

Report of the Scoping Study: Scottish Initiative for International Development Science (SIIDS)

Executive Summary

The Scottish Initiative for International Development Science (SIIDS) is a concept that has developed from a broad-based consultative process. The SIIDS scoping study considered how Scottish tertiary education and research institutions would enhance the long-term sustainable impact of their already significant international development activities by adopting a collaborative approach building on other collaborative examples in these sectors.

The study has concluded that a collaborative approach to international development in Scotland would deliver significant added value to the developing world, to Scottish institutions and the Scottish economy, as well as to external stakeholders such as international development agencies and NGOs.

The scoping study proposes that the **purpose** for SIIDS should be that: *“SIIDS will act as a hub to promote collaborative working, capacity building and knowledge exchange between Scottish tertiary education and research institutions and their partners in developing and developed countries. SIIDS will enhance Scotland’s reputation as a responsible nation in the world, making a distinctive contribution by mobilising Scotland’s skills and expertise to support developing countries to achieve the MDGs and sustainable economic growth.”*

It is proposed that SIIDS should adopt a facilitating role and should not be owned by any one institution. The functions that SIIDS should adopt would then be seen as adding value to existing initiatives and institutional arrangements. The main outcomes of SIIDS would be the delivery of:

- A portal for international development activities for Scotland tertiary education and research institutions, promoting communication between stakeholders and providing increased visibility for Scotland’s research, education and knowledge exchange activities.
- A neutral policy forum for international development as a space to bring researchers and policy-makers together to discuss current and emerging issues. SIIDS would provide researchers with tools and training to enhance the policy-relevance and impact of their work.
- Empowerment of Scottish institutions and their partners from developing countries to build collaborative approaches for research, education and knowledge exchange to achieve the MDGs and promote sustainable economic growth.
- Increased capacity in Scottish and developing country institutions to deliver results through effective collaborative approaches in support of international development.

In addition to these core deliverables, SIIDS would act to support the development of a number of related activities to be implemented as collaborative projects. These projects would be implemented by one or more of the institutions participating in SIIDS as the initiative itself would not implement projects.

The SIIDS Scoping Study concluded in December 2008 with a recommendation that stakeholders should be consulted on options for the future development of the SIIDS concept to agree on the way forward. This would include defining the roles for the initiative and the design of appropriate institutional structures and addressing funding mechanisms. There were further discussions during the first half of 2009 leading to a consultative process launched in July 2009 under the title of the “Scottish Collaborative Alliance for International Development (SCAID)”¹.

This Scoping Study report on the outcomes of the earlier SIIDS consultation has been published to support the SCAID consultation and highlights ways that Scottish tertiary education and research institutions could enhance the long-term sustainable impact of their activities in support of international development.

¹ For further information on SCAID please contact the Secretary to the SCAID Steering Group. Alec Cumming (alec.cumming@abdn.ac.uk)

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1 Rationale

There is growing recognition that the opportunities and challenges relating to international development require new approaches. One way to increase impact is to pool the financial, human and intellectual resources of relevant institutions so that they work together and build the global critical mass required to make real progress against the targets set in the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, Annex 1). There has been progress against most of the Goals, but far more needs to be done if the very challenging targets set for 2015 are to be achieved.

This study considers how Scottish tertiary education² and research institutes would enhance the long-term sustainable impact of their already significant international development activities by adopting a collaborative approach.

Scotland has a long and significant history of supporting the developing world. Today, at the start of the 21st Century, many Scottish institutions and citizens are actively engaged in the process of international development. Many institutions work in partnership with organisations in the developing world, including governments, civil society and the private sector. Public demand for action was very clearly demonstrated in 2005, through their responses to the call to "Make Poverty History" when the G8 Summit at Gleneagles focused on the needs of the developing world.

1.1.1 Relevance to the Scottish Government's policy environment.

The Scottish Government's International Development Policy³ (May 2008) provides encouragement and an enabling environment for Scottish institutions to play their role in supporting Scotland's place as a responsible nation on the international stage. The Policy places Scotland's activities in the wider international and UK context, recognising the specific contributions that Scotland's citizens and institutions can make to international development. It describes how Scotland aims to make a distinctive contribution to international development by building upon the longstanding commitments of many individuals and institutions to this process.

The main aim of the International Development Policy is 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*". The Policy also states, "*The Scottish Government will also seek to encourage greater partnership within the Scottish science base to enable a stronger contribution to development and poverty reduction*". Development education is also a key theme within the Scottish Government's International Lifelong Learning Strategy. These documents provide the Scottish policy context for this Scoping Study.

1.1.2 Sustainable economic growth and social development

Scotland's own approach to national development is captured by the overarching theme of *increasing sustainable economic growth*. The Scottish Government's 2007 National Performance Framework (Annex 2) describes how this is to be achieved through delivery against five strategic objectives (Box 1). Scotland's focus on sustainable economic growth and the role of knowledge, education and innovation in achieving this growth has a strong similarity to the development plans proposed by much of the developing world.

² In this document *tertiary education* and *the tertiary sector* are considered to include higher education (university) further education (colleges) and technical training including TVET (Technical, Vocational Education and Training). In some countries, this is also referred to as post-secondary education.

³ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/International-Relations/internationaldevelopment/internationaldevelopment>

**Strategic Objectives from the Scottish Government's
National Performance Framework**

- Wealthier and fairer
- Smarter
- Healthier
- Safer and stronger
- Greener

Box 1 Strategic objectives from the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework.
(see Annex 2)

Developing countries can benefit greatly from sharing Scotland's own experience of national economic and social development. There is interest in aspects of Scotland's approach to economic development, including the support and governance of educational research and innovation activities. The role of Scotland's qualifications system is seen as being crucial, especially when combined with methods used to promote collaboration between the private sector and educational and research institutions to contribute to social and economic progress.

1.1.3 Knowledge, innovation and capacity building

There is increasing recognition of the role of knowledge and innovation in supporting development. This, when combined with efforts to enhance or build human and institutional capacity, is seen as being central to efforts to build productive economies, effective states and enhanced social development. The Africa Development Bank's Higher Education, Science and Technology (HEST) Strategy⁴ highlights the role of education and science in Africa's development. A number of major international reports have also highlighted this need including the Millennium Project's report on science, technology and innovation for development⁵ and the report from the Commission for Africa. Institutions in developed and developing countries, covering the public and private sectors, civil society and international development agencies, are now responding to this need.

1.1.4 Enlightened mutual interest

Whilst there is much that the developing world can learn from Scotland, it is increasingly clear that this should be a shared journey as **there is also much that Scotland can learn from the world**. This leads to the recognition that the process of international development should involve north-south partnerships based on a concept of **enlightened mutual interest**. For this reason, it is valid to consider the potential short and longer-term economic and social benefits that Scotland can derive from such a process.

4

http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATION/STRATEGY%20FOR%20HIGHER%20EDUCATION%20SCIENCE%20AND%20TECHNOLOGY.PDF

5 http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf_science.htm

**A Collaborative Approach to International Development in Scotland
Potential Added-Value for Scotland.**

The justification to promote a collaborative approach for Scotland's tertiary education and research institutions can be summarised by the following three key factors:

- **Collaboration between Scottish institutions to support international development will build an internationally significant critical mass of Scottish excellence** in support of partners in developing countries.
A collaborative approach will enhance the volume and impact of activities implemented by Scottish institutions supporting international development.
- **A collaborative and coordinated approach from Scottish institutions to global development challenges** is essential to provide a credible response to the scale of action envisaged by governments and development agencies as they scale-up their investments to achieve the MDGs.
- **The development of a collaborative programme to support the needs of the developing world can also contribute to enriching the social and economic environment in Scotland.**

Box 2 Potential benefits from a collaborative approach to international development by Scottish tertiary education and research institutions.

