

**Civil Society and NGOs
Research Resources on Internet**



Dayse Marie Oliveira
Report N°1, November 2005



The Marian and Arthur Edelstein Virtual Library

Civil Society and NGOs Research Resources on Internet

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Report N°1, November 2005



The Edelstein Center for Social Research
<http://www.edelsteincenter.org>

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Presentation

This report aims to identify research centers devoted to the study of Civil Society and NGOs. It contains a detailed presentation of 38 sites based on their own content, and, in the last chapter, a list of further 60 relevant sites. We hope that it will be a useful tool for social scientists and practitioners working in this field.

We are aware that many relevant sites are missing. This report will be periodically updated and expanded and we count with your support to send us other sites to be included in the next version.

The report is the first of our series on Internet Research Resources which the Edelstein Center for Social Research will be elaborating in the different fields concerned with Civil Society and NGOs and their relations to the political system and the market.

Bernardo Sorj
Director
The Edelstein Center for Social Research

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<http://www.humanics.org/>
AMERICAN HUMANICS

American Humanics is a national alliance of colleges, universities, and nonprofits; our mission is to educate, prepare, and certify professionals to strengthen and lead nonprofit organizations.

RESEARCH

Student Information

Educating, preparing and certifying professionals to strengthen and lead nonprofit organizations.

The internship is one of the requirements for American Humanics certification. Gaining AH certification means having the skills necessary to succeed in a career in the nonprofit field. Included in this section is a further list of benefits of gaining certification, what is required to gain certification, a list of affiliated campuses, and links to job banks and internship opportunities.

Academic Partners

American Humanics has academic programs in place at more than 70 universities nationwide.

Each of these colleges and universities has an AH program that prepares students for nonprofit careers and collaborates with the local branches of our National Nonprofit Partners in providing internship and placement opportunities. Included in this section is a list of benefits showing why a campus should become affiliated with American Humanics. Also included are the current affiliates, scheduled expansion meetings, and resources of value to our academic partners.

Nonprofit Partners

Employing American Humanics graduates for over 50 years.

These agencies offer internships and employ many of the American Humanics alumni:

America's Second Harvest, American Red Across, The ARC, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Boy Scouts of America, Boys & Girls Clubs, Camp fire USA, Girls Scouts, Girls inc., The Human Society of the United State, Junior Achievement, March of Dimes, National urban League, Opportunity Knocks.org, Outreach International, Points of Light Foundation, United Way of America, Volunteers of America, We Build Strong Kids

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Online Profile System

<http://www.humanics.org/>

This system is comprised of a database of registered American Humanics studentes who are pursuing certification in nonprofit management. Student profiles include their interests in volunteering, internships, and employment. Nonprofit partners can search these profiles for their personnel needs. American Humanics campus directors can track their own students' progress through the American Humanics nonprofit management program. Please clic on the appropriate tab above to register or search the database.

Publications New & Events

This is your source for the latest information on American Humanics academic programs, nonprofit partners, students, and alumni.

American Humanics announces partnership with the Humane Society of the United States.
[Click here to learn more](#)

[Read about AH's newest partnership with the Initiative for Nonprofit Sector Careers.](#)

[Kevin Shaffstall, AH Campus Director at William Jewell College, recognized in Kansas City Star.](#)

[The 2004 American Humanics Management Institute is a Success!](#)

[2004-2008 Strategic Plan](#)

[The Brookings Institute Survey.](#)

[Center for Nonprofit Leadership and Management](#)

[ATW Selects Eikenberry as Nonprofit Editor!](#)

Publications

Connections

Connections is the periodic newsletter about American Humanics academic programs, nonprofit partners, students and alumni.

Publications

Annual Report

These are the annual reports for American Humanics.

Publications

What's Working

What's Working is the online newsletter of best practices across American Humanics academic partners.

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ARNOVA

ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH ON NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND VOLUNTARY ACTION

ARNOVA is a community of people dedicated to fostering through research the creation, application and dissemination of knowledge on voluntary action, nonprofit organizations and philanthropy.

RESEARCH

Section on Teaching

The Teaching Section of ARNOVA provides a forum for discussion, information-sharing, networking and research among those who teach about the nonprofit sector and philanthropic studies. This section attempts to build a community of scholars and practitioners who are committed to improving the teaching and learning of nonprofit sector and/or philanthropic studies. Each year, the section holds a workshop on the day before ARNOVA's annual conference.

ARNOVA's Supporting Institutional Members

- ▶ [The Aspen Institute](#)
- ▶ [Association of Fundraising Professionals](#)
- ▶ [Canadian Centre for Philanthropy](#)
- ▶ [Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy--The Urban Institute](#)
- ▶ [Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University](#)
- ▶ [Mandel Center for Nonprofit Organizations](#)

Partners

http://www.arnova.org/partners_links.php

[Alliance for Nonprofit Management](#)
[American Humanics](#)
[Aspen Institute Nonprofit Sector Research Fund](#)
[Association of Fundraising Professionals](#)
[Association of Fundraising Professionals--Indiana Chapter](#)
[The Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University](#)
[Civicus](#)
[Council on Foundations](#)
[Foundation Center](#)
[Independent Sector](#)
[International Society for Third-Sector Research](#)
[Mandel Center for Nonprofit Organizations](#)
[Nonprofit Academic Centers Council](#)
[Procura](#)
[Stanford Social Innovation Review](#)
[Urban Institute](#)

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Occasional Paper Series

http://www.arnova.org/occ_paper_series.php#

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly

Interdisciplinary journal for nonprofit sector research

<http://www.spea.iupui.edu/nvsq/>

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly Online

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/>

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Teaching Section

Norm Dolch (ndolch@pilot.lsus.edu) is the section's chair; Judith Millesen (millerj8@ohio.edu) is vice chair; Sally Selden (selden@lynchburg.edu) is secretary; and, Kathleen Fletcher (fletcher@usfca.edu) is treasurer.

<http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/>

ASPEN INSTITUTE NONPROFIT SECTOR RESEARCH FUND

The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund awards research grants and organizes convenings to expand knowledge of the nonprofit sector and philanthropy, improve nonprofit practices, and inform public policy related to nonprofits.

Established at The Aspen Institute in 1991, the Fund seeks to enhance both the quantity and quality of nonprofit research by increasing the legitimacy and visibility of nonprofit scholarship; encouraging new investments in sector research; supporting the exploration of tough, neglected questions and enlarging the number of creative scholars and practitioners interested in pursuing nonprofit studies. Since its founding, the Fund has awarded a total of \$10 million to support more than 400 research projects on a broad range of nonprofit topics.

RESEARCH

Projects & Findings

<http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter.htm>

This section contains findings from research studies carried out by Nonprofit Sector Research Fund grantees. Project findings are summarized for completed studies, and general information is listed about studies in process. Where possible, e-mail links to the researcher(s) are provided at the bottom of the summary page. Project summaries can be accessed by clicking on the category links below, or by using the search engine at the bottom of this page.

[Accountability & Evaluation](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Accountability%20%26%20Evaluation

Projects focusing on: practices that advance or hinder nonprofit accountability; stakeholders to which nonprofits are accountable; standards of ethical conduct; nonprofit reporting requirements and regulation of nonprofits' activities; the role of evaluation; nonprofit performance standards; etc.

[Advocacy](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Advocacy

Projects focusing on: nonprofits' role in tackling key policy changes such as homelessness, welfare-to-work, or hunger; effective advocacy techniques; the role and influence of nonprofit interest groups; tax and legal implications of lobbying; nonprofits serving as the voice for underrepresented populations; etc.

[Arts & Culture](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Arts%20%26%20Culture

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the arts and culture field.

[California Nonprofit Research Program](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=California%20Nonprofit%20Research%20Program

This section features projects that have been supported through the Fund's California Nonprofit Research Program. Thirteen studies, looking at a wide range of policy and practice issues related to nonprofits and philanthropy in the state, have been funded since the California program was established in 1993.

[Civic Engagement & Volunteerism](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Civic%20Engagement%20%26%20Volunteerism

Projects focusing on: nonprofit contributions to social capital, democratic participation, and community building and problem solving; nonprofits' role in empowering underrepresented populations; volunteering motivations, trends, and levels; volunteer recruitment, retention, and management; etc.

[Collaboration](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Collaboration

[Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Dimensions%20of%20the%20Nonprofit%20Sector

Projects focusing on: the size and scope of the nonprofit sector or particular subsectors; financial health of the sector; expanding and improving data collection on nonprofit organizations and their activities in the United States; exploring the uses and potential of nonprofit databases to inform nonprofit practice and policy; etc.

[Education & Research](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Education%20%26%20Research

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the education field as well as new development in academic research methods.

[Fundraising & Financing](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Fundraising%20%26%20Financing

Projects focusing on: characteristics of different revenue sources and types, and their effects on nonprofit operations; fundraising techniques for nonprofit organizations; etc.

[Health](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Health

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the health field.

[Housing & Community Development](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Housing%20%26%20Community%20Development

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the housing and community development fields.

[Human Services & Food Assistance](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Human%20Services%20%26%20Food%20Assistance

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the human service and food assistance fields.

[International](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=International

Projects focusing on: the role and impact of nonprofit activities outside the United States; growth of the global nonprofit sector and international philanthropy; the proliferation and operations of transnational organizations; cross-national comparative studies; etc.

[Intersectoral Relations & Comparisons](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Intersectoral%20Relations%20%26%20Comparisons

[Management & Governance](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Management%20%26%20Governance

Projects focusing on: nonprofit management tools and strategies; board governance functions; leadership development; organizational effectiveness and efficiency; technical assistance needs; collaboration and service integration; location of nonprofit organizations; nonprofit communications and outreach efforts; diversity issues; trends affecting nonprofit employees; etc.

[Michigan Nonprofit Research Program](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Michigan%20Nonprofit%20Research%20Program

This section features projects supported by the Michigan Nonprofit Research Program, which seeks to improve understanding of the Michigan Nonprofit Sector through research and doctoral grants. These research projects were funded through the Michigan Nonprofit Research Program (MNRP). Established at the Aspen Institute in 1994 with a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, this regional program has funded 32 studies examining nonprofits and philanthropy in Michigan. In 2002, MNRP transitioned to the state of Michigan and is currently a collaborative effort of the Aspen Institute, the [Michigan Nonprofit Association](#), and the Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy and Nonprofit Leadership at [Grand Valley State University](#), which houses the program.

[Model Applied Research](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Model%20Applied%20Research

Projects driven by collaboration between researchers and practitioners, based on the Model Applied Research process, which has these key features: nonprofit managers and leaders drive the choice of research questions; the design and conduct of research projects are driven by researchers; and nonprofit managers actively collaborate with researchers in formulating research conclusions and verifying research findings.

[Nonprofit Subsectors](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Nonprofit%20Subsectors

Projects focusing on nonprofit activities in the health, human service, education, housing, arts and culture, environment and other fields.

[Nonprofits, Business & the Market](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Nonprofits%20Business%20%26%20the%20Market

Projects focusing on: growing commercial behavior among nonprofits and nonprofit enterprise; social entrepreneurship; blurring of the distinctions between sectors overall and in specific industries; collaboration involving for-profit and nonprofit organizations; nonprofit organizations with for-profit subsidiaries and vice-versa; etc.

[Nonprofits, Government & Public Policy](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Nonprofits%20Government%20%26%20Public%20Policy

Projects focusing on: government financial support of nonprofits; effects of changes in public policy on the nonprofit sector; federal, state and local governments' contracting with nonprofit organizations to deliver social services; the impact of devolution; nonprofits' and foundations' interactions with government to address social concerns; etc.

[Philanthropy, Charitable Giving and Foundations](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Philanthropy%20Charitable%20Giving%20and%20Foundations

Projects focusing on: charitable giving by private foundations, corporations, and individuals; giving trends and motivations; relations between grantmakers and grantees; tax and other incentives and barriers to giving; foundation accountability, operations and management; the impact of philanthropy on society; etc.

[Religion / Faith-Based Organizations](#)

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/newsletter1531/newsletter_list.htm?section=Religion%20%2F%20Faith%20Based%20Organizations

Projects focusing on: increased debate over the role and effectiveness of religiously affiliated social service provision to needy populations; legislative proposals that more closely link governments with religious institutions in delivering social services; the relationship between faith and charitable work and giving; etc.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications.htm>

Snapshots

Snapshots presents key findings from research activities supported by the Fund in an accessible, easy-to-use format.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=%3Ci%3E%3C%2Fi%3E

Working Papers

Working Papers represent the completed research reports provided by grantees to the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=Working%20Papers

Books

The variety of books produced by the Nonprofit Sector and Philanthropy Program take an in-depth look at issues affecting the nonprofit sector.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=Books

Pamphlets

Statements from the Nonprofit Sector Strategy Group convenings.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=Pamphlets

Annual Report

Report on activities of the Nonprofit Sector and Philanthropy Program.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=Annual%20Report

Nonprofit Research News

Nonprofit Research News reports on current trends and news from the nonprofit sector, focusing specifically on research funded by The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund.

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list.htm?section=Nonprofit%20Research%20News

SNAPSHOTS – Research Highlights from the Nonprofit Research Fund

A policy agenda for the nonprofit sector

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/DecJanSnapShots2005.pdf

With the world focused on the tsunami disaster and charitable organizations offering aid to its victims, the nonprofit sector is looming large on the minds of policymakers, journalists, and the public, all of whom want to ensure that the sector is living up to its job of assisting those in need and supporting civil society. Additionally, as many policymakers take office for the first time or start another term of service, this is an opportune time to explore some key questions about the nonprofit sector.

How nonprofits, for-profits and government are pushing sector boundaries

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/MayJune2003_Snapsh.pdf

According to many experts, recent decades have seen an increase in the blurring of the boundaries between the nonprofit, business, and governmental sectors. This new era of sector-blurring, which recalls similar periods in our country's history, is marked by a variety of developments, including the increased presence in a single industry of organizations from multiple sectors, the proliferation of cross-sector partnerships, and the development of new, hybrid organizations. Unfortunately, our understanding of the recent trend of sector-blurring has not kept pace with the rapid changes that are occurring in the field. To address the increasing knowledge gap and inform related practice and public policy, the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund of the Aspen Institute has established a new Intersectoral Relations Initiative.

The state of nonprofit America

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/Snapshots_Sept_Oct_02.pdf

The State of Nonprofit America is a joint undertaking of the Aspen Institute's Nonprofit Sector and Philanthropy Program and Lester M. Salamon of John's Hopkins University.

Advancing nonprofit and philanthropy research

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/MayJune_2002_Snapshots.pdf

This issue of *Snapshots* highlights findings from a July 2001 meeting convened by the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund of the Aspen Institute to assess the condition of the nonprofit research field.

The meeting was successful in identifying numerous recommendations for enhancing nonprofit and philanthropy research. Participants acknowledged the progress that the field has made over the last 25 years, while also recognizing that further improvement is needed.

Working together

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/48550.pdf

Nonprofits are experimenting with a range of partnerships and getting good results, say researchers in two recent studies funded by the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund.

The tides of nonprofit management reform

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/29674.pdf

This Snapshot looks at the realities of nonprofit management reform across the country and identifies themes and trends relevant to practitioners in the sector.

Hunger in America

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/25478.pdf

NSRF's December, 1999, *Snapshot* highlights three studies that examine volunteer efforts to reduce poverty and how those efforts affect federal welfare policy.

The federal budget and the nonprofit sector

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/25477.pdf

This October, 1999 *Snapshot* examines declining federal budget appropriations in program areas where nonprofits are active, and analyzes whether other sources have filled the gap.

Nonprofits and the press

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/19949.pdf

Researcher **Tom Martens** surveyed newspaper editors and nonprofit leaders to develop strategies for enhancing press coverage of nonprofit organizations and their activities.

Community-based research

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/19951.pdf

Dynamic partnerships between academic institutions and community-based nonprofit groups are having real impact on addressing issues of community concern. **Richard Sclove's** research indicates that the potential of community-based research is only beginning to be seen.

Advocacy in action

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/25475.pdf

The nonprofit organizations that most successfully influence national public policy share a common set of strategies, says independent researcher **Susan Rees** in her study, *Effective Nonprofit Advocacy*.

Working Papers

Accountability & Evaluation

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1342

Advocacy

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1354

Arts & Culture

http://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5602

California Nonprofit Research Programhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1343Civic Engagement & Volunteerismhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1344Collaborationhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5603Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sectorhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1345Education & Researchhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5604Fundraising & Financinghttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1346Healthhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5605Housing & Community Developmenthttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5606Human Services & Food Assistancehttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5607Internationalhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1347Intersectoral Relations & Comparisonshttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=5608Management & Governancehttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1348Michigan Nonprofit Research Programhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1349Nonprofits, Business & the Markethttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1350Nonprofits, Government & Public Policyhttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1351Philanthropy, Charitable Giving & Foundationshttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1353Religion/Faith-Based Organizationshttp://www.nonprofitresearch.org/publications1526/publications_list_docs.htm?attrib_id=1355

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ASSOCIATION OF FUNDRAISING PROFESSIONALS - AFP

AFP DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

The Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) is the professional association of individuals responsible for generating philanthropic support for a wide variety of nonprofit, charitable organizations. Founded in 1960, AFP (formerly the National Society of Fund Raising Executives) advances philanthropy through its more than 26,000 members in 172 chapters throughout the world.

AFP believes that to guarantee human freedom and social creativity, people must have the right to freely and voluntarily form organizations to meet perceived needs, advocate causes, and seek funds to support these activities. To guarantee these rights, AFP's purposes are to:

- Foster development and growth of fundraising professionals committed to the preserving and enhancing philanthropy.
- Establish a code of ethics and professional practices.
- Require member adherence to a professional code of ethical standards and practices.
- Provide training opportunities for fundraising professionals.
- Implement programs that ensure cultural and social diversity in our membership and leadership.
- Collect, research, publish, and disseminate historical, managerial, and technical information on philanthropy and philanthropic fundraising.
- Promote public understanding of philanthropy and philanthropic fundraising.
- Conduct activities that maintain and develop legislation favorable to philanthropy.
- Enlist, organize, and support members to achieve our purposes.
- Foster international cooperation, knowledge exchange, and education among fundraising professionals worldwide.
- Use all necessary and proper means to accomplish our purposes.
- Provide a valid and reliable certification program for fundraising professionals.

RESEARCH

Research

http://www.afpnet.org/research_and_statistics/afp_research

ABOUT RESEARCH AT AFP: LINKING FUNDRAISING THEORY AND PRACTICE

An occupation becomes a true profession when it is based on a body of knowledge that is unique and specific to its practice and function. Such knowledge comes from both experience and research.

STRONG TRUSTEE–CDO RELATIONSHIP CAN HAVE HUGE IMPACT ON FUNDRAISING

(May 9, 2005) When key players in a nonprofit—the CEO, board chair and chief development officer (CDO)—all share a common vision, the organization can function and fundraise more effectively, according to research funded by AFP.

AFP CONDUCTS SURVEY OF UNIVERSITY NONPROFIT MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONALS

AFP recently conducted a survey of members who teach in college and university nonprofit management programs.

[NEW STRATEGIES FOR BEQUEST SOLICITATIONS](#)

(July 19, 2004) Charities should not limit their solicitations for bequests (often known as “legacy solicitations”) to the traditional group of wealthy donors, a new study advises. Instead, they should extend their reach to nearly all contributors or individuals who have benefited from the charity’s work or programs.

[FUNDRAISING SALARIES RISE, GENDER GAP STILL SIGNIFICANT](#)

(June 28, 2004) U.S. fundraising salaries rose more than 9 percent and Canadian salaries increased more than 1.5 percent from 2002 to 2003, according to the latest *AFP Compensation and Benefits Study*.

[INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFER OF WEALTH MORE THAN JUST CASH](#)

(April 26, 2004) Nearly everyone in the charitable sector has heard about (and is eagerly anticipating) the intergenerational transfer of wealth estimated in the tens of trillions of dollars. While researchers at the Social Welfare Research Institute (SWRI) predict that \$444 billion of that transfer will be given to charities, much of that amount will be in the form of non-cash gifts, according to a recent article in *The Nonprofit Times Weekly Update*.

[AFP'S RESEARCH AGENDA AND POLICY](#)

The research agenda and policy for the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) is developed and periodically revised by the Association’s Research Council, and reflects an effort to set priorities for research about issues of concern to the fundraising profession and wider philanthropic communities.

[AFP FUNDRAISING SURVEY SHOWS GIVING REBOUNDED IN 2003](#)

(March 15, 2004) – Nearly 73 percent of respondents to AFP’s third annual State of Fundraising Survey indicated that their organizations raised the same amount of money or more in 2003 than they did in 2002.

[GET A CUSTOMIZED SALARY REPORT FROM AFP](#)

(Dec. 22, 2003) – How does your salary compare to that of other fundraising professionals with similar positions in similar organizations? What salary might you expect to receive if you moved to another position, possibly in a different type of organization or in a different area of the country?

[TAKE PART IN RESEARCH PROJECT ON BEQUEST GIVING](#)

(Aug. 22, 2003) – Nonprofits who solicit and track bequests are invited to become partners in a new research project co-sponsored by AFP.

[NEW SURVEY EXAMINES CANADIAN FUNDRAISING PROFESSION](#)

(April 4, 2003) – The first comprehensive look at the fundraising profession in Canada was unveiled recently by the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) and the Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN).

[SURVEY SHOWS DISCONNECT BETWEEN NONPROFIT SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND IT AND DEVELOPMENT TEAMS REGARDING TECHNOLOGY](#)

(April 4, 2003) – Nonprofit leaders are not making technology a priority in their organizations, although they believe that technology can lead to greater fundraising success and improve how their organizations operate, according to a new survey by the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) and Telosa Software Inc., a fundraising software provider.

[AFP AND TELOSA STUDY REVEALS IMPACT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FORCES ON TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS IN NONPROFITS](#)

(March 25, 2003 - PRESS RELEASE) – According to a survey of more than 400 nonprofit professionals released today, there is a growing disconnect between nonprofit senior management (CEOs, presidents and executive directors) and information technology (IT) and development professionals with regard to emphasis on technology investments.

[AFP/CPRN STUDY ON CANADIAN CHARITABLE FUNDRAISERS -- A FIRST](#)

(March 24, 2003) - A new study by the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) and the Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN) is the first comprehensive look at the fundraising profession in Canada.

[CANADIAN EFFORTS, THINK TANK DISCUSSED AT RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM](#)

(Nov. 22, 2002) - Ongoing research on Canadian fundraisers and results from the past year's Think Tank on Fundraising were the top agenda items at the latest AFP Research Symposium held last month.

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: HIGH-TECH DONOR STUDY](#)

(May 3, 2001) The 2001 High Tech Donors Study, sponsored by AFP, provides a picture of how high-tech philanthropists view their giving, the relationship between their business success and their charitable endeavors, and the long-range implications of their involvement in the nonprofit sector. Here is an executive summary.

[AFP THINK TANKS ON FUNDRAISING RESEARCH: LINKING RESEARCH TO PRACTICE](#)

AFP has co-sponsored a series of Think Tanks to apply research to the practice of fundraising, promote practitioner-researcher interaction, and encourage dissemination of research findings.

[ABOUT THE AFP RESEARCH COUNCIL](#)

AFP established its Research Council in 1991 to identify AFP research priorities, recognize and promote research, publish research results, and seek support for research on philanthropy and fundraising.

[THINK TANK EXPLORES CHANGING PHILANTHROPIC COMMUNITIES](#)

Fundraising leaders and scholars gathered at Saint Mary's College in Notre Dame, Indiana, in June 2002 to discuss a variety of topics related to clarifying the responsibilities and roles of fundraising professionals in diverse cultural and giving environments.

[AFP RESEARCH GRANTS](#)

The AFP Research Council offers grants for up to \$10,000 annually to individuals who wish to undertake research projects that enrich our knowledge of philanthropic fundraising and improve its practice.

Research and Statistics

http://www.afpnet.org/research_and_statistics

STRONG TRUSTEE-CDO RELATIONSHIP CAN HAVE HUGE IMPACT ON FUNDRAISING

http://www.afpnet.org/tier3_cd.cfm?folder_id=2326&content_item_id=20728

(May 9, 2005) When key players in a nonprofit—the CEO, board chair and chief development officer (CDO)—all share a common vision, the organization can function and fundraise more

effectively, according to a recent research study, *Exploring Nonprofit Board Trustee–Staff Relationships: Do They Influence Philanthropic Outcomes?* conducted by Marcy J. Rubic, CFRE, director of development for the Crohn’s & Colitis Foundation of America in Naperville, Ill.

The research suggests that a shared vision for fundraising and teamwork among stakeholders is more important than reaching specific fundraising goals. When stakeholders share the fundraising vision, they are better able to communicate how the organization’s mission is fueled by donations. In turn, they are better able to formulate strategic plans and clarify how trustees and staff will work together to reach fundraising goals. Other research findings include the following:

1. Nonprofit board–staff relationships’ bearing on an organization’s fundraising success

In organizations that are aligned in several categories (clarity in expectations, mutual engagement in strategic planning, board–staff relationships, common vision and perceptions of board practices), the fundraising function appears to be acknowledged as a shared activity, rather than one that rests solely on the development staff, the study implies. Also, in these instances, other members of the key constituent group are actively participating in various roles that contribute directly to the resource development function.

“Our volunteers own the [annual fundraising] goal,” noted one CDO with an organization with shared perspectives in several areas. “Every one of our trustees is expected to participate in the giving and getting of philanthropic support.”

2. Shared and clear understanding of the distinct roles of trustees and staff members

Shared engagement occurs only when roles are accepted and enacted by both trustees and staff, according to the study. From interviews, however, a frequent finding is that only 20–30 percent of volunteer leaders take active development roles in their work with the nonprofit organization. In other words, trustees and staff can have seemingly positive relationships with each other, but their activities will be successful only if both groups accept their respective roles, the study says.

3. The board’s involvement in the organization’s development strategic plan

Data from the study imply that trustee involvement in creating the development strategic plan can be a motivator for fundraising ownership. While 80 percent of the nonprofit organizations in the study have strategic plans developed jointly with trustees, several respondents did not appear to revisit their plan with consistency.

The plan remains relevant especially when the CDO provides trustees with regular progress reports. The board chair of one organization that regularly refers to its development strategic plan said, “We set goals we want to reach. We work toward [them] and assess our progress. ... If we don’t reach our goals, we know why.”

4. The CEO’s and CDO’s “united front” approach to philanthropy

Not all CEOs view their roles in fundraising the same way. Of the organizations studied, 60 percent of the CEOs said they participate in major gift solicitations. For the CEOs who do not participate in gift requests, they see their roles in different ways:

- “Supporting the CDO.”
- “Creating a positive image for the organization, which can be used by development to solicit funds.”
- “Setting the vision, telling the story and making the ask.”
- “I see my role as effectively communicating the case [to the prospective donor], describing how it relates to the mission and will benefit the community. The CDO’s

role is largely technical, developing the donor prospects and orchestrating [the gift solicitation]. The trustee role is the link to the prospect. The trustee [also] provides confidence in the solicitation."

The CDOs appear, in most cases, to be the instrumental driver of the philanthropic vision for the organization, the study suggests. "The difference [for our organization] is having the right development officer," said one nonprofit's board chair.

However, there is no one way to deal with the dilemma of leading leaders. A combination of factors, including the organization's maturity, culture and congruity to mission, appear to dictate the formula that constitutes a "fit" in leadership style for the CDO, the study says.

AFP'S RESEARCH AGENDA AND POLICY

http://www.afpnet.org/tier3_cd.cfm?folder_id=2326&content_item_id=1524

The research agenda and policy for the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) is developed and periodically revised by the Association's Research Council, and reflects an effort to set priorities for research about issues of concern to the fundraising profession and wider philanthropic communities. The research agenda includes issues of strategic importance—questions and topics that the Research Council believes are most pressing for exploration and conversation. The agenda also includes a more comprehensive list of topics that reflect on-going issues that are important to the work of academics and practitioners committed to more vital philanthropic communities.

Policy on Research

The Association of Fundraising Professionals will encourage and support objective, scholarly research on philanthropy and fundraising of two general types:

- 1) *basic research* which builds a knowledge base for and contributes to a broader understanding of philanthropy and fundraising
- 2) *applied research* which develops and advances the practice and professionalism of fundraising

AFP will implement its research policy and pursue its research interests as follows:

- Maintain and promote a research agenda that informs and advances the interests of the Association, its Foundation, and members.
- Foster appropriate partnered research conducted through academic institutions, research centers, and other organizations.
- Seek collaboration with other organizations nationally and internationally for joint research projects.
- Formally recognize outstanding research on philanthropy and fundraising.
- Seek and promote funding for priority research projects and topics on its agenda.
- Disseminate research findings to members, other institutions, the media, and third party audiences, as appropriate.
- Assist in research by making the AFP population and other resources available for study consistent with these provisions. Maintain a bibliography of current relevant research. Develop other strategies as appropriate.

Strategic Research Agenda

Issues of Public Trust:

- What is the public trust? What are the sources of trust and trustworthiness? Can they be regulated? What institutional forms does trust take in a society? How do we grow public trust? How is trust related to generosity and forgiveness? What role does a government play in creating and/or eroding public trust? How can non-profit/non-

governmental (NGO) organizations ally themselves with socially responsible corporations/individuals to build public trust?

- Who will take the lead in educating publics about philanthropy? Are there roles for philanthropic organizations and religious communities in an aggressive advocacy program for philanthropy? What is the link between philanthropic fundraising and public perceptions of the role of money in personal and social lives? What are the roles of technology and fundraising practices in fostering trust in philanthropic communities?

Issues of Public Policy:

- What is the relationship between organizational tax status and public accountability?
- How do issues of organizational location, mission, services, and stakeholders relate to the threat of "Payment in Lieu of Taxes" (PILOT)?
- Can the non-profit/NGO sector function effectively without tax-exempt privileges?
- Is it time for non-profit/NGO law to evolve?
- What are strategies for philanthropic organizations to pursue accountability?
- How do we ensure that philanthropic communities have accurate and relevant data to define trust and policy issues?
- Do we need a better taxonomy of the nonprofit/NGO sector?
- What effect do changes in tax law have on giving?
- What role does the accounting profession play in philanthropic communities?

On-going Research Agenda

Demographics of Giving and Community Determinants of Giving:

- In what ways should research tracking patterns of giving be expanded?
- How can research be further developed on the impact of giving on local communities, especially with respect to our understanding of cultural contexts and diversity?
- What defines philanthropy in the various religious and secular traditions around the world? How and when can comparable international databases be developed?

Financial and Management Issues:

- How can the effectiveness of fundraising be measured other than by just dollars; how should it be measured? How does fundraising relate to overall resource issues in charitable organizations? When do market-based revenues affect charitable giving?
- How should the costs of fundraising be measured and what factors need to be taken into account when comparing these costs?
- What are the predominant roles enacted by volunteers, and how have they changed over time?
- What is the connection between social and financial capital?
- What is the relationship between organizational mission and the integrity of day-to-day management and operations of the nonprofit/NGO sectors?
- What happens when joint costs are reallocated in organizational budgets? What is the impact of dollars raised by professional solicitors? Do compensation patterns for fund-raisers have an impact on dollars raised?

Motivation of Donors:

- In addition to the current emphases on motivation, should other "mobilizing factors" be examined?
- How can studies on giving be improved to better understand the philanthropy of different segments of a population, including generational differences, and religious, ethnic and racial groups, and also to explore the connections between giving and volunteering?
- In what ways do nonprofits/NGOs play a role in creating "safe havens" for donors? Do donors feel safe in relationships with philanthropic organizations?

Impact of Government and Public Policy:

- What is the scope of the "problem" that fundraising regulation attempts to control?
- How should fund raisers be defined and differentiated in the context of regulation?
- What are effects of different legal frameworks on fundraising?
- How can the social value of fundraising be measured and translated to policymakers?

Equity and Ethical Issues:

- Has the level of participation in nonprofits/NGOs changed recently? What are the generational and cultural aspects of involvement and giving, and what are the moral issues we must address in these trends?
- What perceptions do donors and others have of fundraising ethics? What responsibility does the fundraising profession/professional have to shape those perceptions?
- What public roles and obligations does the fundraising profession have?
- What is the impact of organizational mission and dynamics on the character of the fundraising profession?

The Fundraising Profession:

- How has fundraising evolved in different cultures, and what are the historical implications for the practice?
- In what ways do the social, political, cultural, and economic contexts in which fundraisers work influence how they practice and what they accomplish?
- What does or should professional fundraising communities look like in their makeup, standards, and practices?
- How do comparative studies of fundraising practice add to our understanding of what fundraising professionals do or might do better?
- How is the work of fundraising like that of other professions, apprenticeships, and other forms of work?
- What is the impact of the feminization of fundraising?
- What is the impact of increasing numbers of diverse (ethnic, racial, economic and sexual orientation) populations on best practices in fundraising?

Adopted by the AFP Board and the AFP Foundation Board November 1991; updated in November 1995; updated in July 2000, updated December 2003.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.afpnet.org/publications>

ADVANCING PHILANTHROPY

http://www.afpnet.org/tier3_cd.cfm?folder_id=902&content_item_id=1224

A true member benefit:

- Published bi-monthly by the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP), *Advancing Philanthropy* is the idea and strategy magazine for fundraisers in all sectors.
- With detailed reports and analyses of current trends, *Advancing Philanthropy* educates, informs and challenges the entire development community. Every issue gives readers comprehensive information on how to do their jobs better – practical

applications and how-to articles, new research, interviews with generous donors, and tips and ideas from peers in the fundraising profession.

- *Advancing Philanthropy* keeps members informed of the association's activities and highlights opportunities for volunteer leadership, advocacy and professional development. By providing practical information, useful tools and other resources, *Advancing Philanthropy* helps AFP members succeed and advance the fundraising profession.

Feature stories, columns, departments and sections provide real-world solutions to everyday problems:

- **Feature stories** – Full of research, opinions, interviews and resources, these are a "big picture" look at specific topics of interest to readers, from what works in direct response and communicating effectively, to ethics and successful strategic planning with a large – or small – budget and staff.
- **Chair's Message** – Commentary from AFP's current chair, as well as news and upcoming AFP events, keep fundraisers up-to-date on significant issues affecting the philanthropic sector.
- **President's Report** – AFP President and CEO Paulette V. Maehara, CFRE, CAE, shares her unique perspective on AFP happenings and current industry news.
- **Headlines** – From the first-ever International Fundraising Summit and current research reports, to public policy legislation with a far-reaching impact on development, "Headlines" provides the news updates you need.
- **Letters** – Plain-spoken exchanges are the lifeblood of any community – and publication – and readers take this opportunity to share opinions, comments, kudos and questions with their peers.
- **Technology** – From state-of-the-art software to the simplest cell phone, technology is an essential part of any fundraiser's life. The ways fundraisers make the most of that technology, however, are almost limitless.
- **The Donor's Turn** – What makes donors give? What do contributors look for when choosing nonprofits to support? Development professionals can learn a lot from interviews with well-known contributors as well as quiet "community angels." This section profiles the individuals who make a difference through generous giving – of time, resources and money.
- **Management File** – Useful tips, resources and information help development professionals overcome everyday management and work challenges, and better manage and develop their working lives. Some articles explore management behavioral issues and dilemmas that fundraisers confront daily, and help them do the right thing not only for the good of their nonprofit organizations, but also for the profession as a whole. Plus, AFP members review books on the industry.
- **What's Working** – Who knows better about what's working in philanthropy than members of the development community? Fundraising professionals share their tips, ideas and success stories with their peers – readers of *Advancing Philanthropy*!
- **AP Resources** – Get a look at new products, services and information resources for nonprofit and development professionals.
- **AFP Central** – This is your guide to AFP, including an events calendar, chapter profiles and general association news.
- **One-on-One** – The last page of the magazine profiles a successful development professional who gives his or her unique perspective on fundraising and offers advice to other practitioners.

All AFP members automatically receive *Advancing Philanthropy* as a member benefit when they join the association. For information on nonmember subscriptions for individuals and institutions, or for an AFP member extra subscription, visit [How to Subscribe to Advancing Philanthropy](#) or call (800) 666-3863.

