

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

SHARED SECTORAL FRAMEWORK

2026-2035



**Cercle de Coopération des ONGD
& Delegation NGDO GCE**

With the support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Defense,
Cooperation and Foreign Trade

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List of Acronyms

Cercle	Cercle de Coopération des ONGD
CSP	Cadre Sectoriel Partagé (Shared Sectoral Framework)
GCE	Global Citizenship Education
FOPO	Forum Politique (Political Forum of the Cercle)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NGDO	Non-Governmental Development Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
DEAR	Awareness-Raising and Development Education

Foreword

The Shared Sectoral Framework (CSP) is the result of a collaborative effort led by Luxembourg-based non-governmental development organizations (NGDOs) as part of the 2024–2026 reform of the Global Citizenship Education* (GCE) sector initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE). This strategic document addresses a twofold objective: to build a shared vision for the sector by 2035 and to strengthen the coherence of programs supported by the MAE.

Starting in 2026, NGDO interventions must align with the CSP’s guidelines to qualify for financial support. This framework proposes a collective vision for 2035, a shared mission, and four strategic objectives accompanied by common indicators, to better structure, steer, and highlight the sector’s collective impact. It encourages an approach based on shared responsibility, where cooperation and complementarity enhance effectiveness while respecting the diversity and autonomy of each organization. Designed as an evolving tool, the CSP will be evaluated in 2030, allowing its content to be adjusted according to on-the-ground realities and emerging challenges.

Luxembourg’s NGDOs, historically committed to “development awareness and education” (SENS/ED), now ground their work in the principles of Global Citizenship Education* (GCE). This shift in terminology, resulting from collective reflection, reflects a shared commitment to grounding their approaches within a broader framework, internationally recognized by the Dublin Declaration*, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals*. It reflects a commitment to better connect local issues with global dynamics, to break down the silos between social and environmental inequalities, and to promote an inclusive global citizenship.

In a global context marked by intensifying ecological, social, and democratic crises—which polarize opinions, encourage isolationism, and undermine civic spaces and respect for fundamental rights—NGOs feel a heightened sense of responsibility. Through ECM, NGDOs play an essential role here: they enable everyone to better understand global interdependencies, stimulate critical thinking, and empower people to take action. It equips individuals and communities to analyze the systemic causes of inequalities and disruptions, while opening up concrete avenues for engagement in support of sustainable and solidarity-based solutions.

By fostering cooperation, intercultural dialogue, and international solidarity, ECM establishes itself as a strategic lever for building societies that are more just, inclusive, and resilient in the face of contemporary challenges.

Note: Words marked with an asterisk () are defined in the glossary in the appendix.*

Vision, values and missions

Vision

NGDOs active in Global Citizenship Education aspire to a world of solidarity in which everyone leads a dignified life and exercises their citizenship within societies organized around respect for human rights, planetary limits, and social justice.

Values

To this end, they pursue an educational, political, and emancipatory approach grounded in shared values*: solidarity, respect, diversity, otherness, equity, and interculturality. This approach is based on a critical and systemic* analysis of lived realities in the Global South* and of the sustainability of lifestyles in both the North and the South.

Missions

Engaging citizens

NGDOs active in GCE raise awareness, educate and mobilize citizens to heighten their awareness of situations of injustice and interdependence, develop their capacity for critical analysis, promote informed decision-making, pave the way for personal or collective civic engagement, and encourage them to act locally, at their own level and within their sphere of influence, to contribute to positive change consistent with global challenges*.

Challenging policymakers

They engage in advocacy by contributing to public debate, mobilizing citizens, and holding decision-makers accountable. Their goal is to support the development and maintenance of national and European public policies that are consistent with a long-term approach based on international solidarity.

Strategic objectives and sectoral impact indicators 2026-2035

The four strategic objectives, derived from the shared vision and missions, form the common foundation for NGDO actions in the field of ECM. They reflect the sector's shared ambitions for 2035 and guide its work, while allowing each organization the freedom to contribute according to its own priorities and expertise.

Strategic objective n°1: Strengthening the capacity to act

By 2035, the NGDOs involved in the GCE will have created the conditions necessary for every person reached by their activities to take action independently, individually and/or collectively, at various levels, in the service of the common good.