2 Approach to the Scoping Study

This report is the final output a scoping study involving a wide range of Scottish Institutions of tertiary education and research. The study started with the basic premise that working together collegiately in partnership with similar institutions from the developing world would be an effective way to increase the extent and rate of delivery of impact from collaborative activities for international development.

The initiative to bring together the various components of Scottish international development excellence emerged from a stakeholder meeting hosted by the Scottish Government's Office of the Chief Scientific Adviser (OCSA) in October 2007. The meeting recognised that there is potential value in Scottish agencies working together, sharing skills, knowledge and expertise across disciplines and specialities.

Early in 2008, OCSA provided a small planning grant to promote further discussion of the concept of institutional collaboration in support of international development. This process was given the interim title of the *Scottish Initiative for International Development Sciences* (SIIDS) and was administered jointly by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A series of meetings has been held with stakeholders in Scotland and internationally. An overview of this process is provided as Annex 3. In addition, a range of relevant documents provided by stakeholders has been reviewed. A major stakeholder meeting was held in Glasgow on 3 June 2008. A small planning group was established after this meeting to support the process (membership is detailed in Annex 4). This group contained representatives from the tertiary sector, the Scottish Government's Main Research Providers and parastatals to discuss how a collaborative approach could add value to existing approaches and to start defining possible ways that this might be achieved.

The results from the consultation have been used to define both potential demand for collaborative approaches to international development and the added value that could be delivered through such approaches. The study also provides an initial review of areas of Scottish strengths in the tertiary education and research sectors that are relevant to international development.

In this document *tertiary education* and *the tertiary sector* are considered to include higher education (university) further education (colleges) and technical training including TVET (Technical, Vocational Education and Training). In some countries, this is also referred to as post-secondary education

For the rest of this document the acronym SIIDS has been used solely in the context of the current scoping study. This should not be considered to imply that any decisions have been made on future structures or processes. It is likely the name of the initiative will be revised following feedback during the study, which questioned the implicit (and unintentional) emphasis given to the natural sciences through the inclusion of the word "Sciences" in the acronym for SIIDS.

3 Outcomes from the Consultation

The consultation highlighted that Scotland has a very wide range of stakeholders who have experience and expertise in international development (Annex 5), and specifically the application of research (knowledge), innovation and education in support of the development process. Stakeholders identified that Scotland has particular areas of excellence in education, capacity building and research covering themes of global health, agriculture (food security), engineering and environment.

It was noted that there are many pre-existing partnerships within Scotland related to international development. These were seen to provide support and to enable collaboration, but were often internal to the organisation (such as the development centres, or institutes in some universities), across sister organisations (such as Scottish Colleges International), or across certain thematic areas. These in turn were linked to organisations in developing countries through partnership arrangements that ranged from short-term and project-specific (often discipline-based) to longer-term, more strategic arrangements.

The consultation highlighted a number of areas of Scottish strength (detailed below), which have been grouped in terms of both thematic areas and approaches to support development. An initial mapping of these is included as Annex 9. In contrast, stakeholders identified gaps in the Scottish landscape, which reduced the effectiveness and impact of current investments, which could be addressed (at least in part) through the promotion of a collegiate approach for some activities.

There was broad-based support for further discussions to consider ways to build collaborative approaches that would build on the existing Scottish institutional excellence in international development activities. It was suggested that any new initiative should act to support and enhance the value of existing activities and institutional arrangements. It was agreed that the overall goal should be to deliver against the specific needs of developing countries and emerging economics with a strong focus on the priorities specified within the Millennium Development Goals.

3.1 Responding to the global development agenda

2008 represented the halfway point in progress to achieving the MDGs. There have been major shifts in the way that international development is promoted, much of which is now captured in the theme of the “*Aid Effectiveness Agenda*”. The Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness⁶ captured much of this process and highlighted the need for developing countries to take ownership of their own development process, working in partnership and delivering against results-based frameworks. This approach creates significant demand for knowledge and skills as well as appropriate methodologies to measure progress and delivery of results from investments in development.

Part of the response to the changing international landscape for international development has been enhanced demand and investment in support of research, innovation and capacity building for development. Major development agencies and banks, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the UK’s Department for International Development have all recently signalled major engagement or investment in this area. DFID’s Research Strategy announced a doubling of their investment in research (to exceed £200 m *per annum*) and their current restructuring of Policy and Research Division aims to place research and knowledge at the centre of their own development activities. The United Kingdom has further invested in a coordinated approach to development science, through the establishment of the UK Collaborative on Development Science⁷. This is reflected in new cross research council initiatives such as the Living With Environmental Change and Global Uncertainties programmes as well as the 2008-13 Government Strategy, Health is Global.

Scotland, through SIIDS, would have a significant opportunity to contribute to the wider UK and international contexts with a clear Scottish input based on areas of comparative advantage.

⁶ <http://www.accralf.net/>

⁷ <http://www.ukcds.org.uk/>

3.2 Scotland's contribution to international development

Scotland's overall contribution to the international agenda comes from a wide range of individual and institutional commitments and partnerships that span civil society, the public and private sectors. The Scottish Government's 2008 **International Development Policy** (Box 3), placed within the context of the wider **International Framework** and **National Performance Framework**, recognises the contributions that Scottish institutions make to international development.

Of relevance to this study, Scotland has a global reputation for excellence in education (capacity building), knowledge generation (research) and application (knowledge exchange). These are areas where many of Scotland's tertiary educational and research institutions have contributed to international development and the policy objective 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*".

This scoping study demonstrates that a number of institutions have significant activities or are also promoting international development as a cross cutting activity, for example establishing dedicated units or centres to promote and publicise activities Annex 9. Networking institutions including: Universities Scotland; Scottish Colleges International; and the Royal Society of Edinburgh act as focal points for their constituents in terms of international (development) activities, whilst parastatal organisations such as Scottish Development International act as portals to engage with international stakeholders. It was, however, apparent that international development is a highly dispersed activity and that there is a need for much greater coordination of and collaboration between relevant Scottish institutions in order to maximise the potential for impact and delivery of results..

3.3 Areas of Scottish strengths.

The concept of SIIDS is built around responding primarily to the needs of developing countries, the direction adopted by governments and aid agencies and the policy challenges established in the Scottish International Development Policy. There needs to be a process to link Scottish excellence with demand, using collaborative approaches for delivery. This would engage a number of key Scottish stakeholders and their partners from the global south to mobilise a scale of resources and expertise that are truly of international significance.

The Scottish education system is well respected internationally. The tertiary sector is characterised by its comprehensive nature (breadth), whilst also having the ability to deliver against the needs of the productive economy through good links with industry. The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) links qualifications and promote parity of esteem across academic and vocational education. This is highly relevant to the international development agenda at a time when there is renewed focus on training in support of the productive economy.

The MDGs provide a "lens" to consider international development. For the purpose of this study, we have considered a range of broad themes that link areas of Scottish excellence to the challenges of the MDGs and the broad goal of poverty reduction. The themes identified during the current phase of the study were: **Growth; Food Security; Global Health; Climate Change & Environment; Governance;** and **Impact Assessment**. A theme of **Infrastructure** was also included, especially in relation to its role in supporting the growth agenda. **Education and Capacity Building** and **Governance and Impact Assessment** are considered to be cross-cutting activities, especially when delivered through **Partnerships and Collaborative Working**. Each of these is discussed below and a preliminary framework has been provided as Annex 9 populated with examples of current activities in Scotland. This would be extended through a more comprehensive consultation during the next stage of the SIIDS process.

The geographical spread of Scottish activities is broad. There is a strong emphasis on working with countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, but this is combined with developing countries and emerging economies in other regions. Further work is required to define developing countries of interest and potential relationships with emerging economies (i.e. BRICs, Brazil, Russia, India, China (& South Africa).

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)*.

Aims and Objectives

The Scottish Government recognises the *longstanding commitment of organisations and individuals in Scotland to international development*, building upon both the historical and contemporary relationships that exist between Scotland and many countries within the developing world. 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*.