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AFP'S Research Agenda and Policy

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<http://www.bond.org.uk/>

BRITISH OVERSEAS NGOs FOR DEVELOPMENT - BOND

BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development) is the United Kingdom's broadest network of voluntary organizations working in international development (often called non-governmental organizations, or NGOs)

BOND was founded in June 1993, on the initiative of 61 NGOs, and now has over 290 members. It is officially recognised by the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID)

BOND works to promote the exchange of experience, ideas and information; By acting as a broker for a variety of relationships By collating and distributing information.

RESEARCH

Groups

<http://www.bond.org.uk/wgroups/index.html>

- [Capacity Building Group](#)
- [Civil Society and Southern NGOs Working Group](#)
- [Development and Environment Group](#)
- [Disability and Development Group](#)
- [Disaster & Risk Reduction Group](#)
- [East Europe and Central Asia Working Group](#)
- [European Policy Group](#)
- [EC Funding Group](#)
- [Funding Working Group](#)
- [Small NGOs Group](#)
- [Southern Advocacy Group](#)
- [UK Network on Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights](#)
- [Young People in Development Group](#)

Civil Society and Southern NGOs

<http://www.bond.org.uk/wgroups/civils/index.html>

The BOND Working Group on Civil Society and Southern NGOs was established after a BOND seminar on 'Building capacity in the South: partnerships, policies and the role of donors' in September 1995. Its aims were to address questions important to BOND members on civil society in the South; analyse donors' policies on civil society; and support BOND members' understanding of, and advocacy on, civil society in the South. A paper analysing the issues and providing guidance to BOND members was produced in late 1997, and since then members of the group have been active in contributing to BOND's discussions with DFID on its relations with civil society.

[Group News](#)

[Future Meetings](#)

[Minutes of meetings](#)

[Terms of Reference](#)

[Papers and Reports](#)

Advocacy

<http://www.bond.org.uk/advocacy/index.html>

BOND provides a central point for advocacy on issues on which member organisations have a common view and would benefit from having a common voice. BOND focuses its advocacy work on government-civil society relations. It aims to ensure that government policies promote the autonomy and diversity of civil society organisations, allowing for participation of a broad range of southern and northern stakeholders in both decision making and the implementation of development programmes.

MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY

Mobilising NGOs and other civil society organisations to campaign throughout 2005 to make poverty history

Consultations

Facilitating dialogue between BOND members and a range of UK Government bodies

UK Aid Network

A network pooling resources and expertise on aid volume and effectiveness

NGO Futures

Promoting engagement with strategic issues facing UK-based international NGOs

Global Security and Development

Looking at how changes in the global security environment are affecting international development

EU Advocacy

'Europe in the World' is BOND's EU advocacy programme

NGO futures

<http://www.bond.org.uk/futures/index.htm>

The NGO Futures initiative is a programme of events and learning activities designed to promote engagement with strategic issues facing UK-based international NGOs.

It is arguable that the international development environment is becoming increasingly complex and challenging. The NGO Futures initiative is based on the belief that collective reflection, analysis and learning are key to enabling NGOs to proactively respond to this environment.

Objectives

The NGO Futures initiative aims to:

1. Broaden access in the sector to ongoing discussions about the changing economic and political environment within which NGOs operate.
2. Build the capacity of NGOs to engage effectively with these discussions and with the broad variety of actors that make up the wider development community.
3. Build the capacity of BOND members to develop their own organisational rationales and operations in order to meet changing challenges and to take advantage of new opportunities.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/index.html>

General BOND resources

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/index.html#general>

UK Advocacy & Communications

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/index.html#uk>

European Union Advocacy & Communications

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/index.html#eu>

Organisational Learning & Development

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/ol.htm>

International Programme Work

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/ipw.htm>

Accessing Funding Opportunities

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pubs/afo.htm>

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Vice Chair: **Margaret Gardner** (Chair NDC)

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<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/>

CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY STUDIES - CCS JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Center for Civil Society Studies of the Johns Hopkins [Institute for Policy Studies](#) is engaged in a wide variety of research and capacity-building activities designed to improve understanding of the role that philanthropy and nonprofit organizations play in modern society and to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to carry out their missions

RESEARCH

Research Projects:

<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/about.html>

The Center is one of the foremost academic research centers in the world concentrating on the nonprofit sector and civil society issues. Building on the pioneering empirical studies of the American nonprofit sector conducted by its director in the early 1980s, the Center has extended its analysis to the international sphere, producing the first comprehensive comparative assessment of the size, structure, financing, and role of the nonprofit sector at the global level.

[The Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project](#)

<http://www.jhu.edu/~cnp/>

The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project is a systematic effort to analyze the scope, structure, financing, and role of the private nonprofit sector in a cross-section of countries around the world in order to improve our knowledge and enrich our theoretical understanding of this sector, and to provide a sounder basis for both public and private action towards it.

[The UN Nonprofit Handbook Project](#)

<http://www.jhu.edu/~gnisp/>

The UN Nonprofit Handbook Project seeks to improve the treatment of nonprofit, or civil society, organizations in national economic statistics. A major barrier to improved understanding of the nonprofit sector is the lack of basic statistics on the scope, structure, financing, and activities of this set of organizations. The lack of information reflects, in part, the way nonprofits are treated in the *System of National Accounts* (SNA), the set of international guidelines for compiling national economic statistics.

[The Listening Post Project](#)

<http://www.jhu.edu/listeningpost/>

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies has undertaken an ambitious multi-year effort to determine how nonprofit organizations are responding to crucial challenges. Working with a number of national nonprofit intermediary organizations, the **Listening Post Project** is recruiting 1,000 nonprofit agencies to serve as organizational "listening posts" on important pressures and changes affecting nonprofit organizations and promising responses organizations are making to them. By surveying these agencies and disseminating the resulting findings quickly to nonprofit managers, policymakers, and other researchers, this

project spurs a more informed dialogue that encourages greater experimentation among nonprofit practitioners and more effective public policy.

[The Nonprofit Employment Data Project](#)

<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/research/employ.htm>

Working in collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, state Labor Market Information offices, and state nonprofit associations, the Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project is tapping a newly available data source to gain much more up-to-date information on nonprofit employment and payrolls throughout the United States.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.jhu.edu/ccss/pubs/index.html>

Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector, Volume Two

Lester M. Salamon, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, and Associates
(Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2004)

ISBN 1-56549-184-X

Documents for the first time the scope, size, composition, and financing of the nonprofit, or civil society, in 36 countries, including in-depth analysis of 14 countries, most of them in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Also unveils a new "global civil society index."

Global Civil Society: An Overview

Lester M. Salamon, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, and Regina List
(Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies, 2003)

ISBN 1-886333-50-5

<http://www.jhu.edu/ccss/pubs/pdf/globalciv.pdf>

The State of Nonprofit America

Lester M. Salamon, editor
(Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2002)

Cloth, ISBN 0-8157-0624-3

Paper, ISBN 0-8157-0623-5

Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector

Lester M. Salamon, Helmut K. Anheier, Regina List, Stefan Toepler, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, and Associates

(Baltimore: Center for Civil Society Studies, 1999)

ISBN 1-886333-42-4

Versão completa em inglês disponível em:

<http://www.jhu.edu/ccss/pubs/books/gcs/>

Versão completa em espanhol (La sociedad civil global: las dimensiones del sector no lucrativo)

<http://w3.grupobbva.com/TLFB/mult/lasociedadcivilglobal.pdf>

The International Guide to Nonprofit Law

Lester M. Salamon (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1997).

Describes nonprofit laws and regulations in 22 countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, and United States.

Partners in Public Service: Government-Nonprofit Relations in the Modern Welfare State

Lester M. Salamon (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995).

Discusses the theoretical basis of government/nonprofit cooperation, shows why government came to rely on nonprofit groups to administer public programs, documents the scope of the resulting partnership in the U.S., and explores the expanding scope of government-nonprofit collaboration at the international level.

Defining the Nonprofit Sector: A Cross-National Analysis

Edited by Lester M. Salamon and Helmut K. Anheier (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1997).

Establishes the building blocks for a common definition and a common classification of the nonprofit sector internationally while still recognizing the extraordinary diversity of nonprofits around the world. Covers Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Thailand, the U.K., and the U.S.

The Nonprofit Sector in the Developing World

Edited by Helmut K. Anheier and Lester M. Salamon (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1998).

Examines the upsurge of organized private, nonprofit activity in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the important role these organizations can play in the processes of economic and political change. Presents research on the nonprofit sector in Brazil, Ghana, Egypt, India, and Thailand.

["Finding a Sacred Bard: Portraying the Global Nonprofit Sector in Official Statistics"](http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/pubs/pdf/ccss19.pdf) by Helen Stone Tice, Lester M. Salamon, and Regina A. List.
<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/pubs/pdf/ccss19.pdf>

Nonprofit Employment Bulletins

<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/research/bulletins.htm>

Drawing on this data source, the Nonprofit Employment Data Project has produced [Nonprofit Employment Bulletins](#) documenting the size, composition, distribution, and growth of nonprofit employment at the national level and regional levels.

CONTACTS

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**CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DO TERCEIRO SETOR –
CETS/FGV/EAESP**

O CETS constitui-se em uma iniciativa pioneira no país nas áreas de ensino, pesquisa, treinamento e assessoria a organizações do Terceiro Setor, servindo inclusive de modelo para outras organizações de ensino superior. E afinal, o que é o Terceiro Setor? O Terceiro Setor é constituído por organizações privadas, sem fins lucrativos, que geram bens e serviços de caráter público. Dentre outros, são agentes do Terceiro Setor as associações civis, as entidades assistenciais, as organizações não-governamentais (ONG's) e as fundações.

RESEARCH

ATUAÇÃO

Ensino

- Promover cursos e seminários nos programas de graduação e pós-graduação da FGV-EAESP.
- Realização de Intercâmbios nacionais para a capacitação de professores e estudiosos do Terceiro Setor
- Disponibilizar livros e periódicos sobre o Terceiro Setor na Biblioteca da FGV-EAESP

Pesquisa

- Realização de pesquisas sistemáticas sobre o Terceiro Setor colaborando para a sua visibilidade.
- Disponibilizar informações sobre o Terceiro Setor, criando para tanto um banco de dados aberto ao público interessado.

Consultoria

- Desenvolvimento de projetos de assessoria e consultoria para organizações do Terceiro Setor.
- Elaboração de projetos sociais para o setor privado como forma de colaborar para o incremento do investimento social no país.
- Assessorar as organizações do Terceiro Setor com suas relações com o setor público e privado.

Treinamento

- Desenvolvimento de programas de treinamento para gestores de organizações do Terceiro Setor.
- Realização de palestras, seminários e workshops sobre o Terceiro Setor como forma de desenvolver o conhecimento e estimular o debate em torno do seu papel na construção da sociedade do futuro.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Revista Integração

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/>

Trata-se de uma publicação mensal, que levará ao leitor diferentes informações sobre o que está acontecendo hoje nessa área.

A idéia surgiu da necessidade de uma fonte conhecida e acessível, que reúna informações do Terceiro Setor como um todo. Sendo um dos objetivos do **Centro de Estudos do Terceiro Setor** a comunicação e disseminação de conhecimentos nesta área, a revista vem justamente contribuir com esse objetivo e auxiliar o desenvolvimento de projetos, organizações e pessoas, através da informação.

Banco de Pesquisas da Revista Integração

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/pesquisas.htm>

Banco de Artigos da Revista Integração

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/banco.htm>

Edição dedicada ao Fórum Social Mundial 2005

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano5/10/index.htm>

Mapa do 3º Setor

<http://www.mapa.org.br/>

Ligando a lacuna? Os universos paralelos das tradições em pesquisa de organizações não lucrativas e organizações não governamentais e o contexto de mudanças na ação voluntária. David Lewis

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/12/David%20Lewis.doc>

Livro revela índices empregos

http://integracao.fgvsp.br/BancoPesquisa/pesquisas_n10_2000.htm

Terceiro setor sob olhar crítico

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano7/10/administrando.htm>

Democracia eletrônica e terceiro setor

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano7/08/administrando.htm>

A constituição de redes organizacionais

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano7/06/administrando.htm>

Informações do ambiente externos em organizações

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano7/04/administrando.htm>

Gestão das políticas sociais e o terceiro setor

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano6/10/administrando.htm>

ONGs e gestão estratégica

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano6/06/administrando.htm>

Convênios e parcerias entre o setor público e o terceiro setor

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/ano4/1/administrando.htm>

Reflexões sobre as organizações da sociedade civil

<http://integracao.fgvsp.br/9e10/artigorubens.doc>

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OLIVEIRA, Miguel Darcy. Cidadãos -Construindo a Sociedade Civil Planetária. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation. Washington,1995.

RIFKIN, Jeremy. O Fim dos Empregos. Makron Books. 1995.

SALAMON, Lester M. The Emerging Sector - An Overview. The Johns Hopkins University. 1994.

TENÓRIO, Fernando G. Gestão de ONGs - Principais Funções Gerenciais. Editora Fundação Getúlio Vargas. 1997.

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As ONGs e a Realidade Brasileira - 1. A Questão do Estado. São Paulo, ABONG, Junho 1955.

As ONGs e a Realidade Brasileira - 2. Perspectiva de Parceria com a Cooperação Internacional. São Paulo, ABONG, Agosto 1995.

As ONGs e a Realidade Brasileira - 3. Os Gastos Públicos Federais com as Políticas Públicas. São Paulo, ABONG, Setembro 1995.

As ONGs e a Realidade Brasileira - 5. Iniciativas Empresariais e Projetos Sociais Sem Fins Lucrativos. São Paulo, ABONG, Novembro 1995.

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CENTER FOR HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION - CHC

CHC, a not-for-profit organization, was created to assist the international humanitarian community in developing models for greater cooperation.

The Center for Humanitarian Cooperation has been created by a devoted and experienced group of professionals. The Center will serve as a neutral party, to foster functional cooperation among the growing group of organizations concerned with humanitarian issues.

RESEARCH

The CHC will:

- Prepare information packets tailored to meet the basic needs of agencies participating in field operations. It will provide data on the area of operation in a convenient and accessible manner.
- Provide briefings to members of the humanitarian community, the press, legislative bodies, the military, and other relevant parties upon request.
- Assist in facilitating linkages between groups of organizations engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance so as to encourage shared allocation and application of resources.
- Chair and organize face-to-face strategy and planning sessions for participating organizations.
- Assist in preparedness training exercises that will link governmental organizations -- particularly military structures concerned with military operations other than war (MOOTW) -- to private and international relief agencies.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Library

<http://www.cooperationcenter.org/library.html>

CHC Humanitarian Assistance

www.cooperationcenter.org/takealook.html

Humanitarian assistance — comparative analysis

<http://www.cooperationcenter.org/library7.html>

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CENTER ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION - CIC

The Center on International Cooperation (CIC) established at New York University in 1996, promotes policy research and international consultations on multilateral responses to transnational problems. Working of officials of governments and intergovernmental agencies, as well as corporate and civil society leaders, the Center seeks to clarify the political, legal and institutional foundations of effective international cooperation, including appropriateness and feasibility of alternative sources of financing. We intend these efforts to produce practical policy recommendations and to increase the public understanding necessary to implement and sustain essential multilateral activities.

RESEARCH

NEW DIMENSIONS OF MULTILATERALISM

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/multilateralism.html>

Multilateralism is an evolving phenomenon. It exists in the thousands of conventions and treaties that nations have signed, in the 1,800 intergovernmental institutions that have been established to implement and monitor these agreements, and in the multiple international courts and tribunals that resolve disputes arising from their members. These institutions range from larger global organizations such as the UN and the World Bank to regional organizations like the Organization of American States and the African Union, and to smaller, albeit increasingly active, sub-regional organizations such as the West African Health Community. They provide the legal and operative frameworks for international cooperation in diverse fields, ranging from peace and security to trade and finance, environmental management, human rights, education, law enforcement, health, science and technology, and the use of the "global commons."

Multilateralism, however, also flourishes outside the institutional framework of global and regional organizations. It takes the form of diverse collaborative arrangements, such as the Group of 77 or the G-8, largely informal mechanisms for promoting policy objectives among "like-minded" states, and in the "coalitions of the willing" on which much of peacekeeping has come to depend. Increasingly, it manifests itself through public-private partnerships for the delivery of goods and services and in the expectations and actions of individuals and NGOs around the globe that have come to believe that the "international system" has an obligation — and should have the capacity — to respond to the range of needs that individual governments can no longer meet on their own.

The Center's work on New Dimensions of Multilateralism focuses on a set of cross-cutting themes that increasingly dominate discussions of international cooperation. These include the changing nature of the international architecture for managing transnational and global affairs; the roles of non-governmental actors in international governance and service delivery; and the singular role of the United States in promoting and sometimes constraining multilateral cooperation. Underlying each of these lines of work is a continuing effort to clarify the political, legal, financial, and operational aspects of effective multilateral cooperation.

Projects:

Financing the International Public Sector

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/multilateralism/multi_project1.html

Regional Organizations

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/multilateralism/multi_project2.html

Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/multilateralism/multi_project3.html

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/int_justice.html

In 1899, the Hague Convention on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the first ever standing institution intended to settle disputes between sovereign States through binding decisions based on international law. Since then the idea of building an international community based on the rule of law has advanced significantly.

Today, there are two dozen international courts and tribunals; that is to say permanent institutions, composed of independent judges that adjudicate disputes between two or more entities (at least one of which is, or can be, either a State or an International Organization); operate on the basis of predetermined rules of procedure; and render decisions that are binding on the parties. Beside these judicial bodies, there are at least 70 other international institutions, which exercise quasi-judicial functions and are active in the field of dispute settlement and control of implementation of international obligations.

Projects:

Project on International Courts and Tribunals

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/int_justice/int_justice_project1.html

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/humanitarian.html>

CIC's objective is to produce actionable policy recommendations that reflect the changing political realities, and to support those developments that represent real improvement in the humanitarian effort. In this effort CIC cultivates partnerships and linkages with other institutions at the forefront of humanitarian issues research around the world, including the Overseas Development Institute's [Humanitarian Policy Group](#).

Projects:

Mobilizing Resources for Humanitarian Assistance

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/humanitarian/humanitarian_project1.html

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/economic.html>

Sound investment in social and economic development must be a key element of any international efforts to secure sustainable peace and stability. Yet, despite the UN's and World Bank's clarion calls for a measurable set of "millennial goals" to promote education, health, well-being, and livelihoods, the rationale for and effectiveness of such investments continue to be hotly debated, reflected in (until recently at least) stagnating or declining levels of international aid.

The Center seeks to contribute to learning and debate about what works best in international assistance, examining both the outcomes of the UN-sponsored conferences in the 1990s and particular issues in [humanitarian assistance](#) and [reconstruction aid](#). Although CIC has no active projects in this area at present, potential future topics for research and policy dialogues include: international population movements (migrations, refugees, and IDPs) and poverty and equity issues as security risks.

Projects:

Health, Population and Development

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/economic/economic_project1.html

CONFLICT PREVENTION, RECOVERY AND PEACEBUILDING

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict.html>

CIC's programs on conflict examine the capacities for effective multilateral action in the run-up to and aftermath of violent conflict, focusing on prevention and peacebuilding. One of CIC's first projects, [Pledges of Aid for Conflict Recovery](#), led to a major policy initiative, the [Strategic Recovery Facility](#). Several donor states are now discussing how to make the SRF a reality. CIC has extended this work to a particular case through the project on the [Reconstruction of Afghanistan](#), which monitors assistance and provides analysis on key issues in the reconstruction of that country.

CIC's program on the [Regionalization of Conflict](#) studies the transformation of conflict and response resulting from the transnational character of most current conflicts. Most contemporary "civil" wars are comprised of interlinked regional networks. Through comparative study of the Great Lakes region and Southern Central Asia, this project provides both an analytic template and policy prescriptions for taking regional factors into account in conflict management.

The emergence of regional and sub-regional organizations in parts of the world is but one facet of more general transformations in multilateral security arrangements since the end of the Cold War and again since September 11, 2001. CIC is launching a study of these changes through comparisons of US and local perceptions of threat and modes of response in several major world regions.

Projects:

Regionalization of Conflict

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project1.html

Pledges of Aid for Post Conflict Recovery

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project2.html

The Strategic Recovery Facility

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project3.html

Reconstruction of Afghanistan

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project4.html

Transitions in Security Arrangements

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project5.html

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/publications.html>

Books

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/publications/books/publ_books.html

[*Unilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy: International Perspectives*](#)

edited by David M. Malone and Yuen Foong Khong

[*Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy: Ambivalent Engagement*](#)

edited by Stewart Patrick and Shepard Forman

Paying for Essentials: a policy paper series

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/publications/pay4essnt/publ_pay4essnt.html

[*Recovering From Conflict: Strategy For An International Response*](#)

by Shepard Forman, Stewart Patrick and Dirk Salomons

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/pdf/Recovering%20From%20Conflict.pdf>

[*The United States in a Global Age: The Case for Multilateral Engagement*](#)

by Shepard Forman, Pinceton Lyman and Stewart Patrick

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/pdf/US_Global_Age.pdf

Working Papers

http://www.cic.nyu.edu/publications/work_paprs/publ_work_paprs.html

[The Cost of Multilateral Action](#)

by Shepard Forman

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/pdf/TheCostsofMultilateralAction.pdf>

[Trends in US Humanitarian Policy](#)

by Abby Stoddard

Briefing Paper for Humanitarian Policy Group, ODI

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgbrief3.pdf>

Full paper, in Macrae J (ed) (2002) *The New Humanitarianisms: A Review of Trends in Global Humanitarian Action*, Overseas Development Institute, London, chapter 4

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport11.pdf>

Worldview – newsletter

<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/newsletter.html>

The Center in International Cooperation publishes a bi-annual newsletter that discusses current issues and describes the progress our staff has made with each of our projects. If you have recently changed addresses or would like to be added to our mailing list send an email to cic.info@nyu.edu with your request.

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<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/>
CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY - CCS
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

The Centre for Civil Society (CCS) is a leading, international organisation for research, analysis, debate and learning about civil society. It is based within the Department of Social Policy at the London School of Economics. Established initially as the Centre *for* Voluntary Organisation, the Centre has for over 20 years pioneered the study of the voluntary sector in the UK, development NGOs and civil society organisations throughout the world. The CCS is distinguished by its interdisciplinary and reflective approach to understanding whether and how civil society contributes to processes of social, political and policy change and continuity.

Its core staff, research associates and visiting fellows cover a range of disciplines, including social policy, anthropology, political science, development studies, law, sociology, international relations and economics.

Definition of civil society

There has been a resurgence of interest in the idea of civil society, both in the UK and globally, from the late 1980s onwards. The concept of civil society is contested historically and in contemporary debates. There are many definitions of civil society. The Centre operates with a definition that captures the multi-faceted nature of the concept, whilst also being empirically and analytically useful.

Civil society refers to the arena of uncoerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organisations such as registered charities, development non-governmental organisations, community groups, women's organisations, faith-based organisations, professional associations, trades unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.

RESEARCH

Research:

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/research.htm>

The Centre for Civil Society carries out innovative, interdisciplinary and comparative research on the study of civil society at global, national and local levels. The Centre seek not only to push theoretical frontiers but also to investigate the structure and dynamics of actually existing civil societies in diverse contexts, including their benign and less benign dimensions.

Researchers at the Centre engage critically with conceptual debates around the normative and empirical content of civil society and of other similar terms such as social capital, the voluntary sector, non-profit sector, the third sector and community organisation.

Researchers undertake grant-based research, commissioned research, and research consultancy work. The Centre is currently directing a major ESRC programme on [Non-Governmental Public Action](#).

Research at the Centre has a strong applied focus. The Centre seeks to generate thinking and debate amongst policy-makers, practitioners, academics and activists in national, local and international institutions on the role of civil society organisations in service delivery, advocacy and policy-making processes. Through academic publications, public lectures, seminars, roundtables and conferences, the CCS brings together academics, policy-makers, practitioners and activists. This enables the Centre to forge links, build bridges and cultivate

interactions with different actors who are engaged in the study and development of civil society.

Further information is available at [CCS Projects](#) and [Consultancy Projects](#)

CCS Projects

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/projects/Default.htm>

The research projects below only list some of the major projects and do not exhaust the range of research activities going on at CCS, as the individual members of the Centre are encouraged to pursue their own interests. The various research projects typically lead to publications in refereed journals, books and as chapters in edited volumes. The list of current projects below will be updated in the new year.

Current projects

- [Evaluation of the BME Fundraising Training Project](#)
- [Tempus Project - Social Work: Better Government](#)
- [Third Sector European Policy](#)
- [Voluntary Sector Working Papers](#)

Recently completed

- [Grants impact project](#)
- [Social Capital and the Cultural Sector](#)
- [Social Capital and the Voluntary Sector](#)
- [Organisational Forms and Learning Outcomes](#)
- [Understanding local civil society: analysing change in membership organisations](#)
- [Visions and roles of foundations in Europe](#)

Long term projects

- [Global civil society yearbook](#)

Completed projects

A number of CCS projects have been completed. A list of such [completed projects](#) will be kept on the CCS website for a limited period in case of interest, although the individual pages are no longer being maintained.

Consultancy Projects

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/consultancy.htm>

From time to time, the Centre undertakes relevant consultancy work on request. Examples of some of our ongoing work include:

Ford Foundation on workshop on Civil Society.

An evaluation for Shine (Support and Help in Education of the educational, social and personal impacts of private grants on disaffected children and youth from deprived Greater and Inner London areas who participate in Shine funded projects.

An analysis of the role of Social Capital and the voluntary and community sector in the United Kingdom for the NCVO (National Council of Voluntary Organisations).

Assisting the LSDA (Learning and Skills Development Agency) to develop thinking about the potential role of different organisational forms in the promotion of learning opportunities.

A project on Human Rights and Governance in Bangladesh on behalf of Care International.

Postgraduate study programmes

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/study/Default.htm>

MPhil/PhD

PhD students supervised within CCS join the MPhil/PhD programmes of the Department of Social Policy. Research proposals on certain specific civil society themes are particularly welcome at CCS.

MSc in Management of Non-Governmental Organisations

The MSc is intended for people who are making, or who have the potential to make, a significant contribution to the non-governmental sector in the developing world as analysts, policy-makers, researchers or practitioners. Applicants will be expected to be well-qualified graduates with some experience of work within NGOs and/ or relevant government departments or donor agencies working with NGOs. Applications to the MSc from prospective students from developing and transition countries are particularly welcomed.

MSc in Voluntary Sector Organisation

The MSc is for those working in or with the voluntary or non profit sector in the UK and other industrialised countries. The programme offers opportunities for students to relate their experience to the advanced study of voluntary sector organisations within the context of social policy. Applicants are expected to be well-qualified graduates with around 2 years experience of working within the voluntary sector and community organisations. Those without degrees but with substantial experience and professional qualifications are also considered.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/publications/Default.htm>

The most recent Centre publications can be downloaded using Adobe Acrobat Reader. Such material has been designed to be easy to photocopy and we invite you to disseminate it as widely as possible. All we ask is that you acknowledge the source.

CCS Reports

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/publications/reports.htm>

Civil Society Working Paper Series

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/publications/cswp/civil_society_wp.htm

International Working Paper Series

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/publications/iwp/Default.htm>

Documents:

The third sector and the development of european public policy: frameworks for analysis?

Jeremy Kendall

Civil Society Working Paper 19

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP%2019.pdf>

Civil society in transition: The East German third sector ten years after unification

Helmut K. Anheier, Eckhard Priller and Annette Zimmer

Civil Society Working Paper 15

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP_15.pdf

The third sector and welfare state modernisation: Inputs, activities and comparative performance

Jeremy Kendall and Martin Knapp

Civil Society Working Paper 14

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP_14.pdf

Civil society in non-Western contexts: Reflections on the “usefulness” of a concept

David Lewis

Civil Society Working Paper 13

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP13_web.pdf

The third sector in Europe: Five theses

Helmut K Anheier

Civil Society Working Paper 12

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP12.pdf>

The mainstreaming of third sector into public policy in England and Wales in the late 1990s: Whys and wherefores

Jeremy Kendall

Civil Society Working Paper 2

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/cswp2.pdf>

Managing non-profit organisations: Towards a new approach

Helmut K Anheier

Civil Society Working Paper 1

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/cswp1.pdf>

Bridging the gap?: the parallel universes of the non-profit and non-governmental organisation research traditions and the changing context of voluntary action

David Lewis

International Working Paper 2

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/int-work-paper1.pdf>

NGOs and participatory management styles: a case study of CONCERN Worldwide, Mozambique

James Sheehan

International Working Paper 2

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/int-work-paper2.pdf>

Are expatriate staff necessary in international development NGOs? A case study of an international NGO in Uganda

Sarah Mukasa

International Working Paper 4

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/int-work-paper4.pdf>

Power in partnership? an analysis of an NGO's relationships with its partners

Sarah Lister

International Working Paper 5

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/int-work-paper5.pdf>

Exploring the concept of community: implications for NGO management

Jo de Berry

International Working Paper 8

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/IWP8de-berry.PDF>

Who will bear the torch tomorrow? Charismatic leadership and second-line leaders in development NGOs

M. Shameem Siddiqi

International Working Paper 9

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/IWP9_NGOleadership-IWP.pdf

Reading Freire's words: Are Freire's ideas applicable to Southern NGOs?

Monica M. Barroso

(NB This working paper is only published on the website. Printed copies are not available from the Centre)

International Working Paper 11

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/IWP%2011%20Barroso.pdf>

The Limitations of NGOs: a preliminary study of non-governmental social welfare organisations in China

Yiyi Lu

(NB This working paper is only published on the website. Printed copies are not available from the Centre)

International Working Paper 13

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/IWP%2013%20%20Lu%20Yiyi.pdf>

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www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/
CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY - CCS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, USA

The Center for Civil Society is the focal point for the School of Public Affairs' programs and activities in nonprofit leadership and management, grassroots advocacy, nongovernmental organizations, and philanthropy. Located in the global city of Los Angeles, the Center focuses on both regional and international aspects of civil society.

The Center coordinates teaching on nonprofit organizations and aspects of civil society; conducts research; and offers seminars, conferences, colloquia, and executive education as part of our community engagement. In undertaking these mutually supporting activities, we seek to contribute to the policy dialogue on the current and future role of nonprofit organizations, philanthropy, and civil society.

A healthy civil society offers the hope of an expansion of local democracy, just and efficient service delivery, and the creation of a shared and inclusive civic identity. These are the aspirations of the Center of Civil Society – that through research, teaching, and community engagement with nonprofit and community-based organizations – civil society in Los Angeles, and worldwide, will be strengthened and sustained.

RESEARCH

Research

http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=res_main.cfm&mid=3

The Center for Civil Society conducts research at the local, national and international level on nonprofit leadership and management, grassroots advocacy, nongovernmental organizations, social movements, civil society, social capital, civic engagement, and philanthropy. The Center's research includes:

- Mapping the nonprofit and community sector, and civil society institutions more generally.
- Developing theory, policy approaches and management models.
- Understanding leadership, social entrepreneurship, organizational behavior and impact.
- Studying philanthropy and foundations.
- Analyzing relevant developments and policies at local, state, national and international levels

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Global Civil Society Yearbook

http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=res_yrbook.cfm&mid=3

Global Civil Society 2002

Global Civil Society 2003

Global Civil Society 2004-2005

Los Angeles Nonprofit Reports

http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=res_losang.cfm&mid=3

[Driving Change: The State of the Nonprofit Sector in Los Angeles](#)

by Helmut Anheier, Hagai Katz, Marcus Lam, Jennifer E. Mosley, Laurie Spivak

<http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/Nonprofit2005bookconcept2.pdf>

[Facing Uncertainty: The State of the Nonprofit Sector in Los Angeles, The 2004 Report](#)

by Helmut Anheier, Hagai Katz, Jennifer Mosley, Laurie Spivak
<http://www.spa.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/facing.pdf>

[The Challenge of Meeting Social Needs in Los Angeles: Nonprofit Human Service Organizations in a Diverse Community](#)

by Jennifer E. Mosley, Yehekel (Zeke) Hasenfeld, Hagai Katz, and Helmut Anheier
<http://www.spa.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/challenge.pdf>

[Serving a Diverse and Dynamic Metropolis: The Role of the Human Services Non-Profit Sector in Los Angeles](#)

by Yehekel (Zeke) Hasenfeld, Jennifer Mosley, Hagai Katz, Helmut Anheier
<http://www.spa.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/summaryreport.pdf>

[The State of the Nonprofit Sector in Greater Los Angeles: The 2003 Report](#)

by Helmut Anheier, Hagai Katz, Jennifer Mosley, Yehekel (Zeke) Hasenfeld
<http://www.spa.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/LANPReport2003ExeSum.pdf>

[The State of Nonprofit Capacity Building in Los Angeles](#)

by Thomas E. Backer, PhD, Human Internaction Research Institute, Miyoko Oshima, Southern California Grantmakers
<http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/docs/Statec-bLA-state2004.pdf>

Journal of Civil Society

<http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=journalcs.cfm&mid=3>

Journal of Civil Society is launching in 2005 as the leading academic voice for research and policy analysis on civil society. As a peer-reviewed journal with demanding standards, JCS will provide a high profile, high impact outlet for world-class scholarship and debate on civil society, and serve as the authoritative source for research in an emerging field that lacks a central organ for dissemination.

Civil Society is a contested concept. There is little agreement on its precise meaning, though much overlap exists among core conceptual components. In a generic sense, civil society refers to the set of institutions, organizations, and behaviors situated between the state, the business world, and the family. This would include voluntary organizations of many different kinds, philanthropic institutions, social, cultural and political movements and dimensions of the public sphere, forms of social capital, political participation and social engagement, and the values and behavioral patterns associated with them. In its transnational dimension, the term goes beyond the notion of both nation state and national society, and allows us to examine critical aspects of globalization and the emergence of a new social, cultural and political sphere.

JCS seeks to improve the theoretical understanding and empirical knowledge of civil society, its nature, patterns and composition, its history, development, and relationships with the economy, the political system and society at large. A major focus of the journal will be to encourage and inform the range of scholarships and approaches on civil society across disciplines and national as well as cultural boundaries.

Specifically, JCS welcomes research and contributions on the history and evolution of civil society in different world regions, at local and regional levels, types, forms and expressions of civil society, empirical work on structure and change of civil society, mapping the contours and dimensions of civil society, theoretical and conceptual studies, comparative analysis, inter- and cross-disciplinary approaches, policy analysis, institutions, community, social inequality, social inclusion, social justice, social and cultural capital, economy, governance and democracy.

Civil society cuts across disciplinary boundaries and brings into focus some of the longstanding and nagging questions about the relationship between economy, polity and society. Indeed, civil society may well emerge as the most significant conceptual innovation of the social sciences at the turn of the century. The concept signals the beginning of an intellectual shift away from disciplinary specialization on 'the' state and 'the' market to more

general debate about key aspects of the human condition. This shift, and the growing importance of the term civil society in virtually all social sciences, may well be indicative of a potential paradigmatic change among the major social sciences more generally.

Philanthropy and Foundations

<http://www.spsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=Philanthropy.cfm&mid=3>

The Center's current projects on philanthropy and foundations include:

- The Contributions of Foundations to American Society, a joint project with Case Western Reserve University's Mandel Center for Nonprofit Organizations, funded by the Aspen Institute; and
- Creative Philanthropy a project funded by the Wallace Foundation

Textbooks and Other Publications

http://www.spsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=res_text.cfm&mid=3

[Nonprofit Organizations: Theory, Management, Policy](#)

by Helmut Anheier

[Civil Society: Measurement, Evaluation, Policy](#)

by Helmut Anheier

[The Study of Nonprofit Enterprise Theories and Approaches Series: Nonprofit and Civil Society Studies](#)

Helmut Anheier and Avner Ben-Ner (Eds.)

[The Israeli Third Sector: Between Welfare State and Civil Society](#)

by Benjamin Gidron, Michal Bar and Hagai Katz

Forthcoming

<http://www.spsr.ucla.edu/ccs/webfiles/template1.cfm?page=forthcoming.cfm&mid=3>

Forthcoming Center publications include the following:

- Dictionary of Nonprofit Organizations, Philanthropy and Civil Society (Routledge, in press), the only international reference work of its kind in the field
- The Contributions of Foundations to American Society, a project funded by the Aspen Institute
- Creative Philanthropy (Routledge), a project funded by the Wallace Foundation
- International Civil Society and Philanthropy Encyclopedia, a 1 million-word opus of intellectual stock-taking in the field (Springer Publishers).

