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**SUPPORT TO THE VIRTUAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE
APPUI A L' INSTITUT VIRTUEL SUR LA GOUVERNANCE DEMOCRATIQUE
2020 / 2021**

THEME:

**Governing African Civil Society in a Context of Shrinking Civic Spaces
Gouvernance de la société civile africaine dans un contexte de rétrécissement
des espaces civiques**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

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INTRODUCTION

The CODESRIA Democratic Governance Institute was launched in 1992, annual interdisciplinary forum which brings together researchers from various parts of the continent and the diaspora, as well as a few non-African researchers conducting innovative research on topics related to the general topic of governance in Africa.

The theme selected for the 2020 / 2021 session of the Democratic Governance Institute is “*Governing African Civil Society in a Context of Shrinking Civic Spaces*”.

The choice of the theme is informed by the need to intellectually examine trends that are constraining the spaces for civic engagement on the continent. The idea of “governing African civil society” as phrased here draws the attention of those submitting proposals to engage with the theme from three fronts. First is with official or non-official action undertaken by governments to foreclose civic spaces and undermine the legitimacy of civil society organizations. The second front is from within the civil society organizations themselves. This refers to their internal structures and forms of engagement that might undermine their claims to credibility and provide ready ammunition for governments bent on using this as an excuse to constrict spaces for civic engagement. The third front is prospective and aims to examine ways in which civil society might better organize to protect the integrity of their engagements and expand spaces for civic engagement

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography from various sources of bibliographic data.

As the 2020 / 2021 session of the Institute on Democratic Governance will be conducted virtually, on zoom, the bibliography contains only electronic bibliographic references.

Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English. The documents proposed for reading by the director are also reported.

The Call for application for the Democratic Governance Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

L’Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique lancé en 1992 par le CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année des chercheurs provenant de diverses régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que quelques chercheurs non africains qui entreprennent des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance en Afrique.

Le thème choisi pour la session 2020 /2021 de l’Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique est : «*Gouvernance de la société civile africaine dans un contexte de rétrécissement des espaces civiques*».

Le choix du thème est renseigné par le nécessaire examen intellectuel des tendances qui réduisent les espaces d’engagement civique sur le continent. L’idée de «gouvernance de la société civile africaine» telle qu’elle est formulée ici appelle ceux qui soumettent des propositions à aborder le thème sur trois fronts. Le premier front porte sur les actions officielles ou non officielles entreprises par les gouvernements pour exclure les espaces civiques et saper la légitimité des organisations de la société civile. Le deuxième front vient des organisations de la société civile elles-mêmes, quant à leurs structures internes et à leurs formes d’engagement qui pourraient saper leur crédibilité, et fournir des arguments aux gouvernements désireux de restreindre les espaces d’engagement civique. Le troisième front est prospectif et a pour objectif d’examiner les moyens d’une meilleure organisation de la société civile afin de protéger l’intégrité de ses engagements et élargir les espaces d’engagement civique.

Dans cette perspective, le centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie à partir de différentes sources d’information bibliographique.

Etant donné que la session 2020 / 2021 de l’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique se déroulera virtuellement, sur zoom, cette bibliographie ne renferme que des références bibliographiques électroniques.

Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en français soit en anglais. Les documents proposés pour lecture par le directeur de l’institut sont également signalés.

L’appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins de l’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

1. ABD EL WAHAB, A. (2012). (RECOMMENDED)

The January 25th Uprisings: Through or in spite of civil society? *ids Bulletin*, 43(1), 71-77.
<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/7457>

2. ABDOU, Ehaab D. ; SKALLI, Loubna H.

Egyptian Youth-Led Civil Society Organizations : Alternative Spaces for Civic Engagement ?”
In : *What Politics?: Youth and Political Engagement in Africa*, edited by Elina Oinas et al., vol. 6,
Brill, LEIDEN; BOSTON, 2018, pp. 75–94. www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctvbqs5zx.11.

3. ABDULAI, A.G., & QUANTSON, R. (2008). (RECOMMENDED)

The changing role of CSOs in public policy making in Ghana. Accra: Institute for Democratic Governance.

<https://ss.ug.edu.gh/sites/ss.ug.edu.gh/files/journals/5%20The%20Changing%20Role%20of%20CSOs%20in%20Public%20Policy%20Making%20in%20Ghana,%20Abdul-Gafaru%20Abdulai%20and%20Ruby%20Quantson.pdf>

4. ABOUASSI, K., & TRENT, D. L. (2016). (RECOMMENDED)

NGO accountability from an NGO perspective: Perceptions, strategies, and practices. *Public Administration and Development*, 36(4), 283-296.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/pad.1764> ; <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.1764>

5. ABOUASSI, K. (2014). (RECOMMENDED)

Get money get involved? NGO’s reactions to donor funding and their potential involvement in the public policy processes. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organisations*, 25, 968–990. doi:10.1007/s11266-013-9389-y.

