The Impact of NGOs on Human Rights Development: A Case Study Analysis

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Introduction

This study is an exploratory case study of Chile, Indonesia and the Central African Republic to better understand the economic development of human rights. This thesis will explore three hypotheses: (1) countries develop according to a similar hierarchy of needs as outlined by Abraham Maslow, (2) non-governmental organizations address the needs of a country the most effectively and efficiently because of their direct connection to communities, and (3) non-governmental organizations can utilize economic strategies to achieve their goals. The definition of economic strategies

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow outlines a 5 step pyramid that addresses the evolving needs of individuals (McLeod, 2007). At the most basic level, people have physiological needs including the need for food, water, warmth and rest. The next level addresses safety needs that are the basic need for physical security. The third level defines the need for belongingness and love which include creating intimate relationships and building friendships. The second to last level highlights the esteem needs of individuals, those that make people crave prestige and the ability to feel accomplished. The final level of the hierarchy is self-actualization. This final piece is when a person achieves their full potential.

Non-governmental Organizations and Civilian Groups

To truly understand the needs and wants of the public it is essential to identify groups that work closely with the people. Many governments worldwide are plagued by inexperience and corruption that leads to the lack of ability to understand the population's needs and help address their problems. Therefore, this study will focus on the work of non-government organizations

(hereafter, NGOs) and civilian groups. NGOs and civilian groups consist of citizen activists and experts working to provide information and organize messages to further the development and implementation of human rights (Freeman, 2017). This study focuses on their efforts because they are the cornerstone of creating positive change that aligns with the needs of the people.

Countries of Interest

The sample of countries chosen for analysis includes Chile, Indonesia and the Central African Republic. These countries were chosen using the most different system design. The most different system design (hereafter, MDSD) means that the cases have different backgrounds but a similar variable of interest (Seawright & Gerring, 2008). The countries chosen exhibit very different backgrounds in terms of economic development, the development of human rights, and culture if viewed through a single snapshot in time. Demographic variables for these countries follow a different pattern purposefully so the findings may be generalized across different geographic and cultural boundaries. Together, these factors contribute to the selection and comparison of the countries.

Case-Study Analysis

In order to understand the variables of interest this study will use qualitative, event-based data following a diverse case analysis (Seawright & Gerring, 2008). This analysis follows an exploratory path, working to understand what hypothesis can be extracted from the event-based data. Collecting data for all three countries requires identifying pivotal points in the country's history and then looking backward in time to the key people and groups that fought for that change (Landman 2004). Specifically, this study will focus on the economic strategies used by those people and groups to generate the qualitative points of interest that are analyzed. In the end, similar patterns will be mapped out in order to identify critical economic strategies that can

be used by other groups working to increase the enjoyment of rights from a basic to a more advanced level.

Choosing a Small-*N* case study is essential for the in-depth analysis required. On the other hand, this study also includes a certain level of comparison that requires more than one case to be chosen. The comparative method, choosing a few countries, allows for broader inferences to be made using concepts that apply to more than one country (Landman, 2002; Collier, 1993). This follows with the goal of the study to be able to make broader generalizations that may help people outside of the scope of the sample.

Economic Strategies

When defining the term economic strategy, it is first essential to understand what the definition of strategy is. In a report written by Eisenhardt and Brown, the term strategy is defined using the guiding principles of temporariness, organization, and timing (Eisenhardt & Brown, 1998). It is essential to understand that the key to success is the ability to change and adapt. Therefore, all strategies should be broad enough to handle an unpredictable culture and society but narrow enough to achieve its goal effectively.

This strategy should be driven by the organization of the group that is supporting it. In the current study, non-governmental organizations and civilian groups act as the bedrock that can adapt to the ever-changing global landscape while staying focused on the mission at hand. Finally, timing is essential to creating an effective strategy. Timing is essential when working to understand the implication of the strategy, both looking forward into the future as well as looking back into the past. One must be very aware of their place in history, so to speak, when looking to launch a successful strategy.

In terms of an economic strategy, this research will focus in on the themes of scarcity and money, specifically as they relate to human capital. When NGOs and civilian groups impact the level of scarcity or the flow of money to increase workforce participation, education or technological advancement, this is seen as them using an economic strategy. Understanding what precisely they did will be a part of the investigation process so that one may understand current situations and predict future ones.

