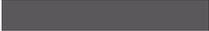
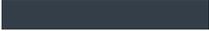


Contribution to International Development Report 2019-2020



Cover: Leveling the Field - Netball team
Credit: Comic Relief

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Ministerial Foreword



This Report on the Scottish Government's contribution to international development covers the period from April 2019 to December 2020 but, when looking back over the past 11 months in

particular, no report can be written without acknowledging and focusing on the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is an unprecedented global crisis, leaving no country or people unaffected. Despite the effects of the pandemic, the Scottish Government's commitment to our partner countries of Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan has not wavered.

In light of the pandemic in 2020, the Scottish Government's Programme for Government announced a review of our International Development work. The issues raised by the Black Lives Matter movement were also a key driver of the review. The review has looked to address "white gaze" in our approach to international development and to refocus our contribution on areas where we can make the biggest difference against the backdrop of the new reality of COVID19. I look forward to separately providing an update on the outcomes of this review in due course.

Beyond that review, I am hugely grateful to see that, despite the challenges the pandemic has created, significant progress has been made in all of our International Development Programmes over the last 18 months. With Scottish Government support, our delivery partners in Scotland and overseas have worked extremely hard to adapt, where possible, to continue project delivery, ensuring vital work has continued in the areas of Health, Education, Water and

Climate, Sustainable Economic Development, Civic Governance, and Renewable Energy. Our delivery partners have shown inspiring dedication, resourcefulness and innovation whilst all the time learning and sharing ideas. Some of these lessons learnt as part of these adaptations, in particular how we use technology, also provide opportunities to rethink some of the ways in which we work in the future; and this, of course, is also an element of our review.

COVID-19 did, however, impact more heavily on the delivery of some projects which, despite best efforts on the part of all concerned, were not able to continue. In light of our commitment to our partner countries, however, I was pleased to have been able to ring-fence and then reallocate £2 Million of the International Development Fund, to contribute directly to the COVID-19 efforts of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda. In allocating this funding, I wanted to ensure that it would support national Government's COVID strategies and preparedness for COVID vaccines. We are pleased to be partnering with UNICEF in early 2021 to support children across all three of our partner countries, and also help prepare the health systems in Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda for the distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine.

This support is vital as we all work towards beating this virus in a spirit of global solidarity. I was therefore extremely disappointed in the UK Government announcement of its renegeing on its legal commitment to invest 0.7% of the UK Gross National Income ('GNI') in Overseas Development Assistance ('ODA'), reducing it to 0.5% for 2020. The Scottish Government, in contrast, have protected the International Development Budget which in itself is already additional to the international contribution that Scotland makes through

the UK Government aid budget. As the First Minister has made clear and I reiterate here, the Scottish Government believes this move away by the UK Government from its 0.7% commitment to be a deplorable decision that will hit the world's poorest and most marginal communities at a time of great need. In times of national and global crisis we must stand together to support and protect the most vulnerable; this is not the time for rich nations to renege on their global commitments to the world's poorest.

After almost one year in post as Minister for Europe and International Development, and in a year that has brought more challenges that many of us have seen for decades, I would like to say how incredibly proud I am of our achievements, with our partners overseas and here in Scotland. I would like to thank all of our partners for their continuing commitment, passion and dedication towards working together to improve lives, especially in the face of such challenges. Our combined efforts continue to make distinctive contributions towards addressing global challenges and injustices.

Jenny Gilruth

**Minister for Europe and International
Development**

Summary

In 2019 and 2020 Scottish Government international development funds have contributed towards:

Health



For example through:

- Delivering cervical cancer screening and treatment in Malawi
- Engaging couples in conflict in dialogue on sexual and reproductive health rights and family conflict resolution in Rwanda
- Training health workers, nurses, clinicians and audiologists in ear and hearing care in Zambia
- Helping to stop the spread of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of Congo (HEF activation)

Sustainable Economic Development



For example through:

- Supporting rural farmers and agricultural practices in Malawi
- Establishing self-help groups to improve financial literacy and income generation in Rwanda
- Empowering youth through training in sustainable organic agricultural practices in Zambia

Education



For example through:

- Training primary school educators and establishing parent support groups to improve access to education for children with additional needs in Malawi
- Training community literacy tutors in Rwanda
- Collaboratively designing and testing a school-based continuing professional development programme in Zambia
- Providing scholarships for women in Zambia (online MBA programme) and Pakistan

Capacity Building & Civic Governance



For example through:

- Training on gender based violence and child protection by Police Scotland in Malawi and Zambia
- Supporting child justice services in Malawi

Renewable Energy & Climate Justice



For example through:

- Installation of a microgrid in Malawi
- Providing solar systems for three hospitals in Zambia, including training for maintenance
- Improving understanding of people's human rights in relation to climate change in Malawi
- Empowering women and youth to hold water service providers to account in Malawi

Global Citizenship



For example through:

- Supporting Fair Trade through the Scottish Fair Trade Forum
- Partnerships between NHS and partner countries, such as the partnership between NHS Lanarkshire and Central Province in Zambia

COVID-19 responses

COVID-19 has had a major impact on the projects. To ensure that as many projects as possible could continue, funds were pivoted on a case-by-case basis. With this funding projects were able to protect their staff, continue meeting (online) and contribute to the safety of communities, for example by integrating COVID-19 protection in training and education work.

Additional funding was made available to procure:

- PPE
- COVID-19 test kits
- Digital devices to ensure a continuation of quality education

Introduction

Content of the Report

This 2019/20 Report brings together the Scottish Government's overall contribution to international development, through a reflection of the:

- Impact of COVID-19 [CH 1];
- International Development Fund (IDF); managed by the International Development Team, working to Minister for Europe and International Development [CH 2];
- Other funding and activities: including the Humanitarian Emergency Fund (HEF), Climate Justice Fund (CJF) and global citizenship [CH 3].

Background to the report

This is the third report highlighting the Scottish Government's contribution to International Development. The previous reports covered 12 months from the periods April 2017 to March 2018 and April 2018 to March 2019. This report however, reflects on 18 months from the period April 2019 to December 2020, to allow us to take into account the impact the COVID-19 pandemic and the changes it required us, and the initiatives we support, to make. The report is therefore structured differently to its predecessors, beginning with a reflection on the impact of COVID-19. However, as with previous reports, it then takes a holistic look at a wide cross-section of Scottish Government international development activities.

Whilst COVID-19 has been a dominant force this year, the International Development Fund (IDF) remains at the forefront of our efforts to support initiatives in our partner countries: Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, and Pakistan. This report also captures our work across other Scottish Government Ministerial portfolios for

positive international development outcomes, as part of our commitment on the "Beyond Aid" agenda and policy coherence.

A key development in reporting this year is the development of a new indicator for the National Performance Framework (NPF). In November 2020 a report was published on the National Indicator for Scotland's Contribution to International Development and can be found [here](#). The outcomes of this report and the national indicator will be taken into account in the next contribution report.

Context of the report

This report is written against the backdrop of the most uncertain of times. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on the world. We will report on the impact this has had on the initiatives that the IDF supports in chapter one. It is also clear that COVID-19 will remain a threat for some time to come, and future-proofing against such threats will be important. For that reason in September 2020, the Scottish Government, as part of the Programme for Government, undertook a review of the current approach to international development. This is to ensure that going forward we are focusing our work on areas where we can make the biggest contribution and difference in our partner countries against the backdrop of the new reality of COVID-19. The programme as a whole has been considered within the review, consulting partner country governments and civil society, and particular consideration has been given to the balance of future spend between Scotland and our partner countries, in light of the commitment to partner-led development. This review was undertaken from September 2020 to January 2021 and will be reported on in the coming months. More information on the Review can be found [here](#).

Chapter 1 – COVID-19

Over the last year, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all aspects of our international development programme, though some initiatives have been affected more than others.

During the initial stage of the COVID-19 outbreak back in March 2020, SG funded projects were asked to undertake rapid risk assessments to report on the current and anticipated impacts of the pandemic, and what changes would need to be made to the initiatives in order for them to continue safely. Given the importance of their work, we were keen to make sure that as many projects as possible were able to continue and so each project was reviewed on a case by case basis.

Unfortunately, due to the impacts of the pandemic, some of our international development initiatives have had to be paused. Examples include the work by Police Scotland on gender-based violence, improving child protection and supporting governance in Malawi and Zambia, and the Comic Relief Levelling the Field Initiative on improving the economic wellbeing of women and girls in all three of our African partner countries. However, the majority of our ID funded projects have been able to continue. Many have had to adapt to allow activity to continue safely and support efforts to combat infections. Some of these adaptations have involved pivoting existing funds to purchase PPE or digital infrastructure.

Furthermore, to date, additional funding has been given to the Kids OR initiative in Zambia for PPE; St. John Scotland in Malawi for PPE; the University of Glasgow and Malawi College of Medicine to procure COVID-19 test kits; and the University of Glasgow MalDent project to purchase digital devices and data bundles for remote teaching at the Malawi College of Medicine. Some of these responses to COVID-19 are highlighted in more detail below.