**6. ABROKWAH, E., YUHUI, G., AGYARE, R., & ASAMANY, A. (2018)
(RECOMMENDED)**

Recruitment and selection practices among non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Ghana. *Labour History*, 59(2), 185-201. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0023656X.2018.1422417>

7. ABU-SADA, Caroline ; CHALLAND, Benoît

Les relations entre acteurs associatifs et État, clé de compréhension des révolutions arabes »,

Humanitaire [En ligne], 29 | 2011, mis en ligne le 14 décembre 2011, consulté le 27 juillet 2021.

Résumé : La nouvelle donne créée par le « printemps arabe » de 2011 puise au cœur des relations entre les associations, les ONG et les États. En effet, la majorité des pays arabes faisaient face, et depuis longtemps, à une pression grandissante de leur population en partie due à la transformation en profondeur du secteur associatif. Rédigé en grande partie avant le début de cette accélération des mobilisations contre les régimes en place, un ouvrage collectif dirigé par Caroline Abu-Sada et Benoît Challand regroupe six études qui, à la lumière des récents événements, permettent de mieux les comprendre.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/humanitaire/931>

8. ADDADZI-KOOM, M. E. (2020). (RECOMMENDED)

Quasi-state of emergency: assessing the constitutionality of Ghana's legislative response to COVID-19. *The Theory and Practice of Legislation*, 8(3), 311-327.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2020.1777648>

9. ADJEL, D. K. A., ANNOR-FREMPONG, F., & BOSOMPEN, M. (2016). (RECOMMENDED)

Use of social networking websites among NGOs in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. *Public Relations Review*, 42(5), 920-928.

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Ethnicity and democratisation in Africa: challenges for politics and development. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.

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11. AISSAOUI, Najeh

Pouvoir médiatique, jeunesse et transition politique

Revue française des sciences de l'information et de la communication [En ligne], 11 | 2017, mis en ligne le 01 août 2017, consulté le 29 juillet 2021.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/rfsic/3062> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/rfsic.3062>

12. AKINDELE, Iyiola Tomilayo ; AYOOLA, Deborah Olufunke ; AMEEN, Abdullateef

Challenges of Civil Society Organisations (Csos) in Influencing Democratic Governance in Nigeria ; *African Journal of Management*, Vol.2, No.2, 2017.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330161493_CHALLENGES_OF_CIVIL_SOCIETY_ORGANISATIONS_CSOS_IN_INFLUENCING_DEMOCRATIC_GOVERNANCE_IN_NIGERIA

Abstract : The importance of civil society organisations (CSOs) in democratic governance cannot be overemphasised. Some of these organisations did not devote their activities to the establishment of the democratic system alone, but their operations were also directed at alleviating the sufferings of the people by addressing social and economic problems such as health, education and youth empowerment, and good governance among others. They are the mouthpiece of the society. Therefore, this study analysed constraints of CSOs in influencing democratic governance in Nigeria. Twenty-one civil society organisations were used for the study which comprises of all the twelve prodemocracy and governance-oriented civil society organisations that registered with the Corporate Affairs Commissions and 9 purposively selected non-registered pro-democracy groups. The selection of the 9 pro-democracy groups was informed by their records in pro-democracy activities, national spread and exposure to national issues. In-depth interview, as well as focus group discussion, was used. The findings showed that despite the contribution of CSOs in facilitating, enthroneing and sustaining democratic governance in Nigeria they are still faced with some constraints such as fund, corruption, government interference, identity and lack of cohesion in the performance of their duty. The study concluded that for the society to appreciate their performance...

13. AKINDES, Francis ; ZINA, Ousmane

L'État face au mouvement social en Afrique »

Revue Projet, 2016/6 (N° 355), p. 83-88.

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14. AKSEL, Ibrahim ; BARAN, Muhtesem (RECOMMENDED)

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An Analysis of Leadership Transitions and Governance Within Civil Society Organisations in Ghana. Accra: WACSI.

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Solomon-Amoah-2/publication/328383371_AN_ANALYSIS_OF_LEADERSHIP_TRANSITIONS_AND_GOVERNANCE_WITHIN_CIVIL_SOCIETY_ORGANISATIONS_IN_GHANA/links/5f3d805c299bf13404d15382/AN-ANALYSIS-OF-LEADERSHIP-TRANSITIONS-AND-GOVERNANCE-WITHIN-CIVIL-SOCIETY-ORGANISATIONS-IN-GHANA.pdf

18. ANIMASHAUN, Mojeed Adekunle.

State Failure, Crisis of Governance and Disengagement from the State in Africa.

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, vol. 34, no. 3/4, 2009, pp. 47–63.

Abstract : The post-colonial state in Africa has continued to dominate the public space on the continent in spite of its well advertised failings. It is widely acknowledged in the literature that the African state has utterly failed in achieving material advancement for its people, leading disenchanted and frustrated citizens to take a 'flight' from the state and develop parallel structures to tend to their socio-economic and cultural needs. This situation, symptomatic of a crisis of governance, provides immediate explanation for the contested character of Africa's public sphere. This paper examines the nature of contestation in Africa's public sphere between the two dominant actors in the sphere – the state and civil society, the ideological underpinnings of this contestation and the impact of domestic and external contexts on the contestation. The paper observes that the declining capacity of the state for social provisioning provides the context for citizens' withdrawal from the public space occupied by the state. The paper argues that disengagement from the state, apart from not serving the interest of both the state and civil society, has serious implications for governing Africa's public sphere.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/24483156 Accessed 23 July 2021.

