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GEM Handbook

The SOMRA
Green Entrepreneurship
Model



SOMRA





SOMRA



innoventum





IMPRINT

ERASMUS+ PROJECT

SOMRA – Supporting meaningful Occupations for low-qualified Migrants, Refugees, and Asylum seekers using the Green Entrepreneurship Model

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- Soil erosion leading to topsoil being lost and reduced crop yields
- Biodiversity loss resulting in a rapid decline of species in recent decades
- Deforestation which decreases forest areas lost to other uses such as agricultural croplands, urbanisation, or mining activities

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This tool is a collection of sustainability and green hacking videos that will allow users to:

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SOMRA



EDITOR'S NOTE

– Dominika Stiger (Auxilium) –

The main aims of the SOMRA project are to have a positive impact on the environment by inspiring migrant communities to act in environmentally friendly ways. The goal is to achieve this by enabling refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, in general, to engage in existing local environmental NGOs, volunteer, and maybe even found a new NGO which will address environmental topics. Getting involved in this way, can turn participating persons into environmental role models and, therefore, into true factors of change while providing them with meaningful occupations – not only while they are waiting for the advancement of their legal status in a new country, but also later.

The SOMRA Green Entrepreneurship Model



Source: pexels.com

(GEM) is one of the main outcomes of the project. It consists of three main parts:

- This **Practical Handbook** is full of facts, examples, strategies, and calls for action, directly aimed at migrant communities to guide them through the process of participating in an NGO and, eventually, founding their own organisation. The handbook focuses on sustainability and more environmentally friendly lifestyles.
- A **Key Facts Booklet** containing the main ideas from the full handbook.
- An **Online Media Library** which offers a wide collection of Green Lifehack videos, testimonial interviews, and the SOMRA documentary.

The Green Entrepreneurship Model highlights the importance of creating meaningful occupations for migrants in their new countries and combines this with the civic need of environmentally active people. Through the handbook's collection of strategies and step-by-step guidelines to become a green entrepreneur and NGO founder or member, the Online Media Library's Green Lifehack videos, personal engagement and participation of migrant communities become enhanced and facilitated to work towards a mutual, crucial goal: fighting environmental challenges on local/regional level.



GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

There is an emergent call for business to address climate change, thus the term ‘green entrepreneurship’ was invented to direct new ideas to find solutions to the worlds greatest natural problems. In this article we look at the definition of this term and following with an example to better understand how it works.

– Alexandros Ioannou Peletie (CARDET) –

As the climate crisis awareness rises, the need for emergent solutions is addressed by communities of people, pushing businesses and the government to follow a more sustainable way of doing things. Thus, as businesses play a significant role in how we consume in our everyday lives and people are also more conscious of their choices, they lead to the development of green initiatives that include pro-environment behaviour.

Governments have pushed their focus even more on their environmental issues and forced their concern towards pollution, waste management, energy consumption and prioritising circular economy, using the internationally recognised framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite the measure taken until now regarding the climate crisis, the results remain far behind the ambitious environmental targets in many countries as part of the Green Deal, which aims to limit greenhouse gas emissions to zero. A result of this is the already existing business that hardly manages to change their process entirely to a more eco-friendly choice. The need for a new way of doing things brought a new

Source: pixabay.com



model of ‘green principles’ to show to a new generation that aims both for profit and for nature.

Society is also interested in the production methods, the effect on the environment and the resources used during the process. Quality and eco-friendliness of a product or service have equal meaning for the customer nowadays, encouraging bottom-up initiatives, introducing the idea of ‘Green Entrepreneurship’.

Green Entrepreneurship

Its different definitions can also be called 'eco-entrepreneurship', ecological or sustainable entrepreneurship. Most literature does not examine the term as such but mainly the effect it has on the environment.

'Green Entrepreneurship' has been defined as a system that aims for the socio-ecological transformation of doing business. It was also described as the innovative way of a product or a service with the motivation to positively affect the profit of a business and impact both society and the environment.

'Green Entrepreneurship' is the economic activity, which have a positive effect on the environment, such as:

- Offering products or services that aim at changing consumer behaviour, reducing the negative effect on the environment;
- Balancing ecological and economic goals of the enterprise;
- Adopting innovative sustainable solutions to problems connected with the production and consumption of products and services;
- Re-evaluating the business model, which, when applied, will lead to sustainable economic development;
- Discovering gaps in the market where demand meets a new lifestyle.

Entrepreneurship is considering the moving force of the economy, developing technological and organisational innovations, new workplaces and economic growth. Being able to work in the field of green entrepreneurship as well as involving people to develop a strategic plan for

solving an environmental issue, is a key factor for achieving the success of the 'green' idea, which can be a resource for changing people's lives positively in a way to think more sustainable.

Best Practice Example

A good practice example of green entrepreneurship that inspires behavioural change, education, enthusiasm and lots of creativity is the Repair Café Foundation. As a local community idea, Martine Postma, founder of Repair Café, started in 2007 in Amsterdam in the Netherlands to support sustainable living in many ways. It was such a success that it organised and spread to other cities and countries, which soon became a worldwide movement.

Source: unsplash.com



The 'Repair Café' aims to build resilient communities sharing repair skills, strengthen the economy by offering repair and reuse services, and protect the environment by redirecting materials just before they enter the landfill into productive new use. Materials such as computers, electronics, household goods, appliances and furniture are used materials that enter the waste stream too often, overlooking their economic value at the end of use, as well as creating numerous problems to the environment during their life cycle, from the production stage, arriving at the shelf for sale, until its disposal. Whilst doing this, the Repair Cafés keep supporting the local economy, as many things that need to be fixed can often be directed to professionals still around.

At the same time, you have the educational and creative part: there are some cafes where you can learn how to fix your broken furniture or piece of cloth and at the same time change the look or use of it, repurposing the item and making it useful for a lifetime. The Repair Cafés also organise events that benefit the elderly

who can use this opportunity as a social hub. At the same time, they bring generations together, as this idea can also interest younger people for repair, design and making new things out of repurposing materials.

Many events offered by the Repair Café are for free and based on volunteering, however, they revenue income by offering the possibility for others to start a Repair Café in other countries with a complete information package of how to do it. They also offer repair lessons to individuals and groups of people. Beyond the personal approach, the Repair Café Foundation offers its services to assess the sustainability of organisations by:

- Giving lectures on how to be more sustainable,
- Assessing the lifecycle of a product or service to make them more efficient both at the cost level and environmentally,
- Gathering information for how to create durable products and services and how to reduce carbon emissions.

With their work, sharing philosophy, and focusing on more sustainable thinking by approaching education and society, the Repair Café Foundation started a movement that equally offers services to change behaviour in personal, community, and producers and organisations.



Source: unsplash.com

CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT WITH NGOs

Civic participation involves many voluntary activities such as gardening, voting, and participating in other group activities. Civic engagement has been associated with physical and mental health benefits. It can help improve mental and physical health and fitness and to build relationships within the community, enhance language skills, and provide peer support.

– ELREC –

NGOs and civic participation

Civic participation involves a wide range of formal and informal activities. These activities can include such things as voting, volunteering, and community gardening, for example. Civic activities can be performed by individuals or groups and provide a direct benefit to the community. These activities can also have

secondary benefits, such as improving the health of its participants. Civic engagement has been linked to promoting a better mental and physical well-being. In addition, people who join in these activities are more likely to have a strong sense of community and to view community health as a shared value.

Civic Participation. Source: Getty Images



Psychological benefits

Studies have shown a positive relationship between mental well-being and civic engagement. For example, anxiety and distress are lower among the youth who are engaged in volunteering, as well as lowering the probability that they will become involved in anti-social behaviour. Trauma is a common experience that refugees and asylum seekers share. Many will have witnessed wars, violent incidents, or air strikes, for example, and have been threatened or felt unsafe. Even without these factors, leaving your home and adapting to a new society and culture can cause stress related issues. Trauma needs long-term support before it can begin to heal. Participating in the community could potentially help us to do so, along with other benefits including integration into new society. Becoming a volunteer and participating in collective activities, can provide hope, feelings of optimism, confidence, increased self-esteem, and a sense of meaning. Knowing that you are contributing time and

effort to help the community will be psychologically rewarding. A sense of “doing good” can create an attachment and identifying with the community.

