

Scotland's Place in Building a Just World

Shaping a coherent international development policy for Scotland



Members of NIDOS:

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Amatobo
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Bressay Outreach
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Cairdeas International Palliative Care Trust
Capstone Projects
CBM
Cerebral Palsy Africa
Challenges Worldwide
Charity Education International
Children in Distress
Children of Songea Trust
Christian Aid Scotland
Christian Engineers in Development
CIFAL Scotland
Community InfoSource
Concern Worldwide
DARF (Dignity Alert Research Forum)
Developing World Health
Dochas Education Trust
Ecologia Youth Trust
Edinburgh Global Partnerships
EMMS International
Friends of Chitambo
Friends of the Earth Scotland
GALVmed
Glasgow Centre for International Development (GCID)
Glasgow the Caring City
IDEAS
IIED
Imani Development Foundation
Impact and Ipact
ImpActAIDS
INSP (International Network of Street Papers)
Institute for International Health & Development
International Association for Community Development
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
Jairah Funds
Jubilee Scotland
Just Trading Scotland
Kids Action
Link Community Development
Malawi Fruits
Mamie Martin Fund

Mary's Meals
Mercy Corps Scotland
Mission Aviation Fellowship
Mthunzi and Lilanda Initiative (M.A.L.I.)
Orskov Foundation
Oxfam Scotland
Peace by Piece
Project Trust
Refugee Survival Trust
Relief Education Development International
ReSurge Africa
ROKPA UK Overseas Projects
Rwanda Scotland Alliance
SASHITA Developing Rural Communities
Save the Children - Scotland
SCIAF
Scotland Malawi Mental Health Education Project
Scotland Malawi Partnership
Scottish Fair Trade Forum
SEAD (Scottish Education & Action for Development)
Sense Scotland
Sight Aid International
Sightsavers (Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind)
Signpost International
SKIP Glasgow
Social Enterprise Academy
Soko Fund
Solas Educational Trust
South Asia Voluntary Enterprise
STAND International
Take One Action
Tearfund
The Chesney Trust for Education in Malawi
The Co-operative College
The Global Concerns Trust
The Haiti Support Group
The James Hutton Institute
The Leprosy Mission Scotland
The Malindi Project
United Nations Association, Scotland
VMM (Volunteer Missionary Movement)
VSO
Water Witness International
WaterAid in Scotland
Waterforall Africa
Woodford Foundation Scotland
World Development Movement (WDM)
Yes! Tanzania
Youth for Economic Justice

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Foreword

NIDOS is the Network of International Development Organisations based in Scotland. Our aim is to strengthen the contributions of Scottish organisations to tackling inequality and poverty worldwide. We work with our 100 plus members to make them more effective, by enabling them to network and engage, learn from each other, raise more funds and have more influence.

This report has been written by NIDOS members with the aim of ensuring that what Scotland's place in building a just world should be is considered as part of the on-going constitutional debate. The report is the result of collective discussion, and specific proposed views do not necessarily reflect the position of all NIDOS members.

Neither NIDOS, nor its members, intend for this report to advocate any particular outcome to that constitutional debate, but as key stakeholders in any country, civil society has an important role to play in recommending policies to government and in ensuring accountability of government.

The international development sector in Scotland, comprising NGOs, university departments, social enterprises involved in fair trade, etc, have a significant interest in Scotland's global impact.

The NIDOS membership, as a key network of engaged international development organisations in Scotland, can bring considerable skills and in-depth experience to the debate, as well as access to voices from the global south. This experience is in international development programme delivery (in a range of fields, including education, health including HIV/AIDS, water, gender, conflict resolution, livelihoods and enterprise, advocacy capacity building); national and international policy development; global citizenship education; and monitoring and evaluation.

Civil society can make a distinctive and important contribution to developing more coherent policy and practice in Scotland, through channelling community voice. We ask that civil society is enabled to do this and is given the opportunity to review progress and impact.

Annie Lewis
Chair of NIDOS

Executive Summary

Introduction

In anticipation of the 2014 referendum on the constitutional future of Scotland, this report aims, without advocating any particular outcome, to ensure that Scotland's role in international development is part of the preceding debate.

It sets out a framework for international development policy and specific recommendations related to six focus areas.

The Framework for a Coherent International Development Policy for Scotland

Setting the report within the Scottish, UK and international context, we propose a framework for any future international development policy, based on the principle of policy coherence: the concept that all government departments and policies should act coherently to comply with, and contribute to, the goal of an equitable and sustainable global development.

This framework should also be underpinned by key values and principles, including: wisdom, justice, integrity, compassion and others such as equality, sustainability and solidarity.

Focus area 1: The Economy & Financial Systems

Examining the issues of debt, tax and speculation, we propose introducing a new debt system which tackles economic injustice and promotes responsible lending, fairer tax systems and rules nationally, the regulation of food speculation, and the promotion of a new economy which supports socio-economic benefits over narrow fiscal growth.

Focus area 2: Trade & Procurement

Acknowledging the impact that trade and procurement have on the economies of developing countries, we propose the introduction of fairer, sustainable and equitable trade rules that lead to development for the benefit of people, communities and livelihoods. We also call for Scotland to take the lead through legislation, guidance and practice, in pursuing ethical, social and environmental standards in public procurement.

Focus area 3: Finance for Development

Recognising the importance of aid in tackling poverty, we call for a commitment to, and the use of, Overseas Development Aid, in line with international agreements and best practice. However, we also recognise the need to go beyond traditional aid, by supporting new and innovative forms of development and climate finance.

Focus area 4: Climate Justice

Highlighting Scotland's responsibility for climate change and the impact that has on developing countries, we recommend enshrining the concept of climate justice, mitigating Scotland's impact on climate change and supporting climate adaptation in developing countries.

Focus area 5: Access to Resources

All too often, poor communities are losing access to the essential resources of water, land and food, on which they depend. To prevent this, we propose the development and implementation of a progressive contribution to international water security and tackling water poverty globally; new regulations and transparency over land deals that benefit poor communities; and making food fair, sustainable and accessible.

Focus area 6: Global Education

Recognising our shared responsibility for the world we live in and the role that Scotland's citizens can play, we call for greater investment in Global Citizenship Education for children, young people and adults.

Implementing Policy Coherence

Exploring the Swedish model, we highlight the key components that we feel are needed, both in parliament and government, for the introduction of a model for implementing policy coherence for development. We also call for significant engagement of civil society in the scrutiny of policy and progress on coherence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we state our belief that people in Scotland, and the governments they elect, can and must play their part in the movement for global justice - helping to build a world where poverty really has been made history.

Introduction

On the 18th September 2014, a referendum will be held to determine whether or not Scotland should be an independent country.

Neither NIDOS, nor this report, set out to advocate a position on what the outcome of this important constitutional debate should be. What we do set out to do, in line with guidance from the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR), is add to and inform that debate on the important issue of Scotland's place in the world.

*'Many charities will want to consider the possible implications of the referendum on independence for Scotland, and it is appropriate for some charities to make their voices heard during the referendum process. Charities play an important part in our society. Campaigning – for example for or against a change in policy or legislation – is a legitimate way for many charities to achieve what they were set up for, which is to further their charitable purposes.'*¹ From OSCR guidance

During this time of reflection on the kind of Scotland we want to see, now and in the future, whatever the constitutional outcome, we are keen to make sure that discussions of Scotland's global development impact are part of the debate. We want a Scotland that is committed to tackling poverty in a coherent way, in solidarity with the poor. We want to make sure we do not give with one hand and take with the other.

This report aims to inform the debate on the future of Scotland by setting out what role Scotland could and should play in a just world. It does not attempt to present a comprehensive vision for all aspects of international development; rather it is focussed on key aspects related to poverty reduction, one of the largest global challenges and the main area of work for NIDOS members, and places them within the context of policy coherence.

As organisations aiming to tackle global poverty and inequality, the members of NIDOS are working, both abroad and in Scotland, to tackle the root causes of poverty, and to help ensure that communities around the world can access their rights and strengthen their voice. We work in solidarity with disadvantaged communities, in areas such as education, health, livelihoods and enterprise, emergencies and water, among others, with funds raised both in Scotland and elsewhere. We also campaign for policy change, and build awareness of, and engagement in, global justice issues in Scotland. We recognise and welcome the strong and cross-party commitment that the Scottish Government has through its Aid programme, and the UK Government has in reaching and maintaining the 0.7% GNI commitment to the Aid budget. Much good work has been achieved, and progress made in supporting communities where these Aid programmes have funded projects and programmes.

However, we know that international aid and development programmes, although vital for helping very disadvantaged communities in the present, have not and will not work as the sustainable solution to eliminating global poverty.

Scotland's (and the UK's) impact on global development outcomes is not mainly through its Aid programme. How our companies operate, their procurement policies, their human and environmental policies when they operate abroad, their financing policies etc., the consumption patterns of our citizens and our government's policies on energy, transport, climate, procurement etc., across the board, all impact on international development outcomes. For example, if our citizens become more aware of the global impacts of their actions, and change their consumption patterns to more ethical and sustainable ones, this will make a difference. If our companies pay their taxes in developing countries,² and ensure they adopt high standards in employment and environmental practices, this adds significantly to the revenue, wealth and services available in the countries in which they operate. If we ensure our defence policies do not conflict with our peace-building initiatives, this will make a difference to communities in fragile states where development is hindered.

This report sets out a series of policy recommendations related to different areas of focus of poverty reduction: the economy and financial systems, trade and procurement, finance for development, climate justice, access to resources, and global education. It also highlights who would be responsible for their delivery under the different potential post-referendum constitutional scenarios. While we take no position on which outcome would be preferable, we do strongly advocate the values that should be at the heart of any future Scottish Government's policy, and that a coherent approach to ensuring that Scotland's global impact is one that would contribute to tackling the root causes of global poverty, and to ensuring that people can access their human rights.

The Framework for a Coherent International Development Policy for Scotland

'For good or ill, we live in an interdependent world...we can't escape each other. Therefore, we have to spend our lives building a global community of shared responsibilities, shared values and shared benefits.'³ President Bill Clinton

Any international development policy for Scotland must be created in context, be grounded by key values and principles, and be coherent. To that end, we have set out a framework for Scotland's international development policy that should underpin all the proposed policy recommendations outlined in the six focus areas.

Context

In creating a coherent international development policy for Scotland, it is important to do so within both a Scottish and wider context. International development, by its very definition, cannot be viewed in isolation or from the viewpoint of just one nation.

The Scottish context

As it stands, international development falls under the competences of the UK Government rather than those of the Scottish Government, and will continue to do so, should there be no constitutional changes. Schedule 5 of the 1998 Scotland Act⁴ reserves powers relating to foreign affairs, including international relations, international trade and international development assistance and co-operation, to the UK Government.

That said, under the same Act, the Scottish Government is still responsible for: '*observing and implementing international obligations, under the Human Rights Convention and obligations under EU law*',⁵ and can assist UK Ministers in relation to issues of foreign affairs.

The Scottish Government, acting upon this ability to assist, introduced its own International Development Policy in 2005, building on commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and on its own International Strategy of 2004. It stated that 'although international development is a reserved issue under the Scotland Act, it is open to the Scottish Executive to play a role within the international community, where the work is complementary to the work of DfID and other UK agencies, and is considered to be "assisting Ministers of the Crown in relation to foreign affairs":'⁶ The policy committed £3 million per year for international development, to be spent across three strands: support for developing countries, especially through the development of NGOs; assistance during times of international crises; and active consideration of the positive impact of our policies on the developing world.

In 2008, the new Scottish Government maintained this commitment to international development by introducing their own International Development Policy, again stating within that policy that '*although international development is a reserved issue under the Scotland Act (1998), the Scottish Government is operating in accordance with the Act by "assisting the Crown in relation to foreign affairs" and will continue to ensure that the policy is developed within those given powers.*'⁷

1 http://www.oscr.org.uk/media/433188/2013-07-22_referendum_guidance_for_publication_final.pdf

2 Throughout this report the term 'developing countries' is used in want of better terminology, however the authors recognise the inherent problems with, and criticisms of, this term.

