

Climate Justice and International Development in the Scottish Government

International Development

Scotland's approach to International Development

International development is a key part of Scotland's global contribution within the international community. It encompasses our core values, historical and contemporary, of fairness and equality. The objective is for Scotland to act as a good global citizen. Our work to this end follows our [National Performance Framework](#), part of Scotland's effort to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Scotland has a distinctive development contribution to make, through focusing Scotland's expertise for global good, through innovation, and employing our unique partnership approach. Our international development programme exists to further our aims of being an outward-looking nation and a good global citizen. Our aims mean that we foster and encourage, through support for Scottish civil society, the core values of fairness, equality and global solidarity.

Key to Scotland's approach to international development is the concept that Scotland can be a global leader in international development, providing ethical leadership on issues such as climate change. Being a global leader is not necessarily just about size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that can be made across Government policy and through wider involvement outwith Government. Therefore, increasingly, we are focusing our international development work through the lens of our commitment to the "Beyond Aid" agenda: to do no harm, taking a stepwise approach to eliminate policy incoherences that would detract from Scotland's international development goals or efforts; and going further, identifying policies beyond international development policy that can contribute positively to development outcomes.

Scotland's climate change and climate justice policies exemplify our commitment to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as part of the Beyond Aid agenda in action:

- the Scottish Government's leadership on climate change is a clear example of our commitment to "do no harm"; and
- our Climate Justice Fund, which sits in addition to the International Development Fund, is another positive contribution to international development under a different Ministerial portfolio.

International Development in the Scottish Government

Scotland's international development work started in 2005, with £3 million designated for Malawi by the then First Minister, reflecting 150 years of collaboration for development between our two countries. In 2008, the Scottish Government international development programme was expanded: to a £9 million International Development Fund; and to work beyond Malawi, in 6 other countries.

Today, we continue to place great importance on Scotland being a good global citizen. This means playing our part in tackling global challenges including poverty, injustice and inequality. In 2016, following a public consultation, we published [Global Citizenship: Scotland's International Development Strategy](#) which sets out our contribution to the international community, focused on 4 partner countries.

At the forefront of our efforts is our annual £10 million International Development Fund (IDF), whose main aim is to support and empower our partner countries: Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia and Pakistan.

We are also working across other Scottish Government Ministerial portfolios, towards the commitment we made in our Strategy to the Beyond Aid agenda. In September 2018 we published our inaugural [Scottish Government contribution to international development report](#). It takes a holistic look at a wide cross-section of Scottish Government international development activity, and presents it within the context of the UN Global Goals.

We are proud of our distinct partnership approach to international development, with its focus on partnership and collaboration, at both Government and civil society level.

Scotland's international development programme also continues to have strong cross-party support in Holyrood, which has been a feature of the programme since its inception in 2005.

Climate Justice

Background

Climate change is an urgent, global and complex problem and one of the greatest challenges to human rights in the 21st century. Solutions to the challenges thrown up by climate change are often framed solely by economics, technology and/or behaviour change. This can be limiting, however, ignoring inequalities between and within countries, as well as the multifaceted dimensions and impacts of climate change.

Climate Justice, therefore, is based on a simple and powerful message: that the poor and vulnerable at home and overseas are the first to be affected by climate change, and will suffer the worst, yet have done little or nothing to cause the problem. The negative impacts of climate change are felt the most by those who are already vulnerable because of geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, and disability. As such, climate justice interventions should address these injustices and power imbalances directly, as an integral part of tackling the effects of climate change. Climate justice interventions should also empower people to know their rights while increasing the ability and accountability of the bodies responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling those rights

As part of Scotland's role as a good global citizen and in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 13, "Climate Action", the Scottish Government is committed to taking action on climate change through the lens of climate justice. Scotland was one of the first nations to take this innovative approach, and was the first government in the world to set up a dedicated Climate Justice Fund to tackle the effects of climate change.

Climate Justice Fund

Our Climate Justice Fund was set up in May 2012 by the then First Minister and the former President of Ireland Mary Robinson. The fund will spend up to £21 million on climate justice related activities between 2012-2021.

The Fund was originally distributed through specific projects in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda. 5 projects were supported in round 1 of the Fund (2012-2015) and 6 in round 2 (2014-2016). Details of these projects are provided at **Annex A**.

At the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015 the First Minister announced that at least £3 million per year was to be spent on Climate Justice work in Scotland's international development partner countries of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda. From 2017, a more strategic approach was adopted and the fund has primarily been directed through two major programmes, the Climate

Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) and the Climate Justice Innovation Fund (CJIF). Additional projects are funded on a case by case basis.

The Climate Justice Fund also supports the Water Futures Programme which is part of our HydroNation programme. This programme is working to support the Government of Malawi in making clean water and sanitation available for all. The programme, which is managed by the University of Strathclyde, is working to map the water resources of Malawi. This includes all surface water, groundwater, gravity fed wells, urban and rural water provision, waste water infrastructure, sanitation and irrigation/agricultural support infrastructure across the country, as well as supporting drilling and forensic analysis for partner projects. A strand of the programme is also dedicated to capacity building, knowledge exchange and policy support for the Government of Malawi in achieving its water and sanitation goals in line with UN SDG 6, “Ensure access to water and sanitation for all”.