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www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/index.htm
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

The Centre for the Study of Global Governance

is a leading international institution dedicated to research, analysis and dissemination about global governance. Based at the London School of Economics, the Centre aims to increase understanding and knowledge of global issues, to encourage interaction between academics, policy makers, journalists and activists, and to propose solutions.

The Centre for the Study of Global Governance (CsGG) was founded by Meghnad Desai in 1992. Since then, the Centre has grown considerably and the pioneering work of Meghnad Desai has been augmented by the work of Anthony Giddens, David Held and Mary Kaldor as well as a group of talented younger scholars.

Today it is led by co-directors Graham Wallas Professor of Political Science David Held and Professor of Global Governance Mary Kaldor.

mission statement

We understand global governance not as government but as a minimum framework of rules necessary to tackle global problems guaranteed by a set of institutions including both international organisations and national governments. Our mission is ...

... to **Inquire** into the origins and nature of urgent problems facing the globe, be they poverty, environmental degradation or human rights violations, which are amenable to multinational co operative, solutions with a view ...

... to **Inform** by way of public lectures, seminars and discussion papers, the interested public, as to encourage a debate and dialogue about the problems and their positive solutions, so as ...

... to **Influence** agencies and organisations engaged in seeking and implementing solutions to these urgent problems.

RESEARCH

Research Themes

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/2research.htm>

our research

The Centre conducts innovative and challenging research on key facets of globalisation: global governance, global civil society and global security. Researchers explore these concepts theoretically, engaging critically with current debates to elucidate new ways of seeing and understanding. Scholars also investigate the nature and terrain of globalisation, focusing on particular regions, issues and case studies, in order to unpick the impacts and implications of global processes. The concepts around which our research revolves are complex, sometimes contradictory and often contested. That is what makes the Centre's work dynamic, challenging and influential.

research theme: global governance

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchgovresearch.htm>

The Centre understands global governance not as government but as a minimum framework of principles, rules and laws necessary to tackle global problems, which are upheld by a diverse set of institutions, including both international organisations and national

governments. The Centre's aim is both to increase understanding and knowledge of global problems, and to encourage interaction between academics and policy makers

The global governance programme began in 2003 with a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The programme has several interrelated theoretical, empirical and normative aims.

Theoretically, the project aims to:

- (a) Establish a rigorous conception and typology of global governance
- (b) Construct an account of emergent international and transnational authority structures and the changing nature and form of authority relations;

Empirically, the project aims to:

- (a) Trace the shift from government to multilayered global governance, mapping the significance and extent of public, private and mixed governance arrangements beyond the state;
- (b) Assess the evidence that global governance signals the emergence of new forms of authority system;
- (c) Document in respect of five policy studies the primary modes, institutions and mechanisms of global rulemaking and implementation;
- (d) Identify from the policy studies some of the principal conditions that hinder or sustain effective and accountable global governance.

Normatively, the project aims to:

- (a) Consider how democratic norms such as transparency, accountability and participation might be embedded in global policy-making institutions;
- (b) Assess the relevance of innovative institutional designs and participatory practices for the conduct of effective global governance.

research theme: global civil society

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchgcsresearch.htm>

Global civil society is about understanding globalisation 'from below,' from the perspective of ordinary people. We see the concept as describing an emerging reality of global civic action and connectedness. But global civil society is a highly contested concept, for which many meanings have been proposed but no agreed definition reached. We see this as an opportunity: debate about its meaning is part of what global civil society is all about.

The Centre has adopted a four-pronged approach in this area: research, graduate training, interaction with practitioners, and transnational institution building. A key focus of our research is the relationship between civil society and problems of global security and political economy.

The programme has three components:

(a) Concepts: The programme aims to elaborate the conceptual underpinning of global civil society.

(b) Mapping Global Civil Society: A major thrust of our work is the attempt to give substance to the concept of global civil society through empirical mapping of global civil society. Our work consists of the collection of existing data sets covering globalisation, the extension of international law and various measures of global civil society. The latter include data on international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) drawn from the Union of International Associations and on values from the World Value Survey. We also try to generate our own data through studies of parallel summits and social forums and through our chronology of global civil society events based on a network of correspondents in different parts of the world.

(c) Case Studies: Our case studies are of two kinds – issues and infrastructure. Issues refer to the role that civil society plays in relations to key global issues; hence the emphasis is on the character of the global public debate. Infrastructure case studies are about particular types of civil society actors or about aspects of their organisation, for example, funding,

accountability, forms of organisation. Many of our case studies are commissioned especially for our *Global Civil Society Yearbook*.

research theme: globalisation

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchglobresearch.htm>

There is growing awareness of the phenomenon widely described as 'globalisation': the speeding up of global communications and travel, the transnationalisation of political and economic institutions, and the fact that decisions which can deeply affect the lives of ordinary people are taken further and further away so that they are less able to influence the situations in which they are obliged to live. This complex phenomenon is not only about greater connectedness, integration and homogenisation; it also involves disconnectedness, fragmentation and diversity. Globalisation is about individual autonomy, responsibility and participation. It embodies a growing global consciousness and emerging sphere of shared values and ideas. We are interested in how individuals try to take control of global processes rather than being overwhelmed by them. This growing global public sphere can help cross the divide between the global and the local, between elites and ordinary people.

'global dimensions' project

Global Dimensions was a three year research and seminar programme directed by Lord Desai and based at the Centre for the Study of Global Governance. The programme brought academics together with business leaders and policy makers to discuss issues of global governance.

The programme ran until June 2003.

research theme: global security

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchglobalsecurity.htm>

The impacts of globalisation are complex, contradictory and often damaging to the security of ordinary people. The effects of global economic processes - corruption, poverty and growing inequality - can destabilize societies and undermine hard-won development gains. Further, the weakening of the nation state, the growing cleavage between cosmopolitan and fundamentalist perspectives, and rise of new forms of violence, threaten local and global security. Our research seeks to understand the effects of these economic, political and cultural processes of globalisation in order to identify strategies and solutions to growing global insecurity in the 21st century.

The global security theme includes two main projects: "Oil and Conflict" and "Human Security". In addition, Professor Mary Kaldor is planning a new edition of her book *New and Old Wars* and a future book on the limits of military power

human security: study group on europe's security capabilities

The Study Group, convened by Professor Mary Kaldor and coordinated by the Centre, started work in the autumn of 2003. Its purpose is to think about Europe's security needs from the 'bottom-up', in terms of actual experience and likely situations in which security capabilities might be required, rather than from an institutional or geo-political perspective. In particular, it focuses on the Petersberg tasks and civil-military co-operation.

oil & conflict

Many contemporary conflicts involve oil-dependent states. With support from the Ford Foundation, this project is designed to investigate whether oil-dependence causes, exacerbates, or mitigates conflict through six case studies - Chechnya, Casanare in Colombia, Aceh in Indonesia, Nagorno Karabakh, Angola and the Niger Delta.

research theme: regions

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchregwhatis.htm>

A major focus of the Centre's work is the way in which globalisation affects regional dynamics. At present, our work mainly concentrates on the Middle East and South East Europe.

south east europe - balkans

The research programme on the Balkans aims to develop a new approach to studying post-conflict and post-war transition in the region. The research is conducted under the umbrella of the Faculty Development in South East Europe Programme.

middles east - iraq

The research programme on Iraq and the Middle East looks at transition and post conflict reconstruction in this region with a special focus on civil society and public participation. It also aims to build a network of academics and researchers from the regional and the west to explore these issues.

TEACHING

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/teachingpostgrad.htm>

graduate teaching

Members of the Centre teach graduate courses and supervise PhD-students in areas linked to the Centre's research themes under the auspices of different LSE teaching departments.

DV417 global civil society

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/teachingpostgradv417.htm>

'Global Civil Society' (DV417) is a one term graduate course which is a component of MSc programmes in Development Studies, Anthropology and Development, Development Management, Gender and Development. The course is taught by Professor Mary Kaldor

GV442 globalisation and democracy

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/teachingpostgradgv442.htm>

'Globalisation and Democracy' (GV442) is a one term graduate course which is a component of MSc Global Politics and MSc Comparative Politics. The course is taught by Professor David Held and Dr Mathias Koenig-Archibugi.

GV4c2 globalisation, conflict and post-totalitarianism

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/teachingpostgradgv4c2.htm>

'Globalisation, Conflict and Post-Totalitarianism' (GV4c2) is a one term graduate course which is a component of MSc Global Politics. The course is taught by Professor Mary Kaldor, Dr. Vesna Bojicic-Dzelilovic, Dr. Denisa Kostovicova and Yahia Said.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS**Publications:**

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/5publications2.htm>

our publications on global governance

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchgovpublications.htm>

our publications on global civil society

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchgcspub.htm>

our publications on globalisation

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchglobpublications.htm>

Civil Society Working Paper Series

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/publications/cswp/civil_society_wp.htm

Year Book**Global Civil Society 2005/2006**

Glasius, Marlies, Mary Kaldor and Helmut Anheier (eds.). *Global Civil Society 2005/6*. London: Sage, 2005.

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/yearbook05.htm>

A critical analysis of the self-determination of peoples: a cosmopolitan perspective

Daniele Archibugi

http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/Publications/DiscussionPapers/DP28_CriticalAnalysis.pdf

Globalization: Where Next?

8 October 2001, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Speakers: Anthony Giddens, John Gray, Fred Halliday, David Held and Mary Kaldor

Chair: Professor Lord Desai

http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/Publications/PublicLectures/PL_GlobalisationWhereNext.pdf

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<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm>

CIDA

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

We want to help those in need.

The Canadian aid program reflects values that all Canadians cherish: humanitarianism, social justice, generosity, and peace. Most Canadians believe that helping the less fortunate is the right thing to do, and they have overwhelmingly supported the aid program since CIDA was formed in 1968.

What is international development?

International development, foreign aid, development cooperation. All these terms mean the same thing: helping people to help themselves. With assistance from countries like Canada, the developing countries of the world have made [real progress](#) over the past 40 years

How does CIDA contribute to international development?

CIDA's mandate is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. The Agency's work is concentrated in the poorest countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. CIDA also supports democratic development and economic liberalization in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and supports international efforts to reduce threats to international and Canadian security.

How does CIDA work?

CIDA supports the social and economic development programs of its partner countries and organizations, including governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions, community groups, businesses, and international bodies such as the World Bank and UNICEF. CIDA's support can take many forms:

- Financial contributions to existing programs run by partners;
- Direct provision of technical support such as information, skills, or equipment;
- Dialogue with partners on issues important to Canadians, such as human rights, environmental sustainability, and more effective aid programs; and
- Sharing of information and knowledge on development-related topics.

RESEARCH

CIDA priorities

- **Social development: Basic education, child protection, health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS**
In Tanzania, CIDA support to the non-governmental organization Marie Stopes Tanzania has helped establish and run 9 clinics and 61 outreach sites. Over the past 4 years, more than 495,000 clients visited the facilities, exceeding expectations by 25 percent. In addition, more than 25,500 people sought help for STD/HIV infections and 11,500 were treated for HIV/AIDS.
- **Economic well-being: Economic growth and improved living standards for the poor through a renewed focus on agricultural development and private sector development**
In Senegal, a CIDA-supported program to strengthen the PAMECAS (Programme d'appui aux mutuelles d'épargne et de crédit au Sénégal) network of savings and loans institutions has helped make credit available to the poorest of the poor, mainly rural women. The network's institutions are now financially self-sustaining, and the value of loans is increasing on average by 39 percent a year. Membership has grown from 73,540 to 83,744, and 60 percent of the members are women.

- **Environmental sustainability: Protection, conservation, and management of the environment**
CIDA supports a training program in greenhouse gas emissions reduction for the oil and gas sector in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. This program is helping companies to identify and develop greenhouse gas emission-reduction projects to be funded under the Kyoto Protocol or by other means.
- **Governance: Human rights, democracy and good governance**
CIDA was one of the first donors to fund the Anti-Corruption Unit in the Vice-President's Office of the Government of Bolivia. This unit has sent a powerful message that corruption will no longer be tolerated. Complaints from the public are processed, investigated, and resolved by this unit and several cases have resulted in legal charges against public officials.

In all areas of CIDA's work, **equality between women and men** is promoted and supported. CIDA also funds programs that benefit women directly. In Pakistan, CIDA-supported training programs have helped thousands of women to become involved in municipal politics, and 43,000 have won seats as councillors. Training has also helped the women to be more effective advocates for gender equality in their own communities.

Projects

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/projects>

Country pages

The [List of countries and territories eligible for Canadian official development assistance](#) provides access to "country pages" containing information about the selected country and CIDA's priorities and projects in this country.

Project browser

The CIDA [project browser](#) is for the time being, limited to projects executed in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and some African countries. It offers a short description and basic information on each project. Projects are made available by number, country, sector, and priority. A search tool allows advanced searches using keywords that reflect the user's interests.

Canada Fund for Africa

The Canada Fund for Africa was launched at the G8 Summit, held in Canada in June 2002, to support the G8 Africa Action Plan and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The five-year, \$500million fund is a key element of Canada's commitment to Africa. The fund has been fully allocated to [specific initiatives](#) in the following areas: governance; peace and security; health; agriculture, environment and water; trade and investment; and bridging the digital divide.

Project at the planning stage (Pipeline)

The [pipeline](#) provides a list of bilateral projects—between Canada and another country—at the planning stage. Information is provided by continent.

CIDA's contracts and agreements

[Detailed lists](#) of contractual agreements relating to current bilateral projects can be found in CIDA's contracts and agreements page. The lists are organized by continent and updated every three months. They provide specific information about partners and providers involved in projects, and about the residual value of agreements.

Disclosure of contracts over \$10,000

Four times a year, all departments of the Government of Canada publish the [list of contracts over \\$10,000](#). The list provides information about contracts over \$10,000 that CIDA has awarded in the past quarter, for development projects and administrative expenses. To access the list for each quarter, click on "Reports" in the page's left-hand menu.

Youth internships

The International Youth Internship Program publishes the [list of all internships](#) available worldwide for young Canadian professionals eligible for the Program. Internship lists are presented in various ways (by country, province, sector, and so on) to make them easier to use.

Humanitarian relief

The [Humanitarian relief: CIDA in action page](#) briefly lists CIDA's contributions in response to natural disasters and various crises around the world.

University Partnerships in Cooperation and Development Program (UPCDP)

[UPCDP](#) includes a component directly managed by CIDA. The list of approved projects is published in PDF format. UPCDP also includes a component managed by the [Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada](#). AUCC publishes the list of approved projects on its website.

Canadian College Partnership Program (CCPP)

The Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC) manages CCPP. ACCC provides the [list of approved projects](#) on its website.

Development Information Program

The [Development Information Program \(DIP\)](#) has three components: the Mass Media Initiative, the Global Classroom Initiative, and the Journalism and Development Initiative. Each publishes the annual list of approved projects on its website.

News releases

CIDA's [news releases](#) provide information about new contributions and new projects announced by the Minister for International Cooperation.

CIDA update

A monthly round-up of international development news items, [CIDA update](#) reports progress and success stories relating to the many projects that CIDA funds.

Partners

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/674BC50C3ADFD42385256E460056B255?OpenDocument

The [list of partners](#) in Canadian civil society presents more than 200 organizations that cooperate with CIDA on international development activities.

Statistical report

The [Statistical report on Official Development Assistance](#) provides statistics on disbursements by country, sector, and organization for a given fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). These statistics cover activities by CIDA and other federal government departments and agencies involved in delivering Canada's assistance program.

Reports to Parliament

[Reports to Parliament](#) provide information on CIDA's budget, plans and priorities for the current year.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/publications-e.htm>

CIDA's Poverty Reduction Network (PRN) Overview and Work Plan, 2001-2002

Poverty Team, Policy Branch, June 2001

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/0/6a88c82a0ee2fb0785256afb006bae48?OpenDocument

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- [I. The Global Consensus on the Urgency of Poverty Reduction](#)
- [II. Canada's Commitment to Reducing Poverty](#)
- [III. The challenges and Objectives of CIDA's Poverty Reduction Network](#)
- [IV. Membership and Organization](#)
- [V. Recent Accomplishments](#)
- [VI. Planned Activities for 2001-2002](#)
- [VII. Summary of PRN Impacts, Outcomes, & Results](#)

Engaging Civil Society & NGOs and Other Canadian Partners

Canadian NGOs, and particularly the Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC), have often requested to play a more active role in the PRN. This past year, major NGO umbrella organizations, think tanks, research centres, and professional associations (e.g. CCIC, International Development Research Centre, North-South-Institute, and the Participatory Development Forum) were invited to attend the PRN's Special Speaker Series. A number of PRN members recognize the merits of reaching out more to NGOs and other Canadian partners. The PRN is considering whether or not and how these organizations can be incorporated into its membership and work.

Strategic planning: agende for canadian NGOs

[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CanPartnership/\\$file/CPBStrategicPlanningforNGO-E.PDF](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CanPartnership/$file/CPBStrategicPlanningforNGO-E.PDF)

Policy for CIDA on Human Rights, Democratization and Good Governance

[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/HRDG2/\\$file/HRDG-Policy-nophoto-e.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/HRDG2/$file/HRDG-Policy-nophoto-e.pdf)

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Companion Documents

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 - Types of interventions
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Human rights

Democratization

Civill society

Good governance

<http://www.acdi->

[cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549c8525624c0055bafb/498e7f0a30827528852563ff00611f10?OpenDocument#sec8](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549c8525624c0055bafb/498e7f0a30827528852563ff00611f10?OpenDocument#sec8)

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Lilly Nichols

Participa do Grupo de Trabalho NGO legitimacy, mobilizado pela *Development Initiatives*
(DEVINIT)

<http://www.devinit.org/civilsociety.htm>

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/>
**CENTRE ON CITIZENSHIP, PARTICIPATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY - Citizenship DRC**

What is the Citizenship DRC?

The Development Research Centre on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability, or Citizenship DRC, is an international research partnership exploring new forms of citizenship that will help make rights real.

It involves a network of researchers and practitioners working with research institutions and civil society organisations located in 7 different countries - [Bangladesh](#), [Brazil](#), [India](#), [Mexico](#), [Nigeria](#), [South Africa](#) and the [UK](#).

What we do

The aim of the Citizenship DRC is to increase understanding of how to support the efforts of poor and marginalised groups to define and claim their rights. To do so requires focusing attention on the relationships between poor and marginalised people and the institutions that affect their lives, and how these relationships can be changed.

The research explores poor people's perceptions and experiences of citizenship, participation and accountability relationships and strategies. This research is yielding insights which challenge many of the assumptions underlying existing theoretical work on these themes.

RESEARCH

Projects

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/about/projects.htm>

Research Programmes

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/programmes/index.htm>

Program 1:

Realising Rights and Demanding Accountabilities

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/programmes/programme1.htm>

This research programme sees the improvement of accountability mechanisms within civil society and the corporate sector as central to making development policy more responsive to poor peoples' struggles to realise their rights.

Debates about accountability in development have evolved alongside increasing emphasis on a 'rights-based approach to development.' A cross-cutting theme in this programme is therefore the need to consider what a rights-based approach to accountability might look like.

Key questions:

- Do 'rights' and standards make a difference? And how are they translated in specific contexts?
- What are the conditions that lead to successful mobilisations for accountability? Which combination of strategies allow institutions of accountability to emerge?
- How does the nature (materiality) of the resource influence the nature of the struggle around it?
- Do accountability practices challenge power/ class/ gender inequalities, and bring about a redistribution of resources?

Program 2:**Spaces for Change?**

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drcitizen/programmes/programme2.htm>

Many development actors see participation as the key to increasing citizens' influence over the institutions and policies that affect their lives. In some places, spaces for citizen participation have been created by the state. In others, citizens have created spaces for participation themselves.

The research programme on Spaces of Participation is carrying out empirical research focused on both state-created and popular spaces for participation. It is exploring the dynamics of participation in these spaces, and the relationships between different kinds of local institutions, actors and sectors affiliated with the spaces.

The empirical data this Research Programme gathering will help the DRC to understand the opportunities, constraints and limitations that these spaces offer citizens to truly influence the institutions and policies that affect their lives.

Key questions

- What strategies and practices enable civil society actors to gain voice and influence in these spaces?
- Does participation in intermediary institutions contribute towards creating a more vital, engaged citizenry? If so, how?
- Who is included and who is excluded? How does the institutional design influence this?
- Which strategies and principles of institutional design have enhanced the equity of public policies and what configuration of conditions are needed in order to be extended elsewhere?

The programme is co-convened by Andrea Cornwall (IDS) and Vera Schattan (CEBRAP) and involves partners from Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, Bangladesh, India and the UK.

To view this programme's research projects, [click here](#).

- To view a power point presentation on the framework of this programme, [click here](#)
This research programme builds on research findings that emerged out of the [Citizenship DRC's Phase II Working Groups on Spaces, Places and Dynamics of Citizen Participation](#).

Program 3:**Citizens and Science in a Global Context**

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drcitizen/programmes/programme3.htm>

Rapid advances in science and the emergence of new technologies pose a range of pressing challenges to citizenship. They invite debate about, for instance, the nature of expertise; the framing of knowledge and research questions; processes of public participation and the notions of citizenship they assume; the processes of globalisation influencing technological development, and located responses to these. In many cases, similar technologies are now being presented as solutions to a range of problems in developed and developing countries alike, but in contexts which are very different - historically, economically, socially and politically. This suggests opportunities for comparative lessons to be drawn both from specific cases, and from the (often distinct) conceptual debates which have informed reflection on them by both scholars and practitioners. In this context, this programme will focus on how citizens mobilise to claim rights around knowledge and expertise in relationship to science and the environment.

A set of comparative empirical studies in Brazil, South Africa and the UK (with complementary but separately funded work from India and West Africa) that will build on earlier work, but with a new focus on the way science has been used in civil society activism and mobilisation.

Key questions/research focus:

Focusing on the way science has been used in civil society activism and mobilisation six key questions have been identified to guide the cross-cutting inquiry:

- Who mobilises and who does not, and why?
- What are the patterns of experience and profiles of activists?
- Within what spaces do debates about science and policy take place, and what processes of inclusion and exclusion exist?
- What forms of knowledge - including values, perceptions and experiences - frame these public engagements and movements?
- How are activist networks constituted, and what diverse forms do they take?
- How do science and scientists become enrolled in these networks?

This programme is convened by Ian Scoones (IDS) and Melissa Leach (IDS) and involves Citizenship DRC researchers from Brazil, South Africa and the UK. To view this programme's research projects, [click here](#).

This research programme builds on research findings that emerged out of the Citizenship DRC's Phase II sub-groups on 'Science and Citizenship'.

Brazil DRC Partners

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drcitizen/partners/cebrap.htm>

In Brazil, the Citizenship DRC is convened by the Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning, or [Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento](#) (CEBRAP). CEBRAP is a non-profit multi-disciplinary research institution dedicated to the study of Brazil's social reality and participation in political and institutional debates. It was founded in 1969 by a group of researchers, many of whom had lost their university positions under the military dictatorship.

<http://www.cebrap.org.br/>

DRC Research Programme

Lead researchers:

Vera Schattan Coelho / Angela Alonso

Projects:

1. Health Councils: the challenge of building institutions that matter
2. Patterns of Environmental Mobilization in Brazil (1993-2001)

Key questions / research focus:**Project 1:**

- Do institutional features which are internal to intermediary institutions (for example: rules to elect participants and internal rules that organise everyday work) play a role in promoting representativeness, voice, deliberation, and effectiveness? What are the mechanisms that explain why and how state and civil society actors implement these features? What are the micro foundations that lead to the involvement of state and civil society actors in these institutions? And, also, what are the evidences that the decisions produced by these fora impact on the framing of issues, on the breadth of access to the services, or on the redistribution of resources in favour of the poor? In order to answer these questions we will study a particular case of intermediary institutions: the health councils in the Municipality of São Paulo. We intend to follow up the health services distribution in the sub-municipalities and the performance of their health councils. We will look for plausible relations amongst institutional features, council performance and distributive results. We will also describe the mechanisms that link users, associations and administrators to the Council's activities, and those ones that link councils with other institutions as Health Ministry and Secretaries and Municipal Chamber.

Project 2:

- Which is environmental mobilization evolution through time: has the number of mobilization events increased or decreased in Brazil?
- What themes cause mobilization? Are they post-material themes like in Europe, or are they typical social agenda themes now framed as environmental questions?
- What is the mobilizations' territorial base? Are they distributed uniformly or do they concentrate in certain regions? Are mobilizations local, national or transnational?
- Who are the mobilized agents during environmental contentious episodes?

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/publications/index.htm>

Recent Publications List

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/docs/Recent%20Publications.doc>

Who participates? Civil society and the new democratic politics in São Paulo, Brazil
Peter Houtzager, Adrián Gurza Lavalle and Arnab Acharya - *IDS Working Paper 210* -
October 2003

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/docs/Wp210.pdf>

New forms of citizenship: democracy, family and community in Rio de Janeiro - Joanna S. Wheeler. *Gender and Development*, Vol 11 No 3, Caroline Sweetman (ed.), Oxford: Oxfam Publishing (hosted by Siyanda)

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/docs/11.3%20Wheeler.pdf>

Science and citizenship in a global context - Melissa Leach and Ian Scoones, *IDS Working Paper 205*, 2003

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drccitizen/docs/Wp205.pdf>

Concepts of Citizenship: A Review

John Gaventa and Emma Jones

IDS Development Bibliography 19, February 2002

This review provides a broad map and a frame of reference for work on relationships between citizenship, participation and accountability.

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/drcitizen/docs/db19.pdf>

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<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp>

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - CIVICUS

CIVICUS is an international alliance established in 1993 to nurture the foundation, growth and protection of citizen action throughout the world, especially in areas where participatory democracy and citizens' freedom of association are threatened.

CIVICUS aims to contribute towards a healthy global society in which:

1. Citizen intervention is a vital aspect of political, economic and cultural life.
2. Citizen bodies are able to interact openly and legitimately with government and business.
3. The relationship between a society's citizens and its businesses and government is balanced and equal.

Our Mission

CIVICUS is an international alliance dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society throughout the world.

- **This understanding underpins the three major objectives that inform our mission:**

1. Civic **Existence** - to promote the rights of citizens to organise and act collectively towards defined goals for the public good.
2. Civic **Expression** - to increase the effectiveness and improve the governance of civil society organisations, as well as their capacity to set and achieve their individual and collective goals.
3. Civic **Engagement** - to foster interaction between civil society and other institutions in order to increase the voice of citizens in public life.

RESEARCH

Programmes

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

CIVICUS' programmes and organisational structure take into account the diversity that exists between countries and cultures, as well as the realities of continual change.

1. Civil Society Watch

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

The Civil Society Watch (CSW) Programme aims to mobilise quick, principled and helpful responses to events that threaten civil society's fundamental rights to collectively express itself, associate and organise throughout the world. CSW thereby builds on CIVICUS' long-standing role as a global voice in defence of civic rights. It also contributes to CIVICUS' mission to strengthen civil society worldwide and protect space for civic expression, particularly in those areas where it is under threat.

In situations where the rights and freedoms of citizens and civil society are threatened or curtailed, CSW will expose, and attempt to prevent or overturn, these measures. CSW will

also highlight instances when civil society actors in a particular country have successfully turned back a threat or defended the sector from new infringements. Ultimately, the programme aims to contribute to a world in which rights to civic association are respected and equally realised.

CIVICUS recognises that civil society organisations require greater organisational space in order to compliment the obligations of state and other non-state actors such as the private sector. Further, the ambitious economic and social development targets been set by the United Nations and other international bodies need the effective participation of civil society in order to be fully realised. In this regard, CSW especially focuses on those organisations that are advancing civil and political liberties, and economic, social and cultural rights for societies as a whole, and specifically for persecuted groups such as women, indigenous communities, the disabled and the poor.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the programme are to:

- Identify, document and publicise situations in which the actions of government, business or NGOs are endangering the free participation of civil society;
- Stimulate and organise responses and interventions consistent with the seriousness of such documented situations; and
- Monitor, document and promote best practices that bring positive changes to these situations.

Approach

Civil Society Watch will provide a framework within which to monitor, verify and evaluate threats to civil society, and adopt plans for public intervention. CIVICUS will work through its global membership base and associated networks to mobilise responses such as statements of protest, letter writing campaigns, media campaigns, public demonstrations or fact-finding missions. Each response will name and define the threat and the actor(s) behind it, highlight more useful alternatives, press decision-makers to take those alternative courses of action, and track and disseminate results of interventions

For further information visit our website at: www.civilsocietywatch.org.

2. Civil Society Index (CSI)

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

Civil society plays an increasingly important role in governance and development around the world. In most countries, however, knowledge about the basic contours and state of civil society is limited. Additionally, there are few opportunities for civil society actors to come together to discuss and reflect on the current state of civil society and the challenges it faces. The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) is an action-research project that aims to assess the state of civil society in countries around the world, with a view to creating a knowledge base and an impetus for civil society strengthening initiatives. The CSI is initiated and implemented by, and for, civil society organisations. However, it also actively involves, and disseminates its findings to a broad range of stakeholders including governments, donors, academics and the public at large.

Goals

- Enhance the strength and sustainability of civil society
- Strengthen civil society's contribution to positive social change.

Objectives

1. To generate and share useful and relevant knowledge on the state of civil society; and
2. Strengthen civil society's contribution to positive social change.

Outcomes

1. A body of relevant and useful knowledge on the state of civil society and civil society strengthening practices at national and cross-national level.
2. Sharing of knowledge on the state of civil society within the participating countries as well as internationally.
3. Increased participation among a broad range of civil society stakeholders in assessing civil society.
4. Improved dialogue among civil society stakeholders on the state of civil society.
5. The promotion of networking among civil society stakeholders at the national level.
6. Common understanding of the state of civil society among a broad range of stakeholders.
7. Increased self-awareness of civil society actors of being part of civil society.
8. Agreement among civil society stakeholders on strategies for strengthening Civil Society.
9. Increased capacities of civil society stakeholders in action-research.
10. Methodological contribution to the field of action-research and civil society studies.

Outputs

1. An action agenda for civil society strengthening.
2. A comprehensive and accessible state of civil society country report.
3. The identification of specific strengths and weaknesses of civil society in a country.
4. A global report highlighting on cross country comparisons and enumerating best practices.
5. The documentation of methodology and processes of the project implementation.
6. A toolkit that enumerates the methodology and steps in undertaking the CSI.
7. A global conference that would highlight the findings of the project.
8. Series of analytical research papers on the CSI.

3. The Legitimacy and Transparency Programme

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

The growing prominence of civil society on the world stage brings with it a greater public responsibility and accountability. The CIVICUS Legitimacy and Transparency Programme aims to enhance the legitimacy, transparency and accountability of civil society organisations (CSOs) – as well as public trust in these organisations – by improving their individual and collective governance.

This programme builds on past CIVICUS commitments promoting ethical practice and agreed codes of conduct for CSOs, as well as donors, governments and business. It also relates to wider CIVICUS efforts to promote new, more participative and accountable models of governance and partnership.

CIVICUS further recognises the need for a broader, more systematic effort to respond to the challenges of legitimacy. In a climate where CSOs are increasingly pressured to “perform or perish”, legitimacy is a fundamental issue, especially for those organisations lacking a clear constituency or membership base. The programme therefore aims to build the capacity of CSOs to respond to challenges to their roots, authority and right to speak on behalf of broader constituencies.

The Legitimacy and Transparency Programme will help to develop a shared understanding of these issues and thereby inform an international consensus on CSO legitimacy. Ultimately this will strengthen the influence and public standing of CSOs, and their ability to act effectively, with integrity for the public good.

Objectives

The Legitimacy and Transparency Programme has the following specific objectives:

- To initiate and inform an international debate on CSO legitimacy, transparency and accountability;
- To generate increased capacity, tools and resources to improve the quality and functioning of CSO boards and other formal oversight mechanisms; and
- To promote cross-learning and knowledge-sharing amongst CSOs in order to both improve legitimacy and accountability mechanisms, and build on current best practices in this regard.

Approach

Under the Legitimacy and Transparency Programme, CSOs will come together to reflect on and assess the current state of civil society legitimacy, as well as sharing past experiences and aspirations for the future. By guiding and facilitating national and global consultations around legitimacy issues and developing capacity-building resources in regions and countries, the programme will also promote concerted responses to challenges of legitimacy.

4. Participatory Governance Programme

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

Strengthening CSOs Role in Participatory Governance Programme

The CIVICUS Participatory Governance programme aims to systematically and comprehensively build the capacity of civil society organisations (CSOs) to engage more effectively with national governments and inter-governmental agencies (IGOs) on issues of governance. The programme also intends to increase the receptiveness of governments and IGOs towards civil society engagement.

CIVICUS, together with many other CSOs concerned with social justice, recognizes that participatory democracy, and the role of citizens in championing their own destinies, is now more critical than ever. In order to have a larger impact, civil society must interact with, and affect, large systems, policies and actors who influence citizen action.

The purpose of the Participatory Governance programme therefore, is to increase the quality and quantity of civil society's engagement with governments, intergovernmental agencies and other actors who influence citizen participation. The programme forms part of CIVICUS' wider advocacy efforts in this regard.

Objectives

The Participatory Governance programme has the following specific objectives:

- To build the capacity of civil society to influence and improve the rules of engagement for civil society in governance at national and international levels;
- To promote cross-learning and knowledge-sharing on participatory governance; and
- To advocate for increased space for CSO involvement in global governance.

Approach

The programme is grounded in a critical analysis of the existing space for civil society engagement and the key challenges for citizen participation in governance and development.

Through this programme, CIVICUS will establish a forum for civil society actors, policy-makers and experts engaged in the field of participatory governance to share lessons learned

and identify key cross-cutting issues. The forum will participate in national, regional and global workshops, as well as e-conferences to discuss the issues emerging from this analysis. As part of this programme, CIVICUS will continue to play the role of convenor and facilitator in order to promote discussion and analysis. Useful learning materials will also be prepared and disseminated to practitioners in various sectors, as well as national, regional and international civil society organisations.

5. The World Assembly

<http://www.civicus.org/new/content/civicuspressalerts.htm>

International alliance of civil society organisations will bring 1,000 delegates to Scotland to tackle major social, economic and political issues.

CIVICUS, an international alliance of organisations dedicated to strengthening citizen participation and civil society worldwide, has announced that it will hold its next World Assembly in Glasgow, Scotland from June 21-24, 2006.

At least 1,000 leaders from NGOs, trade unions and faith groups from over 100 countries are expected to attend the event at the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre (SECC), under the banner of "acting together for a just world".

Said Kumi Naidoo, secretary general and CEO of Civicus: "The role for civil society worldwide is growing, and people everywhere are rising to the challenge. The successful launch last month of the Global Call for Action Against Poverty (GCAP) demonstrates the connection between local and global issues. Civil society is getting its act together."

Mr Naidoo is in Scotland this week to finalise arrangements for the 2006 Civicus World Assembly and speak at The Gathering, the voluntary sector fair organised by the Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (SCVO), who will host next year's Assembly, the first to be held in Western Europe.

"We're delighted to bring the Assembly to Scotland," said Mr Naidoo. "Glasgow has great conference facilities and a wealth of voluntary organisations with which delegates can interact."

"The decision to hold the Assembly in Glasgow is a great boost to the voluntary sector in Scotland as well as the city itself," said Martin Sime, the Chief Executive of SCVO. "We will have the opportunity to tap the brains of international experts in a number of important areas, and share ideas with our colleagues from across the globe."

According to Mr Sime, the Assembly will also be a launchpad for many new projects, in Scotland and beyond. "As well as discussing big issues," he said, "delegates will seek to form new partnerships for international projects, and add momentum to initiatives already up and running."

The World Assembly is a forum for civil society to exchange information about their achievements and challenges. Hundreds of diverse participants, including non-governmental organisations, community-based groups, research think-tanks and academics meet to focus on building civil society's commitment to addressing the many political, socio-economic and cultural injustices affecting the world.

The themes discussed include civic, economic, political and social justice, as well as major topics like the spread of HIV/AIDS, gender equality and youth empowerment.

The last World Assembly was held in Botswana last year, when Mary Robinson, the Honorary President of Oxfam International and former president of Ireland, spoke at the plenary session on the topic "Can globalisation work for the world's poor?" Other past speakers include Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes and financier/philanthropist George Soros.

