

CSOs, EVIDENCE and POLICY PROCESSES

An annotated bibliography on How Civil Society Organisations
use evidence to influence policy processes

Aart Scholte, J., R. O'Brien and M. Williams (1998) The WTO and civil society. CSGR Working Paper 14/98. Warwick, UK: University of Warwick.

Civic groups have undertaken a myriad of initiatives to reinforce, reshape or replace existing rules of world trade. Better links between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and civil society have indeed achieved greater transparency and democracy. But as globalisation intensifies, how can relations between civil society and the WTO be strengthened and formalised?

Anheier, H. K. (2004) Civil society: measurement, evaluation and policy. London, UK: Earthscan.

This book argues that civil society can be measured and evaluated through the 'civil society diamond'. The diamond is a complex analytic framework which assesses the 'structure', 'legal/political space', 'values' and 'impact' of civil society within a given country.

Anheier, H., M. Glasius and M. Kaldor eds (2001) Global civil society. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

This book aims to establish an 'island of meaning' on the term 'global civil society': to sufficiently define and explore the idea that it may start to take up a place in the conceptual framework of social science and policy-making.

Appadurai, A. (1996) Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. Minneapolis, MN, USA: University of Minnesota Press.

This book interprets globalisation as a shift from a civil society where individual identities are bound up in relations to the nation-state to one which is more fluid and 'translocal'

Bebbington, A. and A. Kopp (1996) Networking and rural development through sustainable forest management: frameworks for pluralistic approaches. *Unasylva* 49(194), 11-18.

While some attempts at instituting pluralistic approaches to rural development have been successful, producing stronger links and more equal interactions between government, NGOs and RPOs (rural people's organisations), the majority of these programmes have been characterised by inefficiency and conflict. Typical problems have included competition between theoretically cooperating organisations, and compromised NGO autonomy as governments contracted them to simply implement government programmes. Social capital between organisations seems to be the central element of successful pluralistic collaboration, particularly trust and networks that span across institutional boundaries. Trust, however, may at times be problematic where it has been broken by one of the involved parties, during periods of authoritarian rule for instance

Bebbington, A., A. Kopp and D. Rubinoff (1997) From chaos to strength? Social capital, rural people's organizations and sustainable rural development. Paper presented at the UN FAO Workshop on Pluralism and Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development, 9-12 December. Rome, Italy: FAO.

The debates on pluralism, institutions, and other related terms are based on three stages: First, in academia, theoretical frameworks have been developed within which the theme of institutions can be integrally linked to the analysis of economic and political development. The two that stand out are: (i) the work on institutions and economic performance associated with Douglas North (1990) and (ii) work on social capital and economic development associated with Robert Putnam (1993). Secondly, changing macroeconomic strategies fueled interest in institutions. Thirdly, the field realities encountered by development practitioners have driven an interest in pluralist strategies. This paper aims to build on part of these discussions, in particular those linked to social capital, sustainability and rural peoples' organisations. It first discusses the linkages between social capital, institutional pluralism and frameworks for sustainable development; it then asks more specifically

what role rural peoples' organisations in particular might play in fostering sustainable resource use and poverty alleviation within such pluralistic environments.

Bellah, R., R. Madsen, W. Sullivan, A. Swidler, and S. Tipton (1985) *Habits of the heart: individualism and commitment in American life*. Berkley, CA, USA: University of California Press.

This book argues that moral reasoning in America is somewhat incoherent and that individuals currently strive for both individual success and community life in a way that is difficult to reconcile

BOND (2004) *Background to working group on civil society*.

This resource can be found at: <http://www.bond.org.uk/wgroups/civils/index.html>

Brinkerhoff, D. and A. Goldsmith (2002) *How citizens participate in macroeconomic policy: international experience and implications for poverty reduction*. *World Development* 31(4), 685-701.

Many developing and transitioning countries have difficulty sticking to sound macroeconomic policy. International donors are pushing recipient countries to forge a public consensus on macroeconomic policy as a means to enhance sustainability and impacts on the poor. Finance and budget officials, central bank staff, and economic policy-makers, however, often assume that citizens cannot understand or contribute to macroeconomic policy. Yet the poor often do not trust the government to make the right decisions for them. How can citizen participation help bridge this gap? Based on a review of international experience, the paper explores this question, and identifies how development administrators can employ civic participation in macroeconomic policy. The discussion highlights where citizens have the greatest options for participation, and notes the impacts that participation can have on fostering policies and outcomes that target poverty reduction

Brock, K. and R. McGee (2004) *Mapping trade policy: understanding the challenges of civil society participation*. IDS Working Paper 225. Brighton, UK: IDS.

When civil society actors attempt to participate in the trade arena they often find that they are confronted with technical complexity, structural inequality and powerful pre-set agendas. Despite these obstacles, new pro-poor alliances are being created around trade policy which offer some cause for optimism. This resource can be found at: <http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=805>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Brown, L. D. (2000) *Practice-research engagement and civil society in a globalising world*. Johannesburg, South Africa: CIVICUS and Cambridge, MA: Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations.

This book aims to provide an overview on the role of civil society organisations in a changing and ever-shrinking world. It aims to outline questions and issues for promoting engagement between practitioners and researchers in this sector. Chapter 5 examines the legitimacy of CSOs and their influence on policy.

Bush, R. (2004) *Civil society and the uncivil state: land tenure reform in Egypt and the crisis of rural livelihoods*. *Civil Society and Social Movements Programme Paper 9*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNRISD.

This paper examines the impact of recent changes in the relationship between landowners and tenants in Egypt. Looking at Law 96 of 1992, which revoked rights of tenure which had been a hallmark of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's social revolution, the author explores the links between economic liberalisation on one hand, and political liberalisation on the other, as they relate to rural Egypt. The central argument is that the declared intentions of the government and donors (the United States Agency for International Development - USAID - and the World Bank in particular) to promote political liberalisation and the role of rural civil society, have had the opposite effects on rural people in Egypt. This resource can be found at:

<http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/0/752BA19D99154FF1C1256EC300429549?OpenDocument>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Candland C. and S. Nurjanah (2004) Women's empowerment through Islamic organizations: the role of Indonesia's Nahdlatul Ulama in transforming the government's birth control program into a family welfare program. Case Study prepared for the World Faiths Development Dialogue Workshop. New Delhi, India.

Carneiro, C. (2004) Civil society participation in multilateral institutions: the case of dispute settlement within the World Trade Organization. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World. Toronto, Canada: Ryerson University and York University.

Throughout Asia, religious associations and religiously motivated individuals operate thousands of associations involved in community development. Muslims make significant financial and professional contributions to social welfare activities through Islamic associations. These contributions go well beyond a Muslim's individual obligation to aid poor through zakat [a tax on wealth for distribution to the poor]. Some of these associations are important agents for social change. In many countries, as in Pakistan, these associations established significant numbers of schools and taught a significant portion of the population. In others, as in Indonesia, they have helped to determine whether women learn about their reproductive health, about sexually transmitted diseases, and other sex and reproduction related issues, or not. Some of these associations are more effective than others in educating and empowering women. It is important to know how the more effective associations operate, what the motivations of those who lead them and those who participate in them are, how they empower women, and how they differ from other programmes, including government programmes. This study focuses on the work of the Nahdlatul Ulama, the world's largest Muslim association, and its two women's associations, Muslimat NU and Fatayat NU. This resource can be found at: <http://atlas-conferences.com/c/a/m/k/07.htm>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Cheng Lo, R. (2003) The role of civil society in development processes: a multi-stakeholder dialogue. ISTR report on the Fourth Regional ISTR-LAC Conference, San José. Costa Rica: ISTR.

This conference report summarises the contributions of 100 researchers from 15 Latin American countries, the United States and the Netherlands. The main concerns of the conference were conceptualising the 'third sector' and 'civil society', and understanding the political, ideological and methodological implications of using these concepts in social science research

Comaroff, J. and J. Comaroff eds (1999) Civil society and the political imagination in Africa: critical perspectives. University of Chicago Press. Chicago, IL, USA: University of Chicago Press.

This collection explores the diverse, unexpected and controversial ways in which the idea of civil society has recently entered into populist politics and public debate throughout Africa

Cooley, A. and J. Ron (2003) The NGO scramble: organisational insecurity and the political economy of transnational action. *International Security* 27(1), 5-39.

Scholarly assessments of transnational actors are largely optimistic, suggesting they herald an emerging global civil society comprising local civic groups, international organisations (IOs) and international nongovernmental organisations (INGOs). This new civil society, moreover, is widely assumed to rest upon shared liberal norms and values that motivate INGO action and explain their supposedly benign influence on international relations. Although not entirely misplaced, this view does not adequately address the organisational insecurity, competitive pressures, and fiscal

uncertainty that characterise the transnational sector. Powerful institutional imperatives can subvert IO and INGO efforts, prolong inappropriate aid projects, or promote destructive competition among well-meaning transnational actors. Attempts by IOs and INGOs to reconcile material pressures with normative motivations often produce outcomes dramatically at odds with liberal expectations.