Joining in group activities and working towards a common goal can increase the connection between individuals in the community and satisfy the human need to belong. It may also increase one’s faith in humanity – action towards a shared goal can help a person see “the best in others” as opposed to working for their own gain. Participating in selfless activities, such as volunteering, can lower down stress hormones and can boost the immune system too.

Physical benefits

People who participate in social activities such as civic engagement or meeting friends and colleagues generally have a larger social network. Building such a network is important as it has many benefits, including helping people with issues like isolation and integration.

Running a marathon for a good cause. Physical benefits, sense of accomplishment and contribution to a good cause.

Source: iStock





Environmental volunteering is a fantastic way to help improve physical fitness compared to other types of volunteering, as it usually involves outdoor activities. Environmental activities can include field surveys, tree planting, community gardens and so on. Spending time outdoors has been shown to lower blood pressure, heart rate and improve mental health (which links back to psychological benefits of volunteering). Physical exercise, such as being involved in environmental activities, releases endorphins (happy hormones) which help to boost your mood. Environmental volunteering can have more health benefits in general compared to volunteering in other areas.

Behavioural health benefits

Research has shown that people who have quit smoking are more likely to get back to the habit if they don't participate in group activities. This highlights the importance of social networks in encouraging health benefits. As well as volunteering, other examples of building new social networks might include joining a local place of worship such as a mosque, church or a synagogue, or an English class or any other non-formal education course. Cultural activities are beneficial too, such as visiting museums and art galleries. Social participation not only can help people to stay away from bad habits like smoking, but also are an effective way of integrating into a new society.

Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers (MRAs) and volunteering

Volunteering is one way for immigrants to integrate, however the rates at which

immigrants volunteer remains low compared to native-born persons. Volunteering can not only help integration into the community but also can introduce us to the culture of the country we have chosen to live in. Due to emotional, social, and economic hardship, it may take years before volunteering becomes a practical option for immigrants. However, volunteering could be one of the most important activities a migrant could get involved in, as it enhances cultural networks and peer support, as well as equipping you with practical skills and improving language.

If you have never considered volunteering, it can be because of the following reasons:

- You might come from a cultural background in which volunteering can be viewed as unattractive since it is unpaid and can put you off from participating.
- You might not have knowledge about volunteer opportunities because of having a smaller social network in the host country.

It is good to know that in most European countries volunteering opportunities can be found as advertised online. Also, sometimes, volunteers get paid to cover their travel and/or food expenses.

Fulfilment with environmental volunteering – “I like to think when I’m gone, I will have left this a better place”





Community gardening.

Source: Fix.com

Environmental volunteering, more specifically, contact with nature, can be extremely beneficial for people experiencing mental health difficulties. This makes environmental volunteering potentially more beneficial for migrants and refugees who have been exposed to trauma.

Environmental volunteering has many benefits which can promote better physical and mental health. This could be especially beneficial in helping someone overcome such issues as trauma and integration. By working in this sector, we can learn about the importance of protecting the environment, starting at a community level. Through participating in group activities as a volunteer, you will not only learn about the community but also find our own place in it.

Woodlands and trees bring people together. Trees provide so many benefits, both long and short term. As well as being beautiful, they remove and store carbon from the atmosphere, slow heavy rain and so reduce the risk of flooding and enhance air quality. In addition, the physical weight of a tree consists of approximately 50% carbon. Therefore, trees have a strong climate change improvement effect when they grow in high enough numbers. This can include the lessening of the urban heat island effect and improvements to local air quality, benefiting people who live in the community. Other benefits, such as the removal of carbon from the atmosphere will benefit the wider population, not just those who live locally.

Planting trees and picking up rubbish with the community.



Source: River Roding Trust

FOUNDING AND SUSTAINING A GREEN NGO

Before founding an NGO, many things need to be considered and the matter well researched. A clear objective may be the most important. Sustaining an NGO similarly requires careful planning and building the right relationships

– ELREC –

Equality and sustainability are two important challenges we need to face. The need to contribute to a more environmentally friendly future, regardless of our class, career, geographical location, or educational background has come. Recognising the connection of these two issues and creating a solution which can tackle both is of the utmost importance if we are to successfully manage the refugee crises and restore our environment.

Engaging migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in, not only, meaningful occupations, but also in ways they can get involved with NGOs and create one is important. Public and private range of organisations including voluntary and community-based are referred to as the third sector in the UK.

The charity sector includes community groups, religious organisations, societies of different sorts and others. There are many to get involved in, but there are always issues that will still need to be covered. In that case, there could be a need to set up something new for such a cause.

In Scotland, for example, a charity must pass a “charity test” which has specific criteria. The criteria are:

- An organisation must only have charitable purposes.
- Provide public benefit
- Use their funds and property only for charitable purposes
- Allow fair access to the benefit they provide
- Not be, or exist to advance, a political party.

In other countries, the criteria may vary slightly but the essence is the same – an organisation with a charitable purpose.

Before the set up

When considering setting up a new voluntary sector organisation, the objectives must be clear, for example, is another organisation already meeting these needs? If you feel that another organisation is doing something similar, you could contact them to campaign on the specific issues you would like to address. In addition, you will need to check there’s sufficient demand and the right resources to support the services you are planning to deliver.

Setting up

You will need to build a team to form a committee who have the time, skills, knowledge, and ideas that are necessary to set up and run an organisation successfully. It is important to establish aims and purposes on why the organisation exists and who it will benefit from, which will identify the focus and support needed. To develop the vision, careful planning needs to be done to create a clear focus for the organisation and how it will operate. The activities that your organisation will be undertaking, such as buying premises, employing staff, raising large-scale finance, entering into contracts; need to be considered when deciding to become unincorporated (individuals with no separate legal identity) or incorporated (organisation with legal identity of its own).

There are different legal structures that need to be considered when setting up an organisation, depending on what the organisation will do. In Scotland, for example, these include SCIO (Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation), Voluntary Association, Company Limited by Guarantee, Trust, and others (comparisons between these can be found at: <https://www.oscr.org.uk/media/2506/legal-forms-factsheet.pdf>). Once the legal structure has been decided, the constitution can be drafted, adjusted, and finalised for the voluntary



organisation which can also be done with the help of legal advice.

Setting up and supporting organisations will vary across different countries. There will be different legal requirements etc. Before setting up, this needs to be thoroughly researched.

How will a charity receive funds?

There are ways charities are able to receive income and raise money. Some examples include:

- Receiving grants from public bodies or other charities.
- Given a legacy in someone's will.
- Donations by individuals at money-raising events, on the doorstep, or in workplaces.
- Donated goods or sent appeals for funds through the post and email.

In the UK, there are many charities that raise money for different causes such as researching cancer (e.g., Cancer Research UK), supporting the homeless (e.g., Bethany Christian Trust,



ELREC cycling event to raise money for RST.
Source: ELREC

promoting equality (e.g., Edinburgh and Lothians Regional Equality Council (ELREC)) and others.

Charities may also raise money for other charities. For example, in 2017, ELREC raised £1000 for The Refugee Survival Trust (RST). The event consisted of a six-mile cycle ride in Edinburgh as a fun family event. Participants were encouraged to get a sponsorship for cycling at the event to raise money.

Sustaining an NGO

This section (including the quotes) is based on “The NGO Handbook” by IPP (2012).

As mentioned previously, the mission is extremely important when setting up an NGO. The group of people wishing to set up an NGO will need a clear objective and a passion for the cause.

“It is necessary that you put your vision and

mission into writing. When the leaders of an NGO share a powerful vision and a clear mission, the NGO has a much better chance to be successful. Without a vision, your NGO will find it hard to inspire others to join your cause. An ill-defined mission leaves an NGO without focus and direction. NGOs with unclear missions often dissipate their energy in many unrelated projects or activities, leaving a little impact.”

When the NGO is first set up, it’s likely it will not be perfect. There will always be ways it can manage things better. It will also be likely that the mission will be refined as time passes and the NGO gains experience. This is because, for example, the NGO will come upon additional support it needs to address. This leads to the need of weekly, monthly, or yearly reports. This is a common practice for most NGOs. In many cases, an NGO (especially larger ones) will produce a thorough annual report where they

Source: ELREC Annual Report (2019-2021)



break down the funding and where it has been used and the impact made on the community that year. For example, ELREC produces an annual report.