The World Assembly in Scotland follows similar events in Mexico City (1995), Budapest (1997), Manila (1999), Vancouver (2001) and Botswana (2004).

Participatory Governance – UN-Civil society relations

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp>

Legitimacy & Transparency – Research

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

e-CIVICUS

CIVICUS has distributed its weekly electronic newsletter, e-CIVICUS, to subscribers and CIVICUS members since 1999. This weekly publication is keeping tens of thousands of people, organisations and programmes informed of the many developments that are taking place in civil society organisations around the world, the many factors that are affecting them and the impact they are having on creating a more just world. The newsletter has recently changed in character, format and frequency and is now reaching over 38,980 people and organisations working on civil society issues.

It includes a weekly message from our Secretary General on issues of relevance to civil society, a Civil Society News section highlighting significant developments in the sector, updates on the Millennium Development Goals and their impact and relevance to civil society, in-depth donor profiles, lists of useful capacity-building resources, highlights of newly-published reports and Internet resources and a selection of some of the latest job vacancies, volunteer positions, conferences, calls for nominations, scholarships and awards. Besides providing you with invaluable information, the newsletter also offers a useful channel through which you and your organisation can share your news, publicise your events, articulate the issues you are dealing with and further the campaigns you are working on. The editors of e-CIVICUS also welcome your feedback. Send your comments to news@civicus.org.

To view previous editions of e-CIVICUS, click below. e-CIVICUS is available in **English**.

e-CIVICUS is distributed in HTML, MS Word, PDF or plain text format. To subscribe, please email news@civicus.org.

Civil Society Watch Newsletter

CIVICUS' Civil Society Watch Monthly Bulletin.

CIVICUS' Civil Society Watch (CSW) Team produces an on-line Monthly Bulletin to highlight cases in which the existence of civil society is threatened worldwide and to provide opportunities to take action. The CSW programme aims to mobilise quick, principled and effective responses to events that threaten civil society's fundamental rights to collectively express, associate and organise throughout the world.

The CSW Monthly Bulletin provides a forum to hear the voices of civil society and to disseminate as widely as possible cases in which the existence of civil society is threatened worldwide. The bulletin is disseminated every second Friday of the month.

For more information or to subscribe to this Monthly Bulletin, please contact the CSW Team at cswcommunity@civicus.org.

CIVICUS publications

[Assessing and Strengthening Civil Society Worldwide](#)

[Building Civil Society Worldwide: Strategies for Successful Communications](#)

[Citoyens du monde: Le renforcement de la société civile mondiale / Cidadãos: Construindo a sociedade](#)

[Civil Society – Measurement, Evaluation, Policy](#)

[Civil Society at the Millennium](#)

[Financial Market Lobbying: A New Political Space for Activists](#)

[Legal Principles for Citizen Participation](#)

[Practice-Research Engagement and Civil Society in a Globalizing World](#)

[Promoting Corporate Citizenship](#)
[Reaching the Poor with Health, Nutrition and Population Services](#)
[Sustaining Civil Society: Strategies for Resource Mobilization](#)
[The New Civic Atlas: Profiles of Civil Society in 60 Countries](#)
[Towards Financial Self-Reliance](#)
[Using The Civil Society Index: Assessing the Health of Civil Society](#)
[Young People at the Centre](#)

Other Publications / Reviews

[A Guide to Budget Work for NGO's](#)
[Amnesty International, Kenya: Rape-The Invisible Crime](#)
[Bush, Kerry Debate Foreign Policy](#)
[CORE Publication: Evolving Democratic Governance in South Africa](#)
[CSO Perspectives on the Millennium Development Goals](#)
[Finding Gender in the MDGs. Southern Africa makes the links](#)
[Going Global for the Greater Good: Succeeding as a Nonprofit in the International Community](#)
[How to Lobby at Intergovernmental Meetings](#)
[IFEX Launches Handbook on Free Expression Campaigning](#)
[Information and Communication Technologies for Development in Africa](#)
[IT Experience in India](#)
[Lectures and Papers](#)
[Low Social Mobility in Bolivia: Causes and Consequences for Development](#)
[Maternal Mortality: A Report on UNFPA Support to Reduce Maternal Mortality](#)
[New Book on Liberian Women Peacemakers](#)
[New OSISA ICT Handbook on Cyber Law and Civil Society](#)
[Open Source Democracy: How Online Communication is Changing Offline Politics](#)
[Paper on Civil Society in Vietnam: Moving from the Margins to the Mainstream](#)
[Participatory Governance: Vol 16, No 1 of the Journal Environment and Urbanisation](#)
[Second International Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility](#)
[Sharing Knowledge for Community Development and Transformation Handbook](#)
[South East Europe Media Handbook](#)
[Sustainable Livelihoods: Seed of Success?](#)
[Take part in the Rwanda Commemoration Project: 8-page Resource Booklet to encourage law.](#)
[The Media Freedom Internet Cookbook](#)
[The World Social Forum: challenging empires](#)
[Training Manual: Safe and Secure, Eliminating Violence Against](#)
[Transparency International: Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit](#)
[Use of ICTs in education, Asia and the Pacific](#)
[Voices of the Poor: Crying out for Change](#)

Civil society and the power shift

<http://www.globalagendamagazine.com/2004/kuminaidoo.asp>

What does democracy really mean today

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

CIVICUS CSI Update NCO e CSI Contributions

<http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp?skip2=yes>

CIVICUS Civil society at a time of global uncertainty

<http://www.civicus.org/new/media/OECDobserver%20-%20English.pdf>

Global civil society and the challenges of the new millennium

<http://www.civicus.org/new/media/Global%20Civil%20Society%20and%20the%20Challenge%20of%20the%20New%20Millennium.doc>

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Civil Society Watch

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<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-1>

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY – CSD UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

Founded in 1989 and situated in the heart of London, the Centre for the Study of Democracy (CSD) is a leading postgraduate teaching and research centre at the University of Westminster. CSD. Led by team of internationally renowned scholars, CSD has become a major player, both nationally and globally, in the fields of international relations, political theory and cultural studies.

RESEARCH

Research:

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-8-smhp=1>

CSD is a centre of research excellence, known both nationally and internationally for its original disciplinary and interdisciplinary work. It has a strong track record of innovative, high quality research in the fields of politics, international relations, Asian studies, science and technology public policy, environmental politics and cultural studies.

CSD's research was rated of national and international importance in the most recent external Research Assessment Exercise (RAE 2001), gaining 4 (out of 5) in the Politics subject area, and 5 in the Asian Studies subject area.

Over the last few years, CSD has secured several major externally-funded research programmes, such as the Civil Society Network project, the US Congressional party leadership project, the EU multi-level governance project, the Chinese Poster project, and the Public Accountability of Science and Technology project. Research funding has been obtained, among others, from the Arts and Humanity Research Board (AHRB), the British Academy, the British Council, the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI), the European Commission, the Ford Foundation, the King Baudouin Foundation, and the Nuffield Foundation.

CSD actively collaborates with many research organisations in Britain, Europe and overseas, such as the Policy Studies Institute (London), the Berlin Science Centre (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, WZB), and the Lemelson Centre for the Study of Innovation and Invention, Smithsonian Institution (Washington DC).

CURG – Centre for (the study of) Urban and Regional Governance

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-950-smhp=1>

Research Activities:

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-971-smhp=1>

1. Projects: The Centre is engaged in a number of research projects and participates in several international academic networks on city regional issues. The international research focus is reflected in the nature of its projects and publications. Recently completed research includes

- a comparative study of city-regional governance in Berlin and London
- a study of the impacts of partnership on the governance of European cities
- work on urban and regional economic development, and governance in post-socialist central and eastern Europe

2. Research funding: Our activities have been funded by the ESRC, British Academy, British Council, Quintin Hogg Trust.

3. Research output: Results of the Centre's research are publicised on international conferences, in leading academic journals, book monographs and chapters in edited books.

Towards an Agonistic Multipolar World

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-299-smhp=1>

Chantal Mouffe

At the theoretical level Professor Mouffe is involved in the elaboration of an alternative to the two dominant models in democratic theory, the aggregative and the deliberative models. She criticizes these models for their refusal to acknowledge the antagonistic dimension of the political. Contrary to the rationalist approach which characterizes current democratic theory, the 'agonistic' model that Professor Mouffe proposes intends to take account of the crucial role played by passions as a driving force for political action, and stresses the affective dimension in the construction of political identities. In addition to this theoretical work, Chantal Mouffe is involved in several studies to show the fruitfulness of the agonistic approach for understanding the rise of right-wing populism as well as the specificity of new forms of terrorism. She has also begun working on the relevance of the agonistic approach in the field of international relations.

European Civil Society Network

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-87-smhp=1>

Professor John Keane is the CSD co-ordinator of the European Civil Society Network (CiSoNet). Funded by the European Commission, CiSoNet aims to stimulate cross-disciplinary and transnational research into the emergence, dynamics and future potential of a Europe-wide civil society.

Among CSD's partners in CiSoNet are the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences, the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the European University Institute.

European Multinational Governance

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-84-smhp=1>

A key component of CSD research on European Union governance research is the "Research Training Network - Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance" project. Funded by the European Commission, this multinational network aims to provide doctoral and postdoctoral researchers with relevant academic experience of, and expertise into, the system of multi-level governance in the European Union, and to equip them with research tools which are not easily be obtained in a national context. Five universities and research centres from the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Germany, and the Czech Republic are working alongside CSD on this programme to give young researchers insights into concepts and theories of European integration, and to provide them with a solid understanding of relevant quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Dr Simon Joss works with Dr Svetlozar Andreev on this programme.

History of Democracy

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-85-smhp=1>

The History of Democracy Project, directed by Professor John Keane, is attempting a critical survey of the history of democratic ideas and institutions - the first such comprehensive history for over a century.

Seed-funded by the Ford Foundation, the project uses new concepts and research strategies to examine such disparate phenomena as self-governing assemblies in ancient Mesopotamia; the rise and fall of democracy in the Greek city-states; the birth of parliamentary assemblies in Europe; the long-term impact of the American and French Revolutions; the spread of

democratic ideals to Latin America and Asia during the past two centuries; and the recent calls for the democratization of global institutions.

The project aims to cast new light on the multiple meanings of democracy. It revisits the history of opposition to the aims and methods of democracy and assesses the chances of the survival of democratic ideals and institutions during the coming decades.

Democracy and Islam

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-47-smhp=1>

The relationship between Islam and democracy has become one of the core issues of our time. It lies at the centre of intellectual debates on the nature of democracy and its cultural and socio-economic preconditions, as well as at the intersection of important cultural exchanges and policy debates.

The Centre for the Study of Democracy, which recognized the importance of these debates by establishing its pioneering research programme on Democracy and Islam in 1998, launched the second phase of the programme in October 2004, with increased funding, more staff and an expanded mandate. In addition to developing its innovative research on democratic processes (or lack of them) in Muslim states, it will also focus on the frequently problematic but increasingly fruitful

relationship between the Muslim world and the West and, in particular, the challenges facing Muslims in Europe, especially Britain.

The Islam and Democracy programme has three main components: Research, Research Seminars and the PhD programme; Public Events; and Teaching at Masters level. Follow the links to these pages here or to the left.

Personnel

[Dr Abdelwahab El-Affendi](#), Research Fellow and Programme Co-ordinator

[Dr Maria Holt](#), Research Fellow and Events Organizer

[Dr Ali Paya](#), Visiting Research Fellow

[Dr Simon Joss](#), Director, Centre for the Study of Democracy

[Professor John Keane](#), Professor of Politics, CSD

[Professor Lord Bhikhu Parekh](#), Chair of Advisory Board

Bosnia Project: the Transition to Bosnian Ownership

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-203-smhp=1>

[David Chandler](#) has a two-year grant from the British Academy, under the Joint Projects with South East Europe scheme. The project involves building links, exchanging views and encouraging joint work between academic specialists from Britain and from Bosnia-Herzegovina, addressing the question of the transition from international administration to Bosnian ownership. The academic project is divided into two themes, political transition and economic transition. The initial joint panels took place at the Institute for Strengthening Democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Seventh International Seminar, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN MULTIETHNIC SOCIETIES, Konjic, Bosnia, 12-17 July 2004. For programme details, please click [here](#).

<http://www.rokkan.uib.no/bihdemocracy/AnnouncedPanelsandWorkshops.htm>

Background material on the Transition to Bosnian Ownership: Office of the High Representative.

<http://www.ohr.int/>

OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

http://www.oscebih.org/oscebih_eng.asp

The EU's Relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/bosnie_herze/index.htm

International Crisis Group.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1239&l=1>

The European Stability Initiative.

<http://www.esiweb.org/statebuilding/background.php>

European Stability Initiative, Unpublished Draft Report, From Dayton to Europe: Land, Development and the Future of Democratic Planning, 12 December 2002.

[http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/pdf/FromDaytontoEurope-landpaperDecember20021%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/pdf/FromDaytontoEurope-landpaperDecember20021%20(1).pdf)

European Centre for Minority Issues.

<http://www.ecmi.de/doc/index.html>

Bieber, Florian, 'Institutionalizing Ethnicity in the Western Balkans: Managing Change in Deeply Divided Societies', ECMI Working Paper #19, February 2004, 34 pp., Appendix.

http://www.ecmi.de/doc/download/working_paper_19.pdf

RFE/RL Balkan Report.

<http://www.rferl.org/reports/balkan-report/>

Legislative Governance

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-86-smhp=1>

Led by Professor John Owens, the Project on Legislative Governance focuses on the behaviour and organization of legislatures in established and emerging democracies.

Working with legislative specialists in Europe and North America, studies undertaken by the project have investigated congressional-presidential relations in the United States, legislative party cohesion in comparative perspective (in collaboration with the Research Committee of Legislative Specialists of the International Political Science Association), and legislative organization and committees in the United States Congress (funded by The Nuffield Foundation, 1998-2001).

The project's current focus is contemporary congressional party leadership in the United States. With financial assistance from The British Academy for 2003-05, a team led by Professor Owens is investigating the impact of personal characteristics on leadership in the contemporary United States House of Representatives. Its purpose is to re-examine the primarily contextualist approaches that dominate the existing literature on congressional and legislative leadership. It will explore an alternative interactionist approach that seeks to explain leadership and leadership effectiveness in terms of context/situation and leaders' personal characteristics in ways that allow greater scope for the influence of individual leaders' actions and styles. A second focus of the project is to work with scholars in Britain, the rest of Europe, and the United States in order to launch research initiatives as well as organize seminars, workshops and conferences that promote the study of legislative politics.

Chinese Cultural Studies Programme

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-46-smhp=1>

CSD's Chinese Cultural Studies programme covers research, curatorial work and postgraduate teaching and supervision. With a regional spread that spans the People's Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Chinese diaspora, its interdisciplinary approach encourages new avenues of teaching about and research into contemporary Chinese societies and politics. It also seeks to bring an interest in Chinese cultures and societies into contemporary cultural studies debates in the UK and Europe.

Recently awarded a rating of 5 in the 2001 Research Assessment Exercise (Asian Studies), the research contributing to this programme includes: Harriet Evans's into sexuality and gender in the People's Republic of China; Mark Harrison's into media, language and cultural and national identities in Taiwan; and Katie Hill's into visual culture and the politics of contemporary Chinese art. Our PhD programme is steadily growing: we currently have two students working, respectively, on gender and sex education in urban China and people living with HIV/AIDS in China; two more students will join us in 2003-04. As the Chinese Cultural Studies programme develops with seminars, conferences and visiting research

follows we look forward to expanding our PhD topics to cover Taiwan and Hong Kong as well as the PRC.

Politics of Sciences, Technology & Urban Governance

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-83-smhp=1>

The Politics of Science, Technology and Urban Governance is a key feature of public discourse worldwide. Human cloning, embryonic stem cells and nanotechnology; wind turbines and integrated transport; these and other issues stimulate intense political debate about the risks, ethics and social acceptability of scientific technological innovation and the future of sustainable urban living.

As demands are made for greater responsibility and the democratisation of expertise, the complex relationship between science, technology and society needs to be reconsidered: How do we achieve effective and legitimate governance of science and technology? Why involve citizens in public policy-making? What kind of urban sustainability do we want?

These are some issue at the heart of the research carried out at the Centre for the Study of Democracy (University of Westminster). Our research programme - conducted in close collaboration with leading academic partners in the UK and abroad - focuses on contemporary aspects of science, technology and urban governance, including nanotechnology, brain science, and urban transport. We also host seminars, academic exchanges and welcome PhD researchers. Staff regularly engage in consultancy work with leading government bodies, public foundations and research organisations.

Research Projects

- [Nano-dialogue](#)
- [European Citizens' Deliberation on Brain Science](#)
- [Metropolitan Governance and Large Transportation Projects](#)
- [Citizens' Participation in Science & Technology](#)
- [Public Accountability in Contemporary European Contexts](#)
- [Partner organisations](#)

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

CSD Bulletin

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-114-smhp=1>

The bi-annual *CSD Bulletin*, produced by an editorial board of PhD students and staff (including the editor, Patrick Burke), contains succinct, informative articles, interviews, and book reviews by CSD staff, students, and guest writers. Recent highlights include 'Democracy from Within Islam', by Louis Cantori; 'Hegemony and International Relations' by Adam Watson; 'Culture: A Backdoor Approach', by Mary Douglas; 'Diversity Within Unity', by Amitai Etzioni; 'Cosmopolitan Paradox', by David Chandler; Simon Joss on 'Public Participation in Policy-Making'; 'Democracy Radical and Plural', an interview with Chantal Mouffe (in the CSD Interview series); Fred Dallmayr's 'Cosmopolitan Democracy'; 'The Bush Transition' by Charles O. Jones; Henrietta L. Moore's 'Between the Local and the Global'; 'The Media and Democracy' by Thomas Ferenczi, associate editor of *Le Monde*; and Yves Michaud on 'Violence and Political Passions'.

CSD Books

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-219-smhp=1>

Participatory Technology Assessment: European Perspectives, edited by Simon Joss (CSD) and Sergio Bellucci (Swiss Centre for Technology Assessment). CSD, 2002

CSD Perspectives (working papers)

<http://www.wmin.ac.uk/sshl/page-221-smhp=1>

An occasional series of working papers by CSD staff, PhD students and outside academics on a wide variety of subjects.

A selection of CSD Perspectives is available in PDF format. See below.

[*The Betrayal of Bosnia*](#), Lee Bryant (1993).

Nations, Nationalism, and the European Citizen,
John Keane (1993).

[*Universal Human Rights? The Rhetoric of International Law*](#), Jeremy Colwill (1994).

[*Islam and the Creation of European Identity*](#),
Tomaz Mastnak (1994).

[*Uncertainty and Identity: the Enlightenment and its Shadows*](#), Chris Sparks (1994).

The Making of a Weak State: The Iranian Constitutional Revolution of 1905-1906 Mehdi
Moslem (1995).

The 1996 Intergovernmental Conference: Perspectives on European Integration Richard
Whitman (1995).

Renewing Local Representative Democracy, Keith Taylor (1996).

European Democracy at the Russian Crossroads, Irene Brennan (1996).

The Common Foreign and Security Policy: Obstacles and Prospects, Richard Whitman (1996).

Managing Variety: Issues in the Integration and Disintegration of States, Margaret Blunden
(1997).

Between the Living and the Dead: the Politics of Irish History Bernard Rorke (1999)

[*On Refugees and the New Violence*](#), Pierre Hassner and Bridget Cotter (1999).

On Communicative Abundance, John Keane (1999).

[*For a State of Peace: Conflict and the Future of Democracy in Sudan*](#), Abdelwahab El-Affendi
(2002)

[*Politics and Passions: the Stakes of Democracy*](#), Chantal Mouffe (2002)

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<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/default.asp>

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - DFID

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty. The central focus of the government's policy, based on the 1997 and 2000 White Papers on International Development, is a commitment to the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goal, to be achieved by 2015.

We have two headquarters (in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow) and 25 offices overseas. We also have over 2500 staff, almost half of whom work abroad.

When we talk about international development we are referring to efforts, by developed and developing countries, to bring people out of poverty and so reduce how much their country relies on overseas aid. Many different things can contribute to development which reduces poverty, such as settling conflicts, increasing trade and improving health and education.

RESEARCH

Research

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/>

DFID's Central Research Department (CRD)

Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/researchmdg8.asp>

Areas of research include:

- good governance
- better access of poor countries to world markets
- global initiatives to provide affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
- improving access to new technologies, through information and communication

Current Research

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/currentresearch.asp>

[Social Science](#)

[Rural Livelihoods](#)

[Health and Population](#)

[Engineering, Infrastructure and Urban Development](#)

[Education](#)

[Policy](#)

Development Resource Centres

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/drc.asp#Centre%20of%20Citizenship,%20Participation%20and%20Accountability>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/>

DFID Learning to listen

DFID Skillshare partnership programme agreement

DFID Why we need to work more effectively in fragile states

DFID Brazil Bilateral Technical Cooperation Portfolio september 2004

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/caribbean/brazil.asp>

DFID A country case study on Brazil october 2004

Naércio Menezes-Filho, Ligia Vasconcellos

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/caribbean/brazil.asp>

"Latin America regional Assistance Plan: 2004-2007" - de 31/08/2004.

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<http://www.devinit.org/aboutdi.htm>

DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES - DI

DEVELOPMENT INICIATIVES (di) is an independent organisation concerned with poverty aid, development cooperation and international relations.

DI works on:

- Policy analysis;
- Dissemination of information;
- Advocacy and government relations;
- NGO management;
- Strategic planning and evaluation;
- Stakeholder analysis

DI was started in 1992 by Judith Randel and Tony German

Since 1992 DI has undertaken a wide range of research and consultancies, some of which are listed below.

Associates who have worked with DI include:

Brian Tomlinson (Canada)

Deborah Ewing (South Africa)

Maya Pinto (India)

Christian Freres (Spain)

Mario Gay (Italy)

Representative of Italian NGOs to the EU

Dot McCall (UK)

Bruce Crawshaw (UK)

Frances Hill manages DI's dissemination work on the Finance & Development Research programme.

Beverly Slow is the DI administrator

RESEARCH

Activities

<http://www.devinit.org/diactiv.htm#selected%20activities>

As pesquisas focalizam as condições de pobreza em algumas regiões.

<http://www.devinit.org/researchonpandd.htm>

DI Update Contents: ONGs & Civil Society

<http://www.devinit.org/civilsociety.htm>

Non Governmental Organizations

<http://www.devinit.org/ngos.htm>

NGO legitimacy (dentro de Civil Society)

Are NGOs legitimate political actors in their own right? Can they represent the poor and disenfranchised whilst simultaneously taking on service delivery roles which used to be undertaken by the state before the neoliberal Washington Consensus came to dominate government thinking on the 'proper' roles of government, NGOs and civil society?

Development NGOs and Civil Society, a 208 page Development in Practice Reader from Oxfam, brings together some perspectives from such people as Jenny Pearce (Bradford U David Hulme IDPM Manchester), Mike Edwards (Ford), Stephen Commins (UCLA), Lilly Nichols (CIDA) and Chris Collier (HIVOS). Email BEBC + 44 (0) 1202 712930.

Conference :

Reclaiming Development? Assessing the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations to Development Alternatives Conference

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/>

Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM)

University of Manchester

27-29 June 2005

The conference will analyse the contribution of NGOs to the nature and direction of political, economic and social change.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Global Development Assistance The role of NGOs and other charity flows

<http://www.devinit.org/wpfinsum.pdf>

Non governmental organisations.doc

<http://www.devinit.org/ngos.htm>

Books:

EDWARDS, Michael. NGO Rights and Responsibilities: a new deal for global governance. The Foreign Policy centre, julho 2000.

<http://fpc.org.uk/publications/96>

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Participants List: Civil Society: donor policy synergy & coordination orkshop – Glasgow, Scotland, 24-26 May 2000

<http://www.devinit.org/cspart.htm>

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Research:

Civil Society, Collective Action and Participation

Post war reconstruction and development

Complex Violences

Poverty, Social Change and Conflict in UK and Latin America

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Reserche interests:

Rural development policy and planning; poverty reduction strategies; finance for the poor; sociology of development; role of community organisations and NGOs; evaluation of technical assistance; environmental management; public sector reform.

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CIDA — Canadian International Development Agency

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm>

<http://library.duke.edu/>

DUKE UNIVERSITY PERKINS LIBRARY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS RESEARCH GUIDE

The Duke University Libraries are the shared center of the university's intellectual life, connecting people and ideas. The William R. Perkins Library and its seven [branches](#), together with the [University Archives](#) and the separately administered libraries serving the schools of [Business](#), [Divinity](#), [Law](#), and [Medicine](#), comprise one of the nation's top ten private university library systems.

The combined book [collections](#) number more than five million volumes. Among the other holdings available to students and faculty are

- 17.7 million [manuscripts](#)
- 1.2 million [public documents](#)
- Tens of thousands of [films and videos](#)
- [Audio recordings](#) and [serials](#)
- More than 7000 computer files

In addition, an array of resources and services is available electronically from the university's libraries.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS – RESEARCH GUIDE

<http://docs.lib.duke.edu/igo/guides/ngo/>

As globalization and international trade impact societies, non-governmental organizations have become increasingly influential in world affairs. They are consulted by governments as well as international organizations like the United Nations which have created associative status for them. There are now tens of thousands of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the world, operating in most countries. These organizations are not directly affiliated with any national government but often have a significant impact on the social, economic and political activity of the country or region involved. The World Bank has provided an extensive [definition of NGOs](#).

Categorizing NGOs

<http://docs.lib.duke.edu/igo/guides/ngo/define.htm>

RESEARCH

Although the number of existing NGOs is huge, those that have easily accessible information are far fewer. We have compiled an extensive but by no means exhaustive database of some of the larger and more influential NGOs operating internationally. ***This database and guide are limited in scope to those NGOs which:***

- Focus on one of three issues--***environmentally sustainable development, human rights, or women in development***. Some of these NGOs may also address broader or related issues such as poverty, hunger, and humanitarian aid. Those NGOs which we found that address more than one of the selected issues are also listed under the general term "Development."
- Produce publications of research value to university users and policymakers
- Are large, influential organizations as demonstrated by affiliations with other organizations, directory listings, and currently maintained web sites.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Tips on searching for publications on NGO websites:

On the home page there will sometimes be an icon advertising their newest publication. Click on that and you should be able to access all publications from there. Or:

Look under the following menu choices (usually along the left sidebar or the top):

- Publications
- Newsletter
- Resources
- Online resources
- Documents
- Research Materials
- Bookstore
- Library

Books are often reasonably priced, but not free because the sale of books is a source of revenue for many NGOs. The books may also be available at your library or local bookstore. (Check the [online catalog](#) for those publications that Duke University has purchased.)

Journals are often referred to by a title which may be different from that of the NGO itself. They can be available full text online, free upon request by email, or by paid subscription. (Again, check the [online catalog](#) for those publications to which Duke University has subscribed.)

Online catalog

http://basie.lib.duke.edu/F?func=find-b-0&local_base=duk01

Individual journal articles may be available in full text online, on request (maybe requiring payment) or just as citations (which can be used to search [Duke's research databases](#)).

Duke's research databases

http://metasearch.library.duke.edu/V/5N237MPNNC6JKLGA6D7CSQXPC2NQ1KBU2Y9IHRM39C64AIN3VR-34360?func=quick-1&pds_handle=GUEST

NGOs

NGOs by Issues

The majority of these selected NGOs work primarily on three political issues:

- [Environmentally Sustainable Development](#)
- [Human Rights](#)
- [Women in Development](#)

Those that work on more than one of the above topics, or on development in general:

- [Development](#)

NGOs by Geography

A good portion of the NGOs in our collection are based in the United States or Europe but are involved with projects primarily in the developing world. Others are based in the developing world and are regional in their outlook, spreading their activities over many countries. Still others focus on a particular country, ethnic group, province or city.

- Here are selected NGOs according to their home base and/or region of focus.

NGO Affiliations

Many of the largest, most significant non-governmental organizations have relationships and sometimes official associative status with *intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)* such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Links to IGOs can be found from the left sidebar of the [International Documents](#) page. An intergovernmental organization, or IGO, is an institution made up of the governments of member states, who have joined together to cooperate on common goals. An IGO usually has a formal, permanent structure with various organs to accomplish its tasks.

Data

NGOs are often part of a network of NGOs, IGOs, governments and businesses, which makes them ideal pathways into other information sources. Below we have compiled a set of NGOs which provide access to:

[Statistical Data](#)

For assistance interpreting the catalog or finding relevant sources, consult with a [reference librarian](#).

<http://www.lib.duke.edu/reference/>

Remember, the catalog includes some but not all holdings of the U.S. government or agencies of the United Nations. Consult with the staff in the [Public Documents and Maps Department](#) for additional materials.

<http://www.lib.duke.edu/libtour/perkins/publicdocs.htm>

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<http://www.fordfound.org/>
FORD FOUNDATION

A fundamental challenge facing every society is to create political, economic and social systems that promote peace, human welfare and the sustainability of the environment on which life depends. We believe that the best way to meet this challenge is to encourage initiatives by those living and working closest to where problems are located; to promote collaboration among the nonprofit, government and business sectors; and to ensure participation by men and women from diverse communities and at all levels of society. In our experience, such activities help build common understanding, enhance excellence, enable people to improve their lives and reinforce their commitment to society.

The Ford Foundation is one source of support for these activities. We work mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Since our financial resources are modest in comparison with societal needs, we focus on a limited number of problem areas and program strategies within our broad goals.

Founded in 1936, the foundation operated as a local philanthropy in the state of Michigan until 1950, when it expanded to become a national and international foundation. Since its inception it has been an independent, nonprofit, nongovernmental organization. It has provided more than \$12 billion for grants, projects and loans. These funds derive from an investment portfolio that began with gifts and bequests of Ford Motor Company stock by Henry and Edsel Ford. The foundation no longer owns Ford Motor Company stock, and its diversified portfolio is managed to provide a perpetual source of support for the foundation's programs and operations.

The trustees of the foundation set policy and delegate authority to the president and senior staff for the foundation's grant making and operations. Program officers in the United States, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Russia explore opportunities to pursue the foundation's goals, formulate strategies and recommend proposals for funding.

RESEARCH

Programs

http://www.fordfound.org/program/program_main.cfm#

Asset Building & Community Development

http://www.fordfound.org/program/asset_main.cfm

Economic Development
 Community & Resource Development

Peace & Social Justice

http://www.fordfound.org/program/peace_main.cfm

Human Rights
Governance & Civil Society

Knowledge, Creativity & Freedom

http://www.fordfound.org/program/edu_main.cfm

Education, Sexuality, Religion
 Media, Arts & Culture

Governance & Civil Society

<http://www.fordfound.org/program/govern.cfm>

The Governance and Civil Society unit, under the leadership of Michael A. Edwards, director, and Urvashi Vaid, deputy director, also works in two fields:

In **Governance** we strengthen the responsiveness of state and local governments, improve the ability of national government institutions to secure peace and social justice, and build democratic global governance in the arenas of international economics, conflict and security. The unit supports efforts to improve government performance, build public awareness of budget and tax issues and confront the challenges posed by the trend toward government decentralization. Additional areas of work promote the value of political equality in America through sound reforms in electoral procedures and campaign financing. The global dimensions of governance are addressed through grant making to improve the management of the international economy and to prevent, mediate and address the consequences of conflict within and between nations.

In **Civil Society** we seek to increase the impact of citizens' groups working for peace and social justice, strengthen the philanthropic community that supports them, and encourage citizen oversight of the public and private sectors. We believe in the value of associational life and in nurturing strong, independent and democratic civil societies. Grants seek to increase participation in public affairs beyond the act of voting and to strengthen civil society organizations. Another initiative aims to foster philanthropy that contributes to social justice outcomes. Other work strengthens global civil society and the ability of transnational citizens' coalitions to address public policy problems.

Global Offices in this Program:

[Beijing](#), [Cairo](#), [Hanoi](#), [Jakarta](#), [Johannesburg](#), [Mexico City](#), [Moscow](#), [Nairobi](#), [New Delhi](#), [Rio de Janeiro](#), [Santiago](#)

The Brazil Office of the Ford Foundation

Located in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazil Office is one of the oldest of 13 overseas field offices that allow the Ford Foundation to maintain close working partnerships with people and institutions in many regions of the globe. Established in 1962, the Brazil Office is directed by a Representative who works with six other professional program officers and assistants and twelve administrative staff. We annually disburse approximately US\$13 million in grant funds to research centers and a broad range of civic institutions working in priority fields.

As elsewhere, the Brazil Office is a source of financial support for innovative people and organizations committed to strengthening democracy, the reduction of poverty and injustice and the advancement of human achievement. In the past, these goals were pursued through grants for research and training in areas such as agriculture, population studies and the social sciences, with the Brazil Office playing an active role in establishing several internationally recognized research institutions and scholarly associations. We continue to pursue the Foundation's goals through support for applied research, policy studies, institutional capacity building and demonstration projects that can generate innovative approaches to Brazil's pressing social and environmental problems. In collaboration with Brazilian specialists, staff formulate program strategies around a limited number of priority issues identified as major areas of national concern. Within these, projects are chosen for their potential to advance select fields of research and to positively affect democratic public policy planning and implementation. The thematic program areas are:

- * **Sustainable Development**
- * **Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
- * **Human Rights**
- * **Governance and Civil Society**

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Recent Publications

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/

Peace and Social Justice

Building a more secure and equitable world through governance, civil society, and human rights

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/psj.cfm

Cover and intro

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/docs/psj_intro.pdf

Inserts

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/docs/psj_inserts.pdf

Booklet

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/docs/psj_booklet.pdf

Ford Foundation eLibrary

<http://www.fordfound.org/elibrary/>

Browse by subjects: Civil Society

http://www.fordfound.org/elibrary/search/list-browse.cfm?browse_by=Subjects&subject_id=1795

Annual Report

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/recent_articles/ar2004.cfm

The Ford Foundation Annual Report 2004

This annual report presents the Ford Foundation's governance, administration, investment management and worldwide grant making for 2004. Our efforts and resources support idealistic men and women pursuing justice and democratic values, freedom and security, opportunity and human dignity. Throughout the report you will find questions and answers that explain how the foundation's trustees and staff go about this work.

Ford Foundation Report online

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/ff_report/view_ff_report_detail.cfm?report_index=570

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GLOBAL POLICY FORUM

Global Policy Forum's mission is to monitor policy making at the United Nations, promote accountability of global decisions, educate and mobilize for global citizen participation, and advocate on vital issues of international peace and justice.

GPF responds to a globalizing world, where officials, diplomats and corporate leaders take important policy decisions affecting all humanity, with little democratic oversight and accountability. GPF addresses this democratic deficit by monitoring the policy process, informing the public, analyzing the issues, and urging citizen action. GPF focuses on the United Nations – the most inclusive international institution, offering the best hope for a humane and sustainable future.

Basic Facts

GPF is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, with consultative status at the UN. Founded in 1993 by an international group of concerned citizens, GPF works with partners around the world to strengthen international law and create a more equitable and sustainable global society. GPF uses a holistic approach, linking peace and security with economic justice and human development, and we place a heavy emphasis on networking to build broad coalitions for research, action and advocacy. We put our energy into well-focused and unique programs in which GPF has a special analytical and organizational edge. GPF's main office is strategically located across the street from UN headquarters in New York. GPF also has a European office, located in Bonn, Germany.

RESEARCH

Programs

Peace & Security GPF monitors the UN Security Council and works on peace and security advocacy. GPF organizes the **NGO Working Group** on the Security Council, which meets frequently with Council ambassadors and top UN officials. GPF also provides information and analysis on the Council to the broader public. GPF has recently been especially active on **Iraq**.

Social and Economic Policy GPF works on global social and economic policy to promote a more equitable distribution of the world's resources. GPF organizes international conferences on social and economic policy matters. Previous events have covered topics such as corporate accountability, the UN global compact, global taxes, financing for development and reform of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

UN Finance GPF works to overcome the financial crisis facing the United Nations and the UN system. GPF organizes worldwide NGO advocacy, publishes original analysis, promotes alternative funding strategies, and publishes definitive financial tables that are used by scholars, media and the UN itself.

NGOs GPF analyzes the role of NGOs in the international arena and advocates for a broader NGO role in policy making at the United Nations.

