

International nonprofits

November 17, 2022

PMAP 3210: Introduction to Nonprofits
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies

Plan for today

**What are INGOs and
what do they do?**

INGOs in dictatorships

Final projects

What are INGOs and what do they do?

SO MANY ACRONYMS

NPO = Nonprofit organization

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Basically the same as a nonprofit, but has connotation of non-US-based

INGO = International NGO

GONGO = Government-operated NGO

BONGO = Briefcase-operated NGO / Business NGO

QUANGO = Quasi NGO

INGOS

NGOs that are based in one country and work in another

In the US they're still 501(c)(3)s and everything we've learned in this class applies to them

What do INGOs do?

Freedom from want

Humanitarian assistance

Disaster relief

International development



OXFAM



care®



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS



**American
Red Cross**

What do INGOs do?

Freedom from want

Humanitarian assistance

Disaster relief

International development

Freedom from fear

Human rights advocacy

Environmental advocacy

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



THE
CARTER CENTER



CPJ

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

GREENPEACE



WWF

INGOs and political power

Can INGOs influence the politics of other countries?

They're not countries

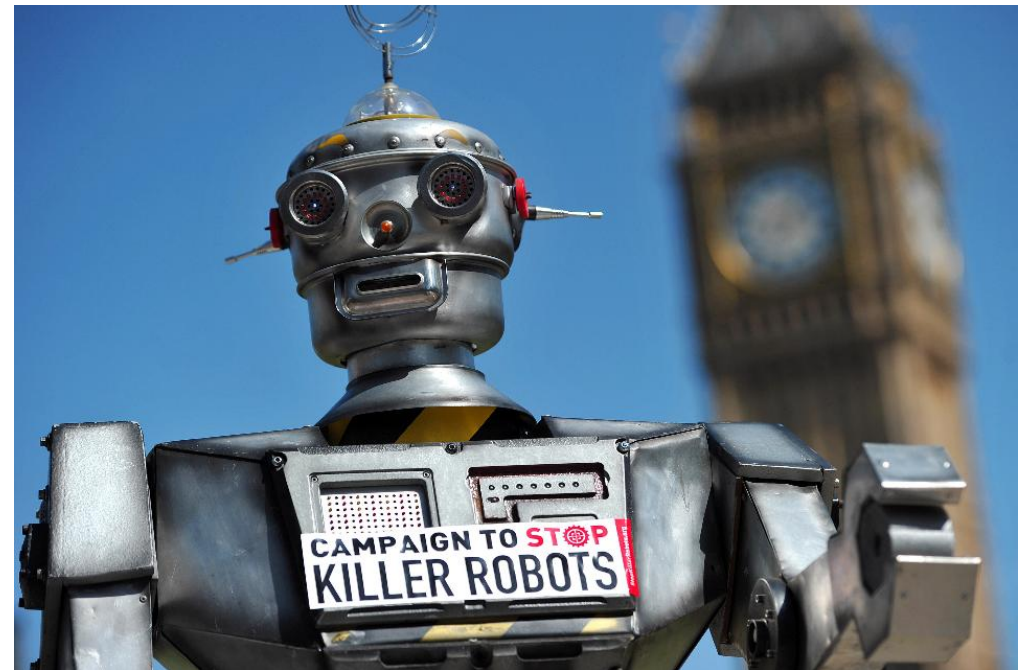
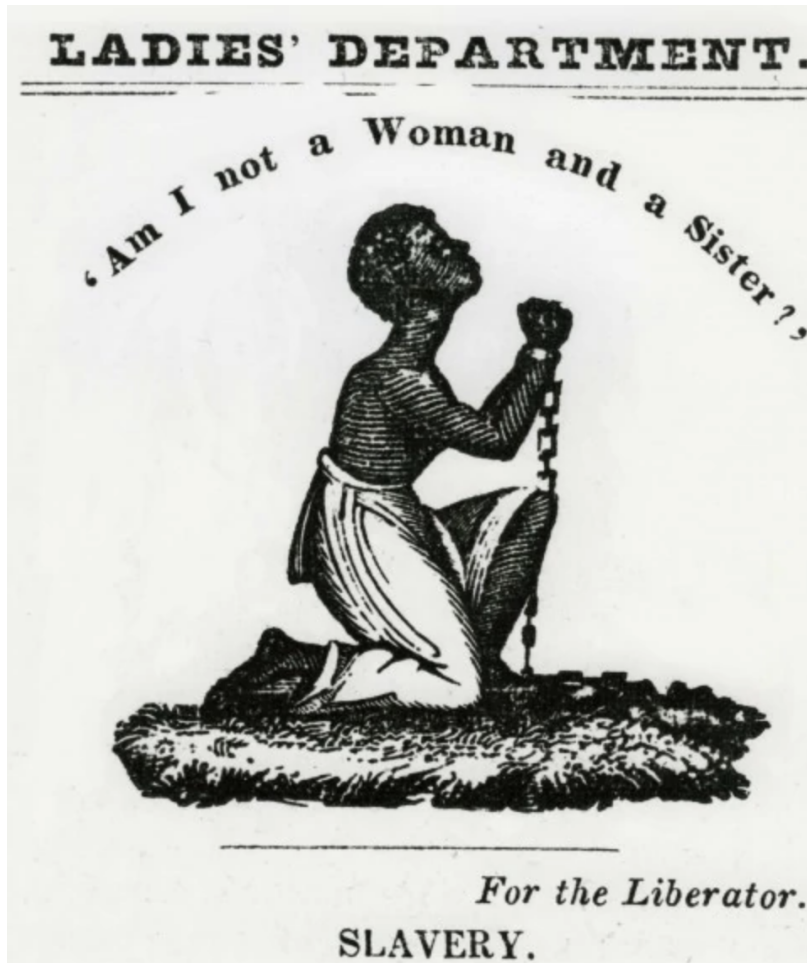
They have less power than states