3 President Clinton speaking at the dedication of the Clinton Presidential Library in November 2004

4 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/46/schedule/5>

5 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/46/schedule/5>

6 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/37428/0024786.pdf>

7 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/222169/0059751.pdf>

Scottish Government International Development Policy 2008 ⁸

Scottish Ministers are committed to advancing Scotland's place in the world as a responsible nation by building mutually beneficial links with other countries as outlined in the Scottish Government's International Framework. As part of that Framework, Scotland has a distinctive contribution to make in its work with developing countries recognising our global responsibility to work together to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Scotland already contributes to UK efforts through the Department for International Development (DFID) and this policy reflects how the Scottish Government, as a devolved administration, can enhance Scotland's contribution to the global fight against poverty.

Aims:

- To enhance Scotland's contribution to the global fight against poverty through activity which is clearly designed to support the achievement of the MDGs and economic growth in developing countries.
- To demonstrate Scotland's commitment to play its role in addressing the challenges faced by the developing world, recognising Scotland's identity as a responsible nation.

As part of this International Development Policy, the Scottish Government created an International Development Fund which has now grown to £9 million per year. The fund focusses on seven countries: Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia, notably Malawi which receives around half of the funding.

Subsequent to the International Development Fund, in 2012 the Scottish Government introduced the Climate Justice Fund⁹, £3 million to fund climate change adaptation and resilience projects, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a further £3 million committed in October 2013.

Climate change policy was devolved to the Scottish Government under the 1998 Act, and, along with much of what the Scottish Government is responsible for, including procurement and education, has a global impact.

The role of the UK Government and assumptions on future competences

While the majority of international development policy is the responsibility of the UK Government, through the Department for International Development (DFID), and the impact of this is not to be underplayed, this report aims to focus on the role that Scotland plays in international development. Therefore, while highlighting specific policy recommendations for the UK Government as per its current competences, in the event of the referendum in 2014 resulting in an independent Scotland, only the recommendations for the Scottish Government would be pertinent.

In making these recommendations, certain assumptions have had to be made as to what the future competences of the Scottish Government would be in the event of an independent Scotland, whilst recognising that much debate still needs to take place on this. As a generality, it has been assumed that any independent Scottish Government would sign up to and participate in UN-led and key global agreements, including any successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals (as highlighted below), whilst also acknowledging that there would need to be a transition period where such agreements were adopted.

The global context

Concurrent to national debates on the future of Scotland, discussions are also underway globally on the future of the international development agenda, and this must be reflected in any Scottish policy or commitment. As stated above, Scotland currently, both through the UK Government and on its own in relation to devolved matters and to some international and EU policy, has responsibilities to observe and implement international obligations. Any future independent Scottish Government may inherit these responsibilities in their entirety.

The UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set in 2000 with the aim of reducing poverty through a range of measures, and were agreed to by 189 countries. 2015 marks the target date for these goals, and alongside debates over what the MDGs have achieved, discussions are already underway as to what the future international development agenda should be, post-2015. In July 2012, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon tasked a High Level Panel with producing recommendations for the post-2015 development agenda. The report¹⁰ of that panel was published in May 2013, and recommended, as well as a series of targets, five transformative shifts in the way international development is framed.

The five transformative shifts proposed by the UN High Level Panel of Eminent Persons:

Leave No One Behind. We must ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights.

Put Sustainable Development at the Core. We must make a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries in the lead. We must act now to slow the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity.

Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth. A profound economic transformation can end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, improving livelihoods, by harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of business. More diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can drive social inclusion, especially for young people, and foster respect for the environment.

Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All. Freedom from violence, conflict, and oppression is essential to human existence and the foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognise peace and good governance as a core element of wellbeing, not an optional extra.

Forge a New Global Partnership. A new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability must underpin the post-2015 agenda. This new partnership should be built on our shared humanity, and based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The report of the High Level Panel, along with a subsequent report by the Secretary-General, was discussed at a Special Event of the UN General Assembly in New York on the 25th September 2013. This event set a road map for the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda, with sustainable development at its core, including the next stages of consultation, and culminating in a UN Summit to agree a framework towards the end of 2015.

Whatever Scotland's future role in international development, and whoever is responsible for delivering it following the 2014 referendum, it is crucial that it is consistent with international obligations, and that it both reflects and addresses these major global trends.

8 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/222169/0059751.pdf>

9 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/climatejusticefund>

10 http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

Values and Principles

When the Scottish Parliament was reconvened in 1999, four words were inscribed on the mace: **wisdom, justice, integrity and compassion**. Together they were held up as the key values of a new Scotland.

We want to better understand what Scotland's values mean for our relations with people beyond our borders – specifically, for our international development policy. We believe Scotland's behaviour towards, and impact on, people around the world should be driven by our values as a nation, and that only by making them explicit can we be held accountable to them – by others and by ourselves.

Others may disagree, but we believe the values on the mace are a good place to start. For many, the key to **wisdom** is knowledge and experience. But real wisdom is generated in how the knowledge we have accumulated is used. In international development, this means: always keeping poverty reduction in our sights; understanding that the needs of women and children will not automatically rise to the top; listening and learning from those we aim to help; and correcting our mistakes quickly and honestly.

On **justice**, Nelson Mandela said: 'Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity, it is an act of justice'. He stated that, like slavery and apartheid, poverty is 'not natural'. For him it was 'man-made' and therefore 'can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings'. Underpinning justice is the concept of fairness – is it fair that our carbon-emitting practices are causing untold damage and threat to the livelihoods of women and men all over the world? Is it fair that tax havens are robbing developing country governments of billions of dollars of revenue? But raising such questions is not enough. It is in our response to them that our values become real.

Many might think **compassion** is a fundamental prerequisite of international development. But it is remarkably easy for our capacity to care to be lost – for other interests to crowd it out. It's not easy to keep on caring for people who are vulnerable, to acknowledge their limitations and our own, to see ourselves in others' suffering and to constantly challenge the barriers to change. Compassion may indeed be the hardest value to live out – something we should acknowledge and better understand.

Integrity is a complex word, encompassing honesty but implying something more. Indeed, it perhaps underpins the other values on the mace: being honest with ourselves and others about what is possible, being transparent in our dealings and not shying away from the hard facts. If we are engaged in an exercise to tackle poverty, let's not allow ourselves to be diverted by vested interests or to make compromises for the sake of expediency. Our goal is too important for that. Or, if we do see a need to divert our focus, let's be explicit about it and be sure of the reasons why.

But are the values inscribed on the mace enough? What about others, such as equality, sustainability or solidarity?

In Sweden and other Nordic countries, public opinion shows that 70-80% of people agree with the level of aid or want to increase it, based on the principle of solidarity at home and abroad¹¹. For them there is no question about 'why' they carry out international development; rather it is the 'how' they debate.

In many countries, inequality is rising, not just income inequality but equality between diverse groups, between people's life chances and between women and men, boys and girls.

Gender and development

Across the world, women continue to bear the brunt of poverty and hunger.¹² It is estimated that women account for two thirds of the 1.4 billion people currently living in extreme poverty,¹³ and make up 60% of the 572 million working poor in the world.¹⁴

Women have fewer resources, less power and less influence in decision-making. They are subject to legal and cultural barriers that affect their economic participation.¹⁵ Violence against women is one of the most widespread violations of human rights, and a deliberate strategy of war. It is women and girls who are most likely to take on the majority of domestic duties and care-giving, and because of that, they are the most vulnerable to climate disasters and rising food and fuel prices¹⁶. Economic crises also tend to affect women disproportionately.¹⁷

In many countries, the spaces for enhancing women's rights have narrowed, and a number of factors, including climate change and competition for resources, all with gendered roots and implications, are contributing to creating a challenging context.

Our vision is that many more women will gain power over their lives and live free from violence, through changes in attitudes, ideas and beliefs about gender relations, and through increased levels of women's active engagement and leadership in institutions, decision-making and change processes.

Evidence suggests there is a strong relationship between gender equality and wider development progress. The empowerment of women and girls is, therefore, an essential part of development and poverty reduction. The Human Development Report 2013 makes the point, for instance, that "*Educating women through adulthood is the closest thing to a "silver bullet" formula for accelerating human development*".¹⁸

Another of the most glaring inequalities is access to food. Right now there is enough food for everyone but one billion people are going hungry. In Scotland, we've highlighted how we can play our part in tackling this scandal: by increasing support to those affected by the climate change we helped cause, and by protecting livelihoods and rights all over the world through fair play in procurement and environmental policy. We can use Scotland's land story to protect people experiencing land grabs internationally, help our young people better understand their place in the world by investing in Global Citizenship Education, and do more to understand our impact on the most vulnerable people through transparent reporting.

In doing these things, we will move beyond words – or inscriptions on a mace. We will be bringing Scotland's values to life – and that's something we could all be proud of.

In May 2013, NIDOS hosted a major event, *Scotland 2013 and Beyond: Our values and Principles for a Just World*. Over 190 participants, including representatives from business, academia, government and the third sector, were asked to suggest the values and principles they believed should inform Scotland's approach to international development. The following word-cloud highlights the suggestions arising from that discussion.

11 Global Aid Trends, BRICS Reports and OECD Reports page 248

12 DFID, A new strategic vision for girls and women: stopping poverty before it starts, 2011 <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/strategic-vision-girls-women.pdf>

13 Women Deliver <http://www.womendeliver.org/knowledge-center/facts-figures/gender-equity/>

14 International Labor Organization, (2009) Global Employment Trends for Women, p. 43

15 From Gender and Development Network, Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post 2015 Framework, Jan 2013.

16 Gender and Development Network, Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post 2015 Framework, Jan 2013 reference :BRIDGE (2010) Gender review of the external environment for development: impacts on poverty reduction and implications for Irish Aid policy on aid and gender equality, Prepared for Irish Aid

17 Gender and Development Network, Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Post 2015 Framework, Jan 2013

18 UNDP, Human Development Report 2013, Global Press Release, Mar 2013, <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr4press/press/outreach/pressreleases/PR1-main-2013HDR-ENG.pdf>

Respect
Equality

Transparency

Learning
Understanding
Environment
Accountability

Honesty United Believe
Sustainable

Justice
Human Rights

Participation Dialogue
Faith **Compassion**
Coherence Knowledge Listening
Wisdom
Solidarity
Social Justice Self-determination
Integrity Dignity Inclusion
Educate

Love
Equity **Empowerment**
Partnership Responsibility
Co-operation Peace

Policy Coherence

In today's world, national, regional and global prospects are increasingly interwoven. More and more, national policy must address trans-boundary issues. This means that national domestic decisions can and will have an international impact.

Every country is responsible for creating favourable conditions for development within its own boundaries. At the same time, rich countries, for their part, should assume responsibility for assisting and complementing national efforts in poor countries, by pursuing a coherent international development policy. Effectively, they should consider policy across government through a pro-poor development lens.

The case study of Sweden is examined here, as in 2003 it was the first country in the world to enact legislation to have an official coherence policy on international development. It was called the Policy for Global Development (PGD). Through the PGD, Sweden made a very strong, ambitious and quite unique commitment that all government policy areas should act coherently to comply with and contribute to the goal of an equitable and sustainable global development. The policy is characterised by two guiding perspectives: a rights perspective and a poor people's perspective on development.

Each and every Government ministry (department) has the responsibility of formulating and implementing policy to contribute to the goal. Linkages were established, for example, between security, trade, agriculture, education, public health and migration policy on the one hand, and global development on the other. The aim is to ensure that each Government department considers how any of its policies and working practices will affect the Government's overall Policy for Global Development. In essence, each department is an international development department: what the Swedish Government says and does in one forum must be consistent with its actions in others.

This whole-of-government approach, emphasising that all policy areas should work for an equitable and sustainable global development, has positioned Sweden at the vanguard of international development co-operation. Many countries and international institutions have subsequently shown great interest in Sweden's PGD and its progress and implementation.

