Overview of Civil Society in the Pacific

Emma Walters
Emma Walters & Associates



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An exercise for you

 Look at the list of civil society organizations that you have worked with in your country as part of your ADB work.

Group them into the following categories and write them on the large

papers:

- International Nongovernment Organizations
- National Nongovernment Organizations
- Faith-based Organizations
- Community-Based Organizations/Informal Associations
- People's Organizations (eg youth, women's, disability)
- Coalitions of NGOs/Peak bodies of NGOs/Umbrella bodies
- Labor Unions/Professional Associations
- Research Institutes and Universities
- Foundations
- Others



CSO Strengths

- What are the common strengths of civil society organizations you have worked with?
- Diversity
- Community based through to national
- Local mobilization of resources
- Community-based engagement; strong links to community (but not always)



CSO Strengths

- Volunteerism is high: based on the collective over the individual
- Community-based organizations very strong, particularly:
 - Village women's groups
 - Village youth groups
 - Landowning groups
 - Village self-help groups
 - What else?
- Culturally relevant and embedded.





Common Themes for Pacific CSO Development

- Overarching themes
 - Clan based/chiefly structures
 - Christianity/Missionization (generally 1850s →)
 - Colonization/Independence
 - Ethnic/linguistic tensions (not all)
 - Gender inequality
 - Urban-rural divide (outer islands)
 - Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (FCAS)

- Themes of CSO development
 - Existing clan/chief/village structures merge/sit alongside faith-based organization at local level
 - Faith-based orgs tend to focus on service delivery (schools, health, welfare)
 - Churches sometimes replace the function of the state especially rural areas
 - International NGOs tend to arrive during colonization period
 - Local NGOs mostly develop around time of independence
 - Newer local advocacy NGOs form post-independence (1970s →)



Common Challenges Faced by Pacific CSOs

- What are the common challenges you know are faced by Pacific CSOs?
 - Resources
 - Skills
 - Financial dependence
 - Difficulty meeting donor requirements
 - National CSOs may lack links to community
 - Local CSOs may have poor accountability structures
 - Urban/rural divide (outer islands), transport, communications
 - Kastom, wantok
 - Mistrust across the sector (only in some countries)
 - Generally weak in advocacy/holding government to account (but improving)



Law and Regulations for Pacific CSOs

- Different laws and regulations across the Pacific
- Often register as charitable trust or association
- Low entry costs (Timor Leste had a high \$ bar, but has improved)
- Some countries where CSOs bypass the formal registration system
- Most offer tax breaks to CSOs
- Some opt into the CSO registration system specifically to access donor funds



Pacific CSOs' Relationship With Government

- Churches are often an embedded delivery partner with governments
- Beyond the churches, varies across the region from somewhat hostile to relatively friendly
- Growth of local advocacy NGOs focusing on government corruption and environmental impacts (logging, deep sea mining etc)
- Some governments have aspirational ideals about working with CSOs in their national development plans
- Some governments actively engage CSOs, especially through peak NGO bodies
- Some governments hostile

What is the Government – civil society relationship like in your country?



Modes of Pacific CSO Engagement with ADB

- ADB tends to engage with national or international CSOs not local CBOs
- CSOs have had input into CPS information sharing or consultation?
- CSOs have been subcontracted to deliver part of a larger project
- CSOs generally not used for Monitoring and Evaluation
- NGOC very active in promoting modes of engagement ADB-CSOs



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- What are the implications of all of this for your engagement with CSOs?
- What do you need to work better with CSOs?
- What opportunities are there for you to increase engagement with CSOs?