(These can be found at: <https://www.elrec.org.uk/annual-accounts/>; <https://www.elrec.org.uk/annual-report/>).

The mission of an NGO needs to be translated into different projects and activities that will be useful to the community. Projects that benefit a community are highly likely to receive funding, either from the government or other NGOs.

“NGOs must regularly evaluate how well their projects and activities meet the community’s needs and interests. You need to end programs that are no longer relevant or effective and focus on those that are, especially when money is scarce. When your NGO can show that it is meeting community needs and producing measurable results, you will stand a good chance of securing the resources and support to be sustainable.”

NGOs that work on the same issues often form NGO networks. Relationships between different stakeholders will include different NGOs, associations, institutions, and others.

Stakeholders will often provide resources and

financial support. Relationships with different stakeholders will help the sustainability of your NGO (in a sense of being able to thrive).

Being a green NGO

Some NGOs will be solely focused on environmental issues; however, all NGOs will now have to have some focus on sustainability.

A green NGO will deal with environmental issues, spread awareness on climate change and promote sustainability. ENGOS have a crucial role in helping to fill the gap by conducting research to facilitate policy development, build institutional capacity, and raise issues to civil society to help people live more sustainable lifestyles.

Other NGOs often include green practises such as recycling and encourage their staff, volunteers, and supporters to do the same.

Green NGOs are usually a popular candidate for corporates and businesses to partner up with which can be an advantage in terms of securing funds and support. There are many examples of partnerships between medium and large companies and green NGOs, such as Unilever and WWF, FedEx, Environmental Defence, Total and ProNatural, and many more. Don’t let the big names put you off! Those NGOs all started small and grew big!

Are you ready to start?!

GREEN NGOs – GET INVOLVED

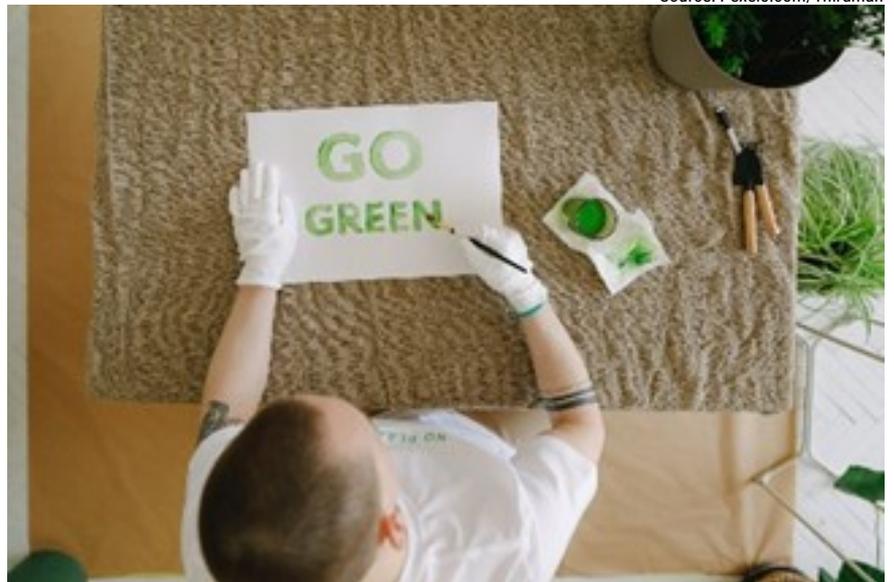
This article presents how people with migration background can find information and be involved with Environmental (Green) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in 6 specific European countries (Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, and UK). Specifically, here, an attempt is made to examine a) the general steps for finding information about ‘Green’ NGOs; b) the basic guidelines of how to set up an NGO; c) how people with migration background can involve with Green NGOs and d) their main challenges and barriers towards these efforts.

– Marinos Papaioakeim & Alexandros Peletie (CARDET) –

General Steps for finding information about Environmental NGOs

In this section, you will find some useful general tips on what you can do in order to find information about environmental NGOs.

- Search on the internet (type Keywords such as *Green NGO in country X, environmental NGOs in country X*)
- Check the Website or Social media of related ‘Green’ NGOs
- Contact with them / Send an email or make a call to NGOs
- Connect with people that are working there via social media platforms and request information from them
- Request information from governmental agencies
- Request information from other NGOs
- Arrange a meeting with them / online or face to face
- Participate in their events
- Get in touch with locals



How to set up an NGO in specific European countries

Are you interested to set up an environmental NGO? Are you familiar with the procedure? In the below section you will find some general information and guidelines of how to set up an NGO in 6 specific European countries (Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, and UK). These particular countries were chosen as examples for this article (partners from the above countries are participating in SOMRA project). Of course, NGOs can be also set up in other countries too.



Source: Pexels.com/Dio Hasbi Saniskoro

Austria

The law divides the establishment of an association into two phases:

- the establishment
- the formation of the association

An association is established through the Founding Agreement or *Gründungsvereinbarung* in German, containing name and surname, date of birth, birthplace, address of the founders and the association's statutes. The founders must report the establishment of the association to the association authority in writing. For the establishment of an association, the agreement of statutes (founding agreement) by at least two people of min. 14 years of age is required. Association founders can be natural or legal persons. Natural persons do not need Austrian citizenship to found an association. It is, for

example, possible for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to find their own NGOs since citizenship is not required for that process.

Cyprus

The process and requirements differ based on the type of organisation; however, the general procedure includes the following basic steps:

- Obtain the application forms that are required by the current regulations, from the Ministry of Interior, the District Office you are based in, or the Ministry of Interior's website
- Obtain the names and signatures of at least twenty (20) founding members
- Appoint/vote the Board of Directors, which should consist of at least five (5) founding members
- Compose your Articles of Association, which should include, as a minimum, what the law requires (Article 8) (e.g. scope, name, and headquarters, financial resources, etc.)
- Submission of documents to the District offices

Finland

The general process of founding an association (including NGOs, charity or voluntary groups) in Finland involves three phases:

- Deciding on the founding of an association
- Drafting the rules of the association (in Finnish or Swedish)
- Registering the association

Registering is optional, and the registration fee is 100€. It is worth registering as a registered association may apply for funding and financial assistance and cooperate with other associations and authorities. In order to register an association, we have to submit a notice to the Finnish Patent and Registration Office. When the association has been registered, the PRH will send a register extract for the association.

Ireland

Setting up an NGO in Ireland is a straightforward and easy process. The first step in setting up an NGO in Ireland is to define the charitable purpose that the NGO seeks to achieve. Under the Charities Act 2009, organisations can be established to achieve one of four main goals, or charitable purposes; namely,

- The prevention or relief of poverty;
- The advancement of education;
- The advancement of religion;
- Other purposes of benefit to a community.

Portugal

Any group of people who come together with common interests can form an association. Often, groups of residents, people of the same profession, colleagues in recreational and

Source: Pexels.com/Marta Ortigosa



cultural activities or friends with common projects find in the creation of an association a way to make themselves publicly represented. Steps for creating an Association. To set up an NGO are need the following steps:

- Create a team of social members (president, vice-president, etc.)
- Write statutes
- Define what type of NGO you want to be
- Apply for the Certificate of Admissibility of Firm or Denomination
- Organise a Constitutive Assembly to approve the statutes
- Public Deed of the association
- Registration with RNPC (National Register of Legal Entities)
- Publications of the statutes in the Republic Gazette
- Start of Activity Registration
- Social Security Enrollment
- Legal Person Card Required

UK

There are 6 steps to setting up a charity in the UK.

- Find trustees for your charity - you usually need at least 3.
- Make sure the charity has 'charitable purposes for the public benefit'.
- Choose a name for your charity.
- Choose a structure for your charity.
- Create a 'governing document'.
- Register as a charity if your annual income is over £5,000 or if you set up a charitable incorporated organisation (CIO).

There are different rules in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Here is more information on how to set up a charity in the UK:

<https://www.gov.uk/setting-up-charity>

Source: Pexels.com/Cottonbro



Are you interested being involved in an NGO?

In all the countries mentionmed above (Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, UK), people with a migration background (migrants, refugees, or asylum seekers) can volunteer or join in an NGO following the usual procedure as the citizens of each country do.

You can visit the website of the NGO that you wish to be a member and you can submit your application form.

