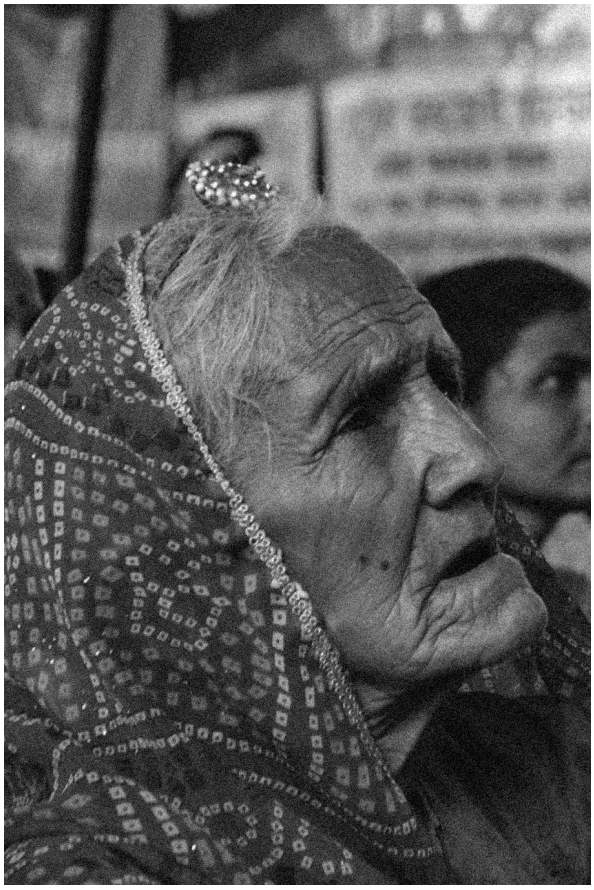
The Reality of Aid ASIA PACIFIC



Advancing **Human Rights-based, People-Powered Development** through Strengthening Civil Society's Participation in **International Cooperation**

2020-2022 Partnership Document

2020 2022 PARTNERSHIP DOCUMENT

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context

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have long proven their significance in pushing for rights-based, people-centered sustainable development. They have demonstrated and reaffirmed continuing dedication to their own effectiveness as development actors or partners and continuing engagement with governments and institutions to uphold long-standing commitments on effective aid and development cooperation.

However, CSOs also face challenges in pursuing their work with the global trend of shrinking civic spaces. Specifically, CSOs and other peoples' organizations are threatened with repressive and neoliberal policies in this stage of worsening capitalism, thereby affecting their rights and democratic practices. Hence, there is an ever-pressing need to hold the line and assert their critical role in the development sector – to monitor and analyze key issues and emerging trends and provide alternatives that protect people's rights.

As a global Southern-led North-South network, The Reality of Aid Network (RoA) leads the discourse on the structural issues of aid and development cooperation through ground-breaking research and advocacy for poverty eradication policies and practices in the international aid regime. **The aim is to transform aid relationships by ensuring democratic ownership, accountability, and development results for the poor and marginalized so that developing countries will be able to reduce aid dependency.**

The Reality of Aid Network prides itself of two established regional arms, RoA – Asia Pacific and RoA – Africa. This Program Proposal for 2020-2022 is specifically dedicated to the activities and projects of RoA – Asia Pacific.

As eyes turn to Asia Pacific as a center of growth and with its increasing role in the development cooperation agenda, the challenge remains for CSOs in the region to promote development cooperation. Concretely, CSOs would need to develop their capacity to further engage with and be able to influence the policy and practice of donors and government recipients. Asia Pacific CSOs' programming on development cooperation would also mean monitoring issues crucial in the region such as human rights, development effectiveness, public-private partnerships, climate financing, and conflict and fragility, with special focus on how these issues affect and relate to the response and recovery from COVID-19.

As a regional network that leads aid and development cooperation processes including the effectiveness agenda and capacity development for over 80 member CSOs in the region, RoA-AP sees its unique role in continuing what it has started years ago – facilitate capacity development of CSOs for their participation in the implementation of effective development cooperation at the national level, facilitate peer learning among CSOs in the region, and bring the voices from the communities and reflect these in advocacy and policy work at the regional and global levels.

about us

The Reality of Aid– Asia Pacific (RoA-AP) is an independent regional organization, representing over 80 civil society organizations in Asia Pacific to The Reality of Aid global network. It is governed by its own Steering Committee (SC) which is comprised of 6 representatives from each sub-region in Asia Pacific: Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and the Pacific.