In addition to supporting projects in our development programmes, the Scottish Government has also partnered with UNICEF, to support the COVID-19 response and vaccine preparedness in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia. An award for £2 million, equally split between the three countries will help UNICEF improve the health and well-being for vulnerable groups, particularly women, adolescents and children, by supporting increased community resilience to COVID-19 through the provision of essential services. In Malawi, this includes increased knowledge on COVID-19 protection; mentoring of health workers on infection prevention; and the distribution of oxygen to paediatric and maternity wards. In Rwanda this will support remote learning for children, as well as infection prevention when schools are open, and provide health facilities with adequate hygiene facilities and increase capacity for COVID-19 infection prevention. In Zambia, multi-sector cash grants and support for healthcare provision, including immunisation, vitamin A supplementation and HIV care, will be supported.

Case study

Moving towards sustainability: strengthening rural health facilities, upskilling providers and developing mentoring capacity to support roll-out of cervical cancer ‘screen and treat’ services across Malawi (MALSCOT) – Edinburgh University and Nkhoma CCAP Hospital Malawi

The MALSCOT project builds on previous partnerships between Malawi and Scotland to deliver same day cervical cancer ‘screen and treat’ programmes across Northern, Central and Southern regions of Malawi. It contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3: Good Health and Wellbeing; 10: Reduce inequalities; and 17: Partnerships for the Goals by developing effective mentoring tools, strengthening health professional skills, and extending services to rural health facilities in Malawi.

Over the last year, this project has had to adapt in order to continue delivering vital health services to women and girls in Malawi. Although the numbers of women attending the clinics has reduced because of social distancing, anxiety surrounding the virus, and other types of COVID restrictions, more than 11,000 women attended a MALSCOT clinic. The project has also been able to start screening at several additional health centres.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, a key challenge for the project was delivering training to health professionals. The project worked hard to identify workarounds and since, has been providing Continuing Professional Development (CPD) via an online symposium and training platform, and a Whatsapp group has been established to share best practice. These digital adaptations has kept the MALSCOT team engaged and provided support throughout the pandemic, despite geographical distances.

Additionally, in order to operate safely, the project required additional PPE. The team therefore reallocated funding within its existing budget to meet these needs. The majority of this additional PPE was produced locally, which was welcomed by local communities. This support has enabled the clinics to continue to operate and safely deliver vital health services during a time of global crisis.

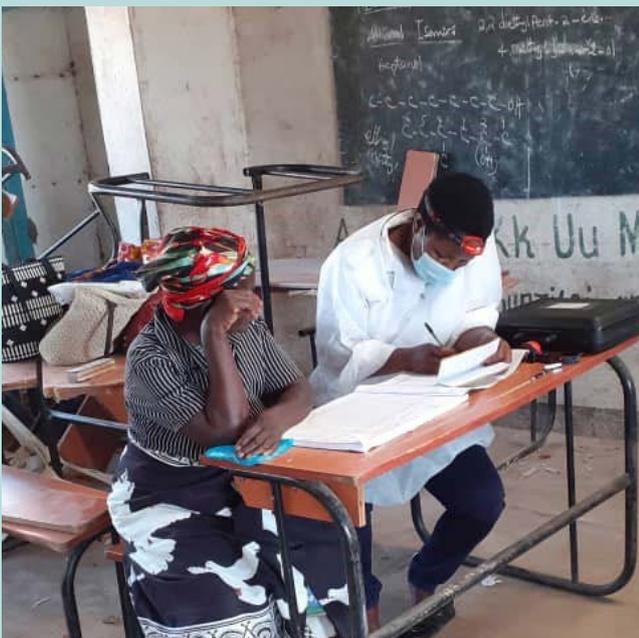


Figure 1: Additional PPE was provided to continue the project. Image by MALSCOT project

Case study

Towards a Dental School for Malawi: The MalDent project

- University of Glasgow and College of Medicine University of Malawi

This project's primary aim is to establish a Bachelor of Dental Surgery degree programme at the University of Malawi College of Medicine (CoM), to enable Malawi to train its own cadre of dental surgeons. This includes: the development of a curriculum and staff strategy; delivery of teaching; and the design of a dental teaching facility on the Blantyre campus. The secondary aim of this project is to develop a national Oral Health Policy and Implementation Strategy through joint collaboration between clinical and academic staff in Scottish dental schools; the School of Public Health & Family Medicine at the University of Malawi College of Medicine; WHO Africa; and the Malawi Government Ministry of Health. The final aim is to establish a programme for prevention of dental disease in children, based upon Scotland's Childsmile model. This project supports SDGs 3: Good Health and Well-Being and 4: Quality Education.

Currently in its second year, COVID-19 has impacted on the delivery of teaching and

assessment for the established Bachelor of Dental Surgery. With COVID-19 restrictions and the closure of educational institutions, the CoM identified a need to deliver teaching remotely. However, major barriers to delivering teaching online in Malawi include unreliable Wi-Fi for students in their home settings, as well as the cost of expensive data bundles that are needed to access online teaching. Moreover, around 25% of students at the CoM had no access to a digital device at the start of the pandemic. To overcome these challenges and ensure all students would have access to online learning, the project pivoted some of its existing funding, and received an additional grant from the Scottish Government to purchase digital devices and data bundles for the CoM. The former Principal of the College of Medicine was able to negotiate a competitive contract for data bundles which allows these to be provided to students free of charge by the College. With these two major steps forward, teaching is once more underway and Malawi's medical students are progressing with their studies.

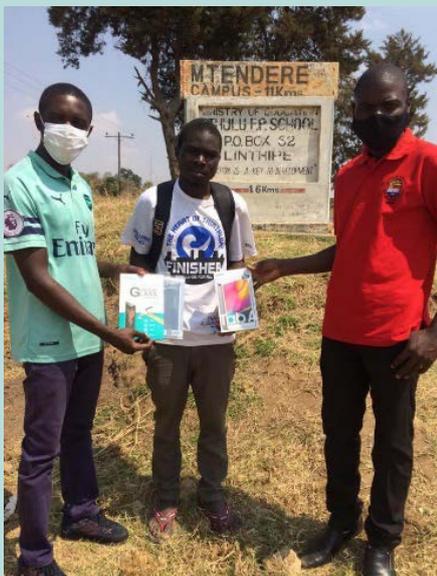


Figure 2: Students receiving digital devices. Images by MalDent project

Case study

Coffee Market Building for People and Prosperity (CoPP) – Challenges Worldwide

The CoPP project delivers economic strengthening and diversification in rural agri-businesses and coffee communities in Western and Southern Rwanda. The project's objectives are to improve the business knowledge of coffee cooperative management through tailored, accredited training that works with communities to overcome systemic barriers to growth and livelihood generation. This includes assistance to access international markets and farming quality methods as well as the promotion of Rwandan coffee in-country and abroad through representation and a coordinated communications strategy. The project supports SDGs 1: No Poverty; 5: Gender Equality; 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; 10: Reduced Inequalities and 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the following economic challenges of the global coffee industry, the Rwandan sector was significantly affected. The outbreak caused delays to international trade flows, changes in market demands,

cancelled contracts, and price fluctuations. There was an urgent need to respond so the project and reallocate funds to provide bespoke support to each coffee cooperative whose operations and market access has been impacted by the pandemic. As a result, a three-day, COVID compliant (negative testing, masks and socially distanced), training course in Kigali was delivered in September 2020, which supported all eight cooperatives focused on green coffee contracts, export operations and logistics.

Topics and skills covered included:

- Green coffee samples preparation, different labelling/tags and samples documents
- Elements and differences between EU and USA green coffee contracts
- Understanding the Rwandan export process including hands-on practice processing export documents
- Identifying and overcoming export challenges during COVID-19



Figure 3: Participants of the three day training session. Image by Challenges Worldwide

Case study

Nyamagabe Alba Project – WaterAID

This project aims to reverse the poor hygiene and sanitation situation in Nyamagabe, Rwanda by improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in communities and schools, with a focus on women, girls, disabled people and elderly groups. Particularly important at this time, the project supports hygiene and sanitation services through existing community structures, such as Community Hygiene Clubs, School Hygiene Clubs, and micro finance institutions to support vulnerable households access loans. By supporting the community to identify their own solutions to the water and sanitation problems facing their schools, the project aims to ensure their long-term availability and sustainability. This project contributes to SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic the project needed to re-design its delivery plan to continue its implementation and ensure the health and safety of staff, partners and beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued by WaterAid and the Government of Rwanda. The project is well positioned to respond and help stop the spread of COVID-19. Through community campaign work, it helps to promote best practice for protecting against coronavirus, as demonstrated by their mass public hygiene behaviour change campaign, which reached over 230,000 people. The project also supports the district in the coordination of their COVID-19 responses and helps to identify the groups most at risk.



Figure 4: supporting hygiene practices. Image by SG staff

Case study

***Making Agriculture a Business* – Christian Aid Scotland, JCP Zambia and CHAZ**

The overall aim of this project is to contribute towards improved livelihood and economic resilience of farmers/entrepreneurs, especially women and marginalized Groups. This work has two pathways: 1) empowering farmers and entrepreneurs to effectively harness business opportunities for economic growth by acquiring the relevant business skills, organizational capacity and access to resources; and 2) contributing to the structural and socio-cultural environment to sustain their business and be supported by government policies. This project contributes to SDGs 1: No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger; and 7: Affordable and clean energy, by using solar irrigation technologies as a source of water and energy.

