

**Chapter 1 : Non-governmental organization - Wikipedia**

*Agenda-setting by EU NGOs after EU development policy after Window of opportunity: EU development co-operation after the fall of the Berlin Wall.*

June 16, 10 min read A non-governmental organization NGO is an organization that was not founded by a state and, therefore, is typically independent of governments. Although the definition can technically include for-profit corporations, the term is generally restricted to social, cultural, legal, and environmental advocacy with primarily non-commercial goals. NGOs are usually nonprofit organizations that gain at least a portion of their funding from private sources. National numbers are even higher: Russia has 65, NGOs. Dozens are created daily. In Kenya alone, some NGOs come into existence every year. Though voluntary associations of citizens have been plentiful throughout history, the NGOs seen on the international stage today have mostly formed within the past two centuries. One of the first such organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, was founded in 1864. The phrase non-governmental organization came into use with the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter<sup>1</sup> for a consultative role for organizations that neither are governments nor member states – see Consultative Status.

Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were seen as too focused on the interests of capitalist enterprises. In an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have evolved to emphasize humanitarian issues, developmental aid, and sustainable development. The following are defined according to the typology used by the World Bank.

**Operational NGOs** Their primary purpose is the design and implementation of development-related projects. One categorization that is frequently used is the division into relief-oriented or development-oriented organizations; they can also be classified according to whether they stress service delivery or participation; or whether they are religious and secular; and whether they are more public or private-oriented. Operational NGOs can be community-based, national or international.

**Advocacy NGOs** Their primary purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause. As opposed to operational project management, these organizations typically try to raise awareness, acceptance, and knowledge by lobbying, press work and activist events. First, the typical development NGO focuses on relief and welfare and delivers relief services directly to beneficiaries. Examples are the distribution of food, shelter or health services. The NGO notices immediate needs and responds to them. NGOs in the second generation are oriented towards small-scale, self-reliant local development. At this stage, NGOs try to advance changes in policies and institutions at a local, national and international level; they move away from their operational service providing role towards a catalytic role. Examples include improving the state of the natural environment, encouraging the observance of human rights, improving the welfare of the disadvantaged, or representing a corporate agenda. However, there are a huge number of such organizations and their goals cover a broad range of political and philosophical positions. This can also easily be applied to private schools and athletic organizations.

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**Methods** NGOs vary in their methods. Some act primarily as lobbyists, while others conduct programs and activities primarily. For instance, such an NGO as Oxfam, concerned with poverty alleviation, might provide needy people with the equipment and skills they need to find food and clean drinking water.

**Networking** The International Freedom of Expression eXchange IFEX , founded in 1996, is a global network of more than 60 non-governmental organizations that promote and defend the right to freedom of expression.

**Consulting** Many international NGOs have a consultative status with United Nations agencies relevant to their area of work.

**Project management** There is an increasing awareness that management techniques are crucial to project success in non-governmental organizations.

**Management of non-governmental organizations** Two management trends are particularly relevant to NGOs: Diversity management deals with different cultures in an organization. Intercultural problems are prevalent in Northern NGOs that are engaged in developmental activities in the South. Personnel coming from a rich country are faced with a completely different approach of doing things in the target country. A participatory management style is said to be typical of NGOs. It is intricately tied to the concept of a learning organization: To develop

the organization, individuals have to be able to contribute in the decision-making process and they need to learn. Relations The relationship between businesses, governments, and NGOs can be quite complex and sometimes antagonistic. Some advocacy NGOs view opposition to the interests of Western governments and large corporations as central to their purpose. Other times, NGOs, governments, and companies will form cooperative, conciliatory partnerships as well. Staffing Not all people working for non-governmental organizations are volunteers. Paid staff members typically receive lower pay than in the commercial private sector. Employees are highly committed to the aims and principles of the organization. The reasons why people volunteer are usually not purely altruistic; they expect to gain skills, experience, and contacts. There is some dispute as to whether expatriates should be sent to developing countries. Frequently this type of personnel is employed to satisfy a donor, who wants to see the supported project managed by someone from an industrialized country. However, the expertise these employees or volunteers may have can be counterbalanced by a number of factors: The NGO-sector employs a vast number of people. Funding Large NGOs may have annual budgets in the millions of dollars. Funding such large budgets demands significant fundraising efforts on the part of most NGOs. Major sources of NGO funding include membership dues, the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private donations. An exception is the International Committee of the Red Cross which is considered a legal entity under international law because it is based on the Geneva Convention. Shorthand Nongovernmental organizations are an heterogeneous group, and a large set of specifying acronyms has developed. Now, such a body might in fact be a nongovernmental organizationâ€”for example, the United States is represented in ISO by the American National Standards Institute, which is independent of the federal government. However, other countries can be represented by national governmental agenciesâ€”this is the trend in Europe. Wikipedia , the free encyclopedia.

