

**PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME ARRANGEMENT (PPA)**  
**between**  
**UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)**  
**and**  
**WATERAID**  
**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 WATERAID PPA**

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

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



### **Niche**

WaterAid enables the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education. These basic human rights underpin health, education and livelihoods and form the first, essential step in overcoming poverty. We work with local partners, who understand local issues and provide them with the skills and support to help communicate set up and manage practical and sustainable projects that meet their real needs. We also campaign locally and internationally to change policy and practice and ensure water and sanitation's vital role in reducing poverty is recognised.

### **Purpose**

To enable the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education.

Strategic objective	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>1: Raising the profile and priority accorded to water and sanitation as an essential service</b>	1. At least 4 WaterAid core Country Programme locations <sup>1</sup> to have explicit water and sanitation indicators/policies in their PRSPs by 2010	<p>Multi sector documents and statements [PRSPs, Joint Sector Reviews /Assessments in countries]</p> <p>Involvement of key stakeholders in multi- sector dialogues, e.g. European Union Water Initiative</p> <p>Donor policy and resource allocation (to be monitored and disaggregated at international level (via OECD DAC database / National Budget analysis)</p>	<p>CSOs work together to advocate for sectoral change – coherent voice.CSOs create space for the voices of the poor and marginalised to be heard</p> <p>Varying engagement by civil society sector across different regions</p> <p>Assumes watsan funding is not diverted to Climate Change issues</p>
	2. Improved coordination across Health, Education and Water Ministries illustrated by a coordinated joined up approach of at least 4 Country Programme locations by 2010	<p>Establishment of joint working groups/forums</p> <p>Joint work plans at national /local level</p>	<p>Government environment varies across countries and regions</p>
	3. Progress made in governments allocating 1% of GDP for water and sanitation as per UNHDR report in a minimum of 4 Country Programme locations by 2010	<p>OECD DAC database for international trends</p> <p>National budgets / Local development plans and budgets</p> <p>WaterAid and key partner input at Donor Coordination Groups</p>	<p>Ref. OECD DAC data as baseline</p>

<sup>1</sup> Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia

Strategic objective	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>2: Building capacity to deliver effective and sustainable water and sanitation services</b>	1. Key advocacy partners and networks are active members in national networks and forums (visibility and profile) – at least 1 in each core Country Programme location	<p>From annual data [e.g. Joint Monitoring Programme]</p> <p>From WaterAid Country Programme Annual Reports and thematic studies</p> <p>Impact / Looking Back studies</p> <p>From WaterAid's Localising the Millennium Development Goals Initiative</p>	<p>As we move closer to the 2015 MDG targets that sector players will be motivated to support service delivery for all and not to advocate/ push for quick/ short term 'political fixes'</p> <p>Local partners of core CPs access 20% funds from other sources</p> <p>All core Country Programmes carrying out Water Resource Management assessments of new work.</p> <p>Partner organisations and communities have access to (and are influencing) decision making processes at local level across country programmes</p>
	2. Increase in capacity at local government level within 4 Country Programme locations working within the Local Millennium Development Goal Initiative	LMDGI reports	Local government staffs in the areas covered by the LMDGI initiative remain in post working effectively.

<b>3: Deliver effective &amp; sustainable water and sanitation services through working with local partners</b>	1. One million people gain access to water and one million people gain access to sanitation every year by 2010.	Annual reports  CSOs/communities/poor and marginalised using tools (Citizens Report Cards, Mapping exercises) to effectively demand services.	All core CPs disaggregate data to show coverage to poorest and marginalised and difficult to reach areas
	2. At least 75% of water points supplied by WaterAid are functioning satisfactorily and managed efficiently 3 years after installation, based on sample reports	Water Point Mapping Partner reports / Looking back studies  Water User committee accounts	Effective scaling up of mapping methodology  Existence of funding to community/water user associations in at least 75% over 3 years.
<b>4. Building awareness of – and support for – development with the UK public</b>			
<i>Increase access and use of WaterAid portals of information to wide range of groups by 2010</i>	1. Maintain number of unique hits on <a href="http://www.wateraid.org">www.wateraid.org</a> ;	55,000 unique hits per month (2007/08)	Given the rapidly changing nature of web traffic, WaterAid will constantly update/redesign its core website and develop micro sites for all core Country Programme locations by 2010.
	2. Increase of 15,000 per mailing in distribution to individual supporters of Oasis (WaterAid magazine)	Baseline of 159,000 Oasis distributed to individual supporters in Summer 2007	Oasis individual distribution does not include further 25,000 copies sent to water companies and around 5000 copies distributed generally during the six month period.

	3. 10% increase in distribution to schools of youth activity and awareness packs.	Baseline of 661 packs distributed in 2006/07	As more of WaterAid's resources become available online there will be a shift in the distribution methodology of information packs
	4. Increase and maintain number of water bills including WaterAid information	Baseline of 20million water bills in 2006/07, increase and maintained to 23 million in 2007/08	Figures are focusing on maintaining the figure of 23million, given the move to electronic billing
<i>Increased interest of water and sanitation issues with general public</i>	5. 15% increase in people attending to WaterAid talks by 2010.	Baseline of 27,186 people in 2007.	
	6. 10% increase in new relationships with corporate organizations	Baseline of 60 corporate relationships in 2007/08	Corporate organisations approaching WaterAid rather than WaterAid pitching for new corporate relationships
	7. Increase in number of regular givers to WaterAid from 150,000 in 2007/08 to 220,000 in 2008/09.	Internal database	Through direct debit; payroll giving; relationships with the Water Companies; direct response television
<i>Increased supporter network engaging with development issues</i>	8. 50% increase in number of WaterAid supporters engaged in End Water Poverty campaign year on year to 2010.	Number of active WaterAid campaigners on EWP activities as evidenced by WA database.	Baseline: 20,000 active WaterAid campaigners registered in 2007/08.