Due to COVID-19, the project's community meetings and Saving Groups were no longer able to meet. In order to continue, this project therefore had to adapt. Large meetings were replaced by community radio programs, and smaller groups that complied with local Zambian restrictions were set up. Remote supervision was also introduced for some activities and other meetings were moved to online platforms. The project also pivoted existing funding to support COVID-19 mitigation measures for project staff and beneficiaries, such as providing PPE and hand-washing equipment. Handwashing basins, soaps, and hand sanitizer were placed at all demonstration sites.

Case study

First Aid and Renewable Energy – The Big First Aid Project and First Aid Africa

This project provides learning resources and direct training to train First Aiders in Zambia. Working together with the Ministry of Health, First Aid Responders at 10 hotspots (identified by Government statistics) are trained for road traffic safety. It will also provide high quality solar systems to three hospitals. It contributes to SDGs 3: Good Health and Well-Being; 4: Quality Education; 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; and 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, while also taking into account SDG 5: Gender Equality; 14: Climate Action; and 17: Partnerships to achieve to Goals.

Being able to deliver training is an important part of this project, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic there was limited access to trainee groups and equipment, which impacted on the delivery of the project. After an initial reduction in the total number of trainees, the project signed a new agreement with the Ministry of Health, outlining how they could deliver the work

safely. Training courses were adjusted to enable social distancing, this included the wearing of masks and the provision of training in a sanitised environment. The project also continued to develop online resources to provide better distance-learning opportunities. A Psychological First Aid (PFA) online training package was developed to focus on improving mental health first aid response as people adapt to a new lifestyle in light of COVID-19.

The project also invested time to support Zambian organisations responding to COVID-19 through established partnerships with the private sector and government, including launching a 300 page public health reference guide for 10 key industries (in partnership with Prospero Zambia). In partnership with the private sector, the project was able to provide PPE and oxygen concentrators for distribution through the Ministry of Health.



Figure 5: Oxygen concentrator used in hospital. Image by First Aid Africa

Chapter 2 – International Development Fund

2.1 Introduction

At the forefront of our International Development work is our annual £10M International Development Fund (IDF). The fund's main aim is to support and empower our partner countries via three funding streams. For an overview of the funding spend see [Annex I](#).

- Stream 1: International Development Assistance (up to 75% ~ £7.5m)
- Stream 2: Capacity strengthening (up to 20% ~ £2m)
- Stream 3: Investment (up to 5% ~ £500k)

Stream 1 is delivered through our [development programmes](#) in our partner countries [Malawi](#), [Rwanda](#) and [Zambia](#) and through the [Small Grants programmes](#). We also match fund other initiatives in our partner countries, including Comic Relief's "[Levelling the Field](#)" (Girls Leadership through Sport) in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia.

This funding stream further supports civil society in Scotland through our core-funded bodies: [Scotland-Malawi Partnership](#), [Malawi-Scotland Partnership](#), [Scottish Fair Trade Forum](#) and [Scotland's International Development Alliance](#); and [Scotland's Development Education Centres \(DECs\)](#).

Stream 2 is targeted at harnessing Scottish expertise to support [capacity strengthening](#) by sharing professional skills through volunteering and institutional links. The NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme is a key component under this stream.

In [Pakistan](#) we continue to support education through scholarships for women and children run by the British Council Pakistan.

Stream 3 supports trade and investment to promote the economic development of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda in line with wider government policies in those countries. More information can be found [here](#).

In the next section we will look at a selection of projects currently supported by the development programmes and capacity strengthening funding streams. This is followed by a short overview of the small grants programme. We start however with a case study of a project closer to home:

Case study

Toilet twinning with Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia

In 2020 we successfully twinned Scottish Government toilets through the Toilet Twinning initiative. This is a water and sanitation initiative, by the INGO “Toilet Twinning” (part of Tearfund). It encourages people in the UK to give a £60 donation to ‘twin’ their toilet with a latrine in a developing country. Individual donors receive a Toilet Twinning certificate that shows the toilet they are twinned with, along with its GPS coordinates so they can see their twin on Google Maps.

Funding by the Scottish Government enabled the twinning of 167 toilets across 30 Scottish Government buildings with

toilets in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia. This allowed us to harness the enthusiasm of Scottish Government staff themselves as good global citizens, who started to fund raise locally to twin their own toilets.

Some of the toilets from the Scottish Government estate include:

- The most northerly toilet on the estate, in **Lerwick**
- Visitors toilets in **Bute House**
- Marine Scotland’s **Shieldaig field station**
- Transport Scotland’s **Buchanan House**

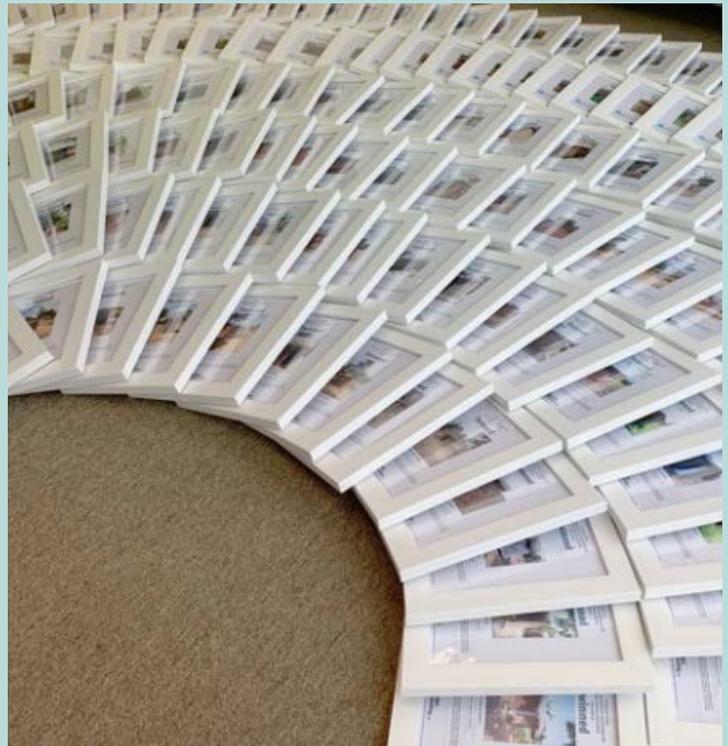


Figure 6:

Left - Twinning certificate in Victoria Quay Edinburgh. Image by SG Staff

Right - The full suite of certificates before being sent to their toilets across Scotland. Image by Toilet Twinning

2.2 Malawi Development Programme

Under our Malawi Development Programme 2018-23, more than £11 million is being provided to support projects in Malawi focused on health, education, economic development, civic governance and renewable energy, delivered between Scottish based organisations and their Malawian partners. Below we provide a short summary of all the projects that received funding in 2019 and 2020, and include a selection of case studies to illustrate projects' impact. More information on all of the projects can be found [here](#) and the mid-year reports can be accessed [here](#).

Health: Water Aid improves the health of mothers and children through better sanitation and access to safe water in healthcare facilities and childhood development centres; **St John Scotland** improves maternal, newborn and child health by providing health education and access to critical health services; **Edinburgh University** builds on a previous partnership to deliver a same day cervical cancer 'screen and treat' programme, and roll-out of that work in Northern, Central and Southern Regions; **Glasgow University's** MalDent Project focused on establishing an undergraduate dental degree programme with the University of Malawi.

Education: Global Concerns Trust provides tools and training to improve the livelihoods of disabled men and women in Malawi; **Mary's Meals** provides school feeding to vulnerable children in primary and Early Childhood Development centres in southern Malawi; and **Sense Scotland** promotes equal access to education in Malawi North.

Renewable Energy: Strathclyde University works towards rural energy access through social enterprise and decentralisation (EASE) through the deployment of appropriate renewable energy infrastructure and service provision under sustainable social business models and decentralised energy strategies.

Civic Governance: Chance for Change supports the Malawi Government in enabling access to justice, and humane child-welfare based treatment for children in conflict with the law in Malawi.

Sustainable Development: Challenges Worldwide works to strengthen farmer owned Crop Value Addition Centres while creating rural sustainable business models and wealth for smallholder farmers.

A further three initiatives in Malawi work on strengthening capacity: **Police Scotland** provides a programme of specialist training with the Malawian (and Zambian) police force for tackling gender-based violence, improving child protection and supporting governance; **The Blantyre to Blantyre project**, a collaborative clinical research project between the University of Glasgow, the College of Medicine in Blantyre and the Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust; and the **Social Enterprise Academy** for ongoing support for the new Social Enterprise Academy Malawi, to join the global networks of SEAs.

Case study

Deliver life to Mothers, Girls and Children in the Southern Region of Malawi – WaterAid

This project aims at improving health outcomes for women, adolescent girls and children under five living in the low income rural and peri-urban areas of Malawi through increased access to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in their communities, Health Care Facilities (HCFs), and Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDs). The project is in line with Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being; and 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.

