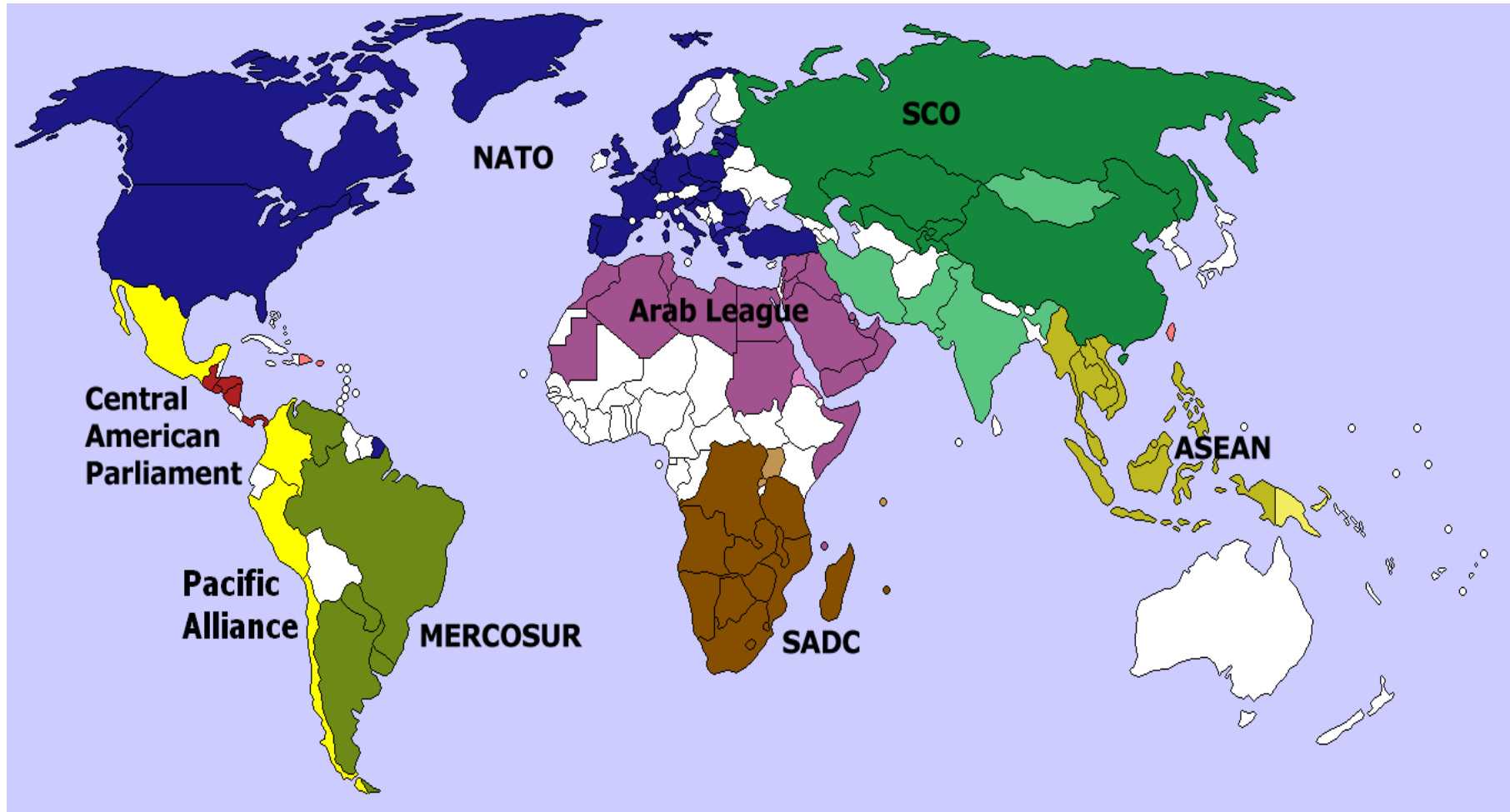


International Organizations



What is Global Governance?