Cornwall, A. and J. Gaventa (2001) From users and choosers to makers and shapers: repositioning participation in social policy. IDS Working Paper 127. Brighton, UK: IDS.

The concept of 'social citizenship' is much bandied about, but what does it mean? Is it utopian to think the poor can be meaningfully involved in shaping social policies? Is it time to go beyond treating those on the receiving end of social policies as passive recipients and assert instead their right to participation?

Coston, J. (1998) A model and typology of government-NGO relationships. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 27(3), 358-82.

Building on the literature in the area, this model defines eight possible relationship types based on several dimensions: government's position toward institutional pluralism, the relative balance of power, and the degree of formality.

Court, J. and J. Young (2003) Bridging research and policy: insights from 50 case studies. ODI Working Paper 213. London, UK: ODI.

As part of the first phase of the three-year Global Development Network (GDN) Bridging Research and Policy project, the Overseas Development Institute was responsible for the collection and analysis of 50 summary case studies on research-policy linkages in developing countries. This paper reports on the process, findings and implications of the case studies work. The case studies were designed to capture existing experiences and relate them to streams in the literature, and to identify specific hypotheses for further investigation in the second phase of the project. In terms of cross-cutting analysis, the cases have been examined to address the question: why are some ideas that circulate in the research/policy arenas picked up and acted on, while others are ignored and disappear? This resource can be found at:

<http://www.odi.org.uk/Rapid/Publications/Documents/WP213.pdf>

Court, J., I. Hovland and J. Young (2005) Bridging research and policy: evidence and the change process. ITDG Publishing.

Better use of research-based evidence in development policy and practice can help save lives, reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. Based on theoretical and case study research, this book presents a cohesive framework and identifies the range of factors that determine whether research-based and other forms of evidence are likely to be adopted by policy-makers and practitioners. It concludes with suggestions for how researchers can maximise their chances of policy influence.

Dhaliwal, M. (2001) Community action - mobilising NGOs and CBOs. In C. Green et al. Handbook on access to HIV-related treatment. Brighton, UK: International HIV/AIDS Alliance.

Health systems are under-funded and overburdened in many developing countries. Non-governmental and community-based organisations (NGOs/CBOs), individuals and families are key providers of HIV treatment and care. The need for treatment is rising as increasing numbers of people become infected. What support will NGOs, CBOs and groups of people living with HIV/AIDS need to address this growing demand?

Dias, J. (2004) Generosity comes from the strength of the waters: case study on the socio-educational activity of the Terreiro Ilê Axé Omin Funkó. Case study for WFDD. Birmingham, UK.

The different traditions of Candomblé believe that the universe has two places, two great parts to it. One is the space of the living, of us human beings, and another which is the place belonging to the enchanted ones: the caboclos, the inquices, the deities, the voduncis and the ancestors. The religion allows communication to take place between the parts of the universe, each of which has its own aims. Human beings need to communicate with the world of the enchanted ones in order to live better. It is this continual communication which gives strength to life in society, to the existence of the living ones.

Driscoll, R., K. Christiansen and S. Jenks (2004) An overview of NGO participation in PRSPs. ODI Consultation for CARE International. London, UK: ODI.

NGO participation in poverty monitoring is attracting a lot of attention and encouragement by donors as PRSPs move into the implementation phase. There are widespread examples of local, national and international NGOs moving into monitoring roles. Christian Aid officers in Mali carried out a project to build the capacity of their Malian partners in monitoring aid quality. Uganda's Debt Network is helping combat corruption in Uganda through engaging in a budget monitoring process. In some cases governments are promoting the involvement of civil society in monitoring and setting up appropriate institutions; for example the Government of Mozambique invited CSOs to develop plans for monitoring implementation. This resource can be found at:

<http://www.careinternational.org.uk/4007/community-organisation/overview-of-ngo-participation-in-prsps-poverty-reduction-strategy-papers.html>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Edwards, M. (1998) Nailing the jelly to the wall: NGOs, civil society and international development. London, UK: BOND.

This paper attempts to explain how the slippery concept of civil society actually makes a contribution to international development. Describing civil society as: 'the arena in which people come together to pursue the interests they hold in common - not for profit or political power, but because they care enough about something to take collective action' This resource can be found at:

<http://www.futurepositive.org/docs/JELLY.doc>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Edwards, M. (1999) NGO performance - what breeds success? New evidence from South Asia. World Development 27, 361-74.

What is the best way for non-government organisations (NGOs) to make a lasting impact on poverty? This paper summarises the findings of recent research into the impact, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of two NGOs in India and two projects implemented by Save the Children Fund-UK in Bangladesh. The factors determining performance are explored through the interaction of organisational decisions with the external context. Although these interactions are complex and dynamic, some clear conclusions emerge. Making a difference to livelihoods and capacities among poor people depends on NGO successes in fostering autonomous grassroots institutions and linking them with markets and political structures at higher levels. These conclusions question the current predilection among donor agencies to fund large-scale NGO service delivery.

Edwards, M. (2004) Civil society. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

This book gives an overview of major theories and debates on 'civil society', asking whether civil society is really the 'big idea' for social change in 21st century, or whether it is a confused, corrupted notion that has simply been captured by elites.

Edwards, M. and J. Gaventa (2001) *Global citizen action*. London, UK: Earthscan.

This book examines the rights and responsibilities of global citizenship, to ask whether it is really the driving force between progressive politics today. Focusing on non-state participation in the international system, the chapters identifies new forms of North-South dialogue in the international financial institutions and global campaigns to show that civil society is becoming a counterweight to the expanding power of markets.

Ehrenberg, J. (1999) *Civil society: the critical history of an idea*. New York, NY, USA: New York University Press.

This book traces the emergence of 'civil society' as an idea, illuminating the particular intonation with which it is used in late 20th century America

Evans, P. (1996) Introduction: development strategies across the public-private divide. *World Development* 24(6), 1033-37.

This brief article is an introduction to a series of articles published in this issue of *World Development* that focus on the importance of synergy between the state and civil society in implementing successful development strategies. New theories of social capital and the revisionist perspective on the role of the state in the East Asian Miracle have provided challenges to the market as a magic bullet view of development. The new approach to development known as synergy examines the relationship between local community based or civic organisations and the state to develop a broader institutional theory of development. It is believed that proper relationships between state agencies and local organisations can create an atmosphere in which development is more likely to be successful. The author provides a brief introduction to the other articles on synergy that appear in this issue of *World Development*. These articles explore the relationship between government and civil society in several different ways, and provide empirical examples of the concept of synergy. The author briefly synthesises some of the findings of the various articles. He sees two different conceptions of synergy. The more conventional view of synergy emphasises the idea that the provision of certain public goods enhances the possibilities for civic action. The focus is on ensuring a healthy relationship between the public and private sphere. The second more radical approach is the embeddedness approach, which sees productive informal networks not solely as a property of civil society, but as spanning the public-private divide. This resource can be found at: <http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1026&context=uciaspubs/research>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Falobi, O. (2000) Keynote address', *Civil Society Organisations Pre-forum Meeting*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: African Development Forum.

This resource can be found at:
http://www.uneca.org/adf2000/daily_updates/speeches_and_press_releases/120200Key_note_address_by_omololu.htm. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Fisher, J. (1998) *Nongovernments: NGOs and the political development of the third world*. West Hartford, CT, USA: Kumarian Press.

The NGO sector has grown rapidly, and gained increasing influence, over the last 50 years - but what are NGOs, how exactly do they interact with other stakeholders, and to what effect? This book provides an overview of current NGO typologies with description of how these organisations have cooperated with or influenced political systems around the world.

Flyvbjerg, B. (2001) *Making social science matter: why social inquiry fails and how it can succeed again*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

This book examines the kind of knowledge which social science can generate and how it make the

best contribution to the world at large. It examines the perspectives of central figures in the discipline, including Plato, Aristotle, Habermas, Bourdieu, Foucault and Nietzsche, and draws together a narrative of their work to arrive at methodological guidelines for making social science useful. In terms of understanding how CSOs can use evidence to influence policy, it provides a useful clarification of how different kinds of evidence are rooted in the contexts which generate them, and how this conditions the way that evidence can be used.

Foley, M. and B. Edwards (1998) *Beyond Tocqueville: civil society and social capital in comparative perspective*. *American Behavioral Scientist*, special issue 42(1), 5-20.

This article is an introduction to *American Behavioral Scientists*, second collection of essays in a two-part series on civil society and the social capital debate. It sketches the history of the notion of civil society, particularly as that term has become current in contemporary debates. The modern notion of 'civil society' arose at the dawn of the liberal state in efforts to rethink the bases of social order over against the claims of both absolutism and important versions of modernity to establish a direct relation between state and citizenry. Eclipsed in the 19th century by notions of class conflict, constitutional order and the democratic state, it emerged anew in the 1970s in critiques of the totalitarian state in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, in Western Europe among critics of the welfare state, and in Latin America in the course of struggles against the military dictatorships of the day. This article discusses the different approaches in addressing the role of civil society. Each of these approaches raises different expectations about the role of civil society in modern politics and different questions about how state and society interact. The article also examines how the notion of social capital became entangled with that of civil society and summarises the debate surrounding social capital.