The International Development Policy outlines our intention to actively engage with this global agenda and defines the Scottish Government's distinctive contribution and approach to international development thereby providing support and solidarity to developing countries. The overarching aims and objectives of the policy are as follows:

Aims:

- *To enhance Scotland's contribution to the global fight against poverty through activity that 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.

Objectives:

- To work in a focussed way with a small number of identified developing countries to provide support to those in greatest need and the most vulnerable, working through organisations in Scotland and in line with priorities of the respective countries.
- To develop Scotland's special relationship with Malawi, working with the Government of Malawi to achieve sustainable outcomes.
- To support and promote Scotland's contribution to Fair Trade with developing countries as a responsible nation in the world.
- *To support key networking agencies for international development in Scotland recognising their role in information exchange and the promotion of best practice in Scotland's contribution to the achievement of the MDGs.*
- To assist with Scotland's response to international humanitarian crises.
- To recognise and build upon Scotland's links with the Indian subcontinent by working together with communities in Scotland to support development, and in turn help support an inclusive society in Scotland.
- To contribute to relevant in-country development policies and priorities and to complement the work of the UK Government and other international development programmes.

The Scottish Government will also seek to encourage greater partnership within the Scottish science base to enable a stronger contribution to development and poverty reduction.

Box 3 Extract from the Scottish Government's International Development Policy. (May 2008)

(Text highlighted for this report)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Government/International-Relations/internationaldevelopment/internationaldevelopment>

3.3.1 Growth

Broad-based and sustainable economic growth is now seen as being one of the most important pre-requisites to promote international development and achieve the MDGs. The “*growth agenda*” covers topics including economics (macro and micro), governance, and institutional relationships as well as supporting the productive economy (e.g. innovation and business processes). Many of the other themes discussed below contribute to growth; for example, a growing productive economy needs a skilled, healthy workforce with appropriate infrastructure (communications, energy and transport). For this reason, consideration of the concept of “leap frog” technology should be considered, for example to promote growth in a low-carbon economy.

The growth agenda is of particular relevance to Scottish institutions as this is a theme where the nation of Scotland shares many of the aspirations, opportunities, challenges and approaches with our partners in the developing world.

3.3.2 Food security

Food security has rapidly emerged as a key challenge for international development. Increasing food prices, competition for land for biofuel crops and the impacts of energy costs have had immediate impact on all people, but especially on the most poor and vulnerable members of society. There are also major concerns about the potential impacts of climate change on agriculture and therefore the poorest in the global south.

Food security considers agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, extends into food processing and transport and is impacted by a range of institutional and governance issues, including arrangements for international trade. It also includes issues around land and environmental management to guard against excessive and highly damaging degradation of the natural resource base.

Scotland has a breadth of experience in these areas, but it is also very clearly an area of common interest with many developing countries which currently act as the source of a range of food items consumed in Scotland. The Scottish Government’s Main Research Providers have considerable experience in these areas, as does the tertiary sector and the food and drink industry. Scotland is currently producing a national food policy that is likely to provide further justification for treating food security as an area of mutual common interest with developing countries.

3.3.3 Global Health

Health has a high priority within the MDGs. The initial focus on MDGs 4-6 (reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV-AIDS, Malaria and other diseases) is now gradually expanding into a more holistic approach in which it is recognised that to deliver improvements in specific MDGs, effective integrated health systems need to be developed. This includes a wider range of health issues for people as well as essential links to policy, governance, financing, infrastructure (including roads and electricity), supply chain logistics and critically the provision of an effective skilled and fit for purpose work force.

The aid effectiveness agenda is particularly strong within the health sector. This partly reflects the need to document the results derived from very significant investments in programmes on HIV-AIDS and malaria, but also the fact that health programmes are relatively amenable to current methodologies for quantitative impact assessment, in particular randomised blind trials. There is a need to promote evidence-based approaches to health expenditure and activity within developing countries. There is also interest in using health systems as a test-bed to develop more effective impact evaluation techniques and to apply these in a systematic way to generate the evidence required to inform policy and investment by governments and development agencies.

The development of effective health systems is an area where Scottish institutions have considerable expertise and record of accomplishment both nationally and working in partnership with the developing world. Health was a theme in many of the projects supported in Malawi under the last phase of the Scottish Government’s International Development Fund. Scotland’s national partnerships between the NHS, tertiary education institutes and the private sector are considered to be effective and may be a model of interest to many developing countries. They also provide a platform for effective engagement with partners in developing countries.

3.3.4 Climate change and environment

From both the science and policy domains, Scotland has much to offer the world in terms of responding to climate change and balancing the status of the environment with economic growth.

Climate change is emerging as a serious threat to future global security. For many, perhaps most, developing countries, their immediate challenge is how to adapt to future change recognising that the poor are often most vulnerable.

There is also a need to consider how the economic growth of developing economies will impact on the local and global environments. The adoption of low carbon and renewable energy technologies provides a way to promote sustainable economic growth and energy security, reducing national reliance on carbon-based fuels obtained from increasingly volatile global markets. Scotland's own policies and national approaches to climate change and energy security are considered world-leading and are generating considerable international interest, including from developing countries.

The theme of environment and development is an area of Scottish strength, particularly in relation to research on natural resource management for forests, grasslands and aquatic resources.

3.3.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is an emerging theme that is considered an essential prerequisite to achieving growth and development. It covers areas including information and communications technologies (ICT), energy and transport. There is also considerable interest in the policy environments and institutional arrangements required to deliver an effective infrastructure. In addition to enabling policies, the development of technology and its deployment, there is also a very significant demand for training and capacity building in support of the expanding infrastructure frameworks.

These are areas where there is considerable Scottish expertise, especially in the areas of energy and communications. Scotland's own situation with a mix of densely-populated urban areas and many remote small rural communities creates specific challenges that are mirrored in numerous developing countries.

3.3.6 Education and capacity building

Education, in its broadest sense in support of a process of lifelong learning, is seen as underpinning all aspects of international development. Governments and development agencies tend to see education as a theme covering the policy and institutional arrangements required to improve capacity and deliver quality, rather than considering the educational content that may be provided. For this reason, the main areas of interest include education policy, financing and governance.

There is interest from developing countries to learn about the range of systems that regulate, fund and deliver education including, specifically, qualification frameworks. From these, one of the most important emerging issues is how to design educational systems that deliver against the needs of the productive economy. Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is a topic of current interest to many organisations including specifically the World Bank Group, and Scotland has an international reputation for excellence in this field.

Scotland's experience and institutional arrangements in this area are seen as potential models for many developing countries. There is interest in learning from specific institutional levels (i.e. schools, colleges and universities) as well as the parastatal organisations that support and regulate the sector including the Scottish Qualifications Authority, the Scottish Funding Council and Scottish Enterprise.

3.3.7 Governance and impact assessment

Good governance, the development of evidence-based policy and impact assessment are considered central to the aid effectiveness agenda. Scotland's own institutions have considerable experience in these fields in terms of both research and implementation. Additionally, there is considerable international interest in the nation's own experience derived from the process of devolution and the current debate on possible future governance structures for Scotland.

3.3.8 Partnerships and collaborative working

Scotland's tertiary education and research institutions have considerable experience in collaborative working. In terms of activities in support of international development, building long-term sustainable

partnerships with organisations in the global south has been highlighted as good practice and is an approach increasingly combined with efforts to build human and institutional capacity.

Within the tertiary sector, Scotland is internationally recognised for its innovative approaches to promote collaborative working between institutions. The Strategic Research Development Grant (SRDG⁸) aims to “*bring together existing research strengths to further improve capability and quality, and to build capacity in areas of strategic importance to Scotland.*” A major component of this scheme has been the creation of a number of research pooling initiatives (Annex 8) which have created groups of researchers at scales of international significance. Many of the research pooling initiatives now present expertise of relevance to international development in areas including energy / infrastructure, health and climate change.