They have less access to things like the UN

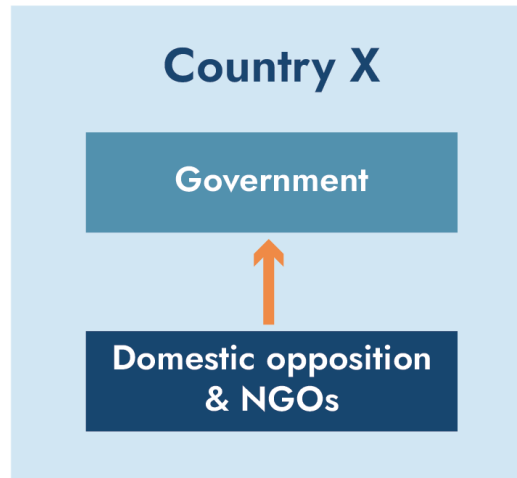
Most INGOs don't even engage in politics

AND YET

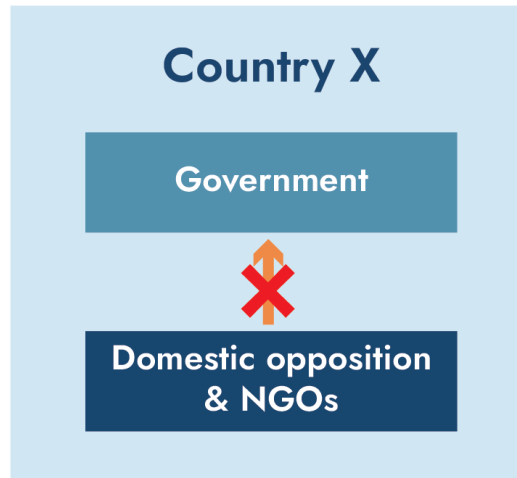
Transnational advocacy



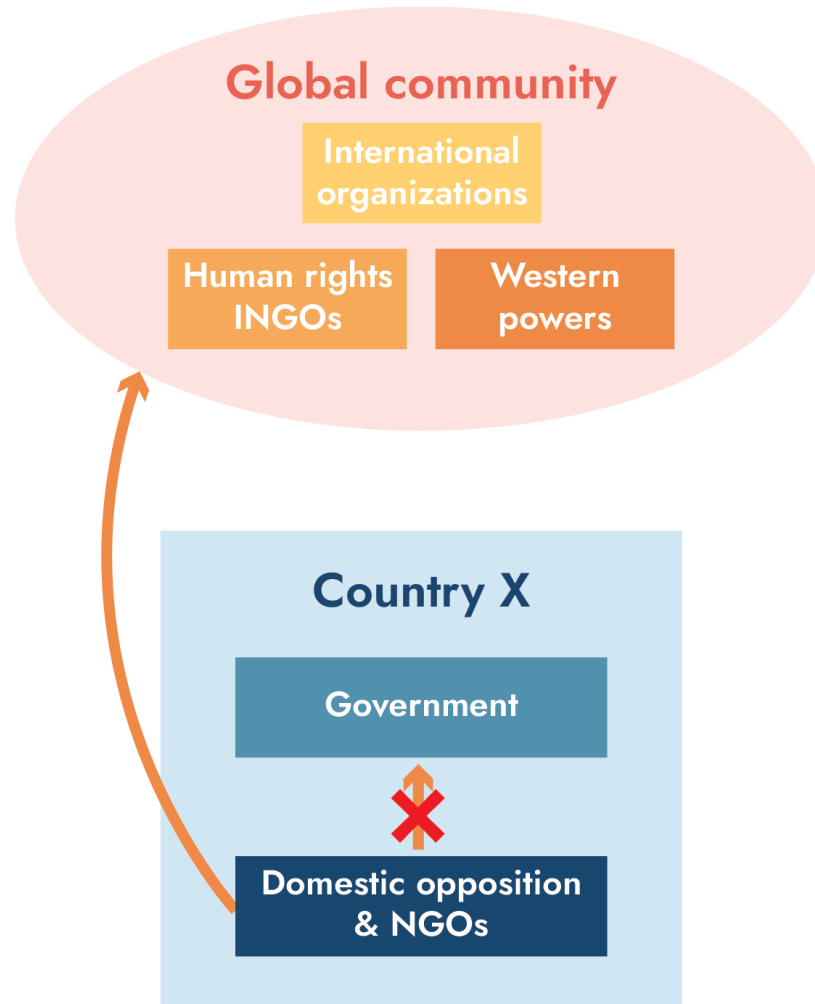
Opposing states



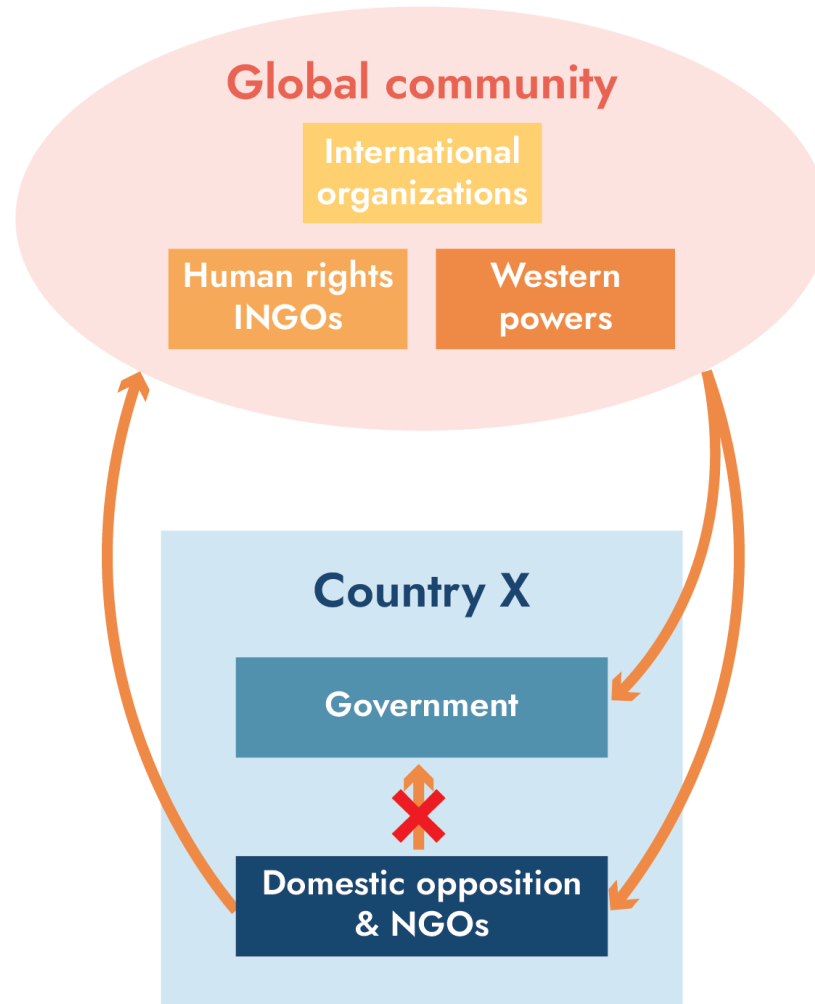
Opposing states



Opposing states



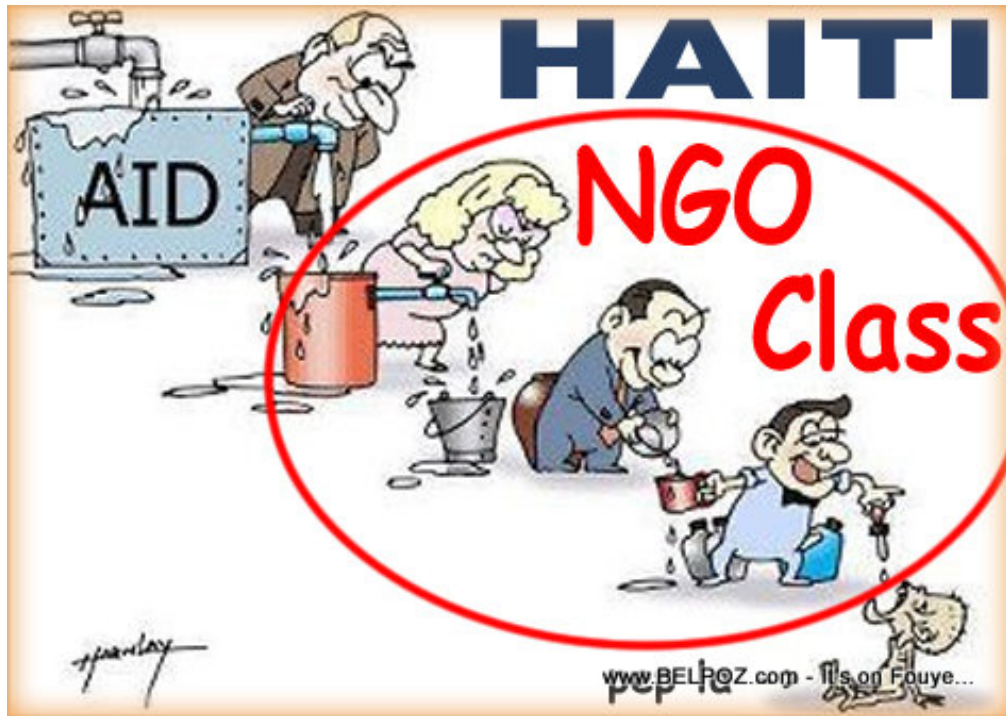
Opposing states



Collaborating with states



Replace states



Issues with INGOs

Global moral compass

Modular techniques

Claim to be above politics

Representativeness

INGOs in dictatorships

**Why do dictators let (I)NGOs
work in their country?**

THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS



THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS



一. 境外机构，物色人选



四. 基层松土，潜在危害



五.走上街头，非法活动



中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法（英译文本）

时间：2016年11月17日 字体：【大】【中】【小】

Order of the President of the People's Republic of China

No. 44

the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Activities of Overseas Nongovernmental Organizations Adopted at the 20th Meeting of the 12th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and shall come into force on January 1, 2017.