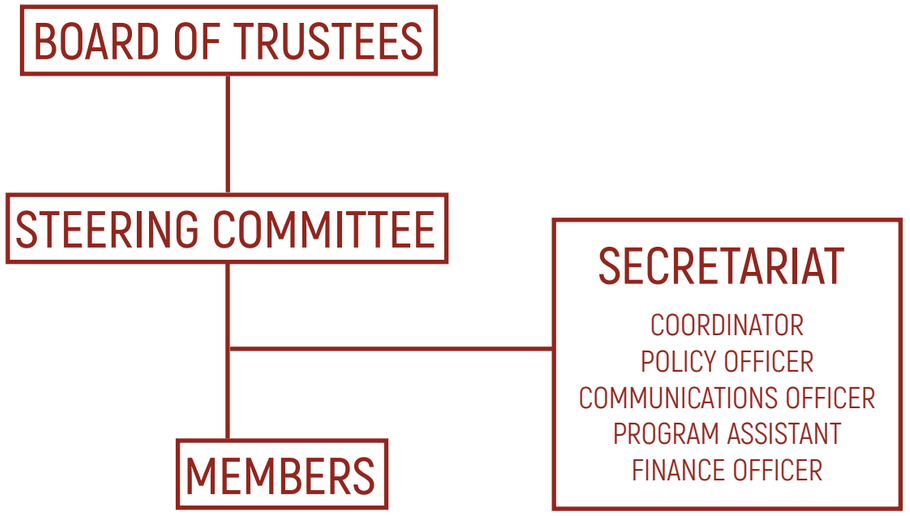
IBON International hosts RoA-AP, providing finance and administrative support for its operations. The network maintains a separate bank account for its projects and financial operations. All financial transactions and practices are managed by IBON International's Finance Manager who ensures that these practices adhere to standard accounting policies and procedures. RoA-AP has been duly registered under the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on 1 October 2012.

The Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific and its members actively participate in RoA's global meetings and advocacy activities, and has engaged in high-level fora and other events of the Organization for Economic Co-operation - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC, the United Nations (UN), and other multilateral institutions in the region such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), among others.

RoA-AP also facilitates regional platforms such as the Asia constituency of the CPDE and the Peace & Security Thematic Working Group of the OECD-DAC CSO Reference Group. RoA-AP's members are active in these platforms too, as well as in the Southern CSO Alliance on South-South Cooperation.

Apart from engagements, RoA-AP regularly publishes research and monitoring reports on aid and development cooperation in Asia Pacific and organizes annual meetings and workshops for the capacity development of its members.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



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objectives

“The aim is to transform aid relationships by ensuring democratic ownership, accountability, and development results for the poor and marginalized so that developing countries will be able to reduce aid dependency.”

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the promotion of pro-poor agenda and rights-based approaches in development cooperation toward genuine development in the region

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

Increase capacity for engagement, lobbying, and coordination among RoA-AP members and CSOs on aid and development cooperation issues

Increase awareness and support among key development actors (donors, institutions, and Asia Pacific governments) of CSO positions on aid and development cooperation

thematic areas

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Official Development Assistance or simply known as “aid” is defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Therefore, ODA must be utilized for poverty reduction initiatives to enable developing countries to be self-sufficient and sustainable.

However, the aid architecture is quite fragmented as donors individually decide on their priorities, which are often driven by their foreign policy objectives or their historical relationship, among others, and do not necessarily align with the recipient countries’ priorities or with sustainable development objectives. This maintains the underlying power asymmetries existing between aid providers and recipient countries. Moreover, the fragmentation and complexity of the current aid architecture reinforce the policy incoherence among different global institutions, each one with its own mandate, membership, and policy space.

Thus, RoA-AP established itself as a credible network of CSOs that monitors, analyzes, and advocates for the effective and efficient use of aid in order to protect the rights of the poor and marginalized. Aid is especially crucial in this time of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global recession, in which CSOs are calling for donors to provide new or additional finance that will benefit the hardest hit and most vulnerable.