NIDOS has examined several examples of the 'policy coherence' concept in practice. We have, however, chosen to focus on the Swedish model because it has been widely applauded, and because there is a record to learn from, in terms of both success and failure. We have examined this model to determine if their policy coherence approach can offer Scotland an example to aspire to. It is worth noting, however, that while Sweden was the first country to adopt it, other countries and organisations are now embracing the policy. Norway, for example, has taken the decision to adopt a similar approach to Sweden.

The OECD also promotes policy coherence towards its members, and has published a paper entitled: '*Building Blocks for Policy Coherence for Development*', which examines how best to build policy coherence, and details what other countries are doing in this field.

The EU commitment towards Policy Coherence is embedded in the European Consensus on Development, adopted in December 2005.

In 2005, the EU agreed to apply the Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) approach in 12 policy areas that could accelerate progress towards the millennium development goals. The 2007 Lisbon Treaty stated that 'the Union shall take account of the objectives of development co-operation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries'¹⁹ and in 2009, the EU agreed to make the PCD agenda more operational, and use it to focus future policy.

The European Commission reports every two years on progress made on policy coherence for development by the EU in the 12 areas. The aim is to encourage continual progress, based on feedback from developing countries, civil society and the European Parliament.

Concord provides a spotlight report into how well the EU is performing in relation to the delivery of policy coherence, and now, even at a global level, policy coherence is being promoted through the UN post-2015 process, with the HLP report stating that their five transformative shifts can 'at long last, bring together social, economic and environmental issues in a coherent, effective, and sustainable way.'²⁰ The idea of policy coherence is therefore far from being an isolated one.

It has long been acknowledged in Scotland that the policies of our devolved administration do not just affect people living in Scotland. Many of these policies have a profound impact on communities overseas, and for that reason we should not confine our international development reach to a single policy area, but to all policies that may and do impact internationally. Campaigners for trade justice target Scotland's procurement policies as a way of ensuring fairer and more equitable trade practice. The practices of our financial institutions, particularly following the financial crisis, have had a massive impact on economies internationally and have not been addressed. Our carbon-emitting industries and way of life continue to cause dangerous climate change, even though we have some of the most progressive climate change legislation in the world.

It is in recognition of these impacts, that the primary justification and rationale for Scotland's policy for international development should be that of solidarity with people in other countries. As in Sweden, the overall objective which needs to apply to all areas of government policy, is that of contributing to equitable and sustainable global development. The best mechanism to achieve that goal is through policy coherence. As noted, development is and should be much more than aid. Current Scottish Government policy wants Scotland to be a responsible nation, to contribute in the fight against global poverty, and to work with the developed world to help them meet their Millennium Development Goals. The Government introduced a positive 'do no harm' approach to its development work and talked about being a 'good global citizen', and policy cohesion would ultimately seek to set the government on the path to a 'do good' and 'good global citizenship' approach towards development.

Scotland needs to have a proper international development ethos embedded in this Government and in any future government's DNA. Policies and initiatives from across different government portfolios (not just its aid spend), should take into consideration issues relevant to international development.

Some definitions of Policy Coherence

The OECD state that 'Policy Coherence for Development means working to ensure that the objectives and results of a government's (or institution's) development policies are not undermined by other policies of that government (or institution), which impact on developing countries, and that these other policies support development objectives, where feasible.'

Policy coherence means different policy communities working together in ways that result in more powerful tools for all concerned. It means looking for synergies and filling gaps between different policy areas in order to meet common and shared objectives.

Policy actors in one area should always take into consideration policy actors in other areas, to avoid contradictory results. Better coherence improves effectiveness because knowledge and experience from different areas are combined, and measures can reinforce one another.

There are several reasons for governments to take coherence seriously:

- (i) Coherent policies are more likely to be effective and more readily applied in a consistent and equitable way
- (ii) Faced with a frequent range of objectives – social, economic, environmental and welfare – which cannot easily be reconciled and may even be in direct conflict with each other, policy coherence can offer a pathway to finding solutions.
- (iii) With greater accountability, scrutiny and challenges, through parliament, civil society and the media, if governments do lack coherence, this will become readily apparent, and might result in a loss of confidence and uncertainty.

Why have we highlighted the following focus areas?

We are recommending that the current, and any future Scottish Government, takes a holistic approach to policy coherence, across government, and that mechanisms are put into place to ensure this. However, we are aware that action cannot be taken on all fronts at once, and are therefore recommending the following as initial areas for focus for pro-active action, where we feel there is currently a particular need for greater coherence

19 <http://www.lisbon-treaty.org/wcm/the-lisbon-treaty/treaty-on-the-functioning-of-the-european-union-and-comments/part-5-external-action-by-the-union/title-3-cooperation-with-third-countries-and-humanitarian-aid/chapter-1-development-cooperation/496-article-208.html>

20 Foreword to the HLP report http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

Focus area 1: The Economy & Financial Systems

22% of the global population live on less than \$1.25 a day.²¹
The vast majority of these people are women. World Bank 2012

The world is economically unjust. This is not the result of geography or luck, but of global economic systems which reinforce power dynamics and keep people and nations in poverty. International Financial Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, too often place profit above people, and can do more harm than good.

Trade, aid and procurement are covered elsewhere in this report, but Scotland's economic relationships with the rest of the world can go far beyond this. Regardless of constitutional settlement, by promoting ideals of economic justice and investigating innovative ways of influencing the global economy, Scotland can become a strong voice in issues of justice.

Debt

Sovereign debt is a clear example of economic injustice, with the poorest 90 countries in the world servicing debts totalling over \$1.3 trillion. During 2008, these countries paid \$135 billion in debt servicing – or \$370 million a day. In many cases, the original loans have been repaid but the interest remains as a debt. In other cases, the original loans were lent to prop up dictators, used for arms, or lost through corruption of both debtor and creditor. In all cases, servicing the debts means that governments cannot invest in healthcare, education or other basic infrastructure.

Indonesia's Dictator Debts

Indonesia currently owes the UK around £340 million (exact figures for debts owed to the UK are not available), which is meant to be paid off by 2021. Over three quarters of this debt originates from loans to the regime of General Suharto, used to buy arms, including Hawk aircraft and Scorpion tanks. These arms were used for the genocide of over a million alleged 'communists', and for the repression of minorities in East Timor, West Papua and Aceh. Loans from the UK continued during this time, and by 2002 Indonesia owed the Export Credit Guarantees Department (now UK Export Finance) £633 million for military equipment – 74% of the total debt owed.

Following the devastating tsunami in 2004 which left over 200,000 Indonesians dead, the UK agreed to postpone debt repayments due the following year, but refused to reduce the debt or interest rates.

While Freedom of Information requests and Parliamentary questions have revealed some detail of the debt owed, we still do not have the full picture. An audit of all debts owed to the UK is needed to fully investigate the legitimacy of the loans, and new guidelines need to be implemented to ensure the UK is not supporting military repression through loans.

Although long recognised as a major contributor to tackling global injustice, debt relief efforts have been insufficient – accessible to only a handful of countries, limited to certain debts, and accompanied by damaging conditions which force countries to enforce neo-liberal economic practices. We need a system of debt justice which neither punishes citizens for past crimes, nor uses poverty as an opportunity to push trade deals and unnecessary loans onto vulnerable countries. We need a system which recognises the responsibility of creditors and supports the majority world to speak out against economic injustice.

Tax

Tax represents the most sustainable and predictable source of income for all countries. It is the life blood of functioning democracies – it is, in fact, at the heart of the social contract between citizens and the state - and generates the resources necessary for the state to guarantee the fundamental human rights of the population. Yet many countries today struggle to collect sufficient revenue to fund the most basic of public services, which significantly undermines their capacity to foster human development. This situation prolongs developing countries' reliance on overseas aid, and skews government accountability away from citizens and towards donors.

The unfair tax systems and rules developed over the last four decades, at both international and national level, have led to increased inequality within and between countries. Because capital has become increasingly mobile and often escaped taxes, the tax burden has been shifted to labour and consumption. As a result, wealth and power are being increasingly concentrated, while those with less ability to pay see how their human rights, such as the right to food, housing, education or health, are threatened.

Developing countries are losing billions every year that would provide a vital boost to their economies and could be spent on reducing poverty. Tax evasion, corruption and crime cost the developing world \$858.8 billion in 2010, according to the Washington-based research organization Global Financial Integrity (GFI).²² This is nearly a trillion dollars that could have been used for investing in healthcare, education and infrastructure.

For every aid dollar they receive, developing countries lose ten dollars via illicit financial outflows.²³

Speculation

Banks, hedge funds and pension funds are earning huge profits from speculating on the future price of basic food commodities like wheat and maize, in unregulated financial markets. This is creating instability, causing huge price swings and overall pushing up of global food prices, making poor families around the world go hungry and forcing millions into deeper poverty.

'Futures contracts' have been used for hundreds of years, helping farmers deal with the uncertainty of growing crops (such as unforeseen weather conditions). These markets for futures contracts worked well until the late 1990s, when aggressive lobbying by bankers led to regulations being rolled back. New and complicated financial products created more ways to make money from betting on food. Since 1996, the share of the markets for basic foods like wheat, held by speculators – who have no connection to food – has increased from 12% to 61%.

A new economy

Our economy has led to huge disparity between rich and poor, nationally or internationally. Corporate control, which emphasises financial growth above all things and a limited view of 'value', means that decisions are often not made with the wellbeing of citizens at their heart. GDP as a measure of success, fails to take into account the benefits of other forms of prosperity, such as happiness, community and equality, and the impact these have on our society.

Corporations, banks and big business are too often allowed to act with impunity, and are supported through state subsidies and favourable trade agreements. Instead we must support enterprises with socio-economic benefits and penalise those who pursue narrow fiscal growth at the expense of human rights and the environment.

Our vision for economic justice

We want to see a world where the values, norms and practices in fiscal and financial matters stem from just power relations and co-operation. These values, norms and practices should enable states and communities, especially those in developing countries, to enjoy their fair share of wealth. As a result, fundamental economic and social human rights will be fulfilled, inequality between rich and poor will be significantly reduced, and states will become more transparent and accountable to their citizens, rather than to creditors and aid donors.

21 <http://data.worldbank.org/news/world-development-indicators-2012-now-available>

22 <http://www.gfintegrity.org/content/view/592/70/>

22 <http://www.gfintegrity.org/content/view/149/70/>

23 <http://www.gfintegrity.org/content/view/149/70/>

The Economy & Financial System: Key Recommendations

1. Introduce a new debt system which tackles economic injustice and promotes responsible lending

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Support the call for fair and transparent debt workout mechanisms, including promoting Scotland as a seat of arbitration for sovereign debt.
- Call for change through hosting conferences, facilitating meetings and promoting debt justice internationally.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Carry out a full claims audit of all debts owed to UK Export Finance – finding out what is owed, by whom, for what, and all other circumstances relating to the loan.
- Cancel those debts found to be unjust or unpayable.
- Ensure that new unjust debts are not being created through irresponsible lending, by reforming UK Export Finance, following the recommendations set out in the Clean up Britain's Exports manifesto.²⁴

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Ensure that new unjust debts are not being created through irresponsible lending, by creating a new Export Credit Agency for Scotland following the recommendations set out in the Clean up Britain's Exports manifesto.²⁵
- Upon inheriting a people's share of the current debts owed to the UK, the Scottish Government will support and facilitate a full audit on these debts. Whilst this takes place, there will be a moratorium on receiving debt payments.
- Any audit that takes place should follow the example of the creditor debt audit framework developed by the Norwegian Government and the recommendations of the Norwegian Coalition for Debt Cancellation (SLUG)'s report 'Exportable? How To Make The Norwegian Debt Audit Transferable To Other Countries'.²⁶

2. Introduce fairer tax systems and rules nationally and promote them internationally

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.
- Use procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes (as per recommendation 6).