19. ANKUT, P. Y. (2005). (RECOMMENDED)

The role of constitution-building processes in democratization. *Democracy-building & Conflict Management (DCM)*, 6. <http://www.idea.int/conflict/cbp/> ;

<https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/CBP-Rwanda.pdf>

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Civil society organisations in a post-aid world: New trends and observations from the Andean Region. *Public Administration and Development*, 37(2), 122-135.

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21. ARHIN, A. (2016). (RECOMMENDED)

Advancing post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals in a changing development landscape: Challenges of NGOs in Ghana. *Development in practice*, 26(5), 555-568. DOI:10.1080/09614524.2016.1189513

22. ARHIN, A. A., KUMI, E., & ADAM, M. A. S. (RECOMMENDED)

Facing the bullet? Non-Governmental Organisations' (NGOs') responses to the changing aid landscape in Ghana. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organisations*, 29(2), 2018, p. 348-360. <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11266-018-9966-1.pdf>

23. ARHIN, A., ADAM, M. A. S., & AKANBASIAM, A. C.

The state of civil society sustainability in Ghana: Striving, surviving or thriving?

Accra: WACSI, 2015

[www.wacsi.org/en/site/publications/2756/The-State-of CivilSocietyOrganisations%E2%80%99-Sustainability-in-Ghana-sustainability-civil-societyGhana-STAR-Ghana.htm](http://www.wacsi.org/en/site/publications/2756/The-State-of-CivilSocietyOrganisations%E2%80%99-Sustainability-in-Ghana-sustainability-civil-societyGhana-STAR-Ghana.htm).

24. Ariadne ; International Human Rights Funders Group and the European Foundation Center

Challenging the Closing Space for Civil Society: A Practical Starting Point for Funders, (2016).

Abstract : The aim of this report is to give funders and members of civil society a practical starting point for thinking about possible approaches for working together to contest the closing space for civil society. Many already have or are planning initiatives in this field. This report shares the perspectives of numerous donors, civil society representatives, and experts engaged with this issue and offers ways of aligning work moving forward. The report also offers links to resources on specific aspects of closing space. We encourage you to join the Ariadne, International Human Rights Funders Group and the European Foundation Centre online community, where

funders, NGO leaders and other actors who support an open and tolerant civil society share strategies and resources in real time. This resource is based on a two-day workshop on Challenging the Closing Space for Civil Society, organised by Ariadne, IHRFG and EFC, which took place in Berlin in June 2015. The aim of the event was to get funders, civil society actors and government representatives thinking together about how to challenge the disabling environment for cross-border funding.

Source : https://www.ariadne-network.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Ariadne_ClosingSpaceReport-Final-Version.pdf

25. ARITI, A. T., VAN VLIET, J., & VERBURG, P. H. (RECOMMENDED)

What restrains Ethiopian NGOs to participate in the development of policies for natural resource management? *Environmental Science and Policy*, 89(November 2017), 292–299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2018.08.008>.

26. ATIBIL, Christiana.

Democratic Governance and Actors' Conceptualization of 'Civil Society' in Africa: State-Civil Society Relations in Ghana from 1982-2000.

Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, vol. 23, no. 1, 2012, p.43–62.

Abstract : Despite civil society's ambiguity, many scholars tend to focus on the economic reasons for the apparent conflict between state and civil society, with little or no attention to the conceptual differences that may be influencing the behavior of public and civil society actors. Using Ghana under J. J. Rawlings as a backdrop, this article argues that state-civil society relations are partly shaped by the divergent conceptualizations of "civil society" held by state and civil society actors. It suggests that the issue is not just the African state's limited understanding of the multiple roles that civil society organizations can legitimately play in the polity; it is also civil society's lack of recognition and acknowledgment of the legitimate functions of the African state.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/41427512. Accessed 22 July 2021.

27. AWADARI, A. C. (RECOMMENDED)

Donor fatigue phenomenon: Trend and circumvention in Northern Ghana. *International Journal of Financial, Accounting, and Management*, 1(4), 2020, p.191-198.

<https://doi.org/10.35912/ijfam.v1i4.148>

28. AYEE, Joseph R. A.

Civil Service Reform in Ghana : a Case Study of Contemporary Reform Problems in Africa.

African Journal of Political Science / Revue africaine de science politique, vol. 6, no. 1, 2001, pp. 1–41.

Abstract : Among the factors determining the success or failure in Civil Service Reform (CSR) are high level political administrative commitment; and the motivation and involvement of civil servants themselves in a bureaucratic system that is too weak to impose central top—down reform. The article evaluates Ghana's Civil Service Reform Programme (CSRP), which was intended to make the civil service a "value for money" institution. It is argued that this objective was not achieved because of the absence of the factors mentioned above that ensure success. Hence the Civil Service Performance Improvement Programme (CSPIP) in March 1995 which was intended to make the civil service and all its constituent institutions more efficient. The article then relates the Ghanaian experience so far to recent developments at the level of theory, and their implications for other CSR programmes in Africa.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/23495258 . Accessed 23 July 2021.

