Funding Virtue Civil Society Aid Democracy Promotion

Politics in the Developing WorldCivil Society and the Aid IndustryThe Politics of AIDSAdvancing Democracy Through Education?UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign AffairsLessons (not) Learned with Regard to Human Rights and DemocracyInternational Labour DocumentationGlobal Civil SocietyFunding VirtueFunding Civil SocietyTransnational AssociationsDiscussion PaperStrength from Without? Transnational Influences on NGO Development in RussiaDemagogueActivism and Women's NGOs in TurkeyLate Developers in Global Civil SocietyCivil Society, Democratisation and Foreign Aid in AfricaStanford Journal of International RelationsThe Next AttackGlobalising DemocracyThe Crisis of Russian DemocracyEngaging Civil SocietyPost-Soviet AffairsDemocratic Transformation and ObstructionComparative SociologyFunding Local GovernanceCivil Society and Political Change in AsiaEuropean Civil Society on the Road to Success?Civil Society and Social MovementsScholars, Policymakers, and International AffairsGlobal Civil Society 2005/6Egypt after MubarakTransitions to DemocracyCrafting DemocracyCivil Society and Mirror Images of Weak StatesCritical MissionTrans-national Issues, Local Concerns and Meanings of Post-socialismBuilding Civil Society and Democracy in New EuropeUS Hard Power in the Arab WorldDemocracy at Large

Politics in the Developing World

Scholars, Policymakers, and International Affairs shows how to build mutually beneficial connections between the worlds of ideas and action, analysis and policy. Drawing on contributions from top international scholars with policy experience in the United States, Europe, Asia, Canada, and Latin America, as well as senior policymakers throughout the Americas, Abraham F. Lowenthal and Mariano E. Bertucci make the case that scholars can both strengthen their research and contribute to improved policies while protecting academia from the risks of active participation in the policy process. Many scholars believe that policymakers are more interested in processes and outcomes than in understanding causality. Many policymakers believe that scholars are absorbed in abstract and self-referential debates and that they are primarily interested in crafting theories (and impressing other scholars) rather than developing solutions to pressing policy issues. The contributors to this book confront this gap head-on. They do not deny the obstacles to fruitful interaction between scholars and policymakers, but, drawing on their own experience, discuss how these obstacles can be and have been overcome. They present case studies that illustrate how scholars have helped reduce income inequality, promote democratic governance, improve gender equity, target international financial sanctions, manage the Mexico–U.S. border, and enhance inter-American cooperation. These success stories are balanced by studies on why academic analysts have failed to achieve much positive impact on counternarcotics and citizen security policies. The editors' astute conclusion identifies best practices and provides concrete recommendations to government agencies, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and funding sources, as well as to senior university officials, academic departments and centers, think tanks, established scholars, junior faculty, and graduate students.

Clearly written and thoughtfully organized, this innovative book provides analytic insights and practical wisdom for those who want to understand how to build more effective connections between the worlds of thought and action.

Civil Society and the Aid Industry

The Politics of AIDS

Advancing Democracy Through Education?

The European enlargement process culminating in 2004 was - as a follow-up to die Wende and the implosion of the Russian empire - an event of the same magnitude as 1815 and 1919. Like 1918-19, it was an exit into history, a momentous event in post-Westphalian Europe. Even if acceptance of ten new countries was premature, it was appropriate to the moment history provided. The presence of the New kids on the block meant both problems and prospects. The end of the cold war meant the fall of the iron curtain but a mental remnant of the curtain remains, in terms of attitudes regarding civility, corruption, and transparency, and expectations for democratic politics. Several of the new countries are late children of 1848. For them, entering NATO was more important than joining the EU, and also preceded EU-membership. Poland is bigger than the other 2004 countries together and has a heavy historical legacy. It is - as Germany used to be - imprinted by its special path between East and West and fear of being encircled by enemies. Although the Building of Civil Society and Democracy in countries in transformation can draw on experiences from the countries already within the EU, there is no primrose path for EU-integration. It is, moreover, an irony that the new member states, as a result of the expectations for post-Communist politics, build institutions of a kind that are no longer sufficiently efficient for old Europe. The new countries became a full-scale experiment in rule by experts: now by neo-liberals instead of Communists. A common European public sphere and civil society might emerge, but its form remains visible only at the horizon.

UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs

A demagogue is a tyrant who owes his initial rise to the democratic support of the masses. Huey Long, Hugo Chavez, and Moqtada al-Sadr are all clear examples of this dangerous byproduct of democracy. Demagogue takes a long view of the fight to defend democracy from within, from the brutal general Cleon in ancient Athens, the demagogues who plagued the bloody French Revolution, George W. Bush's naïve democratic experiment in Iraq, and beyond. This compelling narrative weaves stories about some of history's most fascinating figures, including Adolf Hitler, Senator Joe McCarthy, and General Douglas Macarthur, and explains how humanity's urge for liberty can give rise to dark forces that threaten that very freedom. To find the solution to democracy's demagogue problem, the book delves into the stories of four great thinkers who all personally struggled with democracy--Plato, Alexis de Tocqueville, Leo Strauss, and Hannah Arendt.

Lessons (not) Learned with Regard to Human Rights and Democracy

International Labour Documentation

As demonstrated by current events in Tunisia and Egypt, oppressive regimes are rarely immune to their citizens' desire for democratic government. Of course, desire is always tempered by reality; therefore how democratic demands are made manifest is a critical source of study for both political scientists and foreign policy makers. What issues and consequences surround the fall of a government, what type of regime replaces it, and to what extent are these efforts successful? Kathryn Stoner and Michael McFaul have created an accessible book of fifteen case studies from around the world that will help students understand these complex issues. Their model builds upon Guillermo O'Donnell, Philippe C. Schmitter, and Laurence Whitehead's classic work, Transitions from Authoritarian Rule, using a rubric of four identifying factors that can be applied to each case study, making comparison relatively easy. Transitions to Democracy yields strong comparisons and insights. For instance, the study reveals that efforts led by the elite and involving the military are generally unsuccessful, whereas mass mobilization, civic groups, and new media have become significant factors in supporting and sustaining democratic actors. This collection of writings by scholars and practitioners is organized into three parts: successful transitions, incremental transitions, and failed transitions. Extensive primary research and a rubric that can be applied to burgeoning democracies offer readers valuable tools and information.

Global Civil Society

This book explores the value of funding local initiatives that are designed to support development activities and promote local democracy. Reviewing experiences from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, it demonstrates how local funds can deliver development within the context of a rights-based approach and democratic decentralization.

Funding Virtue

* Unveils a new Global Civil Society Index * Provides data on the nonprofit sector in thirty-six countries, fourteen in depth * Focuses on Africa, Asia and the Middle East, with new material on Europe * Presents information in easily accessible tables and charts Volume Two of Global Civil Society builds on the comprehensive overview of the scope, size, composition, and financing of the nonprofit, or civil society, sector established in Volume One. This book is sure to become a crucial source of information on the nonprofit world. A key reference tool for libraries, the book will also be essential reading for nonprofit and foundation leaders, international development agency officials, and public policy makers. See also Global Civil Society, Vol. 1

Funding Civil Society

Northern governments and NGOs are increasingly convinced that civil society will enable people in developing countries to escape the poverty trap. A growing amount of resources are following. Yet how is this kind of assistance different from other modes of intervention? This volume presents in-depth case studies of projects in Peru, Kenya, Hungary and Sri Lanka and it gives detailed policy recommendations intended to improve the effectiveness and appropriateness of future projects.

Transnational Associations

This book brings together three contributions by talented young scholars from the Balkans, i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia on a topic of general concern. The "international community" composed of international organisations, states and international non-governmental organisations has taken major responsibilities with regard (re)establishing human rights and democracy in the post-conflict situation of these countries. Lessons (Not) learned mainly reviews the performance of the international community, but examines as well the efforts made by the governments and the role of civil society as they are seen through the eyes of young scholars from the three countries. The research has been coordinated by the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC), which has a long standing cooperation with the partners in South-Eastern Europe, while the Human Rights Centre of the University of Prishtina was in charge of the local coordination and the printing of the publication. The outcome is an analysis from within containing as well conclusions and recommendations, which reflect the thinking of a new well educated generation of scholars, which is able to reflect critically on the approaches taken by the international community and their impacts in this central field of international attention. The book is a rare contribution to the international debate and can inform decision makers within the international community how their efforts have been received and are assessed by those regarded as the beneficiaries of international activities. Reading these contributions will help international actors to achieve better results in their efforts towards human rights and democratization and should lead to a closer and more equal cooperation with local experts and institutions. As contributions of this kind are still the exception, this book creates an opportunity to strengthen the dialogue between the international community and local intellectuals, which form part of civil society.

Discussion Paper

This book looks at the changing roles of civil society in global and national governance. It identifies factors that influence the effectiveness of civil society in promoting democratic governance.