**Chapter 2 : NGOs - Non Governmental Organizations | Nonprofit Expert**

*NGOs can influence public, media and political agendas by using agenda setting tactics. Previously, the assumption of agenda setting was that news media have an influence on public opinion (Sheafer and Weimann, ).*

The Bosnian capital was under siege for four years during the Yugoslav wars. People have always been uncomfortable with the idea of foreigners settling in their country. Is it enough to point to the impact of the financial crisis, combined with the shock caused by the refugee crisis? Might there be another, less obvious explanation? Earlier this year, in an exhibition in Sofia by the Bulgarian artist Luchezar Boyadjiev, I came across the perfect visualisation of what has long been the politically correct version of European history. By removing the rider, the artist had transformed the monument of a national hero into a monument of a horse. All the complexities attached to an important but morally controversial figure of the past were suddenly eliminated. What Boyadjiev was perhaps unaware of is that when historical heroes are taken off their horses, current political leaders will be tempted to jump on. Rightwing political hegemony in such countries as Poland and Hungary is the direct outcome of a void left by the divorce between liberalism and nationalism in the late s. Remember how nationalists and liberals were allies in the overthrow of communism in Central Europe. Liberals were aware of the political appeal of post-communist nationalism, so they did a lot to shape it and soften it. Appealing to national sentiment was critically important as a way of mobilising society against the communist regimes. Central Europeans feel threatened not by migrants but by the void left by emigration over the last decade. This alliance between nationalists and liberals came to an end during the Yugoslav wars. The violent breakup of the country persuaded liberals that nationalism was the very heart of darkness, and that flirting with it could only be sinful. Those dramatic events silenced nationalists, or made them less audible – at least for a while. Their brand of nationalism simply could not speak its name. The Yugoslav wars made it impossible for liberals to define liberalism as anything but anti-nationalism. Over time, however, the equating of liberalism with anti-nationalism came at a cost. It eroded electoral support for liberal parties, making them totally dependent on the success of economic reforms and depriving them of powerful nationalist symbols. Meanwhile, an undeclared war between liberals and nationalists led to moderate nationalists being pushed to the illiberal camp. The example of Germany played a role. Central and eastern European liberals wanted societies to cope with their past much in the same way Germany had coped with its own. But was it realistic to expect that after the war, we would all become Germans? Postwar German democracy was built on the assumption that nationalism leads ineluctably to nazism. As a result, any expression of ethno-nationalism came close to being criminalised – even the national flag at football games was viewed with suspicion. But the attempt to transfer this to central Europe was bound to backfire. In the 19th century, and again in the 60s and 80s, liberals and nationalists were able to shape a common platform – one that was inclusive, rooted in a culture of individual rights, and centred around a sense of national pride. Central European nations feel threatened not so much by migrants who are in fact reluctant to settle in their countries but by the void left in communities by the economic emigration over the last decade of so many of their citizens, creating a feeling of collective loss in those left behind. Liberals may dream of defeating nationalism just as nationalism itself helped defeat communism. But that hope is fast turning into political tragedy – because while communism was a radical political experiment based on abolishing private property, nationalism – in one form or another – is an organic part of any democratic political scene. Acknowledging this must surely be part of addressing its growing influence.

**Chapter 3 : Environmental policy of the European Union - Wikipedia**

*Abstract. In the European Union (EU), rights advocacy NGOs increasingly seek to influence supranational policy making. The success of immigration and asylum NGOs in inserting themselves into policy making depends on existing (in)formal ties to EU institutions.*

Non-governmental organizations NGOs have become quite prominent in the field of international development in recent decades. But the term NGO encompasses a vast category of groups and organizations. The World Bank, for example, defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. NGOs are typically value-based organizations which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics. While there may be distinctions in specific situations, this section deals with a high level look at these issues, and so these terms may be used interchangeably, and sometimes using NGOs as the umbrella term. Since the s, it has been noted how there are more non-governmental organizations than ever before trying to fill in the gaps that governments either will not, or cannot. The above-mentioned World Bank document points out that Since the mids, the NGO sector in both developed and developing countries has experienced exponential growth. It is now estimated that over 15 percent of total overseas development aid is channeled through NGOs. Recognizing that statistics are notoriously incomplete, the World Bank adds that there are an estimated 6, to 30, national NGOs in developing countries alone, while the number of community-based organizations in the developing world number in the hundreds of thousands. Such organizations must operate as a non-profit group. All or some of these can have direct or indirect political weight on decisions and actions that NGOs make. Professor of anthropology, Richard Robbins, in his book, *Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism* Allyn and Bacon, , Second Edition , suggests a few reasons why NGOs have become increasingly important in the past decade or so. Amongst them from pp. Perhaps most important, Robbins suggests, is that some believe NGOs have developed as part of a larger, neoliberal economic and political agenda. Shifts in economic and political ideology have lent to increasing support of NGOs from governments and official aid agencies in response. One of the many aspects of this ideology is to minimize the role of the state in things like health and education; NGOs and other organizations receive funding as an alternative to the state. There is a good deal of evidence, Robbins says, that NGOs are growing because of increased amounts of public funding. As a result, a number of alternative, grassroots type of NGOs have grown in both developed and developing countries campaigning and researching issues related to globalization, social justice, the environment and so forth. These are independent of government aid. However, NGOs not dependent on state aid are the exception rather than the rule as Robbins also adds p. NGOs as a Weak Third Sector Compared to Governments and Corporations Some have observed that in a way then, the complex group termed NGOs are seen as the weaker part of a triumvirate, or third sector to counter the other two actors, the state and the market. It is suggested that NGOs are a natural outcome of a free democratic and capitalistic society. The idea is that as market forces require more and more relaxations of rules and regulations for their benefit, society will naturally demand social justice to balance out negative aspects of market forces such as exploitation and environmental degradation. This leads to a romantic notion of what Adam Smith, regarded as a father of capitalism, described as a hidden hand *Wealth of Nations* , where through the pursuit of self-interest, hidden forces would automatically help balance things out. Yet, NGOs are typically weaker because they are not as financially independent as the other two actors, and are often dependent upon them. Or, when independent, they typically do not have the resources and political power that the other two wield for example, both states and corporations can own large influential media organizations , and are not as well and long established as the other two. One of many effects then is that many NGOs are subject to political and market forces, as Jude Howell and Jenny Pearce observe, quoted at length: For donors, civil society is a force for and ingredient of democratization, as well as a natural component of a market