Other Policy Programs GPF works on **UN Reform**, **International Justice**, **Empire**, and the changing role of **states and sovereignty**.

International Internships GPF's international internship program brings annually around 15 university students and young professionals from many different

countries, to work in three teams at our office in New York. A highly-competitive process selects outstanding young people to receive training and gain experience in global issues.

Media & Public Speaking GPF provides frequent interviews to US and international media, bringing our alternative interpretations into many mainstream media outlets. In 2004 GPF gave 167 interviews. GPF also provides public speakers and organizes international [Events](#) and conferences.

Research & Publications GPF does original research in its areas of special concern and publishes each year a variety of reports – major policy papers as well as shorter specialized texts. Several GPF reports have been translated and published in other languages, including French, German and Arabic.

Web Site GPF's award-winning site contains over 25,000 text files and posts 50 or more new documents each week. The site attracted over four million [Visitors](#) and forty-two million "hits" during 2004.

NGO Working Group on the Security Council

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/ngowkgrp/index.htm>

The Working Group brings together thirty major NGOs for a series of meetings with Council ambassadors. Since the Council's decisions affect nearly all NGO constituencies -- in such areas as human rights, humanitarian relief, disarmament, the environment, and the concerns of women and children -- the Working Group has a diverse membership. Since 1997, the Working Group has met increasingly regularly with delegations. In 2002 it held nearly fifty meetings, mostly with ambassadors, but also including UN officials. Typically, one of the meetings each month is with the ambassador in the Council presidency.

[Information Statement](#)

Statement setting out the purposes and activities of the Working Group.

[A Short History of the NGO Working Group](#)

[List of Members](#)

A membership list. Also links to list of associated organizations and Steering Group.

[Summary Data on Meetings](#)

Tables showing overall meeting calendars, meetings with delegations, etc.

[Past Meetings](#)

Links to information on many past meetings, including major conferences.

[Upcoming Meetings](#)

Future meeting dates and related events are posted here.

[Arria and Other Special Meetings between NGOs and Council Members](#)

Information on dialogue between NGOs and the Security Council outside the NGO Working Group.

[NGOs and the Security Council \(December 2001\)](#)

Felicity Hill, a prominent NGO representative, writes about evolving relations between NGOs and the Security Council particularly on women's issues.

NGOs

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/index.htm>

Representatives of independent citizen organizations are increasingly active in policy making at the United Nations. These organizations - known at the UN as "non-governmental organizations" or "NGOs" - are often the most effective voices for the concerns of ordinary people in the international arena. NGOs include the most outspoken advocates of human rights, the environment, social programs, women's rights and more. This page links to information and analysis about NGOs at the UN and in global policy-making more broadly.

[Introduction](#)

Basic information about NGOs – definitions, analysis of their activities and diversity, discussions of their growing role in the international arena.

[NGOs and International/Regional Institutions](#)

The changing role of NGOs within international organizations, including the [United Nations](#), the [Bretton Woods Institutions](#) and the [WTO](#), with special emphasis on problems and prospects for NGOs at the UN.

[NGOs and States & Businesses](#)

How NGOs challenge [states](#) in the international arena and how they interact with global corporations and [business associations](#).

[Movement for Global Justice](#)

NGOs play diverse roles in the movement for [social and economic justice](#). This section also follows the [movement against war and occupation](#) and explores what lies ahead for the [global peace movement](#).

[NGOs in the Field](#)

Operational NGOs such as CARE, Oxfam and others work in the field in humanitarian assistance and development. Performing their work, they face a whole range of problems - denial of access to those in need, demands for payoffs and corruption, political pressure from donors (individuals, companies and governments) and security threats to local personnel.

[Advocacy Methods](#)

NGOs pursue their advocacy goals through diverse means including [networking](#), lobbying, [conferences](#), use of the mass media, involvement in elections, and [protests](#).

[Major NGO Campaigns](#)

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines exemplifies a successful NGO initiative. This page links to information on the Ban Landmines Campaign and other selected campaigns that are models for future advocacy efforts.

[Credibility and Legitimacy of NGOs](#)

Are NGOs the "conscience of humanity" as UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has said, or are they unrepresentative and meddling elites as some critics like to argue?

[Funding for NGOs](#)

NGOs finance their work through a variety of sources including membership dues, foundation and government grants, sales of services and business activities like credit cards, cruises and tee-shirt sales. How do funding sources influence NGO policy choices and public credibility?

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/resource/pubs/index.htm>

Resources – Suggestion for Further Research

Links to NGO-related web sites and bibliography of books and articles

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/research.htm>

NGO Perspectives: NGO and the security Council

<http://www.unidir.ch/pdf/articles/pdf-art9.pdf>

A new geography of power

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/nations/sassen.htm>

The role of transnational NGOs in global affairs

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/role/globalact/state/2000/1122.htm>

Building Peace from the Ground Up: a call to the UN for stronger collaboration with civil society

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2002/0802buildingpeace.pdf>

The new humanitarianisms: a review of trends in global humanitarian action

The new humanitarianisms

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport11.pdf>

UNHCR and NGOs: competitors or companions in refugee protection?

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2004/0201companion.htm>

NGOs face tough choices after Baghdad Blasts

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2003/1027choices.htm>

How NGOs can help in disaster recovery

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2003/0528recovery.htm>

NGOs demand access and transparency in humanitarian aid

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2003/0217access.htm>

NGOs and transnational finance

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/analysis/finance.htm>

NGOs and Global Policy

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/analysis/anal00.htm>

Rev Moon and the UN a challenger for the ONG community

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/analysis/1101moon.htm>

More than 1000 NGOs at Porto Alegre

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/advocacy/conf/2005/0127ngoslaunch.htm>

World Social Forum

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/role/conf.htm#b>

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<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/>
**INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND
 MANAGEMENT - IDPM
 UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER**

The **Institute for Development Policy and Management**, established in 1958, is the UK's largest University-based International Development Studies department, with over seventy Manchester-based professional, administrative and associated staff.

Its objective is to **promote social and economic development**, particularly within lower-income countries and for disadvantaged groups, by enhancing the capabilities of individuals and organisations through education, training, consultancy, research and policy analysis.

In recent years it has been increasingly recognised that the quality of **policy and institutional design** represents a key constraint to development. The Institute offers, within a friendly and supportive atmosphere, the services of a wide range of people specialising in the practical problems of **policy formulation and implementation, organisational design and management**, backed up by specialist library and computing facilities and by forty-five years of institutional experience.

The **combined field experience** of members of the Institute covers **over sixty countries** in Asia, Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and the Pacific. Much of this experience has been gained in work for national and international agencies where the focus has been on finding workable solutions to development problems and strengthening institutional capacities.

RESEARCH

Activities

The activities of the Institute include:

- The **provision of academic programmes** at the University of Manchester leading to the awards of postgraduate [Masters degrees](#) and [PhD/MPhil](#).
- The provision of customised [professional development programmes](#) in aspects of **development policy and management**, based in Manchester or overseas.
- [Research](#) into **major issues of development policy and practice** including poverty alleviation, regulation and competition policy, development finance, human resource development, information systems, public sector reform, institutional change, economic and social development, sustainable livelihoods and sustainable development, impact assessment, resource and environmental management.
- [Consultancy](#), research and training work for **international agencies, national governments and institutions**, and **private bodies**.

Research

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/index.htm>

Research is central to IDPM's mission to raise the capabilities of individuals and organisations in developing countries. Research is not viewed as a 'stand-alone' activity, but as a means for reducing the knowledge gaps and information problems which act as constraints on development. Hence the importance which we give to the dissemination of research findings and to working with partners in developing countries in ways that strengthen the knowledge creation capacities of these organisations.

Indicators of the quality of IDPM's research confirm the Institute's growing reputation as a centre of research excellence in the field of international development. IDPM's research was [awarded the highest ratings](#), indicating international quality standard in the most recent (2001) UK Research Assessment Exercise, and the volume of [IDPM publications](#) and level of

research grant income (currently in excess of £5 million) have both increased significantly in recent years.

Research Groups

The Institute's research covers the main areas of current development policy and practice, and is driven by the academic and policy-related interests of individual researchers, and by the activities of multidisciplinary research groups with interests in specific fields. These groups, or *clusters*, provide a flexible and evolving structure for research and over time they have shifted their focus in response to new priorities and interests. The current clusters are:

- [Development Economics and Public Policy](#)
- [Development Informatics](#)
- [Management, Governance and International Development](#)
- [Social Development](#)

Research Centres

The Institute has established three major centres for development research in key areas of development policy:

- [Chronic Poverty Research Centre](#), 2000-2005 (Director: Professor David Hulme) - funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- [Centre on Regulation and Competition](#), 2000-2005 (Director: Professor Paul Cook) - funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- [Impact Assessment Research Centre \(IARC\)](#) (Director: Professor Colin Kirkpatrick)

The Institute also hosts/co-hosts the following research institutions:

- [Enterprise Development Impact Assessment Information Service \(EDIAIS\)](#)
- [Global Poverty Research Group \(GPRG\)](#)
- [Sustainability Impact Assessment of Trade Policy Negotiations Programme \(SIA-TRADE\)](#)

Conference:

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/>

Reclaiming Development? Assessing the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations to Development Alternatives

An IDPM/GPRG conference to be held at

Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM)

University of Manchester

27-29 June 2005

What roles can NGOs and civil society organisations play in reclaiming development? To what extent can they be seen as the agents for social justice, human realisation and social transformation, principles that have inspired so many to commit themselves to the work of NGOs?

The conference will analyse the contribution of NGOs to the nature and direction of political, economic and social change. The particular areas of focus will be the role of and ways in which NGOs have helped foster alternatives in three principal spheres:

- **Discourses and debates on development** . How, for instance, have NGOs helped introduce new ideas of social justice and human entitlements into debates on and understandings of development? How have they fostered new types and styles of policy debate? How have they changed the very terms of development debates?
- **Institutional arrangements for development** . How, for instance, have NGOs helped shape or re-shape arrangements for promoting human security, for fostering participatory democracy, for financing development, or for arranging the provision of human development services?
- **Development at the level of process, practice and intervention** . How have NGOs triggered alternative processes of social and economic change? How have they opened up new interventions and strategies for poverty reduction? How have they changed the way in which development is done and unfolds?

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/publications/>

IDPM Working Papers

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/publications/wp/>

The Institute currently produces the following working paper series :

- [IDPM General Discussion Papers](#)
- [Development Economics and Public Policy Working papers](#)
- [Development Informatics Working Papers](#)
- [iGovernment - Information, Systems, Technology and Government Working Papers](#)
- [Management in Development Working Papers](#)
- [Rural Resources/Rural Livelihoods Working Papers](#)

Other Staff Publication

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/publications/other/>

The results of research conducted by members of academic staff at IDPM are disseminated through a variety of channels, including journal articles, chapters or sections in multi-author publications, handbooks, books and edited publications.

Recent Publications by Members of Staff

Details of recent publications by members of staff at IDPM can be consulted by visiting the relevant [individual staff pages](#).

Books

What follows is a selection of *books* published by members of staff at IDPM:

- [e-Government: An International Text on Public Sector Information Systems](#), Richard Heeks, 2004, Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA/London
- [Global Human Resource Management: Managing People in Developing and Transitional Countries](#), Willy McCourt and Derek Eldridge, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.
- *Handbook on Development Policy and Management*, Colin Kirkpatrick (ed.) 2002, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham (with R Clarke and C Polidano) - ISBN 1840641428 (hardback); 1843764830 (paperback)
- *Development Theory and Practice: Critical Perspectives*, Uma Kothari and Martin Minogue (eds.), 2002, Palgrave, Basingstoke - ISBN 0333800702 (hardback); 0333800710 (paperback)
- [Reinventing Government in the Information Age: International Practice in IT-Enabled Public Sector Reform](#), Richard Heeks (ed.), 2001, Routledge: London/New York
- [The Internationalization of Public Management: Reinventing the Third World State](#), Willy McCourt and Martin Minogue (eds.), 2001 Edward Elgar: Cheltenham, UK / Northampton, MA
- *African Wildlife and African Livelihoods: the Promise And Performance of Community Conservation*, David Hulme (ed.), 2001, James Currey, Oxford and Heinemann, New York (with M Murphree) - ISBN 0325070598 (paperback) ; 0325070601(hardback)
- *Participation: the New Tyranny?*, Uma Kothari (ed), 2001, Zed Books, London (with B Cooke). ISBN 1856497933 (hardback); 1856497941 (paperback)
- *Organisational Behaviour Re-assessed – The Impact of Gender*, Elisabeth Wilson (ed.), 2001, Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA/London. ISBN 0761970924 (hardback); 0761970932 (paperback).

Abstracts and Papers (Conference)

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/papers.htm>

[Can NGOs Deliver Accountability? Predictions, Realities and Difficulties: the Case of Sri Lanka](#)

(PDF 301KB)

Kelum Jayasinghe and Danture Wickramasinghe

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/documents/Jayasinghe.pdf>

[Gender Mainstreaming in Development Organisations: Policy, Practice and Institutional Change](#) (PDF 205KB)

Nicholas Pialek

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/documents/Pialek.pdf>

['Credible Development': Negotiating Meanings and the Practice of Non-Governmental Activity in Nepal](#)

(Word 99KB)

Celayne Heaton Shrestha

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/ngo2005/documents/Shrestha.doc>

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PRIA – International center for learning and promotion of participation and democratic governance

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Research:

Civil Society, Collective Action and Participation

Post war reconstruction and development

Complex Violences

Poverty, Social Change and Conflict in UK and Latin America

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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES - IDS

About IDS

The Institute of Development Studies is one of the world's leading organisations for research, teaching and communications on international development. Founded in 1966, the Institute enjoys an international reputation based on the quality of its work and the intellectual rigour with which it applies academic skills to real world policy challenges. Its purpose is to understand and explain the world, and to try to change it – to influence as well as to inform.

RESEARCH

Research

The Institute is home to approximately 80 research staff who work in partnership with a broad community of researchers all around the world. Together they constitute an active global network in development studies. This partnership approach helps to enrich the research process, while at the same time building and enhancing the capacity of all the organisations involved.

The majority of research work carried out at IDS is multidisciplinary in nature, revolving around a specific issue or objective. It brings together researchers from different academic backgrounds in research groups, networks and multi-partner projects.

Teaching and training

The postgraduate teaching programme at IDS forms one of Europe's largest centres for teaching in development studies. Conducted in collaboration with the University of Sussex, it attracts students from all over the world, many of whom already have considerable experience of development practice, and many go on to hold influential positions in the international development community and beyond.

IDS currently offers five postgraduate degrees:

- MA in Gender and Development
- MA in Governance and Development
- MA in Participation, Development and Social Change
- MPhil (Development Studies)
- DPhil by research.

The Institute also offers consultancy and advisory services for funding agencies and development organisations. This includes policy advice, training (in-house or external tailor-made courses), research consultancy and technical assistance, including project design, monitoring and evaluation.

Knowledge sharing

IDS is home to a family of innovative web-based information and advisory services on development. IDS Knowledge Services aim to facilitate the flow of development knowledge to support more informed decision-making by those in a position to influence change. The services identify and bridge knowledge gaps, acting as intermediary between researchers, policymakers, and development practitioners worldwide.

The IDS Knowledge Services are among the most widely used and respected within the development sector, attracting over 160,000 visitors per month and with more than 50,000 subscribers to various e-mail updates and alerts.

Currently there are nine different services hosted at IDS: the British Library of Development Studies (**BLDS**), the development gateway **Eldis**, the research dissemination service **id21**, the gender advisory and information service **BRIDGE**, the southern-led network **GDNet**,

Livelihoods Connect, the **DFID Health Resource Centre**, the **Health Systems Resource Centre** and the **Governance Resource Centre**. These services are supported in their work by the IDS Communications Unit and the Information Systems Unit which provides technical support and services.

IDS is an independent, not-for-profit company. Read more about [IDS constitution and funding](#).

Governance

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/govern/index.html>

Politics and poverty
Good Governance
International regulation

Globalisation

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/global/index.html>

Spreading the gains of globalization
Trade, human resources, skills and gender
Industrial development strategies, capital flows and international finance

Poverty and Social Policy

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/pvty/index.html>

Poverty and inequality
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Education and social policy

Health and Social Change

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Science, Citizenship and Society
Institutions and Uncertainty and global environmental governance

Research

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/research/index.html>

Governance Team

Research agenda

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/govern/govres.html>

Good governance - the legitimacy and accountability of rulers, and the capacity of the public sector to promote growth and equity - has never been so central to the development field as it is today. The global wave of democratisation over the past decade has raised expectations of participation, social equity, respect for human rights, and better economic management. As the development agenda switches from 'getting prices right' to 'getting institutions right', understanding what makes governments efficient, effective, and responsive to citizens' needs is becoming crucial to the success of a range of development

policy initiatives.

The issues:

- the tensions between political liberalisation and globalisation
- tensions between the politics of growth and the politics of equity
- the potential tensions and synergies between development concerns such as the anti-poverty agenda, and
- the gender-equity agenda and the environmental protection agenda.

The IDS Governance team addresses these issues in research on politics in development through

- Work on contemporary processes of democratisation focusing on civil society development and good governance, new social movements in democratisation processes, and government accountability to the poor and other socially excluded groups.
- Research into the effectiveness of government including studies of civilian control of the military, public sector reform and institutional development, decentralisation, legal processes and access to justice, anti-corruption strategies, and the work of field-level policy implementers.
- Issues of global business regulation assessing the performance of global economic or regulatory institutions against the policy looking at the role and impact of global social movements, particularly women's or environmental movements.

Research partnerships are important, and we collaborate with researchers, activists, and institutions all over the world (see descriptions of individual research projects for details, located under Current activities). The team also engages in commissioned studies, policy analysis, and policy advice, particularly in the areas of:

- institutional capacity-building
- assessments of the political environment for foreign investment, and
- mainstreaming anti-poverty and gender-equity concerns to development institutions. (see [Advisory work](#))

Civil Society and Governance Programme

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/index.html>

The Civil Society and Governance Programme is a research project funded by the [Ford Foundation](#) and based at the [Institute of Development Studies](#).

The 3-year research programme, established in April 1998, is examining the interplay between civil society and governments in 22 different countries, spanning 6 international regions.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Civil Society and Governance Programme

- [Civil Society and Governance: A Concept Paper](#) by the IDS
- [Research Outputs](#) - Country Reports and Case Studies written by in-country researchers
- [Electronic Discussion Forums, Newsletters & Bulletins](#) on civil society and governance

- [Civil Society Websites](#) - links to civil society, governance and democracy websites worldwide

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/weblinks.html>

- [Policy Briefs](#) on various topics related to civil society and governance
- [Civil Society' listed as a hot topic on the Electronic and Development Information System \(ELDIS\)](#) - many full text documents available online

Civil society and governance: a concept paper

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/public.doc>

Civil Society and Governance:

Draft Country Reports for the 2nd International Conference in Cape Town

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/docs/reports1.html>

Civil Society and Governance:

Final Reports of the Case Studies on Civil Society

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/final/link.html>

[Argentina](#), [Brazil](#), [Chile](#), [China](#), [Columbia](#), [Egypt](#), [India](#), [Jordan](#), [Kenya](#), [Lebanon](#), [Mexico](#), [Nigeria](#), [Palestine](#), [Peru](#), [Philippines](#), [Poland](#), [Slovakia](#), [South Africa](#), [Tanzania](#), [Thailand](#), [Uganda](#), [United States of America](#)

BRAZIL:

FINAL REPORTS OF CASE STUDIES

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/final/brazil/bra1.html>

1. The action of NGOs: between the state and civil society. (Ana Claudia Chaves Teixeira)

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/final/brazil/brz1.doc>

2. Civil Society, Public Space and Local Power: a study of the participatory budget in Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre. (Leonardo Arritzer)

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/final/brazil/brz2.doc>

3. National Forum of Urban Reform - FNRU. (Carla Almeida Silva)

4. Relations MST - Education and Literacy Programs for children and adults in the state of Parana. (Maria Antonia de Souza)

5. The Ceara Council of Women's Rights/CCDM - can there be a dialogue between Women's movements and the State? (Gemma Galgani S. L. Esmeraldo)

6. Analysis of the literature on recent experiences of the participation in civil society in the formulation and implementation of public policy. (Luciana Tatagiba)

Bookshop

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Online Catalogue

<http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/search.asp>

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New IDS Catalogue 2004/2005 out now

If you wish to receive the new IDS Publications catalogue, send your full contact details to us at: bookshop@ids.ac.uk and we will be pleased to send you a copy.

<http://www.intrac.org/>

INTERNATIONAL NGO TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE - CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING - INTRAC

INTRAC is a non-profit organisation working in the international development and relief sector. We support non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) around the world by helping to explore policy issues, and by strengthening management and organisational effectiveness.

A bit of history:

INTRAC was founded in 1991. The original board consisted of Peter Baas, Robert Chambers, Paddy Coulter, Ian Davis, Margaret Hardiman, Malcolm Harper, Michael Harris and Elizabeth Stamp. Brian Pratt has remained our Executive Director throughout.

Our Work

INTRAC links development practice with analysis and is interested in [building relationships](#) with like-minded organisations. Our work focuses on three themes, which you can explore in our arenas:

- [Organisational Capacity Building](#)
http://www.intrac.org/arena_org_cap.php
- [Strengthening Civil Society](#)
http://www.intrac.org/arena_civ_soc.php
- [Participatory Development](#)
http://www.intrac.org/arena_part_dev.php

Our services include [consultancy](#), [research](#) and [training](#). We organise international [conferences](#) and produce cutting-edge [publications](#). INTRAC is currently implementing a number of [programmes](#) for specific geographical regions or themes.

RESEARCH

Research

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/research.html>

INTRAC undertakes research projects on behalf of clients as well as conducting a self-directed research programme in the context of the [NGO Forum](#).

We focus on action research that feeds into the policy and practice of development actors to help improve the quality and impact of their work. Our research provides a theoretical base for our consultancy, programmes and training work; these activities in turn highlight areas for further research. INTRAC strives to be a centre of excellence in research and to provide high-quality critical analysis of the implications of new ideas, policies and practices for civil society.

We also run a varied programme of [international conferences](#) and produce a wide range of [publications](#).

Completed Research

http://www.intrac.org/pages/completed_research.html

NGO Research Programme

http://www.intrac.org/pages/NGO_Research_Programme.html

The NGO Research Programme provides concise analysis of key strategic trends, highlighting practical recommendations for policy issues. It is aimed at both NGO staff and those interested in NGO issues.

The programme is a unique critical voice for its members (Northern development NGOs) who together form the [NGO Research Forum](#). The member organisations meet regularly to discuss current research themes and to commission new research. They undertake joint research and learn from each others' experiences. INTRAC Research aims to strengthen this unique network.

Examples of current research include analysis of [NGO Partnerships](#) (between Northern and Southern NGOs), and of [Rights-Based Approaches](#) (RBA) to development.

The policy bulletin [Informed](#) contains topical research on issues raised by the NGO Research Forum members. The bulletin also reviews conferences and gives book reviews of particular interest to NGOs.

DSA NGO Study Group

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/DSA.html>

The Development Studies Association (DSA) has chosen INTRAC to be the convenor of the NGOs in Development Study Group. This group brings together development practitioners and academics to discuss issues of relevance to NGOs.

Previous Events:

[Local Organisations and the International Humanitarian Relief System](#)

May 18th 2005, St. Anne's College, Oxford

Following the earthquake and tsunami that hit the Indian Ocean on 26th December 2004, an enormous humanitarian relief effort was implemented by governments and national and international organisations. Such crises may involve many local civil society organisations who have not worked in disaster situations before and the focus of their work may radically alter as a result. This workshop aimed to debate the implications of such disasters on the work and focus of local CSOs.

[Ethnography of NGOs: Understanding Organisational Processes](#)

April 28th 2004, St Aldate's Parish Centre, Oxford

One of the aims of 'ethnography' is to understand context, the complexity and politics of social processes. Speakers presented findings using ethnography when studying NGOs and their environment.

Programmes

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/programmes.html>

One of the most important functions of INTRAC programmes is to establish links with civil society organisations worldwide, with the aim of strengthening their capacity.

We are running long-term capacity building programmes in [Central Asia](#) and [Malawi](#).

INTRAC's [Praxis](#) programme is thematic, focusing on developing innovative and appropriate approaches to organisational capacity building.

We are developing a programme in [Central and Eastern Europe](#), working closely with local support organisations and emerging civil society organisations in accession countries.

INTRAC's evolving programme of work in the [Middle East](#) centres around supporting the development of civil society in the region, strengthening the capacity of NGOs, and improving the space for dialogue between civil society and governments.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/publications.html>

INTRAC publishes knowledge gained through its training, research and consultancy. All INTRAC publications are peer-reviewed. Many items are published in the following series:

- NGO Management and Policy Series (NGOMPS)
- Occasional Papers Series (OPS)
- Praxis Series

NGO Management and Policy Series (NGOMPS)

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/NGOMPS.html>

INTRAC's NGO Management and Policy Series focuses specifically on major issues affecting the role of NGOs in development. These books document recent INTRAC research and international workshops, and cover both NGO policy and management. Titles in the series are:

1. [*Institutional Development and NGOs in Africa: Policy Perspectives for European Development Agencies*](#) by Alan Fowler with Piers Campbell and Brian Pratt, 1993
2. [*Governance, Democracy and Conditionality: What Role for NGOs?*](#) Edited by Andrew Clayton, 1994
3. [*Measuring the Process: Guidelines for Evaluating Social Development*](#) by David Marsden, Peter Oakley and Brian Pratt, 1994
4. [*Strengthening the Capacity of NGOs: Cases of Small Enterprise Development Agencies in Africa*](#) by Caroline Sahley, 1995
5. [*NGOs, Civil Society and the State: Building Democracy in Transitional Countries*](#) edited by Andrew Clayton, 1996; reprinted 2004
6. [*Outcomes and Impact: Evaluating Change in Social Development*](#) by Peter Oakley, Brian Pratt and Andrew Clayton, 1998
7. [*Demystifying Organisational Development: Practical Capacity-building Experiences of African NGOs*](#) by Rick James, 1998
8. [*Direct Funding from a Southern Perspective: Strengthening Civil Society?*](#) by INTRAC, 1998
9. [*NGO Responses to Urban Poverty: Service Providers or Partners in Planning?*](#) by Caroline Sahley and Brian Pratt, 2003
10. [*Financial Management for Development: Accounting and Finance for the Non-Specialist in Development Organisations*](#) by John Cammack, 2000
11. [*NGOs Engaging with Business: A World of Difference and a Difference to the World*](#) by Simon Heap, 2000
12. [*Power and Partnership? Experiences of NGO Capacity-Building*](#) edited by Rick James, 2001; reprinted 2004
13. [*Evaluating Empowerment: Reviewing the Concept and Practice*](#) edited by Peter Oakley, 2001
14. [*Knowledge, Power and Development Agendas: NGOs North and South*](#) by Emma Mawdsley, Janet Townsend, Gina Porter and Peter Oakley, 2002
15. [*People and Change: Exploring Capacity Building in African NGOs*](#) by Rick James, 2002
16. [*Changing Expectations?: The Concept and Practice of Civil Society in International Development*](#) by INTRAC, 2003
17. [*The Development of Civil Society in Central Asia*](#) by Janice Giffen and Lucy Earle with Charles Buxton, 2005
18. [*Creativity and Constraint: Grassroots Monitoring and Evaluation and the International Aid Arena*](#) edited by Lucy Earle, 2004

Occasional Papers Series (OPS)

<http://www.intrac.org/pages/OPS.html>

The Occasional Papers Series (OPS) is designed to inform and stimulate debate concerning development policy and practice. The perspectives are derived from INTRAC's research, training and consultancy work with NGOs in the North and South. Titles in the series are:

1. [Multilateral Agencies and NGOs: A Position Paper](#) by Brian Pratt and Adrian Stone, 1994
2. [The Role of Southern NGOs in Development Co-operation](#) by Alan Fowler and Rick James, 1994
3. [A Survey of Research by UK NGOs](#) by Adriane Stone and Brian Pratt, 1994
4. [Urban Poverty and Development Interventions](#) by Leo Thomas, 1994
5. [Strengthening the Capacity of Southern NGO Partners](#) by Rick James, 1994
6. [A Tool for Project Management and People-Driven Development](#) by Adrian Stone and South Research, Belgium, 1994
7. [People's Participation in Development Projects](#) by Peter Oakley, 1995
8. [NGOs in Latin America: Past Strategies, Current Dilemmas, Future Challenges](#) by Frits Wils, 1995
9. [NGOs in Cities: An Annotated Bibliography](#) by Leo Thomas, 1995
10. [Participatory Self-Assessment of NGO Capacity](#) by Alan Fowler with Liz Goold and Rick James, 1996
11. [Partners or Contractors? Official Donor Agencies and the Direct Funding Mechanisms: Three Northern Case Studies - CIDA, EU and USAID](#) by Ian Smillie, Francis Douxchamps, Rebecca Sholes and Jane Covey, 1996
12. [NGO Management in Situations of Conflict](#) by Cleo Small, 1996
13. [Differing Approaches to Development Assistance in Cambodia: NGOs and the European Commission](#) by Chris Dammers et al., 1996
14. [Partners or Contractors? The Relationship between Official Agencies and NGOs – Bangladesh](#) by Babar Sobhan, 1997
15. [Partners or Contractors? The Relationship between Official Agencies and NGOs – Peru](#) by Theobaldo Pinzas, 1997
16. [Partners or Contractors? The Relationship between Official Agencies and NGOs - Kenya and Zimbabwe](#) by Patrick Osodo and Simon Matsva, 1997
17. [The Learning NGO](#) by Bruce Britton, 1998
18. [NGOs and Decentralised Governments in Africa](#) by Andrew Clayton, 1998
19. [Decentralised NGO Management](#) by Sara Gibbs, with contribution from Ian Smillie, Brian Pratt and Alan Fowler, 2000
20. [Churches and Organisation Development in Africa: Dilemmas and Implications for Northern NGOs](#) by Liz Goold, William Ogara and Rick James, 1998
21. [Exploring Diversity Issues within the International NGO Sector](#) by Martina Hunt and Samantha Wade, 1999
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26. [The Monitoring and Evaluation of Empowerment](#) by Peter Oakley and Andrew Clayton, 2000
27. [NGOs and the Private Sector: Potential for Partnerships](#) by Simon Heap, 1999
28. [NGO Support Organisations: Role and Function](#) by Ruth Jolly, 1999
29. [NGO Support Organisations Directory](#) by Ruth Jolly, 1999
30. [Institutional Take-Off or Snakes and Ladders?](#) by Aruna Rao and Syed Hashemi, 1999
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32. [Partnerships: Negotiating Relationships - A Source for Non-Governmental Development Organisations](#) by Alan Fowler, 2000
33. [Emerging NGO-Business Relations in Central Asia](#) by Simon Heap, Gulmira Jamanov, Edil Osmorbetov, Syrgak Salmorbekov, Dina Shukurova and Marat Terterov, 2000
34. ['Top-down' - 'Bottom-up'? A Study of Women's Participation in NGOs in Kyrgyzstan](#) by Martina Hunt, 2001
35. [Promoting Effective North-South NGO Partnerships](#) by Vicky Brehm, 2001
36. [Practical Guidelines for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity Building: Experiences from Africa](#) by Rick James, 2001
37. [Evaluating the Internet as a Medium for the Dissemination of Development Research Findings](#) by Jon Taylor, 2001
38. [What makes CSO Coalitions Effective? Lessons from Malawi](#) by Rick James, 2002
39. [Growing Civil Society in Central Asia](#) by Anne Garbutt and Simon Heap (eds.), 2003

40. [Community Development in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan](#) by Lucy Earle, 2004
41. [The Implications for Northern NGOs of Adopting Rights-Based Approaches](#) by Emma Harris-Curtis, Oscar Marley and Oliver Bakewell, forthcoming 2005
42. [Who Benefits? The Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Programmes in Central Asia](#) by Charles Buxton, 2004
43. [Leaders Changing Inside-Out: What Makes Leaders Change?](#) by Rick James, 2003
44. [Measuring Success: Issues in Performance Measurement](#) by John Hailey and Mia Sorgenfrei, 2004
45. [Aid Architecture: Reflections on NGO Futures and the Emergence of Counter-Terrorism](#) by Alan Fowler, 2005

Praxis Series

http://www.intrac.org/pages/praxisseries_publications.html

Praxis publications facilitate the exchange of ideas, learning and innovative practice in organisational capacity building.

Praxis publications provide a space for new and alternative voices by encouraging local practitioners and researchers to write up their learning and reflection.

The publications are relevant and accessible, and many are translated into French, Spanish, Chinese and Russian.

There are three types of resource:

- [Praxis Notes](#): Short commentaries written by practitioners describing practical experiences and lessons learnt which can help others to develop and apply better practice. (c. 5-10 pages – **free** to download).
- [Praxis Papers](#): Analytical papers linking theory to field research or lessons learnt from practical experiences (c. 30 pages – **free** to download or order hard copy online).
- [Praxis Guides](#): Easily accessible handbooks in book format providing simple explanations of concepts as well as models and tools (c. 140 pages – can be ordered online).

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INTERNACIONAL SOCIETY FOR THIRD SECTOR RESEARCH - ISTR

The International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR) is a major international association promoting research and education in the fields of philanthropy, civil society and the nonprofit sector. ISTR reflects the growing worldwide interest in Third Sector research and provides a permanent forum for international research, while at the same time building a global scholarly community in this field.

RESEARCH

Regional Networks:

These networks provide a meeting ground for researchers in specific areas of the world to meet and discuss topics and issues relevant to their region. Currently, there are five regional networks in place -- learn more about them by following the links below.

Regional Networks and affinity groups

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/networks/>

These interest groups are structured around geography, thematic lines, or disciplines and afford opportunities for members to pursue specific interests within the overall concept of the Third Sector.

ISTR Regional Network: Latin America and the Caribbean

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/networks/lac/index.html>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

International Conferences

Documents

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/>

Voluntas – International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/pubs/voluntas/>

No site, estão disponibilizados sumários das edições e resumos dos artigos

ISTR El papel de la sociedad civil en los procesos de desarrollo

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/networks/lac/LAC.2003.report.spanish.pdf>

ISTR Perspectivas Latinoamericanas sobre el tercer sector

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/networks/lac/perspectivas.html>

ISTR Report Strategic directions 2000 2005

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/pubs/report/ltplan.html>

Civil society in longitudinal and comparative perspectives

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/dekker.paul.pdf>

Surpluses and Deficits

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/bruce.ian.pdf>

Global complexity and global civil society

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/chesters.graeme.pdf>

Global civil society globalization

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/choudhary.kameshwar.pdf>

Governance for NGOs

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/diniz.lisa.pdf>

Mixed welfare systems and hybrid organizations

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/evers.adalbert.pdf>

Nonprofit organizations in the healthcare networks

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/fleuret.sebastien.pdf>

Welfare regimes and the Third Sector

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/graefe.peter.pdf>

Towards an understanding of nonprofits in relation

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/guo.baorong.pdf>

More theses on nonprofit organizational effectiveness

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/herman.robert.pdf>

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OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - ODI

ODI is Britain's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. Our mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. We do this by locking together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate. We work with partners in the public and private sectors, in both developing and developed countries. ODI's work centres on its research and policy groups and programmes:

RESEARCH

Research Groups & Research Programmes

<http://www.odi.org.uk/research.html>

Research Groups

Humanitarian Policy

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/index.html>

Poverty and Public Policy

<http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/index.html>

Rural Policy and Governance

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Research Programmes

Research & Policy in Development

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<http://www.odi.org.uk/wpp/index.html>

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<http://www.odi.org.uk/rights/index.html>

Business and Development Performance

http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/activities/country_level/odpci/index.html

Centre for Aid and Public Expenditure

<http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/cape/index.html>

European Development Cooperation
<http://www.odi.org.uk/edc/index.html>

Civil Society Partnerships
<http://www.odi.org.uk/CSPP/Index.html>

ESAU Economic and Statistics Analysis Unit
<http://www.odi.org.uk/esau/index.html>

Forest Policy and Environment
<http://www.odifpep.org.uk/>

Chronic Poverty Research Centre
<http://www.odi.org.uk/CPRC/index.html>

Humanitarian Policy (Research Group)

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/index.html>

The Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute is one of the world's leading teams of independent researchers and information professionals working on humanitarian policy issues. HPG is dedicated to improving humanitarian policy and practice through a combination of high-quality analysis, dialogue and debate.