Strength from Without? Transnational Influences on NGO Development in Russia

The view that Russia has taken a decisive shift towards authoritarianism may be premature, but there is no doubt that its democracy is in crisis. In this original and dynamic analysis of the fundamental processes shaping contemporary Russian

politics, Richard Sakwa applies a new model based on the concept of Russia as a dual state. Russia's constitutional state is challenged by an administrative regime that subverts the rule of law and genuine electoral competitiveness. This has created a situation of permanent stalemate: the country is unable to move towards genuine pluralist democracy but, equally, its shift towards full-scale authoritarianism is inhibited. Sakwa argues that the dual state could be transcended either by strengthening the democratic state or by the consolidation of the arbitrary power of the administrative system. The future of the country remains open.

Demagogue

This book explores the diversity of American roles in such crosscultural engagement in education for democracy, both within the United States and around the world. Crosscultural engagement in education for democracy inevitably bears the impressions of each culture involved and the dynamics among them. Even highpriority, wellfunded U.S. government programs are neither monolithic nor deterministic in their own right, but are rather reshaped, adapted to their contexts, and appropriated by their partners. These partners are sometimes called recipients, although that label is problematic. "Recipient" both gives a misleading impression that partners are relatively passive in the overall process, and its use is a reflection of some outside donors' or experts' stance that they are delivering goods or expertise. The authors of these chapters pay close attention to the cultures, contexts, structures, people, and processes involved in education for democracy. Woven throughout this volume's qualitative studies are the notions that contacts between powers and cultures are complex and situated, that agency matters, that local meanings play a critical role in the dynamic exchange of peoples and ideas. The authors span an array of fields that concern themselves with understanding languages, cultures, institutions, the close view of daily life, and the broad horizon of the past that shapes the present: history,anthropology, literacy studies, policy analysis, political science, and journalism. Together, these 10 chapters provide a rich sampling of the diverse contexts and ways in which American ideas, practices, and policies of education for democracy are spread, encountered, appropriated, rejected, or embraced around the world. While not meant to provide a complete or systematic overview of the American influence on education for democracy around the world, the volume nevertheless introduces concepts, identifies processes, notes obstacles and challenges, and reveals common themes that can help us to understand American influence on education for democracy more clearly, wherever it occurs.

Activism and Women's NGOs in Turkey

Late Developers in Global Civil Society

Demand for practical knowledge and lessons about how the United States and other countries can more effectively promote democracy around the world has never been higher. This timely book by Thomas Carothers, one of the foremost authorities worldwide on democracy building, helps meet that need. Critical

Mission draws together a wide-ranging set of Carothers's many seminal, widely cited essays, organized around four vital themes: the role of democracy promotion in U.S. foreign policy the core elements of democracy aid the state of democracy in the world the new U.S. push to promote democracy in the Middle East From puncturing myths about promoting civil society to sizing up the prospects for democracy in the Arab world, Carothers is consistently penetrating, incisive, and challenging to policymakers, democracy activists, and scholars alike.The book also includes the only up-to-date, comprehensive bibliography on democracy promotion.

Civil Society, Democratisation and Foreign Aid in Africa

Includes monthly supplements to: International congress calendar.

Stanford Journal of International Relations

The authors of the bestseller The Age of Sacred Terror show how the United States is losing the war on terror and what we need to do if we're serious about winning it. We are losing. Four years and two wars after September 11, 2001, the United States is no closer to victory in the "war on terror." In fact, we are unwittingly clearing the way for the next attack. In this provocative new book, Daniel Benjamin and Steven Simon show how the terrorist threat is evolving, with a broadening array of tactics, an army of new fighters and, most ominously, a widening base of support in the global Muslim community. The jihadist movement has been galvanized by the example of 9/11 and the missteps of the U.S. government, which has consistently failed to understand the nature of the new terror. Left on this trajectory, much worse faces us in the near future. It doesn't have to be this way. The Next Attack makes the case that America has the capacity to stem the tide of Islamic terrorism, but Benjamin and Simon caution that this will require a far-reaching and creative new strategy, one that recognizes that the struggle has been over-militarized and that a campaign for reform must be more than rhetoric and less than bayonets. And they point out how America's increasing tendency to frame the conflict in religious terms has undermined our ability to advance our interests. Is America is truly equipped to do what is necessary to combat Islamist terrorism, or are we too blinded by our own ideology? The answer to that question will determine how secure we will truly be, in the years and decades to come.