Goals reached by the project in 2019-2020 were:

- 899 men, 1,106 women, 861 boys, 992 girls and 773 children under five gained access to safe water from 12 boreholes constructed in 12 villages
- 123 women and 88 men were trained to monitor the construction of community boreholes, which are drilled in 20 communities
- 18 child friendly sanitation facilities have been constructed in three early childhood development centres (ECDs)
- 49 health workers were trained in infection prevention and control to implement facility improvement plans. Training in 2020 integrated COVID-19 requirements

One of the villages earmarked to benefit from a borehole was Mkolimbo village in Chikewo, where Synodia is one of the community hygiene volunteers. She explains: *“What prompted me to become a volunteer was lack of hygiene and sanitation in my village (...) Many households did not have a toilet. They either shared one toilet amongst many family members or used the nearby bushes. It was chaotic.”*

Volunteering can be difficult as Synodia points out because every volunteer needs to plan their time effectively and around their own work, for example Synodia also works in farming and is a secretary in the community village bank. However, Synodia sees that her efforts have paid off: *“Every household has a decent toilet and a tippy tap. I can testify that people are using these tippy taps. This setup ensures that once an individual is exiting the toilet, he or she can wash their hands with soap.”* Moreover *“the people from both this village and other villages where I work, are also having clean households and have adopted food hygiene practices.”*

For Synodia it was *“an honour and a duty to serve my community”*. She felt that she *“needed to do something for my community so that people would not be getting sick all the time and that children are able to find themselves in a classroom and not in a hospital bed.”*



Figure 7: Synodia, community hygiene volunteer. Image by WaterAid



Figure 8: Synodia and other volunteers at work. Image by WaterAid

Case study

Rural Energy Access through Social Enterprise and Decentralisation (EASE)

- University of Strathclyde, United Purpose and Community Energy Malawi (CEM)

The EASE project works to address energy poverty in marginalised communities by developing sustainable social business models and delivers on the national policy regarding energy access and decentralisation. It aims to deploy: two solar PV microgrids with linked 'satellite' kiosks; three solar PV energy hubs; and establish Malawi's first District Energy Officers in Dedza and Balaka region to undertake a range of capacity building activities to improve the environment for energy projects. This project supports SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

The project addresses the challenges of energy access in Malawi, where less than 12% of the population have access to electricity. Decentralised solar microgrids offer a low carbon and reliable source of electricity in areas unlikely to receive a grid connection. In 2020 the first microgrid was installed, bringing stable, low carbon electricity to sixty customers for domestic and commercial use. A village energy committee and local site agents provide local management with oversight by United Purpose. It is the first of its kind in Malawi. More information is available [here](#).



Figure 9: From left to right: generator unit; installing the solar cells; light powered by the microgrid. Images by EASE

Pharaoh Kambiri attended training delivered by Community Energy Malawi: *"After attending the training on mainstreaming energy in the village area, I felt duty-bound to sensitize the people in my area on renewable energy and I got a positive response. This prompted me to liaise with CEM as availability of lanterns in our area was a great challenge. CEM linked me with an energy player based in Lilongwe so I was able to act as their agent. Members from my community are now able to buy lanterns from my house so availability is no longer an issue here in TA Kachenga!"*



Figure 10: Participants of a training event delivered by EASE District Energy Officers. Image by EASE

Case study

Blantyre Blantyre Research Facility

- University of Glasgow and College of Medicine University of Malawi

The aim of this project is to establish and deploy a clinical laboratory facility at the College of Medicine (COM) in Blantyre, Malawi. This will enhance ongoing collaborations, develop a research evidence-base, deliver training programmes on medical interventions and policies in key areas of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their interface with infectious diseases (IDs – especially TB & Malaria). This brings to bear internationally renowned expertise in NCDs and IDs to focus on national health priorities. This project contributes to SDGs 3: Good Health and Well-being; 4: Quality Education; and 17: Partnerships for the Goals. In the longer term, as the lab becomes self-sustaining and meets its further objective to become a regional centre of excellence, it will contribute to SDG 9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure. Click [here](#) to see a short video on the project.

The Blantyre Blantyre laboratory has contributed to many other projects and funding opportunities from various agencies across Malawi and expanded the College of Medicine's ability to collaborate. The strong and expanding links and partnerships established through the project has brought direct support for a variety of Malawian charities, hospitals and projects. Examples of opportunities include:

- 9 annual (fully funded) places for Malawian doctors on the Diploma in Tropical Medicine run by the University of Glasgow
- University of Glasgow and Malawian Partnership on training for:
 - MALBOP for early career scientists in immunology and parasitology
 - FEMEng network to support female engineering students to deliver workshops and promote STEM education in Malawi
- The lab working with EmPowered FinTech to investigate harnessing solar power to provide its energy needs from renewable sources



Figure 11: The Blantyre Blantyre partnership. Image by the University of Glasgow



Figure 12: Laboratory facility at the College of Medicine. Image by the University of Glasgow

2.3 Rwanda Development Programme

Under our Rwanda Development Programme 2017-22 there are seven projects, totalling £8,776,334, supported by the Scottish Government. Below we provide a short summary of all the projects that received funding in 2019 and 2020, and include case studies to illustrate projects' impact. More information on all of the projects can be found [here](#), and the end of year reports [here](#).

Health: Oxfam Scotland delivers the Claiming Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Rwanda initiative, to facilitate attitudinal change, institutional capacity building and the empowerment of women to ensure that women in targeted districts can enjoy equal rights and live free from discrimination and violence; **Water Aid** works to improve health and sanitation in communities and schools of Nyamagabe district – addressing sanitation and hygiene with particular emphasis on women, girls, disabled people and elderly.

Education: University of Aberdeen fosters a social practice approach to adult literacies in Western Rwanda, that can be managed and delivered by local institutions in order to support people's livelihood through poverty reduction and inclusive socio-economic development.

Sustainable Economic Development: CBM implements SaveAbility which is focused on the socio-economic empowerment of persons with disabilities; **Opportunity International** strengthens livelihoods in Northern and Eastern Rwanda and poor rural households in Western and Southern Rwanda by supporting smallholders with agricultural training as well as access to credit and financial services; **Tearfund** delivers a Sustainable Economic and Agricultural Development project, contributing towards poverty reduction through increasing alternative income generation activities and improving financial literacy and climate smart agriculture techniques to improve productivity and food security; and **Challenges Worldwide** works to promote sustainable economic development through building the capacity of Rwandan coffee cooperatives and community members.

The Social Enterprise Academy also works in Rwanda on Strengthening Capacity, funded under the second stream of the IDF. It aims to form a partnership to establish an SEA in Kigali. This will join a franchise of world-wide SEAs, connecting to the SEA in Scotland and on a regional basis, with Zambia and Malawi in the SSA circle (also funded by Scottish Government), along with South Africa.

Case study

Claiming Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Rwanda

– Oxfam and Rwanda Interfaith Council on Health

Claiming Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (CSRHR) aims at increasing awareness for positive change in social attitudes and cultural norms that discriminate women in targeted communities. It is building the capacities of health care providers at Isange One Stop Centres and empowering victims of sexual and gender based violence (GBV). The project specifically targets 1,000 victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV); 120 health care providers; 2,000 agents of change and 15,000 indirect beneficiaries in 6 districts. The project supports SDGs 3: Good Health and Well-being and 5: Gender Equality.

Key milestones are:

- 300 couples in conflict were engaged in community dialogue on SRHR, family conflict resolution and prevention of GBV. 92 couples committed to share the knowledge gained with their communities
- 300 SGBV victims were trained with on SRHR, GBV prevention, entrepreneurship, and on saving and lending for their socio-economic reintegration, and 150 victims of SGBV were enrolled in vocational training courses
- 12 story telling sessions across the six districts for victims to share personal stories. Victims also received psychosocial support from hospital psychologists

One of the girls reached by the project is Nadia (not her real name). At 17, Nadia was raped and became pregnant. Nadia did not report the rape to Isange one-stop center (IOSC) at the time fearing stigma and harassment by family members. As Nadia explains *“Before getting pregnant, I had dreams for myself, I was studying at high school, I had dreams of working in a Bank; however, my dream did not include giving birth to a child,”*

“In nine months, everything changed for me (...) [I] would start crying for nothing. I lost sleep, all night I was asking myself why it happened to me”. After giving birth, IOSC put Nadia in contact with the Rwanda Interfaith Council on Health (RICH) and the “Claiming Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Rwanda” project. “Under this project, I got a chance to return to school (...) I am learning tailoring and catching up quickly with my confidence. (...) [I] meet other victims; I made new friends who went through the same traumatic challenges as me. We have formed small supporting groups to help each other in saving but also to better know each other. Oxfam in partnership with RICH have provided us with various training sessions including motherhood skills, financial literacy, saving, and entrepreneurship” The project also brings together victims and their parents, an important element for the victim’s social reintegration and wellbeing. Nadia explains: “After my parents attended Project training, my family reintegration went smoothly with family starting to accommodate me and my son. My family is supportive, my parents are helping me to raise my son.”

Case study

Fostering SPAAL for Improving People's Quality of Life in Western Rwanda

- University of Aberdeen and Institute of Policy Analysis and Research Rwanda

This project fosters a social practice approach to adult literacies (SPAALs), to be managed and delivered by local institutions to improve people's quality of life. Adult literacies tutors in Rwanda are currently untrained, with classes taking place in churches or in the open air with few resources with which to teach students. The project is testing a postgraduate programme for 'trainers of literacies tutors' and is training 15 trainers who will, in turn, train around 200 community literacies tutors. Training the social practice approach enables community tutors to improve how they teach adult learners and to encourage students to work together to solve problems and generate ideas to improve their lives. The project supports SDGs 1: No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger; 3: Good Health and Well-being; and 4: Quality Education.