Human Rights

The basic concept of human rights is defined as rights people are awarded simply because they are human (Freeman, 2017). Human rights have been defined in a variety of ways, including the Declaration of Human Rights written by the United Nations and Eleanor Roosevelt. Within academia fields such as political science have attempted to make them qualitatively measurable by dividing them into categories including: political, civil, economic, social and cultural (Landman, 2005; Yamin, 2005; Landman, 2004; Welzel, Inglehart, & Klingemann, 2003; Burkhart & Lewis-Beck, 1994). In the current study, rights will be contextualized, classified and mapped using Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (McLeod, 2007). Utilizing this perspective, human rights will be defined as those developmental stages classified within the pyramid. Following the first hypothesis of this study, it is theorized that countries will follow a similar pattern of development that individuals do.

Central African Republic Background

The central position is outlined using the CIA World Factbook; all figures are stated using 2017 as the base year. The total population as of July 2018 is 5,745,062, with over 700,000 living the capital of Bangui. The currency in the Central African Republic is the state-specific franc; the exchange rate as of 25 March 2019 is 579.83 franc per $1. The median age for men is

rough 19 years and for women is roughly 20 years with their life expectancy being about 51 years for males and 55 years for women. They have an extremely tapered population pyramid as seen in Appendix A. Their GDP per capita has been rising being $600 in 2015, stated in 2017 dollars, and has risen to $700 in 2017. Their overall gross domestic product relies heavily on household consumption which makes up 95% compared to 13% for investment in fixed capital, 8.5% in government spending, 12% in exports and -29.5% in imports. The dominant sector is agriculture accounting for 43.2%, followed by services at 40.8% and industry at 16%.

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been known for its constant civil conflict since it declared independence after being occupied by the French. Analyzing the primary position of the country one would not be able to understand the current state of war-torn poverty, "with an abundance of arable land, rainfall, a plethora of minerals and wildlife and a low population, the CAR should become a wealthy nation" (Pike, 2019). With that said, this country falls into the lowest bracket in the hierarchy of needs, at physiological needs. These are the basic requirements of food, water, warmth and rest (McLeod, 2007). They are located on this level of the hierarchy because of the background and precise needs of both the country and its people.

The country declared its independence in 1958 from French occupation. From there they were led by ten different rulers. Many of these rulers including Dacko, Bokassa, Kolingba, Patasse, Bozize, and Djotodia, focused their presidential power on enriching themselves and a small cohort of supporters (Pike, 2019) (O'Toole & Giles-Vernick, 2019). A significant example of the corruption within the Central African Republic government is Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who declared himself Emperor in 1976 until 1979, even renaming the country the Central African Empire. His rule was known for his strict and unpredictable policies as well as his constant reshuffling of the government to yield more and more power to the president. He was finally

ousted by a military coup led by Dacko backed by French military power. This was after he bankrupted the already impoverished country and personally participated in the massacre of 100+ school children (Central African Republic, 2018). This selfish and violent rule did not end until the resignation of Michael Djotodia, who was mainly criticized for the violence of the Seleka group that help deliver him into power. As the first Muslim ruler of the nation, his supporters created violent conflict between the minority Muslim population and the majority Christian population. Under his rule, thousands were forced to flee from the threat of murder, pillaging, and rape by militias. The 2013 coup has had long-term effects on the stability in CAR.

The change began with the transitional government leadership of Nguenda and the first female head of state, Catherine Samba-Panza who enacted change from 2014 until 2016 after the 2015 referendum to approve a new constitution and the election of Faustin-Archange Touadera in 2016. Taoudera has run on the platform of peace movements; however, in 2017 several aid organizations pulled out of the country because of the violence leaving tens of thousands of people without support. In 2018, the United Nations reported that the overall situation in the country is worsening with fifty percent of the population needing humanitarian aid (Central African Republic 2017/2018, 2018). The hope is that a just government regime will remain in power, at least until there is an essential foundation built within the country to protect its people.

The Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation has seen a need for stabilizing change in the country with the help of all stakeholders including non-government organizations, civilian organizations, private sector firms and the government (Poulizouh, 2006). This report identifies three pillars of change including accelerating growth, promoting social sectors, and strengthening government and institutional capacity. Their strategies have been

outlined so that participation occurs at a local, regional and national level for active stabilization throughout the country.