The Next Attack

This volume examines societal change in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Russia in a purposeful movement away from the generalized debated associated with 'transition' theory and a simultaneous engagement with the complexities of everyday life throughout the region at the local level. In addition to addressing the problematic nature of a discursive east-west divide, Trans-National Issues, Local Concerns and Meanings of Post-Socialism brings together a range of academics and practitioners working on specific locally-situated concerns including drug use, HIV/AIDS, health, identity, and welfare as well as issues related to minority ethnic groups. While drawing attention to the salience of a common socialist past, these empirically-rich chapters highlight the

importance of moving beyond simplistic east-west analytical framework in order to acknowledge the multifaceted societal realties evident with the former socialist countries of CEE and Russia.

Globalising Democracy

The Crisis of Russian Democracy

The Global Civil Society Yearbook is the standard work on all aspects of contemporary global civil society for activists, practitioners, students and academics alike.

Engaging Civil Society

This book investigates theoretically and empirically whether and (if so) how state weakness influences the way in which national civil societies constitute themselves, using Bangladesh and the Philippines as case studies. A vibrant civil society is usually perceived as an important ingredient of democracy, but does this hold for civil society in weak states as well? What does civil society look like in contexts of state weakness? How much and what kind of political influence does it have in such settings? And are its actors really capable and willing to contribute to democracy in states where independent and legal bureaucratic institutions are weak? Addressing each of these questions, the author points the way to some hard re-thinking about the basis for and approach to development assistance to and via local civil society, with crucial repercussions for the ways in which international development assistance is designed and funded. The chapter 'Analysing Civil Society in Weak States' is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license via link.springer.com.

Post-Soviet Affairs

Which way will Egypt go now that Husni Mubarak's authoritarian regime has been swept from power? Will it become an Islamic theocracy similar to Iran? Will it embrace Western-style liberalism and democracy? Egypt after Mubarak reveals that Egypt's secularists and Islamists may yet navigate a middle path that results in a uniquely Islamic form of liberalism and, perhaps, democracy. Bruce Rutherford draws on in-depth interviews with Egyptian judges, lawyers, Islamic activists, politicians, and businesspeople. He utilizes major court rulings, political documents of the Muslim Brotherhood, and the writings of Egypt's leading contemporary Islamic thinkers. Rutherford demonstrates that, in post-Mubarak Egypt, progress toward liberalism and democracy is likely to be slow. Essential reading on a subject of global importance, this edition includes a new introduction by Rutherford that takes stock of the Arab Spring and the Muslim Brotherhood's victories in the 2011-2012 elections.

Democratic Transformation and Obstruction

Comparative Sociology

HIV/AIDS is one of the major political challenges of our time. For more than two decades, various initiatives have been taken to respond to the disease, not just by governments, but also by research communities, transnational corporations and in the context of civil society. Based on empirical observations from different parts of the world, this book addresses the fact that HIV/AIDS has become increasingly transnational, as nation states extend their programs across broders.

Funding Local Governance

Civil Society and Political Change in Asia

European Civil Society on the Road to Success?

This volume brings together expert contributors to explore the intersection of two major contemporary themes: globalization, and the contribution that both domestic party politics and international party support make to democratization. Globalising Democracy clearly shows what globalization means for domestic and international efforts to build effective political parties and competitive party systems in new and emerging democracies. Contrasting perspectives are presented through fresh case studies of European post-communist countries, Africa and Turkey. The reader is clearly shown how international party assistance is a manifestation and vehicle of globalization, and explores how it may be assessed in terms of: global economic integration the growth of global communications the development and implications for party politics of multi-level governance. This is the first book to analyze the impact of globalization on democracy and will be of great interest to all students of international relations, governance and politics.

Civil Society and Social Movements

"The past-fifteen years have seen a transformation in the politics of the developing world and the way we think about it. This textbook identifies and analyses the processes and events that are changing politics in developing societies and shaping our perceptions of them."--BOOK JACKET.

Scholars, Policymakers, and International Affairs

An analysis of the transnationalization of politics in several societies concerned by programs of democracy promotion, the contributors to this book seek to understand how these new global norms and programs create forms of appropriation and resistance at the local level.

Global Civil Society 2005/6

This anthology contributes to the ongoing discussion of how and to what extent civil society might provide avenues for the further integration of Europe and for the

deepening of European democracy. Its aim is to break the barriers between the traditional division of labour of European governance and national-regional-local oriented social and political research. The authors also place emphasis on the integration of empirical and normative concepts related to the European civil society discourses.