Xi Jinping

President of the People's Republic of China

April 28, 2016

**Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration
of Activities of Overseas Nongovernmental Organizations
in the Mainland of China**



Institutional balancing

To stay in power,
dictators must
give some power
to rival
institutions, but in
a controlled and
safe way

"Donning democratic garb"

Dictators use democratic-ish institutions in the service of regime stability

Elections

Parliaments

Independent judiciary

Protests

NGOs as institutions

(I) NGOs are yet another institution that dictators have to deal with when pursuing regime stability

NGOs in dictatorships

PTAs, networks,
and **supporting** state power

"Standing up to city hall"
and **challenging** state power

NGO fiefdoms
and **replacing** state power

Civil liberties -
international

Human rights groups face global crackdown 'not seen in a generation'

Laws affecting funding, requiring registration and prohibiting protest are among
that are making it difficult for NGOs and other campaign groups

Resisting the Global Crackdown on Civil Society

July 11, 2013

 **FREEDOM HOUSE**

Policy Brief

Civil liberties - international

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Resisting the Global Crackdown on Civil Society

July 11, 2013



Aid how change happens human rights NGOs Politics

5 trends that explain why civil society space is under assault around the world

August 25, 2015

Civil liberties - international

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The Economist

World politics Business & finance Economics Science & technology Culture

NGOs in China

Pummelling the little platoons

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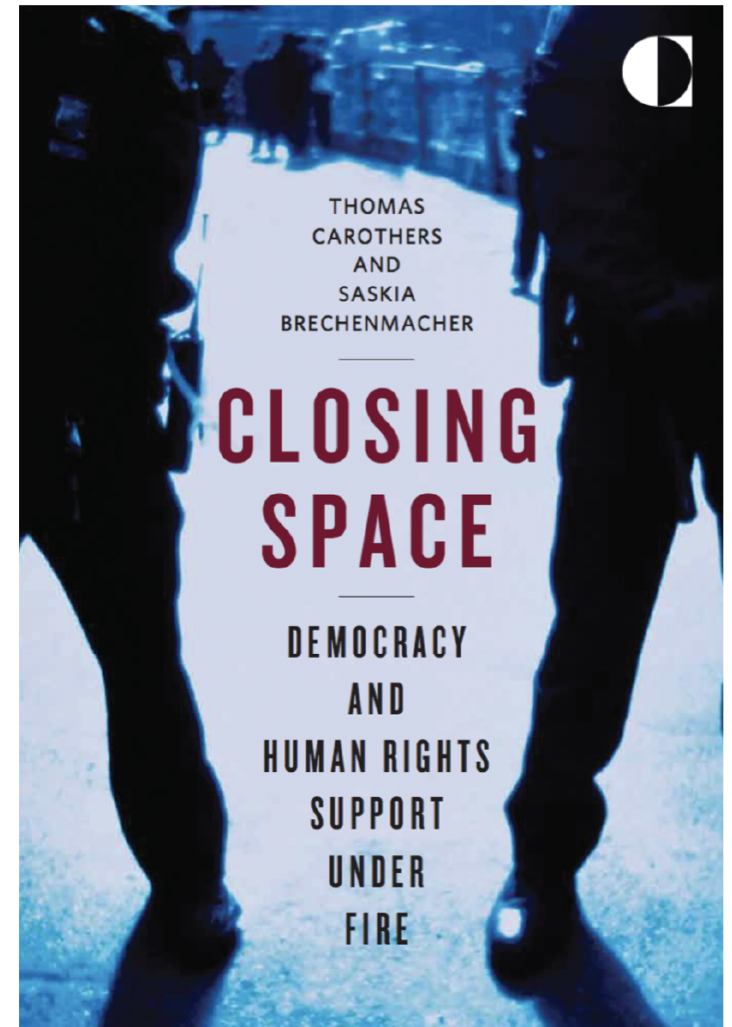
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Costs and benefits of INGOs

