuous Professional Development Teacher Interchange Global Schools Partnership Sharing expertise in running an education system – support and advice from senior officials.
Health	AIDS/HIV policy - VSO medical staff initiative
ETLLD	Higher Education Science/ Research
FCSD	Procurement

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Category	
UK Government	Including the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Department for International Development (DfID)
NGOs	Scottish based international aid agencies NIDOS represents many, but not all of the agencies
Other Public Bodies	Includes Local Authorities, Health Boards, educational institutions, from primary schools to universities.
Academic	Universities, FE colleges etc.
Business and other private parties	Varied support from Scottish business; Hunter Foundation etc.
Scottish Parliament	Cross-Party Parliamentary Working Group on International Development

Between November 2004 and January 2005, meetings with a range of key Executive and external stakeholders have taken place, in addition to an informal consultation of NIDOS members.

We would wish to continue to work closely with the Scottish Executive and external stakeholder groups. This will include:

- close collaboration at Ministerial and official level with UK government, especially DfID
- regular contact with NGOs and other public bodies with an interest in international development, facilitated by NIDOS and other networking organisations;
- engagement with academics, including sponsoring of seminars and conferences;
- engagement with the business community
- developing links with the Parliament and the established cross-party working group.

3. Scope of Activity

The proposed range of activity for each of the 3 strands is described below.

(A) Support for developing countries especially through development of NGOs

(1) General NGO Capacity Building

There are a relatively large number of bodies with an interest in International Development; however, there is a lack of corporate capability to effectively represent and promote this constituency. NIDOS is effective in terms of the extent of its membership, but lacks the resource to provide a voice and focus for international development in Scotland.

NGOs which have an interest and are not currently part of NIDOS have indicated their willingness to be members if this assists in having one overall representative body.

The Executive proposes to fund the establishment and running costs of an administrative resource within NIDOS for the benefit of all NGOs involved in international development. This would provide support in areas such as HR, Finance, legal matters, bid and project management.

There is also a requirement for supporting smaller NGOs by providing access to specific skills and knowledge required for research and to bid for and win projects/funds.

(2) *Specific development programmes*

These programmes will have specific objectives and outcomes and will need to be of a significant size and duration in order to have effective and sustainable outcomes. It is envisaged that this sub-stream will constitute most of the funding. However, a small amount of the fund will be reserved for 'seed funding' to enable all NGOs to benefit from the fund.

We consider that this aspect of the policy requires a geographic and thematic priority.

2.1 Options for Geographic Priorities

We have considered 3 options for geographic priority. These include:

- (i) No geographic priority – supporting projects in any developing country
- (ii) Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa
- (iii) Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and areas affected by the Asian Tsunami

(i) *Supporting projects in any developing country* – Scottish NGOs are currently working throughout the developing world with most working in only a few countries. A Scottish Executive fund with a world-wide remit would give all Scottish charities the opportunity to benefit from the funding and provide maximum flexibility in terms of matching Scottish skills to need in the developing world. However, given the

limited funding available, projects would inevitably be spread very thinly across the developing world.

(ii) *Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa* – given the size of the fund, especially in relation to the scale of the problems in developing countries, it is arguably more appropriate to focus our efforts on a particular region. This focus is consistent with UK policy, and the priority given to this region through the Commission for Africa. Within sub-Saharan Africa we will want to initially give a particular focus to Malawi, a country which has historical links and existing relationships with Scotland

(iii) *Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and areas affected by the Asian Tsunami* – although including the Asian region will dilute the impact of the fund, it would support other work already on-going to fulfil commitments made to underwrite the cost of sending Scottish professionals to support the international aid effort.

We consider that the geographic priority should be Sub-Saharan Africa. However, given that it will take time to build capacity in Scotland to deliver projects in this region, and given the immediate and pressing needs of Scottish aid agencies responding to the Tsunami, we consider that the region affected by the disaster should also be given priority over the next 3 years.