Fox, J. (2001) *Vertically integrated policy monitoring: a tool for civil society policy advocacy*. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 30, 616-27.

Effective independent civil society monitoring of public policy processes requires 'vertical integration' to monitor different elite actors simultaneously. Vertical integration refers here to the coordination of policy monitoring and public interest advocacy efforts across different 'levels' of the policy process, from the local to the national and transnational arenas. Systematic, coordinated monitoring of the performance of all levels of public decision-making can reveal more clearly where the main problems are, permitting more precisely targeted civil society advocacy strategies. Because policy-makers' information about actual institutional performance is very limited, rarely field based, and drawn mainly from interested parties (especially in the case of large-scale, decentralised social programmes), the resulting information gap creates opportunities for advocacy groups to use independent monitoring to gain credibility and leverage. This article, written originally for a Mexican activist audience, explores the implications of this approach in the context of civil society efforts to monitor and influence World Bank projects.

Friedland, L., M. Sotirovic and K. Daily (1995) *Public journalism and social capital: the case of Madison, Wisconsin*. in E. Lambeth, E. Thorson and P. Meyer (Eds) (1997) *Assessing public journalism*. Columbia, MO, US: University of Missouri Press.

Public journalism has expanded from a handful of experiments in 1990 to more than 100 projects nationwide in 1996 and the number is constantly growing. Now, as public journalists in newsrooms across the country move beyond projects, they will simultaneously turn inward - to ask how public journalism can become more firmly established in news routine - and outward toward the communities with whom they collaborate in the reconstruction of public life. The concept of 'public life' has been at the centre of the writings of James W. Carey and Jay Rosen, public journalism's most prominent theorists, and Davis 'Buzz' Merritt, its best known practitioner. Public life, then, for Carey is a normative ideal to be counterposed to a cynical concept of democracy in which only power

counts. The understanding of public life articulated by public journalism's theorists is deeply influenced by theories of deliberative democracy. The emphasis on deliberation that runs throughout much of public or civic journalism is reflected in the fact that virtually every major public journalism project began as an effort to improve deliberation, through the formation of citizen's agendas, candidate debates with citizen panels, town hall meetings, or deliberative opinion polls. The authors see this pattern repeated, with some variation, in each of three core cases of public journalism: Wichita, Charlotte and Madison. The authors outline each of these cases in detail. This resource can be found at: <http://www.cpn.org/topics/communication/wisconsin.html#public>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Fukuyama, F. (1995) *Trust: the social virtues and the creation of prosperity*. New York, NY, USA: The Free Press.

In this book, the author showed that the human historical process had culminated in a universal capitalist and democratic order. The end of the Cold War marked the end of ideological politics and the beginning of a struggle for position in the rapidly emerging order of 21st century capitalism. Yet despite the historic convergence of economic and political institutions throughout the world, we still see a great deal of social and cultural turbulence, not only in the West but in the emerging liberal states of Asia and Latin America. Now that Marxist economics and social engineering both have been discredited, the author asks, what principles should guide us in making our own society more productive and secure?

Gaventa, J. (1999) *Crossing the great divide: building links and learning between NGOs and community based organizations in North and South*. in D. Lewis (Ed.) *International perspectives on voluntary action: reshaping the third sector*. London, UK: Earthscan.

This chapter uses the example of one particular NGO, the Hylander Research and Education Centre based in Tennessee, USA, to demythologise the distinction between North and South. Working in poor communities in the rural south and Appalachian regions, Hylander essentially works with the 'South within the North'. The article documents its efforts to make tangible linkages in the problems and experience encountered here, and those within 'traditional' Southern NGOs.

Gibbon, P. (2001) *Civil society, loyalty and globalization in rural Tanzania: a forty-year perspective*. *Development and Change* 32, 819-44.

This paper investigates the emergent properties of civil societies in less developed countries (LDCs), the changing significance of the 'local' and the 'global' within them and the underlying sources of transformations by comparing and contrasting the character of rural civil society in northern Tanzania in the 1950s and 1990s. Through a restatement of the Hegel-Young Marx position on civil society, the author investigates the problems and positions of current literature on civil society. Using past and contemporary political-administrative geography, the author documents the changes in the rural civil society of northern Tanzania in light of these positions. In the late 1950s the landscape of the region was layered in accordance with the basic administrative division of the indirect rule system of chieftaincies and tribes. However, major changes in the chieftaincy-level civil society landscape came by means of primary cooperative societies (PCSs) in cotton growing areas, the heightened role of neighbourhood-based courts, and informal parliaments. At the tribal-level of civil society, new cooperative unions and tribal unions/associations changed the landscape of civil society. These unions fell not under the indirect rule institutions but within the colonial state's central system, thereby encouraging an intimate relationship between unions and the colonial state. By the late 1990s the indirect rule system and its chieftaincies had been abolished and provinces, regions and districts became the new political geography. While less stated-guided systems existed (such as clans, lineages, labour groups, dance societies and informal credit groups), they were not articulated into the public sphere at this time. However, with the 1990s came the reformation of

cooperative unions and PCs as well as community development groups (CDGs). Thus the transformation seen in rural civil society in northern Tanzania was towards a dominant local identity, in direct contrast with what is common in the literature on civil society whereby local aspects are identified as pre-civic or as retrogressive reactions to globalisation. To this end, globalisation, if not bearing on the identity of locality, supplies new public narratives that become adopted by the elite but then propagated in modified forms within LCDs.

Gibelman, M. and S. Gelman (2004) A loss of credibility: patterns of wrongdoing among non-governmental organizations. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World. Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

This paper reports on a study conducted of international press reports of non-governmental human service organisations (NGOs) in which alleged or documented cases of wrongdoing were revealed. The analysis augments and builds upon a study conducted in 2000, in which the two authors, by means of content analysis, identified themes and implications arising from publicised incidents of alleged NGO wrongdoing for the time period 1998-2000. The current study updates the 2000 study for the period 2001-03. This study is grounded in an empirical investigation of the governance and management structures which aid or impede the public image of NGOs and which point to accountability issues that affect the credibility of civil society organisations worldwide. This resource can be found at: <http://atlas-conferences.com/c/a/l/l/61.htm>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Gladwell, M. (2000) The tipping point: how little things can make a big difference. London, UK: Little, Brown and Company.

This journalist's analysis of what makes social epidemics happen draws on history, marketing research and psychological studies. His main point is that small features can 'tip' a small trend into a huge craze. A few individuals can make a big difference if they have the necessary qualities.

Goodhand, J. and D. Hulme (2000) Peace-building and complex political emergencies. Working Paper 12, University of Manchester. Manchester, UK: IDBP.

Fifty-five countries are currently in the grips of violent conflict, according to the UN. Can NGOs hope to contend with the massive forces fuelling complex political emergencies? Are NGOs equipped to move beyond traditional roles as providers of humanitarian relief to become promoters of peace? And how are they faring in the 'grey area' between relief and development? This resource can be found at: <http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/publications/archive/cpe/>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Grassman, E. and L. Svedberg (1996) Voluntary action in a Scandinavian welfare context: the case of Sweden. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 25(4), 415-27.

The purpose of this article is to present some characteristics of the Swedish voluntary sector. After a general overview, two aspects of Swedish voluntary sector activities are presented to illustrate these points: the high level of volunteerism of the population and the particular character and role of voluntary organisations in the field of social care. Two surveys - the national omnibus survey and the comparative Eurovol Study - made it possible to study the voluntary action of the Swedish people from different perspectives and for the first time. Contrary to preconceived ideas about volunteerism in strong welfare states but in accordance with what might be expected in a country with a popular movement tradition and high levels of membership, Swedish volunteerism turned out to be extensive.

Greenspan, I. (2004) Mediating Bedouin futures? The roles and influence of NGOs in the conflict between the State of Israel and the Negev Bedouins. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada:

An increasing involvement of NGOs in policy-making has been witnessed in Israel in recent years (Yishai 2003; Ziv and Shamir 2000), yet its impact is ambiguous (Ben Eliezer 1999). Building on literature and field research, this paper focuses on three major themes. First, it reviews the increasing participation of advocacy NGOs in Bedouin affairs, specifically the advocacy efforts of NGOs in legalising currently unrecognised villages and their efforts of achieving civil rights and obtaining some basic services and amenities for Bedouin villages. Secondly, the paper investigates strategies that NGOs use to influence policy-making and third, it evaluates the effectiveness of NGOs networks and coalitions established to achieve these aims.

Grugel, J. ed. (1999) Democracy without borders: transnationalism and conditionality in new democracies. London, UK: Routledge.