economy. In legitimizing civil-society strengthening programs, donors make frequent reference to the potential of civil society, to hold in check the state, to serve as the moral pulse of society and to further democratic value. By reducing the power of the state and increasing the role of the market, it is assumed that civil society too will flourish and will in turn encourage further economic liberalization. Moreover, civil society, state, and market are assumed to constitute an organic, symbiotic whole, characterized by unity rather than disjuncture and by cooperation rather than conflict. There is thus an expectation that civil society will function to mediate and balance the power of the state and market, to provide a moral check on the market, and likewise to maintain the democratic integrity of the state. Finally, there is an implicit assumption that external donor agencies can create, nurture and strengthen civil society in aid-recipient countries. Yet, many organizations within civil society receive funding to varying degrees from both state and private sponsorship. In some countries, government officials have set up their own NGOs as a way to work more creatively, access different resources, and gain new opportunities. Similarly, some development NGOs amount to no more than briefcase companies founded for the purpose of tax evasion and private gain. Furthermore, the triadic representation implicitly assumes an equal " or at least unproblematic " division of power between the three elements, indeed three separate domains of power. Yet organizations within civil society do not enjoy the same degree of power. Business associations, for example, are more likely to be better resources and wield greater political leverage than trade unions or community groups. The power of the market thus permeates and shapes the composition of civil society. As Wood so cogently argues, the juxtaposition of an array of fragmented and diverse institutions within the conceptual space of civil society masks the totalizing logic of capitalism that fundamentally binds these diverse institutions together and gives them meaning. Similarly, businesses may sponsor community development, but they may be less receptive to challenges from labor organizations or environmental groups for minimum labor and environmental standards. Thus the interactions of state, market, and civil society are overlaid by contradictory purposes and value, the resolution of which may not necessarily favor the sustenance of civil society nor guarantee stability. The alliances and coalitions are not always self-evident nor conducive to redistribution of power and wealth. In the past, many development NGOs gained a bad reputation with developing countries because they were seen as arrogant and going into poor countries and telling people how to do things, or doing things for them. They have also been described by some as the modern missionaries, referring to the imperial and colonial times, where things like converting people to Christianity was considered the moral thing to do by European and American missionaries. And even in recent years, some NGOs, aid organizations and development institutions from the North have been described sometimes as being tools or part of the objectives of the foreign policy aims of the northern nation from which they come. There is plenty of evidence that the growth in size and number of NGOs is fed by increased governmental contributions along with greater contributions from multilateral developmental organizations such as the World Bank. On the one hand, these conditions have created additional monies for NGOs and GROs [Grassroots Organizations] to develop; on the other hand, they risk becoming so dependent on governments that they have been co-opted and their independence threatened. Indeed, the prior assumption of a broker role " unnegotiated, uncontested, and illegitimate " in itself is revealing about the balance of power. The notion of brokering suggests that the broker has no interest of its own, no ideological preferences, no intrinsic values and goals. Apart from the question of neutrality, which services to mask the distribution of power, there is also the larger question of the morality of interventionism. Is donor support to civil society another manifestation of neocolonialism in the post-Cold War era, aimed at controlling the nature of political regimes and extending global markets? Do donors have the right, let alone the capacity, to shape other civil societies? By projecting their own visions and understandings of civil society, do they not undermine the ability of local organizations to set their own priorities and agendas, to vocalize their own imaginations of social and political change? By making various assumptions they conclude that donor agencies risk becoming creations of the outside, embodiments of external norms and goals, and materially dependent on outside rather than local sources. David Rieff, writing in *The Nation* expands those ideas suggesting that strengthening the civil society sector goes in line with the neoliberal idea of reducing the role of the state: That this emphasis on local capacity building, to use the bureaucratic term of art, and on

