IO2 – Induction to Pedagogy for NGO staff

Module 1 – Understanding the Non-Governmental Organisations

Prepared by UPB

NGEnvironment

Foster European Active Citizenship and Sustainability Through Ecological Thinking by NGO's

Co-funded by the
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Agenda

1. What is a NGO?

1.1 Megatrends and driving forces

1.2 Drivers of ecological thinking in NGOs

1.3 Characteristics of green NGOs

2. What are their specifics?

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs (European Comparison)

2.2 Technology and technical issues in NGOs

3. What are they doing?

3.1 Benefits of the NGOs

Learning Outcomes of Module 1

Module/Unit	Learning Outcomes – The learner will:	Indicative Content
Understanding the Non-Governmental Organisations	• Understand the driving forces and structures within the NGOs • Understand how the current business environment may impact on NGOs • Understand the characteristics of the green NGOs	• Megatrends and driving forces • Drivers of ecological thinking in NGOs • Technology and technical issues in NGOs • Benefits of the NGOs • Structures of NGOs

Source: Roman Synkevych, https://unsplash.com/photos/B4Ngz_pdvz4

Agenda

1. Part: What is a NGO?

   1.1 Megatrends and driving forces

   1.2 Drivers of ecological thinking in NGOs

   1.3 Characteristics of Green NGOs

1. What is a NGO?- Definition

"A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good." (United Nations)

1.1 Megatrends and driving forces

❖ Globalisation

❖ Environmental and climate threats

❖ Global increasing migration

Source: Markus Spiske,
https://unsplash.com/photos/E7p54JSQXY0

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1.2 Drivers of ecological thinking in NGOs

"NGOs have become essential actors in the social field, particularly in the fight against poverty and social exclusion." (European Commission 2019)

"The Governmental and quasi-governmental mechanisms at all levels should ensure the effective participation of NGOs without discrimination in dialogue and consultation on public policy objectives and decisions." (Council of Europe 2018)

"[…] poverty reduction, the promotion of opinion-forming and participation processes, the development of social and institutional structures, food aid, emergency aid and refugee aid, environmental protection and development education and public relations." (BMZ 2019)

1.3 Characteristics of green NGOs

❖ **Non-State and Independence**

  ❖Refers to foundation of the organisation and type of financing

❖ **Non-profit Status**

  ❖Orientation towards the common good

Source: Perry Grone,
https://unsplash.com/photos/lbLgFFlADrY

❖ **Voluntariness**

  ❖Even if the organisation employs paid staff, the work is characterised by volunteering and voluntary work.

(Körbel 2009; Middeke 2017)

1.3 Characteristics of green NGOs

❖Legality

❖ NGOs adhere to the legal conditions and act without any violence.

❖Legal Status

❖ The legal status of NGOs varies from country to country, there are no uniform international recognition criteria.

(Körbel 2009; Middeke 2017)

1.3 Characteristics of green NGOs

❖Publicity

- ❖ Creation of a positioning and profile in the publicity

❖ Super-Personality

- ❖ The aims and purposes of the NGO are above its own interests. The interests of the members are in the foreground.

(Körbel 2009; Middeke 2017; Nordlicht 2011; The World of NGOs 2019)

1.3 What are they doing?

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2. What are their specifics?

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs (European Comparison)

2.2 Technology and technical issues in NGOs

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2. What are their specifics?

❖ **The legal status of NGOs varies from country to country**

❖ **There are no uniform international recognition criteria**

❖ **Each European country has different legal forms and different types of NGOs**

(Körbel 2009; Middeke 2017; Nordlicht 2011; The World of NGOs 2019)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs
Germany

❖NGOs show no special regulations

❖ Free choice of legal form

❖ Legal framework for NGOs was established in 2014 by the German Bundestag

❖ Registered associations and foundations are the typical legal forms of NGOs

❖ Possibility of founding a non–profit Ltd. (in German: gGmbH)

(Deutscher Bundestag 2014; Middeke 2017)

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2.1 Legal forms of NGOs
Malta

"[…] A voluntary organisation is an organisation which is created or established:

(a) for any social purpose including that which qualifies as a public purpose or for public benefit;

(b) as non-profit making; and

(c) is voluntary, whether it is registered or registerable as a legal person or not in terms of the Second Schedule to the Civil Code and whether it is or may be enrolled under this Act or not" (Voluntary Organisations Act 2007, S. 7)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Portugal