2.2 Options for Thematic Priorities

The chosen priorities should contribute to the universally-acknowledged needs identified by the Millennium Development Goals. We would want to focus on areas where we have some capability already in place, and where additional funding could make a real difference. We want projects which will deliver sustainable benefits.

We consider the options for thematic priority are:

- education;
- health, including water;
- health with a special emphasis on HIV/AIDs prevention/treatment;
- civil society development.

These support a number of the Millennium Development Goals, but are particularly relevant to the following:

- ❖ Achieve universal primary education
- ❖ Reduce child mortality
- ❖ Improve maternal health
- ❖ Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ❖ Develop a global partnership for development

Given the scale of the HIV/AIDs epidemic, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, the stress on the already basic health service provision, and the value of education in helping communities lift themselves out of poverty, we consider these themes would meet extreme need. There is considerable expertise in all of these areas within Scotland.

This thematic focus would facilitate sustained action over a number of years, thereby constituting best development practice.

2.3 Fund Allocation

We propose two methods of allocating funding. A proportion of the fund will be allocated to key NGO partners and other public bodies, such as Health Boards. We would look to work in partnership with organisations with a proven track record and the capacity to deliver on the agreed thematic and geographic objectives.

A proportion of the fund will be allocated to Scottish international aid organisations and other not for profit organisations using a simple grant application procedure.

(B) Assistance during times of international crises

This strand includes

- 1) funding raising
- 2) fund distribution
- 3) emergency response

(1) Fund raising

Scottish Ministers commissioned a report in 2003, which was carried out by NIDOS. This recognised that there was scope to increase fund raising activity in Scotland, but that any increased efforts should complement the activities of the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) at a UK level. Fund raising in Scotland can be particularly effective where it resonates with Scottish values of assisting others within the wider community. A good recent example was the campaign in Summer 2004 concerning Darfur which had a Scottish ‘flavour’, using local actors in publicity material. This increased the amount raised for the appeal.

In the wake of the Tsunami disaster, the Scottish Executive stepped up its efforts to assist Scottish based international aid agencies. We seconded 11 Scottish Executive staff to meet an urgent need for administrative assistance to process donations at the British Red Cross, SCIAF and Mercy Corps. We also co-ordinated advertisements for the Scottish Emergency Appeal, which appeared in a range of Scottish papers.

A working group comprising officials and representatives of international aid agencies has been formed to consider lessons learnt from responding to the crisis.

Areas to be considered include:

- What constitutes a crisis, and how can Scottish Executive effort complement DfID response;
- Facilitating better networking, communications/information flows in time of crisis.
- Mechanisms to better support NGOs, possibly through increasing the capacity of NIDOS (for example, the proposed additional policy officer, and/or a dedicated press officer may meet this requirement)
- involvement of Ministers to support fund raising activities.

(2) Fund distribution

Funds raised through DEC are allocated to the 15 largest charities by pre-defined percentage shares. Some of the charities based in Scotland, such as SCIAF and Mercy Corp are not members of DEC and do not receive any funding.

There is a facility for smaller charities to 'twin' with DEC members, but this is not used to any great extent. Further work is required to identify whether some of these funds can be allocated to Scottish NGOs.

(3) Emergency Response - Support 'on the ground'

This is co-ordinated through DEC on the basis that the only the largest NGOs have the capacity and coverage to deal with large-scale crisis situations.

Similarly, existing global and UK bodies co-ordinate emergency services. The Scottish Executive has links with these bodies and works in partnership to help co-ordinate the Scottish effort. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer's team, for example, collates Scottish offers of specialist medical help to the World Health Organisation (WHO), including the option to second Scottish Executive specialist medical personnel.

In any given crisis, there may be opportunities for Scotland to contribute to the international aid effort where it has the specific skills required. The First Minister has already undertaken to underwrite the cost of sending much-needed professional help to the areas affected by the tsunami.

There is also scope for supporting the development of humanitarian skills and knowledge in Scotland, so that we are better placed to respond in times of crisis.