Tracing back to the colonial histories of developing countries, ODA’s role in development cooperation goes beyond donor countries showing solidarity with fragile and developing nations, but actually repaying debts for centuries of exploitation. Such exploitation, however, still exists today and ODA is being catalyzed to leverage private flows, which is a threat to the integrity of ODA’s supposed public interest mandate.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS (IFIs)

International Finance Institutions, such as the US-led World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Japan-led Asian Development Bank, and China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, play an increasingly important role in development cooperation by providing financing for partnerships that bolster the private sector’s role in development, which eventually contribute to the privatization of natural resources and public services.

Through leveraging ODA, IFIs encourage developing countries to engage in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in order to achieve sustainable development that is supposedly in line with the Agenda 2030. However, developing countries sink deep in debt as they get more loans from IFIs while partnering with the private sector (i.e. transnational and multinational corporations) to implement profitable projects that may not be directly beneficial for the poor.

Moreover, as reported by RoA-AP members, IFI-financed projects lack clear safeguards, accountability mechanisms, and other frameworks that include human rights standards. As a result, the poor and marginalized have been very vulnerable to land grabbing, militarization, displacement, loss of livelihood, and food insecurity, among others.

In the wake of COVID-19, IFIs readily provided financing to developing countries as they grappled with responding to and recovering from the pandemic. However, developing countries now face an unprecedented spike in their external debts, which means that governments need to allocate higher budget for repayments at the expense of increased funding to strengthen social protection, for instance.

accountability

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

The principles for Effective Development Cooperation (EDC) are the key outcome of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan (2011). These include: a) ownership of development priorities by developing countries, b) focus on results, c) inclusive development partnerships, and d) mutual accountability.

While the Busan Partnership document (BPd) was signed by more than 160 countries and more than 50 organizations, development cooperation providers still fall short in upholding the principles in policy and practice. Moreover, although the BPd recognizes the critical role of civil society in development cooperation, CSOs find the document disappointing as commitments are purely voluntary. This makes accountability of donors and other development partners a challenge to pursue.

CSOs are also demanding that democratic participation of citizens should be the lynchpin of these principles in order to ensure that development effectiveness is truly based on human rights, and that development cooperation providers honor these as their responsibility and commitment to leave no one behind.

Now more than ever, development effectiveness is necessary in the financing and programming of COVID-19 response and recovery. The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), in which RoA-AP is the Asia constituency Secretariat, believes that "effectiveness matters for a sustainable and durable response to the pandemic, and it should be at the core of the 'new normal'".

HUMAN RIGHTS

RoA-AP's role in development cooperation is always toward championing human rights-based, people-centered sustainable development. By advocating for human rights, this includes the whole range of rights (e.g. political, economic, social, cultural, the right to development, etc.), with particular focus on women's and indigenous peoples' rights.

The development cooperation landscape, however, as evidenced in the use of ODA to leverage private-public partnerships through international finance institutions is an attack on human rights. Indeed, the private sector is seen as the most viable option to accelerate initiatives to achieve the Agenda 2030, diminishing the integrity of ODA and losing focus on domestic resource mobilization.

This leads to the corporate capture of development or the prioritizing of bankable development projects, thereby leaving the poor and marginalized behind.. RoA-AP's publications are rich with case studies that show how the policies of national governments enable the private sector to conduct profit-oriented projects at the expense of human rights. Members' case studies show the following impacts: harassment of human rights activists, illegal detention of environmental defenders, militarization of indigenous peoples' lands, and displacement of rural communities, among others.

DEMOCRACY

The rise of authoritarian governments made the case of a shrinking civic space more apparent. In many developing countries, the trend has become to criminalize civic society and dissent. From the imposition of stricter regulations on organizations to the issuance of illegal or warrantless arrests to human rights defenders, authoritarianism has effectively trumped democracy and justice.

Thus, alongside RoA-AP's demands for donors and IFIs to uphold development effectiveness principles, are the demands for national governments to uphold the same and to honor their constituents' rights. Asia Pacific peoples must be front and center of development plans, that is, the needs of communities must be prioritized and not the interests of corporations nor that of bureaucrats or policymakers.

The pandemic raised an urgency for national governments to respond with the lens of effective development cooperation, specifically because the majority of developing countries lack social protection policies for their citizens. However, many developing countries implemented militarist policies that all the more oppressed peoples' rights.