3.4 Gaps in the Scottish landscape supporting international development.

The results from the stakeholder consultation also highlighted important gaps in the Scottish institutional landscape in support of international development. There was clearly a lack of awareness of what was already being done within and between institutions in Scotland. Stakeholders from educational and research institutions requested information and training on current development issues such as relevant policy environments, so that they could improve the relevance of their work and through this uptake and impact.

The need for improved communication pathways between relevant stakeholders was a common request. This was partly filled during the scoping study by the creation of a SIIDS news digest distributed by email to all interested stakeholders. This was only able to respond to a proportion of demand, and one of its main effects was to create further demand for improved communication and information flow.

There was considerable interest in the development of gateways to promote interdisciplinary activities. SIIDS was seen as potentially facilitating processes where researchers and beneficiaries could reach across disciplines to create approaches that start to meet the needs of the world’s poor, whilst breaking down the barriers associated with the institutional silos that still exist in many research, education and development organisations. In addition to link institutions in developing countries with Scottish Higher Education organisations, gateways should be able to serve the needs of a range of other stakeholders including the many NGOs and development agencies that act to refine and apply science and knowledge in-country. These institutions will also be able to contribute to the definition of science questions and solutions.

Recent analysis of development investment has highlighted the role of 'intermediary organisations' in bringing scientific and policy-making communities closer together. The report “*Political science? Strengthening science–policy dialogue in developing countries*”⁹ provides a multi-layered analysis of the science–policy interface in developing countries. It identifies that the lack of the culture of evidence-based practice, and accountability and the lack of mechanisms for the integration of scientific knowledge into policy, has meant that scientific research is often used selectively at the discretion of policy-makers. It states that challenging and changing the system requires more accessible scientific and technological information, “policymakers and development practitioners would be able to make greater use of scientific research findings if scientists would engage more openly with the resulting policy implications and present a range of possible policy options”. The report strongly advocates intermediary organisations that can act as knowledge brokers and capacity-builders for researcher and policy-making communities, interfacing between science and development and translating science outcomes into policy relevant language.

There is demand from governments, policy-makers and development practitioners to improve the pathways to facilitate the translation of science innovation and research into policy and practice. Policy-makers in Scotland, the UK and internationally are generally unaware of the level of activity

⁸ http://www.sfc.ac.uk/information/information_research/strategic_research_grant.htm

⁹ Jones, N., Jones, H., Walsh, C. (2008) *Political Science? Strengthening science–policy dialogue in developing countries*. Working Paper 294. Overseas Development Institute, London 67 pgs.

and have poor access to the outcomes of development-relevant activities conducted by Scottish institutions. This is linked to the need to provide both the skills and incentive systems to put research into use. One development organisation suggested that SIIDS should invest in providing high-quality policy-relevant analysis of the outcomes of development research. They stated that this should go beyond interpretation of individual research results and borrow the concept of systematic reviews from the medical sector, using the example of the National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE¹⁰) in England and Wales.

3.5 Conclusions

The consultation has delivered a vision for SIIDS, demonstrating that there is opportunity to enhance Scotland's contribution to poverty reduction and economic growth in developing countries through the application of existing excellence in research and education or capacity building.

The new Scottish International Development Policy sets the national policy environment through which SIIDS can respond to international demand from the governments and institutions from developing countries and external supporters and stakeholders, including development agencies, charities and NGOs. There is also demand from many relevant Scottish institutions to be able to work in new, more collaborative ways to increase their overall impact and effectiveness.

Delivering against these demands will require a collegiate approach to the support for international development provided by Scotland's research and educational institutions. The next section of this report considers how this might be implemented.

¹⁰ <http://www.nice.org.uk/>

4 SIIDS: A Response to Enhance Scotland's Contribution to International Development

4.1 Purpose and outcomes for SIIDS.

The previous sections have documented potential demand for a Scottish initiative to promote a more collaborative and collegiate approach to international development. This is linked to the aid effectiveness agenda and new ways of working by both developing country governments and development agencies. There are increasing opportunities that could benefit from this type of approach with recent announcements of significant new investments in both development research and capacity building initiatives to support international development.

The concept of a network, portal or intermediary organisation of some sort gained broad-based support during the consultation. The results from the consultation have led to a suggested overall purpose and outcomes for SIIDS (Box 4) which would be refined during the next stage of the SIIDS consultation or design process.

Purpose.

SIIDS will act as a hub to promote collaborative working, capacity building and knowledge exchange between Scottish tertiary education and research institutions and their partners in developing and developed countries. SIIDS will enhance Scotland's reputation as a responsible nation in the world, making a distinctive contribution by mobilising Scotland's skills and expertise to support developing countries to achieve the MDGs and sustainable economic growth.

Outcomes.

SIIDS will deliver:

- **A portal for international development activities for Scotland tertiary education and research institutions**, promoting communication between stakeholders and providing increased visibility for Scotland's research, education and knowledge exchange activities.
- **A neutral policy forum** for international development as a space to bring researchers and policy-makers together to discuss current and emerging issues. SIIDS would provide researchers with tools and training to enhance the policy-relevance and impact of their work.
- **Empowerment of Scottish institutions and their partners** from developing countries to build collaborative approaches for research, education and knowledge exchange to achieve the MDGs and promote sustainable economic growth.
- **Increased capacity** in Scottish and developing country institutions to deliver results through effective collaborative approaches in support of international development.

Box 4 Purpose and outcomes for SIIDS.

This report now considers some options that define the way that SIIDS could deliver against its purpose and outcomes and how these approaches will **add value** to existing institutional arrangements. Finally, a range of possible institutional and funding models are discussed.

4.2 How SIIDS will deliver results.

The main purpose of SIIDS will be to act as a hub promoting collaborative working and communications (Box 4) where the main Scottish institutions and their partners would be nodes in a collaborative network. A number of Scottish institutions have developed or are planning internal structures (often centres) supporting their international development activities. The SIIDS concept takes this one further stage and borrows from the success of the research pooling initiatives in Scotland to develop a national approach to support collaboration and engagement based on a hub and node structure. A range of core activities that are proposed for SIIDS are listed in Box 5.

Core Activities for SIIDS

- **A Portal** to access Scottish expertise and knowledge of relevance to international development. This would provide serve the needs of stakeholders in developing countries, NGOs and international development agencies and promote Scotland’s contribution to the international media.
- **Communication.** SIIDS will provide a service to internal stakeholders providing information on topical issues (e.g. external policy environment or funding opportunities). SIIDS would also provide a central service to create a high-impact visible presence of the results of Scottish activities in support of international development.
- **Networking** between relevant Scottish institutions engaged in international development and between Scotland and our developing country partners. A hub and node structure would facilitate “North-South” partnerships or even “South-North-South” partnerships where SIIDS would help to promote the exchange of ideas and activities between groups of developing country partners.
- **Promoting Collaboration.** SIIDS will assist Scottish institutions and their developing country partners to build approaches that deliver additional benefit through collaborative working in areas such as research, education, capacity building or knowledge exchange. SIIDS would not normally take on the role of delivery, rather it would act as a facilitator for collaborative and interdisciplinary actions.
- **Policy Forum.** SIIDS will provide an institutional space to fill the gap in the research to policy continuum assisting researchers to work with policy-makers to translate their knowledge into policy and practice.
- **Capacity Building (enabling)** of Scottish researchers, educators and institutions, to increase their awareness of key development issues and policy drivers to increase the effectiveness and development impact of their work.
- **Public Engagement.** SIIDS could play a role in promoting public engagement (and debate) relating to international development and the broader issue of the role of science in society in Scotland, the UK and internationally.

Box 5 Core activities proposed for SIIDS.

