

**PARTNERSHIP ON DISABILITY IN
DEVELOPMENT**

**Agreement between the
Department for International
Development (DFID)
and
Action on Disability
and Development (ADD)**

2005/2006 to 2010/2011

1. Introduction to DFID and Action on Disability and Development (ADD)

ADD description and strategy

1.1 ADD was set up in 1985 and is the only British-based development agency working exclusively with groups of disabled people in Africa and Asia on development and human rights to help build a disability rights movement.

1.2 ADD's vision is of a world where all disabled people are able to enjoy their rights, fulfil their responsibilities and obligations, and participate as fully as they choose at every level of society. ADD supports organisations of disabled people to promote their right to inclusion in all aspects of society, to determine their futures and to control decisions that affect their lives. This includes access to all state services such as HIV/AIDS messages and treatment; democratic processes; enough food and clean water; a home and relationships; respect; and a livelihood.

1.3 ADD has two main aims. First, it aims to enable rights-based organisations of disabled people (DPOs) in Africa and Asia to become effective, self-sustaining, democratic and representative membership organisations able to carry out their work and to promote the rights of all disabled people. Second, it aims to work with DPOs and other development actors to influence development practitioners and policy makers to ensure disability is mainstreamed, disabled people's rights and needs are met in their work and disability challenged, so as to contribute towards the Millennium Development Goals and the eradication of poverty. Further information is contained in ADD's Five-Year Strategic Framework 2003 – 2007.

DFID description and strategy

1.4 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.

1.5 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 believes that disability is one of several factors that interact to impoverish people and keep people poor. Disabled people are often amongst the poorest and suffer from acute problems of vulnerability and exclusion. DFID recognise the value of working in partnership with an organisation that contributes to the global development of policies and processes which address poverty issues affecting disabled people. ADD has a range of strong working relationships with DFID both in the UK and overseas. The partnership agreement offers a framework within which to consolidate these relationships and to develop a wider engagement with ADD.

2.2 ADD wants a PPA with DFID for a number of reasons. First, ADD worked very closely with DFID on the production of DFID's disability issues paper *Disability, Poverty and Development* (February 2000) and more recently has been involved in discussions about the implementation of this. ADD sees a PPA as means by which a close dialogue can be maintained with DFID to ensure the issues paper is fully implemented and, as appropriate, updated and revised.

2.3 Second, ADD believes that even when development actors are keen to include mainstream disability in their work, they are often unsure how to put this into practice or lack the necessary contact with disabled people's organisations. By having a PPA ADD can act as a resource to DFID when needed by providing contacts, advice or input and by acting as an intermediary with the disability movement in Africa and Asia if required. A PPA will also enable ADD to comment on draft papers as they emerge from within DFID so as to help ensure a consistent approach to disability mainstreaming.

2.4 Third, for ADD there are number of practical benefits to be drawn from a PPA. These include access to DFID's own expertise (for instance in evaluation); improved access to DFID overseas offices for a more in-depth understanding of DFID's programmes; significant contract management savings; and flexible unrestricted funding.

3. Current areas of synergy between ADD and DFID

- ADD and DFID share a poverty focus and geographic priorities. Based on each organisation's distinctive competence, ADD and DFID both work in less developed countries and towards Millennium Development Goals, with specific focus in ADD's case on MDG 1 (poverty reduction) MDG 2, (universal primary education) and MDG 6 (combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases).
- Capacity building of civil society organisations, especially at regional and district level through coaching, skill-sharing, links and networks. At an international level ADD shares its learning in the broader inclusion and organisational development debates with DFID and others.
- ADD complements DFID's provision of Direct Budget Support (DBS) and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs) by building capacity directly in support of good governance at state, regional and district levels.

- ADD strengthens the capacity of partner organisations to enable full access for disabled people to messages, treatment, preventative measures, care and awareness of the issues raised by HIV/AIDS. We seek to influence HIV/AIDS policy and practice so that all action is fully inclusive.
- ADD complements the work of DFID in relation to decentralization through actively working at the field level with civil society - and via them with local government - to develop local approaches to development and poverty reduction measures.
- ADD recognizes the value of ensuring effective and appropriate lesson learning to capture experience from the field level as well as work on policy and with institutions. These lessons can feed into ADD's own programmes but also the development of new policy approaches by donors, including DFID.
- ADD has strong existing linkages with local partners at district, regional and national level in the 12 countries in which it works, as well as partnerships with other international development partners such as the International Disability and Development Consortium, VSO, International Service, the British Council of Disabled People and the European Disability Forum.
- Both parties recognise that the participation of particularly marginalised groups such as disabled people is critical to sustainable development.

4. Strategic Outcomes

Outcome 1: A strong, vibrant disability movement in at least 8 of the 12 countries in which ADD works			
	Indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<i>Outcome 1.1:</i> democratic, representative and sustainable disabled people's organisations with demonstrated capacity to plan, manage, fundraise and review their work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number, size, capacity and independence of disabled people's organisations <p><i>(refer to ADD's coverage data and country-specific plans for more detailed baseline data and targets)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports Internal reviews External evaluation Reports and statistics, including the 'stages of programme development' tool Case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient numbers of disabled people interested to take voluntary action and fight for their rights Socio-economic stability in the relevant countries
<i>Outcome 1.2:</i> disabled people's organisations with the capacity to campaign for the rights of all disabled people at local, regional and national levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADD partners influencing poverty eradication strategies Political representation of disabled people Disability discrimination acts and commissions in place Major development players implementing inclusive policies and practices Consultative, inclusive PRSP processes <p><i>(refer to ADD's 'country level indicators' tool for more detailed baseline data and targets)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation (such as a disability act) and a regulatory infrastructure, such as a disability commission External evaluation Data from country level indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued disabled people's organisations commitment to participate in political lobbying Continued space for civic action
Outcome 2: Progress towards inclusive international development policy and practice			
	Indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Governments and international development organisations demonstrate an understanding of disability policy issues and incorporate these into relevant policy documents and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative, inclusive PRSP processes in countries where ADD works Major development players and policy makers (such as the European Union and the World Bank) adopting inclusive policies and practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy documents External evaluation Reports and statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID commitment at international and country level to see the Disability Issues Paper implemented Willingness of governments and development agencies to include disabled people Willingness of other stakeholders to advocate for similar outcomes

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Annual Reporting

5.1 ADD 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. The report will be circulated internally within DFID for comment and feedback.

Evaluation

5.2 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

Funding and Term of Agreement

6.1 The PPA is a 6-year arrangement commencing 01/04/2005 and ending 31/03/2011. The total DFID funding contribution for the first 3 years of the PPA will be £2,850,000 (two million, eight 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	£950,000
2006/07	£950,000
2007/08	£950,000
2008/09	To be confirmed
2009/10	To be confirmed
2010/11	To be confirmed

Memorandum of Understanding

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