

I02 – Induction to Pedagogy for NGO staff

Module 1 – Understanding the Non-Governmental Organisations

Part 1: What is a NGO?

Prepared by UPB



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

Erasmus+ Programme - Strategic Partnership
AGREEMENT N°:
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Learning Outcomes of Module 1

Module/Unit	Learning Outcomes – The learner will:	Indicative Content
Understanding the Non-Governmental Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



Task 1- Getting an idea

Please, think about your definition of a NGO and answer to this question in the workshop:

- 1) What are NGOs?
- 2) Can you name some NGOs?
- 3) Do you know some 'Green NGOs'?



Source: José Alejandro Cuffia,
<https://unsplash.com/photos/OciANSuJXWc>



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

(European Commission 2019)



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



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

❖ Voluntariness

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



Source: Perry Grone,
<https://unsplash.com/photos/lbLgFFIADrY>

(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)



NGEnvironment

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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)

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Thank you very much for your attention!



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Sources

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