Central African Republic Non-Governmental Organizations

Indices that assist in understanding the position of the Central African Republics standing in terms of human rights, economic development and corruption are Freedom House, Human Development Indicator, and Transparency International, respectfully. Freedom House uses a scoring system to understand the position of all nations worldwide. The aggregate freedom score for the CAR is 9 out of 100, 0 being the least free and 100 the most. Freedom House also breaks down this score in a freedom rating, political rights and civil liberties that are placed on a scale of 1 to 7, one being most free, seven being least free. The Central African Republic scores a 7, or the least free, in all measures. This is supported by the background given which outlines the civil conflicts that leave the country in constant unrest.

Needs in this country align with the bottom-most section of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, physiological needs. These are the basics required to be an individual such as food, water, warmth and rest. A total of 30 NGO's were cataloged using Peace Insight, and this number is most likely a fraction of the amount of community and civic organizations that exist within the country; however, the lack of development and level of violence makes it difficult to connect with and catalog these organizations. The significant themes touched upon in almost every, if not every, organization both in the sample and in the entire list include peacebuilding, entrepreneurship, empowerment, and reduction of poverty. The peacebuilding and reduction of poverty are at the heart of physiological needs as they aim to give safe and reliable access to clean drinking water, sanitation and food sources.

The first organization is Jeunes et Femmes pour le Développement et Les Droits de l 'Homme (JFDDH) (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019). The English translation of their organization's name is "Youth and Women for Development and Human Rights," it will be referred to using the French abbreviation, JFDDH. This organization was founded in 2011 and since then has implemented 11 "Community Bodies for Peace" in the eight districts of Bangui, as well as one in Bimbo, one in Bambari, and one in Ngakobo. They have also trained 50 vote educators that assisted in the 2016 election cycle and trained 160 people in peacebuilding activities who have touched 800 beneficiaries.

JFDDH has partnered with the CAR government through the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation has the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reconciliation, the Ministry of Arts, Tourism, Culture and Francophonie, the Ministry of Communication and Information, Town Hall, the French Embassy, the Embassy of the United States (outstanding), the International Community Dialogue Center, and Radios and Television. To this end, they work to further their goal of building the capacity of communities and individuals.

The second organization is Observatoire Centrafricain des Droits de l'Homme which translates to the Central African Observatory for Human Rights, the French abbreviation of OCDH will be used for convenience (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019). The OCDH operates on a four-point mission: (1) promote human rights from the bottom up, (2) build peace through conflict resolution, (2) develop a culture of peace through education, and (4) create peace and security at all levels of the community. They partner with a network of local human rights organizations as well as international organizations including COOPI, Mercy Corps, Cord Aid, CIC, and Acord International. Significant accomplishments range from developing a system in the Central African Republic to promote human rights protection to researching the needs of indigenous

populations. The system they helped to create is a special criminal court that was established with the help of the International Federation for Human Rights and 22 other local organizations. The court will work to investigate and prosecute those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity since 2003 (Rights, 2015). This was a significant step in the nation to end impunity.

The third organization is Association Ebe Bale Bobo, abbreviated to AEBB (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019). They were founded in 2003 with the primary purpose of creating awareness around the fact that citizens of the CAR are vital stakeholders in creating positive change for the country's future. After the Séléke conflict, this organization added social cohesion to their mission. Their work is geared toward the promotion of human rights and the fight against poverty.

The fourth organization is Bureau National des Femmes Musulmans de Centrafrique, abbreviated to BNFMC, this organization enables women to develop financial independence (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019). They achieve this by organizing seed funding for entrepreneurship training and literacy courses. They support women in being more active in the community to campaign for peace and help at hospitals and refugee camps. They strengthen the voice of women in their communities, organizing meetings with local leaders and other, non-Muslim women's organizations.

The final organization is Communion Des Oeuvres Pour La Mission, abbreviated to COM, strives to reduce poverty and the impact of poverty in rural communities and the suburbs of Bangui (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019). Their focus has shifted their focus more heavily on peace

building after the civil war in 2012. Their main goal remains to bring together men, women and young people to stand up for the common objectives of peace and development.

