Over the last few decades, the world has experienced unprecedented growth in the size and scope of private voluntary or nongovernmental organizations that occupy the third sector. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have played an increasingly important role in the international arena, most particularly in southern nations with partnerships between NGOs and international institutions on the rise as globalization necessitates collaboration between the various players in global civil society (GCS). Despite the rapid increase in the number and type of these organizations around the world, very little is known about how we prepare professionals who are leading or who will lead these organizations, about the providers of training and education, nor have we addressed the relevant normative questions regarding how we should be preparing managers and administrators for their leadership roles.

The proposed panel will present papers that critically examine the training and education programs for individuals with leadership roles as either NGO managers, social movement leaders, or both through a review of curricular offerings of nongovernmental education programs of universities and colleges, nonprofits, nongovernmental organizations, development organizations and community, and grassroots organizations in various regions around the world. Panelists will also report on the development of a census of international education and training programs for leaders of third sector (TS) organizations, which includes the study of nonprofit management, nongovernmental organizations, development organizations, and grassroots organizations. The papers presented will propose a conceptual and theoretical approach that will be useful in understanding and comparing the regional role of education and training programs in strengthening and sustaining civil society. This will include an effort to disentangle methodological confusion regarding the various languages and wide range of concepts used to describe the sector, including terms such as nonprofit, nongovernmental, civil society, third sector, community-based, voluntary sector, and philanthropic. The presenters will draw useful distinctions between various uses of the terms both by region and by disciplinary approach.
NGO and philanthropy training and education in Eastern Europe

The non-profit sector is an “old new” phenomenon in countries of Eastern Europe. While charity and philanthropy, as well as various citizen associations existed in all countries of Eastern Europe since the Middle Ages, that “centuries old” tradition was broken during the socialist time, in most countries for over 40 years, in Russia and most countries of former Soviet Union for 80 years. Since 1989 and the fall of the Berlin Wall, the 20th anniversary of which will be celebrated in Berlin this year in November, the nonprofit sector has been developing rapidly in Eastern Europe. Today each country of the former Warsaw bloc boasts thousands of nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations, charities and foundations.

NGO education and training first appeared on the agenda of foreign funders who started working in the region in 1990s but then the need for such education and training was formulated by the sector itself. Growing domestic philanthropy, especially in Poland, Russia and Ukraine demanded a very new form of education and training – donor education.

In this paper I will take a look at the history and current state of NGO education and training in Eastern Europe, challenges and lessons learned over 20 years of the nonprofit sector development in the region, and future perspectives. I will also review emerging donor education in Eastern Europe and its potential.

For the purposes of this analysis, I will define Eastern Europe as former socialist countries, including both new EU member states such as Czech Republic or Hungary, but also countries of the former Soviet Union with exception of countries of Central Asia that have distinctively different situation in the area of NGO sector development.

In relation to overall development of the non-profit sector, and NGO education, countries of Eastern Europe form four distinctive groups that combine countries with similar economic, political and social circumstances, cultural background and patterns in the non-profit sector development. In my paper I will look at four groups of countries with regard to each part of the review. Four groups of countries are:

1) So called “Vyshegrad” countries or countries of Central Europe: Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Baltic countries: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia
2) Countries of Southeast Europe: Bulgaria, Romania, and countries of former Yugoslavia
3) Countries of former Soviet Union: Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova
4) Russia – Russia occupies a very special place in the region and requires a separate analysis.

The structure of the paper will be as follows:

Brief overview of history of the non-profit sector in Eastern Europe
History of NGO education and training in Eastern Europe: key players, donors, achievements and lessons learned

Current state of NGO education and training: key players, funding, achievements and challenges

Future perspectives of NGO education and training in Eastern Europe

Brief overview of philanthropy development in Eastern Europe and its impact on the non-profit sector in general

Philanthropy education: donor education, educating NGOs about domestic donors, donor – NGO dialog

Perspectives of philanthropy education in Eastern Europe

Conclusions
Academic Programmes for Education Managers and Leaders of NGOs:
Australia, New Zealand and the South West Pacific

The paper outlines the range of academic programmes for educating managers and leaders of NGOs in Australia and New Zealand and discusses the particular experience of the two largest programmes in this region – UTS, Sydney and Unitec NZ in more depth. We will first sketch the historical context within which these programmes began and how this shaped the particular philosophy, teaching and learning approach to nonprofit management education of the UTS and Unitec programmes in particular. The role of these programmes in working with indigenous leaders in their own countries and the South West Pacific, the interaction of this formal training with other NGO capacity building strategies and the way these programmes have directly impacted on NGO organisational development will then be discussed, drawing on stories and research from the authors’ work in this field. Finally, key trends and issues for the future of nonprofit management education in this region will be discussed.

Education Programs for NGO Managers in Sub-Saharan Africa:
Towards a Convergence of Social Movements and Organizational Forms

This paper critically examines the education programs for individuals who will assume leadership roles as either NGO managers, social movement leaders, or both through a review of curricular offerings of nongovernmental education programs in universities in Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper argues that the development of future leaders in the nongovernmental field in Sub-Saharan Africa through these programs, who will face the dual demands of improving the effectiveness of civil society organizations while at the same time grappling with inequality, injustice, and violation of rights, may potentially be enhanced through the synthesis of programmatic concepts into new curricular forms.
A revealing divide: University based programs in management of NPOs versus educational programs in Philanthropy, The European context.

The comparison between the development of educational programs concerning NPOs and Philanthropy in the US and in Europe shows interesting similarities and structural asymmetries. Similarities and differences have to do with the configuration of the field, the so called third sector, rather than with a different approach to the educational programs themselves. Despite the gap in the number of courses available in the two continents (more than 200 in the US against around 100 in Europe), from an historical perspective, the main growth of university courses in the US and Europe occurred almost in the same period, that is in the early 90’s and had a significant boost from 2001. In this period, some European countries, like Italy, France, Germany and Spain among others, change their national laws about foundations and NPOs and philanthropic institutions, particularly foundations. Indeed, in making a comparison between the development of educational programs concerning the so-called third sector in the US and in Europe, it’s worth to stress out the parallelism between the crisis of the welfare state in Europe and the fact that in the US, since the late 80’s, the Government has come under pressure to reduce its direct provision of services to the citizens. This socio-economical context framed the shifting in focus in some educational programs from more “traditional” subjects to the nonprofit sector as well as philanthropy.

The paper will discuss through the presentation of some of the outcomes of a database produced by 6 Universities - three from the US and three from Europe - in the framework of the EC Atlantis program the reasons of the resistance in Italy and other European countries to the development of philanthropic studies and the predominant role in Europe of courses based on management and economics of the third sector.