fostering civil society arose at exactly the moment when development aid from most major donor countries was plummeting in many countries, including the United States, they are now at historic lows may, of course, be coincidental. But in the development sphere, at least, ideological commitment to making states responsive to civil society seems to have been accompanied by a determination to cut funding. When pressed, development specialists who favor this new approach insist that a robust civil society will open the way for the integration of the poor world into the global economy – supposedly the first step toward prosperity. Viewed from this angle, the idea of civil society begins to look less like a way of fostering democratic rights and responsive governments and more like part of the dominant ideology of the post-cold war period: Again, there is no question of a subterfuge. The idea of civil society simply coincides with the tropism toward privatization that has been the hallmark of these post-cold war times. Far from being oppositional, it is perfectly in tune with the Zeitgeist of an age that has seen the growth of what proponents like Bill Clinton and Tony Blair are pleased to call the Third Way and what might more unsentimentally be called Thatcherism with a human face. As we privatize prisons, have privatized development assistance and are in the process, it seems, of privatizing military interventions into places like New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Angola by armies raised by companies like Sandline and Executive Outcomes, so let us privatize democracy-building. Criticisms range from pointing out that only small percentages go to people in need, that a lot goes to recover costs, and some have even been used to pay very high salaries of the people at the top of these organizations. In some cases, this is fair criticism. In other cases, these arguments have been used by those who wish to paint a dark picture of NGOs in general because NGO research may ultimately criticize their practices. It has to be expected that NGOs need to pay for expenses, for permanent staff and for various other costs incurred. Due to the pressures of obtaining and maintaining funding, much effort is spent on marketing, and the already constrained budgets require many NGOs to ensure optimal efficiency, similar to private corporations. Sometimes then, the actual activity can be affected due to the need to raise funding. It is easy to think of NGOs as one group. However, the interests and perspectives are so diverse, that summarizing and generalizing criticisms that can be valid to all NGOs and similar organizations is obviously unfair. The new attention being given to NGOs as actors in civil society unleashes a new set of difficult conceptual and terminological problems, partly because nongovernmental organization is in many ways a virtually meaningless label. For some analysts the term is synonymous with the aid industry, in which NGOs are viewed as effective tools or channels for donors to provide international development funds to low-income countries. Conversely, they are seen as vehicles for privatizing foreign assistance, making it less accountable to either government authorities or local people because of a lack of clear governance structures for NGOs. Some see NGO as a term strongly associated with grassroots action and community organizing, which may exist outside the domain of the formal development world. Others see NGOs primarily as service contractors, able to work more efficiently and more effectively than government agencies, but with comparatively little legitimacy with which to challenge policy or represent people. There is now growing interest in NGOs as international policy actors in the environmental and human rights fields. Another type of criticism for some NGOs is that despite good intentions, they may be doing more harm than good, without realizing it. As another example, many organizations working on population-related issues risk doing more harm in other societies due to either misconceptions about over-population, or misunderstandings about family and community structures in those societies. Aid has often been seen as an altruistic action often coming from religious roots and therefore seen as a moral thing to support. However, sometimes, what gets lost is the type of aid that is administered. A lot of official aid, and that raised and distributed by NGOs, in the past has been based intentionally, or unknowingly, on foreign policy objectives, or the interests of the lenders, less of the recipients. Aid has often led to excessive dependency or reliance on aid rather than helping nations move away from this. It is not that the poor are unable to do things themselves, but with the aftermaths of colonialism, corruption, conflicts and so on, rebuilding and developing often requires outside assistance. The form of assistance that would be preferred is one that allows the recipient to help them help themselves, along the lines of the famous age-old quote: Give a man a fish; you have fed him for today. Teach a man to fish; and you have fed him for a lifetime. The special Dutch ambassador to Ethiopia and Eritrea, Pieter Marres has stuck his neck out by publicly questioning the use of development aid. Every donor

has its own priorities, procedures and regulations. Satisfying donor demands requires great effort and energy on the part of developing nations. Many have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, says Mr Marres. Reliance on Philanthropy May Reveal More Fundamental Issues We hear more and more about philanthropic organizations set up by mega-successful business elites, where millions of dollars are donated to seemingly worthy causes. However, the fact that such donations are needed also serves as an indication that development policies and globalization policies in their current form are not sustainable! The following quote summarizes this notion quite well: Societies which depend on such largess to meet their basic health and education needs are neither sustainable, democratic nor equitable – yet new dimensions of power are ceded to large companies. David Rieff, mentioned above, also adds that the belief that civil society will be able to cope where nations have failed is a counsel of despair as civil society does not have the ability the state would have:

Chapter 4 : Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs | Georgetown University Press

*Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs* Joachim, Jutta M. Published by Georgetown University Press Joachim, M.. *Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs: Gender Violence and Reproductive Rights*.