Central African Republic Tactics

A primary tactic used by NGOs is the idea of women as a symbol of culture. Rather than focusing on those that are directly involved in the guerilla warfare, NGOs have pivoted toward those left behind without any structure. In the case of the Central African Republic, it is women who are left with little security and almost no opportunity for self-growth or advancement. By bringing these women together, NGOs can provide them with an education that covers necessary skills such as the ability to read and write to more advanced skills like owning and operating businesses. This provides these women with greater agency because a standard education and reliable source of income allows them to have better and safer access to food, water, sanitation facilities, and shelter. Education plays an incredible role in the long term growth of a country. They also work to increase the workforce participation rate and in turn influences the flow of money in the country as it begins to penetrate impoverished communities.

Indonesia Background

The central position is outlined using the CIA World Factbook; all figures are stated using 2017 as the base year. The total population as of July 2018 is 262,787,403, with over 9.6 million living the capital of Jakarata. The median age for men is roughly 30 years and for women is roughly 31 years, their life expectancy is 67 years for males and 71 years for females. They have a healthy middle-aged population as seen in their population pyramid in Appendix A. The currency in Indonesia is the rupiah and is as of 25 March 2019 14,180 rupiahs is worth USD 1. Their GDP per capita has been rising being $11,500 in 2015, stated in 2017 dollars, and has risen

to $12,400 in 2017. Their overall gross domestic product relies mostly on household consumption which makes up 57.3% compared to 32.1% for investment in fixed capital, 0.3% for investment in inventory, 9.1% in government spending, 20.4% in exports and -19.2% in imports. The dominant sector services accounting for 45.5%, followed by industry at 41% and agriculture at 13.7%.

The country of Indonesia has worked slowly to achieve incremental developments at many levels of its society. In 2010, former President Barack Obama visited the country and claimed that Indonesia was a great example of how emerging nations can embrace democracy and diversity. This was not the case for all of their history.

The country first declared independence from the Dutch occupants in 1949 after four years of guerrilla warfare (Editors, 2019). During this time Sukarno claimed the position of president after leading the country's independence movement. During his reign, he suppressed the parliamentary system and established an authoritarian regime he dubbed the "Guided Democracy." He was mainly criticized for not inspiring any coherent and much-needed government programs to help develop the country. Instead, he was known for the lavish parties he threw that helped establish a national identity with an extremely high price tag. His powers were made to be almost nil after complacency during a coup in 1965 sparked by the killing of leftist communists. Suharto, his successor, led a massacre of communists that was enhanced by vigilantes. In 1966 the national legislator appointed Suharto as acting president then helped him win the presidential race in 1968.

Suharto began his term as president with the creation of the New Order. This was a program that helped end the conflict with Malaysia and bring Indonesia back into the United Nations, errors that were created by the previous government regime. The significant impact on

the New Order was the economic rehabilitation of Indonesia. Effects were felt almost immediately throughout the country as the inflation rate decreased, the currency stabilized, expansion of manufacturing, an increase in the production of petroleum. While this seems like amazing moves for the emerging nations, critics of it took a more realistic stance.

Much of the stability was due to investment in Pertamina, a monolithic state oil organization, and investment by military entrepreneurs. They also noted that the New Order caused the state to become more reliant on Western capital. In the 1990s, the free enterprise, but those that benefited were mostly the sons and daughters of the president (Editors, 2019). While great economic prowess came from the program, it was almost irrelevant for the advancement of Indonesia as it mainly served to deepen the economic inequality and grow the amount of corruption within the country. This was inequality shifted to the forefront of the nation in 1997 when a weakening of currency throughout Southeast Asian countries showed significant weaknesses in Indonesia's financial sector. Suharto was forced to resign in 1998.

In the interim, B.J. Habibie was instated as president (Editors, 2019). He only served from 1998 to 1999 but made significant reforms in his short time in the office. He appointed a new cabinet and named a committee to draft less-restrictive federal laws. He expanded the freedoms within the country such as freedom of press, free parliamentary and presidential elections, instated presidential terms of 2 terms of 5 years and freed over 100 political prisoners. He stepped out of politics without any scandal.