This strategic objective underscores the sector's ambition to view GCE's initiatives as catalysts for empowerment, reflection, and mobilization, positioning each individual as an agent of change. The aim is thus to better articulate the local and global dimensions of contemporary challenges, to highlight their root causes, and to foster the development of agency—in societies of both the Global North and the Global South. By combining approaches focused on awareness-raising, education, and taking action, NGDOs aim to foster autonomous, sustainable engagement aligned with the collective interest.

Impact indicators:

1. Number of actions initiated by participants following NGDO interventions in GCE
2. Percentage of people who initiated an action following an NGDO intervention in GCE in which they participated

Strategic objective n°2: Amplifying the impact

By 2035, NGDOs active in GCE will be facilitating an ecosystem of trained and committed multipliers from diverse sectors, who extend and amplify impact within their own spheres of influence.*

To strengthen the scope and sustainability of their actions, NGDOs engaged in GCE intend, by 2035, to facilitate and nurture an ecosystem of multipliers from various sectors. These relay actors — teachers, educators, association leaders, public officials, cultural actors, journalists, etc. — play a key role in expanding the audiences reached and disseminating the messages of NGDOs. In addition to actions carried out directly with final audiences, the mobilization of multipliers makes it possible to initiate more systemic transformation dynamics, by anchoring themselves in the spheres of influence where representations, practices and decisions are formed.

Impact indicators:

1. Number of multipliers that NGDOs support
2. Number of multiplication actions
3. Diversity of multiplication actions

Strategic objective n°3: Contributing to public debate

By 2035, political authorities and institutional economic actors* recognize NGOs as key reference actors on issues of international solidarity and social and climate justice. They draw on their expertise to better integrate these issues into public debate and decisions.*

In a context where global interdependencies call for a profound transformation of collective choices, NGOs active in GCE have a vital role to play in bringing issues of international solidarity and social and climate justice into the public sphere. Through their advocacy work, they contribute to enriching democratic debate, mobilizing citizens, and hold policymakers accountable to promote public policies aligned with the SDGs and international commitments. This strategic objective seeks to strengthen institutional, cross-cutting, and cross-party recognition of the expertise and watchdog role of NGOs in these fields. It also seeks to foster an institutionalized dialogue that enables NGOs to be fully recognized as key actors in developing collective responses to major contemporary challenges.

At the same time, NGOs also intend to strengthen dialogue with economic actors, whose practices—whether in terms of production, value chains, or commitments to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)—have a decisive impact on social and environmental balances on a global scale. By sharing their expertise and analyses, they help inform these actors about global issues and encourage greater consideration of social and environmental impacts in their strategic decisions.

Impact indicators:

1. Number of consultations with NGOs by political authorities and institutional economic actors
2. Number of NGO arguments taken up by political authorities in their debates

Strategic objective n°4: Building collective dynamics

By 2035, NGOs active in GCE strengthen their capacity collectively and innovate within dedicated spaces for exchange focused on co-learning, co-construction, and continuous improvement, open to all change-makers, to enhance the impact of their action.*

To enhance the impact of their actions, NGO actors in the GCE are committed to deepening sectoral cooperation and engaging in shared workspaces (working groups, consortia, the NGO House, resource-sharing tools, etc.). These spaces aim to foster synergies between organizations, whether to advance a topic they are well-versed in or to pool their strengths and skills through co-learning and professionalization (knowledge sharing, training, building expertise). They also provide a framework conducive to collective, critical, and constructive reflection on practices, incorporating decolonial* and sustainability dimensions. All stakeholders—staff, volunteers, and board members—and partners are involved to ensure an inclusive and structuring dynamic for the sector.

Strategic objective no. 4 has not been broken down into indicators, to the extent that what it aims for, namely the internal strengthening of the sector, is poorly translated into impact without this taking away its strategic dimension.

Impact Measurement

The development of sector-wide indicators to measure the impact of NGOs active in GCE is part of a dual approach aimed at structuring collective action and fostering a “culture of impact”. It reflects the NGOs’ desire to collectively demonstrate, promote, and highlight the changes they generate, as well as their commitment to learning, continuous improvement, and capacity-building.