If work in an NGO is paid, the same legal restrictions apply for jobs in other areas. However, many NGOs offer opportunities for unpaid internships, supporting tasks, etc.



Restrictions and Barriers for getting involved in NGOs

Below are summarised briefly the main barriers that people with a migration background face in their effort to be involved in an NGO.

- A major issue is the lack of information about how migrants can get involved in voluntary or paid work for NGOs.
- Another potential barrier for migrants to get involved in work for an NGO might be that many of them already volunteer in informal settings, for example, in supporting neighbours or family members. Many migrants have low-paid jobs due to a lack of opportunities, which means they often do not have time to work as a volunteer because they need to ensure their own financial stability.
- There are language barriers, cultural differences, alienation from the labour market, no local friends and acquaintances, and legal restrictions. Some refugees and asylum seekers were assigned a state accommodation in the countryside, where public transportation is usually not very good, so for them, it is frequently challenging to reach an NGO physically.

Austria

Bundesministerium für Inneres (2021). Vereinswesen: <https://www.bmi.gv.at/609/start.aspx>

Volunteering opportunities in Austria: <https://www.freiwilligenweb.at/>

Volunteering options in Vienna: <https://ehrenamtsboerse.at/freiwillig/>

Cyprus

Civil Society Advocates, Guide: Developments for NGOs, Legislative changes regarding, associations, foundations, clubs, and federation, May 2018, Available at: <https://ngo-sc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/BOOKLET-Associations-Law-Apr2018-ENG.pdf>

NGO Support Centre, Available at: <https://ngo-sc.org/>

Finland

Globe Art Point. Available at: <http://www.globeartpoint.fi/2018/05/18/do-you-want-to-found-an-association/>

Manoj Bhusa (2013). Available at: <https://www.slideshare.net/mbhusal/run-an-ngo-in-finland>.

Portugal

The MIND Project: <https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CommonHomePortugalEN2.pdf>

Refugee support platform - <https://www.refugiados.pt/>

United Kingdom

Volunteering opportunities: <https://www.ncvo.org.uk/ncvo-volunteering/i-want-to-volunteer>

Info on taxes for charities: <https://www.gov.uk/charities-and-tax>

The Funding Network to connect charities and potential donors: <https://www.thefundingnetwork.org.uk/>

Trustee vacancies in the UK: <https://www.charityjob.co.uk/volunteer-jobs/trustees>

Asylum Information Database, Available at: <https://asylumineurope.org/>

Charity helping refugees and asylum seekers in the UK: <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/information/refugee-asylum-facts/the-truth-about-asylum/>



FROM IDEAS TO ACTIONS

This article will help you to find ideas and to bring them to life.

– Carina Posch (Auxilium) –

It all starts with an idea. A spark of inspiration that sets your thoughts in motion. Maybe the idea is very solid in your mind right away, but maybe it is not more than a shadow that is hard to grasp. Having an idea is the first step, but there are four steps to consider before the idea takes shape and can be put into action.

Step 1: SET THE AIM

The first step is to think about why you want to do something or what exactly sparked your idea. What is your motivation? Did you encounter a problem and want to find a solution? Do you want to improve a situation?

Try the **PROBLEM TREE** analysis either alone or in a group. You need a pen & paper, maybe a big one like a flipchart or poster if you are working with others. Write the problem or a keyword of what you want to improve in the middle of the paper. It is the trunk of the tree. Next, start collecting the causes of your problem, everything that influences your issue. Write these terms below the stem, because they are the roots of the problem. In a third step, start writing down the consequences and effects of your problem above the trunk, because they represent branches and leaves. Now you have a complete picture of what you want to work on



Source: Pexels.com

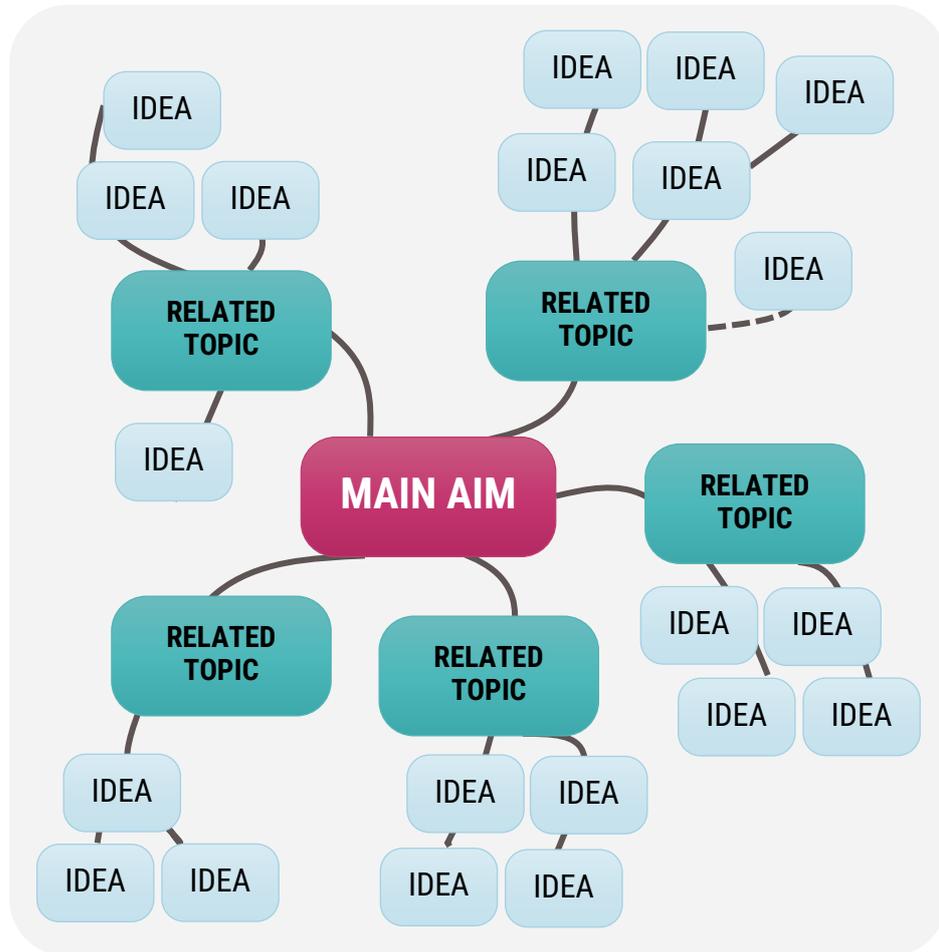
and decide on a concrete aim that works on the root of the problem.

Step 2: GENERATE THE IDEAS

Now you have set an aim. It is time to find out how you can reach it. There are a few methods you can try and you can do them alone or as a group activity with others.

The quickest and easiest is a **BRAINSTORMING**. You only need a pen & paper and can do it alone or with others. Write the aim in the middle or on top of your paper and start collecting all ideas that come to mind. Do not judge or criticise them yet or make any decisions, just collect as many ideas as possible in any order. You can set a time limit or come back to the brainstorming multiple times and add some new ideas.

A more organised way is the **MIND MAP**, because it connects key words with each other, and clusters related things with each other. To start, write the aim in the middle of a sheet of paper. Start thinking about the main related themes and write down the keywords close to your aim in the middle of the paper. Each keyword will spark more related ideas, which you can write down near the initial keyword. In the end, you have a system of ideas, connected by branches that meet in the middle in your key problem.



A fun and social idea-generating method are the **THINKING HATS**. It is recommended in a group of 6 persons. There are six hats, each has its own colour and represents a certain way of thinking:

- Blue Hat manages the thinking process
- White Hat is all about facts and information
- Red Hat expresses feelings and intuition
- Green Hat focuses on creativity, possibilities, and new ideas
- Black Hat is critical and cautious, look on weak points
- Yellow Hat is optimistic and looks at benefits and value

Step 3: CHECK THE FACTS

You have collected ideas and before you decide to put them into action, you should find out if they are practical and realistic. You should **RESEARCH** the potential by looking up if your idea has been done before, what you need to put it into action and also how if there are regulations in place you have to respect. **EVALUATE** available resources: do you have enough persons, budget, time, and materials? How much do you need? **ANALYSE** your social and physical environment. Who is impacted by your plan? Who will benefit or feel any other consequences? These persons or organisations are your stakeholders and it is recommended to get their feedback before you start implementing your plan.

