

Presentation from Working Group 3

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1. What motivates our work?

- a. Beneficiaries
- b. Building a society and networking (people’s needs on both ends)
- c. Improving CSO capacity in both societies
- d. Belief that we can change the world for the better (values)
- e. Development policies
- f. Money – mostly it’s a tool (but often orgs only chase money)

2. What values inform our work? How do we put them in practice?

Values:

- a. Global solidarity
- b. Global justice
- c. Human rights
- d. Participation, democracy
- e. The “change” itself
- f. Transparency & accountability
- g. Efficiency ?
- h. Effectiveness

Practices:

- a. Lack of systematic reflection - only reflect on values when they are in danger
- b. We are witnesses of the global solidarity. How will the lessons learned and values be transferred from the societies in the South to societies in the North?
- c. Sometimes we’re too busy with “doing” and forget to reflect on the values. >> Should take place on a regular bases.

3. Factors that influence / predictions?

4. Similarities/differences between new and old member states?

Similar	Different
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - same rules for funding - same values (but different points of views and connotations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weaker public and governmental support for development work in NMS - no colonial history (no bad conscience, no knowledge of the Southern cultures) in NMS - NMS considered East not North - West proposes the agenda and the East has to follow >> joined the game when the rules were set (no influential capacity)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - less NGDOs in NMS - more developed advocacy capacity in OMS - advocacy interest are different (more focus on democracy building than thematic lines of work in NMS and more focus on thematic lines of work in OMS)
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Strengths and weaknesses?

NEW member states

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fresh memory of being a beneficiary - personal experience of social transformation from recent past - limited resources force to have effective and close relations with partners - many youth in NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low public awareness and negative attitudes - low expertise and capacity - fragile funding - lack of self-perception as a global player

OLD member states

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more resources (money, infrastructure, institutions) - ability to influence EU policies - more contacts to the South 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guilt and charity-based approach - Credibility – have been doing it for a long time and not much change for positive

5. Democratization – old member states concepts, new member states practice?
6. North-South-East-West in your organization.

7. How to avoid dependency in development work?

- a. Types: mainly financial, North-South, East-West, political (national, EU, int'l)
- b. Financial dependence from: funders, govt, private donors.
- c. Often happens in subtle ways.
- d. Govt's select who they communicate with.
- e. NGOs need to find out what distinguishes them from the govt and business sectors.
- f. Need public support and action as watchdogs to NGOs to avoid dependency from govt.
- g. New media opens up possibilities for transparency
- h. Can avoid dependency by agreeing on values and work towards achieving them.
- i. Role of parliament in checking the dependency important.
- j. Diversity of funding and fundraising strategies.