(C) Active consideration of the positive impact of our policies on the developing world

This policy strand aims to both raise awareness of international development issues amongst children and the wider population, as well as ensuring that Scottish Executive policy is generally consistent with international development aims.

A number of events and conferences are planned in the lead up to G8, and there is a significant opportunity in 2005 to sponsor and/or organise events such as an Africa Commission debate with NGOs.

There is a good case for allocating some of the funding available for 2005/06 to supporting events which will raise awareness of the problems in the developing world (especially sub-Saharan Africa) and how the people of Scotland can provide assistance.

For the years beyond 2005, it may be desirable to arrange one major conference per year on a suitable topic, and also to provide some level of support for other events.

Schools

The curriculum already provides pupils with opportunities to learn about international development. We would look to work with schools, and support the on-going efforts of DFID, to both raise awareness and build knowledge of the issues amongst Scottish pupils.

There are many individual projects already in place which provide support from Scottish schools to schools in the developing worlds, and enable the schools to learn more about each other. These including school twinning projects and teacher exchanges. There could be benefits from providing some level of central support and coordination for such projects. This requires further investigation.

There is also a recognition that projects that contribute to the knowledge and understanding of teachers potentially have wide ranging and sustainable benefits, which are passed on to a large number of pupils over the years.

Business

Scottish Ministers would urge all Scots people and businesses to support and celebrate the activities of Scottish businesses and businesspeople in furthering international development. Their contribution has been crucial to what has so far been achieved and their continued support will be essential to future progress. Scottish Ministers would also encourage all Scots people and businesses to consider the benefits of fair and ethical trade and products. They support the aim of showing sensitivity and flexibility to allow developing countries to progress at a rate that allows for simultaneous development of their social and economic infrastructure. They also value the work of the Hunter Foundation and others in business in working in partnership to assist developing countries.

Other Issues

As the policy develops we would hope to broaden our target groups to include adults, community groups, business etc. Further consideration will be given to this.

Given the range of the devolved Scottish government's responsibilities and its wide-ranging impact, further consideration also will be given to selecting a full range of relevant policy areas, for example, sustainable development etc.

4. Management

4.1 Objectives

The management objectives can be summarised as follows:

- to function in a manner which is consistent with assisting UK International Development work;
- to allow Ministers to have control over the focus and direction of activity;
- to make the most of the skills, knowledge and goodwill available in Scotland;
- to minimise administrative costs;
- to ensure the delivery of significant sustainable benefits in the chosen areas of operation;
- to put in place appropriate evaluation and monitoring frameworks.

The proposed outline management system provides the optimum means of achieving the above objectives.

4.2 Funding allocations

The Executive will allocate overall budgetary limits to the three policy streams. A proposed percentage share for the £3 million annual funding will be as follows:

Support for developing countries through NGOs - General NGO capacity building Support for generating additional funding Specific development programmes	up to 90 %
Assistance during times of international crises –	up to 10 %
Active consideration the positive impact of our policies –	up to 10 %

Within these allocations, a maximum of 5% of the total budget will be assigned to activities that promote our knowledge and understanding of international development issues, or the development of other knowledge, including R&D which can be used to improve the lives of poor people in developing countries. This funding could be used to contribute to the work of any of the three policy streams, and might include activities such as supporting research centres, scholarships for UK scholars etc.

Focus for 1st year - Funding is available from FY 2005/06. Selected development programmes may not be initiated or fully operational at the start of the financial year. Therefore, in the first year, we will allocate a larger amount of funding to raising awareness via support for seminars, conferences etc. 2005 has a special significance

for international development issues and Africa in particular, given the focus of the G8 summit in July, and the programme of other major events taking place in Scotland.

4.3 Expert advice

Scottish Ministers propose to appoint an Advisory Group to provide expert guidance on the:

- general focus and direction of the schemes;
- the levels of spend across each category;
- suggestions for appropriate development programmes;
- the levels of spend against each specific development programme. and to advise Ministers on emerging issues and progress in different areas

The group would meet 2 or 3 times per year. The group would need to be:

- independent;
- knowledgeable of those who might receive Scottish Executive support and experienced in International Development in terms of both domestic and overseas issues.