In response to the challenges of the reform and a sense of urgency, NGOs have thus developed an initial set of seven sector-wide indicators grouped into three categories. The details of these sector-wide indicators are set out in the “CSP Sectoral Indicators Dashboard”, which forms an integral part of the CSP.

It is important to note that GCE, by its very nature and given the changes it aims to achieve (knowledge and behaviors), produces effects that are difficult to quantify and to attribute. Impact measurement in this field therefore remains largely experimental. Consequently, sector-specific indicators must be simple, operational, and, above all, adaptable and evolutive. The challenge is twofold: ensuring internal use (for project management and continuous improvement) and external use (for partners, funders, and society as a whole).

Building a robust impact strategy—by defining a theory of change and appropriate indicators—is a demanding, long-term process that requires dedicated resources and the involvement of stakeholders, including beneficiaries. Some of the indicators presented here will therefore need to be refined, further developed, or reformulated.

Measuring impact: definition

Measuring a project’s impact involves assessing the concrete and lasting changes it brings about for its beneficiaries and the within its environment. Impact is not limited to observing activities carried out or resources mobilized; rather, it is situated within a logical chain that begins with a given context—social, economic, territorial, or political—to which an identified need responds. This need leads to the formulation of objectives, to which human, financial, or material resources are allocated, enabling the implementation of activities (workshops, training sessions, events, etc.). These activities generate concrete outputs (also referred to as “products”), which in turn produce outcomes, that is, immediate effects on target groups. The impact then emerges at the end of the chain: these are the outcomes attributable to the evaluated project, which are lasting and reflect a structural or behavioral change.

Impact measurement is distinct from evaluation in the broader sense, which is a comprehensive process that includes impact measurement but also examines internal performance (effectiveness), the use of resources (efficiency), and the relevance of the intervention. Impact measurement is not about evaluating the quality of each NGO’s intervention, but rather about developing measurement tools to simplify and make a complex reality (changes brought about among stakeholders) more understandable.

The set of sectoral indicators is a tool for structuring collective action: its purpose is to strengthen the coherence of practices and objectives, increase the clarity and comparability of data, and provide an overall assessment of diverse of actions. Its objective is not standardization nor even uniformity.

Appendices

1. Methodology used to develop the CSP

In the context of reform of the DEAR sector, providing NGDOs with a CSP addresses to a dual requirement: on the one hand, that of the MAE, which expects greater consistency and clarity in programs starting from 2026 onwards; on the other hand, that of the NGDOs, which wish to clarify their shared vision and structure their collective action by 2035.

The process took place from mid-May to mid-July 2025, led by 4 dedicated working groups and supported by consultants. A small steering committee, bringing together representatives of the Cercle and several NGDOs (ASTM, Handicap International Luxembourg, SOS Faim Luxembourg, Le Soleil dans la Main), oversaw the methodological aspects.

The process was structured around:

- 5 collective workshops bringing together volunteer NGDOs active in DEAR.
- 5 meetings of the working group to prepare, refine and validate the content produced.
- 2 days of workshops on sectoral indicators which brought together around fifteen NGDOs.
- 7 individual interviews, a sectoral questionnaire, a focus group, and an interview with the MFA.
- Existing work, an analysis of NGDO practices, and an international benchmark.
- Capitalization of existing resources on impact measurement in GCE.

The process enabled the co-creation and validation of the following elements:

- A shared diagnosis, a common vocabulary, a vision, values and two collective missions.
- Four strategic objectives looking ahead to 2035, reflecting the ambitions of the sector and illustrated by seven impact indicators with sectoral indicators.

NGDOs that participated in the process:

ASTM, CARE Luxembourg, Comité pour une Paix Juste au Proche-Orient, EDI Madagascar, Fairtrade Lëtzebuerg, Fondation Chrétien pour le Sahel, Fondation Follereau, Fondation Partage, Frères des Hommes, Friendship, Guiden a Scouten fir ENG Welt, Handicap International, Iles de Paix, Iwwerliewen, Kindernothilfe, Croix-Rouge, Le Soleil dans la Main, Les Amis du Tibet, MSF, Nouvelle PNP, SOS Faim, Unity Foundation and the Cercle.

