



DRAFT STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF CSOs ENGAGED IN MONITORING NDDC PROJECTS

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Why Come to Together?

- Today's World is Complex and constantly evolving
- To create positive change in our communities, in society, organizations and individuals need to come together to collaborate and achieve common goals
- Leveraging on individual and organisational skills and expertise
- TEAM



Why the Need for Structure

- ORGANIZATION
- SUSTAINABILITY
- CLOUT & LEVERAGE
- RECOGNITION



TYPES OF GROUPINGS

- NETWORKS
- COALITIONS
- ALLIANCES



NETWORKS

- Networks consist of individuals or organizations that share information, ideas and resources to accomplish individual or group goals.
- Networking is a process of acquiring resources and building power by using or creating linkages between two or more individuals, groups, or organizations.
- Networks tend to be **loose, flexible** associations of people and groups brought together by a **common interest** or concern to share information and ideas.



FUNCTION OF NETWORKS

- To work as a forum of updating issues
- To furnish member organizations with new ideas
- To pull together resources
- To facilitate the use of resources
- To build capacity of members in achieving benefit
- To protect smaller organizations in the group
- To create bigger recognition
- To provide framework for carrying out activities
- To have systematic mechanism of strengthening relations
- To build a strong front for advocacy
- To learn from each other's experiences



COALITION

- Coalitions are groups of people or organizations working together to pursue a single goal.
- Coalitions often have a more formalized structure with the members making a long-term commitment to share responsibilities and resources.
- Their permanence can give clout and leverage. Whenever possible, organizations should seek to build or join a coalition to strength impact of their advocacy
- Coalitions have, in some cases, been promoted as the "perfect" vehicle for NGO collaboration.



BENEFITS OF COALITION

- Increased access to decision makers and other contacts
- credibility and visibility
- Opportunities to broaden public support
- Opportunity to strengthen civil society on the whole
- **Decision makers are more likely to pay attention to coalitions - and alliances - as they bring a stronger voice to the decision making table**



ALLIANCE

- Alliances generally involve short term relationships among members and are focused on a specific objective
- Alliances are less demanding on members as it is limited in time and goal
- Alliances are less permanent than coalitions but share many of the same benefits



Proposed organization & Structure

- Articulate a clear statement of principles that defines our
- Purpose
- Mission
- Goals
- Benefits of Membership
- Written policies would guide behavior and conduct
- Clearly state obligations of members that are consistent and fair and respected by all members



STRUCTURE

- The Motivation to design a structure draws from the need to divide up the work and engender participation of all members
- **We would need to create working units, like:**
 - Committees (task forces, working groups),
 - A coordination unit (this could be a Secretariat with staff - paid or unpaid)
 - Decision-making body – made up of 3 or 5 persons
 - Decision-Making process must be built on the principles of equality and democracy and include opportunities for collective decision, procedures for conflict resolution and methods for delegating tasks
 - Scheduled rotation of leadership responsibilities



NOTE!!!

- Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has
- - Margaret Mead



END

■ THANK YOU!!!