In addition to the core activities suggested above, SIIDS could support the development of a number of other activities which would probably be implemented as projects by one or more of the institutions participating in SIIDS. A number of such projects were suggested during the scoping study and they are summarised below (Box 6)

Potential Projects

- **Databank** of the results of Scottish research and educational activities, providing a simple way to navigate to significant outcomes of activities.
- **Capacity building and educational activities** meeting the needs of future professionals working in international development. This could include the creation of a SIIDS Graduate School and the development of collaborative educational projects. E-learning was proposed as a way to promote accessibility for students and professionals from developing countries.
- **Impact Evaluation and Benchmarking.** The provision of independent and objective evaluations of approaches adopted to support international development. This would be designed to feed into the aid effectiveness agenda and would be a resource available to Scottish institutions as a way to increase the uptake of their research results.
- **Objective knowledge assessment** for policy and practice using approaches such as systematic reviews of knowledge.
- **Research into results.** A project providing specific support to Scottish stakeholders to encourage the process of putting research into use. This could involve the sharing of best practice or helping to build partnerships with partners for uptake and delivery including NGOs and development agencies.

Box 6 Potential projects that were suggested during the scoping study that could be associated with SIIDS and implemented by one or more participating institutions.

Stakeholders recognised and emphasised the value of multi-disciplinary approaches to support international development that are implemented in full partnership with organisations in developing countries and are designed to meet the needs of those countries. Scotland's experience in collaborative approaches is seen as a strength, but it was also stated that SIIDS should not take on the roles that actors had already assumed. It was stated that there should be a joint sense of ownership among the Scottish stakeholders engaged in the process and openness to share information and responsibilities within a network of collaborating organisations.

There was discussion about the countries and regions with which SIIDS might engage. It was recognised that the highest proportion of current activity was directed at the needs of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and that the Scottish Government's 2008 International Development Policy lists Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and the Darfur region of Sudan, as well as launching a new programme for the Indian Subcontinent. A number of stakeholders stated that SIIDS should also explore links with other regions where demand and opportunity exist and made specific reference to the emerging economies of India and China.

4.3 Potential value added by SIIDS

The scoping study was tasked to collate evidence on how SIIDS might add value to existing structures and initiatives as well as contributing to social and economic development in both developing countries and Scotland itself. Areas of potential added value that emerged from the consultation are presented as Annex 6.

It was seen that SIIDS' overall contribution would be to provide a hub to promote collaborative working and adoption of best practice by Scottish institutions and their partners. This could provide the benefits to a range of stakeholders:

- **Developing country and emerging economy partners** would benefit through the development of long-term sustainable partnerships designed to support their own national development process.;
- **Scottish institutions** would benefit from being able to build more effective collaborative approaches to support international development, with enhanced access to information and capacity building, whilst having increased global visibility of their results;
- **Scotland** would benefit through enhanced effectiveness of Scotland's development assistance and the ability to influence the global agenda through the provision of high-quality evidence;
- **The Scottish economy** would benefit from inward investment in research, education and growth of aid-related business for Scottish NGOs and the private sector.
- **Development Agencies, Policy-Makers and NGOs** would benefit from improved access to expertise and the results of Scottish research and education as well as the creation of more effective collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships. Collaborative north-south (and north-south-south) partnerships were highlighted as being particularly beneficial when they are also linked explicitly to building capacity in developing countries.

One of the challenges stated at the start of the scoping study was to define how SIIDS could add-value or do better than current institutions or institutional arrangements and through this to identify potential future activities that would require SIIDS. The study has demonstrated that at present, Scotland generally presents a fragmented landscape comprised of comparatively small institutions. These tend to promote their own expertise, sometimes in competition with other colleagues, and often at a scale that is far too small to meet the needs of either developing countries or development agencies.

The creation of SIIDS would create the mechanism to promote the collaborative and multidisciplinary working that would allow Scotland's institutions and their developing country partners to access the funds at the unprecedented levels now being made available to support international development.

It is also necessary to link these areas of potential value-added to the Scottish Government's relevant policy environments (Section 1.1.1). Five specific likely outcomes are indicated:

1. A collaborative approach would increase the effectiveness of Scotland's development assistance by identification of expertise, providing the potential for coordinating input of expertise to specific proposals, and avoiding unnecessary and ineffective competition between Scottish institutions.
2. SIIDS would increase the global relevance and effectiveness of Scotland's contribution to achieving MDGs by allowing responses at scale and with linkage of expertise, as required by DFID and other major donors.
3. Scotland's visibility will be increased by the provision of a united presence at World Bank, the United Nations and other fora, with the ability to identify quickly where specific expertise may be sourced.
4. The knowledge sharing which is an intrinsic, essential feature of SIIDS will mean that awareness of research across institutions will be increased, with the potential then for working synergistically, rather than in opposition and isolation.

5. Translation of research into policy and practice is enormously challenging and is not the prime concern of individual researchers. The creation of a SIIDS would give the opportunity for development of such expertise on a common-good basis.

4.4 Delivery models (Form)

The range of possible functions for SIIDS outlined above may require more than one model for delivery. The set of core activities (see Box 5) would most likely be supported by SIIDS directly. Additional activities seen as potential projects (see Box 6) might be delivered through alignment with existing activities or through projectised support from research and development funders.

4.5 Governance

The legal status, governance and reporting structures for SIIDS are issues that will be critical to its ability to deliver results. This scoping study has not considered possible governance structures because it would be premature to do so until there is agreement on the selection of priority functions and the required delivery models. It is suggested that both defining the form of SIIDS and its governance are addressed during the next phase of the SIIDS process, drawing on the experience of a range of possible institutional analogues (see Annex 7).

4.6 Possible funding mechanisms

SIIDS would require a range of funding mechanisms in order to deliver against the document needs and opportunities. It is also clear that SIIDS cannot be implemented through the allocation of existing institutional resources and that some additional funding would be needed to establish the SIIDS hub and provide its core functions.

A mixed model to fund the SIIDS process may be required and would be likely to include some of the components discussed below, but not necessarily all of them. The process to design SIIDS will need to consider both the range of potential funders as well as defining a time period over which sufficient impact can be delivered (e.g. 5 years). An approach supported by multiple funders would benefit from SIIDS developing its own monitoring and evaluation framework with appropriate metrics that are agreed at the outset.

4.6.1 Internal investment by Scottish institutions.

SIIDS needs to be underpinned by the commitment and internal investment by its member institutions to support their own international development activities. This would include encouraging relevant staff to utilise their skills and knowledge to support developing countries, including those who do not currently work in this field. Additional support could be provided through the creation of development-related educational materials and appointment of academic staff to appropriate thematic areas by institutions. There also needs to be high-level institutional commitment to collaborate to deliver significant impact to global society.

Investment by member organisations to support their own activities related to international development is considered essential but not sufficient for the establishment of SIIDS.

4.6.2 Core funding for SIIDS functions.

Some degree of core funding will be required to bring SIIDS into existence. This funding will be required to create incentives and systems for Scottish and international collaboration. It will fund activities such as an information portal, networking and communications. It may also be beneficial to use core funding to fill existing gaps at a national level, with the functions of policy translation and public engagement being likely priorities.

The Scottish Funding Council's Strategic Research Development Grant is the funding scheme that has supported these types of functions for other initiatives. The Scottish Funding Council was consulted as part of this scoping study and has confirmed that they would welcome if existing research pooling initiatives conducted activities in support of international development. They also commented that the SIIDS concept could itself be eligible for support.

It is noted that the Scottish tertiary sector is currently subject to a high-level review under the Joint Future Thinking Taskforce on Universities and that the ways that SIIDS might be supported would be subject to the content of the Taskforce's final report and the Government's response. Additional core funding may be available from parts of the Scottish Government, for example in relation to public awareness and policy translation.

4.6.3 Alignment.

Alignment of existing activities with relevance to international development would itself deliver impact, through promotion of a more "joined-up" approach. One example of this could be promoted within the tertiary sector through the development of complementary educational materials or even joint programmes across institutions. Alignment will also create opportunities for research institutions such as the Scottish Government's MRPs to contribute to SIIDS and international development.