2. Sectoral Indicators Dashboard

The development of indicators to measure the impact of NGDO's active in the GCE sector is a continuation of the CSP's development, which provided the sector with a vision, missions, and a strategy through 2035. It reflects the NGDO's commitment to collectively demonstrate, promote, and highlight the changes they bring about, and is part of an approach focused on learning, continuous improvement, and capacity building through the sharing of objective benchmarks.

A set of three groups of indicators has been developed in line with the first three strategic objectives. This is a first step in developing a « culture of impact » across the sector. Indeed, the concept of impact is new to many NGDO's and is still taking shape within the national sector. Similarly, impact measurement in GCE, at the international level, remains in an experimental phase because there are no established benchmarks.

Three principles were adopted by Working Group 1 and 2 during the development of this framework:

- **Combine:** Impact is the result of the combined actions of NGDOs at all levels: sectoral/inter-NGDO cooperation/ the NGDOs themselves.
- **Strengthen:** Impact measurement must provide added value to NGDOs and the sector. It is not merely an accountability tool. The goal is not to measure the sector's entire impact, but to measure impact where it can be measured, using accessible and actionable data.
- **Simplify:** Impact is a construct, not a phenomenon to be observed or detected. For a sector bringing together as many different actors (structures, objectives, etc.) as that of NGDOs active in GCE, the main challenge is to find a simple, shared understanding of measurement, to move forward step by step.

Since the sectoral dimension remains the main challenge, the function of indicators is to highlight what is achieved collectively, the transformations the sector produces, and the changes it brings about. As a result, impact measurement differs from valuation in the broader sense, which constitutes a comprehensive process that includes impact measurement, as well as the analysis of internal performance (effectiveness), the resources mobilized (efficiency), and the relevance of the program. Impact measurement is not about evaluating the quality of each NGDO's intervention, but rather about developing measurement tools to simplify and make a complex reality, the changes brought about among stakeholders, more understandable.

Strategic objective n°1: Strengthening the capacity to act

TARGET AUDIENCE: BENEFICIARIES

By 2035, the NGDOs involved in the GCE will have created the conditions necessary for every person reached by their activities to take action independently, individually and/or collectively, at various levels, in the service of the common good.

1/ Number of actions initiated by participants following NGDO interventions in GCE

Example : Activities (training sessions, workshops, conferences...) organized by NGDOs for various audiences directly led to 850 civic actions in 2026

2/ Percentage of people who initiated an action following an NGDO intervention in GCE in which they participated

Example : After being conscientised by an NGDO, 1 in 10 citizens becomes personally involved in an initiative to raise awareness about global citizenship issues.

Target audiences	Data collection methods	Timeframe of measurement	Responsability of NGDOs	Responsability of the sector
Youth (ages 12-18) Young adults (over 18) Teachers/Educators/Municipalities /Businesses	Inventory of interventions. Survey of beneficiaries: closed-ended questions (quantitative data) and open-ended questions (qualitative data)	To be defined	Inventory of interventions et administration of questionnaires. Each NGDOS can collect data on actions or initiatives that are not necessarily intended to be shared with the sector.	Consolidation and analysis of data collected by NGDOS. Monitoring and analysis by a shared MEAL unit for the sector.

Strategic objective n°2: Amplifying the impact

TARGET AUDIENCE: MULTIPLIERS

By 2035, NGOs active in GCE will be facilitating an ecosystem of trained and committed multipliers from diverse sectors, who extend and amplify impact within their own spheres of influence.*

1/ Number of multipliers that NGOs support

Example : NGOs support 637 multipliers (teachers, CSR managers, journalists, etc.) in their educational and informational activities.

2/ Number of multiplication actions

Example : In 2026, 1 347 civic education and awareness-raising initiatives on international solidarity issues were carried out by multipliers (teachers, CSR managers, journalists, etc.)

3/ Diversity of multiplication actions

Example : In 2025, 45 specific outreach formats were implemented by multipliers supported by NGOs.

