



# NGO AGENCY FORMATIONAL FLOW CHART

International Indigenous Affairs  
High Council

**A Registered Canadian Federal Corporation**

# International Affairs Conventions

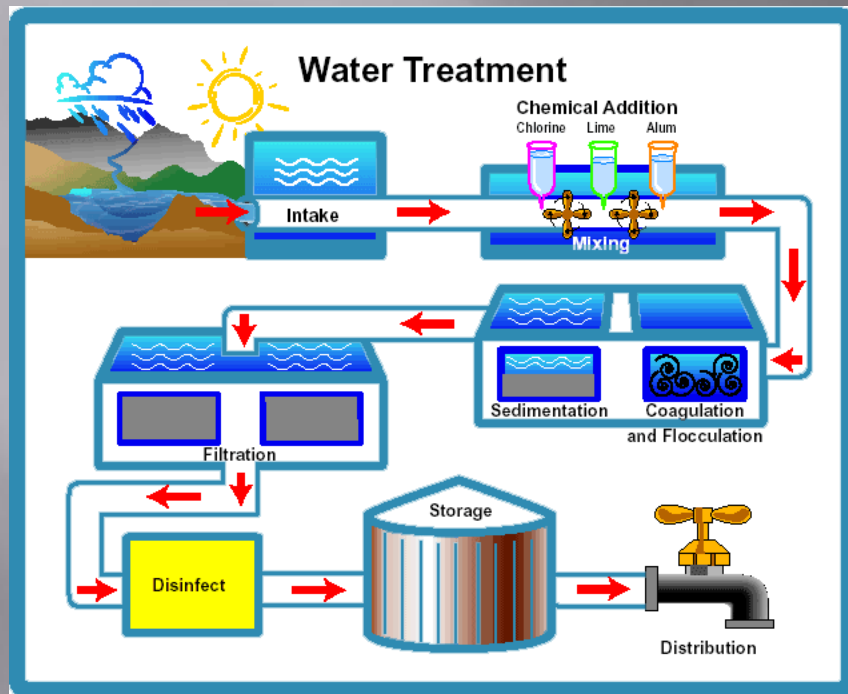


**Transnational NGO's have taken on diverse issues around the Globe.**

# IIA HIGH COUNCIL MISSION STATEMENT

- ▣ The IIA High Council will be launching various Global Humanitarian Mission(s) focusing on the First Nations or Law of Nations with respect to Indigenous Rights and Research, Education, and Gentrification of Natural Law and Principles.
- ▣ Our Unified Goal is to provide Water Purification Treatment Center Demonstrations to Small Villages from the United States, Ethiopia to Australia. Support for Independent Canadian Bands, Clans, and Tribes.
- ▣ Additionally, We endeavor to Develop lasting Community Partnerships with International Corporations and Coalitions supporting Human Wellness and Sustainability for Treaties and NGO styled Activities.

# Implementation of Life Saving Resources for All Indigenous Nations.



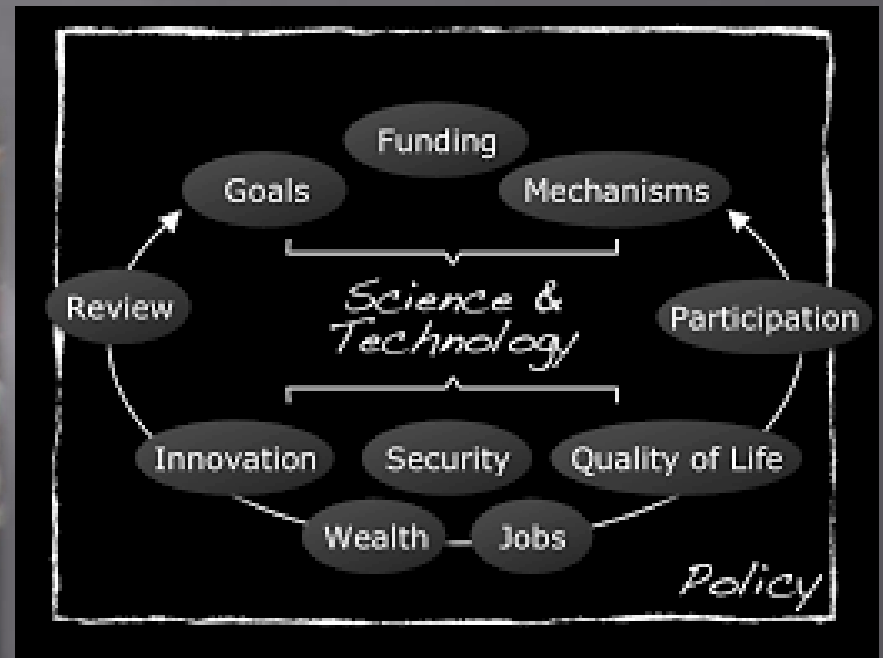


# RE-FORESTATION PROGRAMS

- ▣ The IIA High Council Supports continuing Efforts to Save the Many Environments throughout the African, South American, and Caribbean States effected by Deforestation, causing Climate Changes and Landslides due to Earthquakes and Seasonal Torrential rains.
- ▣ Our Initiative is to Re-Plant Trees and Native Plants to address these Regional Issues, and Educate the People's in these Areas to prevent further Devastation of their Natural Resources and Lands.