Romania Romania is one of the European countries which is most oriented towards the Atlanticist geopolitical project. Despite its Orthodox Christian people, its elites always follow a strict pro-EU and pro-American course. The reason is very simple: The story of Romania deserves attention, because it is exemplary and shows how the methods of establishing Western liberal domination actually work. Officially, George Soros became engaged in Romanian affairs in the last days of , after the fall of the Ceausescu regime. But some say that the work of the Hungarian-born US magnate of Jewish origin, began long before the fall of the Communist regime. Even though he has never recognized his involvement in Romania before , Soros admitted that he was involved in other communist countries, financially supporting opponents of these regimes. Given that Soros founded the Group for Social Dialogue event on the 31st of December , and the Foundation Open Society in the early days of , it is unlikely that the early members were found randomly off the street. It had been prepared since the time of Ceausescu regime. The Soros Foundation was the main contributor to this. All structures of political opposition including independent trade unions, student unions and political parties were funded by the US funds: Thus the US funds and George Soros formed the major part of Romanian political class and journalist community. For example, the current Defense Minister Mihnea Motoc was granted at this time a scholarship at the George Washington University and since that time became a US agent of influence. As it was in other post-communist countries, Soros aimed to control the education system. Between and , the Foundation was busy for the elaboration of "textbooks" - written by members of the Foundation - in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Officially, Soros founded in Bucharest in , the foundation named after him: Later, the name was changed: It was among the first NGOs established in Romania. A fact he forgot to disclose to the Romanian people. So, this country today is openly ruled by the American billionaire. Here are just a few names of them: Among the members of these organizations you can easily find former ministers, advisers to Romanian presidents, directors of state institutions, influential journalists. Noteworthy is that three of the four Romanian presidents have had advisers or people from Soros network. In reality it was a real network, "Soros Open Network Romania. Within this network operates a wide variety of organizations. Founded in August by Adrian Mourousis in Brasov. It has 30 branches across the country and over 1, members. It is led by Alina Mungiu. Thus National Liberal Party, Romanian historical party, which previously had serious sovereigntist wing, was completely hijacked by Soros activists. Alina Mungiu is the anti-Orthodox activist and sister of Cristian Mungiu, Romanian film director, decorated by Oscar for his film justifying abortions. Led at first by Renate Weber, then in Monica Macovei. GDS includes the people, described by the media as leading intellectuals of Romania today: This allowed him to benefit from scholarships and internships. Cross College by University of Oxford. This has allowed him to become later member of the prestigious "European Association for Jewish Studies at Oxford". Cross College " Oxford , the most famous center of this kind in the world. The same can be said of many others of those quoted above. Michael Bumbeas " historian.

**Chapter 5 : The Soros reign: a Romanian example | Katehon think tank. Geopolitics & Tradition**

*In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: NOTES INTRODUCTION 1. During the i-fiftieth session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in March , Radhika Coomaraswamy of Sri Lanka was appointed as special rapporteur on violence against women. In , Yakin ErtÅ¼rk of Turkey.*

Examples include improving the state of the natural environment , encouraging the observance of human rights , improving the welfare of the disadvantaged, or representing a corporate agenda. However, there are a huge number of such organizations and their goals cover a broad range of political and philosophical positions. This can also easily be applied to private schools and athletic organizations. Track II diplomacy[ edit ] Main article: Track II diplomacy Track II dialogue, or Track II diplomacy, is transnational coordination that involves non-official members of the government including epistemic communities as well as former policy-makers or analysts. Track II diplomacy aims to get policymakers and policy analysts to come to a common solution through discussions by unofficial means. Unlike the Track I diplomacy where government officials, diplomats and elected leaders gather to talk about certain issues, Track II diplomacy consists of experts, scientists, professors and other figures that are not involved in government affairs. The members of Track II diplomacy usually have more freedom to exchange ideas and come up with compromises on their own. Activities[ edit ] There are numerous classifications of NGOs. The typology the World Bank uses divides them into Operational and Advocacy. Firstly, NGOs act as implementers in that they mobilize resources in order to provide goods and services to people who are suffering due to a man-made disaster or a natural disaster. Secondly, NGOs act as catalysts in that they drive change. Lastly, NGOs often act as partners alongside other organizations in order to tackle problems and address human needs more effectively. Some act primarily as lobbyists, while others primarily conduct programs and activities. For instance, an NGO such as Oxfam , concerned with poverty alleviation, may provide needy people with the equipment and skills to find food and clean drinking water , whereas an NGO like the FFDA helps through investigation and documentation of human rights[ citation needed ] violations and provides legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses. Others, such as the Afghanistan Information Management Services , provide specialized technical products and services to support development activities implemented on the ground by other organizations. Operational[ edit ] Operational NGOs seek to "achieve small-scale change directly through projects". They hold large-scale fundraising events and may apply to governments and organizations for grants or contracts to raise money for projects. They often operate in a hierarchical structure; a main headquarters being staffed by professionals who plan projects, create budgets, keep accounts, and report and communicate with operational fieldworkers who work directly on projects. Operational NGOs can be further categorized by the division into relief-oriented versus development-oriented organizations; according to whether they stress service delivery or participation; whether they are religious or secular; and whether they are more public- or private-oriented. Although operational NGOs can be community-based, many are national or international. The defining activity of operational NGOs is the implementation of projects. They must plan and host demonstrations and events that will keep their cause in the media. They must maintain a large informed network of supporters who can be mobilized for events to garner media attention and influence policy changes. The defining activity of campaigning NGOs is holding demonstrations. The primary purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to defend or promote a specific cause. As opposed to operational project management, these organizations typically try to raise awareness, acceptance and knowledge by lobbying, press work and activist event. Many times, operational NGOs will use campaigning techniques if they continually face the same issues in the field that could be remedied through policy changes. At the same time, Campaigning NGOs, like human rights organizations often have programs that assist the individual victims they are trying to help through their advocacy work. Foundations and charities use sophisticated public relations campaigns to raise funds and employ standard lobbying techniques with governments. Interest groups may be of political importance because of their ability to influence social and political outcomes. Project management[ edit ] There is an increasing awareness that management techniques are crucial to project success in

