

Chapter 1 : NGOs in Kenya - List of NGOs in Kenya - InformationCradle

The primary purpose of an operational NGO is the design and implementation of development-related projects. The primary purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to defend or promote a specific cause.

Share via Email Self-censorship is becoming a significant problem in the voluntary sector, thanks to a growing climate of opinion against the campaigning activities of charities. The anti-slavery movement played a crucial part in bringing about legislation to end slavery in the 19th century. Across the world, the trade union movement has been the lynchpin behind achieving basic labour rights and improvements in working conditions. Of course, not all movements achieve their objectives; nor can success be attributed solely to them. Alliances with different economic and political interests, as well as getting the general public and media on board have also been crucial. Civil society and NGOs have long been key to challenging systems that would favour the few over the many, and give a voice to the voiceless but is this the case today? Are they still fit for purpose? There are many reasons why one might think that NGOs have never been better equipped to advocate and campaign. Dedicated campaigning and fundraising departments; professional, qualified, experienced and media-savvy staff now fill advocacy roles. And thanks to better and cheaper telecommunications, social media and the internet, even small, previously obscure charities are able to quickly access information, images, stories from the field, turn them into campaigns and connect with their audiences. Is it all enough? Let me suggest some reasons why we should be concerned that this may not be enough. More than a result of a polished campaign strategies, the achievements of past movements can be attributed to highly driven, passionate participants, who exhibited a high degree of solidarity rooted in a shared set of beliefs, values and visions. They were largely independent from governments: They were often subject to state surveillance; any engagement with government was highly strategic. This contrasts with NGOs today which resemble more professional, technocratic bureaucracies, housing experts with well honed functional and technical skills, providing opportunities for internship and career development. Employees jump from one NGO to another – today working on environmental issues, tomorrow on children. Maybe in Rwanda and then in Vietnam. The modern NGO campaigner can also move neatly into government or business, and back into an NGO, a chameleon-like bricolage of employment experiences. Working in an NGO has become a career, an alternative to the public or private sector, diplomatic or political life. The close working relationship with government – where NGOs seek state funding, becoming co-producers of welfare, development and security – also raises issues about autonomy and political positioning. Two recent events have exposed the limits and authenticity of the well-oiled, professional advocacy machine so central to NGOs today. First, the extraordinary measures implemented as part of the global war on terror unsettled the everyday view of charities as benign, harmless, benevolent organisations. In October Gordon Brown, then chancellor of the exchequer, asserted with confidence that "many charities and donors have been and are being exploited by terrorists". Islamic charities in particular bore the brunt of such accusatory statements. The reasons for this initially lack of action are complex but there is at least one important factor that cannot be overlooked. That is, the risks of too cosy a relation to governments that provide an umbilical cord of sought after funding. The current recession has brought this brutally to the surface. A report by the Independence Panel in January of this year, gave chilling evidence of the growing threat to the independence of the voluntary sector. In describing some of the key challenges facing the UK voluntary sector, it stated that "as many organisations fear for their survival, self-censorship is becoming a significant problem. For those that do speak out, there is a growing climate of opinion against the campaigning activities of charities". What then has happened to protecting the autonomy of civil society, the freedom of expression and assembly, and defending the rights of minorities? What has happened to solidarity in civil society? NGOs today have moved some distance away from the autonomous, passionate, fearless campaigners of past movements. But can they salvage the situation? Perhaps, but only if there is some serious self-reflection about core issues of autonomy and positioning. The sector must answer questions such as: To what extent does the scramble for resources pit one NGO against another rather than fashion solidarity and collective campaigning? And to what extent does this come at the

expense of broader commitments to protect minorities and to defend the spaces of civil society? As co-producers of welfare, development and security, NGOs now have maybe more to lose. But in the long term, unless they face these raw challenges, their role as agents of emancipatory social transformation can only diminish. Indeed, their very relevance may be at stake. To get more articles like this direct to your inbox, sign up free to become a member of the Global Development Professionals Network Topics.

Chapter 2 : NGOs - Non Governmental Organizations | Nonprofit Expert

Non-governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, or nongovernment organizations, commonly referred to as NGOs, are usually non-profit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations (though often funded by governments) that are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, public policy, social, human rights.