We plan to  
Organize and Organize to  
Plan Solutions for a Sustainable Future of Charity and Goodwill.



# Why are We an NGO?

The term "non-governmental organization" was first defined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. The UN, itself an inter-governmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies – *i.e.*, non-governmental organizations – to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an "NGO", provided it is not-for-profit, non-criminal and not simply an opposition political party.

The International Indigenous Affairs High Council is dedicated to Humanity.

- ▣ Governmental related organizations / non-governmental organizations are a heterogeneous group. As a result, a long list of additional acronyms has developed, including:
- ▣ BINGO: 'Business-friendly international NGO' or 'Big international NGO'
- ▣ TANGO: 'Technical assistance NGO'
- ▣ TSO: 'Third-sector organization'
- ▣ GONGO: 'Government-operated NGOs' (set up by governments to look like NGOs in order to qualify for outside aid or promote the interests of government)
- ▣ DONGO: 'Donor organized NGO'
- ▣ INGO: 'International NGO'
- ▣ QUANGO: 'Quasi-autonomous NGO,' such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). (The ISO is actually not purely an NGO, since its membership is by nation, and each nation is represented by what the ISO Council determines to be the 'most broadly representative' standardization body of a nation. That body might itself be a nongovernmental organization; for example, the United States is represented in ISO by the American National Standards Institute, which is independent of the federal government. However, other countries can be represented by national governmental agencies; this is the trend in Europe.)
- ▣ National NGO: A non-governmental organization that exists only in one country. This term is rare due to the globalization of non-governmental organizations, which causes an NGO to exist in more than one country.<sup>[6]</sup>
- ▣ CSO: 'Civil Society Organization'
- ▣ ENGO: 'Environmental NGO,' such as Greenpeace and WWF
- ▣ NNGO: 'Northern NGO'
- ▣ PANGO: 'Party NGO,' set up by parties and disguised as NGOs to serve their political matters.
- ▣ SNGO: 'Southern NGO'
- ▣ SCO: 'Social change organization'
- ▣ TNGO: 'Transnational NGO.' The term emerged during the 1970s due to the increase of environmental and economic issues in the global community. TNGO includes non-governmental organizations that are not confined to only one country, but exist in two or more countries.
- ▣ GSO: Grassroots Support Organization
- ▣ MANGO: 'Market advocacy NGO'
- ▣ NGDO: 'Non-governmental development organization'
- ▣ USAID refers to NGOs as *private voluntary organizations*. However, many scholars have argued that this definition is highly problematic as many NGOs are in fact state- or corporate-funded and -managed projects and have professional staff.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>
- ▣ GRO/NGOs exist for a variety of reasons, usually to further the political or social goals of their members or founders. Examples include improving the state of the natural environment, encouraging the observance of human rights, improving the welfare of the disadvantaged, or representing a corporate agenda. However, there are a huge number of such organizations and their goals cover a broad range of political and philosophical positions. This can also easily be applied to private schools and athletic organizations.