non-governmental organizations. They address varieties of issues such as religion, emergency aid, or humanitarian affairs. They mobilize public support and voluntary contributions for aid; they often have strong links with community groups in developing countries, and they often work in areas where government-to-government aid is not possible. NGOs are accepted as a part of the international relations landscape, and while they influence national and multilateral policy-making, increasingly they are more directly involved in local action. Staffing[ edit ] Some NGOs are highly professionalized and rely mainly on paid staff. Others are based around voluntary labour and are less formalized. Not all people working for non-governmental organizations are volunteers. There is some dispute as to whether expatriates should be sent to developing countries. Frequently this type of personnel is employed to satisfy a donor who wants to see the supported project managed by someone from an industrialized country. However, the expertise of these employees or volunteers may be counterbalanced by a number of factors: The amount of money that each requires varies depending upon multiple factors, including the size of the operation and the extent of the services provided. Major sources of NGO funding are membership dues, the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private donations. Even though the term "non-governmental organization" implies independence from governments, many NGOs depend heavily on governments for their funding. Government funding of NGOs is controversial, since, according to David Rieff, writing in *The New Republic* , "the whole point of humanitarian intervention was precisely that NGOs and civil society had both a right and an obligation to respond with acts of aid and solidarity to people in need or being subjected to repression or want by the forces that controlled them, whatever the governments concerned might think about the matter. Secretary General Kofi Annan wrote in favor of international humanitarian intervention, arguing that the international community has a "right to protect" [46] citizens of the world against ethnic cleansing, genocide, and crimes against humanity. On the heels of the report, the Canadian government launched the Responsibility to Protect R2P [47] project, outlining the issue of humanitarian intervention. The governments of the countries an NGO works or is registered in may require reporting or other monitoring and oversight. Funders generally require reporting and assessment, such information is not necessarily publicly available. There may also be associations and watchdog organizations that research and publish details on the actions of NGOs working in particular geographic or program areas. Greater collaboration between corporations and NGOs creates inherent risks of co-optation for the weaker partner, typically the non-profit involved. Department of Defense Directive In compliance with international law , DoD has necessarily built a capacity to improve essential services in areas of conflict such as Iraq , where the customary lead agencies State Department and USAID find it difficult to operate. Unlike the "co-option" strategy described for corporations, the OASD HA recognizes the neutrality of health as an essential service. International Health cultivates collaborative relationships with NGOs, albeit at arms-length, recognizing their traditional independence, expertise and honest broker status. History[ edit ] International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least the late eighteenth century. The vital role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 [58] of Agenda 21 , leading to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. Further globalization of that process occurred after the fall of the communist system and was an important part of the Washington consensus. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were centered mainly on the interests of capitalist enterprises. In an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues , developmental aid and sustainable development. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. Whatever the case, NGO transnational networking is now extensive. However, four main family groups of NGOs can be found worldwide:

**Chapter 6 : Non-governmental Organizations on Development Issues – Global Issues**

*Original Article Access and agenda-setting in the European Union: Advocacy NGOs in comparative perspective Markus Thiela,\* and Emek M. Uğarerb aDepartment of Politics & International Relations, School of International & Public Affairs (SIPA), #*