Groom and Paul Taylor Eds: Functionalism; theory and practice in international relations. University of London Press. Introduction The purpose of this paper is to describe and discuss a particular set of actors in the global social system which, in an historical perspective, may be considered newcomers on the scene. They are frequently called international organizations INGOs¹, and this term covers a wide variety of organizational units with many and different functions. Our objective is not to put INGOs into a comprehensive theoretical model, but to give a description of them and their relationships and activities using ideas and terms borrowed from the theory of functionalism. First of all we shall discuss the context and concept of INGOs. Then we shall present some data showing the growth and spread of the INGO system. The following section is a presentation of what INGOs typically do, and what functions they perform. On the basis of this we will then try to outline what we think are likely future trends, and we conclude this paper with a number of policy recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of INGOs and improving their relationship with other kinds of actors in the international system.

Context and concept of INGOs In this section we want to widen the range of types of organization rather than organizations prior to isolating those entities that conventionally are termed INGOs. The suggestion therefore is that many statements made elsewhere in this text are also applicable to styles of organization found outside these narrow limits.

The Concept of an Organization There are many factors which determine the manner in which different functions are associated with particular styles of organization drawn from the wide range of possibilities of kinds of organization. An attempt at isolating some different combinations is presented in Table 1, which in no way is intended to be definitive, but is really an indication of how some different styles of organization may be distinguished. One example of how a need satisfied by a conventional organization may be satisfied by a functional equivalent in the table is the case of a "subscription ship". In one setting it maybe necessary to have interaction between members via an "organization", while in another the need for such interaction may be satisfied by a journal to which individuals can subscribe. Another example is the case of an "agreement" which may be considered an hyperformal organization. In one setting a written or even verbal agreement may satisfactorily regulate relations between members, in another an equivalent agreement may have to be administered by a secretariat via an organization. Where formal agreement is not possible, an "15 organization" may even perform the necessary mediating or negotiating functions between its members. A final example is the case of a meeting, and particularly large regular meetings, in a series. In terms of activity, this maybe more significant than a small normally constituted organization. One consequence of focusing on conventional organizations only is that functional equivalents, particularly in non-Western cultures², are excluded from the analysis thus introducing cultural bias and jeopardizing comparative studies. A complicating feature is that a conventional organization may, for example, perform functions for a "membership", but at the same time produce a periodical which serves as a focal point for a subscribership" which is not identical nor coterminous with the membership. A further complicating feature derives from the dynamics of a social system in that the growth or decay of a particular organization form may be accompanied by transference of functions to another organization form, for instance due to change in technology. The ability to accomplish this transference may be hindered by inertial features, such as vested interests identified with particular patterns of organization. Finally, it is useful to consider what may be termed "potential" organization, namely the facility with which a network of interacting bodies can gel out appropriate organization forms and combinations of members in response to each new detected need. Such organizations come into existence when required but otherwise only exist potentially their potential existence obviates the need for a permanent organization in the domain in question³. There is a series of problems connected with this dimension. Some organizations may have