Target audiences	Data collection methods	Timeframe of the measurement	Responsability of NGOs	Responsability of the sector
<p align="center">Youth in school and after-school settings</p> <p align="center">Teachers and after-school educators</p> <p align="center">CSR Managers</p> <p align="center">Medias</p> <p align="center">Local stakeholders and municipalities</p>	<p align="center">Identificaton of multipliers</p> <p align="center">Compilation of information on multipliers (profile, topics,...)</p> <p align="center">Inventory of outreach activities carried out by the multipliers</p>	<p align="center">Program start and end dates</p>	<p align="center">Inventory of multipliers and outreach activites</p> <p align="center">Information on multipliers</p> <p>At the cluster level and/or for each specific NGO, additional indicators can be established: multipliers who are effectively multiplying (ratio of the number of people trained/supported to the number of people who have carried out a multiplication activity), diversity of multipliers types/profiles.</p> <p>At the NGO level, a rate rather than a number could be measured (to asses the efficiency of the initiative).</p>	<p align="center">Consolidation and analysis of data collected by NGOs.</p> <p>At the sectoral level, measuring the number ensures efficiency and simplicity in data collection.</p>

Strategic objective n°3: Contributing to public debate

TARGET AUDIENCE: POLICYMAKERS

By 2035, political authorities and institutional economic actors* recognise NGDOs as key reference actors on issues of international solidarity and social and climate justice. They draw on their expertise to better integrate these issues into public debate and decisions.*

1/ Number of consultations with NGDOs by political authorities and institutional economic actors

Example : NGDO active in GCE were consulted 44 times by political authorities in their decisions-making process in 2025.

2/ Number of NGDO arguments taken up by political authorities in their debates

Example : The arguments provided by NGDOs to political authorities informed 38 debates and decision-making processes in 2025.

Target audiences	Data collection methods	Timeframe of measurement	Responsability of NGDOs	Responsability of the sector
Government of Luxembourg Ministries Municipalities UE/EC Chambers of deputies Others	List of meetings between NGDOs and political authorities List of arguments put forward by NGDOs and communicated to political authorities. List of political debates related to the arguments of NGDOs.	Annually. At the end of the five year program	Data collection Liaison with representatives of the sector's target audiences: elected officials, ministers, members of parliaments (Luxembourg and EU).	Consolidation and analysis of data collected by NGDOs. As a sector, institutions are the target audience for this indicator.

3. Glossary

The following glossary aims to clarify certain terms used, indicated by an asterisk (*), by specifying their scope within the framework of GCE. The details provided for each of them do not have the value of an intangible definition, they are intended to place the terms in their context and to specify their meaning for the NGOs at the time of the development of the CSP and the indicators. Some of these terms are still the subject of discussions within the Cercle and will continue to be the subject of in-depth exchanges. They may be clarified, modified, or even replaced as these exchanges progress.

Agenda 2030:

The 2030 Agenda is a framework for action adopted in 2015 by all UN member states. It sets 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030, aiming to guarantee prosperity for all, economic sustainability and peace. Replacing the Millennium Development Goals, adopted in 2000, the SDGs are universal (they concern all countries), integrate the economic, social, environmental and institutional dimensions of development, and emphasize the interdependencies between the issues.

The 17 SDGs can be viewed at this link:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

SDG 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” is detailed here:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/>

Systemic analysis:

Systemic analysis is an approach that seeks to understand a phenomenon not in isolation, but as the result of a set of interacting elements within a system.

Applied to social, economic, or environmental issues, systemic analysis makes it possible, for example, to link the underlying causes of a situation (inequalities, ecological degradation, etc.) to their visible manifestations, while considering local contexts, the actors involved, and long-term effects. It is particularly useful for designing comprehensive and sustainable responses to complex problems, by avoiding fragmented or purely symptomatic approaches.

Decolonial approach:

The decolonial approach emerged from a collective school of thought that initially developed in South America around thirty years ago.

It seeks to expose eurocentrism, denounces forms of economic and cultural hegemony, and advocates for the recognition of pluriversal forms of knowledge that better reflect the diversity of the world and the heterogeneity of knowledge systems.

It also highlights the limits of independence in many countries where power relations persist between former metropolises and colonies, as well as within the global governance system, in which countries of the “Global South” continue to be maintained in positions of subordination (through institutions such as the IMF or the World Bank, for example).

It adopts a broadly intersectional approach: it focuses on the intersections of oppression linked to social class, gender, and origin, and seeks to broaden analytical frameworks.

