

Committee: Mexican Cabinet

Topic: Ensuring charities and NGOs to fulfil their purpose

Chair: Ana Gabriela Alvarez Sandoval

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The Mexican Cabinet is a part of the executive branch of the Mexican government. It consists of nineteen Secretaries of State, the head of the federal executive legal office and the General Attorney, all of them chosen by the president. The Secretariats of State are the set of ministries or offices that make up the Federal Public Administration; a group of collaborators who attend for the development of their powers and functions to the President of Mexico. The objectives of the Mexican Cabinet are to analyze, define, follow, evaluate policies, strategies, and actions of the government in issues of the administration. They promote actions that ensure that the rectory of national development is integral and sustainable to strengthen the sovereignty of the nation and its democratic regime and so that through the promotion of economic growth and employment improve the social equity and welfare of Mexican families.

According to cambridge dictionary “a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is an organization that tries to achieve social or political aims but is not controlled by a government. A charity is the voluntary of providing help and raising money for those in need. NGOs have played a primary role in directing the attention of the international community on human rights issues.” Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are the only institutions that are "approved" with 63% confidence, while suspending media 47%, companies 43% and governments 26%. NGOs emphasize their nonprofit character, independent and solidarity, so public opinion tends to assume as unquestionable everything related to them and the mass media argued that NGOs represent positive values. However, the reality is very different in many of these organizations.

Most of the conflicts that occur in NGOs have their origin in tension, never simple to resolve, between mission and funds. NGOs must show that the funds they receive are being allocated for general interest purposes. In some cases, the money raised for the NGO does not go to the right places. In many countries there are corrupt governments that keep all the money. Governments sometimes react negatively to NGO advocacy and seek to restrict NGO opportunities. The lack of experience or inability of the people who work for NGOs to address the causes of poverty, deprivation and under-development, the competition for resources undermines the effectiveness of the community level activities of NGOs. The problem is that according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, only 20% of

NGOs control 80% or 90% of the available resources for NGOs, making a big competition to get donations. Since charities have grown in an amazing way it's hard to keep track of the administration of the organization.

NGOs in Mexico have a history since the times of the conquest and the colony, diverse institutions were created that functioned with some independence from the powers of government. They were created by the inability of political parties to solve specific problems of citizens, who are looking for other options to achieve it. The experience of numerous NGOs have proven effective in solving these problems by addressing them directly, than by trusting their solution to political parties. Andres Manuel López Obrador, the actual president of Mexico, stated that if the money goes through many offices or organizations, it does not reach to the people or it reaches in a small amounts. He said that during his administration (6 years) no resources will be delivered to civil society organizations, associations, or foundations, so that there are no intermediaries that manage public resources.

Nowadays, there is a big number of international NGOs around the world that grow every day. They estimate that there are 10 million organizations worldwide. Each one has a particular way of local civil society organizations to get funding support. Another problem the NGOs have with donors is that some of them have policies that give conditions to let use the donation. When the NGOs started to realize the flaws they have in their system, the World Vision (NGO leader) decided to gather some international NGOs to work on the draft of Doing Development Differently to set up a new network. Some recommendations were concerning the funding and overall management of NGOs.

The United Nations Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is responsible for accrediting non-governmental organizations with consultative status at the United Nations. It would also decide to suspend 198 NGO's for a certain time due to non-compliance. The Council would decide to eliminate the consultative status of 115 organizations which remain in non-compliance with the reporting obligation after having been suspended. The Council recognized that these organizations should have the opportunity to express their views, and that they possess special experience or technical knowledge of value to the Council's work.

Viable Solutions:

This organizations were created with the purpose of helping and improving someone's life and

just because dishonest people administrate this organizations and take advantage of their role by stealing money a lot of organizations are being shut down or they are not receiving donations anymore. In order to solve this issue, ensuring charities and NGOs to fulfill their purpose, we need to find a way to help them to be more efficient in any situation, remembering that there are millions of NGOs fighting to get resources or donations to have support and that they have flaws in their systems, some ideas for solving the problem are:

- Finding a way to make or create an environment of learning, Investment also should be made on training.
- Prioritising learning in younger staff, helping to pass barriers in adaptive approaches.
- Every NGOs and charity should have a system of transparency for citizens and donors see where their money is going to.
- Ensuring that the employees and representatives of the NGO's meet the necessary characteristics to be in charge

Position and Research tips:

- At what point does it turn into a big problem?
- How does this problem affect each citizen?
- Why does the government needs to get involved?
- What could happen if the problem is not solved?
- How has the issue developed?
- What would your representative do to solve this problem?
- What is the importance of the topic?
- How does this problem started?
- Which is the purpose of NGOs and charities?

Useful Web Sources:

<https://research.un.org/en/ngo>

<https://bestdelegate.com/ngoguide/#>

<https://master-iesc-angers.com/the-dark-side-of-ngos/>

<http://csonet.org/?menu=105>

<https://www.ngocongo.org/membership/ecosoc-and-ngo-consultative-status>

Resources:

- Cambridge Dictionary. (2019, September 25). Significado de NGO en el Diccionario

Cambridge inglés. Retrieved September 26, 2019, from Cambridge.org website: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/diccionario/ingles/ngo>

- Research Guides: UN and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): A Quick Guide. (2014). Retrieved September 26, 2019, from Un.org website: <https://research.un.org/en/ngo>
- D'Arcy, M. (2019, May 22). When international NGOs try to “help” local ones and fail - African Arguments. Retrieved September 26, 2019, from African Arguments website: <https://africanarguments.org/2019/05/22/when-international-ngos-try-to-help-local-ones-and-fail/>
- The Dark Side of NGOs - Master Intelligence Economique et Stratégies Compétitives. (2018, February 28). Retrieved September 26, 2019, from Master Intelligence Economique et Stratégies Compétitives website: <https://master-iesc-angers.com/the-dark-side-of-ngos/>
- No habrá recursos para organizaciones o fundaciones: AMLO. (2019, February 5). Retrieved September 26, 2019, from Animal Político website: <https://www.animalpolitico.com/2019/02/recursos-organizaciones-fundaciones-intermediarios/>