Including empirical data from Africa, Europe, and Latin America, this book looks at the role of non-state actors in the increasing web of transnational networks, and their influence on global politics. Focusing on civil society organisations which have been involved in developing democracy, the chapters include regional studies of the changing nature of civil society in East Central Europe, and the role of European NGOs in democratisation in Latin America.

Guijt, I. and J. Gaventa, edited by G. Barnard (1998) Participatory monitoring and evaluation: learning from change. IDS Policy Briefing Issue, 12 November. Brighton, UK: IDS.

Development organisations need to know how effective their efforts have been. But who should make these judgements, and on what basis? Usually it is outside experts who take charge. Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is a different approach which involves local people, development agencies, and policy-makers deciding together how progress should be measured, and results acted upon. It can reveal valuable lessons and improve accountability. However, it is a challenging process for all concerned since it encourages people to examine their assumptions about what constitutes progress, and to face up to the contradictions and conflicts that can emerge. This resource can be found at: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/briefs/brief12.html>

Hadenius, A. and F. Ugglå (1996) Making civil society work, promoting democratic development: what can states and donors do? *World Development* 24(10), 1621-39.

The authors develop a clear definition of civil society that is presented in the context of it in relation to fostering democratic stability and performance. Civil society is viewed to consist of 'the public space between the state and the individual citizen' which has an 'organized and collective form' based upon 'bonds of affinity and cooperation'. Civil society then expresses itself whenever people join together to pursue common objectives. While external factors shape the organisations as they are formed, the initial impetus to organise is an internal process based upon 'the evolution of cooperation and trust among citizens', which differs widely among groups. The creation of groups can set into motion a self-reinforcing process of expanding social networks both in terms of numbers of organisations and in scope of missions and purposes. The relation of civil society to political democracy is supported when it exhibits the following characteristics: 'organizational plurality and autonomy, a democratic structure, a broad popular base, and an open recruitment of membership'. The authors discuss in turn the organisation of civil society, its relations to the state and its relations to donors interested in strengthening it. Finally, conclusions are presented as well as recommendations for providing support to organisations in the civil society sector. Concepts of 'social energy' as developed by Hirschman are aligned with Coleman's 'social capital' to help analyse ways in which civil society can be assisted. Hirschman notes that even failures to organise provide an

increased likelihood that future attempts will be successful. Success then breeds more success and an increased expansion of the social area which is covered by organisations and activities of collective action. The skills and norms necessary for cooperation are practiced and reinforced which in turn increases the general level of trust and sense of community, thus increasing social capital stocks. The role of social capital as it exists within organisations, existing social structures, and primary groups and kinship is examined as to who it impacts internal structure of groups and how it affects group performance. A typology of civil society state relations is detailed to show not only how civil society is impacted by political regimes but also to identify the ways in which civil society can be constructively engaged and supported under various situations. A large number of diverse examples of the interplay of civil society and the state are presented. Donor roles are examined in light of these various relations. Both sections focus on the difficulties inherent in supporting civil society organisations in such a way that the characteristics which make them both unique and valuable such as their democratic structure, plurality and autonomy are maintained.

Haynes, J. (1997) *Democracy and civil society in the third world*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

Looking at 'Action Groups' as popular political, social and economic movements in third world societies, and focusing on poor and marginalised groups within developing countries, the author argues that demands for democracy, human rights, and economic change were a widespread catalyst for the emergence hundreds of thousands of popular movements in Latin American, Africa, and Asia, including those of indigenous peoples, environmental movements, women's movements and Islamist action groups. These emerging popular organisations can be regarded as building blocks of civil society that will enhance the democratic nature of many political environments. The author speculates on the likelihood of their survival once the regimes under whose jurisdiction they must live manage to exert control.

Hearne, J., M. Robinson, P. Burnell and N. Bazarraa (2000) *Civil society and democracy assistance in Africa* in *Contemporary civil society and the democratisation process in Uganda: a Preliminary exploration*. Democracy Assistance: International Cooperation for Development Working Paper 54. Kampala, Uganda.

What impact does foreign aid have on civil society organisations in Africa? Exploring changes in organisational capacity and CSO ability to influence government policy and legislation, recent research asks: what are the key motives and approaches of aid donors in supporting civil society? What is the nature of CSOs in their domestic setting? What is the extent of their influence on government policy?

Hobley, M., N. Kanji and G. McGranahan (2004) *Ways of working for sustainable development: IIED's experience*. Discussion Document for IIED. London, UK: IIED.

IIED works at the crossroads of policy, research and advocacy, with the aim of furthering sustainable development internationally. But to what extent does IIED really contribute to this ambitious goal? An obvious, but ultimately unsatisfactory way to answer this question would be to focus solely on the outputs and outcomes of IIED's work, and assess their impacts. This would be unsatisfactory because the impacts of individual outputs and outcomes are often impossible to judge, and because, in a perverse way, requiring an organisation like IIED to demonstrate its impact would be likely to reduce its effectiveness. A less obvious but more satisfactory approach is to focus on the ways IIED claims to be working, whether these are the most effective ways for IIED to work towards achieving its goals, and whether IIED is indeed working in these ways. This paper represents a first step in this latter approach.

Howell, J. and J. Pearce (2001) *Civil society and development: a critical exploration*. Boulder, CO, USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

This book suggests that civil society should be considered as 'an intellectual space for critical thought and action on how our world can meet everybody's needs'. When civil society organisations are locked into a dichotomy against the state, their potential to participate in policy formulation is reduced, and they are often sidelined to implementation, opinion-forming and watchdog roles. By exploring the relationship between civil society and the market, not between civil society and government as many others have done, brings a focus to 'the policy process' as a non-linear course of action, not as a planned strategy.

Hudock A. C. (2000) *NGO's seat at the donor table: enjoying the food or serving the dinner?* IDS Bulletin 31(3), 14-18. Brighton, UK: IDS.

This article argues the case for three types of reform that would enable the relationship between NGOs and their official donors to move closer to that predicated on 'partnership' - a relational condition that, despite public rhetoric and policy pronouncements, too seldom exists today. Barriers to partnership exist because of, among others, donor preference for contracting, cut-backs in their field staff and reporting requirements that orient NGO accountability away from intended beneficiaries. Without substantial reform, the supposed greater presence and capability of NGOs will not translate into structural influence on the mainstream of aid system behaviour. Unless donor institutions change, NGOs will remain servers rather than diners at the donor dinner table.

Hudson, A. T., D. Young, B. Koenig, A. Najam and J. Fisher (1999) *Making the connection: legitimacy claims, legitimacy chains and Northern NGOs' international advocacy*. In D. Lewis and T. Wallace (Eds) (2000) *New roles and relevance: development NGOs and the challenge of change*. West Hartford, CT: Kumarian Press.

Are NGOs suited to advocacy? Traditionally, NGOs have been involved in hands-on development work, but in an effort to increase impact, UK NGOs are shifting towards advocacy and policy work. How do they grapple with issues of legitimacy, accountability, governance, and evaluation? Do they need to strengthen links between their operational activities and advocacy work, and mainstream advocacy within their overall activities? This resource can be found at:
<http://www.alanhudson.org.uk/wallace.pdf>

Hulme, D. and M. Edwards (1997) *NGOs, states and donors: too close for comfort*. Basingstoke, UK: Macmillan.

In promoting a 'New Policy Agenda', bilateral and multilateral donor agencies are keen to finance non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and grassroots organisations (GROs) on the grounds of their economic efficiency and contribution to 'good governance'. This paper reviews the impact of this trend on NGO/GRO programming, performance, legitimacy and accountability. It finds that much of the case for emphasising the role of NGOs/GROs rests on ideological grounds rather than empirical verification. In addition, though the evidence is inconclusive, there are signs that greater dependence on official funding may compromise NGO/GRO performance in key areas, distort accountability, and weaken legitimacy.

Hutanuwatr, P. and J. Rasbach (2004) *Engaged Buddhism in Siam and South-East Asia. Case study for WFDD*. Birmingham, UK: WFDD.

In South-East Asia, development has taken a western secular route focusing on economic growth without adequate consideration for environmental sustainability, social justice, cultural diversity and spiritual well-being. This approach has created great suffering among the people in these countries, many being traditional Buddhist societies. A response to this suffering is an emergence of a socially engaged Buddhism, a frame of reference that is a critical embrace of traditional values and cautious

critical selection and integration of appropriate values from modernisation. It is an attempt to renew ancient wisdom using Buddhism as a guideline to confront contemporary suffering in an inclusive way. It advocates changing one's consciousness side-by-side with transforming structural violence in society.

Hyden, G. (1997) Civil society, social capital, and development: dissection of a complex discourse. *Studies in Comparative International Development* 32(1), 3-30.

This paper examines the ongoing intellectual discourse on civil society and related concepts in political science, other social science disciplines as well as among policy-makers and practitioners. It is suggested that there are four prominent philosophical lineages going back to the 19th century from which most of the contemporary debate draws its inspiration. There are at least four major schools or approaches to the study of civil society, social capital and development that compete for recognition. Attention is paid to the need for analysing these issues, not only at the national but also the associational and global levels.