Climate Challenge Programme Malawi

Announced by the Cabinet Secretary for the Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform at the *Laudato Si* conference in the Vatican in July 2018, the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) is 3-year strategic and integrated programme to help vulnerable communities in Malawi build resilience to the effects of climate change.

The Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) is responsible for delivering the programme, in partnership with Irish organisation Trócaire, who are coordinating the work on the ground in Malawi that is delivered by local NGOs.

The programme has been designed to be community led, working with 120 rural village communities across the four districts of Machinga, Balaka, Zomba and Chikwawa in Southern Malawi. On-the-ground development officers are supporting a number of rural communities to identify the problems that have arisen as a result of climate change through a Participatory Vulnerability Capability Assessment (PVCA), and to help them design the solutions that work best for them, across the key areas of water, food and energy. The programme will also work with communities to undertake advocacy activities to help ensure that the voices of those most affected by climate change are amplified to policymakers, helping to protect their rights in the face of climate challenges.

As the CCPM is community led, activities will vary between communities and districts in Malawi. Activities being undertaken by communities as part of the CCPM so far include:

- The distribution of livestock such as goats for individual and communal ownership, along with livestock management training and kraal construction.
- The planning and development of irrigation schemes, along with the formation of irrigation clubs and water users committees.
- Training in agroecology, intercropping and organic pest control, including the establishment of demonstration plots as well as the procurement and distribution of seeds.
- Training and demonstrations in cooking and nutrition.
- Business management training to help participants diversify their income and manage resources for bee-keeping, running a bakery, or livestock management.
- Solar entrepreneurship training and the establishment of “solar kiosks”: small businesses that sell solar power for refrigeration, phone-charging and the operation of barber shops.
- Gender integration and mainstreaming activities to address the disproportionate effects of climate change upon women.
- Water catchment mapping along with the installation of new boreholes and pumps.

- Forest management training, along with the establishment of tree nurseries and widespread tree planting to combat deforestation.
- Vulnerability, hazard and disaster risk analysis training to better prepare communities for climate shocks, along with support for participatory planning.
- Field days, learning and exchange visits to build climate literacy as well as raising the profile of climate justice, and highlighting the need for coordinated action on climate change.

Climate Justice Innovation Fund

The Scottish Government launched the Climate Justice Innovation Fund in June 2017 to support projects developing innovative solutions to the problems caused by climate change, with a view to expanding and scaling up. The CJIF is managed by the Corra Foundation. Innovations pioneered as part of this project include:

- Improving the climate resilience of coffee growing.
- Conservation agriculture and intercropping for sustainable pest control.
- Biogas for sustainable energy for schools.
- Artesian well capping technology to improve the sustainability of irrigation.

On 17 September 2017, the first round of successful 3-year projects was announced, with £600,000 of CJIF funding being split between six Scottish organisations on projects in our international development partner countries of Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda.

On 5 October 2018, as part of Scotland's Climate Week, the second round of successful projects were announced, with a further £600,000 of CJIF funding being split between six Scottish organisations working with partners in Malawi and Zambia.

Full details of the awards given as part of the first two rounds of the CJIF are provided in **Annex B**.

Climate Justice Grants

In addition to the Climate Justice Fund's two main programmes, the Scottish Government has also provided grant funding for additional projects as part of its climate justice work:

- Water Stewardship in Malawi, delivered by Water Witness, implements the Water Stewardship Standard among community organisations in Malawi. This standard promotes the sustainable use of water resources for irrigation and agriculture.
- Removing Barriers to Energy Access in Malawi, delivered by Strathclyde University, aims to build capacity within Community Energy Malawi, an organisation set up as champions for renewable energy access, with an aim to deliver District Energy Officers to raise the profile of renewable energy in local government. CEM was established as part of the Scottish Government's Malawi Renewable Energy Access Programme (MREAP) in 2013, which has helped to bring renewable energy access to nearly 80,000 people.
- Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, provides training in sustainable agriculture techniques and climate resilient farming to farmers from Zambia and Malawi.
- 2050 Young Malawian Climate Leaders, in partnership with the 2050 Climate Group and the Malawi Scotland Partnership, builds a network of young people in Malawi who will be active in advocating for action on climate change, mirroring the approach of the 2050 Climate Group in Scotland. Activities have included workshops, knowledge sharing and cultural exchanges, focusing particularly on uplifting the views of young people in response to climate change.

Key Achievements of the Climate Justice Fund 2012-2017

As a result of the Scottish Government's Climate Justice Fund since 2012, projects delivered in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Rwanda have meant that:

- Over 70,000 people now have access to clean, safe drinking water
- Over 11,000 people have improved agricultural practices and/or irrigation systems, in some cases resulting in a 48% increase in crop yield, and significantly improving food security levels
- Over 111,000 people have received training in climate change/water rights issues
- 217 village-level committees have been established, supporting improved climate resilience and water resource management
- Over 122,000 trees have been planted, improving water catchments and soil stability
- Over 1000 people in Malawi are benefitting from alternative income generating activities such as livestock-rearing, honey production, fish farming and production of fuel efficient stoves, reducing their dependence on rain-fed agriculture

The achievements and impacts of projects from 2017-2021 will be assessed once those projects have concluded.