The group will comprise between 6 and 8 individuals and will include representatives from the following types of groups;

- ◆ retired NGO executives
- ◆ DfID officials
- ◆ Commonwealth organisations
- ◆ Cross Party ID Group
- ◆ Prominent individuals with an interest in, or experience of international development
- ◆ Academics
- ◆ Executives of NGOs not operating in Scotland
- ◆ Executive officials

The group, chaired by the Head of FCSD, would provide recommendations or options for Ministers on strategic matters.

4.4 Programme Management

We envisage a range of demands on this budget –

Costs of administrative staff based in Scotland

- ◆ building capacity in the Scottish NGO sector will create a number of core demands on the budget to meet the costs of administrative staff based in Scotland. This could include boosting the administrative capacity of NIDOS, and its ability to support its members. Additionally a tight geographic focus for the programme spend suggests it would be necessary to increase the capacity of existing organisations delivering in these areas, e.g. the Scotland/Malawi partnership currently exists on the good will of volunteers and has no paid staff.
- ◆ There would be associated costs for accommodation, office equipment etc.

Proposed Funding Mechanism - The Strategic Planning Group will periodically review the overall need for administrative staff and make recommendations to Ministers.

Knowledge Transfer Activities

- ◆ This will include support for specific research centres, as described above, as well as other activities, such as conferences and seminars. The application process will operate as a rolling competition during the course of the first year.

Proposed Funding Mechanism - The Strategic Planning Group will advise on the broad issues that this funding will support and approve the selection criteria.

Specific Development Programmes (Thematic/Geographic priorities)

- ◆ The Executive will seek to work in partnership with those organisations who have a proven track record of delivering international development projects in priority regions and on the specific thematic priorities. In year 2, we will broaden our funding criteria to include organisations with significant development experience, which can be transferred to the specific regions and thematic priority. We will seek to support and nurture the capacity to create a step change in the rate at which projects are delivered.

Proposed Funding Mechanism - The Strategic Planning Group will advise on the broad issues that this funding will support and make recommendations to Ministers.

Ministers would have a clear responsibility for overall governance funding allocation criteria and methods of allocation for all areas of activity, and would delegate appropriate authority to programme managers as required for each category, or within the 'specific development programmes' category, then each individual programme.

Each category of activity would have an appointed programme manager (and also one for each specific development programme). This could be the Executive, NIDOS, or a selected NGO as appropriate. The programme manager would need to have the appropriate status and credentials in order to comply with charity regulations (OSCAR).

The Executive would define the scope and objectives for each programme, and the programme manager would have delegated responsibility for :

- ◆ co-ordinating the activities of all contributors to the programme
- ◆ maintaining records
- ◆ monitoring
- ◆ reporting
- ◆ allocation of funds within the programme

Small Grants Programme

- ◆ The strategic objective of this programme would be to support the broad based activity of Scottish NGOs and thereby increase capacity in the sector. The small grants scheme would need to be administered by another method, to reduce the

burden on the expert panel. One option would be to commission consultants to review small grant proposals.

5. Policy Development and Implementation

5.1 Next steps

Further research and consultation is required into each of the 3 strands of the framework, including:

Support for developing countries through development of NGOs

With regard to generating additional funding, further investigation is required into; what types of scheme are already in place, or could potentially be used to this end; and how much additional funding could potentially be generated. Examples of potential sources of funding are the Carnegie Trust and the Rowntree Foundation.

Assistance during times of international crises

There is a need for more work to be done to consider the feasibility of strengthening the collective capacity in Scotland and to examine how Scottish based organisations could be given wider access to funds raised.