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Create the capacity to ensure enforcement of tax laws, to minimise avoidance and evasion.
- Co-operate with other countries, especially developing countries, to strengthen the international tax system.
- Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.
- Support the inclusion of tax justice within the post-2015 agenda.
- Adopt and enforce legislative measures to ensure the effective public disclosure of beneficial owners of companies, foundations and trusts.
- Implement corporate reporting standards that include high levels of transparency on tax policies and practices.
- Pursue and close tax havens, offshore earnings and loopholes which allow avoidance. Business support, corporate social responsibility awards and government plaudits should be contingent on companies meeting their tax obligations.
- Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax and use proceeds for development (see policy focus area 1).

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Create the capacity to ensure enforcement of tax laws, to minimise avoidance and evasion.
- Co-operate with other countries, especially developing countries, to strengthen the international tax system.
- Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.
- Support the inclusion of tax justice within the post-2015 agenda.
- Adopt and enforce legislative measures to ensure the effective public disclosure of beneficial owners of companies, foundations and trusts.
- Implement corporate reporting standards that include high levels of transparency on tax policies and practices.
- Pursue and close tax havens, offshore earnings and loopholes which allow avoidance. Business support, corporate social responsibility awards and government plaudits should be contingent on companies meeting their tax obligations.
- Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax (see policy focus area 1).

24 <http://cleanupexports.org.uk/about/the-campaign/e>

25 <http://cleanupexports.org.uk/about/the-campaign/>

26 http://slettgjelda.no/filestore/tunisiarapport_web.pdf

3. Regulate food speculation to ensure that markets work better both for those who use them to insure against risk and for food consumers throughout the world

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government and UK Government should:

- Call for all futures contracts to be cleared through regulated exchanges. Most contracts are currently done in private, which means it is impossible to know how much of what is being traded. Contracts need to be brought out into the open, in the same way that shares are traded on the stock exchange.
- Call for strict limits to be set on the amount which bankers can bet on food prices. Caps should be set on the amount of the market that can be held by the biggest players, and on the amount of the market that can be held by financial speculators as a whole.

4. Promote a new economy which supports socio-economic benefits over narrow fiscal growth

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.
- Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity to ascertain net contribution to society, building on the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework,²⁷ Oxfam Humankind Index,²⁸ NEF Happy Planet Index,²⁹ and other similar systems.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.
- Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity to ascertain net contribution to society, building on the Oxfam Humankind Index,³⁰ NEF Happy Planet Index,³¹ and other similar systems.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.
- Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity to ascertain net contribution to society, building on the Oxfam Humankind Index,³² NEF Happy Planet Index,³³ and other similar systems.

27 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/purposestratobjts>

28 <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/poverty-in-the-uk/humankind-index>

29 <http://www.happyplanetindex.org/>

30 <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/poverty-in-the-uk/humankind-index>

31 <http://www.happyplanetindex.org/>

32 <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/poverty-in-the-uk/humankind-index>

33 <http://www.happyplanetindex.org/>

Focus area 2: Trade & Procurement

While international trade is worth \$10 million a minute, poor countries only account for 0.4% of this trade - half the share they had in 1980.³⁴

The impact that trade and procurement has on the economies of developing countries (both directly on people living and working in these countries and through the impact on levels of government revenue to develop services in these countries) is much more significant than that of aid. Getting our trade and procurement relations with developing countries right is therefore crucial for long-term sustainable development outcomes.

Trade

The rules for international trade are closely tied to policies that promote exports and the payment of foreign debt, especially by developing countries. The implementation of these rules and policies have had adverse impacts on the poor and marginalized sectors of national and global society.

The report of the UN's High Level Panel stated that 'Creating a global trading system that actively encourages sustainable development is of paramount importance. Increasingly, countries are driving their own development, and this dynamism is driven by trade more than aid. Ensuring that the global trading system is open and fair creates the platform for countries to grow.'³⁵ Yet much needs to be done to achieve this.

World Trade Organisation rules continue to favour developed countries over their developing counterparts. Pressure for trade liberalisation has seen the opening up of developing countries' markets to foreign exports with which they cannot compete, whilst at the same time, developed countries have introduced trade-distorting measures, such as agricultural subsidies, to protect their own products.

International trade rules need to be introduced that lead to the development of a system of local, national and global commerce which:

- benefits and empowers people, local communities, their livelihoods and the resources upon which they ultimately rely;
- promotes fairer trade among countries, with that trade being conducted in a more sustainable manner, and benefits being shared equitably; and
- narrows and ultimately eliminates the economic gap between rich and poor, in terms of ensuring that the basic needs for life of all people are met.

Procurement

With an annual spend in Scotland of £9 billion a year,³⁶ it is important that the impact of public sector procurement is recognised. It is only right that public funds should be used for social and environmental benefit, and the common good. To that end, Scottish public procurement must never exploit workers, harm the environment or reward unethical companies.

Careful thinking about our purchasing decisions has the potential to transform lives in countries across the world. Building in fair and ethical trading criteria to the policies of public bodies, could increase the value of the fairtrade market and cement Scotland's status as a Fair Trade Nation. The opportunity to sell their products for a fair price could allow millions of people to work their way out of poverty.

Ethical trading, however, is about more than fairtrade products. Millions of people around the world experience poor and sometimes shocking working conditions. Demanding high labour standards from suppliers could help to improve global labour standards in supply chains.

At the same time, sustainable procurement would allow Scotland to meet the obligations set out in its world-leading climate change legislation. It is well-known that those living in poverty – who have done least to cause climate change - are already suffering from its devastating impacts. If Scotland is to live up to its ambitions and meet the targets set out under the Climate Change Act, it is essential that public procurement complements the duties already set out in the legislation.

34 <http://www.christianaid.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/trade.aspx>

35 http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

36 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/Procurement>

Procurement should also be used as part of stronger efforts to tackle tax evasion and tax avoidance, both at home and in developing countries. This could bring in much needed funds for the public purse. It is entirely wrong that companies seeking to avoid paying their fair share of tax should be awarded public contracts.

A sustainable procurement strategy would demonstrate that Scotland is serious about its international obligations, and would continue Scotland's tradition of standing up against injustice, in solidarity with the world's poor.

Socially and environmentally responsible procurement could also be encouraged through better reporting of the accounts of both government and business. The UN High Level Panel has proposed a target to 'Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies.'³⁷ Transparency will help aid decisions by voters and consumers.

Trade & Procurement: Key Recommendations

5. Promote fairer, sustainable and equitable trade rules that lead to development that benefits people, communities and livelihoods

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish and UK Governments should:

Measure all trade deals and contracts against criteria that requires them to:

- a) Prioritise the provision of basic needs for food, clothing, shelter, health, education, and environment as a minimum;
- b) Encourage production for local, domestic and regional markets, as well as for export;
- c) Promote the reduced and sustainable use of scarce natural resources in ways that will meet the needs of people;
- d) Promote the equitable redistribution of economic wealth and resources in society, globally and nationally;
- e) Strengthen the economic capacities of local communities; and
- f) Regulate corporate activity through legally binding rules that ensure the above priorities are delivered.

Call on the World Trade Organisation to:

- a) Start the process of initiating a full and frank debate about the purpose and powers of the WTO;
- b) Ensure that trade negotiations allow developing countries the policy space they need to plan their own economies, and respect fundamental rights, including the core conventions of the International Labour Organisation;
- c) Be a champion for those with least negotiating power, and work to improve developing country access, influence and resources for negotiations. A good start would be to insist that the concerns of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are properly addressed in shaping the outcomes of the trade facilitation agreement;
- d) Ensure that bilateral and plurilateral agreements do not undermine what is agreed at multilateral level, and that they do not de facto determine new multilateral standards, thus undermining the WTO's own decision-making processes;
- e) Challenge developed countries to make practical commitments, taking into account the need for a just transition for workers, to make changes in sectors like agriculture and value-added manufacturing, which are of particular interest to developing countries.³⁸

³⁷ Target 9a of the UN HLP report http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

³⁸ http://www.tjm.org.uk/documents/TJM_letter_to_Roberto_Azevedo_Sept2013-web_version.pdf

6. Take the lead through legislation, guidance and practice in pursuing ethical, social and environmental standards in public procurement

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria.
- Ensure that public procurement policies and legislation meet the commitment of being a Fair Trade Nation, including having regard to whether or not goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price; and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria.
- Ensure that public procurement policies and legislation have regard to whether or not goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price; and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria.
- Ensure public procurement policies and legislation meet the commitment of being a Fair Trade Nation, including having regard to whether goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price; and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.

Focus area 3: The Economy & Financial Systems

'Aid has saved the lives of millions of men, women and children and has helped to educate many more.'³⁹ Save the Children

Aid works, and eradicating poverty will require sufficient and effective finance. Rich countries, including Scotland, must live up to their historical commitments on delivering certain levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and they must do so following the guidelines set by the 2005 Paris Declaration.⁴⁰

The internationally agreed target for ODA is 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI), set by a UN resolution in 1970. In March 2013, the UK finally met this target. Yet, even if current rates of commitment are met, ODA on its own will not be enough to eradicate poverty, in the face of climate change and other global challenges. New sources of revenue additional to ODA are needed.⁴¹

Scotland has a strong track record of supporting the world's poorest people to improve their lives. The Scottish International Development Fund is now a mature and significant tool in helping to fight poverty and hunger in developing countries, as well as improving access to essential services, including health and education.

We must aim to create a world where aid is no longer needed, but until that is achieved, these commitments must continue and be built upon.

New and Innovative Sources

We also need to move beyond traditional aid alone as a source of financial support. There are other potential methods of raising additional resources for development.

One such method would be through Financial Transaction Taxes (FTTs) levied on transactions of financial assets, including stocks, bonds, foreign exchange and derivatives, with the proceeds going to development.

With an FTT, each time a financial product is traded, a tiny percentage (between 0.5% and 0.005%) of the value of the trade is collected in tax. Implemented internationally, Financial Transaction Taxes could yield as much as £250 billion annually, while in the UK this tax could raise tens of billions of pounds a year. FTTs are commonplace and have been implemented, either permanently or temporarily, in at least 40 countries over many decades. 11 EU countries, including France and Germany, are currently involved in introducing an FTT. In the UK, we have an FTT on some share transactions of 0.5%, which raises around £3 billion a year. FTTs on a broader range of financial products could raise significantly more. With recent advances in computer technology, FTTs are simple and inexpensive to implement, and difficult to avoid.⁴²

Another of the potential sources of finance relates to shipping.

In 2013, the Enough Food For Everyone IF campaign, a coalition of over 150 organisations calling for more action on hunger, called for an effective and fair international 'carbon pricing' mechanism on shipping, to raise additional climate finance in a way that does not burden developing countries with any net costs.⁴³

Shipping emissions, or 'bunkers' in the jargon of the UN climate negotiations,⁴⁴ are large and growing fast. A single ship can emit more in one year than many small island states. Yet they are not currently regulated under the global climate regime.

Setting a carbon price for ships, at around \$25 per tonne, could drive significant maritime emissions cuts. That is likely to increase the cost of shipping by just 0.2%, or \$2 for every \$1000 traded, but would raise \$25bn per year.⁴⁵

That money should be used to ensure that developing countries face no net costs as a result, since developed countries must lead the fight against climate change, and provide major new resources for the GCF.

Finance for Development: Key Recommendations

7. Commit to a level of ODA in line with international agreements and best practice

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Maintain the International Development Fund at least at its current level and in proportion to overall Scottish Government spending.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Maintain the budget of 0.7% of GNI as ODA, and enshrine this commitment in legislation.
- Move beyond the 0.7% target, matching or exceeding those countries which have already done so.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Commit to and introduce a budget of at least 0.7% of GNI as ODA, and consider going beyond this, in line with other countries that have already done so.
- Enshrine this commitment in legislation.
- Expand capacity within the International Development Department, in line with the increase in budget.