Hyden, G., J. Court and K. Mease (2004) *Making sense of governance: empirical evidence from sixteen developing countries*. Boulder, CO, USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

As part of a broader study of governance issues in 16 developing countries, the study highlights how civil society has acquired a new significance with a growing interest in participatory forms of development and the idea that institutions outside the state are also important contributors to social and economic advancement. Defining civil society as the arena where the private becomes public and the social becomes political, the extent to which civil society is an integral part of policy-making is an important factor in national development. More broadly, the rules in the civil society arena are important for how people perceive the political system at large.

Ibrahim, S. (1996) Reform and frustration in Egypt. *Journal of Democracy* 7(4), 125-35.

The author writes about the current political, social, and economic situation in Egypt. The recent history of Egypt is reviewed from the perspective of four questions: the economy, the social, the political, and the question of the civil society. The author uses these four perspectives to analyse the current attempts at reform in Egypt and the interplay between an oversized autocratic state, Islamic militancy, and the forces of civil society and democracy. The social question is seen as a problem of population growth, income distribution and equity. The author outlines current demographic patterns. These reveal that people are moving to the cities from the countryside - the poor relocating in urban slums. In addition to this, the lower middle class is beginning to feel marginalised. Although well educated by some measures, the skills taught the lower-middle class are not marketable in the labour force. Since there are fewer governmental posts, members of the lower-middle class experience difficulties to find employment. As a result they have become increasingly militant and have been forming alliances with the poor. These alliances have caused a rise in Islamic militancy. The economic question is one of converting state run sectors of the economy into private ownership. The author outlines the history of economic reforms (or the lack thereof) in Egypt. The government has been slow to institute these economic reforms because it does not want to alienate a large portion of the work force. The author describes the current economic conditions, the reasons for lack of economic reforms, and the consequences of the government's reluctance to move swiftly. The political and civil society questions are closely related to one another. The author provides a brief political history of Egypt and the role that civil society organisations (CSOs) have played in the politics of Egypt. CSOs have traditionally been at odds with the government because they support socioeconomic and democratic reforms. The government has been as slow to commit to democratic reforms as it has been to implement economic reforms. Thus CSOs are forming coalitions in opposition to the government, which uses its power to control their actions. This split between the government and civil society in Egypt is seen as a major barrier to

reform and development. The thriving associational life and the formation of cooperative organisations are the chief forces for reform in the nation.

James, R. (2002) *People and change: exploring capacity building in African NGOs*. Oxford, UK: INTRAC.

People and change is about improving the impact of capacity-building. Based on many years of practical experiences with NGOs, largely in Africa

Joseph, J. (1998) *Democracy's social capital: civil society in a new era*. Address to the Pretoria Rotary Club, 15 January. Pretoria, South Africa.

This address takes as its central theme the role that social capital can play in improving the world in the future. The author defines social capital as 'the vast array of ideas, ideals, institutions, and social arrangements through which a people find their voice and mobilise private energies for a public good'. Voluntary activities are a main focus of the speech, although the author links voluntary civil society to the state and private sectors. The author stresses that civic responsibility and volunteerism are necessary components of using our social capital in three areas: providing help to the poor and marginalised, promoting healing for a fragmenting world, and providing hope for those who do not yet enjoy the benefits of new democracies. Voluntary involvement in helping others internalises circumstances for the volunteer: a problem is no longer their problem, but our problem. These types of social connections provide incentive to continue to work for a solution. Another consequence of this type of activity is that it integrates or brings into contact groups that may consider themselves as separate from one another. 'Us' and 'them' become 'we' and social integration is improved and new allegiances are formed. Finally, the voluntary contribution and assistance provide the hope that the marginalised need to believe that they can improve their situation.

Juan, L. and N. Prieto (2001) *Government-civil society interface in poverty alleviation program: the CIDSS experience in the Philippines*. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

The Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) centres its strategies on the interface of various sectors that actively participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of CIDSS services. The civil society representing various sectors or people's organisations (POs) interfaced with government to enable them to take part in identifying the solutions to the local problems. Here, the POs served as partners and collaborators in a poverty alleviation program. The CIDSS program started in 1999 in the Province of Bataan, located north of Manila in the island of Luzon in the Philippines. The target areas were depressed barangays (the smallest political units) in the fifth and sixth class municipalities (they are low tax earners) where high poverty incidence and unemployment rate are prevalent and severe malnutrition problem is starkly observed. Surrounding the area are pockets of poor families seen amidst the comfortable villages.

Keane, J. (2003) *Global civil society?* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Keane explores the historical origins, present-day meanings and political potential of a global civil society. He tracks the recent development of global civil society as an idea and the contradictory forces currently nurturing or threatening its growth, showing how talk of global civil society implies a political vision of a less violent world, founded on legally sanctioned power-sharing arrangements among different and intermingling forms of socio-economic life. Keane's reflections are pitted against the widespread feeling that the world is both too complex and too violent to deserve serious reflection. His account borrows from various scholarly disciplines, including political science and international relations, to challenge the silence and confusion within much of contemporary

literature on globalisation and global governance. Against fears of terrorism, rising tides of xenophobia, and loose talk of 'anti-globalisation', the defence of global civil society mounted here implies the need for new democratic ways of living.

Keck, M. and K. Sikkink (1998) *Activists beyond borders*. Ithaca, NY, USA: Cornell University Press.

This book looks at 'transnational advocacy networks' as a means to build new links among actors in civil societies, states and international organisations, and transform the practice of national sovereignty. The central argument is that these multiply the channels of access to the international system, and blur the boundaries between a state's relations with its own nationals and the recourse citizens have to the international system. The book analyses how this happens by contrasting four historical forerunners to modern advocacy networks with three contemporary cases.

Knight, B. and P. Stokes (1996) *Civil responsibility: self-help citizenship*. The Guardian, 30 October. London, UK.

This article discusses the decline of civic responsibility in England, the causes of such decline, and the key questions in revive the civic engagement. Evidence from the study conducted by the authors, 'the Deficit in Civil Society, suggests that civic responsibility is in deep decline and has been so for many years. Churches, trade unions, mutual aid associations and other organisations promoting social commitment and cohesion have undergone a dramatic long-term fall in their membership. The authors have identified five main factors that appear to be implicated. These are: the impact of television and consumer electronics; changes in family structures and the role of women; the transformation of charities into service providers; structural unemployment and poverty; and insecurity resulting from instability of market forces. The key questions are: can we breathe new life into the old structures, holding people together around our places of work and workshop, in our neighbourhoods and across our cities in relationships of power? Do we have the capacity and the imagination to organise new forms of social capital and civic engagement that can protect our families, communities, jobs and environment? The answer is a cautious yes. Three are signs that new forms of social capital are emerging. The authors are currently undertaking study of 'citizen organising'. This teaches citizenship to thousands of 'ordinary people', particularly those who lack confidence to become participants in local, regional or national public affairs. The movement is built on a constituency of faith organisations, including churches, mosques and temples, and includes some secular representation. The aim is to build a genuine 'broad base' to include as many different kinds of people as possible. The Foundation for Civil Society to address this long-term decline in social capital has been formed. The foundation assumes that a generation of decline in the quality of our civic culture will take another generation to repair. The publications and debates will aim to provide a fertile source of useful thinking and action in the areas of public policy, non-governmental organisation behaviour, corporate responsibility and, above all, in civic engagement.

Krishnah, A. and C. Wiesen, G. Prewitt and B. Sobhan (2000) *Changing policy and practice from below: community experiences in poverty reduction*. New York, NY, USA: UNDP.

This volume of case studies has been put together with the intention of promoting mutual learning among those concerned with advancing civil society solutions for development and poverty reduction. Nine case studies, representing an equal number of projects and countries, have been selected from among a host of instructive and interesting experiences examined by the editors. Each case study leads the reader step-by-step through the various stages of its particular learning experience, elucidating how particular problems were satisfactorily resolved in a specific situation, and providing insights about how similar processes and programmes can be supported in other countries and contexts. All of these cases report relatively recent experiences, mostly gained during a period in the 1990s. The brief analytical framework presented helps to organise these individual experiences and insights.

Krut, R. (1997) Globalization and civil society: NGO influence in international decision-making. UNRISD Discussion Paper 83. Geneva, Switzerland: UNRISD.

This report contrasts the way that NGOs can influence policy processes within the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and the International Organisation for Standardisation. The central argument is that NGOs have found it easier to influence the UN, because NGOs make a more obvious contrast and complement to the UN discussions, focused on the dialogue of nation states. Krut argues that: 'the phenomenon of CSOs seeking access to global government is showing they have found responsibility without power; moral but not fiduciary authority'.