29. BABO, Alfred

Faillite de l'Etat et administration de l'espace public politique par les « jeunes patriotes » en Côte d'Ivoire.

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, Vol.34, No.3/4, 2009, p.27-45. Retrieved July 23, 2021 ; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24483155>

Résumé : En Côte d'Ivoire, depuis le déclenchement de la guerre en 2002, des mouvements de jeunes regroupés dans ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler « jeunes patriotes » sont apparus. Ils ont joué et continuent de jouer un rôle de premier plan dans l'espace public politique. Il apparaît que leur irruption dans cet espace découle de plusieurs facteurs dont l'un des principaux est la conjugaison de la défaillance de l'Etat – gagné par une crise structurelle et institutionnelle profonde – et de l'activisme audacieux de ces jeunes qui visent à la fois à répondre aux appels de la puissance publique, mais en même temps à constituer une alternative aux limites de l'Etat. Dans cette étude qui revisite les rapports Etats / Société, nous mettons en exergue l'intérêt de la relativisation théorique de l'approche habermasienne de l'espace public, mais aussi du concept de « mouvement sociaux » perçus comme généralement indépendants, sinon contestataires de l'Etat. L'étude montre que les « jeunes patriotes » non seulement évoluent comme des mouvements sociaux, mais en plus interviennent dans l'administration de l'espace public sous la forme, non pas de contestation ou de protestation, mais plutôt de soutien à l'Etat.

30. BALDUS, Jana, et al.

Kenya.

In : Preventing civic space restrictions : an exploratory study of successful resistance against ngo laws / Jana Baldus, Nora Berger-Kern, Fabian Hetz, Annika Elena Poppe And Jonas Wolff
Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, 2019, pp. 9–14

Abstract : During the authoritarian rule under the leadership of president Daniel arap Moi (1978—2002), operational space for civil society groups was severely obstructed (Freedom House 2003). Yet, “through their efforts to advance political rights and freedoms as well as to broaden the democratic space” CSOs were able to contribute “immensely towards the transition (in 2002) from authoritarian to democratic rule” (ICNL 2019; see also Freedom House 2004). Under

president Mwai Kibaki (2002—2013), whose democratic reform agenda included a decided broadening of civic space, Kenya experienced a significant “improvement of Government-CSO relations as meaningful dialogue and increased engagement between the...

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/resrep19988.6 Accessed 19 July 2021.

31. BALDUS, Jana, et al.

Zambia.

In : *Preventing civic space restrictions : an exploratory study of successful resistance against ngo laws* / Jana Baldus, Nora Berger-Kern, Fabian Hetz, Annika Elena Poppe And Jonas Wolff, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, 2019, pp. 18–23,

Abstract : While Zambia has a functioning multi-party democracy with regular and free elections, observers have noted a trend towards shrinking civic space, along with an increasingly strained relationship between government and civil society. Since the end of the one-party system in 1991, NGOs operate largely without restrictions and are free to register under the 1958 Societies Act. Nonetheless, Zambian governments have generally tended to perceive “CSOs involved in service provision as partners,” but “those involved in advocacy and governance work to be unsettling and somewhat provocative” (Kaliba 2014: 7). After 2007, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), which had governed Zambia...

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/resrep19988.8 Accessed 19 July 2021.

32. BANGRE, Habibou

La nouvelle opposition en RDC : les mouvements citoyens de la jeunesse

Notes de l’IFRI, Paris, 2016, p. 4-26

Résumé : Accusant le président Joseph Kabila de vouloir s’accrocher au pouvoir, un large consortium s’est structuré en décembre 2015 sous la forme d’un « Front citoyen » qui dépasse le périmètre habituel des partis d’opposition. Plusieurs organisations de la société civile y jouent un rôle de premier plan : deux mouvements, Lucha et Filimbi, expriment le ras-le-bol de la jeunesse urbaine et perturbent la dialectique entre le pouvoir et les partis traditionnels d’opposition. La Constitution empêche Joseph Kabila de briguer un troisième quinquennat consécutif. Il ne s’est jamais exprimé clairement sur ses intentions pour l’après-2016, mais l’opposition dénonce une série de manoeuvres – révision de la Constitution, modification de la loi électorale, non décaissement des fonds pour l’organisation des élections... – destinées à le maintenir en poste. Pour prévenir un passage en force, Lucha et Filimbi misent sur des actions pacifiques. Si leur capacité de mobilisation est difficile à mesurer, leur stratégie de communication tournée vers les réseaux sociaux a permis d’attirer l’attention et le soutien de la communauté internationale et d’ONG des droits de l’homme congolaises et étrangères. Proches des mouvements sénégalais Y’en a Marre et burkinabè Balai citoyen, très actifs pour empêcher un troisième mandat anticonstitutionnel dans leur pays, ils sont victimes de la répression gouvernementale. Dans le même temps, les autorités plaident toujours pour la tenue du dialogue national convoqué par le président pour organiser des élections « crédibles » et « apaisées ». La démarche rappelle le début des années 1990, quand le dictateur Mobutu Sese Seko

(1965-1997) avait lancé des consultations dans le pays pour jeter les bases de la « Conférence nationale souveraine » censée ouvrir la RDC à plus de démocratie et ouvrir une nouvelle page de l'histoire du pays.