members from one or two nations, but financial support from one only 4. In addition there is a difficulty connected with the distinction between manifest and latent functions. Activities of typically national NGOs to solve national problems -for instance a strike organized by a trade union -- may very well have unintended repercussions in other nations thus affecting inter-nation relationships. Any cutting point is therefore bound to be arbitrary see Table 2. The conventional requirements are that an INGO must have members and financial support from at least three different countries and the intention to cover operations in as many. There is a further problem for many organizations in that the nationality of members, funding and activity or office location may be considered of little significance to the members -- the organization is not territorially-oriented. In such cases the term "transnational" is more appropriate 5. The definition at the international level derives from a compromise wording in the early days of the United Nations 6. Table 3 shows some of the many borderline areas points 2- 13 which are treated as "nongovernmental". There is also a suspicion that the prefix "non-" may translate badly into some non-Indo-European language and culture settings and give the sense of "anti-", or at least a "non-kosher" connotation. More or less successful imitations exist as functional equivalents in non-Western societies, but frequently with a strong governmental component making them "mixed" or "intersect" organizations. A more sophisticated typology is required. Profit Within the UN context, which originated the term NGO, there is no specific restriction on recognition of nongovernmental organizations which themselves have profit making objectives. To date however, of the organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, more have such objectives -- although some, as for example the various trade associations, are clearly attempting to facilitate profit making on the part of their members 9. Many aspects of nonprofit status are indicated in Table 4. Tax law may further confuse the issue by recognizing some nonprofit bodies as having "charitable status" or as being "benevolent" or "philanthropic". This varies very much from country to country. Nongovernmental "Voluntary" is as subject to confusion as "nongovernmental". Many INGOs have "voluntary bodies" as members, and may even have programmes administered by "volunteers". But on the other hand, many differ from profit-making bodies only in the lack of a profit-objective, and would oppose the label "voluntary". They are international "outlaws". No international convention exists to supply either with legal status. In both cases they are treated as national organizations in the country where they are headquartered 12 and as "foreign" organizations in other countries. This situation has had a marked negative influence on the thinking of scholars unwilling to recognize any body not accorded existence by law. Even at the national level, however, many organizations remaining unincorporated for a variety of reasons -- one of which may be the illegality of their activities. There appears to be a tendency to study the most visible. Freemasons , organized crime e. Mafia , secret services e. CIA , and liberation movements. Bildeberg Group , for reasons of profit e. Duration There is a marked tendency in sociology and political science to focus on "permanent" organizations -- particularly since they are reliable generators of comparable data for diachronic studies. Organizations are, of course, not permanent and, in the case of business enterprises the average life may be as low as five years in the U. Less easily documented, for example, is the organization associated a meeting -- which may extend over five years for international meetings of 10, people -- but which nevertheless may substitute for a possibly ad hoc organization, as in the case of regular meeting series or a one-off meeting. Of increasing importance are temporary bodies specially Incorporated for a specific task and generally grouping a number of permanent bodies. The most ambitious examples of these are the International Geophysical Year and the International Quiet Sun Year 15 , which grouped a wide range of bodies. The boundary between such activities and international "programmes" launched, for example, by the United Nations, may be unclear. Such bodies as the United Nations Development Program gelled out of other UN programmes as an "organization only halfway through the first UN Development Decade which became its major concern. Programmes and meetings may act as functional substitutes for conventional organizations. It is a mute point as to what degree of impermanence should be considered a cut off point. The informal temporary alliances between delegations with respect to an agenda point at an international conference can be of great significance during the hours they last. It is in this time period that much "organization" is created, modified and dissolved. A process oriented perspective would attempt to isolate any relative invariance as being significant. There is also a tendency to assume that the

secretariat or executive committee has no constitutional limitation of its control over a national affiliate. The reality of the situation is that there are many combinations of membership and degrees of control. This phenomena may repeat itself at the national level. This structuring and the potential of this mechanism has not been subject to academic scrutiny. More sophisticated organizations are faced with the interaction between these concerns and their integration within a viable and socially responsible strategy. The extent of this cross-modal integration could be an important means of highlighting particularly significant bodies. Other possible modes of importance might include: Many international organizations are concerned to interrelate different relevant perspectives expressed through member or sub-sections activity. To the extent that such activity is coordinated through complex multilevel structures, the integrative potential of the top most layer is high. There do, however, appear to be certain parallels between behaviour with respect to geographical and functional territory which merit study to avoid a repetition in a new domain of the existing territorial conflict.

Participativeness The participativeness of an organization is especially important in the case of nongovernmental organizations. Potential members or supporters experiencing an organization as non-participative will tend to allocate their resources to more participative groups. NGO activity as a whole may in some respect be considered a participative alternative to governmental activity -- although there is a definite bureaucratization of NGO activity which suggests that youth and volunteer movements represent a still more participative wave. There is need for measures of degree of participativeness, for example: Decisions are reached through the unanimous sense of the meeting, or in face-to-face groups. Decisions are by majority vote with every facility for the expression of minority views. Decisions are made by an in-group and then approved by an assembly in a democratic vote following appropriate speeches by the leaders. Decisions are made by an in-group and then presented in appropriate speeches by leaders. Decisions are made by a charismatic leader or dictator.

Autonomy It is a truism that no organization exists in splendid isolation. However, the extent of organizational inter-dependence is not well recognized. This may extend to a point where the boundaries between organizations or their sub-sections are fixed arbitrarily for legal, fiscal or funding convenience but do not constitute a meaningful boundary in the working activity of most of those involved. Organizations may be conceived as embedded in a network to a degree in some cases that the links in the network between organizations are of greater importance than the nodes, i.