Benefits of taking a Climate Justice approach

Looking at international development through the lens of Climate Justice helps ensure that communities are engaged to actively participate in projects and programmes that will help them become more resilient to climate change. The Climate Justice Fund, in addition to technical interventions focusing on the three main areas of food, water and energy, supports increased climate literacy, advocacy, and shared learning alongside project outputs and deliverables. As well as supporting people become more resilience to climate change, this also means that Scotland's climate justice budget is focused most sharply where it is most needed. The Scottish Government's climate justice outlook complements the partnership approach that we take with our development partners Malawi, Zambia and Rwanda, and enables Scotland to make a high impact with its international development, which is part of what makes it a global leader.

Scottish Government and international climate change

In addition to our Climate Justice Fund, the Scottish Government funds a number of international initiatives designed to support the global transition to a low carbon economy in a fair, just and inclusive way, including:

- Support to the UNFCCC for their Gender Action Plan to promote the development of gender responsive climate policies;
- Support to the UNFCCC for the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action to increase collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change;
- Support to the Women's Delegates Fund to promote equal participation in global climate decision making;
- Support for the Futures Fund which accelerates climate action in developing regions; and
- Support for the Solar Impulse Foundation to develop innovative solutions to climate change.

Scottish Government Climate Justice Projects (completed rounds)*Round 1 (2012-2015)*

- Voluntary Service Overseas – help provided for villages and district planning officials in Malawi to work in partnership to plan for and address the impact of extreme weather, working to support the most marginalised people
- Oxfam Scotland – work conducted with small-scale farmers in Zambia, especially women, to enable them to adapt to climate change and improve water access and sanitation, including support for more productive and sustainable farming methods
- Tearfund - work at a district and community level in Malawi to increase the availability of clean and safe water – and cut water-borne disease – targeted at people most effected by climate change
- SCIAF (Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund) – project developed water management strategies in Malawi, working with the poorest rural communities
- University of Strathclyde – a project in Malawi that helped rural communities and local government respond to the need to increase underground water access while addressing the impact on water supply as a result of climate change.

Round 2 (2014-2017)

- Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) – More Action for Just Initiatives for Climate Change Adaptation in Southern Africa. Thirty communities across three districts in Malawi benefitted from equitable water plans.
- Christian Aid Scotland - Improved Community Resilience through Increased Water Supply and Food Security. Project in Nsanje district of Malawi that increased water supply and food security for 1,500 households.
- Glasgow Caledonian University – Water for ALL. Project that helped some of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in Malawi and Zambia to achieve equity and entitlement in access to water resources.
- Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) – Water for Agricultural Production. Help that was provided to small scale farmers in four Rwandan communities to use rainwater harvesting and wastewater technologies for agriculture, improving food and income security.
- Water Witness International – Fair Water Futures. Focused on climate resilience and justice for vulnerable communities in Tanzania and Zambia, through improved water rights to protect against drought, flood and pollution.
- Tearfund Scotland – Enhancing Water Management in Rural Malawi. Sustainable safe water and water rights governance conducted for 6,000 households in Balaka and Salima districts of Malawi.

Climate Justice Innovation Fund Projects

Round 1 (awarded 2017)

- Community Energy Scotland – to install a solar-powered electricity grid to power a cooling system for milk production in Malawi
- Challenges Worldwide – to improve the efficiency and resilience of coffee production by small-holder growers in Rwanda
- Tearfund Scotland – to build a scientific evidence base as to whether conservation farming can protect against the devastating effect of Fall Army Worm in Malawi
- Malawi Fruits – to upgrade water and electricity infrastructure in a small farming community in Malawi
- Aquatera – to turn waste into energy and recyclable plastic in an urban area of central Zambia
- Leith Community Crops in Pots – to improve the nutrition of schoolchildren in Malawi

Round 2 (awarded 2018)

- Community Energy Scotland – to pilot the use of solar ovens in two biomass dependent bakery co-operatives in rural, off-grid areas of Malawi.
- Global Eco-Village Network – to diversify farmers' cash crop income to include essential oils, increasing resilience to climate change in Zambia.
- University of Strathclyde – to build community resilience to the impacts of climate change by utilising artesian well capping technology for irrigation and sustainable agriculture in Malawi.
- Voluntary Service Overseas Scotland – to make use of biogas to provide sustainable energy for school meals in Malawi.
- Voluntary Service Overseas Scotland – to increase agricultural production in an environmentally sustainable way, while promoting livelihood opportunities for some of the most vulnerable people in Zambia.
- Water Witness International – to test how implementation of water stewardship standards can benefit and build the climate resilience of small-scale farmer co-operatives in Malawi.