HPG'S programme comprises:

Policy research and analysis

Rigorous analysis of key policy issues:

Law, principles and humanitarian protection

The evolving architecture of humanitarian action

Humanitarian programming: enhancing operational response

Rapid reaction: capturing lessons to inform contemporary crisis

Evaluations and commissioned studies

Poverty and Public Policy (Research Group)

<http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/index.html>

ODI's Poverty and Public Policy Group (PPPG) was created in 2000. Its mission is to contribute through research, advice and communication to measures that work effectively towards the goal of eradicating poverty on a global scale. PPPG interests span all aspects of public policy for poverty reduction, including "upstream" policy and management issues and "downstream" analysis of the causes of poverty and social exclusion

Civil Society Partnerships (Research Programme)

<http://www.odi.org.uk/RAPID/ppa/index.html>

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in poverty eradication by empowering the poor so their voices are heard when decisions that affect their lives are made. Working in between the household, the private sector and the state, CSOs include a very wide range of institutions, including non-governmental organisations, faith-based institutions, professional associations, trade unions, research institutes and think tanks.

CSOs increasingly recognise the need to use evidence and engage with policy processes more effectively, but many southern university research departments have collapsed, and

the development research institutes and think tanks that have replaced them are often financially insecure, have poor capacity to provide policy advice and connections between them are weak.

ODI has been working with government, non-government and private sector organisations in the north and south for the past 40 years and has recently launched a six year programme on Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence. The programme is intended to promote improved contribution by CSOs to pro-poor national and international development policies. The programme will focus on four outcomes:

1. CSOs understand better how evidence can contribute to pro-poor policy processes;
2. Regional capacity to support Southern CSOs is established;
3. Useful information on current development policy issues, and how this knowledge can contribute to pro-poor policy, is easily accessible to CSOs;
4. CSOs participate actively in Southern and Northern policy networks to promote pro-poor policies.

The programme will develop partnerships with southern organisations which share its commitment to the MDGs; to the importance of evidence-based policy-making; and to the value of civil society participation in the policy process. The partnership programme will build on and develop the research findings, and techniques of knowledge management, policy advocacy, capacity-building and training materials already developed by ODI . It will enable the lessons to be disseminated more widely. It will provide funding for Southern CSOs to develop their own independent capacity in this area, and it will strengthen existing relationships between CSOs engaged in the policy process.

The programme is funded by the Department of International Development, Civil Society Department under a Partnership Programme Agreement.

Click on the links below for more detail.

- [A 2-page descriptive leaflet](#) (MS Word 53Kb)
- [The full PPA Agreement](#) (MS Word 142Kb)
- [Call for CSO Case Studies](#)
- [Key Terms and Definitions](#)

For further information please contact j.young@odi.org.uk

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications Catalogue

<http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/index.html>

Working Papers

http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/index.html#latest

Poverty and Public Policy

<http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/publications/index.html>

Humanitarian Policy

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/index.html>

HPN – Humanitarian Practice Network

A forum for sharing and disseminating information, analysis and experience in humanitarian policy and practice.

<http://www.odihpn.org/>

HPN Publications:

<http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp>

- **Humanitarian Exchange**, the Network's magazine, comes out three times a year, in March/April, July/August and November/December. Each issue has a special feature on a particular subject, as well as articles covering all aspects of humanitarian policy and practice.
- **Network Papers** provide longer treatments of particular areas of humanitarian concern. We publish four a year.
- **Good Practice Reviews** are major, peer-reviewed contributions to humanitarian practice. They are produced periodically.

Non Governmental Organisations books

<http://store.securehosting.com/stores/sh203294/shophome.php?findclas=17>

NGOs and the State in Africa: Rethinking Roles in Sustainable Agricultural Development

Code : #NGO(AFRICA)

Presents detailed empirical insight into the work of NGOs in agriculture. Case study material is set within the context of NGOs' relations with the state, their contribution to democratisation, and the consolidation of rural civil society.

[More details](#)

NGOs and the State in Asia: Rethinking Roles in Sustainable Agricultural Development

Code : #NGO(ASIA)

Presents detailed empirical insight into the work of NGOs in agriculture. Case study material is set within the context of NGOs' relations with the state, their contribution to democratisation, and the consolidation of rural civil society.

[More details](#)

NGOs and the State in Latin America: Rethinking Roles in Sustainable Agricultural Development

Code : #NGO(LA)

Presents detailed empirical insight into the work of NGOs in agriculture. Case study material is set within the context of NGOs' relations with the state, their contribution to democratisation, and the consolidation of rural civil society.

[More details](#)

Reluctant Partners? NGOs, the State and Sustainable Agricultural Development

Code : #RELUCTANT

Presents detailed empirical insight into the work of NGOs in agriculture. Case study material is set within the context of NGOs' relations with the state, their contribution to democratisation, and the consolidation of rural civil society.

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Articles:

Humanitarian Exchange Article

[How can NGOs help promote international humanitarian law? 9](#) November 1997

Book Review

[Book Review – NGOs and Complex Political Emergencies](#) May 1998

Book Review

[Book Review – NGOs, States and Donors: Too Close for Comfort?](#) May 1997

Book Review

[Book Review - Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs](#) June 2002

Humanitarian Exchange Article

[Companies and advocacy NGOs: differences or shared interests? 25](#) December 2003

Humanitarian Exchange Article

[Palestinian NGOs and the second Intifada 28](#) November 2004

HPG report july 2004 Beyond the continuum

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/HPGreport18.pdf>

HPG Report june 2004 Measuring the impact of humanitarian aid

<http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/HPGReport17.pdf>

ODI Humanitarian Policy

http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/annual_report/2002_03/hpg.pdf

ODI Research Specialisations

http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/annual_report/2002_03/specialisations.pdf

European Development Cooperation

http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/wp219.pdf

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<http://www.oecd.org/home/>

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT - OECD

Building Partnerships for Progress

The OECD groups [30 member countries](#) sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some [70 other countries](#), [NGOs and civil society](#), it has a global reach. Best known for its [publications](#) and its [statistics](#), its work covers economic and social issues from [macroeconomics](#), to [trade](#), [education](#), [development](#) and [science and innovation](#).

The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the [public service](#) and in [corporate activity](#). It helps governments to ensure the responsiveness of key economic areas with sectoral monitoring. By deciphering emerging issues and identifying policies that work, it helps policy-makers adopt strategic orientations. It is well known for its individual [country surveys and reviews](#).

The OECD produces [internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations](#) to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalised economy. Sharing the benefits of [growth](#) is also crucial as shown in activities such as [emerging economies](#), [sustainable development](#), [territorial economy](#) and [aid](#).

Dialogue, consensus, [peer review and pressure](#) are at the very heart of OECD. Its governing body, the Council, is made up of [Representatives of member countries](#). It provides guidance on the work of [OECD committees](#) and decides on the annual budget. It is headed by [Donald J. Johnston](#), who has been Secretary-General since June 1, 1996.

RESEARCH

Civil Society and Parliamentarian (Public Affairs)

http://www.oecd.org/about/0,2337,en_2649_34495_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Since its creation, the OECD has co-operated with civil society, principally through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD ([BIAC](#)) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee ([TUAC](#)). The OECD also has long-standing relations with parliamentarians through the [Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe](#) and the [NATO Parliamentary Assembly](#).

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Statistics Portal

http://www.oecd.org/statsportal/0,2639,en_2825_293564_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

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[Territorial Statistics](#)
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The OECD's Online Library of Statistical Databases, Books and Periodicals
<http://iris.sourceoecd.org/vl=7195363/cl=59/nw=1/rpsv/home.htm>

Resources for NGOs & Civil Society

http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34495_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Publications & Documents (Civil Society and Parliamentarian)

http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,2350,en_2649_34495_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

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[Reports, \(9\)](#)
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[High Level Parliamentary Seminar on Corporate Governance: Improving Standards: Paris 7 October 2004](#)

Parliamentarians have a key role to play in helping governments and societies to improve corporate governance standards, and thereby improve the foundations for economic growth and development the world over.

OECD Observer Magazine

<http://www.oecdobserver.org/>

Articles:

Crafting the agenda for the 21 century

http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/519/Crafting_the_agenda_for_the_21st_century.html

Reporting on sustainability

http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/493/Reporting_on_sustainability:_a_global_initiative.html

We the people an ngo view

http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/331/We_the_People!_An_NGO_view.html

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OECD Tokyo Centre: www.oecdtokyo.org
OECD Mexico Centre: www.oedemexico.org.mx

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/>

SOUTHERN AFRICAN NGO NETWORK - SANGONeT

Founded in 1987 as Worknet, over the past 17 years SANGONeT has developed into a dynamic civil society organisation (CSO) with a history closely linked to the social and political changes experienced by South Africa during its transition to democracy.

SANGONeT is still one of very few CSOs in Africa involved in the field of information communication technologies (ICTs) and continues to serve civil society with a wide range of ICT products and services.

Given the low ICT awareness, skills and infrastructure levels of the South African CSO sector, CSOs such as SANGONeT who are involved and interested in ICT issues have a major responsibility to create awareness among other CSOs of ICT issues in general, and inform them of both the policy challenges, as well as the practical relevance of ICTs in support of their development work. The challenge is to expose CSOs to ICT issues and encourage them to take an active interest in this regard.

Embracing and integrating ICTs as a tool for communication represents huge opportunities and challenges in the process of transforming and strengthening the South African civil society sector.

The ongoing challenge facing SANGONeT is therefore to strengthen its role and contribution through the relevance of its products and services, customising its ICT services to the specific needs of the CSO sector, improving its interaction, relationship and response to the needs of current and potential CSO clients, building relationships and partnerships with strategic roleplayers in the CSO, government and private sectors; and to provide leadership and guidance to the Southern African CSO sector as far as ICT issues are concerned.

The challenge is to build on all these initiatives and continue to strengthen our leadership role in the CSO sector around ICT-related issues.

We are entering a new and exciting era at SANGONeT as we develop and introduce new ICT products and services for the Southern African CSO sector. As a result, more regular communication with SANGONeT's target audience and stakeholders is essential to keep people informed of these developments.

The new SANGONeT website and monthly e-mail newsletter, Lwati, are therefore important new mechanisms to create awareness of SANGONeT's wide range of ICT activities.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you require more information about our work and personal assistance in support of your ICT requirements.

Vision & Mission

SANGONeT's vision is to be a strategic leadership organisation influencing social transformation through ICTs.

We strive to contribute to a just, equitable and prosperous Southern African society, where the impact and contribution of sustainable development programmes are supported by appropriate, relevant and affordable ICT solutions.

SANGONeT's mission is to support the effective use of ICTs in Southern African civil society organisations by providing quality services and initiatives.

We exist for the purpose of facilitating access, sharing information, building capacity, raising awareness, enhancing reach and impact, and linking people and organisations through the use of ICTs in Southern Africa.

RESEARCH

Programmes

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=7&Itemid=30>

In responding to its vision and mission, SANGONeT's activities centre around the following 2 interrelated programme areas:

- [Technology Services:](#)
- [Civil Society Information Services](#)

SANGONeT's involvement in ICT policy and advocacy initiatives is a cross-cutting activity involving all programme areas.

Technology Services

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=8&Itemid=31>

Services

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=>

Projects

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=52&Itemid=>

SANGONeT's Technology Services programme aims to address key shortcomings in the awareness and application of information communication technologies (ICTs) by civil society organisations (CSOs) in the Southern African region.

Since inception SANGONeT has worked closely with a wide and diverse range of CSO groupings. Each group's needs are addressed in a tailored way. Internet tools are crafted to match their application requirements, be it discussion forums for lobbying and advocacy purposes, or gathering information to assist communities in gaining access to information resources, or popularising the work of an organisation through the World Wide Web.

This programme's mission is to advance awareness and adoption of diverse and appropriate ICTs by CSOs in order to maximise the impact of their activities. In meeting this mission, the programme aims to play a leadership role in promoting and facilitating strategic use of ICTs by CSOs.

The scope of the Technology Services programme's activities includes [projects](#) as well as [ICT services](#).

Civil Society Information Services

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=10&Itemid=33>

Projects

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=56&Itemid=>

Completed Projects

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=60&Itemid=>

Information is the fuel for civil society. It empowers decision-making and enables action across a wide range of development issues. Information technology wields enormous power to advance CSO missions, and the key component of building and maintaining social capital lies in collecting, storing, analysing, and distributing information.

SANGONeT recognizes that relevant and topical information stimulates awareness and informs strategic decision making in the CSO sector. Accordingly, there are two issues that have emerged as important for SANGONeT, namely advancing the sustainability of the non-profit sector and promoting practices that result in development underpinned by social justice.

Although many CSOs complain about information overload, a major problem in this regard is the lack of quality information resources dedicated to the specific needs and requirements of the sector.

The information landscape of the CSO sector in South Africa can be described as having three broad characteristics:

- A lack of comprehensive and easily-available information that informs operational decisions, such as information on sustainability, potential partnerships and networking, technical choices, opportunities, and best practices;
- A high level of information-sharing within networks, but a low level of access to information for those outside particular networks;
- A low level of widespread primary information creation and dissemination, using ICTs, particularly at a grassroots level.

Although there are organisations or individual projects that respond to these needs, there appears to be little done by way of 'putting the information pieces together' in order to build structural information capacity in the CSO sector as a whole.

As a roleplayer involved in both the development and ICT fields, SANGONeT is well positioned to develop strategic information services in support of the South African CSO sector.

In line with SANGONeT's objective to become a key development information facilitator in the Southern African region, the provision of electronic information services has evolved into a key component of its organisational identity. A key challenge facing SANGONeT is how best to maximise the impact of these services through a more coordinated and integrated approach, including common activities and strategies in relation to technical infrastructure and platforms, interaction with CSO stakeholders and the development of joint products and services.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

@ SANGONeT

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=14&Itemid=37>

This section provides an overview of general SANGONeT activities, media coverage of SANGONeT's work, the people working at the organisation, and employment opportunities.

- [Media & Publicity](http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=36&Itemid=56)
- [Lwati](http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=category§ionid=8&id=14&Itemid=62)

In July 2004 SANGONeT introduced a monthly electronic newsletter called Lwati.

Lwati is a siSwati word meaning information, and this newsletter is used to reflect on completed SANGONeT activities and projects, as well as to highlight and profile new, planned and forthcoming activities and events.

- [Vacancies](http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=category§ionid=4&id=10&Itemid=58)
- [Appointments](http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=52)
- [SN-Announce](http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=56&Itemid=#snannounce)

SA Civil Society prepares for WSIS

<http://www.itweb.co.za/sections/business/2005/0508261035.asp?S=All%20Africa%20News&A=AFN&O=TE>

Civil Society organisations of Africa learn more on ICTi

<http://www.digitalopportunity.org/article/view/117706/1/1138>

ICT Advocay Coordinator

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=128&Itemid=58>

SANGONet "ICTs for Civil Society" Conference

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=129&Itemid=55>

WSIS South African Civil Society Statement: content, capacity, connectivity

<http://sangonet.org.za/snsite/images/stories/PDF/wsis-civilsocietystatement-draft3.pdf>

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REDE DE INFORMAÇÕES PARA O TERCEIRO SETOR - RITS

A Rits é...

A Rede de Informações para o Terceiro Setor é uma organização privada, autônoma e sem finalidade lucrativa fundada em 1997 com a missão de ser uma rede virtual de informações, voltada para o fortalecimento das organizações da sociedade civil e dos movimentos sociais. Para saber mais sobre a RITS, [leia o folder](#) que descreve detalhadamente nossas atividades e projetos.

About Rits...

The Information Network for the Third Sector is a private, independent, non-profit organization founded in 1997 as a virtual information network focused on strengthening civil society organizations and social movements. To know more about RITS, [read the on-line folder](#) with the description of its activities and projects.

RESEARCH

Centro de estudos do terceiro setor

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_home_intro.cfm

Aqui você encontra referências para o estudo e discussão de questões relacionadas ao terceiro setor, além de um espaço para interações com pesquisadores da área.

As informações privilegiam debates e resultados recentes tendo como referencial empírico as organizações privadas sem fins lucrativos em suas diversas formas institucionais, subconjuntos e denominações (terceiro setor, ongs, associações, institutos, fundações, movimentos sociais) e em suas variadas áreas de atuação (assistência, defesa de direitos e promoção da cidadania, desenvolvimento, cultura, recreação, saúde, educação, meio ambiente).

Trata-se de um empreendimento coletivo e descentralizado, cuja dinâmica depende da participação de todos os interessados em apurar os conhecimentos sobre o terceiro setor e as organizações da sociedade civil. O principal objetivo é integrar e dar sinergia a iniciativas de pesquisa que até agora permanecem isoladas ou circunscritas. As razões desse isolamento consistem às vezes simplesmente na ausência de conhecimento mútuo, mas podem também estar relacionadas aos limites impostos por divisões temáticas. As informações disponibilizadas neste espaço pretendem contribuir para aproximar iniciativas e temas, apostando na idéia de que a expressão 'terceiro setor' é um bom caminho para isso.

Nossas seções são as seguintes:

Novidades e destaques: Espaço onde encontram-se análises e comentários sobre trabalhos que vêm compondo debates variados referentes às organizações da sociedade civil em sua diversidade de características e papéis. As temáticas contempladas são abrangentes e apresentadas em vários meios de publicação. São ainda destacados textos produzidos a partir de pesquisas recentes e publicações relevantes.

Banco de referências: Permite a consulta e inserção de registros sobre materiais (artigos, livros, teses, relatórios, audiovisuais) que apresentam o resultado de estudos relacionados ao terceiro setor.

Diretório de pesquisadores: Possibilita consulta e disponibilização de dados sobre pesquisadores e estudiosos de temas relacionados ao terceiro setor e às organizações da sociedade civil.

Links interessantes:

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_testes/ce_linksinter.cfm

Links que podem ser úteis a quem estuda as temáticas do terceiro setor.

Redes e Instituições:

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_testes/ce_redes_instituicoes.cfm

Referências e links de redes e instituições de pesquisa sobre as temáticas do terceiro setor, assim como de revistas que concentram as publicações dessa área.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Novidades e destaques:

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_testes/ce_paraler.cfm

A bibliografia aqui apresentada está dividida segundo algumas classificações usuais nos estudos que têm como objeto as organizações da sociedade civil. São destacados os lançamentos e as principais publicações voltadas para o terceiro setor. Embora a indicação de bibliografias não siga o padrão da Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT), são fornecidas todas as informações necessárias para a localização dos textos.

[Lançamentos](#)

[Bibliografias em destaque](#)

[Ação social empresarial](#)

[Cidadania](#)

[Filantropia](#)

[Ongs](#)

[Políticas Públicas](#)

[Projetos Sociais](#)

[Terceiro setor - Organizações da Sociedade Civil](#)

[Textos disponíveis para download](#)

Banco de referências:

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_testes/acervo_estudosNovo.cfm

Aqui você encontra um banco de referências sobre pesquisas e estudos acerca do terceiro setor, aberto para consulta e inclusão de registros. Convidamos estudiosos, associados e interessados a fazer uso desse banco e a contribuir para a sua construção.

O objetivo é consolidar um grande acervo de dados, que se constitua um recurso poderoso de pesquisa e divulgação de informações de maneira rápida e segura. Cada registro apresenta a referência bibliográfica completa e está classificado segundo uma série de temas, que procuram cobrir várias dimensões do terceiro setor. Em muitos casos, estarão ainda disponíveis um resumo, a indicação do local onde pode ser encontrado ou o próprio texto para *download*. O acervo concentra-se em referências recentes, predominantemente as produzidas na última década, quando a discussão sobre o terceiro setor ganha densidade, sem excluir períodos anteriores.

As referências comportam textos (de vários tipos: livros, artigos, teses, relatórios, etc) e audiovisuais que possuem a natureza de "estudos". Consideramos "estudos" materiais e produtos elaborados com base em observações sistemáticas de determinada realidade. É possível que essas observações sejam motivadas por preocupações e interesses de ordem

não estritamente científica (intervenção social, reflexão política). Mas se o registro corresponde a material pedagógico ou a declarações de princípios, entendemos que não devem constar em um acervo de "estudos". O mesmo critério leva a excluir também "manuais" ("como fazer...", "como administrar...").

[Consulta](#)

[Sugerir Inclusão](#) / [Sugerir alteração de referência](#)

Diretório de pesquisadores:

http://www.rits.org.br/estudos_teste/ce_testes/ce_divulgue_pessoa.cfm

O objetivo do diretório de pesquisadores é permitir um maior intercâmbio entre estudiosos dedicados à análise de temas e aspectos relacionados ao terceiro setor e às organizações da sociedade civil. Através dele, ficam disponíveis para consulta, se o pesquisador assim autorizar, informações sobre seus interesses de pesquisa e projetos nos quais participou ou está envolvido, além de dados que permitem contatá-lo e saber sua inserção institucional. Se você é um pesquisador, sinta-se convidado a divulgar seus dados. Consideramos "pesquisadores" todas as pessoas que já produziram algum resultado de pesquisa (em forma de publicação ou relatório), que estão desenvolvendo atualmente uma pesquisa, ou que estão inseridas em instituições dedicadas à pesquisa.

O acúmulo de informações sobre pesquisadores permitirá o estabelecimento de redes, propiciando assim melhores condições para debates e novos estudos.

[Consultas ao diretório](#)

[Inclusão](#) / [Alteração de dados](#)

Os campos Identificação e Senha são os meios para modificações de seu registro.

CATÁLOGO DO TERCEIRO SETOR

http://www.rits.org.br/catalogo_teste/cat_home_intro.cfm

A Rits está desenvolvendo o mais completo catálogo do terceiro setor do Brasil, reunindo organizações, projetos e pessoas. Qualquer pessoa tem acesso gratuito a ele, podendo pesquisar e divulgar seus dados.

O catálogo da Rits tem como objetivo tornar acessíveis estas informações para estudantes, pesquisadores, financiadores, voluntários e todos aqueles que tenham interesse nas atividades das organizações da sociedade civil.

Para isso, a Rits conta com a colaboração das próprias organizações e pessoas que divulgam seus dados aqui. Para participar do catálogo da Rits e disponibilizar informações não é necessário o pagamento de nenhuma taxa de inclusão.

CONTACTS

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SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NETWORK - SSRN

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. We have received several [excellence awards](#) for our web site.

Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing [Submitted](#) abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in [Partners in Publishing](#) that provide working papers for distribution through [SSRN's eLibrary](#) and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals.

The SSRN eLibrary consists of two parts: an Abstract Database containing abstracts on over 99,400 scholarly working papers and forthcoming papers and an Electronic Paper Collection currently containing over 72,300 downloadable full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The eLibrary also includes the research papers of a number of [Fee Based Partner Publications](#).

The Networks encourage readers to communicate directly with authors and other subscribers concerning their own and others' research. To facilitate this we publish detailed author contact information including email addresses for authors of each paper. We also provide electronic delivery of the papers when authors wish us to do so from the SSRN eLibrary. You may also [Browse the SSRN eLibrary](#), view our current [Top Papers](#) or search the electronic library for papers by [Title](#), [Author](#), or [Journal/Topic](#).

SSRN also offers a range of high-visibility [Advertising Opportunities](#) for companies seeking to market their products to professionals in the social science or law areas.

RESEARCH

ARN – Accounting Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/proto/home/index-arn.html>

Accounting Research Network (ARN) is dedicated to increasing communication among scholars and practitioners of accounting worldwide. ARN encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing abstracts of top quality research papers in our abstracting journals. Our journals publish abstracts of articles dealing with empirical, experimental, and theoretical research in financial and managerial accounting, auditing, and tax strategy. ARN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN) and the Management Research Network (MRN). [Site Subscriptions for ARN](#) are available, and also for our other networks.

ERN – Economics Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/ern/index.html>

The Economics Research Network is dedicated to increasing communication among economics scholars, practitioners, and policymakers throughout the world. ERN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN) and the Management Research Network (MRN). [Site Subscriptions for ERN](#) are available, and also for our other networks.

FEN – Financial Economic Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/update/fen/index.html>

FEN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), Economics Research Network (ERN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN) and the Management Research Network (MRN). [Site Subscriptions for FEN](#) are available, and also for our other networks.

ISN – Information Systems Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/update/isn/index.html>

ISN is an on-line venue providing access to working papers, tables of contents of journals, and professional announcements of interest to the eBusiness and eCommerce community.

ISN is dedicated to increasing communication among Information Systems and eBusiness scholars, practitioners, and policy makers throughout the world. ISN publishes email abstracting journals of working papers and articles accepted for publication. ISN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN). SSRN also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN) and the Management Research Network (MRN). Site Subscriptions for ISN are available, and also for our other networks.

LSN – Legal Scholarship Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/Isn/index.html>

The goal of LSN is to facilitate the distribution of scholarly information related to law to legal, economics, and business scholars and practitioners throughout the world. LSN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN) and the Management Research Network (MRN). [Site Subscriptions for LSN](#) are available, and also for our other networks.

LSN publishes a broad series of email abstracting journals of working papers and articles accepted for publication. In addition to including abstracts of scholarly papers, we also publish weekly [Professional Announcements](#) that include announcements such as important professional meetings, calls for papers and special issues of journals, and [Professional Job Listings](#) that carry announcements of open positions in academia and industry.

MRN – Management Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/update/mrn/index.html>

The Management Research Network is dedicated to increasing communication among management scholars, practitioners, and policy makers throughout the world. MRN is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN) and the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN).

MKT – Marketing Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/update/mkt/index.html>

MKTG is dedicated to increasing communication among marketing scholars, practitioners, and policy makers throughout the world. MKTG is one of the new Networks being launched by the Social Science Research Network (SSRN).

MKTG is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN), the Management Research Network (MRN), and the Negotiations Research Network (NEG).

NEG – Negotiations Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/neg/index.html>

NEG is dedicated to increasing communication among negotiation and dispute resolution scholars throughout the world. NEG is one of the new Networks being launched by the Social Science Research Network (SSRN). NEG is a division of Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which also sponsors the Accounting Research Network (ARN), the Economics Research Network (ERN), the Financial Economics Network (FEN), the Legal Scholarship Network (LSN), the Management Research Network (MRN), and the Marketing Research Network (MKTG).

SIRN – Social insurance Research Network

<http://www.ssrn.com/sirn/index.html>

The Social Insurance Research Network (SIRN) is dedicated to increasing communication among social insurance scholars, practitioners, and policy makers throughout the world. SIRN publishes abstracts of research papers in all areas of social insurance. It will start with the following journals:

- Disability Income and Work Injury Compensation
- Health Care Delivery & Financing
- Poverty, Income Distribution & Income Assistance
- Social Security, Pensions, & Retirement Issues
- Unemployment Insurance

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

RESEARCH PAPER SERIES

<http://www.ssrn.com/index.html>

Accounting Research Network

[Accounting Research Institutes Papers](#)

Economics Research Network

[Economics Research Institute Working Paper Series](#)

[ERN Public Policy Research Institute Working Paper Series](#)

[Economics Departments Working Paper Series](#)

[ERN Government & Public Agency Research Paper Series](#)

Financial Economics Network

[Finance Research Centers Papers](#)

[Finance Institutes Research Papers](#)

[FEN Professional & Practitioner Paper Series](#)

Information Systems Network

[ISN Professional & Practitioner Paper Series](#)

Legal Scholarship Network

[LSN Science, Technology & Innovation Research Papers](#)

[Law Research Institutes Papers](#)

[Law School Research Papers - Law & Economics \(LSN-LEC\)](#)

[Law School Research Papers - Legal Studies \(LSN-LEG\)](#)

[Law School Research Papers - Public Law & Legal Theory \(LSN-PUB\)](#)

Management Research Network

[MRN Business School Research Papers](#)

[MRN Case & Teaching Series](#)

[MRN Management Research Centers Papers](#)

[MRN Professional & Practitioner Paper Series](#)

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<http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/DisplayPipPublishers.cfm>

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<http://www.ssrn.com/index.html>

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<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/index.asp>
THE EDELSTEIN CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
CENTRO EDELSTEIN DE PESQUISAS SOCIAIS

The mission of the Edelstein Center for Social Research is :

a) To promote scientific research and public debate in Brazil and Latin America in order to meet the challenges of democratic consolidation, advancing social justice and the capacity for dialogue and negotiation in the formulation of globalization agendas.

b) To support the translation and dissemination in English of local social science journals.

The Edelstein Center for Social Research supports research, conferences, courses for policy-makers, awards and publications that stimulate the elaboration, evaluation and dissemination of new conceptual frameworks, public policies and civil society projects.

RESEARCH

Research:

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/pesquisas.shtml>

The processes of globalization do not have a single cause nor are they promoted by a single social actor. They depend on action and interaction of multiple subjects, in particular those that specialize in developing international agendas. Among these we can highlight national states, international and regional institutions, NGOs, think tanks, intellectuals, and private foundations.

Social research on globalization should advance in the analysis of the internal constitution of the different actors and the logic of the social field within which international agendas are constructed.

The current central focus of the Edelstein Center research agenda is the analysis of the **Role of NGOs in Formulating and Implementing National and Global Agendas**.

Thematic areas and activities

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/areas.shtml>

Priority Areas:

GLOBALIZATION AGENDAS: The globalization of societies has the potential to deepen the division and conflict between peoples and nations, but it can also be a basis for the construction of a democratic global utopia through the transformation of hearts and minds in recognizing that all humanity has the right to the same basic social goods. We will focus on the formation and dynamics of NGOs and their role in the formation of national and global agendas.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Violence is a local, national and global phenomenon. The struggle against violence is part of constructing peace as a global public good. This means developing an integrated vision which deals with improving the efficiency and human rights orientation of public security institutions while focusing on social factors that lead to violence. This area concentrates on issues with the capacity to influence the global agenda, strengthening multi-lateralism and cooperation among countries.

INFORMATION SOCIETY: The new information and communications technologies have the potential to reconstruct the world in the sense of greater freedom and social participation, but they also can deepen social inequalities and create new forms of the concentration of power. The construction of an information society demands creative cooperation among the various social actors and the development of international alliances, in particular among countries in the geopolitical south.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER

- 1) Research and fact finding missions.
- 2) Organization of seminars, conferences, and workshops.
- 3) Publication of papers and books related to the Center's research and conferences activities.
- 4) Awards for original scientific production, in cooperation with scientific associations and specialized institutions.
- 5) Courses on international relations for journalists, members of NGOs and security forces.
- 6) Grants for the translation and dissemination of Latin American social sciences journals in English.
- 7) Short-term fellowships for associated visiting researchers during their stay in Rio de Janeiro.

AWARDS

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/premios.shtml>

EDELSTEIN CENTER AWARD "GLOBALIZATION AGENDAS"

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/premios/ConcursoABCPEdelstein310805def.pdf>

EDELSTEIN CENTER AWARD "SECURITY HUMAN RIGHTS"

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/ConcursoRRIIHRSIEdital.pdf>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

THE MARIAN AND ARTHUR EDELSTEIN VIRTUAL RESOURCES LIBRARY

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml>

The aim of the Library is: a) To translate Latin American social scientists' works and make them available through our site. b) To produce updated reports about research resources available on the Internet related to the areas of activity of the Edelstein Center.

BRAZILIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNALS ENGLISH EDITION

<http://socialsciences.scielo.org/>

The Edelstein Center in partnership with [SciELO](#) and with the support of the Open Society Institute (OSI) has created a site with the principal social science journals of Latin America translated into English. The portal will be on-line in September and will include initially journals from Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay. The site, to be known as **Latin American Social Science Journals-English Edition**, will make available the production of local authors translated into English at no charge to the public.

INTERNET RESEARCH RESOURCES

Report 1:

Civil Society and NGOs

by Dayse Marie Oliveira

November, 2005

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/report>

WORKING PAPERS

Working Paper 1:

Civil societies North-South relations: NGOs and/beyond Dependency.

by Bernardo Sorj

November, 2005

http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/CivilsocietiesNorth-Southrelations_SORJ_B.pdf

ARTICLES

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#articles>

Information Society:

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#society>

International Relations, Security and Human Rights

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#international>

Brazil:

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#brazil>

Latin America:

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#latinamerica>

BOOKS

<http://www.centroedelstein.org.br/english/vl.shtml#books>

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<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/>

THE HUMANITARIANISM AND WAR PROJECT

THE HUMANITARIANISM AND WAR PROJECT reviews the experience of the international community in responding to complex emergencies around the world during the post-Cold War period. It examines the interplay between humanitarian action and political-military forces. Relying primarily on the data gathered from interviews with those involved in crises, it frames recommendations to improve the functioning of the world's humanitarian system. It disseminates these widely for discussion by practitioners, policymakers, and academics.

RESEARCH

Humanitarian Challenges, Politics and Intervention

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/hcpi.html>

Country and Regional Case Studies

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/case_studies.html

The Human Rights Interface

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/human_rights.html

The United Nations and Humanitarian Action

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/un.html>

The Military and the Media as Humanitarian Actors

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/military_media.html

Non-governmental Organizations and Humanitarian Action

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/ngos.html>

Training Materials

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/training_materials.html

Selected Reviews of Project Publications

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/reviews.html>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications:

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications.html>

IN AN EFFORT TO ENSURE that the visitors to this site have as easy a time as possible navigating our database of publications, we have provided a variety of ways in which they can be accessed. (1) The publications can be searched (2) The publications can be browsed by category, location, or author (3) a list of linked keywords, similar to a traditional book index, can be browsed (4) a complete list of publications - sorted either alphabetically or chronologically - can be browsed.

CLICKING ON A PUBLICATION TITLE in any of these indices will take you to an index card with the publication's complete bibliographical information, a link to an electronic version of the publication, ordering information and when available, the publication's abstract.

Ambiguity and Change: humanitarian NGOs plan for the future

<http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/categories/ngos.html>

Ambiguity and Change

http://famine.tufts.edu/pdf/ambiguity_and_change.pdf

Partnerships in protection an overview of emerging issues and work in progress

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/electronic/e_pipa.html

Humanitarian Futures Context Mapping

http://hwproject.tufts.edu/pdf/Humanitarian_Mapping_TOR.pdf

Book:

The Charity of Nations: Humanitarian Action in a Calculating World

AUTHOR(S): [Ian Smillie](#) and [Larry Minear](#)

PUBLISHER: Kumarian Press

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Bloomfield, CT

DATE OF PUBLICATION: September, 2004

NUMBER OF PAGES: 288 pp.

KEYWORDS Humanitarian action, humanitarian principles, humanitarian space, human rights, NGOs, Red Cross Movement, United Nations, multilateralism, United States, United Kingdom, ECHO, European Union, coordination, military and peacekeeping, foreign policy, politicization, warfare, pre-Cold War, post-Cold War, domestic policy, capacity building, local institutions, civil society, advocacy, accountability, consolidated appeals, funding, relief to development continuum, Geneva Conventions and Protocols, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, East Timor, the Sudan, Haiti, southern Africa drought

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Para receber reports, enviar e-mail para hwproject@tufts.edu

<http://www.wsis-cs.org>

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY CIVIL SOCIETY MEETING POINT

What is the WSIS?

The World Summit on the Information Society (sometimes referred to as 'the Summit') is a United Nations Conference, led by the International Telecommunications Union, a UN agency older than the United Nations itself.

The goal of the WSIS is to develop a global framework to deal with the challenges posed by the information society.

In some ways, it is similar to other UN World Conferences in that it:

- Aims to bring together Heads of State, Executive Heads of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in a single high-level event - or 'world summit', which has a series of regional conferences, international preparatory committee meetings and intermittent 'informal' sessions
- Aims to develop and foster a clear statement of political will (a political 'Declaration') and a concrete Plan of Action for achieving goals and objectives which reflect the perspectives and interests of all stakeholders

Is it different from other UN World Conferences?

The WSIS process is different from most other UN Conferences in that it:

- Is a two phase process, culminating in 'World' summits in Geneva (Dec 10-12, 2003) and Tunis (Nov 16-18, 2005)
- Includes the private sector as a stakeholder
- Aims to incorporate a multi-stakeholder, consensual approach (reflecting the interests of governments, the private sector and civil society) in all deliberations

Who are the 'stakeholders'?