Source : https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/habibou_bangre_opposition_rdc.pdf 29 juillet 2021

33. BANEGAS, Richard

Afrique de l'Ouest : des crises de la citoyenneté », octobre 2012

Source : https://www.sciencespo.fr/ceci/sites/sciencespo.fr/ceci/files/art_introrb.pdf Page consultée le 27 juillet 2021

34. BANKS, N., HULME, D., & EDWARDS, M. (RECOMMENDED)

NGOs, states, and donors revisited: Still too close for comfort?. *World Development*, 66, 2015, p.707-718. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2014.09.028>

35. BANON, L., & FOMUNJONG, J.C. (RECOMMENDED)

Technology and Information System for CSOs Capacity Strengthening in West Africa : Milestones, Lessons Learned and Opportunities. Accra: WACSI. WACSeries, Volume 6, Issue 1, 2020, West Africa Civil Society Institute, Accra, Ghana.

<https://wacsi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Technology-and-Information-Systems-Capacity-Strengthening-for-CSOs-in-West-Africa.pdf>

36. BARANOWSKI R., AND SIDELINGER, B. (RECOMMENDED)

Despite Challenges, Ethiopia's Civil Society Remains Committed to Democracy. September 02, 2020. <https://www.democracyspeaks.org/blog/amid-challenges-ethiopias-civil-society-spearheads-democratic-progress>.

37. BATTI, R. C. (RECOMMENDED)

Challenges facing local NGOs in resource mobilization. *Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(3), 2014, p. 57-64. **Doi:** 10.11648/j.hss.20140203.12 ;

38. BAYART, Jean-François

Société civile et imbrication des durées en Afrique : un retour sur le « politique par le bas » *Politique africaine*, 2021/1-2 (n° 161-162), p. 139-162.

Résumé : La problématique du « politique par le bas » s'est en partie définie dans les colonnes de la revue *Politique africaine* sans pour autant en constituer la ligne éditoriale. Quarante ans après, qu'a-t-elle encore à nous

dire des sociétés africaines ? Elle peut par exemple nous conduire à une meilleure compréhension du concept aujourd'hui galvaudé de « société civile », qui nous permette d'en admettre l'historicité, irréductible aux seules périodes postcoloniales et à ses acceptions idéologiques et, par voie de conséquence, d'appréhender la compénétration des durées inhérente à la formation de l'État.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-politique-africaine-2021-1-page-139.htm>; DOI : 10.3917/polaf.161.0139

39. BERHANU, K., GHETU, A.G., EGZIABHER, T.G., TESHOME, W., TURTON, D. (RECOMMENDED)

Building Capacity in Ethiopia to Strengthen the Participation of Citizens' Associations in Development: A Study of the Organisational Associations of Citizens. 2004. <https://www.intrac.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Building-Capacity-in-Ethiopia-to-Strengthen-the-Participation-of-Citizens-Associations-in-Development.pdf>.

40. BIRHANU, E. T. (RECOMMENDED)

Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of Human Rights Civil Society Organisations in Ethiopia: Freedom of Association Too Qualified? (Doctoral dissertation, Central European University, 2009). http://www.etd.ceu.hu/2013/birhanu_ephrem.pdf

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Negotiating international civil society support: the case of Ethiopia's 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation. *Democratization*, 26(5), 2019, p. 832-850.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13510347.2018.1553957>.

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Standing Firm: Women- and Trans-Led Organisations Respond to Closing Space for Civil Society. Mama Cash and Urgent Action Fund, 2017

Abstract : Closing space includes actions that curtail democracy and human rights activism, such as efforts to restrict access to foreign funding for organisations working on these issues. To date, efforts to understand the drivers, enablers, and impact of what has become a global trend have not consistently applied a gendered analysis.³ This report seeks to contribute to the current discourse by addressing this gap. The report is based on fifteen interviews with activist groups led by women and trans people working from a feminist perspective in six countries where closing space is a pressing reality: China, Egypt, India, Russian Federation, Turkey and Uganda. All activists interviewed are grantee-partners of either Mama Cash or the Urgent Action Fund. Following individual interviews, the activists later came together in a separate convening to review and validate the findings and develop shared analysis and recommendations. As such, the report documents the perspectives and experiences of these women's

rights and trans rights activists, and provides examples of the gendered impact of closing space. The report includes activists' recommendations to the funding community on ways to support their organising and counter the closing space trend, and shares lessons and strategies that may be useful to other activist groups facing threats.

Source : https://www.mamacash.org/media/publications/mc_closing_space_report_def.pdf

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Plates-formes de réseaux sociaux et répertoires d'action collective.

Colloque "Mouvements sociaux en ligne face aux mutations socio politiques et au processus de transition démocratique", Apr 2012, Tunis, Tunisie. pp.37-50.

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L'État et la reconstruction de la société civile

Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives, vol. 83, no. 4, 2017, pp. 699-717.