Scotland has already made very significant investment to promote collaborative approaches for science, research and education to meet the future needs of society, through the SRDG. There could be a very significant impact if the existing (and future) SRDG initiatives were able to align some of their activities to meet the needs of developing countries. There are already examples of this happening as a result of the SIIDS scoping study, in the fields of GeoSciences (SAGES) and energy (ETP).

4.6.4 Incremental investment in existing initiatives.

There are a number of initiatives within Scottish Institutions that have potential relevance to SIIDS and international development. These range across most disciplines and are frequently funded externally. Existing initiatives involving one or more institutions on topics such as health, engineering, and governance could be extended to include activities of relevance to international development. This might be done through translational activities (evidence-based policy or research into use) or may involve new research streams. In each case, additional staff and operational resources would be required. These might come from the existing funding agency or may come from others as aligned new investment.

The Scottish Research Pooling initiatives would be well placed to contribute to international development through this type of support. This may be of particular relevance as they move towards "Phase-2" pooling which may have greater emphasis on how public investments in research can better serve the needs of society.

4.6.5 Projectised support.

Much of the international development activity in Scotland is currently supported through projects from funding agencies including the UK Research Councils, Government Departments (including DFID), European Commission and other development agencies. There is also significant support from foundations such as the Wellcome Trust. SIIDS could assist the production of large multidisciplinary collaborative consortia that adopt a policy-relevant and result-focused approach. The trend towards funding fewer, large multi-institutional projects involving north-south partnerships is apparent in many development and research organisations such as DFID and the UK research councils.

4.6.6 Business development assistance.

SIIDS could act to support business develop in Scotland in the field of international development. These activities could be supported externally through SIIDS working with Scotland's regional development agency, Scottish Enterprise and their international arm, Scottish Development International. It would be expected that the private sector would be required to contribute to this process as well.

4.6.7 Private sector, foundations and charities

The private sector, foundations and charities all provide funding to meet the challenges of international development. In the same way that SIIDS would empower Scottish institutions to be more competitive for funding for public sector funders, it would be expected that the collaborative approach promoted through SIIDS would attract funding for projects and activities such as public outreach from the private sector, philanthropic funders and charities.

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If SIIDS can be perceived as a major contributor to the effective deployment of funds for development, then private sector donors may well be prepared to provide support for it. Links with industry may be particularly relevant

5 Scoping Study Recommendations

The SIIDS scoping study has demonstrated that there is a potential role for the SIIDS concept to act as a hub to promote collaborative working, capacity building and knowledge exchange between Scottish tertiary education and research institutions and their partners in developing countries.

It is recommended that the process continues and considers the feasibility of establishing and initiative based around a design of a hub and node structure

In addition to acting as a hub for this process the initiative would act to provide a neutral policy forum, empower Scottish institutions to work in the development sector and build capacity in both Scottish and developing country institutions to deliver effective collaborative approaches for international development.

It is recommended that an initiative should be designed to deliver four core outcomes: (1) a portal for international development activities in Scotland; (2) a neutral policy forum for international development (3) empowerment of Scottish institutions and their partners for collaborative approaches to international development; and (4) building capacity in Scottish and developing country institutions.

A range of ways that an initiative would add value to existing institutional activities and arrangements have been described, as have links to relevant policy environments and demand from developing countries and development agencies. This report is seen as major milestone in the consultative process to refine the SIIDS concept. It has documented links to demand and described how the initiative would fill gaps in the current institutional landscape in Scotland.

The next steps for this process will require further consultation with relevant stakeholders based on this report to document support for the concept. Feedback from the consultation will be used to refine the proposed purpose, outcomes and activities before progressing to consider possible institutional arrangements and funding.

Annex 1. The Millennium Development Goals

(Source <http://mdgs.un.org>)

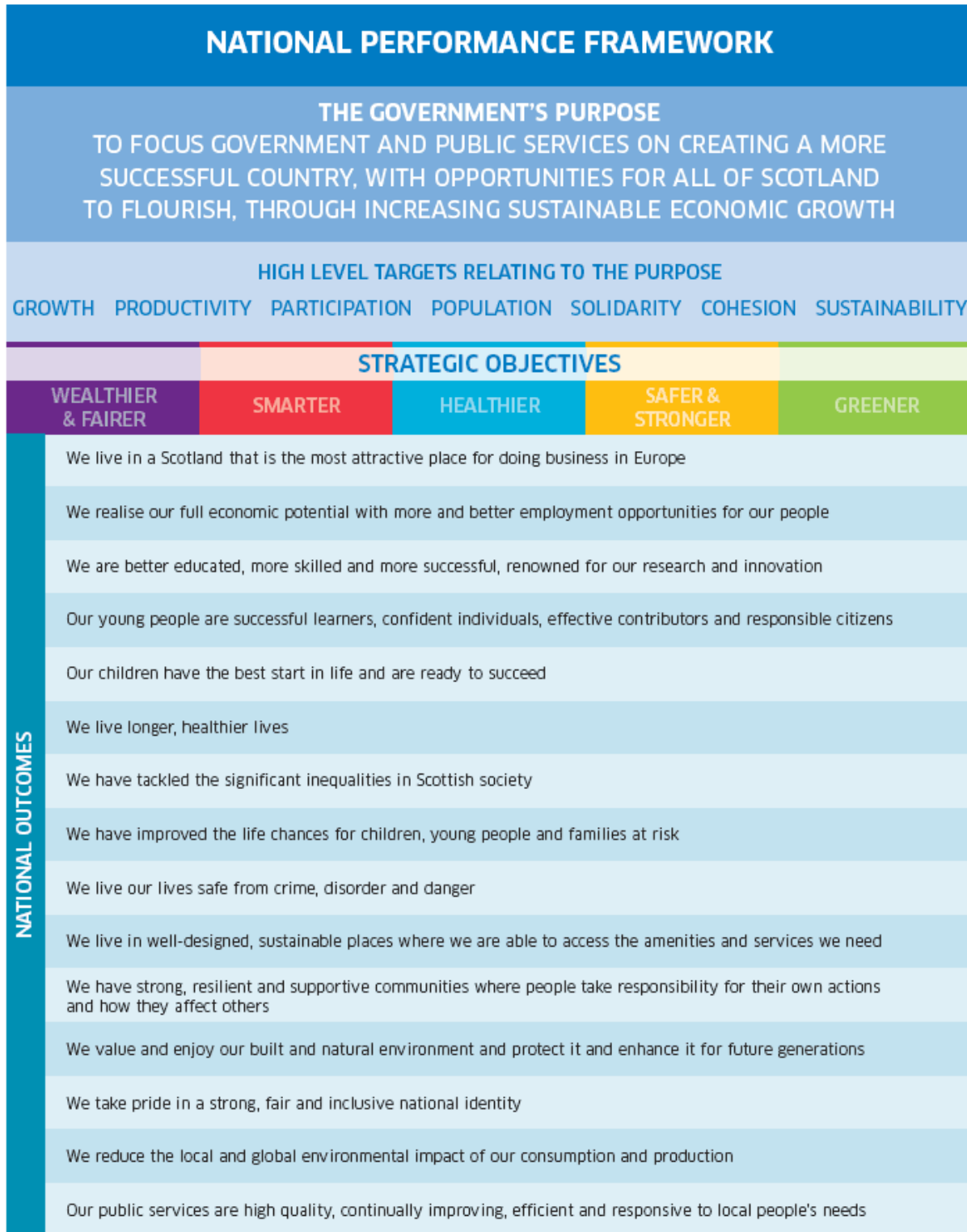
Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

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Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	<u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes <u>Market access</u> 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity <u>Debt sustainability</u> 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>).

Annex 2. Scottish Government’s National Performance Framework



Annex 3. Summary of the SIIDS Consultation Process

Overview of the process

The SIIDS scoping study was supported by a series of broad meetings on SIIDS involving a range of stakeholders along with a series of meetings or correspondence with individual stakeholders. This was supplemented through review of relevant documentation available in the public domain.