Kulkarni, P. (2004) Ideology mapping: a tool for information asymmetry (funding) and compatibility measurement (networking) in the third sector. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

The complex environment in which the third sector operates makes it imperative to introduce new tools by which organisations can clearly present their ideological framework that encompass their principles, their religious affiliations, their political views etc. Ideology is a set of principles, cultures, unwritten guidelines that form an important element of the institution's organisational setup.

Lampkin, L. (2004) A framework for measuring outcomes in civil society organizations. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

How are citizen-based organisations impacting the problems that they were created to address? Often it is difficult, time-consuming, and very expensive to find out what effects the programmes offered by these organisations really have. The third sector must develop the better tools to help them to be more accountable and to manage better their scarce resources for maximum impact.

Lewer, N. (1999) International non-government organisations and peace-building - perspectives from peace studies and conflict resolution. Working Paper 3, Centre for Conflict Resolution, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford. Bradford, UK: University of Bradford.

How can international NGOs (INGOs) integrate peace-building into development and relief work in conflict zones? What are the risks and consequences of mixing relief with peace-building? Can INGOs simultaneously be mediator, arbitrator, advocate, trainer, witness, supporter, counsellor and therapist in fraught circumstances? This resource can be found at: <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/confres/assets/CCR3.pdf>. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Lewis, D. (1998) Bridging the gap? The parallel universes of the non-profit and non-governmental organisation research traditions and the changing context of voluntary action. CVO International Working Paper 1. London, UK: CVO and LSE.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) based in developed and developing countries are attracting growing interest as providers of research and policy advice. Yet ideas and research findings are rarely shared between the global North and South. Many NGOs are beginning to recognise that in today's 'global village' the causes and symptoms of poverty are increasingly interconnected

Lewis, D. (1999) International perspectives in voluntary action: reshaping the third sector. London, UK: Earthscan.

This collection of essays forms a comparative study on NGOs and voluntary agencies, contrasting their scope, scale and priorities. The collection contributes to current debates about the relations between the 'North' and 'South', the nature of development, and the tension between theory and practice, by encompassing drawing on a wider range of third sector organisations than is usually

considered in straightforward 'NGO' studies.

Lewis, D. (2001) Civil society in a non-Western context: reflections on the 'usefulness' of a concept. Civil Society Working Paper 13, CCS/LSE. London, UK.

This paper considers the usefulness of the concept of civil society-both as an analytical construct and a policy tool - in non-Western contexts drawing on a selected review of literature on Africa from anthropology and development studies. Rejecting arguments that the concept has little meaning outside its Western origins, and critical of the sometimes crude export of the concept by Western donors to build 'good governance', the paper examines local meanings being created around the concept. Nevertheless, it acknowledges that such adaptations are part of an increasingly universal negotiation between citizens, states and markets. Current efforts to bring peace in Somalia are, in part, drawing on the language of civil society. Despite the apparent novelty of the rediscovered concept of civil society, it can also be invested with historical depth in the study of citizenship, exclusion and colonialism. The concept arguably therefore has both analytical value as well as inspirational power. This resource can be found at:
http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/pdf/CSWP13_web.pdf. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Lindquist, E. A. (1988) What do decision-models tell us about information use? *Knowledge in Society* 1(2), 86-111.

Lindquist has argued that organisations or networks, for that matter, are often in different decision modes - routine, incremental, or fundamental. Each involves a different level of scrutiny and debate over the integrity of its policy underpinnings: i) routine decision regimes focus on matching and adapting existing programmes and repertoires to emerging conditions, but involve little debate on logic and design, which is built into the programmes and repertoires; ii) incremental decision-making deals with selective issues as they emerge, but does not deal comprehensively with all constituent issues associated with the policy domain; and iii) fundamental decisions are relatively infrequent opportunities to rethink approaches to policy domains, whether as result of crisis, new governments, or policy spillovers. Where fundamental decisions are concerned, it is important to note that they are anticipated and followed by incremental or routine regimes. There is a connection to this line of thinking with the agenda-setting model described just above. Decisions emanating from the 'choice opportunities' that arise as policy windows open, however briefly, may involve either limited or significant change, or perhaps none at all. [...]

MacDonald, L. (1997) Supporting civil society: the political role of non-governmental organisations in Central America. Basingstoke, UK: Macmillan.

This book examines the assumptions underlying an emphasis on civil society as a channel for development aid, and looks at how some NGOs' work measures up against the expectations that have been placed on them. A central thread is that civil societies vary dramatically among countries, as does the nature of the relationship between state and civil society. In the context of the neo-liberal structural adjustment programmes that are being imposed throughout the third world, an emphasis on civil society may be disempowering rather than empowering. Any examination of the role of NGOs in civil society must therefore be placed in a specific cultural and historical context. The author outlines a typology of NGOs, separating them into INGOs, National NGOs and Popular Organisations (which seem to be a rough equivalent to grassroots organisations). She criticises the tendency of funders to adopt a short-term approach to NGO evaluation.

Macdonald, T. (2004) We the peoples: the democratic authorization and accountability of NGOs in global governance. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

The perceived legitimacy that underpins NGOs' increasing influence in global politics derives to a significant degree from their claims to serve as legitimate democratic representatives of global citizens. However, much scepticism remains about the democratic legitimacy of NGOs. Many critics of NGO participation challenge the legitimate status of NGO constituencies, labelling them pejoratively as 'interest groups' with no special entitlement to representation. Critics of NGO participation also question how 'representative' NGOs actually are of the constituencies for whom they purport to speak. They point out that NGOs are unelected and unaccountable, arguing that, unlike national governments, NGOs 'need not answer to the broad public they claim to represent'.

Maglio, I. and R. Keppke (2004) The city of São Paulo strategic master plan - the making of: from pressure groups to NGOs. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, , 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

The city of São Paulo - the second largest city in Latin America in politico-economic significance - produced 13.66% of national GDP in 2002, highlighting the extreme regional unbalance that characterises Brazil. The city's income concentration segregates in its territory a few high-quality urban pattern small clusters surrounded by a sea of socio-environmental degradation. One-third of its 96 regional districts are located in the fringe of the city under the territorial exclusion line. In the last decade, as exclusion from consolidated areas has increased, the population of degraded areas has triplicated.

Malena, C. (2000) Beneficiaries, mercenaries, missionaries and revolutionaries: "unpacking" NGO involvement in World Bank-financed projects. *IDS Bulletin* 31(3), 19-34. Brighton, UK: IDS.

This article critically examines the involvement of NGOs in World Bank-supported development projects. It attempts to 'unpack' NGO involvement in Bank projects by shedding light on the variety of motivations that NGOs may have for working with the Bank and vice versa. The article identifies four distinct forms of NGO involvement, based on the primary purpose of that involvement. It shows how each of these forms - NGOs behaving as 'beneficiaries', 'mercenaries', 'missionaries' or 'revolutionaries' - brings with it a distinct set of potential benefits and challenges. The article concludes that it is important for both the Bank and NGOs to be explicit about why, in any given situation, they are choosing to work together and what they expect from the collaboration. This is essential: i) as a first step towards negotiating working relationships that are more productive and ii) to avoid creating unrealistic expectations (and subsequent disillusionments) regarding NGO 'partnership' in Bank operations.

Malena, C. (2004) The role of civil society in holding government accountable: the concept and emerging practice of "Social Accountability". Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

This panel explores conceptual and operational features of 'social accountability' with an emphasis on developing country contexts. Social accountability is here used to refer to the broad range of actions and mechanisms (beyond voting) that citizens, communities, civil society organisations (CSOs) and independent media can use to hold government officials and bureaucrats accountable. These include, for example, participatory budgeting, public expenditure tracking, citizen monitoring of public service delivery, citizen advisory boards, lobbying, and advocacy campaigns.

Maxwell, S. (2000) Is anyone listening? GDNNet. Paper for Bridging Research and Policy. GDNNet.

This paper starts from the observation that there is a great deal of research activity, with an uncertain impact on policy. It briefly reviews various inputs into the debate on research/policy linkages, and highlights the need to understand the policy process and to attempt to see issues from the policy-makers' perspective. This includes the need to develop a more thorough understanding of policy that includes policy implementation; 'policy is what policy does'. It also touches on ways of making use of 'policy narratives' and 'epistemic communities', as well as entrance points into the literature on campaigning. The paper concludes that if researchers are to have an impact on policy, they need to build up an understanding of how policy is made and how it is implemented.

Maxwell, S. (2003) Does evidence matter? Policy entrepreneurship. Presentation at 'Does Evidence Matter' Meeting Series, Meeting 7 on Policy Entrepreneurship, 11 June. London, UK: ODI.