Résumé : La relation actuelle entre les États et la société civile en Europe est une relation curieuse et particulière sur le plan historique. Nous ne sommes plus dans une situation où la participation et l'association préparent les citoyens aux postes dans l'administration publique. Aujourd'hui, c'est l'État qui implore des citoyens parfois hésitants de participer activement à la société civile. Ce phénomène découle de plusieurs évolutions dans les paradigmes de gouvernance actuels et du processus plus général de liquéfaction sociale. Dans le présent article, nous analysons ces deux tendances interdépendantes et examinons le nouveau type de relation qui est en train d'apparaître entre l'État et la société civile.

Source : <https://www.caim.info/revue-internationale-des-sciences-administratives-2017-4-page-699.htm>

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Civil society under assault: Repression and responses in Russia, Egypt, and Ethiopia (Vol. 18): Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Washington, DC, 2017.
<https://carnegieendowment.org/2017/05/18/civil-society-under-assault-repression-and-responses-in-russia-egypt-and-ethiopia-pub-69953>
https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Civil_Society_Under_Assault_Final.pdf

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<https://carnegieendowment.org/2018/05/02/examining-civil-society-legitimacy-pub-76211>

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CSO s in Sustainable Development in Ethiopia: Past Practices and New Trajectories. *African Journal of Legal Studies*, 1(aop), 2020, p.1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1163/17087384-12340063> ; <https://brill.com/view/journals/ajls/aop/article-10.1163-17087384-12340063/article-10.1163-17087384-12340063.xml>

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Does Capacity Building work ? Quantifying the Organisational Development of CSOs Providing HIV Services in Ethiopia., Conference paper, November 2014.
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Getting good at disruption in an uncertain world: insights from Southern NGO leaders. IIED Working Paper. London: IIED, 2015 ; www.jstor.org/stable/resrep18052.
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Promoting transparency in the NGO sector: Examining the availability and reliability of self-reported data. *World Development*, 38(9), 2010, p.1263-1277.
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Squeezing civic space: restrictions on civil society organizations and the linkages with human rights
The International Journal of Human Rights, 22:8,2018, p. 966-988,

Abstract : In many countries civil society is under pressure. Collective citizens' efforts, especially when they have political salience, seem to be regarded with increasing suspicion and even to be actively countered. Anti-NGO laws, arbitrary inspections, harassment, and criminalisation all strike at the roots of civic space. Is this part of a trend of 'reverse transitions', in which countries slide away from democracy? Or is this maybe an even wider shift, manifestations of which can also be observed in more established democracies? What are the possible causes of this shrinking or closing civic space, how does the closure manifest itself, and what are the linkages to human rights? This article will focus on anti-NGO measures as part of a broader global trend.

Source : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13642987.2018.1492916> ;
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2018.1492916>

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État des résistances dans le Sud - Afrique

Louvain-la-Neuve : CETRI, Syllepse, 2016. (Alternatives Sud, vol. XXIII, n°4), 221 p.

ISBN : 978-2-84950-540-3

Résumé : L'Afrique est-elle en passe de réaliser son printemps ? Depuis quelques années, le continent est le théâtre d'une agitation sociale inédite. En cause, l'usure de régimes politiques en trompe-l'œil – démocratiques dans leur forme, autoritaires et prédateurs dans leur fonctionnement – et l'inégalité extrême de la répartition des fruits d'une croissance tirée par les matières premières. La forte présence de la coopération internationale n'a pas pu empêcher, quand elle n'a pas objectivement servi, le dévoiement des institutions dont ont accouché les transitions « démocratiques » et les accords de paix « inclusifs ». Souvent grossières, les manipulations d'une élite accrochée au pouvoir n'échappent pas à une jeunesse tout à la fois diplômée, connectée à l'international et sans emploi, lassée de l'arbitraire, habitée par le sentiment qu'elle n'a « plus rien à perdre ».

Variables dans leur forme et dans leur ampleur, ces mobilisations peuvent aussi bien déboucher sur un durcissement répressif que sur un changement substantiel des pratiques politiques ou sur une simple reconfiguration des réseaux contrôlant l'accès inégalitaire aux ressources. L'analyse des processus en cours invite à la prudence : si l'imaginaire démocratique progresse au sein des sociétés africaines, il coexiste avec des tendances lourdes – déphasages entre mondes rural et urbain, instrumentalisation des identités ethniques ou religieuses, reproduction des logiques clientélistes au sein des oppositions et des sociétés civiles – qui marqueront les futurs arrangements sociopolitiques.

Source : <https://www.cetri.be/IMG/pdf/asud.afrique.pdf>

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Civil society organisations and evaluation: Lessons from Africa. *Evaluation*, 13(2), 2007, p. 257-274. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1356389007075227>

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The assault on democracy assistance: Explaining state repression of NGOs. Yale University, 2016.