National governments must then stand firm with their peoples in order for a just and democratic society to flourish. Moreover, through RoA-AP's publications and engagements, the members ensure that their local contexts, issues, and concerns are registered in order to foster solidarity among the network and its partners.

peace

PEACE AND SECURITY

Foreign assistance has long been captured by the security agendas of donor countries. For instance, development aid is strategically used to contribute to the global "war on terror" and counterinsurgency interventions through "smart power" – the combination of "soft" (e.g., development aid) and "hard" (e.g., military) power. Hence, public resources are gobbled up by the military and defense sectors at the expense of spending for social and development programs. Its impact on the public budget directly undermines efforts to end poverty and promote lasting development.

This trend is further evidenced with how authoritarian governments resorted to militarist policies in addressing socio-economic crises, such as those exacerbated by the pandemic. Moreover, an increasing portion of public sector budgets are being devoted to military spending, including payments for military aid and imports.

Hence, the crucial link between militarization of aid and its impacts in communities are important for RoA-AP members to monitor and advocate against. Members recommend to: a) delink development aid from the short-term security or military objectives of the donors and/or national governments, b) establish reliable mechanisms that can help challenge the practice of allocating aid resources for military and security objectives, and c) encourage genuine democratic participation in the development and peace building process by local communities as well as of independent development actors from civil society.

conflict

CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY

In 2017, members of the OECD - DAC, the group of the world's leading development cooperation providers, acknowledged the increasing crises in fragile states and the need to level up their efforts in solving conflict, thus providing USD 74.3 billion ODA that year. According to the OECD 2019 Report, "fragile contexts received 68% of earmarked ODA – the highest in six years", but of this, only 2% or USD 1.8 billion is allotted for conflict prevention.

In effect, conflict-affected, fragile states continue to be impoverished, ill-prepared for disasters, prone to terrorism and militarization, and vulnerable to forced displacement. These critical situations are exacerbated by the protracted impacts of COVID-19, especially in socio-economic, peace, and security contexts.

RoA-AP, thus, puts emphasis on its work on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, specifically on the peace pillar, in asserting for a human rights-based financing and programming of nexus projects in conflict-affected, fragile states. It is equally important to recognize and honor the importance and participation of local CSOs in contextualizing and localizing the nexus approach.

ENVIRONMENT OR CLIMATE

Addressing environmental degradation and climate change are plagued with unresolved issues specifically in the unequal balance between adaptation and mitigation. There is a definite bias towards the latter, which has had, and will continue to have, an adverse effect on the lives of millions of vulnerable people in the region.

RoA-AP members note that there is extreme fragmentation of funding windows in the existing climate finance architecture, where most funding windows pay almost no attention to impacts on women, girls and gender equality. This gap is particularly evident in climate mitigation infrastructure sectors such as energy and transport.

With the imperative to scale up climate finance after 2020, all countries and stakeholders must make new and concerted efforts to agree on new targets beyond the Copenhagen commitment of $100 billion in 2009, and to consider new and innovative sources for climate finance which should comprise more grants instead of loans. Developing countries and CSOs also insist that climate finance should be measured as a distinct and additional resource flow to ODA, primarily because of the urgent need to address climate change impacts on poor and vulnerable people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Achieve the 0.7% of GNI for ODA.
2. Address the needs of the least developed, low income, fragile and conflict-affected countries – DAC donors' 0.2% of GNI must be allocated for LDCs.
3. Establish a rights-based framework – development programs must be designed and measured against development effectiveness principles and human rights standards.
4. Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment.
5. Address other identity-based inequalities.
6. Reverse the shrinking and closing space for CSOs as development actors.
7. Implement clear policies for ODA to improve its quality as a development resource.
8. Deploy ODA to support private sector initiatives (i.e. micro, small, and medium enterprises) that can be directly related to building the capacities of developing countries' private sector, whose actions should demonstrably improve the situations of people living in poverty.
9. Reject militarization and securitization of aid.
10. Respond to the acute growing challenges from climate change.

programming

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

Research on aid policies and their impact on recipient countries has been largely done in the past in donor countries or multilateral institutions that facilitate aid provision. This trend has resulted in uncritical analyses of existing aid policies that overlook development indicators such as human rights, gender equality, peace and security, and environmental sustainability, among others.