Relevant constitutional provisions include: Freedom of thought, opinion, conscience, religion, worship and the public manifestation thereof is guaranteed by the State in accordance with conditions determined by law. Propagation of ethnic, regional, or racial discrimination, or any other form of division, is punishable by law. Freedom of the press and freedom of information are recognized by the State. Freedom of speech and freedom of information shall not prejudice public order and good morals, the right of every citizen to honour, good reputation and the privacy of personal and family life. It is also guaranteed so long as it does not prejudice the protection of the youth and minors. The conditions for exercising such freedoms are determined by law. Freedom of association is guaranteed and shall not require prior authorization. Such freedom shall be exercised under conditions determined by law. Freedom of peaceful assembly without arms is guaranteed if it is not inconsistent with the law. Prior authorization shall only be necessary if the law so requires and solely in the case of assembly in the open air, in a public place or on a public road, to the extent that such is necessary in the interests of public safety, public health or public order. The Constitution was amended four times before the last amendment in National Laws and Regulations Affecting Sector Relevant national-level laws and regulations affecting civil society include: Professor Anastase Shyaka, the Chief Executive Officer of Rwanda Governance Board RGB , said at a press conference on February 19, with journalists that the decision to review the law and develop new guidelines was prompted by "continued irregularities observed in operations and services of some religious based organizations. In order to make the Organic Law operational, three laws were enacted in , relating to three separate organizational forms: Article 3 Both National and International NGOs must register and then obtain legal personality in order to operate legally. Article 28, paragraph 5. NGOs holding an Memoranda of Understanding with the Ministry of Health and the Government of Rwanda receive s health commodities tax exemption Barriers to Entry Under the current law, NGO registration suffers from excessive bureaucratic requirements, and obtaining legal personality is not automatic. According to implementing rules promulgated by the Rwanda Governance Board, the requirements for National NGOs to obtain legal personality are the following: The minutes of the general assembly which appointed the Legal Representative of the organization and the signatures of all the members that attended such general assembly meeting; 6. Action plan for the fiscal year; 7 Original District Collaboration letter. A number of activists considered the act of suspending the BBC in Rwanda as a major violation to freedom of speech and information. Barriers to International Contact There are no legal barriers to international communication or contact. Domestic Funding Currently, NGOs are permitted to engage in income generating activities, provided that any profits earned are used in activities related to their primary objectives. The government is required to include in the national budget funding for NGOs, in addition to normal Ministry-level support and contracts. In practice, however, NGOs receive funds in accordance with government priorities, and NGOs do not have total independence of the funds they receive. NGOs are permitted to compete for government funds and in some cases encouraged to do so. NGOs are also exempt from tax on most categories of income but the tax law does not provide incentives to donors for donations to NGOs. Barriers to Assembly Article 36 of the Constitution guarantees the freedom of assembly as follows: A public gathering means a meeting open for the public or in which the public is invited. Advance Notification Article 5 of the Law requires a notification of 30 days in advance of an assembly. The authorities must respond at least 6 days before the assembly. There is no exception made for spontaneous demonstrations. And there is no specific provision to address counter-demonstrations. Specifically, Article of the Penal Code states that: Any person who holds a public meeting or demonstration on public roadways without notifying the competent authority shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of eight 8 days but less than six 6 months and a fine of one hundred thousand , to one million 1,, Rwandan francs or one of these penalties. If a person holds a public meeting or demonstration on

public roadways despite refusal by a competent authority, that person shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of six 6 months to one 1 year and a fine of two hundred thousand , to three million 3,, Rwandan francs or one of these penalties. If a person holds a public meeting or demonstration on public roadways without notifying the competent authority and impairs security, order or public health, that person shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of six 6 months to two 2 years and a fine of two million 2,, to five million 5,, Rwandan francs or one of these penalties. If a person holds a public meeting or demonstration on public roadways after refusal by a competent authority and impairs security, order or public health, that person shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of one 1 year to three 3 years and a fine of two million 2,, to five million 5,, Rwandan francs. For more information on restrictions on the freedom of assembly in Rwanda, please see "Mission to Rwanda: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association" from 16 September in the "Reports of UN Special Rapporteurs" section below.

**Chapter 7 : Generation Initiative | Initiative News**

*In so doing, Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs departs from conventional international relations theory by drawing on social movement literature to illustrate how rights groups can motivate change at the international level.*

It is an online platform connecting and promoting the exchange of innovative ideas. We would like to invite you to our Brussels presentation event: They seem to have everything right. The Nordic model is often held up as the pinnacle of good governance, economics, and social policy. Adoption of Scandinavian institutions and ways of doing things by other countries is wistfully advocated by introducing the Scottish Chapter. Thanks to its regional chapters, the Generation Initiative is fast expanding into a pan-European organisation, where young citizens across the continent can shape the future of Europe through their innovative ideas and regional insights. Today, we begin with our series of Generation Initiative chapter introductions, so we met and how the reform of the Eurozone may shape the debate on the Future of Europe? Be part of the conversation and join the discussion with experts in the field! No worries, you do not need to travel. The conference will consist of 2 working sessions in a roundtable format. Experts and young people will discuss together possible pathways for European cooperation beyond Brexit. The outcomes of the discussion will be collected in a report. Academics, politicians and students will be joining the discussion. Travel in Europe and Shape its Future! Have your say on the Future of Europe! You can travel for free to another European city and participate in two events to discuss major regional issues with experts, policy makers and other young Europeans! Reconnecting the EU and its Citizens" we cordially invite you to take part in our public events, bringing together politicians, academics, practitioners and young Europeans. All our panel discussions are open to the public. The tickets are for free but please register here. Reconnecting the EU and its Citizens An EU-wide counter vision is more necessary than ever in the long battle against nationalist populism. As the future generation of European leaders, we as 89ers hold a special responsibility to create, own and implement a fresh vision for the EU and restore trust. Be part of the discussion and join Hope over Fear" comes to a close and we are looking forward to present our hard work in front of policy makers, NGOs and 89ers on The Generation Initiative welcomes the 89ers - young Europeans born after 1989 - to their conference Tackling Populism: Participants, together with policy makers and academics will discuss the origins of populism. Our Initiative fuses the concept of a think tank with a network of young Europeans.