Figure 13: Iyakaremye Canisius at Rukukumbo Centre. Image by University of Aberdeen



Figure 14: Nyiraguhirwa Agathe at an adult learner's home. Image by University of Aberdeen

"The method we used to use for teaching adult literacy did not work well. The social practices approach works much better and we are able to help learners develop skills and start income-generating projects such as rearing domestic animals such as rabbits and goats. My class has even purchased a cow. The learners are committed to working together to improve their quality of life." (Iyakaremye Canisius).

"When we use the social practices approach, we let adult learners discuss their problems and come up with ideas as to how they can help themselves to overcome them. They share their ideas and discuss together under my guidance and come to decisions about what their main problems are. Then they discuss what they can do. They decided to have a mutual fund (savings club) and to use the money they saved to purchase pigs and rabbits to rear and to buy seeds so they can have kitchen gardens and give their families a balanced diet." (Nyiraguhirwa Agathe).

Case study

Sustainable Economic and Agricultural Development Project (SEAD)

- Tearfund Scotland, Tearfund Rwanda, AEE and Moucecore

The SEAD project works in 207 villages in 4 districts of Southern Province and aims to support some of the poorest and most vulnerable in those communities to improve their agricultural productivity and diversify their income and economic opportunities.

Using the self-help group (SHG) model, beneficiaries are improving their financial literacy and engaging in income generation. They are also being supported to develop agricultural skills and to employ climate smart techniques to improve yields, mitigate the effects of climate change and become involved in value added activities, thus increasing income from crops. The project supports the SDGs 1: No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger; 8: Decent work and Economic Growth; and 10: Reduced inequalities.

MUKANSANGA Marie Chantal used to work in other people's field. When she heard that the project aims to address poverty issues, she joined. She explains: *"I talked to my husband and I decided to give it a try; I started saving from my daily wage to contribute weekly to our group meetings. When the group savings had increased enough to give loans, I was the first to get [one]. (...) I used the loan to buy Sorghum, processed it and made sorghum local beer, which I sold, and I made a profit. From the accumulated profits, I bought a piece of land and 2 piglets to provide manure for our garden; we now produce our own food and the pigs will soon produce piglets."*

"My perspective towards life has totally changed. In the past I would wake up wondering whether I will get a daily wage for my family to survive on, now I sleep planning how (...) to increase my income"



Figure 15: MUKANSANGA Marie Chantal. Image by SEAD project



Figure 16: KANYAMIBWA Vincent. Image by SEAD project

KANYAMIBWA Vincent, shared a similar story: *"I had no land, and for many rural residents, land is the source of livelihood".* Vincent joined the programme, and received training *"I decided to use the knowledge and information I got at entrepreneurship [training] and took a loan. With that money, I bought bananas to make banana juice. I made a profit every week. After paying back the loan, I took a second loan, which I used to rent farm land and I planted passion fruits. At harvest, I sold the fruits and [used some of the profits] to buy a cow. After buying the cow, my land yields more produce. Where I used to plant 5kgs and harvest 6, I currently harvest 50kgs."*

2.4 Zambia Development Programme

Under our Zambia Development Programme 2017-22 there are six projects, totalling £6,289,536, being supported by the Scottish Government. Below we provide a short summary of all the projects that received funding in 2019 and 2020, and include case studies to illustrate projects' impact. More information on all of the projects can be found [here](#), and the end of year reports [here](#).

Health: CBM delivers the PreVENT project, providing community ear and hearing care and rehabilitation of disabling hearing loss; whilst **First Aid Africa** continues to deliver the Big First Aid Project Scotland, using ground-breaking technology to increase the ability to respond to emergencies, while training the next generation of life savers.

Education: Open University works on the Zambian Education School-based Training (ZEST) project to improve the quality of primary school teaching and learning in Central Province. This helps implement the Ministry of General Education's teacher development strategy.

Sustainable Economic Development: SCIAF empowers resource-poor rural communities in Central Province by strengthening income security, fostering well-being of women and promoting renewable energy use; **Christian Aid** works to support and harness the potential of small-scale farmers; and **Gaia Education** builds the capacity of Zambian youth in three districts in Central Province to lead on sustainable food, livelihood security and conservation action via Zambian Youth for Conservation, Agriculture and Livelihood Action (ZYCALA).

There are a further eight initiatives working in Zambia on strengthening capacity, funded under the second stream of the IDF: **Heriot-Watt University** provides scholarships for women to study an online MBA programme; **Police Scotland** works with the Zambia Police Force to tackle gender-based violence, improve child protection, and support governance; the **Social Enterprise Academy** supports BongoHive in Zambia, to connect with a franchise of world-wide SEAs (including one in Scotland); and the **Sustainable Organic Agriculture Project** provides training at the Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre.

In relation to health capacity: the **Scottish Ambulance Service** supports the development of Emergency Medical Care and improved patient care; **NHS Lanarkshire** and **NHS Blood Transfusion** are developing their partnership in Central Province to build health capacity; and **Kids OR** are refurbishing a paediatric theatre and offer training in the University Teaching Hospital

Case study

PrevENT: Community ear and hearing care and rehabilitation of disabling hearing loss

- CBM UK and Beit Cure Hospital

This project contributes towards the strengthening of community and primary health care systems by providing access to quality ear and hearing healthcare in the three districts of Chibombo, Kapiri Mposhi and Kabwe in Central Province. By increasing the number of trained community health workers, nurses, clinicians and audiologists in ear and hearing care, the project improves the quality of life for people who have a hearing impairment or are at risk of acquiring a hearing impairment. This project contributes towards SDGs 3: Good Health and Well-Being; 4: Quality Education; 5: Gender equality; and 10: Reduced Inequalities.

Disabling hearing loss in Zambia is a cause and consequence of poverty and an under-recognised consequence of major diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, meningitis, maternal complications and childhood illnesses. Adults with hearing loss often face unemployment, communication barriers which affect relationships and reduced access to information and services, further risking health and socio-economic problems. This project is training and equipping a total of 105 nurses and clinicians, 12 audiology assistants and 240 community health assistants across Central Province. It also aims to ensure greater sensitisation in communities of the importance of ear and hearing care and to raise awareness of outreach clinics and school-screenings, to facilitate better screening, treatment and referrals.



Figure 17: Kabwe Outreach camp. Image by CBM

Elfreda Whitty, CBM UK's Programme Manager, travelled to Zambia in October 2019 and made the following observations:

"During the visit, I was able to speak to some of the current trainee nurses and clinical officers who used the outreach clinic to put into practice their training (...) One of the students told me that before his training, he had noticed that many people had challenges with ears but he did not have an otoscope to screen or diagnose them. They tried to use their phone light, which wasn't effective. Following his training, he now felt much more confident to make a diagnosis and crucially treat - for example in the removal of a foreign body or to treat an infection."



Figure 18: Nurses graduated from training. Images by CBM

Case study

Zambia Education School-based Training (ZEST)

– The Open University and World Vision Zambia

Zambian Education School-based Training (ZEST) is collaboratively designed and implemented by the Zambian Ministry of General Education (MoGE), World Vision Zambia and The Open University. The project is co-designing and testing a school-based continuing professional development programme and focuses on strengthening the existing School Programme of In-Service for the Term (SPRINT). Now underway in the three Central Province districts of Chisamba, Kabwe and Mumbwa, this project supports SDG 4: Quality Education.

Praxina is Chisamba District Education Standards Officer. Praxina observed: *“When we go out monitoring there are quite a number of changes that we observed. For instance, when teachers were doing their preparations and had challenges with certain topics, instead of consulting others, they’d skip such topics. But now they consult each other, wherever they have a challenge, they consult a fellow teacher and they plan together the best way to handle such a topic.”*

As a Grade 1 teacher at Nkwashi Primary School in Kabwe, Nyawa has been part of a project, which helped her as a teacher to undertake some research before preparing her lessons and also given her ideas about using local resources to create imaginative and useful teaching and learning aids. These techniques are helping her learners with their reading and writing skills: *“My learners are breaking through in reading; they can read sounds, syllables and even some short stories.”*

“There’s a big difference since using these new approaches. We make sure that in each lesson we use different approaches.” She now uses a wide range of approaches – songs, games, questioning, group and pairwork – focused on including all the learners in her class. This helps her devise extra support for learners who are having some challenges.



Figure 19: Praxina, Chisamba District Education Standards Officer.
Image by ZEST project



Figure 20: Nyawa, teacher at Nkwashi Primary School.
Image by ZEST project



Case study

Zambia Youth for Conservation, Agriculture and Livelihood Action (ZYCALA)

– Gaia Education, WWF Zambia and YEFI

The project is building the capacity of 420 local youth leaders to become active and effective ‘change agents’ in youth-led campaigning on social and environmental issues, sustainable income generation and food security. The youth change agents are reaching 150,000 youth to raise awareness of innovative social and natural systems management through ecosystems regeneration and advocacy campaigns. The project contributes to several SDGs, 1: No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger; 4: Quality Education; 8: Decent work and Economic Growth; 10: Reduced Inequalities; 13: Climate Action; and 15: Life on Land.