Maxwell spoke on the topic of how researchers can be successful policy entrepreneurs. He introduced the topic by referring to a quote that illustrated how inept researchers can sometimes be at engaging with policy processes: '...government ministers and civil servants were scathing about some of the [research] work they receive. This is claimed all too often to speak naively of policy issues, demonstrate little or no awareness of current policy, is over-technical and sometimes need drastic editing to make it readable to key players.' (Commission on the Social Sciences 2003). This resource can be found at:

http://www.odi.org.uk/Rapid/Meetings/Evidence/Presentation_14/Maxwell.html. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Muchie, M. (2004) Can civil society resurrect the emancipatory project in Africa? Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

An independent voice of civil society has emerged clearly since the democratisation wind began to blow across the continent from the late 80s and early 90s. The last twenty years have been dubbed as the decades of civil society revival and resurrection. Civil society stakeholders have continued to express growing public interest and aspiration from an independent organisational and social location to widen the franchise and extend the empowerment of the population. There has been growing active engagement in the democratic reform processes and political elections in Africa. Civil society has turned into a site where the left has been shopping for a new strategic space to redress the inequities born from market power and state power. Whether civil society as a terrain can provide that clarity to weave an emancipatory project remains contested. For a start, the left has to create its own definition of civil society and distinguish it from liberal and neo-conservative presentations of the concept. However, the emancipatory appropriation of a vastly diffuse concept is endlessly problematic. This resource can be found at:

<http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/abstracts/Muchie.pdf>

Mulgan, G. (2003) Facing the future: engaging stakeholders and citizens in developing public policy. National Institute of Governance Conference, 23-24 April. Canberra, Australia.

Geoff Mulgan, Director of the Strategy Unit in the UK Cabinet Office, maps current trends in the use of knowledge in government, and proposes new strategies and directions to improve it. Mulgan suggests that both government and society are better informed and more interested in knowledge and evidence than ever before. Greater transparency in the working practices of international governments and institutions has incentivised and enabled the sharing of policy ideas globally. Although evidence based policy-making is far from new, the current policy arena demands knowledge rooted in diverse sources, highly integrated in both theoretical and practical expertise. An attempt to address this challenge is reflected in the working practices and structure of the Strategy Unit, which is made up of a range of civil servants, and others from academia, business or

the voluntary sector, generalists and specialists; and those with front-line experience.

Najam, A. (1999) Citizen organizations as policy entrepreneurs. In D. Lewis (Ed.) International perspectives in voluntary action: reshaping the third sector. London, UK: Earthscan.

This chapter seeks to understand how citizen organisations, in their various roles, interact with the policy process. It sets the task of constructing an analytic template for the full range of policy services which citizen organisations provide in sustainable development, using examples from North and South. Najam aims to work towards an explanation of policy influence which spans the entire global citizen sector rather than only its substantive or geographic sub-sectors.

Omar, R. (2004) Does public policy need religion? The importance of the inter-religious movement. Cape Town, South Africa: Claremont Main Road Mosque.

This paper investigates whether public policy needs religion. How should public policy be devised and arrived at in a democracy? What key indicators should guide the formulation of public policy? How should religion relate to public policy in a modern secularised society? Should they have no significant relationship at all and should religion be privatised? Or is religion so important that it should dominate public policy? Which competing religious discourses should be privileged by public policy formulators? And what are the political implications of such religious privileging? This paper explores these questions in the context of the first five years of South Africa's non-racial democracy.

Ottaway, M. and T. Carothers (2000) Funding virtue: civil society aid and democracy promotion. Washington DC, USA: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This book examines the recent influx of aid, especially from the US, which has been directed at building civil society. It asks four key questions: What conceptions of civil society do aid providers employ? How do these conceptions relate to local realities in the recipient countries? Where do the programmes make a difference, and where do they fall short? How can civil society aid be improved?

Pennar, K. (1997) A helping hand, not just an invisible hand. Business Week, 24 March, 70-72.

This commentary begins by briefly sketching the debate between the promoters of free markets and government intervention. The tenets of the free market as championed by Milton Friedman have created a new orthodoxy producing impressive records of economic growth. Free markets, however, do not ensure that the fruits of growth are equally distributed. Some commentators, such as George Soros, are becoming increasingly troubled by the limitations of free markets, especially in the era of globalisation, and are calling for government interventions to ameliorate the effects of 'unbridled self-interest and laissez-faire policies.' The existence and implications of widening income disparities are examined in light of these two positions. Pennar suggests that neither market nor government responses may be sufficient to address such inequalities, and that attention needs to be refocused on the role of community or civil society. She states that while this sector is independent, it nevertheless develops 'bonds and linkages' with the market and government that impacts community welfare. She cites the work of Robert Putnam as suggesting that civil society has an impact on economic performance. While liberals and conservatives may approach this issue from different positions and for different purposes, she concludes that a focus on the economic role of civil society can reinvigorate the traditional debate on the merits of the market versus the government.

Perlas, N. (1999) Shaping globalisation: civil society, cultural power and threefolding. Cape Town, South Africa: Novalis Press.

This short book looks at how civil society organisations can innovate to achieve policy influence within a globalised world. It takes a case study from the Philippines, looking at how a community of

CSOs came together to negotiate with the government on the Philippine 21 Agenda - a set of recommendations for building sustainable development. Working through this example, Perlas draws out an argument on the nature and role of civil society. Perlas argues that the best way for civil society to be critically engaged with political and economic issues is to develop a reflexive understanding of itself as a cultural institution - this allows it to develop better strategies, tactics and ideas. Fundamentally, CSOs need to understand the power and potency of their cultural power. This is a central element of integrating cultural, political and economic interests - or, to put it another way, 'three-folding' civil society, the state and the market.

Pettifor, A. (2004) Does evidence matter? Policy entrepreneurship. Presentation at ODI Does Evidence Matter Meeting Series Meeting 7 on Policy Entrepreneurship, 11 June. London, UK: ODI.

Ann Pettifor started off by stating that, as far as she was concerned, evidence really did not matter. For example, there is a mountain of evidence on the effects of the AIDS crisis in Africa, and yet this has not mobilised the global community to the extent necessary. So what really matters is making the evidence matter. In 1994, when working with the Debt Crisis Network, there was a lack of information and understanding of the individual debtors, how much debt they owed, and their relationship to the British government. This resource can be found at: http://www.odi.org.uk/Rapid/Meetings/Evidence/Presentation_15/Pettifor.html. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Pollard, A. (2004) Making the most of ethnography: bridging research and policy from inside and outside NGOs. Paper presented at NGO Study Group Seminar Ethnography of NGOs: Understanding Organisational Processes. Oxford, UK.

This paper contrasts the strategies used by NGOs in South India with those used by NGO networks in the Pacific. Case studies are drawn from SPEECH, a mediation based NGO in Tamilnadu, and PAWORNET, a women's NGO network in Fiji, as documented by High and Riles. These examples are used to consider the creative dialogue between ethnographic understanding and everyday knowledge in NGO work. The paper suggests that NGOs can bolster their effectiveness by capturing the imagination of those involved with them. When NGO networks are 'good to think', they can become more than the sum of its connections.

Pollard, A. and R. Driscoll (2004) Strategic communications in PRSPs: Bolivia case study. ODI Consultation for the World Bank and DFID. London, UK: ODI.

Communications initiatives in the Bolivian PRS have worked towards building constructive links between very diverse groups with fragile relationships. The Bolivian government as a whole has long-term problems with clientelism and corruption, and an acrimonious relationship with a very vocal and internally divided civil society sector. Steps towards bridging these gaps through the PRS process have been made in three ways: First, consultation processes and participative monitoring at the relatively stable and coherent level of municipalities were undertaken. Secondly, an independent consultation on the PRSP was conducted by the Catholic Church - an organisation which cuts across disparate civil society groups - and run in parallel to the government-led National Dialogue. Finally, think tanks, such as ILDIS, have worked to mediate between government and the general public by promoting more informed and constructive debate. Steps are also being taken within the donor community to develop closer collaboration among themselves, with DFID leading a new network of bilateral donors. The links between donors and other stakeholders however have room for improvement: there have been calls for donors to capitalise on the success of the Bolivian think tank sector, and invest in research and analysis which can promote a better match between donor expectations of government, and its practical capacities.

Porter, R. W. and S. Pryor-Jones (1998) Making a difference to policies and programmes: a guide for researchers. Monograph Series 1. Entebbe, Uganda: ECAPAPA.

Putnam, R. (2000) Bowling alone. New York, NY, USA: Simon & Schuster.

This widely read and highly influential book documents the 'disintegration' of American society, looking at why Americans are increasingly leading lonely and disconnected lives. It examines the causes and consequences of this phenomenon and considers the options for rebuilding American civil society, popularising the term 'social capital'.

Reilly, B. and R. Phillpot (2004) Making democracy work" in Papua New Guinea: social capital and provincial development in an ethnically fragmented society. Asian Survey 42(6), 906-27.