**Chapter 8 : Rwanda - NGO Law Monitor - Research Center - ICNL**

*Introduction: the fall of the Berlin Wall --Policy formation in the EU: theory and concepts --Window of opportunity: the policy window of --EC development policy: establishment and expansion () --EC relations with the East --Agenda-setting by EU NGOs after --EU development policy after --Window of opportunity: EU.*

The primary reason at that time for the introduction of a common environmental policy was the concern that diverse environmental standards could result in trade barriers and competitive distortions in the Common Market. However, the Treaty text was interpreted dynamically, enabling environmental policy to be regarded as an essential goal of the Community, even though it was not explicitly mentioned. It was not until the middle of the 1980s and the signing of the Single European Act in that economic and ecological objectives were put on a more equal footing within the Community. Member states shape EU environmental policy by working within the Council of Ministers. The number of Environment Council meetings has increased significantly over time. Heads of state meet in something different – the European Council – which until recently had very little to do with environmental policy. However, more recently the European Council has played an important role in EU climate change policy in particular. Therefore, since its creation in the 1970s the European Commission has been at the heart of the European Union. However, it did not set up a unit dedicated to environmental issues until the 1990s and a full Directorate General for the environment until 2002. However, the Commission still has to depend on member states to implement its policies. Traditionally, the European Parliament gained a reputation as a champion of environmental interests within the EU where it provided an access point for those excluded from decision making and a voice for green political parties. More recently the Parliament has benefited from treaty changes that have made it a co-legislator with the Council of Ministers. However, the empowerment of the Parliament seems to have reduced its green credentials as it now appears less willing to adopt green amendments. As early as 1989, environmental groups from all the member states established a central representation in Brussels, founding the European Environmental Bureau. Other environmental NGOs only set up shop in Brussels from the late 1980s onwards. It has been suggested that the policy making process is too densely populated with veto players. Since the 1990s, other new issues have been taken up but in addition an increasing proportion of the environmental agenda has been taken up by debates on the revision of existing legislation. As a result, the proportion of EU environmental legislation that amends previous laws has steadily increased over time. Consequently, for most environmental issues, the key question is no longer: The potential of environmental policy integration is undoubtedly ambitious: The success of EU policies – and with them the whole integration project – are often judged by the impacts they have on the ground. If, however, the *acquis* the body of EU law is not fully implemented, EU policies risk becoming paper exercises with little tangible effect on environmental quality but serious distorting impacts on the Single Market. Indeed, for a long time, a number of factors kept the whole issue of poor implementation down or off the political agenda, but today it is much more politicised, pushed along by the campaigning activities of NGOs and pro-integration actors such as the European Parliament. But in many respects, the causes of poor or at least imperfect implementation reside in the very structure of the EU. Consequently, there are likely to be no panaceas. To develop new environmental policies, it is important first to evaluate those that have already been adopted. However, this intuitively simple idea is difficult to apply in practice, no more so than in the EU where the complex system of multi-level governance adds considerably to the practical difficulty of evaluating policies. In recent years the demand for evaluations of EU policies and programmes has increased as the importance of evaluation has become more widely recognised. Many actors have become involved in commissioning, producing and using evaluations including the European Environment Agency, but the role of evaluation is often still quite weak. Synergic to the environmental policy in Europe is the European environmental research and innovation policy. It aims at defining and implementing a transformative agenda to greening the economy and the society as a whole so to achieve a truly sustainable development. The environmental research and innovation policy[ edit ] Europe is particularly active in this field and the European environmental research and innovation policy aims at promoting more and better research and innovation for building a

resource-efficient and climate-resilient society and economy in sync with the natural environment. Research and innovation in Europe are financially supported by the programme Horizon , which is also open to participation worldwide. Therefore, if one wants to understand the processes and outcomes of international environmental negotiations, one needs to be familiar with the role that the EU plays there. Also, developments at the international level have an influence on the EU, its policies and the extent to which it can be a global actor. Hence, European and international environmental politics and policies are constantly interacting and thus mutually constitutive. The EU is often observed as a leader in global environmental politics, but its leadership role can nowadays also be questioned, especially in the area of climate change. Environmental protection[ edit ] When the EEC was established, environmental protection, let alone the broader concept of sustainable development, was not perceived as an important policy issue. The concept of sustainable development contains environmental, social and economic dimensions; finding practical ways to balance the three is widely regarded as a key challenge. This not only addressed the environmental concerns of the industrialised countries in the North, but also, the development concerns of countries in the South. Sustainable development was only mentioned in European Council Conclusions for the first time in In particular, the Strategy has been heavily affected by its ambiguous relationship to the Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs, which has received far higher political priority. The renewed strategy contained more detailed arrangements for implementation, monitoring and follow-up. Sustainable development is now repeatedly mentioned in the Treaties: The EU is now legally committed to pursue sustainable development both internally and externally i. This legal commitment led to the setting up of an impact assessment process to be done ex ante, i. In fact, multiple processes of impact assessment emerged: Major areas of environmental policy[ edit ] The Water Framework Directive is an example of a water policy, aiming for rivers, lakes, ground and coastal waters to be of "good quality" by These protections however only directly cover animals and plants; fungi and micro-organisms have no protection under European Union law. Stiglitz , TTIP could have a "chilling" effect on regulation and thus "undercut urgently needed action on climate that the Paris Agreement requires". This draft could sabotage European efforts to implement mandatory energy savings measures and to favour the switch to renewable electricity generation.

## Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs

*Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), NGOs had a say in establishing the agenda and other aspects of the negotiations process for the Aarhus Convention on Public Access to.*