Young people have been empowered through training in sustainable organic agriculture practices which positioned them to access the food they produce and develop ways to utilise it. Brian Mwelwa, of ZYCALA, says he has gained important skills through this training: *“I did not know what chicken*

manure was, all I knew was fertiliser, but when ZYCALA came it opened my mind to different and better methods of farming like a key unlocks a lock”. Another youth, Prisca says that beekeeping has influenced how young people now view the environment. *“Beekeeping has made us value forests and the importance of conserving trees as well as how important trees are to beekeeping”*. This has reduced the plans to cut down trees for firewood charcoal production, which contributes to deforestation.

Purity Chisenga has been part of a Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) savings group. These saving groups have contributed to bridging the gender gap in the most rural communities and has promoted active participation for all. Purity feels delighted to be able to have the chances that she once thought were only open to men. She is now able to have an equal share of savings and to think of her future.



Figure 21: ZYCALA youths receive seeds for their farming. Image by Gaia Education

2.5 Small grants

The [Small Grants Programme](#), administered by the Corra Foundation, is a pilot programme, which provides up to £500,000 per annum to small Scottish-based NGOs. In 2019-20 the Programme provided £468,435 to 18 organisations.

The Programme had been piloted since 2012, with only minor changes each year discussed in advance with the Scottish sector. In 2018 it was deemed appropriate to independently review the programme. Therefore in 2019, new grants were restricted to one year 'feasibility grants' and 'capacity building grants' whilst the review was undertaken in 2019/20. The review of the Programme commissioned by the Scottish Government was completed by independent consultants and can be read [here](#). To take stock of the outcomes of the review report and to consider the new reality of COVID-19 the Small Grants Programme was closed for the year 2020.

Projects supported in 2019-2020

- **The Turing Trust:** providing digital skills to 9,000 Malawian girls
- **Children's Medical Care Malawi (CMCM):** upskilling of tutors to provide essential paediatric emergency care training to 900 nursing students
- **Seed for Life:** scaling up of a sustainable food programme in Bemvu, Malawi
- **International Resources and Recycling Institute (IRRI):** providing solar powered lighting and basic phone charging systems to five off-grid primary schools in Malawi
- **Leprosy in Utale Village Plus (LUV+):** providing income generation support for nine communities of persons affected by leprosy in Zambia and Malawi
- **Friends of Chitambo:** supporting further development of emergency response services in Chitambo District, central Zambia
- **STEKA Skills:** feasibility study to determine whether the Dialogue Groups to empower young Malawians can be replicated and extended into a self-sustaining social enterprise
- **The Isaro Network:** feasibility study to assess food insecurity in the Makera watershed area, South Rwanda
- **Charity Education International (CEI):** feasibility study to explore solar energy as an alternative source of electricity supply for Uttar Bangla University College in Bangladesh
- **World Orthopaedic Concern (WOC):** feasibility study to map the trauma patient journey in six regions of Northern Malawi
- **Renew:** feasibility study to assess and pilot two livelihood approaches for widows/children of deceased park rangers in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- **Lake Victoria Disability Centre Scotland (LVDCS):** capacity building for LVDCS (Scotland) and LVDC (Tanzania) to further develop safeguarding policies and procedures
- **Youth Economic Justice (YEJ):** building in-country partner's technical capacity for delivering innovative financial inclusion programmes for women who have experienced violence in Myanmar
- **YES! Tanzania:** capacity building for YES! Tanzania and partner Umoja Tanzania to improve Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) and safeguarding arrangements
- **Zambia Therapeutic Art (ZTA):** capacity building for ZTA on communication, and partner/stakeholders on MEL, professional training and safeguarding
- **Diverse Talent:** capacity building in a number of areas for both Diverse Talent and their in-country partner, the Mukutasha Foundation in Zambia

- **Just Wheels UK:** capacity building to strengthen organisational policies, management processes and governance towards establishing a formal partner organisation, Just Wheels Tanzania
- **Bethesda Khanko International (BKI):** capacity building for BKI's Trustees in a range of governance areas in India

Projects supported in 2020-2021

- **Smileawi:** feasibility study to support Smileawi, Malawian stakeholders and Bridge2Aid to test the model of 'task shifting' basic training for emergency dentistry to Malawi's existing network of Medical Assistants
- **Wasteaid:** feasibility study to support Wasteaid and ICCM to assess the capacity building needs of different groups of local stakeholders to tackle waste management in north and south Malawi
- **Kilcheran:** feasibility study to support Kilcheran and Kho&Kalashi to test the results and establishment of mobile vocational skills training centres ("Labs")
- **Lake Victoria Disability Centre Scotland (LVDCS):** feasibility study to trial a mobile clinic to treat club foot in the Mara region of Tanzania and assess different outreach strategies to best reach babies and adults with this disability
- **St Francis Hospital Zambia Twinning Partnership with NHS Borders SCIO:** capacity building to undertake an impact review to inform subsequent work to develop internal Standard Operating Procedures for project selection, planning and MEL
- **On Call Africa:** capacity building to improve monitoring and evaluation systems, via an app to aid for data collection use by the Community Health Workers
- **Zambia Therapeutic Art:** capacity building, of an informal Therapeutic Art Trainers centred in Lusaka, into a standalone and self-sustaining organisation
- **International Voluntary Service:** capacity building to produce effective digital tools for training, communications, partner relationship management and MEL
- **Africa on the Ball:** capacity building to develop evaluating and strengthening skills and resources in fundraising, governance, and monitoring & evaluation
- **Charity Education International:** capacity building to improve student and staff attendance and morale through the introduction of new monitoring and award systems and the delivery of motivational training

Case study

Solar powered lighting and phone charging systems for five primary schools in Malawi, leading to improved learning outcomes and teacher retention

- International Resource and Recycling Institute



Figure 22: Meeting with Parents at Mphedzu Primary School. Image by IRRl

The aim of the project is to improve learning outcomes by installing Solar PV lightning systems, therefore enabling students to study at night. Part of the financial model to support the project involved setting up phone charging services to support members of the community who would bring their electronic gadgets and devices for charging at a reasonable fee. This will generate the funds needed for maintenance of the system and the eventual replacement of the battery at a later stage.

School Energy Committees have been established and given training on how to successfully maintain and take care of these installations. An additional revenue has

been generated in two schools in the form of barbershops. With a positive response from the community and the students, plans are underway to introduce the barber services in the remaining schools.

At Chamasowa Primary School, enrolment of students increased by over 70% after the PV Solar System installation and subsequent community sensitisation. Although the COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily disrupted these activities and momentum, when the schools reopened all five showed eagerness to continue using the solar powered lights for educating students at night, because students have to catch up on lost time due to COVID-19 closure.

Case study

Mobile Craft “Maker Labs” Feasibility Study – Kilcheran

This feasibility study assesses the need and the logistics of carrying out ‘Maker Labs’ which are mobile training camps on traditional embroidery and craft skills for women living in remote villages of the Chitral valley in North Pakistan. The study consulted communities and established sustainable community development forums with crafts communities, gathered logistical data on the viability of mobile training in the villages. 688 participants (93% women) were interviewed by a trained team from Kilcheran’s in-country partner, the Kho & Kalashi (K&K) women’s co-operative.

The data evidenced clear motivation to develop craft work, with 85% of respondents wanting to generate income from crafting and 99% interested in collaborating with K&K on marketing. The study also gathered photographic evidence and has established a database of crafts, a valuable future reference tool for start/end points in terms of quality and finishing, and also as a resource bank for cultural heritage.

The survey has confirmed the value and viability of the mobile ‘Make Labs’ and fed the development of a business plan. The information gathered has also provided for the formulation of 10 vocational courses tailored to the communities assessed, the launch of 3-month live-in residencies at the K&K Mahraka Centre, and the preparation of a digital toolkit of pre-recorded video training courses to be used by community facilitators for outreach training in their villages. Links with Scottish designers and product developers to support market access will be arranged through a digital ‘Fusion’ portal.

The survey responses also identified widespread community concerns about disengaged and unemployed youth, and this has led to plans to conduct Make Labs training with teenage boys and girls through partnerships with community-based schools in selected villages.

Chapter 3 – Other Funding and Activities

3.1 Humanitarian Emergency Fund

Scotland has a longstanding history of contributing aid to humanitarian crises and since 2005, Scottish Ministers have responded to international crises including those in Yemen, Gaza, Syria and West Africa. In 2016 Scottish Ministers committed to delivering a [Humanitarian Emergency Fund \(HEF\)](#). The HEF was established from April 2017, supported by an expert Panel comprising representatives from eight leading humanitarian aid organisations based in Scotland. The HEF is administered by the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

From April 2019 to December 2020 the HEF supported six humanitarian emergency responses:

- In **July 2019**, £200,000 was awarded to help **relief work in the Democratic Republic of Congo**. This funding was split evenly between British Red Cross and Christian Aid to help stop the spread of Ebola.
- In **October 2019**, £100,000 was awarded to SCIAF to **help more than 6,000 people (displaced families) fleeing conflict in north-west Syria**, with essential items such as blankets and mattresses.
- In **March 2020**, £338,000 was shared equally by Tearfund, Christian Aid and Oxfam for the **Ethiopia Locust Infestation and Food Insecurity**.
- In **July 2020**, the HEF supported a **DEC Appeal for an emergency response to the COVID-19 crisis**, with the initial focus of the appeal to support displaced communities and refugees in 7 key countries.
- In **September 2020**, £300,000 was given to **support those affected by the explosion in Beirut**, shared between British Red Cross, Christian Aid and Tearfund.
- In **December 2020**, £100,000 was allocated for **Niger**, to Save the Children to help **communities affected by devastating floods**.