Habibe was succeeded by one of the most respected figures in Indonesian Islam, Wahid. He headed the Forum Demokrasi which encouraged dissidents and human rights, advocates. Many people admired his protection of the Christian minorities in a predominantly Islamic state. His term was ended abruptly, however, because of the economic and political instability within

the country as well as a corruption crisis that leads to his impeachment. The elected vice-president, Megawati Sukarnoputri, was sworn into office the same day as the impeachment and stayed until 2004. During her time, she was faced with a failing economy, separatist movement, and terrorist attacks. The biggest criticisms against her were corruption and her inability to lower the high unemployment rate. She attempted to run for the presidency in both 2004 and 2009 but lost in both elections.

The winner of both the 2004 and 2009 elections was Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, affectionately known as SBY. During his campaign, he promised accelerated economic growth, a crackdown on corruption and terrorism, and a strengthening of the economy and human rights. Unfortunately, his term was marred with natural disasters, like a tsunami that struck the archipelago in December of 2004 killing over 132,000 people. Even with these disasters, he was able to create peace and prosperity until 2013 when economic growth slowed, and inflation rose. In the same year, a corruption scandal came to light and SBY was unable to truly clear his name because he had reached his two-term maximum.

In the 2014 election, Joko Widodo won 53% of the popular vote. He ran on the platform of ending the corruption in Indonesia (Editors, 2019). He specifically outlined a nine-point plan to help the impoverished through land reforms, developing affordable housing, etc. People within and outside of Indonesia are severally unimpressed with the slow implementations of programs. It is believed that Widodo has put aside his ambitious goals in favor of elite backing. His cabinet appointment consisted of unqualified political appointees. It is also noted that there has been constantly switching of his cabinet members for political gain rather than because of poor performance. This current administration shows just as many signs of corruption as those

before it, leaving Indonesia in another period of instability built on the foundation of false promises.

Indonesia Non-Governmental Organizations

The NGOs in Indonesia are primarily focused on managing the conservation of local communities through education around the carrying capacity of natural resources and other conservation efforts. The first is Operation Wallace Trust; this organization focuses on forest conservation, coastal health, develop rural economic enterprises as an alternative source of livelihood (Sumarto & Usman, 2019). They work to achieve their goals by applying technology to support the management of rural resources and renewable energy as well as promoting smart practices in natural resource management.

The second organization, the Research Center for System and Development, is an interdisciplinary professional association focused on using the field of science to educate on and improve sustainability (Sumarto & Usman, 2019). Together with the individuals who are a part of the organization work on developing strategic steps in sustainable national development, environmental sustainability, and the development of science and technology. Their primary action point is spreading the use of technologies that promote sustainability in areas of the country where it would not usually be readily available.

The third organization in the sample of NGOs for Indonesia is the Aceh Green Community (Sumarto & Usman, 2019). This organization focuses its efforts in the Aceh region of Indonesia as it requires the most significant action toward environmental change. The Aceh Green Community makes strides toward genuine agrarian reform for the sovereignty of the Achenese in managing local resources that prioritizes the principles of sustainable livelihood,

justice, human rights, and community participation. This organization aims to give the management of natural resources back into the community. The fourth organization, the Center for Aceh Resource Empowerment, also focuses on these efforts to empower the people of the region in order to achieve increased welfare and expand community participation in development (Sumarto & Usman, 2019). The final organization, Bina Rakyat, enforces the realization of a strong community in the management of natural resources as an economic carrying capacity based on local wisdom and has access to various public policies (Ekomo-Soignet, 2019).

Indonesia Tactics

The primary tactics used by the non-governmental organizations in Indonesia is the empowerment to maintain local natural resources. This is especially important in such a corrupt country that abuses the use of said resources. They do this by incorporating natural resources into the local sense of identity and educating on the benefits that sustainability has on ensuring that the land will continue to benefit future generations. In the region of Aceh, this is becoming an increasing issue as the resources are being stretched beyond their carrying capacity to provide for both the local community and the federal government. Fighting for the sole use of the land will ensure that the resources will not be depleted due to the excessive burden currently being placed upon them. There is a specific focus on technological advancement and training that plays into efforts to increase long term economic growth through the betterment of human capital. Citizen participation in these efforts becomes vital to ensure that there is enough buy into the cause that sustainable changes can be ensured. In this country, it is local communities that are primarily left behind while the government continues to blunder ahead. NGOs have assumed the responsibility of helping these communities rise to their full potential even if it requires them to push back against the influence of their government.