8. Provide and use Official Development Assistance and Humanitarian Assistance in line with international agreements and best practice

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish and UK Governments should:

- Adhere to recognised principles and definitions outlined in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Agreement, as well as the Rome principles for food security, and United Nations agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and any successor framework beyond 2015.
- Build on the experience and best practice of Scottish and global NGOs working in international development, engaging and consulting, as appropriate, on the best and most effective use of aid.
- Remain transparent and accountable in relation to all commitments and pledges made through international summits or institutions.
- Deliver ODA through grant or direct funding mechanisms to governments or agencies, and not through the use of loans or lending.
- Respond to emergency or disaster relief situations based on humanitarian need, and independent of any political, economic or strategic priority, according to the Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship. Humanitarian aid and disaster relief should be delivered in line with global standards, such as the Sphere Project's Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response.

39 http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/Defence-of-Aid-Briefing-Update-March-2012-FINAL_April2012_.pdf

40 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm>

41 <http://www.cidse.org/content/sectors/finance-and-development/finance-and-development.html>

42 <http://robinhoodtax.org/sites/default/files/Robin%20Hood%20Tax%20FAQ.pdf>

43 http://enoughfoodif.org/sites/default/files/IF_policy_report.PDF

44 Bunker fuel is the name of fuel oil used in ships

45 A. Stochniol, A. (2011b) 'The expected overall impact on trade from a maritime Market Based-Mechanism (MBM),' http://imers.org/docs/impact_on_trade.pdf

9. Support new and innovative forms of development and climate finance

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Show ongoing commitment to growing the Climate Justice Fund, which should match the International Development Fund by 2016,⁴⁶ and continue to be additional to it.
- Use new tax raising powers to be introduced in 2015 under the Scotland Act 2012⁴⁷ to introduce innovative forms of development and climate finance.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Ensure any finance raised is additional to ODA provided under the terms of the 0.7% GNI commitment.
- Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax on transactions involving stocks, bonds and derivatives and foreign exchange, and use the proceeds for development and climate finance.⁴⁸
- Take the lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international carbon price mechanism on shipping.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Ensure any finance raised is additional to ODA provided under the terms of the 0.7% GNI commitment.
- Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax on transactions involving stocks, bonds and derivatives and foreign exchange, and use the proceeds for development and climate finance.⁴⁹
- Take the lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international carbon price mechanism on shipping.

46 http://enoughfoodif.org/sites/default/files/IF_Scotland_manifesto.pdf

47 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/11/pdfs/ukpga_20120011_en.pdf

48 <http://robinhoodtax.org/sites/default/files/Robin%20Hood%20Tax%20FAQ.pdf>

49 <http://robinhoodtax.org/sites/default/files/Robin%20Hood%20Tax%20FAQ.pdf>

Focus area 4: Climate Justice

'Climate change is the greatest humanitarian challenge facing mankind today. And it is a challenge that has a grave injustice at its heart. It is the major developed economies of the world which contribute the overwhelming majority of global greenhouse emissions. But it is the poorer and least developed nations that are hit hardest by its impact.' Kofi Annan

Tackling climate change is fundamentally a matter of climate justice. While the predicted direct effects of global warming in Scotland include increased likelihood of flooding and more frequent storms and heavy rain, the impacts in other parts of the world will be far more profound.

Climate change 'is expected to increasingly impact food security, water availability and quality, and exact a toll on public health, spurring chronic disease, malaria prevalence, and cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Rising sea levels, which affect relatively few people today, are expected to impact large populations in the future and desertification is projected to accelerate with 40 percent of the earth's land becoming dry or semi-arid regions which is detrimental given that arid and semi-arid climates comprise over one quarter of the land area of earth. Glaciers will continue to melt at an ever accelerating pace. Changes in local rainfall and river run-off patterns are expected to trigger increased water supply in high latitudes but reduced amounts in sub-tropical latitudes. About 310 million people could be seriously affected by these changes due to climate change by 2030'.⁵⁰

Climate change is already having a severe impact on those least able to adapt to those changes and particularly to cope with extreme weather events. At the same time, those people who are most affected by this, have done least to cause it.

'Developing countries bear over nine-tenths of the climate change burden: 98 percent of the seriously affected and 99 percent of all deaths from weather-related disasters, along with over 90 percent of the total economic losses. The 50 Least Developed Countries contribute less than 1 percent of global carbon emissions.'⁵¹

The historical responsibility for causing climate change lies with western countries, including Scotland. Our high-carbon lifestyles have created increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which are causing global temperatures to rise.

Scotland's commitment to climate justice

The Scottish Parliament recognised Scotland's moral obligation to take action on climate change when it unanimously passed the Climate Change (Scotland) Act in 2009. The targets to reduce Scotland's emissions by at least 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 are in line with what climate scientists advise is necessary to avoid dangerous climate change. We welcome these world leading and ambitious targets, and continue to support engagement to ensure action is taken to achieve them, action which is particularly urgent, given that the previous two targets were missed and that there has been some criticism of the Government's second Report on Proposals and Policies to meet future targets.⁵²

In addition to introducing and working to deliver Scotland's climate change legislation, the Scottish Government has recognised the need to contribute resources for climate adaptation initiatives. Because greenhouse gases remain in the atmosphere over a long period, we know that global temperatures will continue to rise in the future, even in the unlikely event that the world stopped all carbon-generating activities right now. This means that many communities need help to adapt to the impacts of inevitably increasing temperatures. In 2012, the Scottish Government launched the Scottish Climate Justice Fund, providing £3 million in resources for climate adaptation projects in a number of developing countries. Additionally, in October 2013, the Scottish Government hosted an international conference on climate justice, where it announced a further £3 million for the Climate Justice Fund.

At a UK level, in 2008 the UK Government introduced a legally binding target for the UK to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, through a system of binding five-year carbon budgets, to be set at least 15 years in advance. The Committee on Climate Change, an independent body set up by the Act, has warned, however, that the UK Government is not on track to meet its third and fourth budgets.⁵³

50 <http://www.ghf-ge.org/human-impact-report.pdf>

51 <http://www.ghf-ge.org/human-impact-report.pdf>

52 http://www.stopclimatechaos.org/sites/default/files/SCCS_RPP2%20briefing_Final_0.pdf

53 <http://www.theccc.org.uk/pressreleases/good-progress-in-some-areas-but-much-more-needed-to-meet-third-and-fourth-carbon-budgets-26-june-2013/>

Climate Justice: Key Recommendations

10. Enshrine the concept of Climate Justice

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Recognise our climate debt through enshrining the concept of Climate Justice in Scotland's approach to tackling Climate Change.
- Maintain Scotland's global stance on Climate Justice, promoting the concept internationally.

11. Mitigate Scotland's impact on climate change

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change Act 2008.
- Apply pressure to the EU to increase climate emissions reductions.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- Meet, or go beyond, international climate obligations as set through UN-led mechanisms.
- Apply pressure internationally through channels such as the EU and UNFCCC, for more ambitious climate emissions reduction targets.

12. Support Climate Adaptation in developing countries

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Maintain the Climate Justice Fund as a fund based on climate debt reparation and not charity.
- Increase the size of the Climate Justice Fund to match, but keep additional to, the International Development Fund. (see recommendation in Focus Area 1)
- Demonstrate commitment to other innovative sources of finance for climate change, and encourage those who have committed to mobilising new sources of finance to invest these in tackling climate change.
- Develop mechanisms and support for sharing and exchanging climate adaptation and mitigation expertise and technology between Scotland and those countries most affected but least resourced to adapt to climate change.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Agree that 50% of global climate finance should be allocated to adaptation, prioritising delivery through direct access – particularly through schemes such as the Green Climate Fund, on which the UK has a board seat.⁵⁴
- Demonstrate commitment to, and push for global agreement on, mobilising new sources of climate finance, additional to aid, in particular by taking a lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international shipping mechanism.⁵⁵
- Contribute the UK's fair share towards UN-led mechanisms on climate adaptation.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Maintain the Climate Justice Fund as a fund based on climate debt reparation and not charity.
- Demonstrate commitment to, and push for global agreement on, mobilising new sources of climate finance, additional to aid, in particular by taking a lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international shipping mechanism.
- Agree that 50% of global climate finance should be allocated to adaptation, prioritising delivery through direct access.
- Develop mechanisms and support for sharing and exchanging climate adaptation and mitigation expertise and technology, between Scotland and those countries most affected but least resourced to adapt to climate change
- Contribute Scotland's fair share towards UN-led mechanisms on climate adaptation.

Focus area 5: Access to Resources

'You don't need guns to kill people. When you take food from a village by destroying farm lands and cash crops, you are starving its people.'⁵⁶ Alfred Brownell, Green Advocates, Liberia

Ensuring people have access to water, land and enough food is essential. Yet increasingly, and all too often, poor communities are having the resources they depend on for their lives and livelihoods, taken from them without consultation, consent or compensation.

Trade rules, unchecked corporate acquisitions and activity, unfair tax systems, corrupt practices and a lack of transparency, have led to land and water being 'grabbed' from poor communities, resulting in those communities being unable to grow or sell their own food, leading to increased hunger and loss of income.

Water

While 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved water supplies since 1990,⁵⁷ helping the UN meet its Millennium Development Goal on access to water, water security and access to safe water and sanitation remains serious problems for both the rural and urban poor.

Although water and sanitation are universally acknowledged human rights, it is shocking that the MDG on sanitation will not be met, and that at current rates, will not be met across sub-Saharan Africa for 150 years. Currently two fifths of the world's population have no access to adequate sanitation, and one in eight people still lack access to safe water. It is important that government recognise the scale of water poverty.

The Scottish Government should recognise the scale of water poverty, and continue to support the expansion of access to clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene awareness, while supporting improved water resource management at a national and international level.

For every \$1 spent on clean water and safe sanitation, the economic rate of return in saved time, increased productivity and reduced health costs is \$8. WHO research suggests that investing in water and sanitation could boost GDP growth rates by as much as 5%, narrowing the MDG trajectories close to those needed to halve the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day. If the water and sanitation MDG targets were achieved, the reduction in diarrhoea alone would result in a gain of 272 million days of school attendance and a gain of 3.2 billion working days. It is estimated that at any one time, half of the hospital beds in the developing world are taken up with people suffering from easily preventable water and sanitation-related illnesses. UK Water Network

The Scottish Government has recognised the valuable technological and water resource management expertise that has been built up in Scotland, and wants to promote this internationally as a source of growing income for Scotland in the future. It is important, though, that in our pursuit of global commercial water opportunities, Scotland does not contribute to inhibiting the rights of people around the world to access clean drinking water, sanitation and water resources for their livelihoods. There needs to be coherence between the commercial and global justice aims in relation to Scotland's water policies and actions. We need to frame the opportunities and challenges for a progressive Scottish response to international water security issues. Scotland should work with developing nations to deliver practical solutions to water scarcity, water quality and sustainability challenges, and to unlock the international policy and trade barriers to greater water equity.

To underpin the credibility of Scotland's international development efforts, there is a requirement to examine and act on the nation's water footprint and the impacts of our virtual water consumption on developing countries. Mapping and reducing the impacts of our water use at home and abroad would set the nation - and Scottish business - apart, as responsible agents of change.

54 http://enoughfoodif.org/sites/default/files/IF_policy_report.PDF

55 http://enoughfoodif.org/sites/default/files/IF_policy_report.PDF

56 http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_4714.pdf

57 <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/report-2013/mdg-report-2013-english.pdf>

58 http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_4714.pdf

Land

Lack of land ownership keeps many of the poorest and most marginalised people in poverty, without collateral or the opportunity to invest in their own agricultural production. Conflict over land ownership and land use, including conflict between pastoralists and settled farmers, is also a major problem. International development donors should support work to address these issues at a national level, as well as the growing problem of unregulated land acquisition. In developing countries, as many as 227 million hectares of land – an area 29 times the size of Scotland – has been sold or leased since 2001, mostly to international investors, for foreign food and biofuel markets.