Different types of NGOs:

❖ **NGOsA** – environmental and similar Non Governmental Organisations

❖ **NGOsD** – aid and development Non Governmental Organisations

❖ **NGOsPD** – Non Governmental Organisations providing for disabled persons
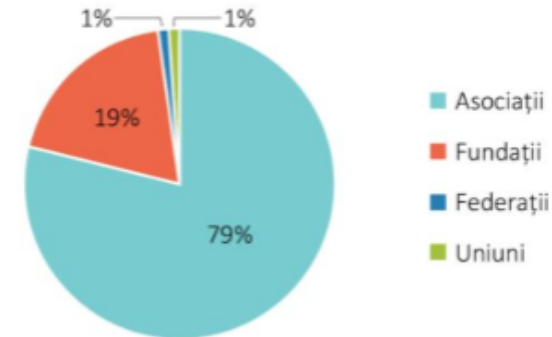
(Catholic University of Portugal (UCP) 2019)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Romania

3 different types of NGOs:

- ❖ Associations
- ❖ Foundations
- ❖ Federations

(Institute of Social Economy 2019)

Table 1: *Distribution of NGOs in Romania by types of organizations, 2015*
(Source: National NGO Register, Ministry of Justice, 2016)

Legend:
- Asociaţii
- Fundaţii
- Federaţii
- Uniuni

Sursa: Registrul Naţional ONG, Ministerul Justiţiei, 2016, prelucrare FDSC

Legend:
Asociaţii = Associations; Fundaţii = Foundations; Federaţii = Federations; Uniuni = Unions

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Greece

Different types of NGOs:

- ❖ Associations

- ❖ Non-profit Foundation

(GHK 2010)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Ireland

Different types of NPOs:

- ❖ Cooperatives
- ❖ Religious organisations
- ❖ Trade unions
- ❖ Residents' associations
- ❖ Foundations
- ❖ Self-help groups

(Council on Foundations 2018)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Italy

❖ Limited information on legal regulations

❖ Restructuring of NGOs in the context of the refugee crisis

❖ July 2017: The Italian Government has submitted a Code of Conduct regulating the   activities of NGOs in the Mediterranean region.

(Cusumano 2019, S. 106)

2.1 Legal forms of NGOs

Spain

Different types of NGOs:

- ❖ Foundations

- ❖ Associations

- ❖ Cooperatives

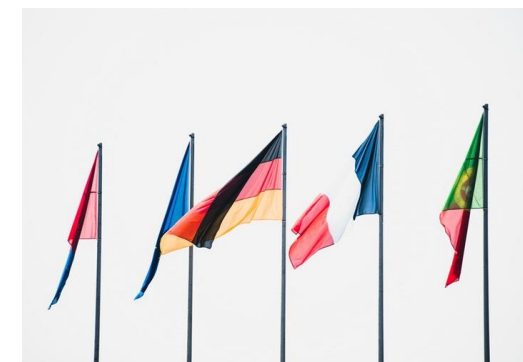→ Depending on the region, local regulations apply

(Advocates for international Development 2017, S. 57)

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Task– Comparing different legal forms

Please create a group with 3 participants and fill in the comparing matrix for the following EU–countries according to these three attributes: definition, types of NGOs and legal regulation:

1) Where can you see similarities and differences? Please discuss this in the group and fill in the matrix.

Countries	Definitions	Types of NGOs	Legal regulations
Italy			
Spain			
Germany			
Malta			
Portugal			
Romania			
Ireland			
Greece			

Source: Joshua Fuller, https://unsplash.com/photos/TiDa-gEog-s

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3. What are they doing?

3.1 Benefits of the NGOs

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Task 1: What are they doing?– Video task

Please, use the following link and watch the video. At the end, please answer these following questions:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCxJ1Ug0v6s

1. In which sectors/areas are NGOs active?

2. Where do they work?

3. What are the aims of an NGO?

4. Which common rules do NGO share?

3. What are they doing?

H5P

3. What are they doing?

Field of Activity

❖Environmental protection

❖Human rights

❖Development cooperation

❖ Anti-discrimination

❖Migration and asylum

❖Homeless assistance

❖Drug counselling etc.

(NGO Jobs 2019)

Source: Mert Guller, https://unsplash.com/photos/jFBWOaoS-7o

Source: Vlad Tchompalov , https://unsplash.com/photos/cpAKc-G6lPg

Thank you very much for your attention!

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