Conventional INGOs The above paragraphs indicate the range and complexity of nongovernmental organizations in society. The UN system faced with this complexity in introduced, in Article 71 of its Charter a negative definition of NGO which in fact established no clear cut off points on any of the above dimensions. UN practice has, however, resulted in recognition as NGO of Western-style "permanent organizations" with an "established headquarter", a constitution and, where possible, members in a "substantive number" of countries. This legalistic definition has tended to disguise the sociological reality although convenient for some practical administrative purposes. Clearly it only discloses a small proportion of the activity which would be detected with a more comprehensive acceptance of styles of social organization. The legalistic definition appears to result in embarrassment over such categories of organization as churches etc.

Chapter 3 : What is an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)? | Investopedia

Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs Preface Guiding Principles NGO Integrity Mission and Activities Governance Human Resources Public Trust Financial and Legal Fundraising Partnership, Collaboration and Networking Acknowledgements Code of Ethics Supporters Code of Ethics of the Family.

For more information visit: Al-manaar islamic stereo 3. America Friends Service Committe Category: NGOs in Kenya The main goal of America Friends Service Committee work in Kenya, our newest program in Africa, is to promote a culture of peace among youth and the communities in which they live. We also work with grassroots leaders to enhance effective community and national-level engagement around issues of peace. America Friends Service Committe 4. Amnesty International Kenya Category: We bring torturers to justice. And free people jailed just for voicing their opinion. Amnesty International Kenya 5. African Development and Emergency Organization Category: The formation of ADEO was a response to the need to strengthen and build the home-grown capacity to bridge the gap where Africans are at the centre of seeking solutions for the African people. It is an Independent policy research and advocacy organisation. Center for Development of Enterprise runs an active out reach program ,aimed at disseminating its research and proposals as efficiency as possible. Clinton Health Access Initiative Category: Clinton Health Access Initiative became a separate, affiliated entity in Clinton Health Access Initiative 8. Crisis Pregnancy Ministries Category: Crisis Pregnancy was established by Barbara Porter in in Nairobi. Crisis Pregnancy Ministries is against abortion and offers counselling to females with pregnancy. Crisis Pregnancy Ministries 9. Engender Health Ltd Category: Engender Health Ltd NGOs in Kenya Equality Now is a was founded in whose purpose is to work for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls around the world. Forbes consultants are members of Kenya Association of Private Employment Agency, Licensed by the Ministry of Labor to source various companies with the candidates. Gibb Africa Ltd Category: Gibb Africa Ltd is registered with a number of international funding agencies and organisations. Gibb Africa Ltd International Rescue Committee Category: International Rescue Committee Kenya Voluntary Development Association Category: NGOs in Kenya Kenya Voluntary Development Association is a non-profit and non-Governmental association that provides voluntary services to marginalized communities in rural areas of Kenya. Its main purpose is to promote peace, understanding, justice, development and information exchange among Kenyans and within the international community. Kenya Voluntary Development Association Kenyan-Heart National Foundation Category: Kenyan-Heart National Foundation NGOs in Kenya Licasu Kenya is an organization that its positively to the society cannot be underrated. Licasu emerged to confront the problems brought about by social injustice, through participatory empowerment processes. National council of NGOs Category: It was established in August under the Non-governmental Organizations Co-ordination Act, as a forum of all voluntary agencies. National council of NGOs It,s facilitate and co-ordinate the work of all national and international NGOs operating in Kenya. NGOs in Kenya Nairobi Peace Initiative Africa was founded in , It is a continental peace resource organization, engaged in a broad range of peace building and conflict transformation initiatives in Africa. Olive Leaf Foundation Category: Company is working in Associations business activities. Olive Leaf Foundation also encompasses life skills, economic empowerment, sound education for the children and parenting courses. Olive Leaf Foundation Its has an important role in promoting and advocating for climate related and equity based development that considers climate change as a key driver of sustainable development.

Chapter 4 : Top NGOs | NGOs Advisor

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.