The bulk of these land acquisitions have taken place over the past two years, since the 2007–08 food prices crisis led investors and governments to turn their attention towards agriculture, after decades of neglect. This interest in land, however, is not something that will pass, and many land deals can often rightly be called 'land grabs' - land acquisitions which violate human rights, don't get the consent of affected land users, ignore the impacts on people and the environment, or lack transparency, democracy and participation.

Some cases tell a story of the forced eviction – often violent – of over 20,000 people from their lands and their homes, and the destruction of their crops. Others tell how affected communities have been undermined through being excluded from decisions affecting the land they rely on. In most cases, the legal rights of those affected by the land grabs have not been respected. Where evictions have already taken place, the picture is bleak: conflict and loss of food security, livelihoods, homes and futures. Most of those affected have received little or no compensation, and have struggled to piece their lives back together, often facing higher rents, few job opportunities, and risks to their health. It is development in reverse.

Where there is scarcity, there is opportunity. Many governments and elites in developing countries are offering up large swathes of land at rock bottom prices, for large-scale mechanised farming. Rising interest in farmland should come as good news for small-scale farmers, but the opposite seems to be the case. Local rights-holders are losing out to local elites and domestic or foreign investors, because they lack the power to claim their rights effectively. In order to improve outcomes for these people, governments must ensure that land transfers do not take place without the free, prior, and informed consent of the affected communities.

As a result of campaigning during the IF Campaign, the 2013 G8 agenda included a discussion on land deals. Some gains were made with recognition for the issue, and some bi-lateral land partnerships were announced, with the objective of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,¹ in co-ordination with the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

But there is still a long way to go. The Land Partnerships that have been announced are so far very vague, and in some cases risk facilitating further, faster and bigger land acquisitions. There was no commitment by G8 countries to get their own house in order through domestic regulatory requirements on G8-based companies involved in land acquisition. And there was no commitment to a more ambitious global platform - a Land Transparency Initiative - which would bestow binding obligations upon governments and private sector members, in a similar way to the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative.

Food

Global hunger remains a critical problem with one in eight people in the world today chronically undernourished. 2.3 million children die annually from causes related to malnutrition, and as many as a quarter of all children suffer from stunting.

75% of poor people live in rural areas and 2.5 billion rely on agriculture for their livelihood. As a result, it is important to work closely with smallholder farmers and provide them with the support they need to become more resilient to shocks. The position of women is also critical. Women produce the majority of food (80%) in developing countries, yet they make up at least 60% of the world's hungry people, earn only 10% of the world's income and own 1% of the land.

The principles of food sovereignty need to be considered when tackling hunger.

'Food sovereignty emphasises ecologically appropriate production, distribution and consumption, socio-economic justice and local food systems as ways to tackle hunger and poverty and guarantee sustainable food security for all peoples. It advocates trade and investments that serve the collective aspirations of society.' Nyeleni Newsletter March 2013

The Scottish Government should develop policies that protect systems of sustainable low-impact food production and smallholder agriculture, and promote the use of seasonal food to provide first and foremost for local needs. Promoting food sovereignty can reduce the vulnerabilities that come from over-reliance on international markets (including having to compete with subsidised imports), while supporting smallholders to engage with export markets under fairer conditions.

Farmers should be supported to use agro-ecological methods in the design and management of sustainable agricultural systems, in line with the approach recommended by Olivier de Schutter (UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food). That includes crop diversification, use of traditional crop varieties and knowledge, low energy and chemical inputs, low water use, and recycling of nutrients, which not only give indigenous farmers more control, but also increases yields over the long term and climate resilience.

As a humanitarian and development donor, the Scottish Government should adopt a comprehensive response to global hunger and malnutrition, addressing the key pillars of food security:

- Increasing the availability of food to households and local markets, by improving production methods, inputs and extension support, and promoting crop diversification.
- Improving financial access to food through interventions to raise household incomes, and measures to reduce the impact of rapid food price rises.
- Improving nutrition including through interventions focused on infants and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and programmes to improve dietary diversity, hygiene awareness, and access to clean water and sanitation.
- Building resilience through diversification of production and income sources, strengthening of local and national safety nets, and disaster risk reduction.

Food security interventions should be grounded on a systemic contextual analysis involving community participation, taking into account local conditions, existing community coping capacities, and identifying barriers to effective market function.

There is a critical need for a greater coherence between humanitarian and development programming. Often the international response to food insecurity is reactive to crises. Where possible, the Scottish Government should invest in preventative interventions, respond quickly to early warning systems, and urge other donors to do the same.

The Scottish Government should also analyse their trade and agriculture policies to ensure that there is coherence between these policy areas and food security aims.

Access to Resources: Key Recommendations

13. Develop and implement a progressive contribution to international water security and tackling water poverty globally

As per current competences, or in the event of an Independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Provide Scottish expertise and resources to help plan better universal and sustainable provision of water and sanitation, and increase demand through improved hygiene awareness.
- Lobby for greater investment in water and sanitation infrastructure amongst those countries to which Scotland gives bilateral aid, and support better water resource management at a national and regional level.

14. Promote new regulations and transparency on land deals that benefit poor communities

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Adhere in full to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.
- Support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines through the creation of a global Land Transparency Initiative, and explore opportunities for Scotland to offer support through an international land partnership.
- Ensure that regulation in Scotland requires investors, registered in or raising capital, to be transparent and accountable, and that the principle of free, prior and informed community consent is included in all land deals.

15. Work towards making food fair, sustainable and accessible

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as trade and international development policies.
- Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.
- Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies.
- Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.
- Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as ? to trade and international development policies.
- Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.
- Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.
- Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.
- Contribute towards meeting the \$42.7 billion financing gap in key agriculture investment plans highlighted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in 2011.
- Maintain its commitment to the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative to provide the key interventions agreed in the Copenhagen Consensus to the 36 countries that represent 90% of the global incidence of stunting.
- Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as to trade and international development policies.
- Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.
- Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.
- Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.
- Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies
- Contribute towards meeting the \$42.7 billion financing gap in key agriculture investment plans highlighted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in 2011.
- Contribute to the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative to provide the key interventions agreed in the Copenhagen Consensus to the 36 countries that represent 90% of the global incidence of stunting.

Focus area 6: Global Education

“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world.”⁵⁹

Nelson Mandela

For all of us today, the global is part of our everyday lives. We are increasingly linked to people and places across the world: socially, culturally, environmentally, economically and politically. It is more important than ever that Scotland’s citizens take a profoundly critical look at where the world is headed. What are the consequences of the growing inequalities of wealth and power, and what alternatives can we imagine?

We have a shared responsibility for our world. International development policy should concern everyone. Scottish society as a whole must be involved in these efforts. Scottish Government should embrace policy coherence in relation to international development, and maintain its commitment to a ‘do no harm’ approach towards development, ultimately moving to a ‘do good’ approach, to ensure that development policies are not undermined by other policies which impact on developing countries. This ambitious initiative would require a strong and informed engagement of Scotland’s citizens, with a better understanding of the complexities of interconnected aspects of development.

We believe that education here can fight poverty everywhere. We emphasise the importance of education, the foundation on which every society builds and grows. Education can explore and help develop values and a sense of principles in its citizens, allowing them to become informed and critically aware, outward looking and committed to a just and sustainable world. Scotland needs citizens with an understanding of their rights and responsibilities as global citizens.

Global Citizenship Education is about understanding the need to tackle injustice and inequality, and about having both the desire and ability to work actively to do so. It is a way of thinking and behaving. It is an outlook on life, a belief that we can make a difference. It should be an essential part of any International Development Policy.

Civil society has an important role to play in Global Citizenship Education. A coherent and collaborative approach to the development of Global Citizenship Education requires close partnership working between state and non-state actors, to increase capacity and ensure that people in Scotland of all ages have access to Global Citizenship Education.

In this context, the contribution of Scotland’s six Development Education Centres (DECs) is well recognised within Scottish Education. However, while the DECs provide a vital service and complement the work of statutory education bodies, they operate on a shoestring budget and face an uncertain future.

We must empower these organisations to play a greater role in delivering Global Citizenship Education in Scotland. Whilst mainly focussed on formal sector education, secure funding would allow the centres to expand or, in some cases, re-engage with community, youth and adult education in Global Citizenship.

⁵⁹ The Education for Global Citizenship briefing, produced by IDEAS and the IF campaign in Scotland gives more details for reference

Global Education: Key Recommendations

16. Greater investment for Global Citizenship Education for children, young people and adults

As per current competences, the Scottish Government should:

- Provide and maintain core funding for the existing network of six independent Development Education Centres (DECs).
- Create and resource a new funding programme, "The Global Citizenship Education Fund for Scotland", open to civil society organisations working in Global Citizenship Education with children, young people and adults.
- Improve the linkages between Education and International Development policies, to ensure they are mutually supportive.
- Develop and implement a system to determine the extent to which the Global Citizenship entitlement of school pupils in Scotland is being met within the implementation of "Learning for Sustainability".

As per current competences, the UK Government should:

- Maintain support through DFID for the successful Global Education Project Scotland, managed by the International Development Education Association of Scotland.
- Re-instate the "Mini-Grants" development education funding programme to support development education outwith the formal education sector.

In the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Increase and maintain core funding for the network of six Development Education Centres (DECs).
- Create and resource a new funding programme, "The Global Citizenship Education Fund for Scotland", open to civil society organisations working in Global Citizenship Education with children, young people and adults.
- Improve the linkages between Education and International Development policies, to ensure they are mutually supportive.¹⁵ Work towards making food fair, sustainable and accessible
- Develop and implement a system to determine the extent to which the Global Citizenship entitlement of school pupils in Scotland is being met within the implementation of "Learning for Sustainability".

Implementing Policy Coherence

Accountability and coherence in practice

Adopting policy coherence, looking at all policy across government, in relation to international development, would be a courageous act by any government, as it not only sets a challenge for itself but also for the nation as a whole. The policy should concern everyone and therefore requires the broad participation of society in order to be successful. The impact of the policy would be enhanced through a larger role for the public sector, the education sector, NGOs, the private sector, voluntary organisations, trade unions and faith groups, all of which should have key roles. All sectors of society should be more closely involved in order to develop ideas, form opinions and contribute to the practical implementation of the policy.

Cross-Party long-term commitment

However there does need to be strong political commitment and leadership (both at a government and parliamentary level) for policy coherence to be fully adopted. The difficulty in achieving political interest for policy coherence is that politics can sometimes be seen to be about the short-term domestic interests of being re-elected, rather than the long-term national/ international interests and goals.

To achieve this political commitment in Sweden, in 1999 a parliamentary committee was established to investigate how to create a Swedish policy on global development. The result of the committee was a report on how Sweden could contribute to equitable and sustainable development through its development aid as well as by creating coherence within all other political areas to support the developmental goals. Following the report, in 2003 the Government presented the bill *Shared Responsibility – Sweden's Policy for Global Development*⁶⁰, which was later adopted, with some amendments, through a consensus by all the political parties in the Swedish Parliament. This commitment to policy coherence was demonstrated by the fact that in 2006, despite the first change in Government in Sweden for the first time in 12 years, there was no change to the commitment to keep and improve the policy for coherence.

Policy coherence can and should be more than just about election cycles. This offers Scotland an example of how to gain political commitment from across the political divide.

Ingraining policy coherence into the political/government machinery

Governments should establish clearly specified policy objectives and priorities in order to evaluate how well they have been met within the coherence policy framework.

Even though Sweden has been praised for the initiative of adopting such a far-reaching policy, there has been criticism of a lack of political ownership and implementation strategies. In order to address this critique, the current coalition government published a report called *Global Challenges – Our Responsibility*.⁶¹

In order to make the efforts more efficient, the Government concentrated on six main global challenges. In Sweden, these six challenges are believed to be vital to achieve an equitable and sustainable global development. They are areas which Sweden expects to have an impact on global development.