You can also do a **SWOT ANALYSIS** to gain a fuller picture of your idea. Divide a page into 4 sections and title them: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats. Now, analyse your idea in these four areas.

Step 4: PLAN THE ACTION

Great! Your idea has the potential to be put into action. Now it is time to make a plan for how you can best do that. Think about who will be part of the process as well as when and where you want it all to happen. Sometimes your goal seems very far away and the way there is almost overwhelming.

Source: Canva.com



Help yourself by setting **MILESTONES** along the way, which are smaller aims you can reach and you can use to structure your tasks. To gain an overview of the time available and needed, note down the deadlines and important time frames of your plan. If you are working towards a fixed date, start from there and work your way backward to the current day. You can create a **GANTT CHART** very easily. Make a chronological list of your milestones and tasks, ideally digitally in Excel or Google Tables. You

can also do it on cross-section paper by hand. Then, make columns for months (or weeks and days, depending on how much time you have). Colour the time needed for a task in the time columns. For example, if task A takes 2 weeks, colour two weeks in the row for task A. Task B takes 1 week, so you colour one week in the row for task B, but start in the column of week 3. Continue until you reach the deadline.

Finally, you are ready to start bringing your idea to life. If you are working together with others, set up a communication plan that helps you keeping an overview of all involved persons. Note the meetings you want to hold and the

preferred communication channels, for example email or WhatsApp. You can also note who you want to inform about your idea and how, for example, do you plan to promote your idea publicly and/or online? Keep your stakeholders up-to-date with your progress and let them know when you have reached your aim.

Good luck and all the best for your future plans!

Further info videos and tutorials

Problem Tree: https://youtu.be/-j_Y7D35H4

Brainstorming: <https://youtu.be/V-uDOier1RQ>

Mind Mapping: <https://youtu.be/u5Y4plsXTV0>

Thinking Hats: <https://youtu.be/UZ8vF8HRWE4>

SWOT Analysis: <https://youtu.be/JXXHqM6RzZQ>

IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

The European Union has identified the primary environmental challenges facing us today, some of these include:

- Soil erosion leading to topsoil being lost and reduced crop yields
- Biodiversity loss resulting in a rapid decline of species in recent decades
- Deforestation which decreases forest areas lost to other uses such as agricultural croplands, urbanisation, or mining activities

– The Rural Hub –

Specific environmental challenges have been identified by the European Union in recent decades. For the purpose of this article, we are going to focus on the challenges facing soils, biodiversity, and forests.

Soils

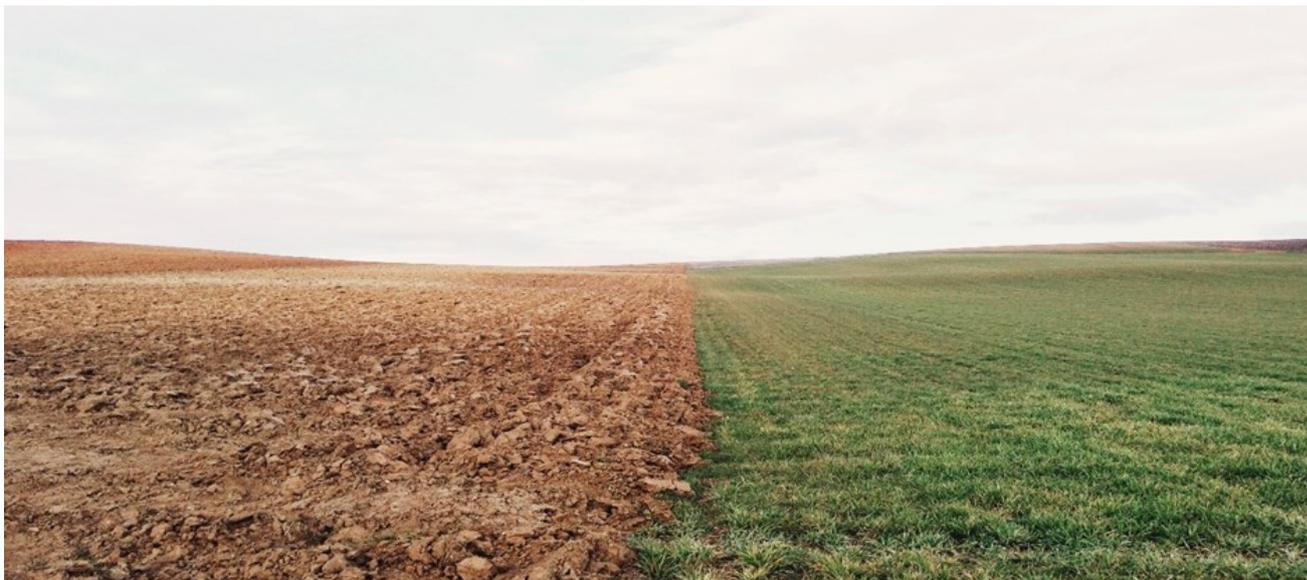
Healthy soils are essential for healthy plant growth, water filtration and human nutrition. Soil allows us to grow a wide variety of fruit and vegetables that we all enjoy today. Soil is vital to the environment because:

- Soil provides a growing medium for Plants and Trees

- Soil provides roots with Nutrients and Minerals
- It supports the exchange of Oxygen and Gases
- Marine soils protect coastlines
- Foundation for Construction and raw materials

Fertile soil. Source: Unsplash.com





Soil comparison. Source: Unsplash.com

Unfortunately, climate change will continue to have a negative effect on soil around the world until we can meet our climate targets to reduce CO₂ emissions. According to research by the World Wildlife Fund, 50% of the topsoil on the planet has been lost in the past 150 years. Added to this, farming methods that overuse the soils nutrients are widespread. With the size of farms getting bigger, and with countries incentivising intensive farming practices: soil erosion, waterlogging and compaction are all getting worse. Cambridge Dictionary describes compaction as ‘the process by which the pressure on buried solid material causes the material to stick together and change to rock’.

If farms repeatedly use their land for the same crops, this will leave no

time for the nutrients in the soil to recover and, over the years, lead to poorer soil quality and a lower overall yield of crops and grassland.

In reality, poor soil quality also means more flooding, increased droughts, and high river discharges across the world and this will ultimately end up in desertification. Desertification is the process by which land changes into desert. According to The United Nations Decade for Deserts (2010-2020) and the fight against desertification, 12 million hectares of land – an area that could produce the equivalent of 20 million tonnes of grain

Soil degradation. Source: Unsplash.com



annually – are lost to desertification every year. The long-term consequences are significant because it could mean significant food shortages or possible war over productive land.

To continue to be able to produce the plants, fruits, and vegetables we consume, we need to protect our soil from overuse or damage that cannot be reversed. We must conserve and protect the soil we already have and make sure that we introduce land management practices and crop rotation on farms, while ensuring we do not overstock land with animals.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variety of all living things on Earth and how they fit together in the web of life, bringing oxygen, water, food, and countless other benefits. Biodiversity is not just something beautiful to look at and appreciate, it also provides us with a lot of our basic needs.

Take bees as a prime example. The importance of bees as pollinators cannot be overstated.

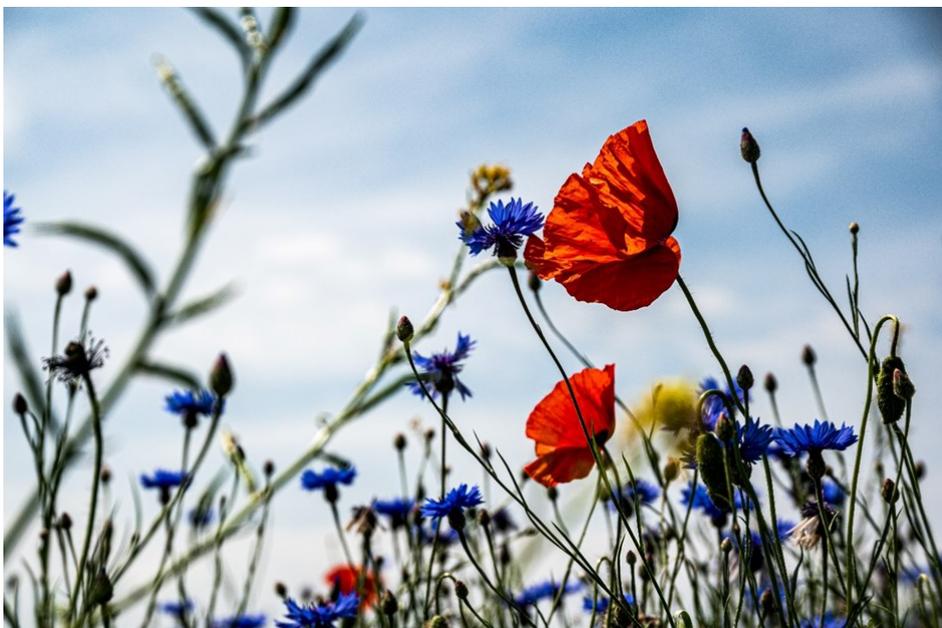
According to the World Economic Forum:

- 75% of crops depend on pollinators.
- Pollinators like bees are essential to 35% of crop production.
- Foods including coffee, tomatoes and cocoa all depend on them.
- 40% of the world's insect species are threatened with extinction.