Stakeholders' refer to the three main actors within the WSIS process: governments, the private sector and civil society.' In addition, there are many UN agencies and intergovernmental bodies participating in the process.

Governments

One hundred and ninety-one governments are represented through 'delegations'. These representatives tend to come from communications, trade, e-commerce and industry ministries and departments. In some cases, governments may include representatives from other sectors (such as development, education) and can include non-governmental and private sector representation.

The Private Sector

The private sector is represented through the 'The Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI)' in the Summit. The CCBI is a 'vehicle through which to mobilize and coordinate the involvement of the worldwide business community in the processes leading to and culminating in the Summit. The CCBI is made up of - and open to all - representatives of individual business firms, as well as of associations and other organizations that represent business interests'. However, the interests of private sector from developing countries are not strongly represented in CCBI.

Many feel that the interests of the private sector are overstated, considering existing bi-lateral agreements with nation states, representation through membership of the ITU and even representation through some elements of civil society.

Civil Society

There is no unanimously agreed definition of Civil Society but however it is defined, it is a diverse gathering of groups, networks and movements with a myriad of views and positions on almost every issue on the WSIS agenda.

It includes representatives from 'professional' and grassroots NGOs, the trade union movement, community media activists, mainstream and traditional media interest groups, parliamentarians and local government officials, the scientific and academic community, educators, librarians, volunteers, the disability movement, youth activists, indigenous people's, 'think-tanks', philanthropic institutions, gender advocates and human and communication rights advocates.

What is the process?

All stakeholders are making contributions to development of the Declaration and Action Plan through a range of means including:

- Developing positions and lobbying at the national level to feed into regional processes
- Participating in regional conferences to develop regional consensus positions
- Participating in international preparatory committee meetings to develop global consensus positions
- Making electronic submissions to draft documents between on-site events

How does Civil Society fit within this process?

Civil society works in a range of formations in developing its inputs to the Summit outcomes.

What are the issues?

At the time of writing (just prior to PrepCom III), all stakeholders have been tasked with negotiating a final version of the Declaration and Action Plan, which will be approved by Governments at the Summit in Geneva, December 10-12, 2003.

Many civil society organisations are concerned at the lack of political will to address fundamental issues within the WSIS agenda. These issues are reflected in the Civil Society Content and Themes priorities document and include:

- Human rights and communication rights
- Sustainable democratic development
- Erosion of the global knowledge commons
- Literacy, education and research
- Cultural and linguistic diversity
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Privacy and security; access and infrastructure
- Lack of affirmation, monitoring and enforcement of existing UN agreements

More information about the content work of the caucuses and working groups of Civil Society can be found here: www.wsis-cs.org/caucuses.html

About the wsis-cs.org domain

The Wsis-cs.org domain was created at the end of PrepCom II.

As per discussions and subsequent agreement during the final Civil Society plenary in Geneva on Feb 28th, the wsis-cs.org domain was created as a space for the establishment of lists to discuss and share information between PrepComs and the Summit.

RESEARCH

What you will find on this site

- Information about the elements which make up Civil Society - the Civil Society Plenary, Content and Themes Group, the Bureau - and what their respective roles are and how, and to what extent, you can participate in these spaces.
- Information about Civil Society regional and thematic caucuses and working groups, their focal points, information about mailing lists and websites and who to contact if you would like to join these spaces.
- Links to content produced by Civil Society Content and Themes group.
- Information about how to request the creation of a mailing list @wsis-cs.org. *[All regional and thematic caucuses are invited to use this domain, if they wish, for the creation of mailing lists to facilitate their work.]*
- Links to other useful WSIS related websites.

Overview of Civil Society Elements and how to get involved:

the Plenary, Content and Themes Group and Bureau

<http://www.wsis-cs.org/cs-overview.html>

The following describes in summary the basic structures that civil society has developed over the preparatory process of the WSIS.

1. A key principle underlying the structures of civil society is that there must be multiple avenues and means for participation, and that all civil society entities can select the nature, level and extent of participation according to their needs and interests.
2. Civil Society can constitute itself into a **Plenary (CSP)** at every official convening of the WSIS process, such as Regional Conferences, PrepComs, Intersessional meetings and Summits. The CSP is open to the participation of all civil society participants. When convened, it is the ultimate civil society authority in the WSIS process, in relation to the mandate and scope of the specific event. At PrepCom II, CSP endorsed the existence and terms of the Civil Society Content & Themes Group and the Civil Society Bureau.
3. The **Civil Society Content and Themes Group (CS C&T)** coordinates the work of numerous self-constituting civil society Caucuses, Working Groups and other content related entities. It is charged with facilitating agreement on and taking decisions on content-related issues, while respecting the domain expertise and competence of Caucuses and Content Groups. It reports regularly to the CS plenary on decisions taken.
4. The **Civil Society Bureau (CSB)** functions as an interlinkage between civil society participants and the intergovernmental Bureau and process, with regard to operational and logistical needs, procedures and interactions. It does not concern itself with content-related issues. The Bureau is constituted by 21 'family nodal points', that enable any civil society entity to find a 'home', and it enhances interaction between all sections of civil society and between civil society and others. The Civil Society Division of the WSIS Secretariat provides the Secretariat for the CS Bureau. The Bureau reports regularly to the CS Plenary on decisions taken.
5. The **Civil Society Division of the WSIS Secretariat (CSD)** supports the activities of all civil society participants and entities in the Summit, including the above. It may also provide support to participants who chose not to associate with some or all of the above entities, in a manner that respects the functions and authority of the above.
6. The CSP approved a **Virtual CS Plenary group** as an electronic forum between physical meetings of the CSP, to promote debate and greater transparency in the organisation of civil society during the Summit preparatory process, including between the various entities

above. It is not a decision making entity, but decisions of other entities will be circulated there. It is open to all accredited entities, to registered bodies at WSIS meetings, and to all civil society entities with an active interest in the WSIS.

7. All the above entities will take action to ensure that, **within the available resources**, key decisions are taken only after consideration of the issues **in the working languages of the Summit: English, French and Spanish**.

Civil Society Caucuses and Working groups

<http://www.wsis-cs.org/caucuses.html>

Website links: Civil Society Organisations/ Civil Society Division/ ITU

<http://www.wsis-cs.org/website-links.html>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

World Summit on the Information Society – Geneva 2003

Documents

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/index1.html>

World Summit on the Information Society – Tunis 2005

Documents

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/index2.html>

World Summit on the Information Society – Heirich Böll Foundation – Publications

<http://www.worldsummit2003.org/>

World Summit on the Information Society – Geneva 2003/ Tunis 2005

Basic Information: Background Material: Documents by Theme and Thematic Links

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/background/theme.html>

World Summit on the Information Society – Geneva 2003/ Tunis 2005

Basic Information: Background Material: Documents by Theme and Thematic Links Civil Society

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/background.asp?lang=en&theme=cc>

HIGH LEVEL PANEL ON UN-CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil Society and Global Governance

Contextual paper prepared by the Panel ´s Chairman

Fernando Henrique Cardoso

<http://www.un.org/reform/pdfs/cardosopaper13june.htm#top>

Information Society and civil society: The promised land of the Information Society, by Ricardo Gómez.

Article first published in "an Ethical Global Information Society: Culture and Democracy Revisited", Jaques Berleur and Diane Whitehouse (Eds.), London: Chabman&Hall, 1997, pp. 186-196

http://web.idrc.ca/ev_en.php?ID=4365_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

Panel on Civil Society

The Panel has concluded its work and launched its final report on 21 June 2004 at UN Headquarters in New York and in Geneva. The following links provide copies of the Report and press materials from the launch event.

<http://www.un.org/reform/panel.htm>

Philosophy and Civil Society on the Web
<http://www.civsoc.com/links/index.html>

Report of the UN Civil Society Outreach Symposium
<http://www.un.org/ga/president/55/speech/report.htm>

The World Summit on the Information Society and its Legacy for Global Governance, by Marc Roboy
<http://www.lrpc.umontreal.ca/wsis-raboy-gazette.pdf>

What is civil society? Too little attention to the aspect of legitimacy, by Frank Bliss
http://www.inwent.org/E+Z/content/archive-eng/05-2003/foc_art2.html

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Arab Countries

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Requesting a list@wsis-cs.org

Regional and national caucuses and thematic working groups of the WSIS Civil Society can request creation of a mailing list:

my_caucus_or_my_working_group@wsis-cs.org

The lists are 'mailman' lists and responsibility for management of the list lies with the caucus or working group.

To request a list please provide the following:

Name of list (@wsis-cs.org):

Objective of list:

Name of List owner/facilitator:

Email address of List owner/facilitator:

in an email message to

Karen Banks

karenb@apcwomen.org

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/>

UNITED NATIONS: PARTNERS IN CIVIL SOCIETY

The United Nations is both participant in and a witness to increasingly global civil society.

The United Nations system has significant informal and formal arrangements with civil society organizations, collectively known as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). More and more, NGOs are UN system partners and valuable UN links to civil society. NGOs are consulted on UN policy and programme matters.

CSOs play a key role at major United Nations Conferences and as indispensable partners for UN efforts at the country level. At the same time, the UN is helping to promote the emergence of Civil Society Organizations in the developing countries.

PARTNERSHIPS

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/partnerships.asp>

Non-governmental Organizations helped to found the United Nations. Article 71 of the United Nations Charter embeds arrangements for UN consultations with NGOs.

The UN system maintains formal associations with a remarkable number and variety of major Non-governmental Organizations. The UN organizes and hosts briefings, meeting and conferences for the NGO representatives who are accredited to United Nations, offices, programmes and agencies.

United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) emphasize ever increasing partnerships of the United Nations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including with the private sector and with other international organizations.

RESEARCH

BUSINESS

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/business.asp>

There are many opportunities for the private sector to support and to participate in United Nations efforts around the world.

Unforeseen international crises; natural disasters and other global challengers continuously impact on United Nations system-wide procurement needs.

The prestigious United Nations Global Compact initiative is partnering the UN system together with over a thousand distinguished corporations, with labour organizations and with others in civil society: "... to foster action and partnerships in pursuit of good corporate citizenship and improved global governance".

DPI / NGO – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION/ NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION SECTION

<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/index.html>

The **Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Section of the Department of Public Information (DPI)** at United Nations Headquarters serves as the liaison between the Department and NGO associated with DPI. These organizations disseminate information about the UN to their constituency, thereby building knowledge of and support for the Organization at the grassroots level. Currently, close to 1,400 NGOs from all regions of the world are associated with DPI.

The DPI/NGO Section provides associated NGOs with a number of services:

- Organizes, in collaboration with the NGO/DPI Executive Committee, the [Annual DPI/NGO Conference](#)
- Organizes [weekly briefings](#) on UN-related issues
- Conducts an [annual orientation programme](#) for newly accredited NGO representatives
- Organizes quarterly [communications workshops](#)
- Maintains the NGO Resource Center which offers
 - *access to current UN documents, press releases, DPI and UN system publications*
 - *a video lending library with a collection of UN system videos*
 - *monthly mailings of UN information materials to associated NGOs*
 - *processes UN passes for NGO representatives*
- Processes NGO [applications for associative status with DPI](#)
- Publishes the [Directory of NGOs associated with DPI](#)

The DPI/NGO Section, headed by Mr. Paul Hoeffel, consists of six staff members.

LEARNING

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/learning.asp>

UN Learning and multimedia resources are for personal and professional needs as well as for classroom use. Texts complemented with audio-visual materials, search engines and powerful databases are for students of all ages.

A broad spectrum of United Nations offices and agencies feature these products along with their well illustrated reports, publications and booklets.

UN system materials offer access to a global view of issues promoting peace and security. They range in topics from agriculture and atomic energy — to cities and cultures — to health and human rights — to trade and information technology — to outer space and beyond...

Learning according to global issue

<http://www.un.org/issues/inf/infindex.asp>

EVENTS

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/events.asp>

For the UM, news coverage is a non-stop Event.

The United Nations accredits Journalists from the world's Major Media. They cover activities at United Nations Headquarters and at UN system offices, conferences and missions around the world.

United Nations assemblies, councils and other administrative bodies, regularly scheduled and open meeting.

UN system secretariats, programmes and agencies publicize their major activities, reports and publications.

There are daily UN press conferences and a constant stream of briefings, of round tables and other formal and informal gatherings to present and discuss UN — related activities and respond to questions.

Civil Society Voices for Peace, Partnership, Renewal to be heard — at 58th annual DPI/NGO Conference, 7-9 september

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/ngo577.doc.htm>

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS

<http://www.un.org/issues/civilsociety/documents.asp>

United Nations documents reflect shared global priorities. They include important agreements in areas such as disarmament, energy, the environment, health, human rights, technology and trade.

Through UN documents and reports we can study member state dialogues and UN findings on the world's concerns. Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC resolutions represent communal decisions reached by UN Member Governments on major issues. UN documents testify to the commitment of nations, under the UN Charter: "to combine their efforts to promote international peace and security... and better standards of life in larger freedom"

>DOCUMENTS by GLOBAL ISSUE

Documents by Global Issues

<http://www.un.org/issues/docs/keyindex.asp#issues>

>DOCUMENTS of the MAIN BODIES

New Documents

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/En/lateste.pdf>

Documents and Main Bodies

<http://www.un.org/documents/>

The Secretary-General

<http://www.un.org/News/oss/sg/pages/statements.html>

>REFERENCES

Documentation Research Guide

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/index.html>

UN Libraries

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/sflib/libnet.htm>

NGO RELATED DOCUMENTS:

<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/current.htm>

2005 Annual Accreditation of Representatives to the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and Review of NGOs Associated with DPI (Online)

<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/acconline2005.pdf>

NGO Related Press Releases 2004

<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/pr04.htm>

NGO Related Press Releases 2003
<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/pr03.htm>

NGO Related Press Releases 2001-2002
<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/pr01-02.htm>

NGO Related Press Releases 1996-2000
<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/pr96-00.htm>

We the peoples: civil society, the United Nations and
global governance
Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil
Society Relations
<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/N0437641.pdf>

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<http://www.un.org/aboutun/index.html>

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Fax: (212) 963-6914
E-mail: dpingo@un.org

NGO RESOURCE CENTER

Department of Public Information
Room L-1B-31
New York, NY 10017, USA
Tel: (212) 963-7233; 963-7234; 963-7078
Fax: (212) 963-2819

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/civil_society.shtml

UNESCO

What is UNESCO mechanism for dialogue with civil society on EFA?

UNESCO's message is clear: The Education for All goals can only be achieved with the active participation of civil society organizations. Therefore, following the World Education Forum in Dakar, UNESCO Director-General Koichiro Matsuura has made the promotion of dialogue with civil society one of his foremost concerns, especially with reference to Education for All. One of UNESCO key mechanisms for continuous dialogue and joint action is the [Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All \(CCNGO/EFA\)](#).

Its purpose is to:

- Broaden and promote the concept of EFA within the perspective of lifelong learning
- Reinforce recognition of the roles, contributions and experiences of civil society organisations in EFA so that these more directly influence national, regional and international education policies and programmes in EFA
- Mobilize the participation of civil society organisations in monitoring and evaluating EFA goals
- Strengthen the diverse capacities of civil society organisations, particularly at the national and regional levels
- Facilitate joint action and cooperation among civil society organisations in EFA through networking and exchanging experiences

RESEARCH

Global Campaign for Education

<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/>

Education is a basic human right and fundamental to the fight for human dignity and freedom. For 125 million children and 880 million adults, that right is violated everyday.

The Global Campaign for Education promotes education as a basic human right, and mobilizes public pressure on governments and the international community to fulfill their promises to provide free, compulsory public basic education for all people; in particular for children, women and all disadvantaged, deprived sections of society.

Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All (CCNGO/EFA)

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/info_sheet_ccngo.pdf

The Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All (CCNGO/EFA) is a key mechanism within the Education Sector created to facilitate reflection, continuous dialogue and joint action between NGOs and UNESCO in the area of Education for All (EFA).

Its purpose is to:

- Broaden and promote the concept of EFA within the perspective of lifelong learning
- Reinforce recognition of the roles, contributions and experiences of civil society organisations in EFA so that these more directly influence national, regional and international education policies and programmes in EFA
- Mobilise the participation of civil society organisations in monitoring and evaluating EFA goals
- Strengthen the diverse capacities of civil society organisations, particularly at the national and regional levels
- Facilitate joint action and cooperation among civil society organisations in EFA through networking and exchanging experiences

Objectives and Strategies of the CCNGO/EFA:

The important role of civil society in EFA was recognised by the international community at Dakar which committed to « ensure the engagement and participation of civil society in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of strategies for educational development » (Paragraph 8.iii of the Dakar Framework for Action). The CCNGO/EFA, during its last Annual Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand (July, 2001), agreed on the following objectives and strategies:

Objectives:

- Strengthen the involvement of civil society organisations in all the post-Dakar follow-up activities at international, regional and national levels
- Facilitate the collaboration of CCNGO/EFA organisations with education specialists at UNESCO headquarters, regional field offices and institutes and with other EFA partners
- Facilitate interaction and exchange among civil society organisations for capacity-building
- Promote EFA activities at national, regional and international levels

Strategies:

- Reinforce the role and contribution of civil society organisations in policy formulation and planning of education at all levels, particularly within the framework of national EFA plans
- Reinforce civil society capacity in developing and conducting lifelong learning programmes/activities
- Reinforce joint efforts in monitoring and evaluating EFA Goals
- Assess, document, disseminate and develop the contributions and innovations of civil society organisations in EFA
- Improve communication in the framework of the CCNGO/EFA network
- Reinforce dialogue with the international partners to honour their commitments in order to achieve the EFA goals and targets set in Dakar

The Dakar Framework for Action

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/framework.shtml

In April 2000 more than 1,100 participants from 164 countries gathered in Dakar, Senegal, for the [World Education Forum](#).

Ranging from teachers to prime ministers, academics to policymakers, non-governmental bodies to the heads of major international organizations, they adopted the 2000-word [Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments](#).

This document reaffirms the goal of education for all as laid out by the [World Conference on Education for All](#) (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990) and other international conferences. It commits governments to achieving quality basic education for all by 2015 or earlier, with particular emphasis on girls' education, and includes a pledge from donor countries and institutions that "no country seriously committed to basic education will be thwarted in the achievement of this goal by lack of resources".

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

The Dakar Framework for Action

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/dakfram_eng.shtml

Thematic study, Reason for Hope: the support of NGOs to Education For All [PDF]

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001233/123334e.pdf>

Citizen Involvement and Education: An Overview with 20 Case Studies from Latin America by Rosa María Torres, 2001 (in Spanish only) [PDF]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/oea_document.pdf

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA Meeting 21 September 2004
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/ReflectionGroupNGO_21.09.2004.doc

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA - Meeting 19 May 2004
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/ReflectionGroupNGO_19.05.2004.doc

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA - Meeting 11 May 2004
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/ReflectionGroupNGO_11.05.2004.doc

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA - Meeting 9 February 2004
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/Reflectiongroup_2004.doc

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA : Meeting of 2 January 2004
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/Reflectiongroup_2004.doc

NGO Reflection Group on Education for All (EFA): Synthetic Report for the Years 2002-2003
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/Synthesis_2002-2003.doc

NGO-UNESCO Reflection Group on EFA: Meeting on 8 December , 2003
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/EFA.RG_december.doc

NGO-UNESCO REFLECTION GROUP ON EFA: Meeting on 20 October, 2003
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/EFA.RG_october.doc

CCNGO/EFA General Report and Recommendations for Joint Action in the Context of the CCNGO/EFA Network, Porto Alegre, 19-23 January 2003 [Word version]
<http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/ccngoefa2003.doc>

Regional Consultation of NGOs/CSOs in Africa prior to **MINEDAF VIII**: Preliminary Draft - 18 Septembre 2002
http://portal.unesco.org/education/ev.php?URL_ID=6341&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201&reload=1032942346

Information Note [PDF]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/information_19.09.02.pdf

Practical Information [PDF]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/practical_information_19.09.02.pdf

Statement by Ms Monique Fouilhoux, Chairperson of the NGO Liaison Committee, Second anniversary of the World Education Forum, UNESCO - 26 April 2002 [PDF] / french / spanish
http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/efa_anniversary_fouilhoux.pdf

Report: Special Session on the Involvement of Civil Society in Education for All, Geneva, 8 September 2001 [PDF]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/special_session_8.9.2001.pdf

french [PDF]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/partnership/special_session_fr.pdf

Latin American Statement on Education for All [HTML]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/region_forums/latin_amer_car/latin_amer_stat.shtml

Seminar on NGOs/CSOs Contributions to the Education For All Goals in Sub-Saharan Africa
[HTML]

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/bulletin/en/documents/seminar_ngo_csos.html

CONTACTS

The Coordination Group is composed of 8 representatives of civil society organisations, including 5 regional focal points, 2 international focal points and 1 representative of the UNESCO/NGO Liaison Committee.

UNESCO's Education Sector has designated a focal point and will establish a contact team to assist in the coordination of the CCNGO/EFA (Susanne Schnuttgen, tel. 0033 1 45 68 21 41/08 98; e-mail: ccngo.efa@unesco.org).

Composition of the Coordination Group

The following organisations were designated by the 2001 Annual Meeting of the CCNGO/EFA for a transitional term of 1 year:

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UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - UNRISD

UNRISD is an autonomous United Nations agency that carries out research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is an autonomous UN agency engaging in multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Through its research, UNRISD stimulates dialogue and contributes to policy debates on key issues of social development within and outside the United Nations system.

UNRISD was created in 1963 as part of the first United Nations Development Decade. The Decade emphasized a “new approach to development”, in which “purely economic indicators of progress were seen to provide only limited insight and might conceal as much as they indicate”. UNRISD thus became a pioneer in developing social indicators and broadened the development debate. Since then, the Institute has sought to promote a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to social development by focusing on decision-making processes, often conflicting social forces, and the question of who wins and who loses as economies grow or contract and societies change.

Over the years, UNRISD research has been guided by two core values: that every human being has a right to a decent livelihood and that all people should be allowed to participate on equal terms in decisions that affect their lives. The challenge for research is not only to reinforce and help operationalize these values, but also to expose the extent to which they are ignored.

For more than 40 years, UNRISD has engaged exclusively in research on social development and remains the only United Nations organization that does so. The Institute is an autonomous organization within the United Nations system. It is associated with no single specialized agency, it is restricted to no narrow field of concern, and its work is not bound by the bureaucratic or political constraints that frequently characterize many intergovernmental agencies.

UNRISD is an unusually open space for research and dialogue. This provides both an opportunity and an obligation to question prevailing mindsets within the development community and to encourage new thinking. The Institute conducts rigorous comparative research in collaboration with scholars and activists, primarily in the developing world, whose ideas are not sufficiently reflected in current debates. Strong ties to the global research community combined with proximity to the UN system are the comparative advantages of the Institute and help it to carry out policy-relevant research on issues of social development.

RESEARCH

Research

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpResearchHome\)/\\$first?opendocument&startyear=2000](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpResearchHome)/$first?opendocument&startyear=2000)

Poverty eradication, the promotion of democracy and human rights, gender equity, environmental sustainability and the effects of globalization are overarching concerns in UNRISD's work.

These [overarching concerns](#) are reflected in research carried out under the programmes and areas listed in the left navigation bar.

Programmes and Areas of Research 2000-2005:

1. Civil Society and Social Movements:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome\)/F25CB3CC77AD656E80256B750053D399?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome)/F25CB3CC77AD656E80256B750053D399?OpenDocument)

Research within this programme aims to improve understanding of the potential for civic action and local self-organization in different kinds of societies and political regimes around the world. This, in turn, should clarify thinking about the concept of civil society.

The need to strengthen civil society has become a truism within the development debate—something that can be stated without further analysis or discussion. But civil society is a complex of different forms of organization, developing within specific contexts. Placing too great a faith in civil society, vaguely defined, glosses over important differences between non-governmental organizations, grassroots organizations, social movements and other forms of civic action. It also ignores an array of problems inherent in local politics and social relations.

This UNRISD programme encourages a critical review of the concept of civil society, based on new research. It analyses some important contemporary social movements, in which alliances are increasingly forged across classes and continents. It also attempts to improve understanding of various forms of local self-organization oriented toward defending or improving access to resources, income and services. And it is following the evolution of the non-governmental sector, exploring the challenges inherent in the triangular relation between the international development community, non-governmental organizations and national governments.

Research Projects

[Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods](#)

[Evolving Agricultural Structures and Civil Society in Transitional Countries: The Case of Central Asia](#)

[Global Civil Social Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation](#)

[Grassroots Movements and Initiatives for Land Reform](#)

[UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement](#)

2. Democracy, Governance and Human Rights:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome\)/7E49CBA637292F6E80256B48003D1C81?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome)/7E49CBA637292F6E80256B48003D1C81?OpenDocument)

The global debate on democratization and human rights can be sharpened by paying greater attention to specific problems of political and institutional reform at the local, national and international levels. This programme provides an opportunity to learn from recent experiences in countries, beset by economic crisis, where efforts are being made to create an enabling environment for democratic governance.

The promotion of democracy and respect for human rights is a central aspect of development. It is also a very complex undertaking. Thus despite the growing strength of the human rights movement, there is still a wide gulf between the articulation of global principles and their application in the majority of national settings. The same can be said of democratization. In fact, a large number of countries attempting to move toward democracy are suffering serious crises of state capacity and governance. And without a stable and efficient public sector that enjoys the confidence of the population, it is virtually impossible to uphold the basic rules of political competition on which democracy depends.

This UNRISD programme explores some of the political and institutional factors affecting the

creation of an enabling environment for democracy and human rights in different country settings. The international context is important in this regard, because strong pressures for reform are often exercised in a piecemeal fashion by global actors without adequate appreciation of inconsistencies in approach or the unintended consequences of their policy advice. Case studies highlight areas in which new approaches are required.

Research Projects

[Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector](#)

[Gender Justice, Development and Rights](#)

[Public Sector Reform and Crisis-Ridden States](#)

[Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization](#)

[Urban Governance](#)

3. Identities, Conflicts and Cohesion

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome\)/ECD63B4C364682EB80256B48003D2E2D?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome)/ECD63B4C364682EB80256B48003D2E2D?OpenDocument)

Identities give structure and meaning to life. They provide a basis both for conflict and for cohesion, and—despite attempts to paint them as eternal—they are constantly undergoing adaptation. This programme asks how an emphasis on certain identities affects patterns of exclusion and solidarity in a globalizing world.

The rapid reorganization of economies and societies occurring at the turn of the twenty-first century is associated with a web of shifting identities. Some of these, formed around a common language, religion or cultural history, have sparked particularly bloody conflict during recent years. But there are many other elements in the shifting terrain of identity. Women are developing new forms of solidarity, often on a transnational or transcultural level. Young people in many parts of the world are struggling to avoid marginalization at a time when restrictive economic policies threaten to exclude them from productive work. New religious denominations and cults are springing up and old ones are adapting to changing times.

During the coming years, UNRISD aims to conduct research on problems of identity in a shrinking world. The construction of citizenship constitutes an important subject for research within this field. The concept of citizenship explicitly superimposes a single, egalitarian political identity on the array of narrow loyalties that is likely to exist in a population of any significant size. This provides a space for the orderly recognition of difference and a setting for debate on the rights and obligations of different groups in society. In a world characterized by extraordinary diversity and increasingly threatened by intolerance, understanding how the identity of citizen can be created and strengthened must rank high on the list of priorities.

Research Projects

[Racism and Public Policy](#)

4. Social policy and development

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome\)/61EF570799AA5AC780256B480035B31C?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome)/61EF570799AA5AC780256B480035B31C?OpenDocument)

Social Policy and Development is one of the main research programmes at the Institute. UNRISD defines social policy as public policies and institutions that aim to protect citizens from social contingencies and poverty, and ultimately to enable them to strive for their own life goals.

Through the research projects carried out under this programme, the Institute seeks to stimulate interdisciplinary debate on the nexus between social policy and economic development. The programme explores the ways in which social policy can be a powerful instrument for democratic progress and economic development while, at the same time, pursuing its intrinsic goals such as social protection and justice.

Research Projects

[Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights](#)

[Commercialization of Health Care: Global and Local Dynamics and Policy Responses](#)

[Commercialization, Privatization and Universal Access to Water](#)

[Community Responses to HIV/AIDS](#)

[Gender and Social Policy](#)

[Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy](#)

[Globalization, Inequality and Health Care](#)

[HIV/AIDS and Development](#)

[Macroeconomics and Social Policy](#)

[Neoliberalism and Institutional Reform in East Asia](#)

[Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS](#)

[Social Policy and Democratization](#)

[Social Policy in a Development Context](#)

[Social Policy in Late Industrializers: A Comparative Study of Latin America](#)

[Social Policy in Late Industrializers: Social Policy and Development Outcomes in the Middle East and North Africa](#)

[Social Policy in Late Industrializers: Sub-Saharan Africa and the Challenge of Social Policy](#)

[Social Policy in Late Industrializers: The Nordic Experience](#)

[Social Policy in Late Industrializers: Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia](#)

5. Technology, Business and Society

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/\(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome\)/AC2B02701C27955680256B48003D4A92?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BB128/(httpProgrammeAreasForResearchHome)/AC2B02701C27955680256B48003D4A92?OpenDocument)

The world is caught up in a rapidly accelerating process of scientific and technological change that can benefit the majority of humankind or, on the contrary, only benefit the few. This programme examines the politics and economics of efforts to ensure that new technologies are used in socially responsible ways.

In market economies, where the uses of technology are heavily determined by decisions made in private research institutions and companies, there is a constant tension between the desire of the private sector to maximize profits, and the expectation on the part of the public

that new products and techniques will meet (perhaps less profitable) social needs. This gives rise to various forms of public regulation and to a continuing test of strength between public interest groups, the scientific research community and the corporations whose use of new technologies has direct effects on the economy, society and natural environment.

UNRISD work in this area draws on case studies and debates at national and international levels to explore ways of encouraging a more socially responsible use of science and technology in a number of fields, including information technology, biotechnology and genetic engineering. It also draws on broader studies of corporate responsibility, often generated in relation to social and environmental issues.

Research Projects

[Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development](#)

[Information Technologies and Social Development](#)

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

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Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=87428A38D3E0403380256B650043B768&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/87428A38D3E0403380256B650043B768/\\$file/dp83.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=87428A38D3E0403380256B650043B768&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/87428A38D3E0403380256B650043B768/$file/dp83.pdf)

Area Author(s): Riva Krut

Programme [The Social Effects of Globalization](#)

Code: DP83

Project Title: [Globalization and Citizenship](#)

No. of Pages: 61

Pub. Date: 1 Apr 1997

Pub. Place: Geneva

ISSN: 1012-6511

From: UNRISD

Since the 1980s, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have emerged as an important force on the world stage working to democratize decision-making processes, protect human rights and provide essential services to the most needy. Underpinning this expanded role in global governance has been a certain disillusionment with the role of the state in facilitating sustainable human development and the belief that more flexible, motivated and decentralized structures have the required skills and responsibility to undertake this role.

In recent years, the arena of NGO action has expanded rapidly from local and national settings to the international level. The institutional transformations that are occurring in the context of globalization have seen international actors — such as United Nations agencies, regional organizations, finance and trade institutions and transnational corporations — as well as inter-governmental "summits" assume an increasingly prominent role in global governance. NGOs have been late-comers to this evolving system of global governance but are now finding ways to influence the international decision-making process associated with development issues.

UNRISD work on the institutional and social effects of globalization has highlighted the concern that certain international economic, finance and trade organizations are enjoying greater freedom and power, but often without any commensurate increase in social responsibility. There are high hopes that the role of NGOs on the world stage will act to correct this potentially dangerous imbalance. But are NGOs sufficiently effective to perform this role? Have they been able to penetrate the dominant fora of international decision-

making? And can they retain the cohesion and moral authority needed to influence the process of global governance?

These are some of the questions addressed in this paper by Riva Krut. Basing her inquiry on a rich collection of secondary sources and a survey of 500 NGOs, she examines the achievements, tensions and limits of NGO action in global governance.

Following an introduction that identifies some of the concerns that globalization poses for democracy and the potentially constructive role that civil society organizations might play in global governance, the paper consists of three main sections. The first considers the issue of NGO representation and participation: who are they, what do they stand for, and how representative are they? The second section looks at the varying degrees of access which NGOs enjoy to different international decision-making institutions. The third assesses the impact of NGOs in certain areas of international decision-making and the various strategies adopted to exert influence and pressure.

The author concludes with a dual warning. First, NGO access to global institutions of power has indeed improved — but it remains highly uneven, and in relation to certain key institutions that have tremendous power to affect our lives the door still remains firmly shut. Second, the ability of global civil society to act in a cohesive fashion may be coming under greater strain as the NGO "community" becomes increasingly differentiated and as tensions increase between Northern and Southern NGOs.

Civil Society and Social Movements: The Dynamics of Intersectoral Alliances and Urban-Rural Linkages in Latin America

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/6DB0CEDE553CCC73C1256F5600551CCA?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/6DB0CEDE553CCC73C1256F5600551CCA?OpenDocument)

Author(s): [Henry Veltmeyer](#)

Programme Area: [Civil Society and Social Movements](#)

Paper No.: 10

Code: PP-CSSM-10

Project Title: [Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods](#)

No. of Pages: 32

The study of development has always been surrounded by debate about its driving forces, its facilitating and inhibiting conditions, obstacles to its achievement, and the appropriate agents for bringing it about. At the centre of this debate have been questions about structure and agency. To what extent and under what conditions are poverty and underdevelopment rooted in the institutionalized practices or structures of the prevailing economic and social system? What are the most effective agents and strategies for generating the structural changes and conditional improvements that constitute development? Over the years, these and other such questions have been raised and addressed with numerous permutations in different and changing contexts, most recently in terms of the role of civil society and social movements.

This paper aims to shed some light on these questions as they relate to developments in Latin America—and similar developments are unfolding elsewhere in the developing world. Part I discusses the alternative meanings associated with the term "civil society". This term is at the centre of current discourse on development theory and practice. Part II reviews the available studies on the macro and meso dynamics of urban social movements in Latin America. Part III takes a closer look at the role of the urban poor in these movements, particularly in the context of conditions that prevailed in the 1980s. In part IV, the role of government and the state in the development process is briefly explored, as is the role of the "middle strata" in the social structure of Latin American societies. Part V turns to the struggles and social movements of organized labour, while part VI considers development theory with a brief discussion on the sustainable livelihoods approach to the problem of rural poverty. Part VII makes reference to, and use of, an alternative approach to development in exploring the dynamics of struggle associated with peasant-based rural sociopolitical movements, which, according to the author, appear in the current context to be the most dynamic forces for social change in the region. Part VIII examines intra- and intersectoral linkages and strategic alliances in the building of a popular movement of

resistance against the system in place. In Henry Veltmeyer's view, these linkages are critical for the dynamics of an emergent and vibrant civil society and for the coordination of the diverse struggles for social change and development.

In the conclusion, Veltmeyer identifies two modalities of change and development, both at odds with the recent (and dominant) economic model of neoliberal capitalist development and its associated project of "globalization". One of these modalities relates to the political dynamics of Latin America's social movements, while the other relates to a ubiquitous search in the region for "another development"—development that is initiated from within and below rather than from the outside and above. Despite (or perhaps because of) its reformist orientation (and its commitment to allay the negative effects of neoliberal capitalist development and associated policies), the author argues that the sustainable livelihoods approach has the greatest potential for bringing about an improvement in the quality of life of the rural poor—that is, for providing a theoretical and practical solution to the problems of poverty, social exclusion and underdevelopment.

Henry Veltmeyer is a Professor of Sociology and of International Development Studies at St. Mary's University, Halifax, Canada. This paper was prepared under the Institute's project on Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods, which was carried out between 2000 and 2003. The project was led by K.B. Ghimire, with assistance from Anita Tombez.