Spend your wealth in a noble cause and change the lives of deserving people of Pakistan. With the help of Crowdfunding by kind donors like you, many people under Transparent Hands were given medical relief. But there are still thousands of people who are in dire need of your support and are waiting for a miracle which could save their lives. Together through fundraising, we can give new lives and hopes to many deserving patients in our country. Why Donate to Transparent Hands? You want to save the lives of people by donating for their surgical treatment. Donors can completely put their trust in us regarding their donations and charity. There are many people in Pakistan and all over the world who wish to spend their money on non-profit charity organizations but they are unsure about to whom they should donate. A large number of patients, who came to Transparent Hands in hope for relief, consisted of children suffering from congenital heart defects. Children from 2 months up to 15 years old were treated in past. These little souls had hole in their heart which needed to be repaired otherwise it would have resulted in further deterioration of health. All of the families were from other provinces of Pakistan and they had to come to Lahore in search of free and best health care treatment for their little kids. Transparent Hands made sure to provide the best surgical treatment to them free of cost. Not only this, we also paid for all the postoperative expenses of patients. The mission of Transparent Hands is to give medical relief to many more children, elderly and old people with the help of fundraising. Here at Transparent Hands, all the patients are treated with proper care and love. They are not discriminated at any stage of their treatment. Lutheran Services in America LSA is one of the largest health care and human services networks in the country, representing Lutheran nonprofit organizations throughout the United States and the Caribbean. LSA works to connect and empower their member organizations, which serve six million people annually, touching the lives of one in every 50 people in the U. LSA envisions a network of connected, strong and thriving Lutheran Social Ministries that transform the lives of people and communities. They are committed to the power of faith, fellowship and collaboration, and honor all with dignity and respect, recognizing the diversity of people, communities and ideas. Bringing people, resources and expertise together to help their members innovate, transform and thrive and leveraging their national network to provide funding, service and partnership opportunities for their member organizations. Acting as a recognized and visible network and voice for Lutheran Social Ministry to create opportunities and advocating on behalf of their network. Fostering, strengthening and expanding faith-based connections to remain a strong trusted community of faith. Together, they answer the call by providing a wide variety of care and services to people in need regardless of age, race, culture or religious affiliation. All across America, in rural and urban areas, LSA members are on the front lines. Their network has vast reach and tremendous diversity: Their members provide a full continuum of care with an impressive array of services that span the spectrum from prenatal care to senior care, and every age and stage in between, in their missions to strengthen individuals, families and communities by transforming lives and communities and providing a path to a brighter future. The story of the Good Samaritan Luke They are an effective means of reaching hurting people in countries around the world with food, medicine, and other assistance in the Name of Jesus Christ. This, in turn, earns us a hearing for the Gospel, the Good News of eternal life through Jesus Christ. The organization serves the church worldwide to promote the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. MAP International is a Christian organization providing life-changing medicines and health supplies to people in need. MAP serves all people, regardless of religion, gender, race, nationality, or ethnic background. Ray and his secretary spent three months distributing 11 tons of medicines where they were needed most. So began the Medical Assistance Programs MAP – a faith based nonprofit providing essential medicines for mission clinics and hospitals in developing countries around the world. Their Mission MAP International is a Christian organization providing life-changing medicines and health supplies to people in need. MAP serves all people, regardless of religion, gender, race, nationality or