Nature thrives with biodiversity and dies without it. In many ways, biodiversity could be described as providing checks and balances on our ecosystem. However, if this ecosystem is damaged, the consequences can be significant.

Biodiversity loss is happening across the world at an alarming rate. According to the BBC, there has been on average almost a 70% decline in the populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians since 1970. The Earth is currently on the verge of ecological meltdown unless drastic action is taken. Climate change is having a negative impact both directly and indirectly on species and ecosystems. Habitats

are being destroyed, ecosystems are being changed and air, water, and soil is being over-exploited and polluted. In Europe we continue to see record breaking temperatures for heat, with the current record at 48.8c in Sicily in August 2021, according to The Guardian.



Biodiversity. Source: Unsplash.com



Heatwave. Source: Unsplash.com

To counteract these issues the European Union has introduced a Biodiversity strategy for 2030, and their plan is to:

- Establish a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea
- Launch an EU nature restoration plan
- Introduce measures to enable the necessary transformative change
- Introduce measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge

The Biodiversity Strategy has 3 stages: protection, restoration, and enforcement:

1. Protection - Ensure that the remaining forest and pollinators are protected, by reducing pollution, pesticide use and supporting farmers to shift to agroecological and organic practices.
2. Restoration - Restore damaged ecosystems and rivers, improve the health of EU protected habitats and species, and for transforming at least 30% of Europe's lands and

seas into effectively managed protected areas and bringing back at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features.

3. Enforcement - The targets set will be legally binding as they have been assessed to be realistic and work in practice.

- This plan will ensure at least 30% of all land and sea in Europe is designated as protected areas
- restoring ecosystems increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land
- halting and reversing the decline of pollinators
- reducing the use and risk of pesticides by 50% by 2030
- restoring at least 25,000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state

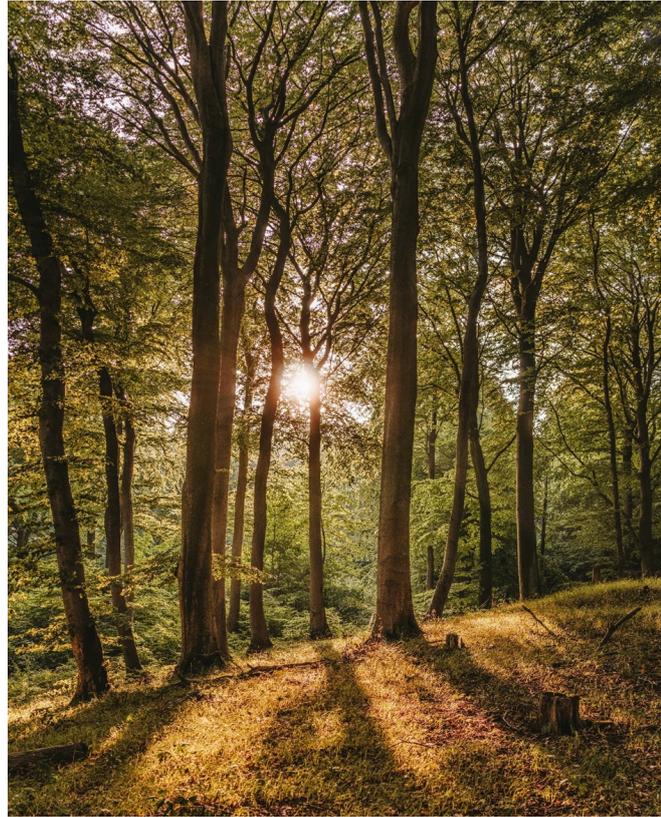
Pollinators. Source: Pexels.com



Forestry

Forests are a key factor to continued life on earth. According to the World Wildlife Fund, forests purify the air we breathe, filter the water we drink, prevent erosion, and act as an important buffer against climate change. They also provide space for plants and animals to flourish; research from the World Wildlife Fund states that 80% of Earth's land animals and plants live in forests.

Deforestation is the clearing or thinning of forests by humans. As industries have progressed at an alarmingly fast rate in recent centuries, they have also increased the number of raw materials required to keep up with demand. This has led to deforestation at a rate that is totally unsustainable. For example, a logging company might want to use the trees in a forest to turn into paper. In other instances, farmers may want to use the land as grazing for



A healthy forest. Source: Pexels.com

animals or for crops. Thousands of square miles continue to be cleared across the world today for grazing lands. Personal responsibility is also important, with multiple examples of people needlessly starting forest or wildfires or accidentally starting one while trying to barbecue or whilst camping. Hundreds of acres of forestry can be destroyed by a lack of awareness.

Deforestation. Source: Pexels.com



DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIES TO TACKLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- The Leave No Trace strategy aims to encourage responsible outdoor recreation through education and partnerships.
- Joining a community clean-up group in your local area can improve the litter situation in one's locality, while encouraging taking responsibility for the environment
- Bee hotels are a simple and cheap way of improving pollination and biodiversity in your area.

– The Rural Hub –

There are many ways in which we can develop individual strategies to tackle local environmental challenges. For the purpose of this module, we are going to discuss 3 strategies that might provide some inspiration.

Strategy 1: Leave No Trace

Whether accidental or on purpose, litter begins with the individual.

Leave No Trace is an Outdoor Ethics Education Programme that encourages responsible outdoor recreation. This is achieved through research, partnerships, and education. Although Leave No Trace began in Ireland, the idea has been shared across Europe and is gaining followers for its simple idea.



Responsible Outdoor Recreation. Source: Pexels.com

While there is something beautiful about going for a walk by a lake, a hike up a mountain or a stroll through a forest, it is also important that we respect our natural surroundings while outdoors.



River Litter. Source: Pexels.com

According to The Irish Times, plastic from take-away and convenience food in the form of cups and cutlery and wrapping is the single biggest form of litter polluting the world’s oceans and rivers, according to new research. The Irish Times also states that ‘just 10 plastic products, also including plastic lids and fishing gear, accounted for three-quarters of the litter – due to their widespread use and extremely slow degradation.’

The Seven Principles of Leave No Trace provide an easily understood framework of minimum impact practices for anyone visiting the outdoors. Although Leave No Trace has its roots in the countryside, the principles have been adapted so that they can be applied anywhere – from remote areas to local parks and even in your own community.

Each principle covers a specific topic and provides detailed information for minimising impacts.

The 7 Principles, according to Leave No Trace Ireland, are:

1. Plan head and prepare
2. Be considerate of others
3. Respect farm animals and wildlife
4. Travel and camp on durable ground
5. Leave what you find
6. Dispose of waste properly
7. Minimise the effects of fire

Is there an issue with littering in your area? What steps could you take to help prevent it?

Strategy 2: Join A Community Clean-up group

There are many ways in which people can volunteer their time to help to environment in their local area. A perfect example of tackling local environmental challenges is to join a Community Clean-up group in your area. As



Litter Pickers. Source: Pexels.com



Community Clean-up. Source: Pexels.com

someone entering a new community, it could be a useful way to introduce yourself to local people from the area and make new connections or friendships.

The European Union promotes this community clean-up by an initiative called Entente Florale Europe, otherwise known as the Flowery Alliance of Europe. This is an international competition established to recognise towns and villages in Europe for excellence in horticultural

displays.