Annual reports and individual reports of each activation can be found [here](#).



Figure 23: Ebola Crisis in DRC. Image by the British Red Cross



Figure 24: Ethiopian Locust Infestation: Borgodo, a widow with 5 children, given maize seeds for her farm in South Omo. Image by Christian Aid



Figure 25: DEC COVID Appeal: Left – Medical staff wearing PPE at De Martini hospital in Mogadishu, Somalia Right – A child waits in a health clinic in the Bondhere district of Mogadishu, Somalia. The infrastructure in Somalia is struggling to cope with COVID-19.

In 2019 an [independent review](#) was undertaken to explore the success of the HEF so far and make recommendations on how the fund could improve. The review considers the period since the HEF's establishment (Spring 2017) to the summer of 2019 and is based on a range of interviews with key stakeholders

and sector experts, as well as desk review of HEF documentation and publications from leading agencies, thought leaders and think-tanks working on humanitarian assistance. The recommendations of the report will be implemented from 2021 onwards.

3.2 Climate Justice Fund

The Scottish Government is committed to playing its part to support the global transition to a net-zero emissions economy that helps deliver the SDGs, and to do so in a way that is just and fair to everyone. We recognise there is a global climate emergency and we have a moral duty to respond accordingly.

The Scottish Government takes a climate justice approach, recognizing that it is those least responsible for the global climate emergency that are being affected first and most severely by it. We launched the world's first dedicated [Climate Justice Fund \(CJF\)](#) in 2012, and committed to making a total of £21M available through to 2021 to support

some of the world's most vulnerable people in becoming more resilient to climate change. In 2019-2020 the fund has been primarily directed through the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi and the Climate Justice Innovation Fund. A third funding stream of the CJF goes to the Water Futures Programme.

Climate Challenge Programme Malawi

The Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) supports a group of rural communities in Balaka, Chikwawa, Machinga and Zomba in Malawi, to identify and implement their own solutions for adapting to and building resilience against the worst effects of climate change. This contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action.

Case study

CADECOM National Office

CADECOM National Office is implementing the advocacy component of the CCPM programme. It aims to improve the understanding of people's human rights in relation to climate change, and to engage local and national government in Malawi and generate an improved understanding of citizens' human rights in relation to climate change. It is working with CCPM communities to identify climate-related concerns and petition local governments for action. This year, they organized local government engagement activities in all four districts in order to build community-government alliances and tackle climate injustices facing the communities.

In Zomba, Group Village Head Kathebwe and the Advocacy Team delivered a petition to the District Commissioner's office. After delivering the petition Kathebwe and chiefs from 23 villages held a series of meetings to plan climate change interventions. The communities agreed to mobilize through their chiefs to work towards the rehabilitation of a waterway embankment. The embankment had been incapable of shielding the communities from rising water – during the 2019/2020 rainy season part of the waterway was washed away, destroying houses and crop fields. The waterway improvement work began on 28th August.



Figure 26: Community members filling up the polypack sacks with soil as they rehabilitate the waterway. Image by Alex James

Climate Justice Innovation Fund

- The Climate Justice Innovation Fund supports projects developing innovative solutions for strengthening communities in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia against the effects of climate change. It is administered by the Corra Foundation and more information can be found [here](#). Three projects have been funded in the 2019 round of the CJIF:
- **From Plant to Plate – Malawi Fruits:** addressing the post-harvest losses in northern Malawi (Mzimba) and generating increased farming profit for women farmers and persons with disabilities through combining training with the establishment of a co-operative and solar-powered cold store.
- **Community Advocacy for Sustainable Rural Water Services in Malawi – SEPA:** empowering women, youth and other vulnerable stakeholders in southern Malawi (Chiradzulu) to hold water service providers to account. Awareness raising and training to support engagement and partnership between communities, service providers and regulators, thereby helping ensure the long-term sustainability of rural water supplies.
- **Development of sustainable clean cooking facilities to boost resilience to climate change in Malawi – University of Glasgow:** addressing deforestation in southern Malawi (Machinga) through delivering a sustainable biofuel production (biogas and biosyngas) and utilisation unit for clean and efficient cooking, manufacturing and maintaining the bioenergy kit in Malawi and attracting attention from local business.

Water Futures Programme

The Water Futures Programme in Malawi supports the Government of Malawi to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6: Access to clean water and sanitation. The programme works with four main work streams:

1. Rural Water Asset Analysis and new Urban and Peri-Urban Asset Analysis;
2. Policy Support (National Water Resources Authority);
3. Capacity Building; and
4. Research and Knowledge Exchange.

In December 2019 the programme completed the first National Dataset for Rural Water Supplies in Malawi and in January 2020 began the same data collection for all Urban and Peri-Urban waterpoints not managed by Malawi Water Boards. Despite delays arising due to the COVID-19 pandemic this is now largely complete.

Stakeholders across Malawi are gaining access to training that enables them to use the Water Management Information System (MIS) in which a total of 120,989 unique rural water points have been identified. A total of 287,052 sanitation facilities that are co-located with these water points have been mapped as potential risks of contamination (sources). A total of 10,363 co-located solid waste sites have been mapped as potential risks of contamination (sources).



Figure 27: At the National Stakeholder meeting in Malawi, Ministry staff from across Malawi and major stakeholders (SG, UoS) came together to plan the use of this first ever national asset register to support SDG 6 and water resources planning. Image by the Water Futures Programme

3.3 Global Citizenship

Scottish Government is enhancing global citizenship by:

- Working in partnership with NHS Scotland and Scotland's global health community to deliver the NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Programme
- Promoting fair trade in Scotland, including through our core funding from the IDF for the Scottish Fair Trade Forum
- Inspiring our communities and young people to realise their roles as good global citizens, including through our contribution from the IDF to funding Scotland's Development Education Centres
- Supporting partnerships and collaboration with civil society, valuing the network of connection that Scotland has built up with Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia and Pakistan. This includes funding the Alliance, the Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP) and Malawi Scotland Partnership (MaSP)
- Taking a holistic approach to sustainable development, including a "do no harm" approach in policy development and seeking to go beyond that by identifying other government policies which can contribute positively to development outcomes and impact; and promoting the Beyond Aid agenda outside of government.

Global Health

[The NHS Scotland Global Citizenship programme](#) aims to increase NHS Scotland's global health contribution by making it easier for all NHS staff to participate in global citizenship, both in Scotland and overseas.

The Programme reflects and supports the Scottish Government's international development commitments to partner countries, particularly in relation to capacity strengthening in the area of health. A snapshot of key achievements include:

- NHS Education for Scotland (NES) began the provision of ongoing Quality Improvement

(QI) training and support to the Scotland Malawi Mental Health Education Partnership in Malawi and Zambia.

- A new 'Global Citizenship' category was added to the Scottish Health Awards annual programme in recognition of the commitment shown by health & social care to advancing healthcare systems in low and middle income countries.
- New approaches to HR to support global health volunteering by NHS staff being tested – this includes a new initiative to combine NHS Consultancy posts in the Highlands and Islands with one or more overseas postings. This work is being taken forward in partnership with the Global Health Academy in Edinburgh University.
- Publication of ['Doing It Well Guide'](#) providing advice and guidance for NHS Boards and staff about how to get involved in Global Citizenship.
- [NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Annual Conference 2019](#), *'Developing Sustainable Global Health Partnerships'*. This event brought together individuals working in healthcare from across NHS Scotland, partners and stakeholders to share developments and best practice in global health work.
- Delivery of online event ['Imagining Better Futures: Global Citizenship within NHS Scotland'](#), organised through The Global Citizenship Programme's partnership with Bridge 47 and Edinburgh-based Development Education Centre, Scotdec, bringing together staff from across the NHS Scotland Global Citizenship network for an opportunity to explore global issues. This is the first of a number of Active Global Citizenship resources which will be delivered over the coming year.
- NHS Scotland Global Citizenship Virtual Conference 2020 – this online event was attended by over 300 people from across the NHS and broader global health community to reflect on the impact of COVID-19 on global health volunteering and partnership working.



Case study

Working differently to build capacity during COVID-19

NHS Tayside has been involved in the Zambia Anaesthesia Development Program (ZADP), a partnership between Zambian and international anaesthetists, working together to develop anaesthesia training in Zambia. Lesly-Crichton of NHS Tayside explains: *“For almost a decade we have had a rolling presence of teaching fellows (usually anaesthesia trainees) in Zambia, along with shorter visits, and remote support for teaching, training and development. The COVID pandemic meant that all international volunteers had to return home, and the hands-on support we were able to provide was significantly reduced. We quickly discovered that out of necessity, we were able to move our teaching sessions to an online platform, and that trainees in Zambia were able to access these even with limited hardware, and the constant challenges of power cuts. We were even able to run high-stakes exams with remote support. We are now planning remote teaching fellow roles and research into the effectiveness of such support.”*



Figure 28: The Zambia Anaesthesia Development Program.