Egypt after Mubarak

Drawing on comparative research in South Africa and Uganda, this article examines how far civil society organizations influence government policy and legislation and extend citizen participation in public affairs. The article also considers how far external funding influences policy engagement and outcomes. The main finding is that few civil society organizations have either a consistent level of engagement in the policy process or make a significant difference to policy outcomes.

Transitions to Democracy

Neither stability nor change in the post-colonial Arab world can be fully understood without considering the international context, and American Foreign policy in particular. However, the exact nature of America's presence in the Arab world, and the scope and modes of its influence, all appear to have reached a crossroads since the Arab uprisings. 'US Hard Power in the Arab World' traces the US's "power of persuasion" in the Arab Middle East from the onset of the War on Terror in 2001 through to the Arab Spring. With a particular focus on Syria, the book explores the limits of an American "smart power" amid the emergence of a growing indigenous "soft power" whose ire is directed not only at Assad's regime, but also at the violence perpetrated or enabled by the international community, headed by the US. It is argued that the blurring of the two forms of "soft" and "hard" American power has tarnished the credibility of US policies geared to win hearts and minds in the Arab world. 'US Hard Power in the Arab World' narrates the contests between attraction and intimidation, public diplomacy and military occupation, elites and publics, seduction and resistance. Drawing upon a multitude of primary sources, including personal interviews with Syrian activists and opposition figures, this book will be a valuable resource for students and scholars of Middle East Politics, as well as those concerned with American Foreign Policy and the Arab Spring.

Crafting Democracy

Although "democracy promotion" has become a popular term for policy makers and scholars, democratization is rarely a smooth or linear transition. While some countries quickly democratize, others lag behind despite a long period of democracy promotion activities. Furthermore, while democracy promotion itself has been widely studied, there is a paucity of literature available assessing the outcome or the impact of democracy promotion. This book investigates democracy promotion by the European Union and the United States of America, and seeks to uncover why intensive democracy promotion has resulted in limited democratic progress. Exploring case studies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, this book examines the conditions in which democracy promotion is more likely to result in

democratic transformation. In addition, it introduces the concept of the "democracy blocker," a powerful authoritarian regional actor that is capable of blocking democratization in other countries. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of Political Science, Democracy, Democratization, EU Studies, US Politics, Comparative Politics, and Foreign Policy.

Civil Society and Mirror Images of Weak States

In recent years the United States and many other international donors have embraced civil society aid as a key tool of democracy promotion. They support thousands of NGOs around the world in the name of civil society development, investing in these organizations high hopes for fostering democratic participation and values. Funding Virtue: Civil Society Aid and Democracy Promotion critically examines this burgeoning field. A diverse, distinguished collection of democracy experts and civil society practitioners from both donor and recipient countries analyze civil society aid in five regions, including country case studies of South Africa, the Philippines, Peru, Egypt, and Romania. The authors focus on crucial issues and dilemmas, such as the relationship between donor conceptions of civil society and local realities, the effects of civil society programs, and how aid can be improved. The book's broad geographic reach, practical focus, and analytic rigor make it an invaluable guide to this vital new area of international affairs.

Critical Mission

This book investigates the impact of Western democracy assistance programs on the development of Russian women's and soldiers' rights NGOs in Russia. It argues that the normative content of assistance programs as well as the character of regional political environments fundamentally shape the influence of such programs.

Trans-national Issues, Local Concerns and Meanings of Post-socialism

Building Civil Society and Democracy in New Europe

Civil society is often seen as male, structured in a way that excludes women from public and political life. Much feminist scholarship sees civil society and feminism as incompatible a result. But scholars and activists are currently trying to update this view by looking at women's positions in civil society and women's activism. This book contributes to this new research, arguing that civil society is a contested terrain where women can negotiate and successfully challenge dominant discourses in society. The book is based on interviews with women activists from ten women's organizations in Turkey. Foregrounding the voices of women, the book answers the question "How do women's NGOs contribute to civil society in the Middle East?". At a time when civil society is being promoted and institutionalised in Turkey, particularly by the EU, this book demonstrates that women's organisations can help achieve women's emancipation, even if there are significant differences in their approaches and ideas.

US Hard Power in the Arab World

A systematic investigation of the connection between civil society and political change in Asia - change toward open, participatory, and accountable politics. Its findings suggest that the link between a vibrant civil society and democracy is indeterminate: certain civil society organizations support democracy; thers could undermine it.

Democracy at Large

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION