

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME ARRANGEMENT (PPA)
between
UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)
and
International Service
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 INTERNATIONAL SERVICE PPA

DFID has had a PPA with International Service since 2001. 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 International Service to satisfy the requirements of the PPA reform and will be the basis by which International Service will be held accountable.

Annual self-assessments by International Service, 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. International Service 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 International Service will be developed soon. This can be adapted, to suit changing circumstances, throughout the lifetime of this arrangement.

International Service

Niche

International Service (IS) was founded in 1953 by the United Nations Association as the first international volunteer sending charity. It became an independent charity in 1998 and is currently Chair of the British Volunteer Agency Liaison Group.

Internationally, IS aims to help combat poverty by building the capacity of civil society and the organisations that represent the poorest people. To achieve this, IS places experienced international development workers with organisations that focus on supporting people with disabilities, children and youth and women,

To assist these target groups, we prioritise sustainable livelihoods; human rights; and reproductive and sexual health awareness.

We do this by placing professional development workers, leveraging resources for development initiatives, and organisational development and learning

In the UK, IS aims to increase the public's understanding of development by working with the education, art and private sectors.

Purpose

To strengthen civil society in order to reduce poverty of some of the world's poorest people in West Africa, Latin America and the Middle East

Strategic Objective	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>1. Improve governance by building the capacity of civil society organisations that represent marginalised groups in policy and planning processes</p> <p>NB Marginalised groups refer particularly to people with disabilities, children and women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 70 civil society organisations show demonstrably improved organisational capacity (e.g. greater financial sustainability, HR systems, M&E systems) 2. 20 new local and regional government bodies demonstrate engagement of civil society organisations in planning processes 3. 35 civil society organisations establish new working relationships with whom to strengthen campaigning 4. 10 new effective links made between civil society organisations in the north and south (e.g. Bolivian schools for the deaf and the UK Royal Society for the Deaf) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisational development assessments - Records from government bodies - Representative sample interviews & questionnaires - Case studies - Development Worker reports - Partner reports & statistics - External evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National or regional instability - Reluctance of government bodies to actively engage with marginalised populations - Failure of IS to identify appropriate stakeholders - Reluctance of civil society to work together
<p>2. Improve socio economic conditions and business skills of marginalised groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 20 organisations demonstrate improved organisational capacity (e.g. greater financial sustainability, HR systems, M&E systems) 2. Members from 15 organisations see increases in income ranging between 20% and 50% 3. Members from 15 organisations have improved business skills 4. Between 10% and 30% of members from 10 organisations feel they have better access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisational development assessments - Representative sample interviews & questionnaires - Case studies - Development Worker reports - Partner reports & statistics - External evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National or regional instability - Reluctance of government bodies to actively engage with marginalised populations - Failure of IS to identify appropriate stakeholders - Reluctance of civil society to work together

Strategic Objective	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>3. Strengthen civil society's knowledge of and capacity to respond to sexual and reproductive health challenges with a particular focus on HIV & AIDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10 % reduction in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in a sample area of 275,000 people in South America 2. 10 % of target population shows greater understanding of risk behaviours in sample area of 275,000 people in South America 3. 5 new government guides in place for marginalised people at risk of STIs (e.g. people with disabilities for whom preventive information is not accessible) 4. 10 partner organisations demonstrate greater awareness of sexual and reproductive health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisational development assessments - Records from government bodies & health centres - Representative sample interviews & questionnaires - Case studies - Development Worker reports - Partner reports & statistics - External evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural sensitivity to sexual health impedes delivery of work - Failure of IS to identify appropriate stakeholders - National or regional instability - Insufficient resources to undertake detailed surveys
<p>4, Strengthen support for international development in educational establishments in the UK</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 70 new schools engaging with global art project 2. Development of Global Dimension in the school curriculum in partnership with Qualifications & Curriculum Authority (QCA) resulting in 50 new schools using teaching resources and materials 3. 10 new partner organisations benefit from support from UK tertiary education and private sector; students and professionals from tertiary education and private sector contribute to international development via corporate social responsibility activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Website statistics and take-up of web forums - Number of people worked with (school children) - Questionnaires completed by schools and venues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current global politics and security may have negative effect on development agendas and public opinion

Strategic Objective	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>5. Strengthen support for international development in the UK</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30 new venues within UK Library & Gallery network engage with art project – approximately 240,000 members of public are exposed to development via art project 2. 20 articles and presentations to share and document lessons learnt with DFID policy, civil society and PPA partners 3. Contributions to networks and policy-making forums such as the Palestine Platform, UK NGO networks, BOND and inter agency campaigns in the UK increase from 5 to 10 4. Organisation of IS Human Rights Awards results in an increase from 150 – 200 human rights contacts in the UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of libraries & galleries worked with - Number of people engaging with exhibitions and IS - Questionnaires completed by libraries & galleries - Minutes from meetings of networks and forums - Dissemination of reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current global politics and security may have negative effect on development agendas and public opinion