# Global Affairs is Preservation of The Earth's Natural Resources.





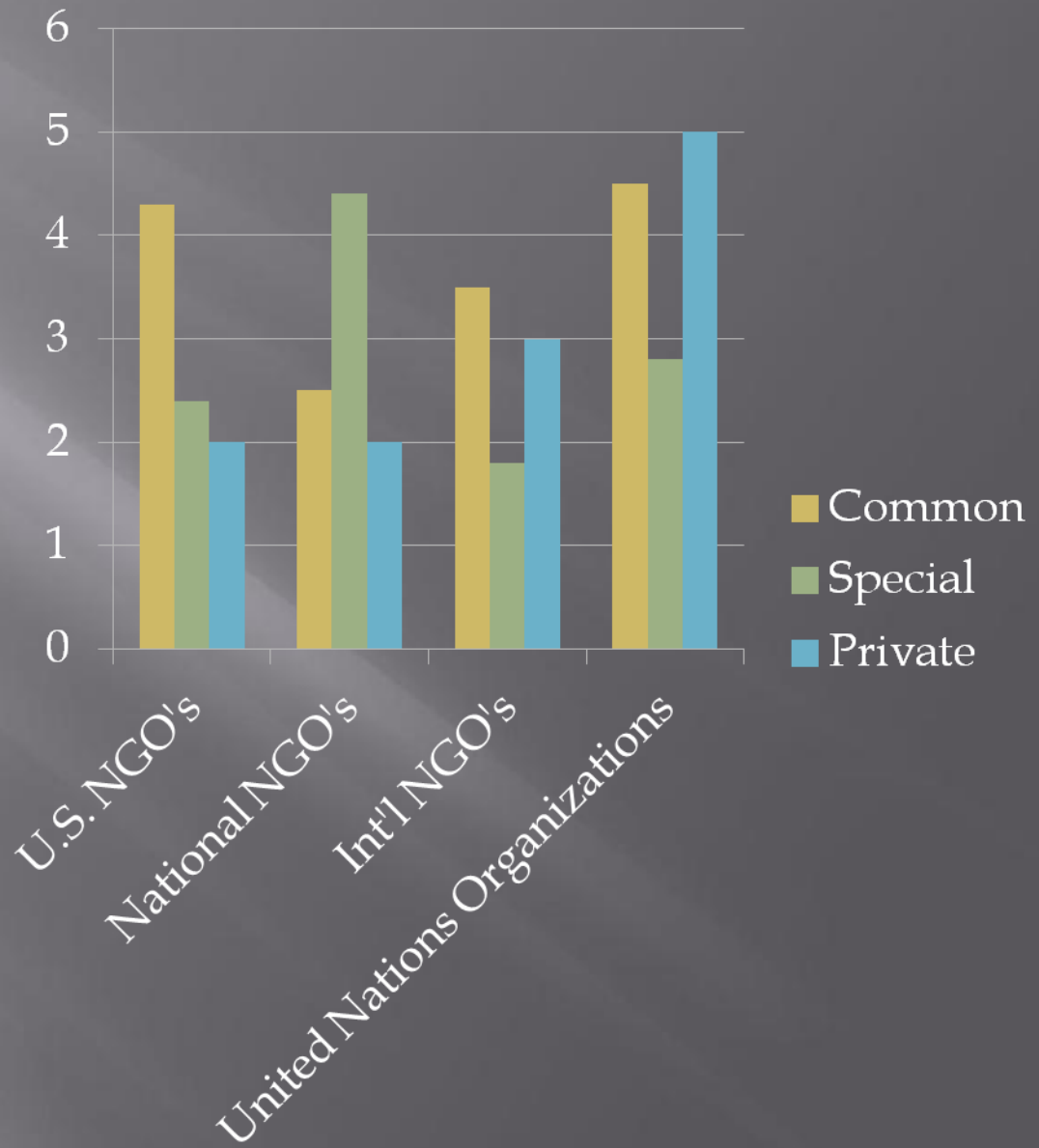
# Building Homes and Villages

- ▣ IIA High Council Sector Community Partnerships provide Homes for Families, Elderly, and the Impoverished 100% Free of Charge, By your Volunteerism and Monetary Donations.



## What is an NGO?

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, environment or health. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations system differs depending on their goals, their venue and the mandate of a particular institution.



# How Can you Join Our Initiative?

VOLUNTEER TIME TO  
OTHER CHARITIES...

DONATE TO OUR PARTNER  
ORGANIZATIONS...