For each of the challenges, three focus areas were identified, to enable closer study of a number of specific issues and processes. The purpose of singling out these 18 focus areas was partly to enable the Government to deal more fully with certain issues and processes of key importance in meeting the global challenges, and partly to enhance implementation of government policy. To enable it to monitor developments over time and to ensure a continuous learning process, the Government foresaw the need for a clearly defined, results-based approach, with the 18 focus areas indicating the general direction that the work should take.

60 <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/3428/a/24520>

61 <http://www.government.se/sb/d/9807/a/113283>

The six global challenges which Sweden identified were:

Oppression (i) Freedom of expression (ii) Sexual and reproductive health and rights (iii) Organised crime with a focus on human trafficking.

Economic exclusion (i) Financial markets (ii) Trade in agricultural products (iii) Swedish trade and investment

Climate change (i) Climate adaptation and emission reduction (ii) Chemicals management (iii) Sustainable urban development

Migration flows (i) Labour immigration to Sweden and the EU (ii) Remittances and the transfer of skills and knowledge to developing countries (iii) Protection and durable solutions for refugees

Communicable diseases and other health threats (i) Sustainable health systems and greater access to medicines (ii) Early warning and prompt control measures (iii) Health promotion and disease prevention

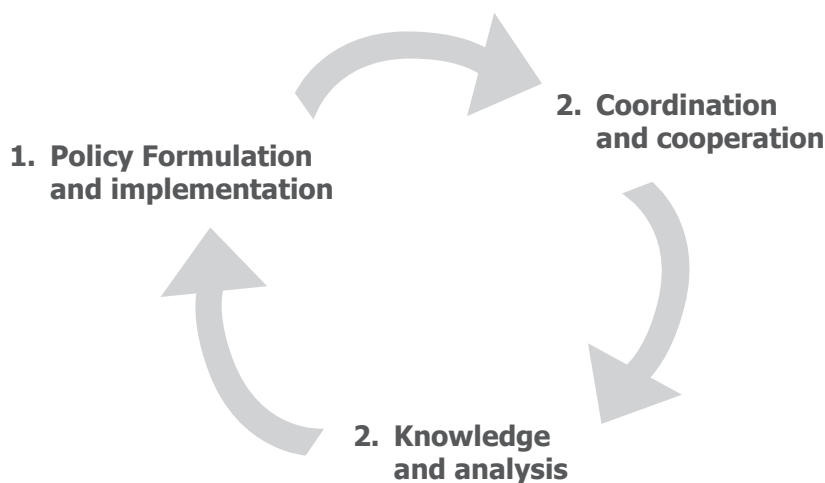
Conflict and fragile situations (i) Security sector reforms (ii) Women, peace and security (iii) From conflict to long-term sustainable development

Resulting from these six global challenges, the Swedish Government established six inter-ministerial working groups for the implementation of policy coherence – one for each global challenge.

Inter-ministerial consultation should take place by departments affected by a decision, for example, with a government Bill, the departments should set aside time to take part in discussions about how the Bill will affect them with regard to international development issues. Parallel to this institutionalised dialogue and preparation, there are, in addition, several informal processing channels for communication between the different departments, which is equally important.

Also, there is a policy coherence focal point in each ministry that collaborates with relevant officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which oversees the whole policy coherence drive).

The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs then submits a biennial report to the Swedish parliament on outcomes and progress made with regard to implementation of the policy.



Through the provision of selected outcomes in relation to each link in this chain, strong and weak points can be identified, thereby indicating what the Government needs to focus its future efforts on.

The Government report provides the basis for a performance model that can be used to follow up the results of work on policy coherence, which will make it possible to monitor developments over time.

The overall assessment is categorised on a three-point scale where the Government concludes either that progress has been 'good' or 'relatively good' or that 'there are certain deficiencies'. The long-term aim is for each focus area to make 'good' progress in all its component parts. The overall assessment is intended to provide a baseline – a starting point that can be used to make improvements where they are most needed, and also to illustrate how results change over time, by using the same criteria for the next round of reporting.

An important factor when trying to achieve policy coherence, is to keep the decision process transparent so that interested parties are able to monitor the Government's decisions.

An extra level of accountability is put in place by civil society in Sweden. Shadow-reports (barometers) have also been published by a coalition of Swedish NGOs. These report on how they think the Government has really performed against the stated global development policy objectives.

These shadow reports bring together NGOs and others with their experience and knowledge, to help hold the Government to account by offering their own verdict on how it is doing in relation to their global challenges.

Policy coherence is there to show the importance of identifying conflicting objectives or interests, in order to make well-informed and well-considered strategic choices.

It should be noted that policy coherence does not necessarily imply that a government's decision will always be made in coherence with their stated overall development goal. As we have stated, short-term self-interests sometimes overtake the overarching goal. However policy coherence does mean that when an incoherent decision is made, it has to be an informed decision, rather than an unintended occurrence.

Intended incoherence is defined as '*when a government consciously accepts that it cannot achieve the objectives of a particular policy due to conflicting interests or priority accorded to another policy*'.⁶²

By making an informed decision and acknowledging the conflict, the government at least has the option of applying mitigation measures to counteract the negative outcome. Unintended decisions happen when there is no proper evaluation of the consequences of a proposed policy.

By examining and adopting the good parts of the Swedish model, Scotland has a real opportunity to be one of the first countries to truly embrace policy coherence when it comes to International Development. By publishing transparent biennial reports to capture both Scotland's direct and indirect impact on developing countries, and by recognising that the actions of every department have repercussions for global development, Scotland can deliver a co-ordinated response with regard to International Development.

Policy Coherence: Key Recommendations

17. Introduce a model of policy coherence for development

As per current competences, or in the event of an independent Scotland, the Scottish Government should:

- Put solidarity with the poor and equality at the heart of its external relations, and take a pro-development policy coherence approach.
- Set up mechanisms for cross-government planning and policy review, and parliamentary and cross-party structures, to scrutinise this to ensure a coherent approach that delivers a pro-development result.
- Introduce a number of key focus areas for proactive policy development, which are periodically reviewed as progress is made.
- Set up mechanisms for measuring our impact on global poverty and improving people's access to their rights.
- Have transparent and biennial reporting of this impact.
- Recognise the expertise and role of civil society and engage civil society in both scrutiny of policy and in reviewing progress on a biennial basis.
- Invest in building public support for a policy coherence approach.

62 https://gupea.ub.gu.se/bitstream/2077/29231/1/gupea_2077_29231_1.pdf

Conclusion

In 2005, over a quarter of a million people marched through the streets of Scotland's capital, Edinburgh, demanding action from world leaders to 'Make Poverty History'. Many of the NIDOS members who have contributed to this report were represented that day. The determination to end poverty, hunger and inequality around the world has not gone away. Humanity has the knowledge, the tools and the resources to bring about the 'change we need for the world we want'. This document has outlined how Scotland can play its part.

We have started from first principles – agreeing values that stand above constitutional and political scenarios. These include the values on the mace in the Scottish Parliament – wisdom, justice, compassion and integrity – and they are enhanced by those ideals agreed on by stakeholders from across Scotland, including equality, sustainability and solidarity.⁶³

From our principles and values, we can determine the best and most effective policy recommendations for different situations. This document has looked at six policy 'focus areas' where we believe progress can and must be made to achieve a more just world. We recognise that these are not comprehensive, and that there are many other policy issues not addressed in detail in this document. This is because above all these areas comes the concept of policy coherence.

A values-driven approach to international development policy, that is coherent across the whole of government, is the key to ensuring that principles are put into practice and real progress towards a more just world is made. Such an approach can be implemented now by both the UK and Scottish Governments, and should continue, regardless of Scotland's constitutional status after September 2014.

The referendum has provided an historic opportunity for a debate about Scotland's future and its place in the world. This document is a contribution to that debate. It does not take sides within the debate. This report, and the organisations which have contributed to it, sides with the poorest and most vulnerable of our sisters and brothers around the world. We recognise the unjust, scandalous and totally unnecessary existence of extreme poverty and hunger. We believe that people in Scotland, and the Governments they elect, can and must play their part in the movement for global justice - helping to build a just world where poverty really has been made history.

⁶³ See the wordcloud in the section on Values and Principles in The Framework for a Coherent International Development Policy for Scotland

Table of policy recommendations

(Policy recommendations are summarised below, please refer to specific focus areas for full details of each recommendation)

ASK BY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELIVERY POST-REFERENDUM			
Policy recommendations (by focus area)	AS PER CURRENT CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT		IN AN INDEPENDENT SCOTLAND
	Scottish Government	UK Government	Scottish Government
1. Introduce a new debt system which tackles economic injustice and promotes responsible lending	Support the call for fair and transparent debt workout mechanisms, including promoting Scotland as a seat of arbitration for sovereign debt.	Carry out a full claims audit of all debts owed to UK Export, following the recommendations set out in the Clean up Britain's Exports manifesto.	Ensure that new unjust debts are not being created through irresponsible lending, by creating a new Export Credit Agency for Scotland, following the recommendations set out in the Clean up Britain's Exports manifesto.
	Call for change through hosting conferences, facilitating meetings and promoting debt justice internationally.	Cancel those debts found to be unjust or unpayable.	Upon inheriting a people's share of the current debts owed to the UK, the Scottish Government will support and facilitate a full audit on these debts. Whilst this takes place, there will be a moratorium on receiving debt payments.
		Ensure that new unjust debts are not being created through irresponsible lending, by reforming UK Export Finance.	Any audit that takes place should follow the example of the creditor debt audit framework developed by the Norwegian Government and recommendations of the Norwegian Coalition for Debt Cancellation (SLUG)'s report 'Exportable? How To Make The Norwegian Debt Audit Transferable To Other Countries'.
2. Introduce fairer tax systems and rules nationally and promote them internationally	Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.	Create the capacity to ensure enforcement of tax laws, to minimise avoidance and evasion.	Create the capacity to ensure enforcement of tax laws, to minimise avoidance and evasion.
	Use procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes (as per recommendation 6).	Co-operate with other countries to strengthen the international tax system.	Co-operate with other countries to strengthen the international tax system.
		Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.	Support moves to increase financial transparency at EU and global level.
		Support the inclusion of tax justice within the post-2015 agenda.	Support the inclusion of tax justice within the post-2015 agenda.
		Adopt and enforce legislative measures to ensure the effective public disclosure of beneficial owners of companies, foundations and trusts.	Adopt and enforce legislative measures to ensure the effective public disclosure of beneficial owners of companies, foundations and trusts.

		Implement corporate reporting standards that include high levels of transparency on tax policies and practices.	Implement corporate reporting standards that include high levels of transparency on tax policies and practices.
		Pursue and close tax havens, offshore earnings and loopholes which allow avoidance. Business support, corporate social responsibility awards and government plaudits should be contingent on companies meeting their tax obligations.	Pursue and close tax havens, offshore earnings and loopholes which allow avoidance. Business support, corporate social responsibility awards and government plaudits should be contingent on companies meeting their tax obligations.
		Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax and use proceeds for development. (see policy focus area 1)	Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax and use proceeds for development. (see policy focus area 1)
3. Regulate food speculation to ensure that markets work better, both for those who use them to insure against risk, and for food consumers throughout the world	Call for all futures contracts to be cleared through regulated exchanges.	Call for all futures contracts to be cleared through regulated exchanges.	Call for all futures contracts to be cleared through regulated exchanges.
	Call for strict limits to be set on the amount which bankers can bet on food prices.	Call for strict limits to be set on the amount which bankers can bet on food prices.	Call for strict limits to be set on the amount which bankers can bet on food prices.
4. Promote a new economy which supports socio-economic benefits over narrow fiscal growth	Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.	Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.	Make all state assistance for which it has responsibility, contingent on businesses delivering socio-economic benefits.
	Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity, to ascertain net contribution to society.	Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity, to ascertain net contribution to society.	Create a better way of measuring our collective prosperity, and monitor and evaluate Government policies and private sector activity, to ascertain net contribution to society.
5. Promote fairer, sustainable and equitable trade rules that lead to development which benefits people, communities and livelihoods	Measure all trade deals and contracts against set social and environmental criteria.	Measure all trade deals and contracts against set social and environmental criteria.	Measure all trade deals and contracts against set social and environmental criteria.
	Call for reforms of the World Trade Organisation.	Call for reforms of the World Trade Organisation.	Call for reforms of the World Trade Organisation.
6. Take the lead through legislation, guidance and practice in pursuing ethical, social and environmental standards in public procurement.	Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria.	Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria.	Use its procurement policies to favour companies that comply with criteria on paying fair taxes, and go on to build and strengthen these criteria
	Ensure public procurement policies and legislation meet the commitment of being a Fair Trade Nation, including having regard to whether goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.	Ensure public procurement policies and legislation have regard to whether goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.	Ensure public procurement policies and legislation meet the commitment of being a Fair Trade Nation, including having regard to whether goods are procured through Fair Trade means; guaranteeing a fair producer price and respecting the ILO Core Conventions, environmental and human rights.