One of the significant achievements in the Busan High Level Forum (2011) was the shift of discourse from mere aid effectiveness to development effectiveness. The latter entails that the principles of democratic ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and mutual accountability must be upheld in any development cooperation agreement. More importantly, it recognizes civil society's role, as development actors in their own right, in defending the realization of these Development Effectiveness Principles. In this regard, the importance of CSOs' work on monitoring and analysis of aid policies, development projects, and their impacts to the poor and marginalized cannot be overemphasized.

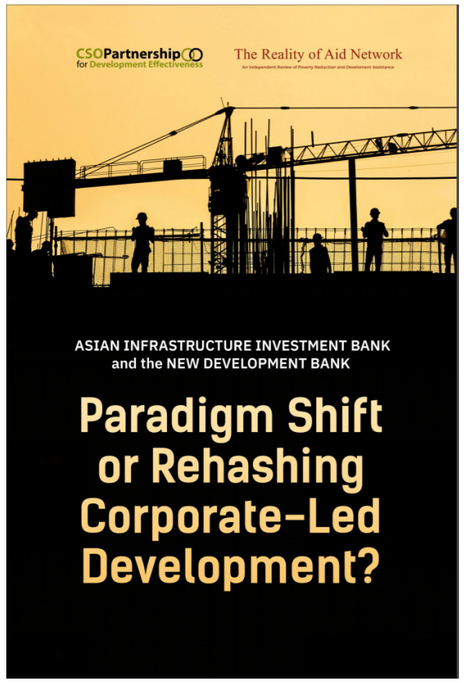
Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific is keen on evidencing key issues and emerging trends related to its Thematic Areas. Through producing evidence-based research and reports, CSOs are able to establish facts and formulate human rights-based, people-centered recommendations and policy positions when engaging governments and institutions involved in development cooperation. Moreover, RoA-AP publications are intended to increase awareness of and support from key development actors of CSO positions on aid and development cooperation.

RoA-AP provides monitoring and analysis through:

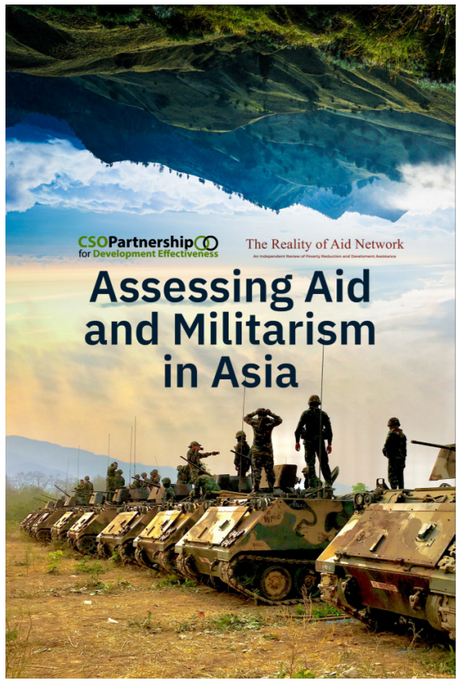
1. Regional Research

Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific has produced the following key publications since 2005:

- *Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank: Paradigm Shift or Rehashing Corporate-Led Development?*
- *Asian Development Bank: (Mis)shaping Development Cooperation and Effectiveness in Asia Pacific*
- *Assessing Aid and Militarism in Asia*
- *CSO Aid Observatorio Training Handbook*
- *Democratic Ownership and Human Rights*
- *Conflict, Security and Development*
- *Fifty Years Of Japan ODA: A Critical Review For ODA Reform*



Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank: Paradigm Shift or Rehashing Corporate-Led Development?



Assessing Aid and Militarism in Asia

The theme of every publication is planned and agreed upon by the Steering Committee according to necessity and relevance. The Secretariat then coordinates the production of each publication from start to finish. The members are invited to contribute reports, case studies, or policy papers that make up the content of the publications.

RoA-AP publications can be downloaded from the website: https://realityofaid.org/special-reports/.

2. CSO Observatorio

RoA-AP's Aid Observatorio is a CSO-initiated and maintained database of development projects funded through the Official Development Assistance (ODA) or funded by International Finance Institutions (IFIs).