Papua New Guinea offers an intriguing opportunity to examine the link between social capital and development. A stable democracy despite substantial social fragmentation, Papua New Guinea was decentralised between 1976 and 1995 into nineteen provinces with high degrees of autonomy. These provinces had widely divergent economic performances during this period. A primary comparison between provincial development and provincial performance (effectiveness of provincial government) showed little correlation, indicating that strength of government does not alone account for these economic differences

Riddell, R. C., S-E. Kruse, T. Kyollen, S. Ojanpera and J-L. Vielajus (1997) Searching for impact and methods: NGO evaluation synthesis study. Report produced for the OECD/DAC Expert Group on Evaluation. Helsinki, Finland: Department for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

When it was finished in the year 2000, this was the most definitive study of NGO impact to date, primarily because of the breadth of its coverage and detail of its analysis. The study aimed to synthesise the impact of non-governmental organisation (NGO) development projects, working largely from evaluation reports, as well as other methods for assessing impact. The information was gathered from evaluation reports commissioned by donors, and data gathered (through reports and interviews) in 13 country case-studies, undertaken in both donor and Southern countries. The overall study comprises two volumes, the main report (125 pages), and appendices (375 pages), which contain the case studies and an extended bibliography

Roe, E. (1991) Development narratives. World Development 19(4), 1065-70.

Roe argues that development policies are often based on arguments, scenarios and narratives that do not stand up to closer scrutiny. Frequently, the narratives are directly contradicted by experience in the field. In spite of this, the narratives persist and continue to inform policy-making. The most obvious reaction is to dismiss the narratives as myths or ideologies, and to call for more rational policy-making or a more learning-based process.

Rojas, O. (1999) The role of civil society organisations in sustainable development' in CIVICUS Civil society at the millennium. West Hartford, CT, USA: Kumarian Press.

This chapter looks at the role of CSOs in promoting and implementing sustainable development, providing a historical analysis of how CSOs and sustainability have been linked. Sustainable development is a relatively new concept, appearing over the last two decades to integrate social and economic development with ecological concerns - to balance the needs of current and future generations. An implicit value is placed on balancing the needs of available resources, reducing consumption, promoting environmentally friendly forms of production. CSOs are both social and civic actors; their values are linked to defending sustainable development: CSOs find their legitimate and true expression in these values.

Sabur, M. (2004) Case study of the Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN). Case study for WFDD. Birmingham, UK: WFDD.

The Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) brings together individuals, groups and Muslim associations in Asia and subscribes to a progressive and enlightened approach to Islam. Since its inception in 1990, AMAN has been engaged in human resource development and facilitated forums for individuals, whether Muslim or of other faiths, who are working for the eradication of poverty, environmental protection, human rights, social justice, interfaith and inter-cultural dialogue, and communal harmony and peace.

Skinner, M. and M. Rosenberg (2004) Co-opting voluntarism: ideology, long-term care reform and the voluntary sector in Ontario, Canada. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

This paper explores the relationship between health care restructuring and voluntarism within the context of Ontario in the 1990s. In particular, it critically assesses the changing role of voluntary sector organisations with respect to the provision of long-term care, and it does so in light of the extensive restructuring of public services in the province during the last decade. The study involves a comparative analysis of two long-term care reform models that were developed by ideologically opposed provincial governments (i.e. social democratic vs. conservative) during the 1990s to address the longstanding need for better access, increased coordination and greater equity across Ontario's health care system. The study focuses on the development of the 'Multi-Service Agency', a centrally planned model featuring public provision, and the 'Community Care Access Centre', a managed competition model featuring private provision, in order to shed light on the impact of different public service restructuring strategies on the voluntary sector. The two models from the Ontario case study are representative of challenges facing other provincial and national welfare systems, and therefore are of considerable analytical interest. This resource can be found at: <http://www.jhu.edu/~istr/conferences/toronto/abstracts/Skinner.pdf>

Srivastava, R. (2003) Swadhyaya: a movement experience. Case study for WFDD. Birmingham, UK: WFDD.

Continuity of cultural realignment has been endemic to India's civilisational impulses. What is different today is that these alternatives are playing a vital role in responding and adjusting to the main currents of secular culture that have surfaced in the second half of the nineteenth century and have permeated the public domain in general, and dominant institutions in particular. Contemporary India has seen several such efforts towards realignment of ordinary life purposes and the moral urge towards self-fulfilment. Many of these efforts have floundered because either they have lacked a coherent set of ideas to equip the people to cope with the world as it is evolving or have lacked the means and confidence to successfully implement those ideas. Of the ones that have succeeded and are apparently succeeding, Swadhyaya readily comes to mind.

Stone, D., S. Maxwell and M. Keating (2001) Bridging research and policy. International Workshop funded by DFID, 16-17 July. Warwick, UK: Warwick University.

This paper is about the relationship between research and policy - specifically about how research impacts on policy, and about how policy draws on research. It might be thought that the relationship is straightforward, with good research designed to be relevant to policy, and its results delivered in an accessible form to policy-makers - and with good policy-making securely and rationally based on relevant research findings. In fact, this is far from the case. The link from research to policy might not be straightforward. This resource can be found at: <http://www.gdnet.org/pdf/Bridging.pdf>

Struyk, R. (2000) Transnational think tank networks: purpose, membership and cohesion. Washington DC, USA: Urban Institute.

This short paper provides a brief overview over issues related to think tank networks. Think tank networks are different from public policy networks in that think tank networks are usually made up of organisations with more or less the same interests and fundamental views. In this respect they are similar to epistemic communities. Think tank networks are typically characterised by webs of relatively stable relationships and informal interactions based on these relations. They are also generally non-hierarchical, and attempt to pool and share resources in a mutual manner

Sutton, R. (1999) The policy process: an overview. ODI Working Paper 118. London, UK: ODI.

This paper offers an introduction to analysis of the policy process. It identifies and describes theoretical approaches in political science, sociology, anthropology, international relations and management. This resource can be found at:
http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/wp118.pdf. Last accessed 4/8/2009

Thompson, S. and R. Dart (2004) Third sector discourse(s) on welfare recipients: how framing affects the social policy landscape. Paper presented to ISTR Sixth International Conference on Contesting Citizenship and Civil Society in a Divided World, Ryerson University and York University, 11-14 July. Toronto, Canada.

What are the discourses of non-profit organisations around the 'subjects' of social welfare advocacy - the poor and marginal, for whom social welfare exists? What are the implications of these discourses for social welfare reform and the development of an active citizenry? It is widely agreed that the third sector has, and should have, important roles in social policy debates (Taylor and Wilkinson 2001), and that advocacy by third sector organisations can be influential in particular in the way that social policy is framed (Blockson and Van Buren 1999). Recent threats to social welfare, and particularly those from 'neo-liberal' social policy landscapes, where social policy discourses now emphasise responsibilities over rights, 'self-sufficiency' over social programme entitlement, and market mechanisms over governmental supports, suggest the role of non-profit advocacy is even more crucial. However, the role of non-profit advocacy, and specifically the way that this advocacy constitutes the 'subjects' of welfare policy (i.e. the poor), is neither well understood nor have its implications been considered.

Tulleken, L. and W. Tyndale (2004) Community AIDS Response (CARE). Background Report.

CARE (Community AIDS Response) is a significant not-for-profit South African NGO, born out of prayer and faith three years ago and acknowledged by Bristol Myers Squibb's 'Secure the Future Foundation' as representative of best practice in the AIDS arena.

UNDP, World Bank and Club Ekonomika (2000) Understanding and building social capital in Bulgaria: a development imperative. Report of Workshop of Club Ekonomika, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and World Bank, June 23. Sofia, Bulgaria.

Van der Linde, A. and R. Naylor (1999) Building sustainable peace: conflict, conciliation, and civil society in northern Ghana. Oxfam Working Papers. Oxford, UK: Oxfam.

Can NGOs offer added value to official reconciliation initiatives in the aftermath of conflict? How should donors support local peace brokering, peace facilitation training and conflict early warning mechanisms?

Van Rooy, A. ed. (1999) *Civil society and the aid industry*. London, UK: Earthscan, in association with The North-South Institute.

This book argues that civil society has become 'an analytical hatstand' on which to hang a range of ideas about politics, organisation, citizenship, activism and self-help. Van Rooy examines the six different meanings of the term in use today; i) a value; ii) collective noun; iii) space; iv) historical moment; v) anti-hegemony; and vi) anti-state.

Varshney, A. (2001) *Ethnic conflict and civil society: India and beyond*. *World Politics* 53(3), 362-98.

There has been ample attention paid to civil society and ethnic conflict. This study seeks to identify links between the two by exploring the extent to which civic engagement between ethnic communities helps contain ethnic conflict. In exploring this relationship, the author draws a distinction between inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic engagement.

Young, J., J. Kajume and J. Wanyama (2003) *ITDG Kenya animal health care in Kenya: the road to community-based animal health service delivery*. ODI Working Paper 214. London, UK: ODI.

This paper forms part of ODI's Bridging Research and Policy project which is seeking to learn more about linkages between development research, policy and practice and promote evidence-based international development policy. The project includes a literature review, the development of a framework paper and three case studies. This paper presents the results of a case study on livestock service reform in Kenya. This case study identifies the critical factors in the evolving livestock service policies in Kenya, and the relevance of evidence of their effectiveness. This resource can be found at: http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/wp214.pdf. Last accessed 4/8/2009