SIIDS Stakeholder Meetings

Initial Meeting: 5th October 2007, Pollock Halls, Edinburgh

This meeting was primarily a planning meeting to agree what the group would like to present to the Scottish Exec and their Chief Scientist at meeting scheduled on 23rd October.

<http://tinyurl.com/SIIDS051007minutes-pdf>

Meeting with the Scottish Executive: October 23rd 2007, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh

Meeting with the Scottish Government's Chief Scientist and other senior staff including members of the International Team.

<http://tinyurl.com/SIIDS231007minutes-pdf>

3rd June, University of Glasgow

A meeting for Scottish stakeholders to discuss the SIIDS concept and agree on the approach to be adopted for the scoping study. The meeting established a planning group to support the scoping study.

<http://tinyurl.com/SIIDS030608minutes-pdf> (Minutes of the meeting)

<http://tinyurl.com/SIIDS030608presentation-pdf> (Powerpoint presentation from the meeting)

SIIDS Planning Group Meeting, 3rd July 2008, University of Stirling

Follow up to the meeting in Glasgow to further discuss the way forward with the models and content of the Draft Scoping Study Report.

<http://tinyurl.com/SIIDS030708minutes-pdf>

SIIDS Planning Group Meeting, 16th September 2008, University of Edinburgh

The Planning Group discussed the content of draft scoping study report before presentation to and discussion with wider group on 30th September. Agreement on process to finalise the draft report of the scoping study.

Institutional meetings

Representatives of the following organisations were consulted during the scoping study:

Association of Commonwealth Universities
British Council
Department for International Development
Department of Innovation Universities and Skills
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Science and Innovation Network)
Government of Malawi
Government of Rwanda
Interamerican Development Bank
International Institute for Environment and Development
Royal Academy of Engineering
Royal Society (London)
Scottish Development International
Scottish Government
Scottish Qualifications Authority
UK Collaborative on Development Science
UNESCO: UK National Commission
University of California
Wellcome Trust
World Bank Group

Annex 4. Membership of the SIIDS Steering and Planning Groups

SIIDS Steering Group

Name	Affiliation
John Briggs	University of Glasgow
Alec Cumming	University of Aberdeen
Wendy Graham	University of Aberdeen
Liz Grant	University of Edinburgh
Peter Holmes	University of Glasgow
Paul van Gardingen	University of Edinburgh

SIIDS Planning Group

Name	Affiliation
Carol Booth	Scottish Colleges International
David Boxer	University of Dundee
John Briggs	University of Glasgow
Craig Bryce	Glasgow Metropolitan College
Alec Cumming	University of Aberdeen
Jeremy Evans	Macaulay Institute
Liz Grant	University of Edinburgh
Martin Gregory	University of Strathclyde
Peter Holmes	University of Glasgow
Anton Immink	University of Stirling
Fiona McKenzie	James Watt College
Alison McKinlay	Scottish Development International
Carlyn McNab	Stow College
John Oldham	Scottish Agricultural College
Ulrike Peter	Universities Scotland
Paul van Gardingen	University of Edinburgh
Jean Wilson	Forth Valley College
Fiona Young	University of Strathclyde

Annex 5. Groups with Potential Engagement in SIIDS

Please note that this list is provisional and subject to revision.

*Inclusion in this list **does not** imply any implicit or explicit support of the SIIDS process.*

Scottish Higher Education Institutions

University of Aberdeen
University of Abertay
University of Dundee
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh College of Art
University of Glasgow
Glasgow Caledonian University
Glasgow School of Art
Heriot Watt University
Napier University
Open University in Scotland
Queen Margaret University
Robert Gordon University
Royal Scottish Academy of Music & Drama
Scottish Agricultural College (SAC)
University of St Andrews
University of Stirling
University of Strathclyde
UHI Millennium Institute
University of the West of Scotland

Scottish Colleges (Further Education)

Aberdeen College
Adam Smith College
Angus College
Annie'sland College
Ayr College
Banff and Buchan College
Barony College
Borders College
Cardonald College
Carnegie College
Central College of Commerce
Clydebank College
Coatbridge College
Cumbernauld College
Dumfries and Galloway College
Dundee College
Edinburgh's Telford College
Elmwood College
Forth Valley College
Glasgow College of Nautical Studies
Glasgow Metropolitan College
Inverness College
James Watt College
Jewel and Esk Valley College
John Wheatley College
Kilmarnock College
Langside College
Lews Castle College
Moray College
Motherwell College
Newbattle Abbey College
North Glasgow College
North Highland College
Oatridge Agricultural College
Orkney College
Perth College
Reid Kerr College
Sabhal Mor Ostaig
Scottish Agricultural College
Scottish Further Education Unit
Scottish Police College
Shetland College
South Lanarkshire College
Stevenson College Edinburgh
Stow College
UKERNA
West Lothian College

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Networking and Professional Organisations

Association of Scotland's Colleges
Development Studies Association
NIDOS (Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland)
Royal Society of Edinburgh
Scotland Colleges International
Scotland Malawi Partnership
Universities Scotland

Government Agencies and Parastatals / Non-Departmental Public Bodies

British Council Scotland
NHS Scotland
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
Scottish Funding Council
Scottish Enterprise
Scottish Development International
Scottish Police College
Scottish Qualifications Authority
Scottish Science Centres

Scottish Government Main Research Providers

Biomathematics and Statistics Scotland (BioSS)
Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (MLURI)
Moredun Research Institute
Scottish Agricultural College (SAC)
Scottish Crop Research Institute (SCRI)

UK Government Research Institutes

Including:

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH, NERC)
British Geological Survey (BGS, NERC)

Scottish NGOs

Interest to be defined

Scottish Private Sector

Interest to be defined
Links to business for a

Annex 6. Ways that SIIDS might add value.

Value added to developing and emerging economy country partners.

- Assistance in building long-term sustainable partnerships with Scottish institutions designed to build local capacity whilst also supplying the knowledge and skills required to promote growth and development.
- A system whereby partner countries and organisations can more easily access the knowledge, services and capacity building that they require to deliver their development needs.
- Access to evidence-based policy for development.
- A forum where partner countries can outline their future needs for support for their development.
- A portal where partner countries can build effective collaborative and multidisciplinary partnerships to meet their development needs.
- A mechanism for partner countries to reduce their transaction costs by having a “one-stop-shop” for information on the resources that Scotland can provide.
- A system whereby partner countries can build research capacity through initialising linkages to research providers.

Value Added to Scottish Institutions/ Organisations

- Increased global visibility for the outcomes of development-related activities.
- Improved communication with, and sources of information from partners in Scotland and internationally.
- Networking ability to promote building collaborative partners for deliver of research, education and knowledge exchange and new opportunities to engage in more complex programmes.
- Improved access to information about the global policy environment for international development and a more comprehensive picture of the funding landscape.
- Access to technical assistance to develop policy-relevant materials and to put research into practice.
- Profile and marketing of Scottish expertise in a global arena.
- Improved coherence of development-relevant excellence in Scotland.

Value Added to Scotland’s People, Institutions and Economy

- Increase the effectiveness of Scotland’s development assistance– ensuring that Scotland’s own International Development Policy is supported through evidence-based practice, and the evidence base emerging from research is articulated in such a way as to empower local people and improve livelihoods.
- SIIDS would provide benefits to the Scottish economy, acting to attract inward investment in research and strengthening the ability of Scottish NGOs and the private sector to build their aid-related business.
- Influencing global aid effectiveness – increasing the relevance and global accessibility of the products of Scottish development science designed to deliver results against priorities for international development as currently articulated through the Millennium Development Goals and in related areas including good governance, peace and security.
- Increase Scotland’s visibility in the international development arena: a stronger voice at the global table; an access point for global funders; an influencer in national and international policies.
- Increase the impact of existing research pooling initiatives through linkage and application to the needs of developing countries.
- Increase Scotland’s accountability in development-related research, through corporate sharing, and the reduction of the “reinventing the wheel syndrome”.

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- Increase Scotland's contribution to the development arena through a national system of translation methodologies of research findings and outputs into policy and practice.
- SIIDS working in partnership with organisations including Scottish Enterprise and Scottish Development International¹¹ to market Scotland's expertise and to create business opportunities for Scotland's private sector related to international development.
- Increased public awareness of international development and the contribution of science to global society.

Value Added to other external stakeholders (Development agencies, NGOs, etc.).

- Improved access to the results of Scottish research and education for international development.
- Improved access to Scottish expertise.
- Provision of collaborative multidisciplinary partnerships linking Scottish institutions with partners in developing countries.
- Access to evidence-based policy for international development based on the critical analysis of results from investment in research, education and knowledge exchange.
- Information to shaping and inform Scottish and UK and international programmes and policies, e.g. Scottish Food Policy and DFID's policies and practice.
- Providing exemplars of best practice.

¹¹ SDI has recently established an Aid Funded Business group, which is starting to demonstrate the potential benefits of working with industry to apply Scotland's knowledge to international development. Areas such as renewable energy have immediate and very significant potential.

Annex 7. Institutional analogues for SIIDS

Scottish Research Pooling Initiatives.

The Scottish Research Pooling Initiatives (Annex 8) provide a highly relevant analogue of an approach designed to promote collaborative working within the Scottish research and education communities. More recent developments, including the Energy Technology Partnership (ETP), are examples of meta-pooling with a very strong outward-looking approach designed to make the outcomes of Scottish investment in research more readily accessible to society.

All of the research pools operate through alignment with ongoing activities in each member institution, including core activities and those provided through external support for projects. In addition, there are an increasing number of examples of alignment with activities in other organisations, such as the Scottish Government's Main Research Providers, UK Research Council Research Institutes and parastatals such as Scottish Enterprise and Scottish Development International.

There are many institutional arrangements that have been supported under the SFC's Strategic Research Development Grant. A hybrid design based on the features on some of the existing initiatives seems likely to provide an outline structure that could provide the core functions proposed for SIIDS.

London International Development Centre (LIDC)

The London International Development Centre (LIDC) is a collaborative project bringing together social and natural scientists from across University of London's six Bloomsbury colleges. Established in 2007 with start-up funding from HEFCE to undertake interdisciplinary research and training to tackle complex problems in international development. This investment has created one of the largest development-related interdisciplinary networks in the UK and has been established using an approach and structure that mirrors many research pooling initiatives in Scotland and has parallels to those discussed above for SIIDS.

Similar initiatives in North America

A number of possible analogues for SIIDS exist internationally. In North America there are several possible models that could be adopted or modified for SIIDS. In Canada, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada University Partnerships in Cooperation and Development (UPCD) promotes collaborative approaches to enhance developing countries' institutional capacity to develop the human resources to address these countries' most important development needs in sustainable ways.

In the United States, the University of California (UC) system provides examples which have parallels to the collaborative approach promoted by the Scottish Government and SFC. The UC initiatives are still largely involving a single institution (campus) but the system is now considering collaborative system-wide initiatives. Outward-facing initiatives that aim to apply knowledge and skills to benefit global society include CITRIS (Centre for Information Technology Research in the Interests of Society) and the Berkeley Institute for the Environment. The University of California, San Francisco's Global Health initiative¹² is an example of a major development-focused programme that promotes collaboration between disciplines within a single institution.

It is also apparent that institutions in North America are starting to address similar opportunities and challenges as those being considered in Scotland through the SIIDS process. The University of California is probably most advanced in the process of promoting inter-institutional collaboration to increase impact on international development. They are in an advanced stage of planning to build a system-wide initiative on global health. This will involve all ten publicly funded universities in the UC system, which currently has an operational budget of nearly \$20 billion *per annum*. This will create the world's largest grouping on global health at a scale that will dwarf any other single institution. The clear message for Scottish institutions is that collaboration and a collegiate approach to global issues such as international development may be the only way to remain internationally relevant and competitive.

¹² <http://www.globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/>

Annex 8. Scottish Strategic Research Development Grant Initiatives

Research Pooling Initiatives as of September 2008

EastChem	www.eastchem.ac.uk
Edinburgh Research Partnership in Engineering and Mathematics (ERP EM)	www.erp.ac.uk
Glasgow Research Partnership in Engineering (GRPE)	www.eng.gla.ac.uk/ResearchPar/index.html
Northern Research Partnership in Engineering (NRPE)	www.northscotland-research.ac.uk/
ScotChem	www.scotchem.ac.uk
Scottish Alliance for Geoscience, Environment and Society (SAGES)	www.sages.ac.uk
Scottish Imaging Network: A Platform for Scientific Excellence (SINAPSE)	www.sbirc.ed.ac.uk/sinapse/sinapse.asp
Scottish Informatics and Computer Science Alliance (SICSA)	www.sicsa.ac.uk
Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR)	www.sipr.ac.uk
Scottish Institute for Research in Economics (SIRE)	www.sire.ac.uk
Scottish Universities Life Sciences Alliance (SULSA)	www.sulsa.ac.uk
Scottish Universities Physics Alliance (SUPA)	www.supa.ac.uk
WestChem	www.westchem.ac.uk

Networks of Pooling Initiatives

Energy Technology Partnership
Scottish Research Partnership in Engineering

Research Pooling Initiatives in development

Other research pooling initiatives are in development. Of most immediate relevance is the proposed research pool on marine science.

Other potentially relevant SRDG-supported initiatives.

Aberdeen Centre for Environmental Sustainability
Centre for Integrated Healthcare Research
HealthQWest
Scottish Centre for Carbon Storage
Scottish Centre for Regenerative Medicine
Scottish E-Science Centre
UNESCO Centre for Water Law Policy and Science

Annex 9. Framework Analysis of Scottish Activities

The framework presented here has been used to illustrate relevant Scottish expertise and contains preliminary information. The range of relevant Scottish expertise has been illustrated through links to existing networks which bring together Scottish excellence, such as those supported under the SFC's Strategic Research Development Grant (highlighted in italics).

A formal systematic consultation and analysis will be used to populate the framework based on information submitted by institutions in response to the consultation on this document. The difficulty of mapping existing activities in Scottish institutions was identified as a specific problem during the scoping study which will need to be addressed during the next stage of the SIIDS process.

Thematic Areas.

Theme	Examples of relevant activity ¹³
Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Government • <i>Scottish Institute for Research into Economics</i>
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling • <i>Proposed Scottish Marine Sciences, pooling initiative</i> • Scottish Agricultural College • Scottish Government MRPs • <i>Scottish Universities Life Sciences Alliance</i>
Global health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Centre for Integrated Healthcare Research</i> • <i>HealthQWest</i> • NHS Scotland • <i>Scottish Centre for Regenerative Medicine</i> • <i>Scottish Universities Life Sciences Alliance</i> • Several Scottish Universities and Colleges
Climate change and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aberdeen Centre for Environmental Sustainability</i> • SAGES • <i>UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science</i>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Edinburgh Research Partnership in Engineering and Mathematics</i> • <i>Energy Technology Partnership</i> • <i>Glasgow Research Partnership in Engineering</i> • <i>Northern Research Partnership in Engineering</i> • <i>Scottish Informatics and Computer Science Alliance</i>
Education and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Scottish Universities and Colleges • Associations of Scottish Colleges and Scotland's Colleges International • British Council Scotland • Scottish Qualifications Agency • Universities Scotland
Governance and impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMMPACT Project, University of Aberdeen • <i>Scottish Institute for Research into Economics (potential role)</i> • Scottish Funding Council
Development-related Centres (partial list)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Aberdeen (Under development) • University of Edinburgh (Edinburgh International Development Centre) • University of Glasgow (Glasgow Centre for International Development) • University of Dundee (UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science)

¹³ SRDG initiatives have been highlighted in italics.