

**PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME ARRANGEMENT (PPA)**  
**between**  
**UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)**  
**and**  
**ADD**  
**2008-2011**

**Partnership Programme Arrangements (PPAs)**

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the British government's fight against world poverty. We work with many partners in order to achieve this, including civil society organisations (CSOs).

Partnership Programme Arrangements were established in 2000 to improve funding arrangements with 10 UK-based CSOs. They now provide unrestricted funding to 27 civil society organisations (CSOs) with which DFID has a significant working relationship, a common ethos and vision and a strong match in priority areas. These include both UK and non-UK organisations. Total funding amounts to some £90m a year.

PPA funding is linked to a set of strategic level indicators - which the organisation is accountable for delivering over the 3-6 year time frame.

Due to the unrestricted nature of these funds, PPA partners cannot apply for funding from the Civil Society Challenge Fund (CSCF) or Development Awareness Fund (DAF). PPA organisations may still apply for direct support from DFID country offices.

**DFID and ADD PPA**

DFID has had a PPA with ADD since 2002. The present PPA is a 6 year arrangement which started in 2005 and runs until 2010/11. During 2007, the overall PPA scheme and all PPA arrangements were reformed in response to NAO/PAC recommendations and DFID's recognition of the need for more effective and accountable PPA arrangements.

The following strategic objectives and specific, measurable performance indicators were developed in partnership between DFID and ADD to satisfy the requirements of the PPA reform and will be the basis by which ADD will be held accountable.

Annual self-assessments by ADD, against this set of strategic objectives and indicators, are required to demonstrate impact, accountability and value for money. Evidence of good corporate governance (which will include the organisations policies on child protection and gender equality) will also be required annually. Specific requirements in this regard will be clarified during 2008/09. ADD will also be required each year to detail measures put in place

to publicly acknowledge DFID as a supporter and partner. End of arrangement evaluation processes will be discussed and agreed by the end of 2008. The cost of all evaluations and reports required will be met from the Contribution

## **PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK**

The following performance framework was developed in partnership with DFID. Mutually agreed amendments/changes to reflect changing priorities and development requirements can be applied throughout the term of the arrangement.

A system outlining the strategic engagement arrangements between DFID (including policy teams) and ADD will be developed soon. This can be adapted, to suit changing circumstances, throughout the lifetime of this arrangement.



### **Niche**

ADD's vision is of a world where physical, social, economic and environmental barriers do not prevent anyone from enjoying their rights, fulfilling their responsibilities and obligations, and participating as fully as they choose at any level of society. To achieve the MDGs, ADD works to ensure the inclusion of one of the most marginalised groups, specifically disabled people. The speed at which the world is changing demands that NGOs become more reflexive and reflective in their work. In recognition of this, ADD has embarked on a programme of research, which promotes critical engagement with the work to ensure immediate relevance and maximise impact.

### **Purpose**

To support organisations of disabled people in Africa and Asia to influence policy and practice to end social exclusion and poverty, thus contributing to the achievement of the MDGs, especially 1, 2, 3 and 6.

Key indicators of success will be the signing and/or ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 8 of the 12 countries where ADD works by the end of 2008 and the implementation of the provisions of the Convention in the countries where ADD works.

| Strategic Objectives  | Indicators   | Means of verification   | Assumptions about risks  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Strong vibrant disability movements in Africa and Asia   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased number, size, capacity and independence of disabled people's organisations in 8 of the 12 countries in which ADD works</li> <li>2. 50% increase in members of DPOs standing for election, with the baseline being established by end of 2008</li> <li>3. 50% increase in number of elected officials with disabilities at local, district and national levels, with the baseline being established by end of 2008</li> <li>3. 50% increase in funding levels to programmes and DPO partners, baseline to be established by end of 2008, including the number of funders involved.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual reports from ADD programmes</li> <li>2. External evaluations</li> <li>3. Internal reports and statistics (including ADD's coverage data and country specific plans)</li> <li>4. Funding reports and forecasts</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased funding to increase advocacy work in country and internationally, specifically in relation to the promotion of the Convention and implementation of national disability legislation</li> <li>2. Improved government data collection at national level, including statistics regarding age and access to goods and services</li> <li>3. Increased funding for ADD data research and analysis</li> </ul>   |
| 2. Progress towards inclusive international development policy and practice, maximising the opportunities presented through existing alliances and partnerships with DFID, other PPA holders and other development stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5 new NGOs developing inclusive practices</li> <li>2. 3 multilateral or bilateral donors implement inclusive practices including either the EU or the World Bank</li> <li>3. 5 new humanitarian and relief organisations consult DPOs in disaster and emergency situations caused by conflict or events linked to climate change</li> <li>4. An increase in uptake of inclusive practice training by ADD from 4 in 2007 to monthly in 2011 (e.g. on the How to ... note)</li> <li>5. An increase in the number of disabled people employed in middle management and above of INGOs</li> <li>6. An increase in the number of disabled people employed in middle management in DFID – (need to establish with DFID the baseline for this)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peer reviews</li> <li>2. Reports from partners and programmes, including individual case studies</li> <li>3. Other agencies' policy statements, annual reviews and reports</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collection of data on NGOs' inclusive practices by ? e.g. BOND, DFID</li> <li>2. The UN, and its agencies, carry out the relevant surveys and studies in relation to the position of disabled people</li> <li>3. DFID opens doors to ADD to its networks</li> <li>4. DFID rolls out the "How to" note to its country offices and backs this up with appropriate staff training</li> <li>5. DFID's and ADD's capacity to respond to training requests</li> <li>6. The possibility of establishing baseline data on employment practices in INGOs</li> </ul> |

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>3. Progress towards implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol</p>             | <p>1. All 12 countries where ADD works signed and 6 countries ratified the Convention and its Optional Protocol<br/> 2. Country specific disability discrimination acts in place in 8 of the countries in which ADD works<br/> 3. National Disability policies in place in 8 of the countries in which ADD works<br/> 4. 6 disability commissions/monitoring bodies in place *<br/> 5. DPO representation on national monitoring bodies *<br/> 6. DPOs advising and consulting with the UN monitoring committee*<br/> <i>* These indicators are dependent on the Convention coming into force. At the moment there are no Convention monitoring bodies set up. If they are set up without disabled people's involvement, implementation of the Convention will not be achieved.</i></p> | <p>1. UN publications including websites<br/> 2. UN Convention website<br/> 3. WHO statistics<br/> 4. ADD country programme reports<br/> 5. Implementation of national disability legislation<br/> 6. Reports from partners/DPOs, including personal case studies<br/> 7. National policies and Acts</p> | <p>1. Government collection of data and statistics in relation to the position of disabled people at national level<br/> 2. Regularly updated collection of data and statistics by international bodies such as the UN<br/> 3. The Convention monitoring indicators will only be relevant if sufficient numbers of countries sign and ratify the UN Convention for it to come into force, at which point the UN will establish its own monitoring committee. Then once a country has signed and ratified, it will be obliged to have its own national monitoring body to report to the UN monitoring committee.</p> |
| <p>4. Increased development awareness in the UK disability sector and ADD supporters on the links between disability, poverty and the achievement of the MDGs</p> | <p>1. Continued collaboration between ADD and UKDPC to influence the UK public, donors and development NGOs based in the UK to adopt an inclusive approach to development in the south<br/> 2. Donor feedback on their reasons for supporting ADD's work show increased awareness of development issues</p>   | <p>1. Partnership documents<br/> 2. Reports from UKDPC<br/> 3. Donor feedback surveys</p>  | <p>1. This remains a priority for UKDPC<br/> 2. Donors respond to feedback requests</p>   |

February 2008