Definition inspired by: Ritimo, “Qu’entend-on par pensée décoloniale”:
https://www.ritimo.org/Qu-entend-on-par-pensee-decoloniale_

Institutional economic actors:

Institutional economic actors refer to institutions and organisations that have the capacity to shape, regulate, or influence economic policies. This includes, in particular, ministries, chambers of commerce, economic development agencies, associations, or professional federations.

In the context of GCE, economic authorities are key interlocutors for integrating social, environmental, and ethical considerations into economic policies, production practices, and commitments related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Their cooperation is essential to support a transition towards more sustainable, equitable, and solidarity-based models.

Actions (initiated by the target audiences of the NGDOs themselves) *(linked to the indicators of objective no. 1):*

Positive initiatives taken following an activity or intervention by NGDOs producing an effect in favour of the collective interest. We can cite (non-exhaustive list): thematic week / day organized within the structure of the target audience, communication support, specific events (fair breakfast...), write a petition, talk about the subject around you...

This involves measuring the impact on the beneficiaries of the action and not the result of the action of the GCE actor. We are therefore not measuring here the number of actions carried out by organizations but rather the consequences of these actions on the capacity of the target audiences to take initiative. In terms of “impact measurement,” the question of action is addressed directly to the target audiences of NGDOs: “What actions (or behavioral changes) have you implemented as a result of our intervention?”

It is the beneficiaries of NGDO interventions who assess the change (taking action) and who are able to inform NGDOs about the types of actions they consider themselves to have undertaken, without prior bias (such as a predefined list proposed by the NGDOs). The indicator constructed based on this question therefore also serves as a learning tool for NGDOs, helping them to understand the types of actions their interventions generate, as well as what their target audiences themselves consider to constitute an action (for example, is sharing content on social media considered an action?).

Political authorities:

Political authorities refer to all institutions, elected officials, and public bodies that exercise decision-making, arbitration, or representative power within a given territory. They may operate at the local level (municipalities, regional councils, administrations), the national level (government, parliament, ministries, administrations, political parties), or the supranational level (the European Union, international organizations).

In the context of GCE, political authorities are key actors in ensuring policy coherence with international commitments, facilitating access to awareness-raising and education spaces, and supporting the dynamics driven by civil society.

Dublin Declaration:

The Dublin Declaration was adopted in 2022 at the Fifth European Congress on GCED. This congress was organized by the Global Education Network Europe (GENE), following an 18-month process aimed at strengthening and broadening support and political commitment for Global Education. The Declaration constitutes a new international framework for GCED until 2050.

It is accessible at this link:

<https://www.gene.eu/s/GE2050-declaration.pdf>

Development:

The term “development” refers to a process of social, economic, and political transformation aimed at sustainably improving living conditions, by strengthening the capacity of populations to act. From the perspective of NGOs, it is grounded in solidarity, reciprocity, local participation, and respect for cultures and ecosystems.

NGOs use the term to refer to efforts to address imbalances inherited from colonial histories and extractivist models of production and consumption, by supporting autonomous, context-specific, and resilient pathways.

NGOs are aware of the limitations of the term, as it carries the risk of reproducing dominant models or imposing external norms.

Diversity (*linked to the indicators of objective no. 2*):

Diversity relates to the notion of balance. Measuring diversity makes it possible to assess the efficiency of the actions carried out by NGOs and to ensure that they are not limited to an overly narrow range of types of action. Underlying the notion of diversity is the NGOs’ intention to ensure that their multipliers do not all act in the same way. This, in turn, raises the issue of how multipliers are trained and supported.

The word “diversity” also refers to the values explained in the foreword and specified in the glossary below.

Ecosystem (*linked to the indicators of objective no. 2*):

The word “ecosystem” refers to the feeling of belonging to a community, of being identified and identifiable. The notion of ecosystem entails that of interdependence and balance.

Global Citizenship Education (GCE):

As defined in the Dublin Declaration (2022), GCED is education that enables people to reflect critically on the world and their place in it; to open their eyes, hearts and minds to the reality of the world at local and global level. It empowers people to understand, imagine, hope and act to bring about a world of social and climate justice, peace, solidarity, equity and equality, planetary

sustainability, and international understanding. It involves respect for human rights and diversity, inclusion, and a decent life for all, now and into the future. Global Education encompasses a broad range of educational provision: formal, non-formal and informal; life-long and life-wide.