There are three categories:

1. City (population over 30,000)
2. Town (population of 5,000–30,000)
3. Village (population of less than 5,000)

Similarly, if you live close to the water, a beach or river, a clean-up will not only improve how the place looks, but it will also mean a cleaner local environment with less waste. The EU also has a #EUBeachCleanup every September, to promote protecting our waters and reducing plastics. This links in with contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Community clean-up groups are very popular across Europe: you might be surprised how close one is to you!

Bee Hotel. Source: Pexels.com





Biodiversity. Source: Pexels.com

Strategy 3: Installing Bee Hotels/ Patches

Bee hotels are a fantastic way of increasing biodiversity in an area. Unfortunately, natural habitats in the wild are becoming less and less common. These bee hotels can provide nesting sites for wild bees because they require shelter and protection from predators. Bee hotels also allow younger bees time to grow and develop. Thankfully, making new habitats for bees is simple and does not cost much money.

Giving wild bees a habitat on your farm, in your garden or throughout your local community will help with pollination and biodiversity. While bees will create hives for themselves, they also help build homes for many other animals and insects.

According to Discover Wildlife, here are the few simple materials needed for a bee hotel:

- Bee tubes or bamboo canes. They need to be a depth of around 16cm, with diameters ranging from 7mm to 12mm.
- Plank of untreated wood with a width of 12cm and a length of no less than 125cm.
- Drill and drill bits.
- Self-tapping wood screws.

So, what are you waiting for?

It could be an enjoyable hobby for a family, while also being an excellent method for helping children learn more about and appreciate the environment around them. And maybe even enjoy some of that beautiful honey they provide!

SOMRA ONLINE MEDIA LIBRARY

This tool is a collection of sustainability and green hacking videos that will allow users to:

- watch videos on one of the major challenges of the 21st century - climate change
- have access to around 60 green hacking videos
- contribute to the project by sharing your own strategies, green hack videos and testimonials
- watch a short documentary about the SOMRA project

– Innoventum –

The SOMRA digital media library is designed to be a place to find many interesting and inspiring videos related to climate change and hacks that can make your lifestyle environmentally friendly.

You can build your knowledge from green hacking videos while also checking material submitted by people of different backgrounds and cultures.

Migration is always associated with many difficulties, including finding a meaningful profession and becoming part of a new community. The main short-term goal of this tool is to help migrants to participate more actively in their new communities and to help tackle local and regional environmental challenges by using their own experience and knowledge gained in the library. In the long term, SOMRA promotes volunteering as a way to expand your network of contacts and gain experience in the "green sector". The experience gained during volunteering will certainly make a

positive impression on future employers and will open up many new opportunities.

Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers participating in the SOMRA project will have access to a library of over 60 videos:

- a collection of YouTube green hack videos collected by project partners
- Green Hack videos made by partners and provided by MRA and SOMRA focus group members
- a documentary film about the SOMRA project

In the pilot phase, migrants will have the opportunity to work on library development by adding their own materials and sharing their own experiences.

The media library consists of three main categories.



15 LIFE HACKS TO GO GREEN | SMILE SQUAD COMEDY

Save the turtles!! ???????? Special shout out and thank you to Ricardo, Nora, and Arthur, our Smile Squad Ruby Ambassadors! ???????? Thank you for your support!! Follow us on Instagram! Kurt - <https://www.instagram.com/kurttocci/> Sarah - <https://www.instagram.com/sarah/>



HOW TO CONDUCT A WORM COMPOSTING WORKSHOP

I recently conducted a worm composting workshop for a local neighborhood association. We built a two-container worm composter using totes from the local home improvement store [Home Depot]. Here's the DIY video to make this project:



HOW TO REPURPOSE CONCRETE FOR DIY LANDSCAPING

My neighbor had his broken driveway torn up and I saw it as an opportunity to get some free DIY landscaping materials for my yard...and repurpose it to keep waste out of the landfill (recycling is also an option for concrete like this). I used the concrete blocks to make a low

YouTube Green Life Hacks

There are many different ways to "go green"; from creating a more energy-efficient home to using natural, non-polluting products, which will help to live a more sustainable life. In the SOMRA media library, you can find YouTube videos on the different aspects of greening and reducing your environmental impact.

Watching movies is a great way to self-study.

Selecting videos in the SOMRA digital media library allow you to acquire knowledge, skills, and gain inspiration easily and quickly.

Whether you are a sustainability professional or a curious newbie, the SOMRA media library is packed with lots of green tricks to help keep everyone green.

SOMRA aims to raise awareness of ecological solutions. The films focus on helping people to reduce, reuse and recycle.

Are you looking for inspiration? Here's a look at some simple hacks you can try today and love forever.

We hope this will inspire you to spend your day in activities that have a lower carbon footprint.



Source: Unsplash.com



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may be made of

SOMRA Green hack videos

In this section of the media library, you can find videos that are helpful, informative, and fun - you can get hooked too!

The videos are partly contributed by refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers, NGO workers and others, and are mostly filmed and edited by the SOMRA project partners.

The short format of the videos is both a source of entertainment and education. These films are driven by a shared goal and a shared desire to slow down and even reverse the effects of climate change.

While you can find sustainability tips in almost every digital space, it seems that educating the public is more effective with content that is easy to view and easy to do.

The SOMRA multimedia library publishes information on sustainable development in its simple green hack videos, making it impossible not to dip your toes into a sustainable lifestyle.

Who knows, maybe this green hack video compilation can start your eco journey?

SOMRA Testimonial videos

These videos feature interviews with green entrepreneurship role models and SOMRA participants from events, project meetings and testing phases.

SOMRA Documentary

The SOMRA documentary film is a compilation of interviews filmed during the project with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, NGO employees in all partner countries and project staff. In addition to this, it also gives an overview of the activities implemented throughout the project. The documentary explains the SOMRA concept, gives an overview over the project and broadens the reach of people who benefit from the project's results.



