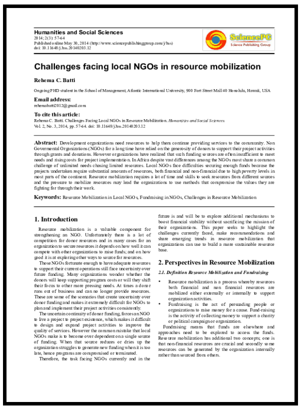
Resource mobilization in developing countries - financial indstitutions and policies.

IBRD - Financing for development: Innovative mobilization of public and private finance


Humanities and Social Sciences
2014; 2(3): 57-64
Published online May 30, 2014 (http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/hss)
doi: 10.11648/j.hss.20140203.12

SciencePG
Science Publishing Group

Challenges facing local NGOs in resource mobilization

Rehema C. Batti

Ongoing PHD student in the School of Management, Atlantic International University, 900 Fort Street Mall 40 Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Email address:
rehemabatti2012@gmail.com

To cite this article:
Rehema C. Batti. Challenges Facing Local NGOs in Resource Mobilization. *Humanities and Social Sciences.* Vol. 2, No. 3, 2014, pp. 57-64. doi: 10.11648/j.hss.20140203.12

Abstract: Development organizations need resources to help them continue providing services to the community. Non Govermental Organizations (NGOs) for a long time have relied on the generosity of donors to support their project activities through grants and donations. However organizations have realized that such funding sources are often insufficient to meet needs and rising costs for project implementation. In Africa despite vast differences among the NGOs most share a common challenge of unlimited needs chasing limited resources. Local NGOs face difficulties securing enough funds because the projects undertaken require substantial amounts of resources, both financial and non-financial due to high poverty levels in most parts of the continent. Resource mobilization requires a lot of time and skills to seek resources from different sources and the pressure to mobilize resources may lead the organizations to use methods that compromise the values they are fighting for through their work.

Keywords: Resource Mobiliztion in Local NGOs, Fundraising in NGOs, Challenges in Resource Mobilization

1. Introduction

Resource mobilization is a valuable component for strengthening an NGO. Unfortunately there is a lot of competition for donor resources and in many cases for an organization to secure resources it depends on how well it can compete with other organizations to raise funds; and on how good it is at exploring other ways to source for resources.

Those NGOs fortunate enough to have adequate resources to support their current operations still face uncertainty over future funding. Many organizations wonder whether the donors will keep supporting program costs or will they shift their focus to other more pressing needs. At times a donor runs out of business and can no longer provide resources. These are some of the scenarios that create uncertainty over donor funding and makes it extremely difficult for NGOs to plan and implement their project activities consistently.

The uncertain continuity of donor funding, forces an NGO to live a project to project existence, which makes it difficult to design and expand project activities to improve the quality of services. However the common mistake that local NGOs make is to become over dependent on a single source of funding. When that source reduces or dries up the organization struggles to generate new funding when it is too late, hence programs are compromised or terminated.

Therefore, the task facing NGOs currently and in the future is and will be to explore additional mechanisms to boost financial stability without sacrificing the mission of their organizations. This paper seeks to highlight the challenges currently faced, make recommendations and share emerging trends in resource mobilization that organizations can use to build a more sustainable resource base.

2. Perspectives in Resource Mobilization

2.1. Definition Resource Mobilization and Fundraising

- Resource mobilization is a process whereby resources both financial and non financial resources are mobilized either externally or internally to support organization activities.
- Fundraising is the act of persuading people or organizations to raise money for a cause. Fund-raising is the activity of collecting money to support a charity or political campaign or organization.

Fundraising means that funds are elsewhere and approaches need to be explored to access the funds. Resource mobilization has additional two concepts; one is that non-financial resources are crucial and secondly some resources can be generated by the organization internally rather than sourced from others.

Description: -
-Resource mobilization in developing countries - financial indstitutions and policies.
-
Domestic finance studies -- no. 23Resource mobilization in developing countries - financial indstitutions and policies.
Notes: Issued by [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development].
This edition was published in 1976

DOWNLOAD FILE
PDF
Adobe

Filesize: 4.47 MB

Tags: #THE #ROLE #OF #COMMERCIAL #BANKS #IN #MOBILIZATION #AND #ALLOCATION #OF #RESOURCES #FOR #DEVELOPMENT #IN #NIGERIA #/ #LE #RÔLE #DES #BANQUES #COMMERCIALES #DANS #LE #PROCESSUS #DE #MOBILISATION #ET #D'ALLOCATION #DES #RESSOURCES #POUR #LE #DÉVELOPPEMENT #AU #NIGERIA #on #JSTOR

Resource mobilization in developing countries: Financial institutions and policies

Discounting the more extreme calls for dismantling aid, one interesting view is that of restoring aid to its original goal of filling domestic resource gaps. In addition to policy reforms removing barriers to equity financing, the process of privatization must be expedited to create incentives for foreign investment. Korea is a striking example of the successful transition from a heavily regulated financial structure to a more open, robust, and diversified financial system.

THE ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MOBILIZATION AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA / LE RÔLE DES BANQUES COMMERCIALES DANS LE PROCESSUS DE MOBILISATION ET D'ALLOCATION DES RESSOURCES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AU NIGERIA on JSTOR

Many DFIs have continued to depend on governments and foreign official creditors for funding because weak performance left them unable to pay market rates of interest for long-term resources. In addition, they arrange private placements, provide funds management, and perform corporate advisory and portfolio management services. This structure achieves two objectives: it creates a new financial instrument to channel resources into equity investments and establishes financial institutions with strong technical skills to successfully engage in such investments.

Financing for development: Innovative mobilization of public and private finance

Regulations and restrictions that impede the entry of international investors into domestic equity markets are being lifted.

UNU

The role of country funds in promoting capital inflows to Arab countries is discussed in the concluding section of the paper. This lowers financial intermediation costs and contributes to productive investment and growth. Of the Arab countries, only eight have established formal capital markets: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

Related Books

- T.S.V.P. - petites histoires de tous et de personne.
- Ishikawa Takuboku to Sendai - Ishinomaki, Ogihama
- Creep.
- Design awareness and planned creativity in industry.
- Highlights in the history of the public domain.