Global issues:

The global challenges addressed by NGDOs are diverse in nature, systemic and interconnected. They span the social, political, democratic, cultural, environmental, health, economic, and geographical spheres, affecting the balance of the planet.

Innovation:

Innovation consists in the intentional and creative introduction of new ideas, practices, or models aimed at responding effectively to economic or societal challenges (social, environmental, cultural, democratic, territorial, etc.).

In the context of social innovation and continuous improvement, innovating means not only seeking novelty, but above all strengthening positive impact, inclusivity, and sustainability through collaborative experimentation, ongoing learning, evaluation, and the continuous improvement of practices. Innovation thus forms part of a systemic and iterative approach that requires the ability to take a long-term perspective.

Multipliers:

Multipliers are allies of NGDOs who help expand their reach to wider audiences, strengthen the systemic nature of their actions, and promote structural change. They are found in particular in the fields of formal and non-formal education, youth action groups, culture, public administration and local authorities, businesses, and the media.

They are target audiences of NGDOs, with whom NGDOs pursue long-term engagement and for whom they deploy specific strategies to equip and support them over time. For many multipliers, it is necessary to establish co-construction dynamics: they are not merely channels for transmitting NGDO messages.

The definition should include the notion of recognition of multiplier status: each multiplier should be able to identify themselves as such and be recognised by their peers. It is also important to clearly distinguish between an actor and a multiplier.

To summarize, a multiplier can be defined in three ways:

- I am a multiplier of an NGDO when I carry its key messages (multiplier as relay).
- I am a multiplier when I amplify the action of NGDOs (notion of amplification: amplification allows you to take credit for the impact).
- I am a multiplier when I play a proactive role, putting forward ideas and acting towards other actors and third-party audiences.

The concept is related to other, closely associated notions, such as relay actors, intermediary actors, network leaders, or change-makers.

Global South:

The term refers to a geopolitical expression used to designate all countries or regions that have historically been marginalized within global economic, political, and cultural power relations. It does not simply refer to a geographical location, but to a structural situation marked by inequalities inherited from colonial history, uneven development, and North–South relations. It is currently the most widely used term to describe this geopolitical reality.

However, the term also has limitations. It tends to group together highly heterogeneous realities, which can lead to reductive generalizations. It may also reinforce a binary North–South opposition, even though inequalities cut across all territories and relations of domination can exist both within the Global South and the Global North. Finally, by essentializing certain countries as “marginal,” it may obscure the diversity of trajectories, local dynamics, and capacities for innovation that exist within them.

Values:

The values highlighted by NGOs active in GCE — “solidarity, otherness, equity, diversity, respect, interculturality”—are those that emerged as the most cross-cutting across the sector during the co-construction process of the CSP.

Solidarity refers to a bond of mutual support and shared responsibility between individuals, groups, or societies, which can be fostered through awareness of their interdependence.

Respect consists in recognizing the intrinsic value of every person and behaving towards them with consideration.

Diversity refers to the presence of differences within a group (cultural, social, generational, gender-related, beliefs, ways of thinking, etc.) and, by extension, to the valuing of these differences.

Otherness (the capacity to recognize and respect the Other in their difference) is a foundational value of equity (fair treatment that acknowledges initial inequalities and seeks to address them) and of interculturality (the creation of shared relational spaces between individuals or groups from different cultural backgrounds).

More broadly, NGOs active in GCE identify with the “Core values, principles and dimensions of GCE” set out in the Dublin Declaration:

“Global Education includes certain core elements. These include:

- *Core values of global and local social justice, peace, solidarity, equity and equality, planetary sustainability, inclusion, human rights, the embracing of diversity, and international understanding.*
- *A focus on the interconnection between local and global dimensions of issues affecting people, other living beings and the planet; between generations; between cultures and between past, present and future.*
- *A common commitment to pedagogical practices that are inclusive, participatory, inspire hope, enable critical thinking, and do justice to the primacy of the learners; while building competences and skills for informed, self-reflective, meaningful action, individual and collective.*