

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME ARRANGEMENT (PPA)
between
UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)
and
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (ODI)
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 ODI PPA

DFID has had a PPA with ODI since 2004. 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 ODI to satisfy the requirements of the PPA reform and will be the basis by which ODI will be held accountable.

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

ODI

Niche

ODI is the UK's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues, one of the largest and most highly-respected think-tanks in the world. We are at the leading edge of new thinking internationally, shaping a discourse around global social justice and global well-being. We work with partners in rich and poor countries to bridge research and policy. We influence thinking in OECD countries, in the UN, and in the developing world. We contribute to practical change in Africa, Asia and Latin America. We invest heavily in learning about policy processes, and also in building a network of like-minded think-tanks around the world.

The PPA with DFID makes an essential contribution to our reach and partnerships. In 2007/8, ODI staff produced 135 books, monographs, journal articles and other printed outputs, organised 69 public events attended by over 4,000 people, and gave over 100 media interviews or briefings. The ODI newsletter reaches 14,000 development specialists and decision-makers, and the website attracts over 4.5 million visitors each year. In terms of partnerships supported by the PPA, the new network on Evidence-Based Policy in Development has 20 key, institutional partners and over 500 individual members. Since 2004, over 2,000 individuals from 700 organisations in 26 countries have attended capacity-building events on this topic.

The development agenda is constantly changing. Through research, policy advice and public affairs, ODI strives to understand changing needs and help shape responses. Our mission is constant: to inspire and inform policy and practice which reduce poverty and alleviate suffering.

Purpose

ODI's mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty and the alleviation of suffering.

Strategic Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions about risks
<p>1. Chronic poverty reduced and poverty reduction targets achieved – to 2015 and beyond</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12 national Governments reflect new thinking in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or similar; 2. 6 international aid agencies have developed new poverty strategies and targets 3. A community of practice has been created to engage with policy-makers around the world on poverty reduction, with participation by at least 20 countries; 4. A coherent narrative about poverty reduction up to and beyond 2015 has been published in print, on the web and through the media, and is accepted internationally; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of papers from MDG Call to Action and subsequent events. 2. Review of PRSPs; 3. Review of aid agency statements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The momentum of the 2008 MDG Call to Action is maintained through 2009-10; ▪ The international community decides to develop poverty reduction targets beyond 2015; ▪ International aid agencies and national governments retain a commitment to poverty reduction.
<p>2. An aid architecture fit for purpose is designed and put in place</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The outcome of the Financing For Development Conference in Doha in Nov-Dec 2008, and its follow-up process, reflects proposals made by the UN, esp in Ch 6 of the background paper, on coherence. 2. Aid donors are working together on reform of the aid system, in the UN, the MFIs and the OECD/DAC 3. A community of practice has been created to engage with policy-makers around the world on the future aid architecture, with participation by at least 15 countries, through the Forum on the Future of Aid; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of research reports, Briefing Papers and outcome documents of international summits; 2. Review of Forum on the Future of Aid; 3. Review of Doha outcome documents and processes; 4. Review of DAC reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donors agree that aid architecture needs reform; ▪ Proposals meet with widespread agreement; ▪ Political and policy processes put in place to deliver change.

	4. Changes needed to the current aid system have been designed and published in print, on the web and in the media.		
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Strategic Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions about risks
3. Productive capacity in developing countries is enhanced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pro-poor growth policies in place in 6 countries. 2. Aid and trade policies in place to support growth potential in 6 countries; 3. Sectoral growth diagnostics completed in agriculture, industry, services in a sample of countries (min 6); 4. Methodologies for growth diagnostics refined, esp with respect to value chains published in print, on the web and in the media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of research reports, Briefing Papers and other methodological outputs; 2. Review of country plans and programmes; 3. Review of international aid and trade policies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International economy is favourable to growth; ▪ Governments able and willing to develop pro-poor growth policies; ▪ Implementation capacity can be developed; ▪ Developed countries able and willing to deliver changes to aid and trade policies.
4. Global risks understood and managed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International agencies and national governments working together to tackle the most serious disaster risks to developing countries over the next 20 years. 2. Practical measures designed to track a minimum of three major global risks relating to (e.g. climate, pandemic, markets); 3. A community of practice developed to share experience of risk analysis and management, including private sector partners; 4. Frameworks for understanding and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of research reports, Briefing Papers and other methodological outputs; 2. Review of web-based and other platforms for the community of practice; 3. Review of risk reports; 4. Review of agency work programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methods adequate to analyse risks; ▪ Agreement reached on critical risks and management methods; ▪ Means available to implement agreed measures.

	managing risk developed and published in print, on the web and in the media.		
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Strategic Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions about risks
<p>5. A global network of development Think Tanks established and collaborating effectively to address the above (and other) development policy issues.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 25 network members are actively collaborating, sharing knowledge and implementing engagement strategies; 2. ODI's thematic networks interlinked through key long term institutional partners; 3. Long term partnerships established with at least 10 northern and southern think tanks; 4. ODI's thematic networks established Policy engagement activities of CSOs and Think Tanks are visibly informed by research-based evidence. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. External evaluation of ODI's networks. 2. Policy briefs etc produced by southern CSOs. 3. Logs from core collaborators. 4. Episode studies. 5. Interviews with collaborators. 6. Survey of CSOs and TTs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Northern policy networks are open to southern contributions. ▪ Policy environment is conducive to CSO/TT action. ▪ Southern CSOs will be able to access funding for evidence-based policy engagement. ▪ ODI can access funding to resource partnership agreements with partners
<p>6. ODI is able to engage equitably and effectively with northern and southern partners on the above, and other key development policy issues.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partners report improvements in value of relationship with ODI. 2. Partners report better relationships with ODI than with other northern development TTs. 3. UK and international stakeholders report improved value of ODI work. 4. ODI has long term strategies, a viable business model and effective internal systems in place to allow staff to engage with partners. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of ODI's partners 2. International Peer Review 3. ODI Annual Report 4. Impact Logs 5. Media Logs 6. Web statistics and citation indexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding not available. ▪ Southern CSOs / TTs are willing to work with ODI. ▪ Suitable high-level staff can be hired and retained in competition with other organisations and aid agencies.

Note: More detailed and specific indicators will be developed for Outputs 1 – 4 as a result of on-going strategic planning processes within ODI by September 2008