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Dynamics of International Giving: How Heuristics Shape Individual Donor Preferences. *Non-profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 2020. doi:10.1177/0899764020971045
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Closing space and the restructuring of global activism: causes and consequences of the global crackdown on NGOs 2018/11/27 ; <https://www.andrewheiss.com/research/chapters/chaudhry-heiss-closing-space/2021-chaudhry-heiss-closing-space.pdf>

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<https://idcoalition.org/publication/covid-19-impacts-on-immigration-detention-global-responses/> ; <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.7/uws:57628> ; URL <https://doi.org/10.26183/swc5-fv98>

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Governing Civil Society in Nigeria and Zimbabwe : a Question of Policy Process and Non-State Actors' Involvement

Abstract : Sovereign nations have the right to regulate the activities and operations of civil society organizations (CSOs) within their jurisdiction. The nature of official policy controls bears important implications for the breath and health of associational life, to the degree that they are relaxed, restrictive, or intrusive. Since nations in Africa have often been seen to subvert the growth and impact of CSOs, this article traces the policy controls that govern CSOs in Nigeria and Zimbabwe. Within the context of policy change, the article employs the Advocacy Coalition Framework in an effort to trace the policy process in these two countries. It particularly focuses on CSOs-focused policies and on clarifying the role and influence of non-state actors. Although political elites continue to dominate the policy process, non-state actors increasingly permeate the process through various formal and informal strategies, including the use of venues and influencing public opinion. Overall, CSOs-focused policies reflect distorted beliefs originating from the West's preoccupations with a homogeneous, governance-focused African civil society.

Source : <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/npf-2015-0051/html>

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From Kubatana to #ThisFlag: Trajectories of digital activism in Zimbabwe

Journal of Information Technology & Politics, Volume 17, 2020 - Issue 2: Innovation and adaptation in advocacy organizations throughout the digital eras

Abstract : Digital communication technologies have been considered as empowering tools for activists advancing socio-political causes or challenging oppression. In Zimbabwe, digital activism is still considerably new, but considered on its own terms, can it offer an insight on digital activism in general? The paper uses six pioneering Zimbabwean groups – Kubatana, Sokwanele, Magamba, Baba Jukwa, Occupy Africa Unity Square, and #ThisFlag, to explore the trajectory of digital activism from the early 2000s to the period immediately after the historic stepping down of the country's long-time president, Robert Mugabe, in 2017. A qualitative exploration triangulating secondary sources with online research of the groups and in-depth interviews of key actors is used to explore activists' work. The study's approach is broadly informed by theoretical concepts from social movements and digital activism literature. While these advocacy groups are separate entities, the study observes that pioneering organizations like Kubatana and Sokwanele have led to Zimbabwe's non-institutionalized collective action that bridges the online and offline repertoire to make claims and challenge the status quo. A restrictive socio-political environment and the growth in information technologies, and opportunities they present for activists and civil society caught in this repressive context, weave through the 20-year trajectory of Zimbabwean digital activism.

Source : DOI: 10.1080/19331681.2019.1710644

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Why NGOs are jittery over Public Benefits Organizations Act

Pambazuka News, 12.06.2013

Source : <http://www.pambazuka.org/governance/why-ngos-are-jittery-over-public-benefits-organizations-act>

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Zambia. Joint Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review. 28th Session of the UPR Working Group, 30.03.2017

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Understanding the Resourcing Landscape for Small and Informal Civil Society Groups in the Global South: Challenges, Trends and Behaviours Identified Through a Comparative Analysis of Grey Literature. 2019. pp 1-16. https://www.civicus.org/documents/understanding-the-resources-landscape_july2019.pdf

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The Shrinking Space for Human Rights Organisations, 04.04.2017

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The Origins of Global Civil Society and Nonterritorial Governance: Some Empirical Reflections.” *Global Governance*, vol. 12, no. 3, 2006, pp. 241–261.

Abstract : In this article, we examine two possibly competing hypotheses on the origins of global civil society. The first suggests that global civil society has developed rationally over a long period of time, continuous with the development of

domestic civil society in democracies. The second postulates that global civil society is a relatively new phenomenon, one that has emerged to respond to unprecedented challenges to democracy as a result of globalization. Drawing on a case study of global politics surrounding plant biotechnology, we evaluate these two hypotheses. Our findings support the second, more institutionalist, possibility. We then use these findings to comment on how global civil society might be defined and how it relates to democracy.

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What is Civil Society, its role and value in 2018 ? GSDRC Publications, What is Civil Society, its Role and Value in 2018 ?

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ADJABENG, B. (RECOMMENDED)**

Predictors of capacity-building needs among nongovernmental organisations in sub-saharan Africa. *Journal of Community Practice*, 26(2), 2018, p. 204-224.

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La contribution des jeunes à la politique au Sénégal : le rôle de Bul Faale et de Y'en a marre.

African Sociological Review / Revue africaine de sociologie, vol. 19, no. 2, 2015, pp. 75–95

Résumé : Ce document est une contribution à l'étude du rôle des jeunes dans les processus de démocratisation en Afrique. Plus spécifiquement, il se borne à analyser l'influence de Bul Faale et de Y'en a marre dans les deux alternances politiques survenues au Sénégal en 2000 et 2012. Ces deux mouvements, issus du hip-hop, ont été au premier plan dans les mobilisations qui ont permis ces changements de majorité au pouvoir. Cela contraste avec la situation de marginalisation politique et économique dans laquelle se trouvent les jeunes.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/afrisocirevi.19.2.75 Accessed 23 July 2021

76. DIME, Mamadou.

De Bul Faale à Y'en a marre : continuités et dissonances dans les dynamiques de contestation sociopolitique et d'affirmation citoyenne chez les jeunes au Sénégal.