ethnic background. They provide medicines and health supplies to those in need around the world so they might experience life to the fullest. In times of disaster, MAP International provides immediate humanitarian assistance and relief aid including medicines and health supplies to people left homeless and without access to basic services. From the earliest days of a response, MAP focuses on helping communities restore critical services and work with partners to help them rebuild health systems. Step Up For Students empowers parents to pursue and engage in the most appropriate learning options for their children, with an emphasis on families who lack the financial resources to access these options. By pursuing this mission, they help public education fulfill the promise of equal opportunity. Step Up For Students is a state-approved nonprofit scholarship funding organization that helps administer two scholarships for Florida schoolchildren: Public education is rooted in the promise of equal educational opportunity, and nowhere is that covenant more relevant than in the lives of children who live near poverty or for students with certain special needs. A quality education should not be determined by financial means nor disability. Through the scholarships, they empower parents to give their children a chance at a brighter future. The FTC scholarship program was created to benefit children whose educational options are limited by household income. The scholarships are not tied to the performance of public schools nor the students who receive them. The program is different primarily because it directly targets students with the fewest options available. The latest state-commissioned research determined that students who receive the FTC scholarship are among the lowest-performing in the public schools they leave behind. This means the FTC scholarship is serving the most disadvantaged children in Florida. Our scholarships provide parents a way to help their children find success. The Gardiner Scholarship PLSA helps parents individualize the educational plans for their children with certain special needs. These scholarships are offered as options in the same way that public education is offering an expanding array of choices. One common mistake people make about these scholarships is to view them as an indictment of public schools. However, they are intended to strengthen public education by offering options to struggling schoolchildren. They work with governments, civic leaders, celebrities, corporations, campus groups, churches, teachers and people just like you; anyone willing to help us advocate for the survival and well-being of every child. Together, They are working toward the day when no children die from preventable causes, and every child has a safe and healthy childhood. Feed the Children exists to end childhood hunger. They know it takes the power of many to end childhood hunger for good. They connect donors, experts, partners, leaders and communities to attack the problem from all angles. They are taking a stand and they will not rest until every child has enough to eat. They believe that a future without hungry children is possible. They believe collaboration is the only way to end childhood hunger. They believe in donors playing an active role in ending childhood hunger. Their TEAM Feed the Children is thriving in a new era, marked by Christian values, integrity, resourcefulness, stewardship and transparency. AmeriCares is a health-focused relief and development organization that responds to people affected by poverty or disaster with life-changing medicine, medical supplies and health programs. For nearly 40 years, they have responded rapidly and effectively to the needs of their local partners and their communities. A World of Opportunity They envision a world in which all people have pathways to health and opportunity. A deeply collaborative organization, they have built an unrivaled network of local, national and international partners delivering clinical services, emergency programs and access to medicine. On April 4, 1968, a U.S. military transport plane carrying 288 children and 15 adults crashed into a field in California. Their history begins with the impossible A third of the children on the plane burned to death, many of the remaining victims were critically injured. Soon after, the Pentagon announced that it would not have the resources to rescue the children for 10 days. The world received the news of the crash with dismay, shock and a widespread sense of helplessness. One individual decided to take action. Macauley, a paper broker from New Canaan, Conn. Within 48 hours, the children were safe in California. For more than 50 years, United Way has evolved to meet the needs of the times. Today, the world needs United Way more than ever. United Way goes beyond temporary fixes to create lasting change in communities around the world. By bringing people and organizations together around innovative solutions, they impact millions of lives every year. United Way advances the common good by creating opportunities for all. Their focus is on education, income and health—the building blocks for a good quality of life. They measure their success in actual lives changed. These stories are a testament to the difference that communities

can make when they come together to create lasting change. Here are a few key United Way initiatives that are helping improve lives and build strong communities. Mission United Way fights for the health, education, and financial stability of every person in every community. They all have a stake in what befalls their fellow man. They all benefit when a child succeeds in school, when someone finds a job that will help them provide for their family, or when more people are able to access quality, affordable health care. The solutions they create for communities around the world go beyond short-term charity for a few. Those proud graduates now have a much better chance of landing a job that pays a livable wage, of staying out of trouble with the law, and of living longer, healthier lives – and that translates into a safer, healthier and more prosperous community for everyone. They rise or fall together. With your support, they are reaching for great new heights. For 35 years, Feeding America has responded to the hunger crisis in America by providing food to people in need through a nationwide network of food banks. Van Hengel, a retired businessman, had been volunteering at a soup kitchen trying to find food to serve the hungry. One day, he met a desperate mother who regularly rummaged through grocery store garbage bins to find food for her children. With that, an industry was born. Van Hengel established St.

Chapter 5 : what is an NGO and what purpose do they serve. by Oliver Ticehurst on Prezi

The NGO is a non-governmental organization. Its funds are raised by the government, but it maintains a non-governmental position, with no need for a government council. They are also known as civil society organizations.

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 : current issues: List of Non -Government Organization in the Philippines

What is an NGO and what purpose do they serve. NGO's are nongovernmental organizations meaning they are not run by the government. They work in areas that the government are not providing the services the public need. which countries receive their help. there are too many countries to list, so here.

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 Charter¹ 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. Download this free E-Book from DonorPerfect to learn more. 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 7 : Objectives and Mission of the NGO – Proposal Writing - Funds for NGOs

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-profit, citizen-based group that functions independently of government. NGOs, sometimes called civil societies, are organized on community, national.