- “Global governance is governing, without sovereign authority, relationship that transcend national frontier.” (Lawrence Finkelstein. What is Global Governance? Global Governance 1. 1995. 367-372)
- Typically, global governance involves a range of actors: states, regional and international organizations.

Working Definition

- An International Organization is an organization with an international membership, scope, and presence.
- International Organizations cannot exist without an institutional framework, example, a Charter.
- International Organizations can be divided into two groups.

Types of International Organizations

- ***Intergovernmental Organizations or IGOs***: membership consists of states:



United Nations



European Union



AFRICAN UNION



Types of International Organizations

- ***International Nongovernmental Organizations or NGOs***: membership consists of individuals or groups, not states:



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Common Features of International Organizations

- Voluntary membership.
- A basic instrument (or charter) stating goals, structure, and method of operation.
- A representative consultative conference system.
- A permanent secretariat to carry on administrative, research, and information functions.
- Procedures based on consent and recommendation rather than compulsion or force.

International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)



Why Do Countries Join International Governmental Organizations?

- *Economic profits:*
 - Chinese membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) allows Chinese companies to sell (and buy) goods and services more freely to WTO members.



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Why Do Countries Join Intergovernmental Organizations?

- *Political Influence:*
 - Membership in the UN allows smaller states to be seen and heard on world issues, to vote on an equal basis in the General Assembly, and to join UN programs and have an impact on how those programs are developed.



Why Do Countries Join Intergovernmental Organizations?

- *Security:*
 - International Organization can provide security.
 - NATO guarantees each member protection if it is attacked.



Why States Might Not Join an IGO?

- *Sovereignty:*
 - Membership of an IGO can mean a loss of sovereignty. Thus, membership can reduce a state's foreign policy flexibility.
- *Insufficient Benefit:*
 - For example, Switzerland has stayed out of the EU. It feels comfortable pursuing its political and economical goals independent of the EU.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)



Definition

- Non-profit, voluntary citizen's group which is organized on a local, national, or international level to address issues in support of the public goods.
- Independent from the government.
- Task-oriented and made up of people with a common interest.
- NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to governments.
- Often referred to as “civil society organization” (CSO).

Types of NGO

- NGOs types by orientation:
- ***Charitable orientation:***
 - Activities directed toward meeting the needs of the poor.
 - Main activities: Distribution of food or clothing, provision of housing, school, or transportation.
 - May undertake relief activities during natural or man-made disasters.
 - Program design and implemented by the NGO with little participation by the beneficiaries.

Types of NGO

- ***Service orientation:***

- NGOs with activities such as the provision of health, family planning, etc.
- Program design by the NGO and people are expected to participate in its implementation.



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Types of NGO

- ***Participatory orientation:***
 - Self-help projects where local people are particularly involved in the implementation of a project by contributing cash, tools, land, materials, labor, etc.
 - Example: cooperatives
- ***Empowering orientation:***
 - Help poor people to develop a clear understanding of social, political, and economic factors affecting their lives, and to strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to control their lives.

Human Rights NGOs

- Monitor and report human rights abuses and advocate for better human rights standards and laws.
- Advocate, defend, and protect the rights to which human beings are entitled under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Development NGOs

- Provide aid to support the economic, social, political development of developing countries.
- Main fields of activities:
 - Healthcare and planning familial
 - Agriculture
 - Education



Environmental NGOs

- Focus on improving the state of the natural environment.
- Areas of action:
 - Air, water, and land.
 - Preservation of natural landscapes, animal and resources.
 - Sustainable use of land and resources.



A man with dark hair, wearing a light blue and white striped button-down shirt and dark trousers, stands in the center of a classroom. He is smiling and holding a large white rectangular sign with both hands. The sign has the text "That's all" written in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The classroom is filled with rows of light-colored wooden tables and black folding chairs. Large windows with wooden frames are visible in the background and to the right, letting in natural light. The ceiling has exposed ductwork and fluorescent lights. The floor is a light-colored concrete.

That's all