Active consideration the positive impact of our policies on the developing world

This area requires further investigation in terms of scope

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Scottish Government International Development Fund Spend (April 2019- March 2020)

Stream 1: Development Assistance	Description	Funding
Main Development Programmes	Malawi Development Programme 2018-2023	£2.4M
	Rwanda Development Programme 2017-2022	£2M
	Zambia Development Programme 2017-2022	£1.4M
Small Grants Programme		£469k
Comic Relief Partnership	Match-funded Levelling the Field Initiative in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia	£250k
Core Funding: Int'l development networking/fair trade organisations	Scotland's International Development Alliance	£194k
	Scotland Malawi Partnership	£243k
	Malawi Scotland Partnership	£129k
	Scottish Fair Trade Forum	£162k
	Other	Scotland's International Development Alliance: safeguarding initiative
	Malawi Scotland Partnership: safeguarding initiative	£20k
	Development Education Centres: Contribution towards wider SG funding	£70k
	St. John Scotland: Bikes initiative in Malawi – additional grant	£8k
	University of Strathclyde: Water mapping in Malawi	£100k
	University of Strathclyde: Water project in Malawi and Zambia	£75k
	Toilet Twinning of SG toilets in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia	£10k
	Fair Trade Independent Review	£42k

Stream 2: Capacity Building	British Council: Pakistan Scholarships Programme	£400k
	Heriot-Watt University: MBA scholarships for women in Zambia	£42k
	Police Scotland: GBV and child protection training in Malawi and Zambia	£450k
	Social Enterprise Academy in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia	£72k
	Beyond Borders: UN project for women in Syria	£300k
	Blantyre to Blantyre project: clinical research in Malawi	£200k
	Sustainable Organic Agriculture Project at Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre in Zambia (match-funded with SCIAF)	£40k
	Global Health: Global Health Coordination Centre staffing	£50k
	Global Health: Scottish Ambulance Service 2018/2019 visit – delayed costs	£900
	Kids OR: Refurbishing paediatric theatre and training in University Teaching Hospital in Zambia	£45k
	Challenges Worldwide – Water filtering in coffee cooperatives in Rwanda – additional grant	£26k
	Glasgow University MalDent project: Kamuzu Central Hospital upgrade	£25k
	NHS Lanarkshire partnership with Central Province in Zambia	£12k
	Glasgow University: Symposium on Capacity Strengthening in Africa	£15k
TOTAL		£9.25M

SG International Development Fund Spend (March 2020- April 2021 – *anticipated*)

Stream 1: Development Assistance	Description	Funding
Main Development Programmes	Malawi Development Programme 2018-2023	£2.3M
	Rwanda Development Programme 2017-2022	£1.9M
	Zambia Development Programme 2017-2022	£1.4M
Small Grants Programme		£148k
Core Funding: Int'l development networking/fair trade organisations	Scotland's International Development Alliance	£194k
	Scotland Malawi Partnership	£243k
	Malawi Scotland Partnership	£129k
	Scottish Fair Trade Forum	£162k
Other	Scotland's International Development Alliance: safeguarding initiative	£39k
	Development Education Centres: Contribution towards wider SG funding	£66k
COVID-19 response	Kids OR: PPE for COVID-19 response - Match-funded	£23k
	University of Glasgow: Malawi College of Medicine COVID-19 response	£15k
	UNICEF COVID-19 funding	£2M
	University of Glasgow MalDent project: additional COVID-19 support	£33k
Stream 2: Capacity Building	British Council: Pakistan Scholarships Programme	£400k
	Heriot-Watt University: MBA scholarships for women in Zambia	£42k
	Police Scotland: GBV and child protection training in Malawi and Zambia	£200k

	Social Enterprise Academy in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia	£122k
	Beyond Borders: UN project for women in Syria	£204k
	Blantyre to Blantyre project: clinical research in Malawi	£100k
	Global Health: Scottish Ambulance Service in Zambia	£50k
	Global Health: Global Health Coordination Centre	£25k
	NHS Blood Transfusion and NBTS Zambia partnership	£20k
	NHS Lanarkshire partnership with Central Province in Zambia	£50k
TOTAL		£9.6M