There are hundreds of NGOs in our country and few of them are excellent in that case. They carry out several campaigns and programmes to serve a definite purpose. Here is the list of top ten most popular NGOs in India that have gained widespread recognition for their services across the country. Lepra society or Andhra Lepra society was founded on 22nd February. The main motto of the Lepra society is to fight against poverty, to provide better health and also indiscrimination. The central office is at Secunderabad at Andhra Pradesh. The society even works in other states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and also Jharkhand. Established in the year of , Pratham is considered as one of the largest NGO in the country which is working very efficiently towards the betterment of provision of education to the children who are underprivileged. They actually target schools in the country to help their kids. Thus they are in ninth position. This organization was founded in . This is a non-governmental, non-profit organization that chiefly aims at the empowerment of the citizens in the country. They mainly target those who are below poverty line. They create income opportunity for those poor people and train them with proper skill development sessions. Their office is seen in Patna, Bihar. This NGO is started in the year . The main motive of this organization is to help and educate socially deprived children and help them to achieve their fullest potential. The corporate office of this organization is seen at Lucknow in UP. This organization was started in the year of . The main motto of this organization is to encourage girl education. This organization was founded by Anand Mahindra. Their corporate office is seen in Mumbai. They are supported by KC Mahindra trust and also by Nandi foundation. They have now reached a point where they are successfully educating more than girls in the country. This organization is founded in the year . This is a very efficient NGO. This NGO was started in the year . This NGO strongly fights for the rights of the children. CRY is the acronym of the name child rights and you. The founder of this organization is Rippan Kapoor. The solo motive of this organization is to provide the underprivileged children with better education, food and health. The headquarters of this organization is located at Mumbai and it has branches even in the capital city, Bengaluru, Chennai and Kolkata. This organization was started in the year . This organization aims at providing clothing for every poor kids throughout the country. The corporate office of this organization is located at Delhi. Thus making it a very special organization and its placed in 3rd position. This aims at providing better status for child education in India. They make sure that every kid gets a good education and also he gets all his opportunities. The whole concept of its that to abolish the child labor in the country. This non-governmental organization aims at the helping of aged individuals who are bedridden and sick. They even won an award called social welfare award. It also has won about 3 ICAI awards too for the excellence in financial reporting. There are so many other NGOs but these are the best ones out of them.

Chapter 8 : International non-governmental organization - Wikipedia

The top NGO list represents organizations from all sectors including: education, peace building, technology, development, human rights, humanitarian, environment, health, children and youth, shelter and law and justice.

Should have an established record of continuity of work for a minimum of three years and should show promise of sustained activity in the future. Development[edit] The main focus for INGOs is to provide relief and developmental aid to developing countries. In relation to states, the purpose of INGOs is to provide services that the state is unable or unwilling to provide for their people. International Non-governmental Organizations are also some of the first responders to natural disasters, like hurricanes and floods, or crises that need emergency relief. Many international projects and advocacy initiatives promoted by INGOs encourage sustainable development via a human rights approach and capabilities enhancing approach. INGOs that promote human rights advocacy issues in part try to set up an international judicial standard that respects the rights of every human being and promotes the empowerment of disadvantaged communities. Still others, such as those promoting micro-financing and education, directly impact of capabilities of citizens and communities by developing skills and human capital while encouraging citizen empowerment and community involvement. INGOs, along with domestic and international governmental initiatives, are a critical part of global development. Nearly every INGOs originate and persist throughout voluntary action by individual actors with explicit rationalized goals. Under bold norms of open membership and democratic decision-making , they seek to spread "progress" throughout the world, in the purposes of encouraging safer and more efficient technical systems, more powerful knowledge structures, better care of the body, friendly competition and fair play. In order to achieve these goals, they highlight communication, knowledge, consensual values and decision-making , and individual commitment. INGOs have five basic world-cultural principles underlying between ideologies and structures, that is, universalism , individualism , rational voluntaristic authority, human purposes of rationalizing progress, and world citizenship. Especially when administrative costs are high within an organization, people[who? Websites like Charity Navigator and GiveWell are intended to provide information on the breakdown of money and donations spent within the organization. Along with the approval of the UN based on its criteria of the INGOs, these websites promote transparency and accountability in international non-governmental organizations so that people looking to make a donation can make an educated decision based on what they want to support and if their money will be used effectively. But not every net saves a life: Most children who receive a net would have survived without it. These nongovernmental organizations need to account for possible consequences. Thus, in order for these INGOs to exercise their power responsibly and work for the sake of the people who are affected by their activities, they need to have accountability for their activities. How the funds were used and how much their aims were achieved should be exposed. Income statements and expense breakdowns of each INGO can be found at Charity Navigator which details the amount of money large INGOs have at their disposal and how effectively different organizations use their donations[citation needed]. They take a special interest in empowering poor women because "women have the power to help whole families and entire communities escape poverty". Strengthening capacity for self-help.

Chapter 9 : International NGOs and their Functions

An international non-governmental organization (INGO) has the same mission as a non-governmental organization (NGO), but it is international in scope and has outposts around the world to deal with specific issues in many countries.