**Coordinated
understanding**

**Boomerangs
and spirals**

**Provide services
for regime**

**Bestow legitimacy
to regime**

Legal restrictions

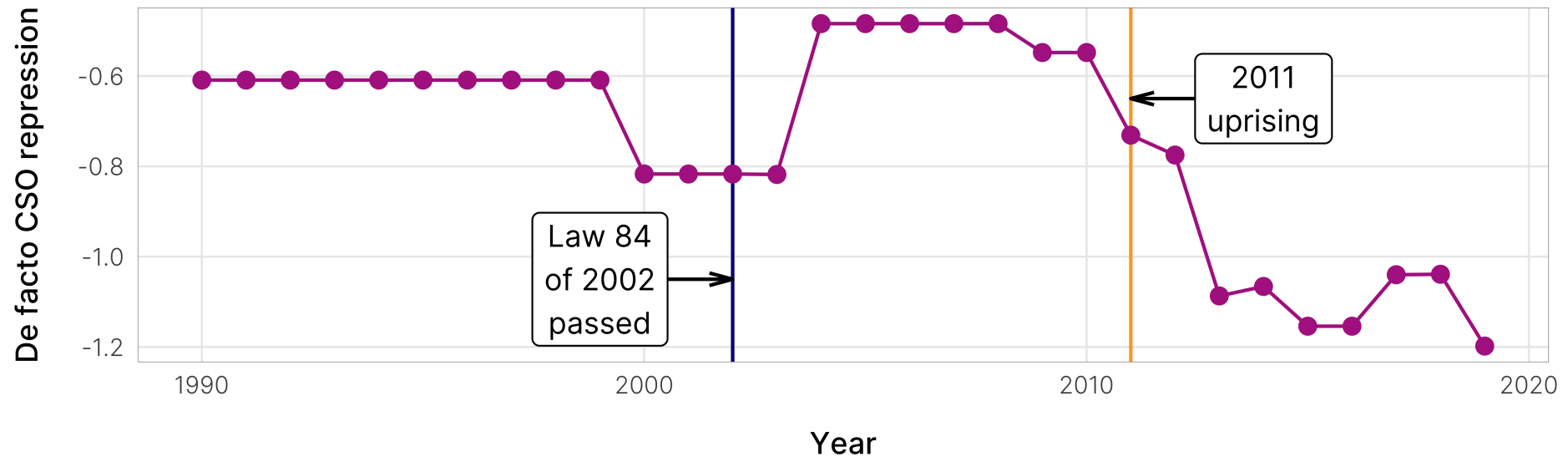
Dictators use laws to avoid costs,
reap benefits of NGOs

Gatekeeping

Programmatic

Varying enforcement

Just because a law exists
doesn't mean it is followed



Civil society regulations in Egypt

NEWS

‘Pure pragmatism—nothing personal’ ‘Meduza’ interviews the author of Russia’s new law against ‘undesirable’ organizations

10:45 am, May 21, 2015 · Source: Meduza



Photo: Sergey Karpov / TASS

Why is that language not in the text of the legislation? There the term “undesirable organization” is used very broadly.

It says “foreign or international non-governmental organizations.” The term “non-governmental” was introduced later. The issue was that the UN or UNESCO might have been included under the original formulation. But I proceed from the idea that nobody will fall under this classification. Of course, we could include whomever, but that’s not in Russia’s interests. Especially when we are talking about commercial organizations—we have a greater interest in cooperation.

Developed countries can do without Russia, but they can’t do without oil and gas; and Russia needs technology, so cooperation is in our interests. **So let this be a weapon hanging on the wall and that never fires.** But it is necessary so our partners don’t think—look how we’ve brought Russia to its knees, with nowhere to turn. So we created this legal mechanism, taken from the experience of developed democracies. You’ve got this? Now we’ll have it, too.

Adjusting to the legal environment

Change staff

Change programs

Change laws

Leave and stop

Leave and sneak

	Conflict Countries and Failed States	Immediate Post-Conflict and Transitional Countries	Democratic Development Countries	Authoritarian Countries and Repressive Democracies
Media Freedom				
Safety and protection	●	●		●
Monitoring, research and advocacy	●	●	●	●
Media policy and professional environments		●	●	
Media (Infra)structure				
Alternative media (including community and exiled media)	●	●	●	●
Technical capacity and capacity building	●	●	●	
Digital Communications and Technologies	●	●	●	●
Media Content				
Specialised training		●	●	●
Media content monitoring		●	●	
Production of diverse and professional content	●	●	●	

International Media Support's different strategies

Final projects