Traditional IFIs, such as the World Bank Group (WBG), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have met strong criticisms and protests from civil society and grassroots communities because of aid conditionalities that impose market-driven, export-oriented, neoliberal policies on developing countries. These conditionalities and projects that IFIs finance in the region continue to undermine human rights and domestic democratic processes, and have resulted in negative social outcomes which include (but are not limited to) persistent underdevelopment and poverty, violations of individual and collective rights, and environmental destruction.

This practice is also prevalent in Southern-led IFIs such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB) despite their commitment to abide by South-South Cooperation (SSC) principles.

RoA-AP's Aid Observatorio, thus, offers on ground narratives and evidence-based analysis of development projects in fragile nations and developing countries. The impacts of the projects are monitored and evaluated in terms of Development Effectiveness Principles, South-South Cooperation Principles, and of the following areas: 1) human rights, 2) democracy, 3) peace and security, and 3) environment or climate. Relevance and linkage to achieving the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also assessed.

The platform for the CSO Aid Observatorio is currently under construction. But initial data and reports can be accessed on the website: https://realityofaid.org/aid-observatorio/.

POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Civil Society Organizations advocate for development effectiveness and human rights-based, people-centered sustainable development in development cooperation policies and practices, in particular as it relates to the accountability of governments and donor bodies to the broader development effectiveness agenda.

RoA-AP engages with the global community in order to influence the agenda of development cooperation providers and to represent the Southern civil society voice in several fora and platforms. RoA-AP also supports its members through capacity building initiatives for them to be able to effectively engage in global and regional policy arenas and represent themselves and their organizations.

Solidarity is a key aspect in RoA-AP 's policy and advocacy initiatives. These are evidenced through:

1. Engagements with the international development cooperation community

RoA-AP sustains critical engagement with global and regional institutions and CSOs to push forth human rights-based, people-centered sustainable development. It actively engages in the following bodies and policy arenas :

- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) through the DAC-CSO Reference Group
- Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- UN High-Level Political Forum
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) through the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Asia-Pacific SDG Financing Facility (APFIN)
- Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (APRCEM)

Among CSO platforms, it leads the Peace and Security Thematic Working Group of the DAC-CSO Reference Group and functions as the Asia Secretariat of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).

2. Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific Regional Meeting and Conference

RoA-AP gathers its Steering Committee and key members in an annual Strategy Meeting and Conference to uphold solidarity among its members, review existing plans of action, and facilitate shared learning on key issues and emerging trends.

The meeting is organized into a three-day conference that will discuss the progress in the development cooperation agenda including national- and sectoral-level aid effectiveness, IFIs, SSC, human rights, peace and security, and conflict and fragility, among other thematic areas. Note that in all of these issues, response and recovery from COVID-19 must be tackled. The impacts of the pandemic cut across various sectors and CSO recommendations should be strategically delivered to various areas of engagement (e.g. OECD-DAC). The agenda of the meeting/conference may also depend upon the emerging trends in Asia Pacific as per consultation with the members.

The meeting/conference utilizes the following formats to ensure collaboration: panel discussions, multi-stakeholder dialogue, policy and advocacy workshops, or solidarity activities.

3. Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific Sub-regional Workshop

RoA-AP has member CSOs in six sub-regions across Asia Pacific: Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and the Pacific. RoA-AP coordinates with over eighty CSOs with the goal of further consolidating its members and expanding as well.

While every CSO has its own programming, RoA-AP sees it imperative to support each one of them in terms of facilitating shared learning and advancing best practices. Apart from the annual meeting and conference, RoA-AP envisions organizing one capacity building training for a particular sub-region each year.

This will be another three-day activity that aims to discuss the essentials and relevance of the CSO Aid Observatorio (guided by the Handbook), facilitate workshops on building the Observatorio, and organize a community immersion for solidarity. The agenda of the workshop may also depend on the needs of the sub-region as per consultation with the members.

4. Communications

To further increase the public's awareness on aid and development cooperation issues, RoA-AP regularly produces online resources such as Policy Briefs, Infographics, and Video Explainers, as well as online events such as Webinars and Brownbag Sessions that unpack critical issues from the perspective of CSOs, experts, and other advocates. These are all open and accessible to the public.