Case study

Donation of medical equipment during COVID-19



Figure 29: Medical equipment to be sent to Gambia. Image by Project Gambia

To support a hospital in The Gambia during the COVID pandemic, medical equipment has been sent from Scotland to The Gambia. Mai Drammeh of NHS Greater Glasgow &

Clyde explains: *“In order to make it possible for the equipment to be successfully delivered to the Gambia, it required the collaborative efforts of working partnership that includes logistics, medical physics team and the Scottish Global Health Citizenship Unit. I was liaising with them under one umbrella, what better way of having effective and efficient partnership, an indication of a great way of highlighting the extraordinary work done by NHS staff by volunteering. There is no doubt that the hospital in The Gambia would make best use of the equipment in the delivery of good quality care to its community. In collaboration with the hospital and a charity in The Gambia, we have setup a task force to monitor and provide feedback on use of the equipment.”*

Global Education

Scotland is increasingly linked to people and places across the world: socially, culturally, environmentally, economically and politically. It is more important than ever that Scotland's people take a critical, informed look at global issues, and their roles and responsibilities as active, engaged citizens. Global citizenship education addresses this need, offering an overarching approach to engaging people of all ages with the global social justice issues at the heart of international development.

Global citizenship education is embedded within Scottish Education. It is explicitly referenced, along with sustainable development education and outdoor learning, as a constituent part of the cross-curricular theme of Learning for Sustainability. To support global citizenship education the Scottish Government provides core funding to the six regional Development Education Centres (DECs). The DECs offer practical support for educators, professional development opportunities and innovative learning and teaching projects for global citizenship education. The six centres work both individually and collaboratively with other members of IDEAS, the third sector global citizenship education network, to provide: locally accessible and face-to-face support for education practitioners; and training to early years practitioners and college lecturers. In addition to the above, each centre also works with local councils and schools to develop bespoke offerings to meet local needs and educational priorities. This work supports educators across Scotland to incorporate citizenship education into their curriculum delivery.

In 2019-2020 [research](#) has been conducted for the Scottish Government to gain more insight into one of the ways global citizenship education takes place in schools: by establishing school links with developing countries. A literature review together with qualitative interviews in Scottish schools and a rapid quantitative assessment in Malawian schools showed the value of partnership for

both Scottish and Malawian schools. These partnerships seemed to have a two-fold aim: to improve education in the partner (non-Scottish) school and to let students learn about other cultures. However, the focus on establishing funding and support for the schools in the developing countries does sometimes obscure the necessity for a critical reflection on development, power and poverty in the Scottish school. The study shows the importance of equal partnership and the need for a critical understanding and continuous reflection of social justice, stereotypes and inequalities, something reflected in the current [review of the International Development programme](#).

Fair Trade

Since 2010 the Scottish Government has provided core funding to the [Scottish Fair Trade Forum \(SFTF\)](#) to promote fair trade in Scotland, with the aim of achieving and then maintaining Fair Trade Nation status. In 2013 Scotland achieved Fair Trade Nation status, which was renewed in 2017. The achievement of Fair Trade Nation status indicates to the world that Scotland takes an active leadership role in challenging global poverty and recognises the dignity and rights of producers, through a commitment to fairness in international trading.

The Fair Trade Forum brings together and supports those in Scotland interested in buying, selling, campaigning for and learning about Fair Trade. Its activities include the supporting of regional Meetups, promoting Fair Trade businesses and Fair Trade procurement within the Scottish public sector and partnering with Fair Trade producers to promote awareness and purchasing of Fair Trade products. In 2019-2020 the Forum was awarded network membership of the World Fair Trade Organization. Other contributions included:

- Supporting the Fair Trade campaign network through a national events programme

- Connecting Fair Trade suppliers with private, public and third sector buyers at a Meet your Fair Trade Supplier
- Supporting the promotion of Fair Trade in colleges and universities by delivering guest lectures, workshops, contributing to panel discussions and providing resources
- Disseminating a promotional video on Rwandan Fairtrade coffee, to raise its profile, as part of the Rwandan Coffee project led by Challenges Worldwide

In 2019 a [review](#) commissioned by the Scottish Government has looked at Fair Trade in Scotland. The aim of the review is to further progress Scotland's potential to achieve inclusive growth through the delivery of increased sales and awareness of Fair Trade, as key actions in achieving the United Nations International Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Four points of consideration were formulated for the future of Fair Trade in Scotland: 1) Fair Trading messaging, to re-boot its radical approach to reduce inequalities through trade; 2) Influencing behaviour change, through education and upskilling focused on government, public agencies and business groups; 3) Visibility and access to product range, improving the supply chain access to Fair Trade products for consumers; and 4) Coherent Policy for Sustainable Development, to ensure that across the Scottish Government there is a greater coherence in the approach to trade, human rights, procurement, exporting and importing.

Networking organisations

In addition to our support for the Scottish Fair Trade Forum, since 2005 we have also provided core funding to two other networking organisations, Scotland's International Development Alliance and the Scotland-Malawi Partnership (SMP) to:

- work with developing countries, including our partner countries;
- support third-sector links between countries, including our partner countries;

- help build the capacity of NGOs and the wider international development sector in Scotland;
- provide a focal point for sharing information and promoting best practice in development work, including our partner countries.

[Scotland's International Development Alliance](#) is the membership body in Scotland for everyone committed to creating a fairer world, free from poverty, injustice and environmental threats. It unites the international development sector in Scotland to promote effectiveness, influence the policy agenda and strengthen the contribution of Scottish organisations to reducing inequality and poverty worldwide. It advocated for the Sustainable Development Goals and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. It has organised (online) events such as their conference, in 2020 specifically focused on "[Global Development beyond COVID-19](#)", roundtables and workshops on project management.

[The Scotland Malawi Partnership \(SMP\)](#) is the national civil society network in Scotland for co-ordinating, supporting and representing the people-to-people links between Scotland and Malawi. Together with their sister-network the [Malawi Scotland Partnership \(MaSP\)](#) they work to establish partnerships, solidarity and friendship between Scotland and Malawi. Some key activities of both SMP and MaSP in 2019 and 2020 involved:

- Hosting [events and engagements](#) for example Malawian Language and Culture workshops; Renewable Energy Forum and (virtual) stakeholder meetings to discuss COP26
- Hosting the [Members Awards Ceremony](#) and [School Awards Ceremony](#)
- Supporting new membership initiatives and partnerships, such as supporting links between the STAR festival in Malawi and Edinburgh Science Festival, supporting visa applications, and supervising a PhD on policy implications of the Cyclone Idai in Malawi

- Profiling organisations through videography, news bulletins and social media
- Engaging with young people, both in Scotland and Malawi through schools and youth organisations

For more information view the [end of year report 2019-2020](#) and [mid-year report 2020-2021](#).

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

In addition to our annual £10 million IDF and CJF, we are increasingly seeing and shaping our international development work through the lens of the “Beyond Aid” agenda. This agenda recognises that development assistance and other initiatives funded under our IDF and CJF 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.

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) means working across government policy areas, and with global partners, to face the challenges and maximise the impact on developing countries of all Scotland’s actions (for example, our climate change targets): firstly through a “do no harm” approach, and secondly through positive development contributions by other policy areas.

We continue to identify other Ministerial portfolio areas to work with collaboratively, and to co-create where possible with our civil society partners on PCSD. For example, Scotland’s new Trade Vision is in development to which we contribute on global citizenship and ‘do no harm’ by taking a PCSD approach. The International Development team is also a member of the Scottish Government COP26 Working Group, as there will be a spotlight on Scotland during this time including from our international development partner countries.

Looking Forward

Thank you for taking the time to read our third report on the Scottish Government's Contribution to International Development. We hope to continue the production of this report in future years. We welcome continued input and dialogue from all stakeholders as we seek to build on and improve this effort to capture the contributions to international development made across Scottish Government Ministerial portfolios and activities.

This report is written in a time of uncertainty, the COVID-19 pandemic forming the backdrop of most activities in the world in general and our International Development work specifically. COVID-19 and other global challenges will ask for resilience on our way to a sustainable recovery. In 2021 Scotland will welcome the world to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference Of Parties. A moment to emphasize our global citizenship and continue building strong partnerships. The Scottish Government remains absolutely committed to being a good global citizen and to contributing, along with our partner countries, to the Sustainable Development Goals. Global events such as the climate emergency, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Black Lives Matter movement are wake-up calls to look for change; to establish partnerships and work together towards a just and equitable future. Our [refocused International Development programme](#) will be shaped by a new set of principles which takes this into account.

Should you have any questions, contributions or comments on this report, please contact the Scottish Government's Central Enquiries Unit at ceu@gov.scot or on 0131 244 4000. You can also write to the International Development Team at the address below:

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Annex I – Funding Spend

International Development Fund 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	£25k
	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

International Development Fund April 2019- March 2020

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

International Development Fund 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	£60k
	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



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