

DFID and INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Second PPA, 2005 - 2010

1. Introduction to DFID and INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

1.1 IS description and strategy

IS is an international development agency working through placement of international development workers. IS's purpose is to combat poverty and oppression by strengthening civil society and the organisations of the poorest people in its countries of operation and by increasing global understanding of development issues. IS believes that its distinctive competence is its ability to build capacity of individuals and organisations from grassroots up to regional and national level, by working in partnership and by providing support that is appropriate and flexible to the needs of its partners. In order to build expertise and maximise learning and impact, IS follows a programmatic approach, focusing on a number of themes and particularly vulnerable groups of people, and seeks to link activities at the grass roots with those at district and national levels to influence policies and practices in a broader sense. Learning from this direct field experience forms the basis of and underpins IS's advocacy and development awareness work in the UK.

1.2 DFID description and strategy

DFID is responsible for leading the UK Government's contribution to the international effort to reduce poverty. It works as part of a wider international effort, collaborating with many organisations, including: other UK Government Departments, international development agencies, governments of developing and transition countries, civil society, business and academia.

To increase the impact of development assistance on poverty, DFID focuses on helping the poorest countries and on supporting agreed longer-term financial commitments, which will mean beneficiaries will be able to predict their income. We have moved away from stand-alone projects – where the donors decide the agenda – towards support for poverty reduction strategies led by developing countries themselves. DFID also works to improve the work of the main multilateral agencies through which we channel funding.

2. PPA rationale

2.1 DFID wants a PPA with IS because

DFID believes international volunteering and personnel sending make a significant and distinctive contribution to development. A strong partnership already exists between DfID and IS, including a previous five-year PPA agreement, and as IS has been endorsed by an independent review in 2004 as a cost effective way of using public money to tackle poverty and disadvantage, DfID wants to continue the relationship. IS shares DfID's overall goal of eliminating poverty; in its work, IS contributes to the Millennium Development Goals; and works in geographical and thematic areas that complements DfID's objectives. The

partnership agreement offers a framework for further developing this complementarity and for developing a wider engagement with IS.

2.2 *IS wants a PPA with DFID because*

IS and DFID share ways of working in development that have provided a strong basis for past and present partnership. These include commitment to empowerment, commitment to learning that informs both policy and practice, and commitment to partnerships that facilitate the participation of disadvantaged people. IS appreciates the space within the partnership to develop its own distinct agenda, and grow as part of the global Civil Society that DFID supports. The long term commitment and strategic level of support offered by a PPA enables IS to offer flexibility and longer term partnership to IS 's local partners.

3. Current areas of synergy between IS and DFID

- Shared poverty focus – Based on each organisation's distinctive competence, both IS and DFID work in less developed countries towards Millennium Development Goals.
- Complementarity of policies, IS can complement Dfid's bilateral development programmes by supporting organisational development and promoting good governance at grassroots and district, regional and national level.
- Focus on Empowering the Poor: IS works on a human rights based approach with the poorest and most vulnerable groups to increase awareness and understanding of their rights, and strengthen their capacity to demand and access these rights.
- Focus on Youth: Work to support deprived or traumatised children and adolescents by helping to create protective environments and opportunities for them, and to promote their participation and inclusion in decision making as a vital part of respecting their rights.
- Focus on Disability: Within the area of Human Rights and Empowerment, IS has put particular emphasis on mainstreaming disability in development and promoting inclusion of disabled people in all its development activities and partnerships.
- Focus on Reproductive and Sexual Health Awareness as a development priority: Building on previous health work on Leprosy and HIV/AIDS, IS is developing a broader focus on Reproductive and Sexual Health. Working particularly with marginalised groups who are overlooked by mainstream programmes, IS adds to the efforts of national governments and civil society through awareness training, empowerment and capacity building.
- Capacity building of civil society organisations and local authorities at local and regional level through skill sharing, knowledge sharing, and networking
- Partnership, networks and alliances: Working in partnership with other stakeholders such as local NGOs, international agencies, local authorities etc. to share information

and develop best practices and facilitating links between groups at regional and national levels.

- Participation is key: Participation and equal rights in both South and North are critical to sustainable development.
- Informing the British public on key development issues by using the experiences gained by our DWs to make connections with their own lives.
- Building and Strengthening Development Awareness in the UK through involvement in the education sector, business community, cooperative movement, and UK civil society.