# Our Reach is Global, Our Mission is Universal.



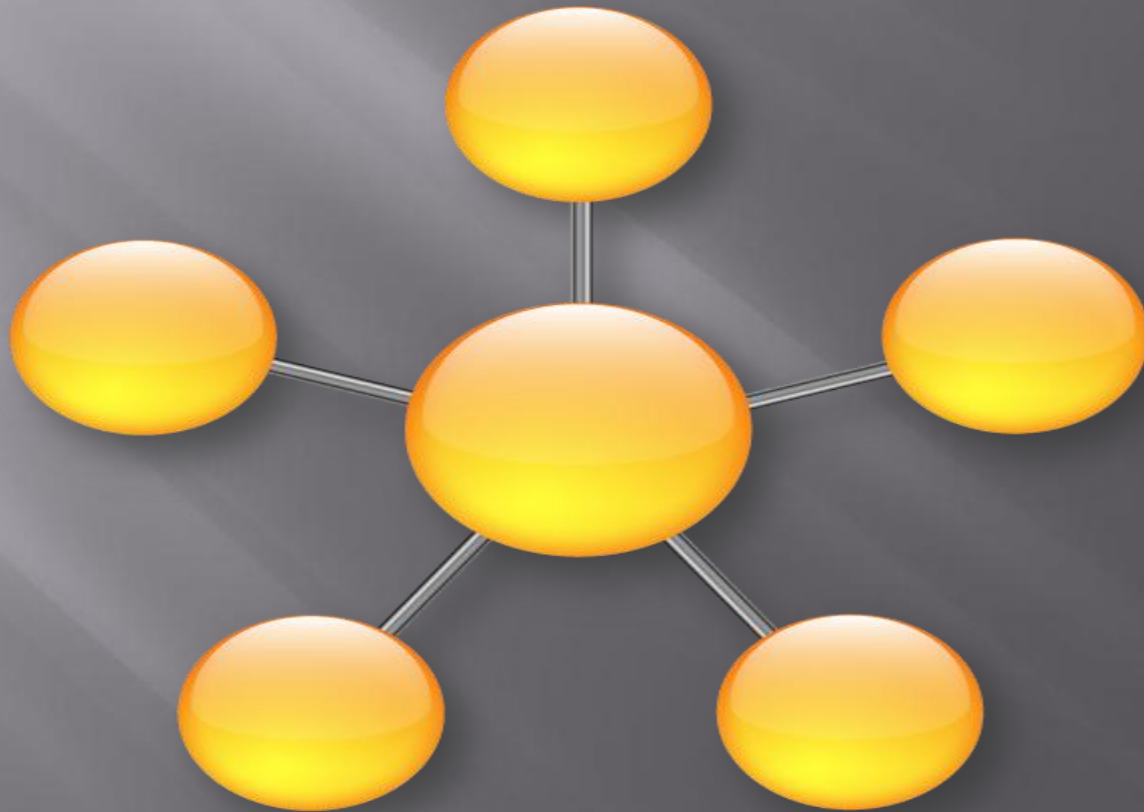
IIA High Council



We are Collectively reaching  
for The Stars, to Find  
Solutions to the Worlds  
Problems, Keeping our Focus  
on the Larger Mission of  
Humanity and Environmental  
Responsibility.



# IIA High Council Leadership Structure and Membership Levels.



## Whom is In Charge?

The High Council shall Consist of 133 Council Members, Nominated by Other Members by Formal Ballots .

Each Respective High Council Member has Regions and Sectors of International Involvement.

Each Region is Classified by Need and Type of Support Desired from the IIA High Council Grand Chamber, which Consist of 200 Members, Nominated by Each Sector, as Ambassadors and IIA Diplomatic Corps Representatives.

Each Ambassador is Charged with Reporting Authority and Development Funding.

Each IIA Diplomatic Representative is Responsible for Implementing Programs, and Outreach Resources to Meet the Needs of the IIA High Council Regional Involvement.

- ▣ Leading By Example and Challenging Positive Results.
- ▣ High Council Members
- ▣ IIA Regional Ambassadors
- ▣ IIA Sector NGO Officers
- ▣ IIA Diplomatic Corps. Representatives
- ▣ Community Partnerships and International Coalitions.
- ▣ Corporate Partnerships and Private Funding and Donations.
- ▣ Local Programs and Outreach Services Committees.

## How Do I Become An IIA High Council Member?

Q: Membership A: Nomination Only.

Q: Where Does Funding Come From?  
A: Our Funding is Provided by Generous Donations from the Public, Private, and Corporate Sectors.

Q: How may I Become an Esteemed IIA High Council Ambassador? A: IIA High Council Ambassadors are Screened and Interviewed, and Background Checked before Formal Nomination.

A Corporation may Nominate its Representative, and a Regional Ambassador may Nominate, a Community Partner Organization Representative for Membership, there is no Fee to be Accepted into the IIA High Council Chambers.

Individual Membership is by Exclusive Invitation Only.

- ▣ International Giving is normally provided in (3) Three Stages.
- ▣ The IIA High Council maintains active participation in Humanitarian Missions, Private Organizations, and Public Sponsored Services.
- ▣ The High Council Membership is based on Community Involvement.
- ▣ Our Projects are Nominated, Confirmed, and Funded within 120 Calendar Days from Introduction of the Participating Agency or Sector Officers Reports.

## What are the Benefits of IIA High Council Membership?

The International Indigenous Affairs High Council Members Enjoy Exclusive Privileges, Such As:

International Recognitions and Awards for Participation in IIA Sponsored Projects and Outreach Services.

IIA Ambassadors are Highly Visible in International Conventions, and Tran-national Sector Reports, as the Eyes and Ears of the High Council.

Individual Members are Invited to all Humanitarian Missions and Activities Sponsored by our Community Partnerships, Corporate and Private Sponsors, and Public Awards Banquets.

- ▣ MEMBERSHIP HAS ITS REWARDS...
- ▣ IIA Membership Cards.
- ▣ IIA Debit and Credit Cards.
- ▣ Limited Edition: IIA Jackets and Apparel.
- ▣ Visibility and Honorable Mentions in the IIA High Council Annual Journal.
- ▣ IIA High Council Sponsored Retreats, Luncheons, and Quarterly Awards and Certificates of Appreciation and Involvement.