Chile Background

The central position is outlined using the CIA World Factbook; all figures are stated using 2017 as the base year. The total population as of July 2018 is 17,952,262, with over 5.6 million living the capital of Santiago. The median age for men is roughly 34 years and for women is roughly 36 years, their life expectancy is 77 years for males and 82 years for females. They have a healthy middle-aged population as seen in their population pyramid in Appendix A. The currency in Chile is the state-specific peso. As of 25 March 2019, 679.60 pesos is worth USD 1. Their GDP per capita has been rising slowly being $24,400 in 2015, stated in 2017 dollars, and has risen to $24,600 in 2017. Their overall gross domestic product relies mostly on household consumption which makes up 62.3% compared to 21.5% for investment in fixed capital, 0.5% for investment in inventory, 14% in government spending, 28.7% in exports and -27% in imports. The primary sector services accounting for 63%, followed by industry at 32.8% and agriculture at 4.2%.

Chile has been noted as one of the continent's most stable countries, as it has been able to avoid the continuous coups and arbitrary government its surrounding nations face (Editors, 2019). They were initially occupied by the Spanish until 1818 when O'Higgins helped the country to declare independence and established himself as supreme leader. The country experienced several wars both civil and multinational, including the War of the Pacific between 1879 and 1884. A more formal government was established in 1927 when General Carlos Ibanez del Campo seized power and established a dictatorship. Military power presided over the country until 1964 when Eduardo Frei Montalva was elected president and began cautious social reform.

Even as social advancement began to ease the country into its future, the military power of the country marred Chile's timeline. In 1973, Pinochet ousted Salvator Allende, the first

democratically elected Marxist in the world, in a military coup (Editors, 2019). He established extreme conservative rule in his term, bringing the country back toward free-market policy. Pinochet did establish a praise-worthy private-pension plan that forced the workforce to save 10% of their salary so that they could have 70% of their salary during their retirement. He was most known for his human rights violations, including kidnapping, torture, and murder, that worked to silence any of his dissidents. In 1990, he lost the election to Patricio Aylwin Azocar but remained the Commander in Chief. At this point in Chilean history, military power was so intertwined with the power of the secular government that Pinochet still had a firm hold on the ruling of the nation.

After the Pinochet era, Chile began to advance in with various social reforms. President Ricardo Lagos Escobar signed a law legalizing divorce in Chile. His successor Michelle Bachelet, the first female president of Chile, continued this fight as she continued to advocate for the rights of children, women, the LGBTQ+ community, and indigenous people as well as advancements in education and labor rights (Editors, 2019). In 2012, she passed a law that discriminated based on sexual orientation illegal and in 2015, announced her plan to end Chilean ban on abortions.

Her conservative successor, Sebastian Pinera, focused his presidency on creating more significant economic growth in Chile. Within his first term, he was criticized for the continued economic inequality within the country (Editors, 2019). Pinera also faced calls for significant education reforms that his superficial and political action did not satisfy. He was reelected for a second term in 2018, again on the platform of economic growth. While growth has been seen in the nation's economy, the citizens have not felt the full effects and have voiced their unrest.

Moreover, he has had to manage a "mouthy" cabinet that makes senseless comments which create controversy among the people of Chile.

Chile Non-Governmental Organizations

As Chile is the most developed nation in the sample, their NGOs focus on the more advanced rights identified in the end goal (Santibanez, et al., 2019). The first organization, La Morada Corporation, is a group of women whose objective is to make visible the proposals of feminism in order to denounce discrimination. The organization has managed to install a reflection about the constitution of gender consciousness and the citizenship of women into the public debate.

Another NGO within Chile, Espacio y Fomento, translated to Space and Development and abbreviated to ESFO, works to promote the use of public space to celebrate diversity (Santibanez, et al., 2019). They primarily focus on the creation of professionals, technicians, and leaders in a free trade fair. This fair uses public space as an essential element in the coexistence and meeting of citizens and the deployment of the most diverse activities including cultural, recreational, athletic, commercial or service. They also work to enable hundreds of thousands of Chileans to have a source of income through the fair. This helps to maintain and strengthen local, regional, and national traditions.