4. PPA outcomes

IS Strategic Outcomes of PPA 2005-2010

Outcome	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks
<p><u>Overall Goal:</u> To reduce poverty and oppression of some of the world's most vulnerable people through developing effective partnerships in both the North and the South.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of activities and contributions to MDGs • Examples of level of vulnerability of target groups • Number of partners and people benefiting directly or indirectly. 	<p>External and Internal evaluations Annual PPA reporting Relevant Human Development Index statistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments not committed to poverty eradication and respectful of democratic institutions • Partner organisations not appropriate or not effective in reducing poverty and oppression

Development Outcomes

1. Skill sharing, Organisational and Institutional Development

To strengthen capacities of organisations to deliver effective pro-poor programmes and improve the way development is practiced at regional and country level, focusing on the prioritised target groups and themes defined in IS strategy 2005-2010:

- A) Effective Mainstreaming of Disability by promoting inclusion and opportunities for Disabled people
- B) Effective Mainstreaming of Gender by promoting gender equality and increased inclusion and opportunities for women
- C) Improved welfare and respect of the rights of children and adolescents with particular reference to orphans and vulnerable children.
- D) Increased awareness and promoted good practice in relation to HIV/AIDS and reproductive and sexual health with particular reference to vulnerable groups such as adolescents, disabled people, and women

- Demonstrable impact on capacities of partners and on specific development activities
- Examples of knowledge sharing and networking between stakeholders and of policy changes adopted
- Within 2 years, 90% of development worker placements focus on priority target groups and themes.
- A 20% increase in the number of IS partner organisations actively working on disability rights issues
- Demonstrable impact on welfare and inclusion of women through e.g. increased access to credit, increased literacy, more women taking leadership positions
- Increased awareness and access to services for vulnerable children and adolescents and increased awareness of children's rights through e.g. campaign for a rest day for domestic workers and the Coaching for Hope scheme.
- Improved promotion and good practice in respect of reproductive and sexual health and HIV/AIDS

Case studies from DW reporting
 External evaluations
 Annual Field Director reporting
 Analysis of distribution of placements and activities on strategic priorities
 Workshop and networking reports

- Capacity of partner organisations weakened by migration caused by economic or political instability, or by HIV/AIDS
- Reluctance of partner organisations to work together
- Reluctance of regional and national institutions to adopt new ways of working
- Failure of IS to identify appropriate stakeholders
- Specific risks as listed in annual country risk assessment

<p>2. Development Awareness To increase awareness of development and extend the constituency for pro-poor policy change by promoting the concept of global citizenship.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased take-up of and feedback on resources produced, aiming to increase both by 20% • Increased interaction with existing and building of new civil society contacts through schemes such as Making Connections • Access to new sectors for development awareness messages is opened up through schemes such as the Corporate Forum Study Tours and Coaching for Hope • Organisation of IS Human Rights Awards leads to a 10% increase in active Human Rights contacts • Contributions to policy-making forums such as the Palestine Platform, in-country NGO networks, BOND and inter-agency campaigns such as Make Poverty History 	<p>Analysis of take-up of My Village My Life to produce a baseline for assessing take-up of new resources</p> <p>Analysis of number and significance of existing civil society contacts (and contributions) to provide a baseline on which to build a 25% increase in numbers of contacts and 20% increase in feedback</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current global politics and security may have negative effect on development agendas and public opinion • Failure of IS to identify appropriate contacts
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Organisational Outcomes

Increasing effectiveness of programme management and organisational processes

A) Increase effectiveness of placements and programmes through a focussed, programmatic approach and improved partnership processes
 B) Increase organisational outputs by improving specific key processes within Human Resources, Knowledge Management, Public Relations and Fundraising as defined in IS strategy 2005-2010

- Programmes in each country that reflect strategic priorities and are risk balanced.
- Evidence of thematic learning
- High quality of development workers maintained and new placement models developed
- Examples of recording of experiences and shared learning and continued M&E improvements.
- Increased media coverage, external contacts and events.
- Evidence of increased and diversified fundraising

Country strategy papers
 Annual Field Director reports
 Risk assessments
 HR policies and manuals
 Qualified to use “Positive about Disabled” symbol
 Retained Investors in People accreditation
 PR events and annual reporting
 Annual accounts

- Issues, needs and partners within countries are too diverse to enable synergies
- Insufficient resources at Field Offices
- Global insecurity affects people’s willingness to work as DWs, as well as their effectiveness in country.
- Changes in funders’ policies and interest to support personnel programmes

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1. Annual Reporting

IS will demonstrate its progress towards PPA outcomes through annual reporting giving evidence on the indicators listed in the PPA outcome table.

The format will be a short (no more than 12 pages) narrative of achievements documented with relevant case studies and appropriate further information in annexes and including an executive summary for reference.

5.2 Evaluation

Formal evaluation processes, including a possible mid-term review, will be discussed and agreed during the first 2 years of the PPA.

6. Core information

6.1 Funding and Term of Agreement

The PPA is a 6 year arrangement commencing 01/01/2005 and ending 31/03/2011. Total DfID funding (contribution) for the first 3 years of the PPA will be £4,350,000 (four million, three hundred and fifty thousand pounds). Funding for the last three years will be agreed during the initial 3 year period. The contribution will be allocated within DfID financial years as follows:

Year	Funding
2005/06	£1,470,000
2006/07	£1,470,000
2007/08	£1,470,000
2008/09	To be confirmed
2009/10	To be confirmed
2010/11	To be confirmed

6.2 Memorandum of Understanding

The formal administrative arrangements, which relate to this PPA, including full funding details, are provided in the associated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).