Technocratic Policy Making and Democratic Accountability

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/AE49CC52BEFC658EC1256EFA002D44FB?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/AE49CC52BEFC658EC1256EFA002D44FB?OpenDocument)

Research and Policy Brief 3

Code: RPB 3

Project Title: [Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization](#)

Programme Area: [Democracy, Governance and Human Rights](#)

Many new democracies have emerged since the late 1980s following worldwide demands for respect of human rights, accountability and transparency in policy making. Aid donors have promoted the view that democratization improves the quality of public policies and services. However, democratization is occurring at a time when the power of investors and financial institutions is changing both parameters and styles of governance. Financial globalization, high levels of indebtedness and neoliberal prescriptions narrow economic policy options to a limited set of objectives that emphasize fiscal restraint, privatization and liberalization. In order to meet these objectives, policy making is increasingly restricted to "technocrats", or those with highly technical knowledge and expertise whose decisions are unconstrained by political processes. Technocrats tend to work in those executive institutions of government that are the most insulated from public pressure, and therefore the least democratically accountable—such as central banks, and finance and trade ministries.

Technocratic styles of policy making pose problems for democracies. They distort structures of accountability, as governments become more answerable to multilateral agencies and investors than to representative institutions and the public at large. Such styles of policy making also affect responses to employment and social protection, poverty eradication and conflict management. Even though these issues are important in consolidating new democracies, they may be sidelined by policy objectives that emphasize macroeconomic stability. Furthermore, citizens may lose confidence in the democratic process if they believe their votes are irrelevant in decisions that affect their lives.

Yet if governments are to be responsive to citizens' demands, policies—including economic policies—must be decided democratically. The role of legislative institutions in holding the executive accountable is crucial in this regard. In democracies, legislative institutions—parliament or congress—are expected to aggregate and articulate citizens' choices, scrutinize policy proposals and provide legitimacy for policy outcomes. But economic policies affect social groups and institutions differently, and democratic processes and accountability suffer when important decisions about trade-offs are entrusted exclusively to technocrats. Central bank chiefs and ministers of finance and trade, for example, may be beholden to special interest groups in the financial world, which may privilege strategies for inflation reduction,

or financial and trade liberalization, over those for employment generation or more inclusive social protection.

Civil Society and the Uncivil State: Land Tenure Reform in Egypt and the Crisis of Rural Livelihoods

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/752BA19D99154FF1C1256EC300429549?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/752BA19D99154FF1C1256EC300429549?OpenDocument)

Author(s): [Raymond Carey Bush](#)

Programme Area: [Civil Society and Social Movements](#)

Paper No.: 9

Code: PP-CSSM-9

Project Title: [Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods](#)

No. of Pages: 33

In this paper, Ray Bush examines the impact of recent changes in the relationship between landowners and tenants in Egypt. He does so by looking at Law 96 of 1992, which revoked rights of tenure that had been a hallmark of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's social revolution. In this context, Bush explores the links between economic liberalization, on one hand, and political liberalization, on the other, specifically as they relate to rural Egypt—rural livelihoods, asset redistribution and, especially, land. Bush also considers the declared intentions of the government and donors (the United States Agency for International Development—USAID, and the World Bank, in particular) relating to political liberalization and the role of rural civil society, and sets those intentions against actual outcomes in terms of political representation, participation in local institutions, rule of law, improvement of rural well-being and protection of rural livelihoods.

While the government of Egypt has declared the importance of widening political participation, and donors have stressed the need for an expansion of what they call civil society, concrete evidence of either is lacking. This raises two immediate questions related to Egypt's rural areas that the government is reluctant to address. The first relates to the likely outcome of the state's withdrawal from the provision of agricultural inputs. How have the *fellahin* (peasants) coped with the reduction of government support? The second question is whether civil society organizations (CSOs) have been able to substitute for the state's withdrawal from agricultural provision, and whether this has ushered in a new era for political liberalization and democratisation.

Bush claims that recent years have seen political deliberalization. There has been a narrowing of the possibility for political action independent of the state. According to the author, the state continues to determine what constitutes formal political practice—the extent to which a political party can recruit new members, hold meetings and organize democratic opposition to the regime, for example.

This is the political context—referred to as the “uncivil state”—within which the author examines opportunities that have arisen for the *fellahin*, especially those dispossessed since 1997, to mobilize and promote their interests. Bush discusses issues raised by tenants who have lost land, and the consequences for their asset base, level of poverty, social exclusion wider rights to land. He examines the violence that took place in Egypt's countryside, especially after 1997, and assesses the extent to which that might be seen as indicative of protest within the realm of civil society, or as a new and different form of political mobilization. Bush shows that while donors and the government intended the 1992 reform of tenancy to promote improvements in Egypt's land market and, in parallel, enhanced opportunities for rural political expression, this has not taken place. Moreover, market liberalization has generated greater rural poverty and unemployment, and has resulted in greater dependence on family resources for the *fellahin*

Civil Society Organizations and Service Provision

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/19AB2640214382A380256B5E004C94C5?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/19AB2640214382A380256B5E004C94C5?OpenDocument)

Authors: Andrew Clayton, Peter Oakley, Jon Taylor
 Programme Area: [Civil Society and Social Movements](#)
 Paper No.: 2
 Code: PP-CSSM-2
 No. of Pages: 30

Civil society organizations (CSOs) emerged in the 1990s as increasingly influential actors in national development. In one area in particular—the provision of basic services—CSOs have in many countries assumed a major responsibility. This study identifies and analyses the *operational lessons* concerning CSOs and service provision that have emerged to date. The analysis is based on a range of criteria: targeting the poor, quality of services provided, efficiency and sustainability.

The study also examines a number of broader issues that can influence the *performance* of CSOs in service provision: the nature of the contracts that CSOs have with governments to provide services; government legislation affecting CSOs' ability to provide services to the poor; and how CSOs can use their work in service provision to influence policy.

A key influence on CSO involvement in service provision is the relationship with government, and this is critically reviewed in the context of the notion of *partnership*. In this respect the study finds that CSOs need to ensure that they are able to maintain their own distinctive contribution to development and not merely become contracting agents of the state.

Finally, the study summarizes a number of *critical issues* that will continue to be at the core of CSO involvement in service provision: (i) performance, and the ability of CSOs to improve access, coverage, quality and efficiency in partnership with the state; (ii) the accountability of CSOs in terms of service provision, and the extent to which CSOs are more accountable to international donors than to the poor whom they are supposed to serve; (iii) the influence of current trends to decentralize government bodies, and how this affects CSOs; (iv) the dilemma between CSOs' commitment to service provision and their ability to play a broader role in economic and social development; and (v) the potential for CSOs to broaden the focus of their work in service provision and integrate a more rights-based approach.

The study concludes with a number of *key policy issues* for governments and official agencies in relation to CSOs and service provision.

Conference News: The Role of Civil Society in Policy Formulation and Service Provision

Report of the UNRISD Geneva 2000 Seminar, New York, 31 March 2000 (CN 2)

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF97/\(search\)/OE50FD6EEA056C8780256B67005DA4DC?Opendocument&highlight=2,riva,krut&fromsearch=yes&query=Riva+krut](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF97/(search)/OE50FD6EEA056C8780256B67005DA4DC?Opendocument&highlight=2,riva,krut&fromsearch=yes&query=Riva+krut)

Pub. Date: 1 May 2000
 Pub. Place: Geneva
 ISSN: 1020-8054
 From: [UNRISD](#)

As part of its work for Geneva 2000, the five-year review of progress in implementing the 1995 World Summit on Social Development's commitments, UNRISD held this seminar to bring some of the main messages from its current research on civil society and social movements at local, national and international levels to delegates, NGOs and agencies at the second Preparatory Committee meeting.

The first session of the seminar centred on discussion of the changing role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in social service provision. The second session highlighted the importance of collaboration between trade unions and NGOs: trade unions today cannot advance their agenda without NGOs, and NGOs need unions as well. The third session studied key elements that vitally affect the role of CSOs in making and implementing policy

at national and local levels. The final session of the seminar dealt with reform of international institutions. Consensus emerged that as long as CSOs remain sidelined from key decisions over trade, investment, finance and global economic governance, the environment would not be conducive to social development. It was also felt that the chief challenge for global civil society was to develop a framework that will hold multilateral economic institutions accountable.

Grassroots Movements, Political Activism and Social Development in Latin America: A Comparison of Chile and Brazil

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/DC22E12D3F6AB4EB80256B5E004D27A8?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/DC22E12D3F6AB4EB80256B5E004D27A8?OpenDocument)

Author(s): Joe Foweraker

Programme Area: [Civil Society and Social Movements](#)

Paper No.: 4

Code: PP-CSSM-4

No. of Pages: 40

This paper examines the evolution of grassroots political activity in Latin America, with special reference to Chile and Brazil, and assesses its impact on the policy and practices of social development. It traces this trajectory through the transition from authoritarian to democratic rule, and focuses on the response of grassroots organizations to democratic governance and the rise of neoliberalism in the 1990s.

The social movement activity of the authoritarian period is seen to decline or change, leading to an emphasis on negotiation rather than mobilization, and on increasing interaction and involvement with state agencies. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in contrast, multiply or become more visible, but where they interact effectively with the state they can be subordinated to state policy, and where they fail to interact they can be ineffective. Grassroots organizations did achieve some impact on social development in the 1990s, but the impact was on policy implementation rather than policy making, and was likely to be partial and patchy rather than comprehensive or fundamental.

Prior to the 1990s, grassroots political activity was already primarily urban and oriented to the state. Prior to the democratic transitions, grassroots demands were often driven by local and material concerns but came to be stated in terms of rights. With transition to democracy the focus on the state has remained, but the cohesive effect of rights demands lost; and the combination of "elite" democracy with neoliberal economic policy has pushed grassroots organizations to the political sidelines.

These tendencies have been compensated in part by the proliferation of NGOs with external sources of support. But the NGOs themselves entered into crisis with the decline or constricted agendas of external funding. This created an acute dilemma for grassroots organizations, with traditional forms of mobilization unable to achieve their policy objectives (the Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (MST) in Brazil, the Mapuche peoples of Chile) and a closer relationship with the state (especially NGOs seeking financial survival) often leading to complete or partial co-optation. The grassroots organizations may simply deliver social services for the state (health and educational reform in Chile), or be split and demobilized by bureaucratic infighting (health reform in Brazil). In all cases a closer involvement with state agencies has left the organizations exposed to clientelist controls and political bossism.

Grassroots organizations across Latin America cannot survive now without state funding. But the price is often a loss of their capacity to maintain a critical stance or promote alternative development projects. With or without the state, they are increasingly preoccupied with their own financial survival, often to the detriment of the constituencies they are meant to serve. Many organizations disappear, and grassroots leaders leave to work elsewhere.

Yet there are more hopeful signs. Neoliberalism also means the reform of the state apparatus, and especially its decentralization, and this sometimes promotes new forms of popular participation. Grassroots organizations may begin to move from service delivery to influencing social policy—at least at the municipal level. Furthermore, NGOs in particular

have begun to form local, national and even international associations to take maximum advantage of these opportunities. But decentralization does not always dissolve—and may even strengthen—clientelist politics, and so the risk of co-optation remains; and state policy may seek greater participation through the creation of its own “user groups” rather than responding to autonomous grassroots activity.

This analysis does not suggest that grassroots political activity in the 1990s is unimportant, or entirely ineffective. But a realistic view must recognize that its influence on social policy is piecemeal, and that its role is more in social service delivery than in shaping social policy itself. This is not necessarily a bad thing, and may be a perfectly proper role in the context of decentralization and financial constraint. But international agencies should seek to identify and nurture those grassroots organizations that can take on the distinct task of criticism and advocacy, and so promote possible alternative futures for social development.

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WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank and Civil Society

The World Bank first began to interact with civil society in the 1970s through **dialogue** with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on environmental concerns. Today the World Bank **consults and collaborates** with thousands of members of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) throughout the world, such as community-based organizations, NGOs, indigenous peoples organizations, labor unions, faith-based groups, and foundations.

[The World Bank has learned through these three decades of interaction that the participation of CSOs in government development projects and programs can enhance their operational performance by contributing local knowledge, providing technical expertise, and leveraging social capital. Further, CSOs can bring innovative ideas and solutions, as well as participatory approaches, to solving local problems.

The **overview section** of this website provides information on the Bank's evolving relationship with civil society. It contains five sections: [Background](#) on the history and current status of World Bank civil society relations; [Approach](#) of the Bank's work with civil society; evolution, [definition](#), and characteristics of Civil Society worldwide; [Staff](#) which work with civil society; and [Frequently Asked Questions](#) about the Bank's work with civil society.

RESEARCH

Partnering with Civil Society

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094287~menuPK:220444~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

1. Partnerships

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094604~menuPK:220445~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

2. Projects

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094611~menuPK:220446~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

3. Contracting

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094613~menuPK:220448~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

4. Knowledge Sharing

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20126464~menuPK:285681~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

5. Research

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20126470~menuPK:285688~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

6. Jobs & Scholarships

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094612~menuPK:220447~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

5. Research

World Bank Research Opportunities for Civil Society

The World Bank carries out a variety of statistical and applied research as part of its development efforts. This research provides the economic data, background information, and country context analysis which allows the Bank to formulate strategy, fund projects, and assess the impact of its development efforts. The research undertaken includes economic forecasting, country strategies, sector work, poverty assessments, environmental impact studies, social assessments, and project evaluations.

While research is carried out in units throughout the Bank and within country offices, there are two main units which carry out research – the Development Economics (DEC) which carries out global economic analysis, and the Operations Evaluation Department (OED) which carries out evaluations of every completed Bank-funded project as well of many existing policies and programs. The Bank also produces each year a World Development Report (WDR) on timely issues such as sustainable development, poverty, and economic growth. For more information on the Bank's research agenda click on the units and programs below.

CSOs are increasingly participating in various types of development research undertaken by the World Bank and client governments, such as Economic and Sector Work (ESW), poverty and social impact assessments (PSIAs), and national environmental action plans. Universities, research centers, and NGOs often bring the academic rigor, local knowledge, participatory methodology skills, and independence needed to complement the research capability provided by the Bank and governments.

It is common for civil society researchers to be hired as consultants to carry out social analysis, environmental impact analysis, stakeholder analysis, and project evaluations. During the Voices of the Poor study in 1999, for instance, much of the field research undertaken in the 60 participating countries was carried out by local civil society researchers.

Funding opportunities for development researchers and research institutes in low and middle income countries

<http://www.gdnet.org/resources/funding.html>

Data Base of Bank Research Studies Country Assistance Strategies (CAS)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTSITETOOLS/0,,contentMDK:20063178~menuPK:98417~pagePK:98400~piPK:98424~theSitePK:95474,00.html>

Civil Society Participation in CASs

<http://www.worldbank.org/participation/cas/CAS.htm>

Global Economic Prospects (GEP)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,menuPK:476941~pagePK:51084723~piPK:51084722~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

Global Data & Statistics

<http://www.worldbank.org/data/>

Economic and Sector Work (ESW)

<http://www4.worldbank.org/sprojects/>

Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIAs)

<http://www4.worldbank.org/sprojects/>

Environmental Assessments

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoctlib.nsf/7f2a291f9f1204c685256808006a0025/1824b4f1bc97439f852567f5005d8dff>

Social Assessments

<http://essd.worldbank.org/essd/sdv/sdvhome.nsf/SAView?OpenView>

Outreach to Civil Society

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20094158~menuPK:220430~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

The World Bank actively reaches out to civil society to share and discuss its policies, programs, studies, and projects. This outreach is carried out through **dialogue** and **consultation meetings** as well as through **electronic dissemination tools**. The meetings occur at the global, regional, and country levels and include face-to-face meetings, video conferences, and web-based exchanges.

These **outreach efforts** allow the Bank to **improve the quality of its policies and projects** by listening to the views of civil society on a variety of development issues. By tapping the knowledge of specialized CSOs and giving voice to the poor by consulting with CSOs whose membership comprises poor people, the Bank can have a richer and more complete basis on which to base its decisions. This outreach also **help promote transparency, accountability and public understanding of the Bank's work**.

As the third-largest employer in Washington, D.C., the World Bank Group recognizes the need for individual and corporate responsibility where we live and work. In keeping with the Bank's poverty reduction mission, the [Community Outreach Program](#) seeks to improve the lives of our neighbors in the greater metropolitan community. We encourage **staff volunteerism**, conduct an **annual grants program**, and **partner** with area groups to strengthen local communities.

This section of the website contains information, documents, and meeting notes on recent and ongoing [dialogue](#) and [consultations](#) meetings, as well as other Bank – CSO meetings held during [Annual and Fall Meetings](#). The section also provides the latest issues of the [Civil Society Engagement eNewsletter](#).

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

World Bank Publications

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20098396~menuPK:220449~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

The World Bank produces a wide array of publications ranging from its annual flagship publications to sector reports, and country-based studies on a variety of topics. Each of the regions, networks, and other operational units also publish studies and reports. The World Bank's best known annual publications include the [World Development Report \(WDR\)](#) which every year is on a different development topic, [Global Economic Prospect \(GEP\)](#) which contains statistical data and analysis on the global economy, and the [Annual Report](#) which reports on the Bank's previous years activities. Each of the many regions, networks, and country offices of the Bank also publish regular reports or special studies.

The Bank also produces a growing number of publications on social development topics and issues. This includes the [Voices of Poor](#) series which was based on interviews of low-income persons in 60 countries, books and studies on social exclusion, gender, and empowerment, and various handbooks such as the Participation and Social Analysis sourcebooks. The Bank is also publishing a growing number of publications about its civil society engagement work and experience. This includes a [World Bank – Civil Society Engagement Review](#), a monthly [Civil Society Engagement eNewsletter](#), the booklet [Working Together](#) and specific country studies and publications. The most recent publication (2005) is the "[Issues and Options for Improving Engagement Between the World Bank and Civil Society Organizations](#)" paper presenting key lessons and issues that have emerged over the past few years of the Bank's experience of engaging CSOs in development operations and in policy dialogue.

Most of these publications can be accessed on line, while others can be purchased or ordered at the [Bank's Infoshop](#) or more than 60 [Public Information Centers](#) located around the world. The Infoshop located in Washington, DC is the World Bank's development bookstore and information center, a one-stop-shop for economic development literature and a source of information on the Bank's work. The InfoShop serves a worldwide audience via the Internet, the retail store, and through the network of PICs in World Bank country offices. Project-related documents about the customer's country may be obtained free of charge from the Bank's country offices in that country or, from the InfoShop in Washington D.C.

This section will present studies, publications, and other materials produced by World Bank on Civil Society as well as those produced by Civil Society on the WB.

World Bank – Civil Society Engagement: review of fiscal years 2002-2004

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CSO/Resources/World_Bank_Civil_Society_Progress_Report_2002-2004.pdf

Civil Society Engagement Newsletter

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20110693~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

The World Bank produces a monthly electronic newsletter which highlights some of the policies, programs, and initiatives of the Bank which involve and/or may be of interest to civil society. The Civil Society Engagement eNewsletter is produced by the World Bank Civil Society Team in collaboration with other units throughout the institution.

In order to sign up to automatically receive the monthly eNewsletter via the Internet, please send an e-mail to: civilsociety@worldbank.org. We welcome your comments and feedback to make this Newsletter as useful as possible.

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At the **country level**, there are over 80 [Civil Society Country Staff \(CSC\)](#) working in 70 Bank country offices worldwide to actively reach out to civil society and encourage CSO participation in Bank-funded projects and programs.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20113227~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

At the **regional and departmental levels**, the [Civil Society Group \(CSG\)](#) brings together more than 40 staff who work at World Bank Headquarters in Washington in various units, geographic regions, funding mechanisms, and with specific constituencies.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20093801~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

Civil Society in Latin America e the Caribbean

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/LACEXT/EXTLACREGTOPSOCDEV/EXTLACREGTOPCIVSOC/0,,menuPK:847749~pagePK:34004175~piPK:34004435~theSitePK:847735,00.html>

At the **global level**, the [Civil Society Team \(CST\)](#) provides institutional coordination by formulating institutional strategy, providing advice to senior management, undertaking research and dissemination, and reaching out to CSOs at the global level.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20093779~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html>

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<http://www.wz-berlin.de/default.en.asp>
**WISSENSCHAFTSZENTRUM BERLIN FÜR
 SOZIALFORSCHUNG - WZB**
Social Science Research Center Berlin

Basic social science research is conducted at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Center Berlin) in selected problem areas. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Land Berlin have been shareholders and funders since 1976. The WZB is the largest such research institution in Europe. Around 140 social scientists are conducting research on the developmental trends, problems of adaptation, and possibilities for innovation in modern societies.

In the WZB building is also located the office of the "Rat für Nachhaltige Entwicklung" ([↪ RNE](#)) [Council for Sustainable Development], which was formed by the Federal Government.

RESEARCH

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<http://www.wz-berlin.de/forschung.en.htm>

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<http://www.wz-berlin.de/ars/default.en.htm>

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[Research Area: Markets and Political Economy](#)

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/mp/default.en.htm>

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[Research Unit: Competitiveness and Industrial Change](#)

[Research Group: Institutions, States, and Markets](#)

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[Research Area: Civil Society, Conflict and Democracy](#)

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/default.en.htm>

[Research Unit: Civil Society and Transnational Networks](#)

[Research Unit: Democracy: Structures, Performance, Challenges](#)

[Research Unit: Transnational Conflicts and International Institutions](#)

[Research Group: Civil Society, Citizenship, and Political Mobilization in Europe](#)

[Programme on: Intercultural Conflicts and Societal Integration](#)

Research Area:

Civil society, conflict and democracy

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/default.en.htm>

Frame of Reference for the Research Area

Democratic government and civil society are central accomplishments and lasting challenges in modern societies. According to the prevailing consensus and the constitutional order, democratic government is accepted to be the legitimate and effective vehicle for political integration and conflict resolution. A sufficient measure of "civility" with a in society is expected, both regarding social interaction based on norms of mutual recognition and regarding a society's engagement as a common good.

Both above-mentioned premises are examined critically. Can they prove their validity when taking into consideration new regulatory problems and conflicts associated with the globalization or transnationalization (in the least) of social dynamics? They must prove their strength for the new democracies of transition societies and developing countries, whose economic and cultural history differs from that of Western democracies - the origin of democratic developments.

Worldwide economic interdependence, global ecological hazards, and migratory pressures question the ability of nation-states to take action and fragment (national) states. How does (and must) democracy adapt? How important is political governance with the help of civil society self-organization? How is democratic participation of the population/public achieved? How do types of violence and types of control develop?

This range of questions roughly outlines the issues addressed by the Research Area. Yet, one has to retain a certain flexibility when formulating the precise contours of the research program. Two new Research Units are in the process of being set up within the Research Area. Their substantive orientation can, naturally, be specified only when the new directors have been appointed. The topics and perspectives of the ongoing research work are summarized below.

Research Unit:

Civil society and Transnational Networks (CSTN) Prof. Dr. Wolfgang van den Daele.
<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/ztn/default.en.htm>

The Unit studies the dynamics and performance of non-governmental, cooperative procedures of political governance, and conflict resolution. Such procedures can be interpreted as a reaction to the limited efficiency of governmental regulation, which is possibly diminishing even further in the face of growing globalization. Civil society actors and networks play an important role in these procedures. They seek to resolve problems of social integration and coordination through societal self-organization without relying on market processes. How and under which conditions does such "governance without government" function and what can it achieve?

The research program of the Unit focuses on procedural aspects, generally dealing, with procedures operating in transnational contexts. It investigates both the internal structures of procedures (types of communication and cooperation) and their governance performance. Four areas are currently under investigation.

Research Unit:

Democracy: structures, performance, challenges (DSPC). Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Merkel
<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/dsl/default.en.htm>

The focus of the research program on '*challenges, structures, and performance*' of established and new democracies is on the relationship between institutions and actors in order to be able to explain performance from its input as well as its output side. The varying institutional arrangements in democracies have to be considered as the filter and the scope of action wherein the relevant actors deal with challenges and problems. Thus, institutional filters and actors' actions help to explain the variance in the performances of democracies. Performance relates to problem-solving capacity as well as to democratic performance. Research questions are concerned with the stability and adaptability of established democracies, with the success of democratic transformation and consolidation, and with democratic defects of new democracies.

The research program is based on the theoretical framework of *embedded democracy* which allows an integrated analysis of the constituent five partial regimes of democracy (electoral

regime, political rights of participation, civil rights, horizontal accountability, effective power to govern) in relation to each other and in relation to the external challenges of democracy (primarily loss of political steering capacity, socioeconomic inequality, regionalization, and cultural heterogeneity).

Prior topics on the research agenda are:

Diagnosis of the challenges from externally (environment) and internally produced problems for the five partial regimes of democracy.

Comparative analysis of the institutional arrangements (i.e., governmental system, electoral system, party laws) and their contribution to problem-solving.

Consequences of these problem-solving capacities and problem-solving deficits for stability and change of institutions, sub-regimes, and actors as well as for legitimacy and support for democracy.

The unit undertakes research projects on all sub-regimes and problem-dimensions. The projects are located at the interface of external challenges and sub-regimes or at the interface between sub-regimes. They allow an analysis of the political process from the input to the output side in partial sequences of the whole process ranging from challenges to *civil rights, participation, elections, accountability, and government to outcomes/outputs*.

Research Unit:

Transnational Conflicts and International Institutions (TCI) Prof. Dr. Michael Zun

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/tki/default.en.htm>

The postwar world order brought about normative and institutional dynamics which could not be dealt with adequately using existing political means. Consequently, within the context of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), new kinds of institutions were created and replaced the Bretton Woods institutions whose primary purpose had been to manage economic interdependence. These new institutions arguably have had a more significant impact than did their predecessors on European national societies. In terms of the OECD's relationship to the outside world, the principles of intergovernmental monopoly on the use of force and non-intervention have been weakened in favor of human rights and in support of the so-called war on terror. Against this backdrop, our research program will be guided by the following broad theses: (1) The world-societal and normative dynamics precipitated by the postwar world order have led to a transformation of the present order and to processes of political trans- and supra-nationalization within the OECD, as well as between the OECD and the outside world. (2) In turn, trans- and supra-nationalization have resulted in an unfamiliar politicization of the international sphere by societal actors on the world stage. (3) As a result of this newly politically charged international atmosphere, conflicts have developed between the world of nation-states and the world of societies. These disputes have the potential to manifest themselves in opposition to political as well as societal denationalization.

In the coming years, the new research unit, "International Institutions and Conflicts" (provisional name/title), will investigate the juridification of international institutions, the transnationalization of international regulation with regard to the Internet, questions concerning the legitimation of military intervention, and the foundations and impacts of transnational movements. Research activities will be guided by the question of how European politics and policy respond to global challenges in the areas of economy, ecology, human rights, and security. In 2005 Professor Michael Zürn and newly recruited members of his scientific staff will begin developing the detailed research program for the new unit

Research Group::

Civil Society, citizenship, and political Mobilization in Europe

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/zcm/default.en.htm>

Current Projects:

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/zkd/zcm/projekte/projekte.en.htm>

Citizenship in Europe in the 20th century**abstract:**

Citizenship rights have been the object of political struggles and legal codification in all European countries throughout 20th century. This project compares 6 European countries according to the development of citizenship rights and nationality law in 20th century history. It is the first historical study to compare citizenship regimes in countries both from Western und Eastern Europe. The project will challenge the widespread view of an essential difference between a 'Western' and an 'Eastern' European path in the development of citizenship. It will also argue against the assumption of a direct link between ideas of nationhood and specific constructions of exclusion in citizenship regimes. The project will be based on normative sources (legal texts) and historical documents (parliamentary materials, publications) on their genesis. First results will be published in 2006.

Civil Society – Traditions and perspectives. Historical sources on a contemporary concept**abstract:**

The project will provide a critical selection of texts on the development of civil society as a central idea and concept from the Scottish enlightenment to the revolution in East Europe in the late 1980ths. It ties historical sources to contemporary controversies. What are the origins of the concept of civil society? What equivalent terms can be considered? What changes and traditions did occur in the use of the concept of civil society in the last 250 years? What are the advantages and disadvantages in using such a controversial term in analysing society, politics and culture? These are questions that will be examined in this project. A source book will be published in 2006.

PUBLICATIONS & DOCUMENTS

Publications

<http://www.wz-berlin.de/publikation/default.en.htm>

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Public Interest and Sustainable Development a precarious relationship

<http://skylla.wz-berlin.de/pdf/2002/ii02-303.pdf>

Global Governnce Through Transnational Network Organizations

<http://skylla.wz-berlin.de/pdf/2004/iv04-102.pdf>

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www.asia-pacific-action.org/index.htm

ASIA FOUNDATION, GLOBAL WOMEN IN POLITICS PROGRAMME
www.asiafoundation.org/

ASOCIACIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESPECIALIZACIÓN SOBRE TEMAS IBEROAMERICANOS (AIETI)
www.aieti.es/

AVENTIS FOUNDATION
www.aventis-foundation.org/

BEST PRACTICES INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE CENTRE, THE BEST PRACTICES AND LOCAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME (BLP), UN-HABITAT
www.bestpractices.org/

BRITISH COUNCIL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
www.britcoun.org/governance/home.htm

CCS - CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY, INDIA
www.ccsindia.org/index.asp

CCS - CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY, UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA
www.und.ac.za/ccs/

CCS - CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY, UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA
www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs/

CDRSEE - CENTRE FOR DEMOCRACY AND RECONCILIATION IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE
www.cdsee.org/

CENTRE FOR CIVIC EDUCATION
www.civiced.org/index.php

CENTRE FOR CIVIL NETWORKING
<http://civic.net/ccn.html>

CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, USA
www.upenn.edu/ccp/

CENTRE FOR DEMOCRACY AND CITIZENSHIP
www.publicwork.org/

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NON-PROFIT SECTOR, YUGOSLAVIA
www.crnps.org.yu/

CENTRE FOR LIVING DEMOCRACY
www.livingdemocracy.org/

CENTRE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE
www.cpd-bangladesh.org/intro.html

CENTRE ON BUDGET & POLICY PRIORITIES' INTERNATIONAL BUDGET PROJECT
www.internationalbudget.org/

CITIZENSCONNECTION.NET
www.citizensconnection.net/

CIVIC PRACTICES NETWORK
www.cpn.org/

CIVIL SOCIETY
www.robertclark.net/civilsociety/index.htm

CIVIL SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (CSI)
www.civilsoc.org/

CIVILNET, JAPAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE (JCIE)
www.jcie.or.jp/civilnet/index.html

CIVITAS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CIVIL SOCIETY
www.civitas.org.uk/

CIVNET
<http://civnet.org/>

CLOSE UP FOUNDATION
www.closeup.org/

COALITION FOR GLOBAL SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CIVIL SOCIETY AND NGOS
www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/weblinks.html

COALITION OF NGOS FOR DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY - KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
www.civilsoc.org/nisorgs/kyrgyz/demandcs.htm

COMMISSION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
www.cgg.ch

COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION
www.commonwealthfoundation.com/

COMMUNITARIAN NETWORK
www.gwu.edu/%7Eccps/

COMMUNITIES ONLINE UK
www.communities.org.uk/

COMMUNITY BUILDING RESOURCE EXCHANGE
www.commbuild.org/

CSD - CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN DEMOCRATISATION, DEPT. OF POLITICS AND
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, UK
www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/pais/research/csd/

CSI - CIVIL SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL
www.civilsoc.org/

DADALOS - NGO FOR CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES IN BOSNIA
www.dadalos.org/report/ngo_report_bih.htm

DEMOCRACIES ONLINE
www.e-democracy.org/do/proposal.html

DEMOS: A NETWORK FOR IDEAS AND ACTION
www.demos-usa.org/

EADI – EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES
www.eadi.org

ELDIS POLITICS AND GOOD GOVERNMENT GUIDE
www.eldis.org/

EUFORIC – EUROPE'S FORUM ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
www.euforic.org/

EURASIA FOUNDATION, MOSCOW
www.eurasia.msk.ru/english/english.html

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION CENTRE
www.efc.be/

FAHAMU – NETWORK FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
www.fahamu.org

FORUM FOR CIVIL SOCIETY, YEMEN
www.transparencyyemen.org.ye/

GOVERNANCE RESOURCE CENTRE, IDD, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
www.idd.bham.ac.uk/grc/

GPRG – GLOBAL POVERTY RESEARCH GROUP
www.gprg.org

GRI - GLOBAL REPORTING INICIATIVE
www.globalreporting.org

HAUSER CENTRE FOR NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
<http://www.ksghauser.harvard.edu/>

IBASE – INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE ANÁLISES SOCIAIS E ECONÔMICAS
www.ibase.org.br

IBN KHALDOUN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
www.ibnkaldun.org/

ICNL - INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR NOT-FOR-PROFIT LAW
www.icnl.org/

ICSC - INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY CONSORTIUM
www.icscpd.ct.ro/

IDASA - INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA
www.idasa.org.za/

IDEE - INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY IN EASTERN EUROPE - WARSAW
www.idee.ngo.pl/

IDR - INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH - BOSTON
www.jsi.com/idr/

IDRC - INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
www.idrc.ca/socdev/pub/documents/civilsociety.html

IFES - INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS
www.ifes.org/

INDEPENDENT SECTOR
www.independentsector.org/

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CIVIC VALUES
www.iscv.org/

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE STUDIES, SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
www.sfu.ca/igs/

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES
www.ifsnetwork.org/index.asp

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY
www.idemocracy.coe.int/

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE (IDEA)
INTERNATIONAL IDEA DEMOCRACY FORUM
www.idea.int/

IOG - INSTITUTE ON GOVERNANCE - OTTOWA, CANADA
www.iog.ca/

IPD - INSTITUTE FOR POPULAR DEMOCRACY - PHILIPPINES
www.ipd.ph/

IPG - INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE - PHILIPPINES
<http://ipg.htmlplanet.com/>

ISAR - INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND RENEWAL IN EURASIA
<http://www.isar.org/index.php4>

ISER – INSTITUTO DE ESTUDOS DA RELIGIÃO
www.iser.org.br/

KIT: GENDER, CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE
www.kit.nl/gcg/

LGDF - LOCAL GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION - MONGOLIA
www.owc.org.mn/lgdf/

LOTOS FOUNDATION - CZECH REPUBLIC
www.ecn.cz/env/organ/lotos/text_eng.htm

MIN - MOVING IDEAS NETWORK / COMMON WEALTH
www.movingideas.org/

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
www.ndi.org/

NATIONAL HUMANITIES CENTRE
www.nhc.rtp.nc.us:8080/publications/civilsoc/civilsoc.htm

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNANCE, UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA
<http://governance.canberra.edu.au/>

NCCS – NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHARITABLE STATISTICS
<http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/FAQ/index.php?category=31>

NCI – NATURAL CAPITAL INSTITUTE
www.naturalcapital.org/

NED - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY / DEMOCRACY NET
www.ned.org/

NEIGHBOURHOOD INITIATIVES FOUNDATION
www.nifonline.org.uk/

NEIGHBORHOODS ONLINE (US)
www.neighborhoodsonline.net/index.html

NENO - NETWORK OF ESTONIAN NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS
www.ngo.ee/eng/

NGO NET
www.ngonet.org/

NGOC - NGO TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTRE - ARMENIA
www.ngoc.am/

ONEWORLD: CIVIL SOCIETY
www.oneworld.net/section/indepth

PACT - PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER
www.pactworld.org/

PARTNERS FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANGE
www.partnersglobal.org/index-flash.html

PARTNERSHIP FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY
www.pdgs.org.ar/

PARTNERSHIPS ONLINE / RESOURCES
www.partnerships.org.uk/guide/resource.htm

PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT FORUM
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PEW PARTNERSHIP FOR CIVIC CHANGE
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PHILOSOPHY AND CIVIL SOCIETY
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PONPO - PROGRAMME ON NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS, NONPROFIT MANAGEMENT
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<http://ponpo.som.yale.edu/>

RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY (INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT)
www.ichrdd.ca/frame00e.html

RONDZENDING INSTITUTIONELE ONTWIKKELING
www.euforic.org/rondzend/

SCISC - SIBERIAN CIVIC INITIATIVES SUPPORT CENTRE
www.cip.nsk.su/english/index.html

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
www.sidint.org/

THE DEMOCRACY LAB
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THE NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE
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THE WORLD BANK GROUP IN EUROPE: CIVIL SOCIETY
<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/eurvp/web.nsf/Pages/EURVP+Home+Page>

THIRD SECTOR STUDIES IN CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE
www.thirdsectorcee.info.hu/

UCLA – GLOBALIZATION RESEARCH CENTER
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UNDP: MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE NETWORK (MAGNET)
<http://magnet.undp.org/>

UNDP: THE URBAN GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE
www.tugi.apdip.net/

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP): CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
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