RoA-AP envisions these resources to be referenced and used by development actors, academia, media, and other organizations in their own research, lectures, fora, or workshops.

stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS

RoA-AP CSO Members and Partners

ADVOCACY TARGETS

Regional Formations e.g. ASEAN, UNDP, UNESCAP, APFIN
Global Formations e.g. OECD-DAC, United Nations
International Finance Institutions e.g. ADB, AIIB, NDB, IMF-WB
Developing Countries in Asia Pacific
OECD Member Countries
Private Sector

BENEFICIARIES

DIRECT

- CSOs and Peoples' Organizations in Asia Pacific
- Policymakers

INDIRECT

- CSOs, Peoples' Organizations and Movements outside Asia Pacific
- MSMEs
- Academe
- Think Tanks
- Media
- General Public

monitoring

With the guidance and assistance of the Host Organization, Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific conducts a mid-year and end-year assessment and evaluation, as well as a quarterly monitoring against the implementation and expenditure plans. This monitoring frequency ensures that the network is on track in terms of implementation of activities and objectives and allows the network to forecast changes and adjustments if need be.

The results of these assessments and evaluations, including expenditure reports, are presented to the RoA-AP Steering Committee twice a year (mid-year and year-end). The RoA-AP Coordinator also organizes regular consultations and meetings with the SC for inputs and guidance toward ensuring effective implementation of network plans and objectives.

logical framework matrix

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

To contribute to the promotion of pro-poor agenda and rights-based approaches in development cooperation toward genuine development in the region

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- Increased capacity for engagement, lobbying and coordination among RoA-AP members on aid and development cooperation issues
- Increased awareness and support among key development actors of CSO positions on aid and development cooperation

OUTCOMES

- Stronger collaboration among RoA-AP members in their advocacy efforts towards effective development cooperation
- More prominent representation of the Southern civil society voice in relevant policy development fora and platforms in the region
- Increased public knowledge on aid and development cooperation to catalyze public and political pressure for accountable development cooperation policy and practice
- Enhanced evidence-based monitoring tools, policy recommendations and communication materials on aid and development cooperation

PROGRAMS

POLICY ADVOCACY

- Engagements with the Global Community
- Regional Meeting and Conference
- Sub-regional Workshop
- Communication Products

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

- Regional Research
- CSO Aid Observatorio

INDEPENDENT, CIVIL SOCIETY-GENERATED, EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY ANALYSES

Our biennial The Reality of Aid Report is a reliable and well-researched compilation of analyses on international aid performance. First launched in 1993, the Report assesses the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral aid for poverty reduction. The Reports are well-recognized as a credible publication on development assistance and poverty reduction and as an important independent comparative reference for accountability and public awareness of development issues.

SUSTAINED INFORMED DEBATES ON THE ROLE OF AID IN POVERTY ERADICATION

Members of RoA have resolved to heighten critical engagement with policymakers in the government, aid agencies, and international finance institutions to echo the realities of people on the ground and push for more people-centered policies and programs. RoA engages with donors from the North through the OECD-DAC, as well as with emerging donors by participating in the South-South Cooperation discourse. By supporting RoA, you provide opportunities for its members to participate in national, regional, and global fora and multi-stakeholder dialogues on aid and development cooperation.

partnership benefits

MEANINGFUL, CRITICAL CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

As a facilitator of knowledge sharing and production, RoA is a reliable partner for evidence-based policy dialogue with a broad array of NGOs engaged in aid and development cooperation. RoA equips its members and other allied organizations not only with its publications but also through capacity development workshops on monitoring, research, and advocacy campaigning.

COLLABORATION AND SHARED LEARNING

Your support for RoA will enable sustained capacity development among CSOs to conduct or facilitate evidence-based researches that reflect grassroots realities. By enabling collectively-produced publications, knowledge-sharing, and capacity development activities, your support will contribute to an increased CSO awareness on key issues and to an enhanced ability to initiate actions for better aid and development practices.

INCREASED PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS

Understanding of poverty and aid issues should not be confined to CSOs directly working on such. RoA contributes to building informed citizens who are able to comprehend aid issues and their connection with poverty eradication and human rights. By supporting RoA, you help us develop educational and creative resources and conduct targeted activities that empower citizens to catalyze political pressure toward better development cooperation policies in donor countries.

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