The third NGO in the sample is the Center for Mental Health and Human Rights, also known as CINTRAS (Santibanez, et al., 2019). The Center works on issues related to psychosocial damage generated by political repression, torture and impunity, international human rights law and the human rights situation in Latin America. This organization serves former political prisoners, relatives of disappeared detainees, relatives of political executioners,

returnees from exile, political exonerates and survivors of torture. Their mission and action steps are twofold. Primarily, they work to provide completely free assistance to the groups mentioned above. The group also works to give particular relevance to the rehabilitation of victims of torture. They are making mental health a real priority, beginning with extreme users of mental health resources.

The forth NGO of interest is the South Social Studies and Education Corporation, which focuses their efforts on industrial development (Santibanez, et al., 2019). The work to tackle issues that have a wide range from urban development to social housing and the physical and social improvement of popular neighborhoods. A significant aspect of their work is to improve the physical and intangible environment of communities to create positive bonds between the people that live in the area. They instill the values of coexistence to reduce the rates of urban violence and create a secure environment free of fear. They work on this goal by evaluating and strengthening social organizations and programs as well as conducting ongoing research of social and territorial inequality.

The final organization in the sample is called the Center for National Studies of Alternative Development or CENDA (Santibanez, et al., 2019). The efforts of this organization are oriented toward the research and analysis of issues of national importance and social content. Their goal is to identify and leverage formulas of mass citizen participation. Their current research focuses on the international economic crisis and its impact on Chile as well as the issues of income distribution and poverty. It is also geared toward understanding the volatility of pension funds especially after the fall of the Pinochet Era.

Chile Tactics

The tactics used by Chilean NGOs all focus on promoting positive aspects of culture through the creation of cultural competence. Their goals are to facilitate better bonds within the communities in order to promote social and economic development. Specific economic tactics include creating a platform for entrepreneurship that provides a foundation for a reliable source of income and increases the workforce participation rate. It is crucial to create civility within communities so that people feel safe among their neighbors and empowered to live up to their full potential.

Discussion

Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis of the exploratory study is: *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs can be applied on an aggregate level.* The data collected in the study provides the validity of this hypothesis as the needs of the people generally followed the directionality of the pyramid. The NGOs in the least developed country, the Central African Republic, focused most of their efforts on the reduction of poverty and the creation of peace through the promotion of education and entrepreneurship. Their end goals centered around ensuring that citizens had access to safe drinking water, nutritional food, clean sanitation facilities, and decent shelter. These are the needs that are identified in the bottom-most section of the pyramid, physiological needs.

The country at an intermediate level of development, Indonesia, has NGOs that focused their efforts on creating a cultural identity and basic competency around natural resources and their maintenance. They work to help local communities, especially in the region of Aceh, to understand the carrying capacity of their land to utilize best what is available to them with the introduction of technology to ensure stability for future generations. These align with the safety

needs in the next portion of Maslow's Hierarchy. This portion relates to having a predictable and orderly world in which we have some amount of control (McLeon, 2007). By ensuring the betterment of the natural resources, they create a predictable pattern of stability to empower the youth of the nation to carry positive wellbeing into the future.

The final, and most developed country, Chile has NGOs that revolve most of their efforts around creating a cultural competency that reduces violence. This is done by identifying disenfranchised communities and providing them with the necessary support to ensure equitable opportunities for all. Then they promote public settings of social sharing to increases the awareness and understanding of all groups of people. This highlights the significant points of the next level in the pyramid, belongingness needs. They promote intimate relationships and friendships between the people that share their geographical area to reduce the violence that plagues the area.

Hypothesis 2

The second hypothesis of the exploratory study is: *non-governmental organizations understand the needs of communities better than their political leaders.* The primary support for this hypothesis is the focus on the culture that is found in each country. It is essential to understand the real culture of the people in individual communities, not the theoretical or hypothetical. It was vital for each NGO to be culturally sensitive in order to effectively promote aspects of culture in a way that does not insist on conformity or introduces irrelevant components of culture into communities. While nationalism is a type of culture in and of itself, in most communities it is disconnected from the values of the individuals.

Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis is: *non-governmental organizations can use strategies built on the foundation of economic theory to increase human rights, bypassing the political regime.* These strategies include workforce participation, scarcity of resources and the flow of money. It also includes aspects of long term economic development such as education and technological advancement. The initial efforts are to increase skills and education to better the human capital of the country. With an increase in human capital comes an increase in workforce participation rate because of the rise in practical skills and entrepreneurship. With more people in the workforce, there is a more stable source of income for individuals and the flow of money in and throughout communities.

The most critical aspect of creating agency is identifying disenfranchised populations within communities and helping them to thrive. In the CAR, these people are women; Indonesia, the focus on local communities and Chile directs their attention toward minority groups. By helping disenfranchised groups rise, NGOs help to empower entire populations to be more accepting and create long term growth and prosperity.

Conclusion

After analyzing a sample of five non-governmental organizations from the Central African Republic, Indonesia, and Chile, the three hypotheses show validity. The current study does have limitations that can be implications for future research. Firstly, it is crucial to for future research to develop a better understanding of the specific types of culture that can be used in the process of injecting economic empowerment. This is important because instilling aspects of culture that have any oppressive undertones can be extremely detrimental to the long term

growth and prosperity of the nation. Being able to identify any trends in effective culture will also make the process more easily replicated, however, it will be important to be mindful of the specific population in question.

Another major opportunity for future research is naturalistic field research. Gathering primary data on the population and non-governmental organizations can bring to light trends, phenomenon, and other details that are lost when data is collected via the internet. This may help to improve the working understanding of the intentional and non-intentional tactics used to expand human rights and increase economic efficacy within the population of interest. Moreover, it will allow for a more the researcher to understand the appropriate timing of infusion economic strategies with culture.

Finally, it is recommended that for the holistic development of emerging nations, economists and cultural advocates come together and best understand how to help one another. A painful misconception within development is that countries should focus on their economy before turning toward the rights of their people. In cases such as Chile, this has led to great economic inequality as the economy is developed in a way that is prosperous for only a select few rather than for all. By marrying together these efforts, we may be able to create a future where equality is a reality.
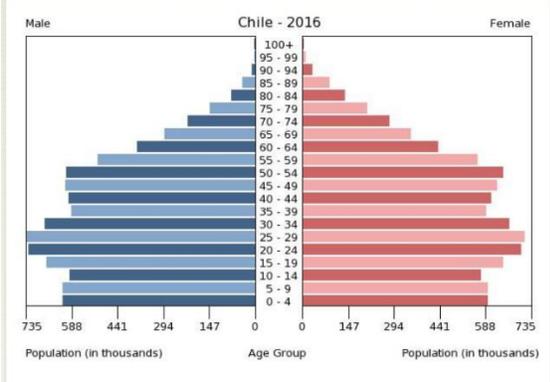
Appendix A

Central African Republic Population Pyramid
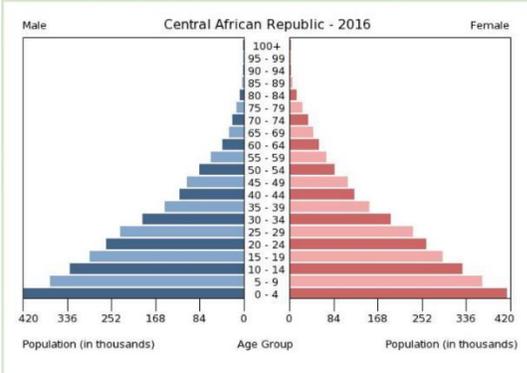
Indonesia Population Pyramid
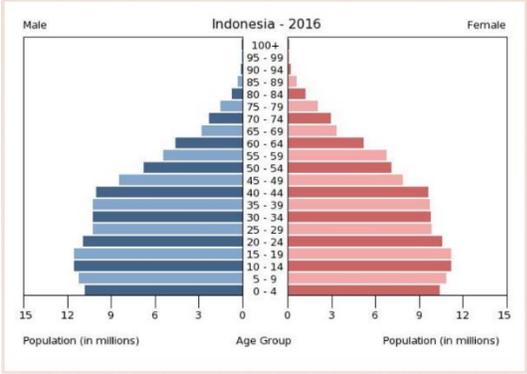
Chile Population Pyramid

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