WATCH THE SOMRA DOCUMENTARY



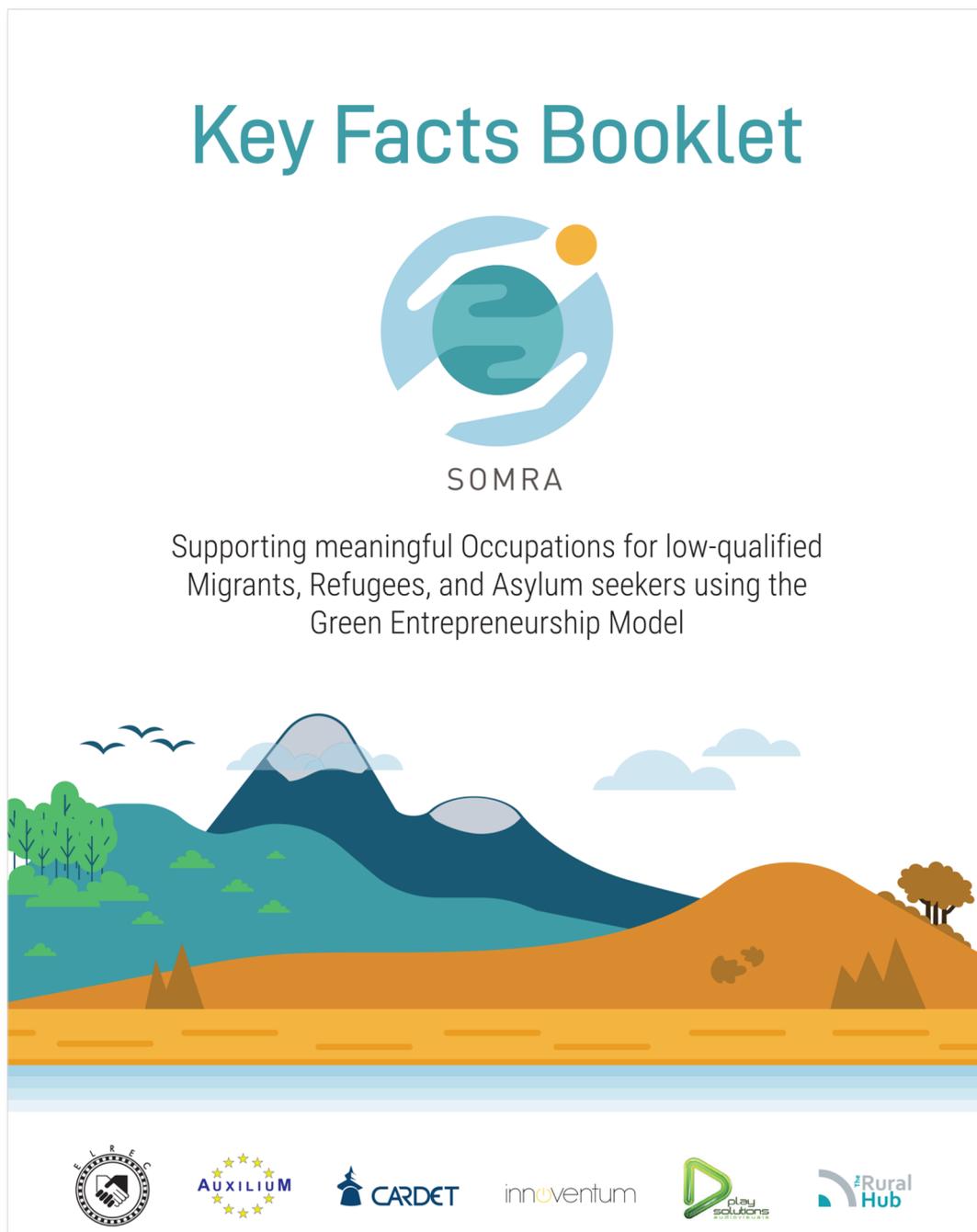
S O M R A

Supporting meaningful Occupations for low-qualified Migrants,
Refugees, and Asylum seekers using the Green Entrepreneurship Model



THE SOMRA KEY FACTS BOOKLET

All essential information in one spot:
Get key facts and quick insights into the
SOMRA Green Entrepreneurship Model





From Idea to Action

It all starts with an idea. A spark of inspiration that sets your thoughts in motion. Maybe the idea is very solid in your mind right away, but maybe it is not more than a shadow that is hard to grasp. Having an idea is the first step, but there are steps to consider before the idea takes shape and can be put into action

Identifying Environmental Challenges

The European Union has identified the primary environmental challenges facing Europe. These include:

Green Entrepreneurship

There is an emergent call for business to address climate change, thus the term 'green entrepreneurship' was invented to direct new ideas to find solutions to the world's greatest natural problems. 'Green Entrepreneurship' has been defined as a system that aims for the socio-ecological transformation of doing business. It was also described as the innovative way of a product or a service with the motivation to positively affect the profit of a business and impact both society and the environment.

Civic Participation and Involvement with NGOs

Civic participation involves many voluntary activities such as gardening, voting, and participating in other group activities. Civic engagement has been also associated with physical and mental health benefits. It can help improve mental and physical health and fitness, and to build relationships within the community, enhance language skills, and provide peer support.

Founding and Sustaining a Green NGO

Before founding an NGO, many things need to be considered and the matter well researched. A clear objective may be the most important. Sustaining an NGO similarly requires careful planning and building the right relationships.

Green NGOs Get Involved

Common challenges and barriers to getting involved? What are the general steps for finding information about 'Green NGOs'?

SOMRA Online Media Library

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- watch a short documentary about the SOMRA project

somra.eu/en/outputs/o2

DOWNLOAD
YOUR
BOOKLET
HERE

GLOSSARY

EDITOR'S NOTE (page 8)

to address	to deal with a problem or issue
to engage	to participate or become involved with something
to enhance	to increase or improve something
to facilitate	to make an action or process easy or easier
founder	a person who establishes an organisation, for example
guidelines	general rules, or advice.
legal Status	position held by something or someone placed by law
mutual	something which is shared or held in common
outcomes	the end results of something
sustainability	able to continue over a period of time

GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP (page 10)

green Entrepreneurship	the innovative way of a product or a service with the motivation to positively affect the profit of a business and impact both society and the environment
emergent solutions	need for an advanced respond / call for action
sustainable	able to maintain at certain rate or level
green Deal	proposals call for public policy to address climate change along with achieving other social aims like job creation and reducing economic inequality
greenhouse gas emissions	these gases are released during the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, to produce electricity
resilient communities	a city, town or neighbourhood that reduces its vulnerability to dramatic change or extreme events and responds creatively to economic, social and environmental change in order to increase its long-term sustainability
framework	a basic structure underlying a system, concept, or text
consumption	the action of using up a resource

GLOSSARY

CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT WITH NGOs (page 13)

associated	connected with or related to something else
civic	anything related to a citizen, a city, citizenship, or community affairs
collective	a group that shares a common interest and works together for it
integration	joining and interacting with native people in the local community
isolation	being cut off or separate from other people
peer	a person like you or of similar beliefs
optimism	hope or confidence about the future or the success of something
trauma	a deeply distressing or disturbing experience
urban heat island effect	an urban area which is warmer than the surrounding area due to human activity

FOUNDING AND SUSTAINING A GREEN NGO (page 17)

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
constitution	the agreed values and rules of the organisation
dissipate	waste resources, focus, or energy
doorstep	a house to house campaign, to ask for donations.
legacy	an amount of money left in a will after death
public bodies	organisations that deliver a public service
stakeholders	a person, a group of people or an organisation that has an interest in a company and can either affect or be affected by the business
sustainable	able to continue over a period of time
undertaking	a task taken on

GLOSSARY

GREEN NGOs – GET INVOLVED (page 21)

Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations	There are non-govemenetal organizations, which operate both locally and internationally dealing with different kinds of environmental issues
governmental agency	is a permanent or semi-permanent organization in the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions
statute	a rule of an organization or institution
founders	a person who creates or establishes something
establishment	a business organization, public institution, or household
scope	the extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant
to appoint	to assign a job or role to (someone)
recreational	relating to or denoting activity done for enjoyment when one is not working
vice	a practice, behaviour, or habit generally considered immoral, sinful, criminal
entities	a thing with distinct and independent existence

FROM IDEAS TO ACTIONS (page 26)

analyse	examine something in detail in order to explain and interpret it
chronological	a record of events that follow the order in which they occurred
to evaluate	to form an idea about something
to generate	to create, produce or make something
innovative	an original, new, or creative idea
motivation	a reason for acting or behaving in a particular way
optimism	hope or confidence about the future or the success of something
to spark	inspiration that helps produce a new idea
stakeholder	a person or an organisation that feels the effect of your actions

GLOSSARY

IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES (page 29)

deforestation	the clearing or thinning of forests by humans, the action of clearing a wide area of trees.
biodiversity	all living forms that exist in a particular area
restoration	the act or process of returning something to its earlier good condition or position
soil erosion	a gradual process that occurs when the impact of water or wind detaches and removes soil particles, causing the soil to deteriorate
agricultural croplands	farmland
urbanisation	the process by which more and more people leave the countryside to live in cities
pollinators	something, such as an insect, that carries pollen from one plant or part of a plant to another
enforcement	the process of making people obey a law or rule, or making a particular situation happen or be accepted
pesticide	a chemical substance used to kill harmful insects, small animals, wild plants, and other unwanted organisms
agroecological	relating to the application of ecological principles to agricultural systems and practices
stakeholder	person or organisation that feels the effect of your actions

DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIES TO TACKLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES (page 34)

ethics	a system of accepted beliefs that control behaviour, especially such a system based on morals
framework	a supporting structure around which something can be built
habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant usually lives
clean-up	the act of making a place clean and tidy
alliance	a group of countries, political parties, or people who have agreed to work together because of shared interests or aims

GLOSSARY

DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIES TO TACKLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES (page 34), continued

horticultural	relating to the study or activity of growing garden plants
predators	an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals
cutlery	knives, forks, and spoons used for eating or serving food
initiative	the ability to assess and initiate things independently
widespread	found or distributed over a large area or number of people

SOMRA ONLINE MEDIA LIBRARY (page 38)

associated	connected with or related to something else
compilation	a collection of previously separate items
green hack	an innovative and clever ecological problem-solving option
distribution	to share something out to a number of receivers
media library	a place where you can store files, images, videos, and articles
to motivate	to provide a reason or interest for someone to do something
pilot phase	when something new is tested
testimonial	a statement that says how good someone or something is
sustainable	able to continue over a period of time



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