7. Commit to a level of Official Development Assistance in line with international agreements and best practice	Maintain the International Development Fund at least at its current level and in proportion to overall Scottish Government spending.	Maintain the budget of 0.7% of GNI as Official Development Assistance, and enshrine this commitment in legislation.	Commit to and introduce a budget of at least 0.7% of GNI as Official Development Assistance, and enshrine this commitment in legislation.
		Move beyond the 0.7% target, matching or exceeding those countries which have already done so.	Move beyond the 0.7% target, matching or exceeding those countries which have already done so.
			Expand capacity within the International Development Department, in line with the increase in budget.
8. Use Official Development Assistance in line with international agreements and best practice.	Adhere to recognised principles and definitions outlined in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Agreement; as well as the Rome principles for food security, and United Nations agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and any successor framework beyond 2015.	Adhere to recognised principles and definitions outlined in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Agreement; as well as the Rome principles for food security, and United Nations agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and any successor framework beyond 2015.	Adhere to recognised principles and definitions outlined in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Agreement; as well as the Rome principles for food security, and United Nations agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and any successor framework beyond 2015.
	Build on the experience and best practice of Scottish and global NGOs working in international development, engaging and consulting, as appropriate, on the best and most effective use of aid.	Build on the experience and best practice of Scottish and global NGOs working in international development, engaging and consulting, as appropriate, on the best and most effective use of aid.	Build on the experience and best practice of Scottish and global NGOs working in international development, engaging and consulting, as appropriate, on the best and most effective use of aid.
	Remain transparent and accountable in relation to all commitments and pledges made through international summits or institutions.	Remain transparent and accountable in relation to all commitments and pledges made through international summits or institutions.	Remain transparent and accountable in relation to all commitments and pledges made through international summits or institutions.
	Deliver ODA through grant or direct funding mechanisms to governments or agencies, and not through the use of loans or lending.	Deliver ODA through grant or direct funding mechanisms to governments or agencies, and not through the use of loans or lending.	Deliver ODA through grant or direct funding mechanisms to governments or agencies, and not through the use of loans or lending.
	Respond to emergency or disaster relief situations based on humanitarian need, and independent of any political, economic or strategic priority, in line with global standards.	Respond to emergency or disaster relief situations based on humanitarian need, and independent of any political, economic or strategic priority, in line with global standards.	Respond to emergency or disaster relief situations based on humanitarian need, and independent of any political, economic or strategic priority, in line with global standards.
9. Support new and innovative forms of development and climate finance	Show ongoing commitment to growing the Climate Justice Fund, which should match the International Development Fund by 2016, and continue to be additional to it.	Ensure any finance raised is additional to ODA provided under the terms of the 0.7% commitment.	Ensure any finance raised is additional to ODA provided under the terms of the 0.7% commitment.
	Use new tax raising powers to be introduced in 2015 under the Scotland Act 2012 to introduce innovative forms of development and climate finance.	Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax on transactions involving stocks, bonds and derivatives and foreign exchange, and use the proceeds for development and climate finance.	Introduce a Financial Transaction Tax on transactions involving stocks, bonds and derivatives and foreign exchange, and use the proceeds for development and climate finance.

		Take the lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international carbon price mechanism on shipping.	Take the lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international carbon price mechanism on shipping.
10. Enshrine the concept of Climate Justice	Recognise our climate debt through enshrining the concept of Climate Justice in Scotland's approach to tackling climate change.		Recognise our climate debt through enshrining the concept of Climate Justice in Scotland's approach to tackling climate change.
	Maintain Scotland's global stance on Climate Justice, promoting the concept internationally.		Maintain Scotland's global stance on Climate Justice, promoting the concept internationally.
11. Mitigate Scotland's impact on climate change.	Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.	Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change Act 2008.	Meet the legal obligations and targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
		Apply pressure to the EU to increase climate emissions reductions.	Meet, or go beyond, international climate obligations as set through UN-led mechanisms.
			Apply pressure internationally through channels such as the EU and UNFCCC for more ambitious climate emissions reduction targets.
12. Support Climate Adaptation in developing countries	Maintain the Climate Justice Fund as a fund based on climate debt reparation and not charity.	Agree that 50% of global climate finance should be allocated to adaptation, prioritising delivery through direct access.	Maintain the Climate Justice Fund as a fund based on climate debt reparation and not charity.
	Increase the size of the Climate Justice Fund to match, but keep additional to, the International Development Fund.	Demonstrate commitment to, and push for global agreement on, mobilising new sources of climate finance, additional to aid. In particular, take a lead on agreeing the delivery of an effective and fair international shipping mechanism.	Increase the size of the Climate Justice Fund to match, but keep additional to, the International Development Fund.
	Demonstrate commitment to other innovative sources of finance for climate change.	Contribute the UK's fair share towards UN-led mechanisms on climate adaptation.	Demonstrate commitment to, and push for global agreement on, other innovative sources of finance for climate change. Encourage those who have committed to mobilising new sources of finance to invest these in tackling climate change.
	Develop mechanisms and support for sharing and exchanging climate adaptation and mitigation expertise and technology between Scotland and those countries most affected but least resourced to adapt to climate change.		Develop mechanisms and support for sharing and exchanging climate adaptation and mitigation expertise and technology between Scotland and those countries most affected but least resourced to adapt to climate change.
			Contribute Scotland's fair share towards UN-led mechanisms on climate adaptation.

<p>13. Develop and implement a progressive contribution to international water security and tackling water poverty globally</p>	<p>Provide Scottish expertise and resources to help plan better universal and sustainable provision of water and sanitation, and increase demand through improved hygiene awareness.</p>		<p>Provide Scottish expertise and resources to help plan better universal and sustainable provision of water and sanitation, and increase demand through improved hygiene awareness.</p>
	<p>Lobby for greater investment in water and sanitation infrastructure amongst those countries to which Scotland gives bilateral aid. Support better water resource management at a national and regional level.</p>		<p>Lobby for greater investment in water and sanitation infrastructure amongst those countries to which Scotland gives bilateral aid. Support better water resource management at a national and regional level.</p>
<p>14. Promote new regulations and transparency on land deals that benefit poor communities</p>	<p>Adhere in full to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p>		<p>Adhere in full to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p>
	<p>Support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines through the creation of a global Land Transparency Initiative, and explore opportunities for Scotland to offer support through an international land partnership.</p>		<p>Support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines through the creation of a global Land Transparency Initiative, and explore opportunities for Scotland to offer support through an international land partnership.</p>
	<p>Ensure that regulation in Scotland requires investors, registered in or raising capital, to be transparent and accountable, and that the principle of free, prior and informed community consent is included in all land deals.</p>		<p>Ensure that regulation in Scotland requires investors, registered in or raising capital, to be transparent and accountable, and that the principle of free, prior and informed community consent is included in all land deals.</p>
<p>15. Work towards making food fair, sustainable and accessible</p>	<p>Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as trade and international development policies.</p>	<p>Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as trade and international development policies.</p>	<p>Embed the concept of food sovereignty across its policies in a coherent way, for example, by applying it to domestic food and farming policies, as well as trade and international development policies.</p>
	<p>Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.</p>	<p>Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.</p>	<p>Promote systems of sustainable smallholder agriculture.</p>
	<p>Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.</p>	<p>Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.</p>	<p>Adopt a comprehensive approach to food security, integrating availability of, and access to, food, nutrition and resilience.</p>
	<p>Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies.</p>	<p>Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.</p>	<p>Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.</p>

	Adopt a gender perspective on food security that takes into account the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.	Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.	Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.
	Promote coherence between relief and development interventions.	Contribute towards meeting the \$42.7 billion financing gap in key agriculture investment plans highlighted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in 2011.	Contribute towards meeting the \$42.7 billion financing gap in key agriculture investment plans highlighted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in 2011.
		Maintain its commitment to the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative to provide key interventions agreed in the Copenhagen Consensus to the 36 countries that represent 90% of the global incidence of stunting.	Maintain its commitment to the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative to provide key interventions agreed in the Copenhagen Consensus to the 36 countries that represent 90% of the global incidence of stunting.
		Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies.	Support resilience by embedding Disaster Risk Reduction in food security policies.
16. Greater investment for Global Citizenship Education for children, young people and adults	Provide and maintain core funding for the existing network of six independent Development Education Centres (DECs).	Maintain support through DFID for the successful Global Education Project Scotland, managed by the International Development Education Association of Scotland (IDEAS).	Provide and increase core funding for the existing network of six independent Development Education Centres (DECs).
	Create and resource a new funding programme, "The Global Citizenship Education Fund for Scotland", which is open to civil society organisations working in Global Citizenship Education with children, young people and adults.	Re-instate the "Mini-Grants" development education funding programme to support development education outwith the formal education sector.	Create and resource a new funding programme, "The Global Citizenship Education Fund for Scotland", which is open to civil society organisations working in Global Citizenship Education with children, young people and adults.
	Improve the linkages between Education and International Development policies to ensure they are mutually supportive.		Improve the linkages between Education and International Development policies to ensure they are mutually supportive.
	Develop and implement a system to determine the extent to which the Global Citizenship entitlement of school pupils in Scotland is being met within the implementation of "Learning for Sustainability".		Develop and implement a system to determine the extent to which the Global Citizenship entitlement of school pupils in Scotland is being met within the implementation of "Learning for Sustainability".

<p>17. Introduce a model of policy coherence for development</p>	<p>Put solidarity with the poor and equality at the heart of external relations, and take a pro-development policy coherence approach.</p>		<p>Put solidarity with the poor and equality at the heart of external relations, and take a pro-development policy coherence approach.</p>
	<p>Set up mechanisms for cross-government planning and policy review, and parliamentary and cross- party structures to scrutinise this to ensure a coherent approach that delivers a pro-development result.</p>		<p>Set up mechanisms for cross-government planning and policy review, and parliamentary and cross- party structures to scrutinise this to ensure a coherent approach that delivers a pro-development result.</p>
	<p>Introduce a number of key focus areas for proactive policy development which are periodically reviewed as progress is made.</p>		<p>Introduce a number of key focus areas for proactive policy development which are periodically reviewed as progress is made.</p>
	<p>Set up mechanisms for measuring our impact on global poverty and improving people’s access to their rights.</p>		<p>Set up mechanisms for measuring our impact on global poverty and improving people’s access to their rights</p>
	<p>Have transparent and biennial reporting of this impact.</p>		<p>Have transparent and biennial reporting of this impact.</p>
	<p>Recognise the expertise and role of civil society and engage civil society in both scrutiny of policy and in reviewing progress on a biennial basis.</p>		<p>Recognise the expertise and role of civil society and engage civil society in both scrutiny of policy and in reviewing progress on a biennial basis.</p>
	<p>Invest in building public support for a policy coherence approach.</p>		<p>Invest in building public support for a policy coherence approach.</p>

Further Information:

Gillian Wilson, Chief Executive
NIDOS
5 Rose Street
Edinburgh EH2 2PR
gillian@nidos.org.uk
Tel: 0131 243 2680

www.nidos.org.uk

@NIDOSnetwork

www.facebook.com/NIDOSNetwork