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, vol. 42, no. 2, 2017, pp. 83–105.

Résumé : L'histoire sociopolitique sénégalaise est parsemée d'épisodes de mobilisation des jeunes au cours desquels ils ont exprimé, par des formes violentes, par l'art ou par le discours des formes de défiance, de contestation et de dissidence vis-à-vis du pouvoir politique notamment. C'est le cas du phénomène bul faale (en wolof, « ne t'en fais pas ») dans les années quatre-vingt-dix où la jeunesse urbaine a posé des actes de dissidence politique et sociale grâce au puissant instrument de dénonciation sociopolitique qu'est le rap. C'est aussi le cas à la fin des années 2000 où les jeunes ont violemment contesté le régime du président Abdoulaye Wade. Le mouvement Y'en a marre a joué un rôle crucial dans cette contestation en cherchant notamment à susciter, à capter et à instrumentaliser la colère juvénile qui s'est extériorisée au cours des années 2011 et 2012. Tout en retraçant les dynamiques juvéniles de contestation sociopolitique et d'affirmation citoyenne au Sénégal, notre recherche propose une analyse comparative entre le phénomène bul faale et l'actuel mouvement Y'en a marre. À travers une analyse des acteurs et des péripéties des deux mouvements, des « états de service » qu'ils revendiquent ou qui leur sont associés (« déracinement du baobab socialiste » et chute d'Abdoulaye Wade) et des contextes socio-économiques et politico-institutionnels de leur éclosion et de leur évolution, nous mettons en évidence les permanences et les ruptures dans les dynamiques juvéniles de contestation sociopolitique.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/90018192 Accessed 23 July 2021.

77. DIME, Mamadou ; KAPAGAMA, Pascal ; SORE, Zakaria ; TOURE, Ibrahima

Entre la rue et l'internet : pratiques revendicatives et stratégies de mobilisation de Y'en a marre, du Balai citoyen, Filimbi et de la Lucha

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, 2020, Vol. 45, No. 4, pp. 53-76. Papers from the 2017 CODESRIA's Meaning-making Research Initiatives (MRI) / Articles issus des Initiatives de recherche pour la construction du sens (MRI) de 2017

Résumé : Cet article analyse les pratiques de mobilisation des mouvements citoyens Y'en a marre au Sénégal, le Balai citoyen au Burkina Faso et Filimbi et la Lucha en République démocratique du Congo. Il propose un

éclairage qui insiste sur les innovations en matière de militantisme sur le terrain, la part dévolue aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, les pratiques idiomatiques et les canaux et moyens d'expression. L'accent est mis sur les systèmes langagiers structurant les discours, les modes opératoires de la lutte sur le terrain avant de jeter un regard sur les réactions des pouvoirs politiques qui oscillent souvent entre répression, cooptation, corruption subordination, intimidation, instrumentalisation, infiltration, récupération politique, etc.

Source : https://codesria.org/IMG/pdf/3-_ad_45_4_2020_dime_et_al.pdf

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Les sociétés civiles en Afrique

Cahiers du Mapinduzi, No.4, 2015

Source : <http://www.peaceworkafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Mapinduzi-4-Frz-Web.pdf>

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NGOs and the Constitutional Debate in Zimbabwe : from Inclusion to Exclusion.

Journal of Southern African Studies, vol.29, No. 4, déc. 2003, p. 845–63.

Abstract : Two competing processes of constitutional reform occurred in Zimbabwe between 1997 and 2000. In 1991, the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), led by churches, NGOs and unions, was formed and initiated a constitutional debate. In 1999, the ZANU(PF) government of Robert Mugabe attempted to reclaim the debate by launching a Constitutional Commission (CC) with a mandate to consult Zimbabweans and draft a new constitution, to be voted on in a plebiscite in February 2000. The governmental process was unprecedented in its participatory and inclusive nature. Opposition politicians, NGO activists and church people were included alongside ZANU(PF) stalwarts. At the same time, the rhetoric used against those in the NCA who rejected the invitation to participate grew increasingly exclusionary and intolerant. The ruling party was, in this period, beset by revelations of scandals, financial crises and declining social services. The constitutional debate was, at least in part, an attempt to regain control of political discourse, even as the state's ability to provide services was weakened. Instead, the public consultations provided a platform for the articulation of devastating critiques of the regime's political and economic policies in public meetings that were covered extensively in the media. The government's defeat in the referendum, in which voters rejected the draft constitution, legitimated the existence of organisations and ideas outside the hegemony of the ruling party/state. The voting public (albeit a largely urban selection of the potential electorate) affirmed the claims made by the NCA to speak and act outside the remit of the state. This rejection of the way in which politics had been done since independence set the stage for the violent and coercive politics of 2000 and beyond.

Source : <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3557390>

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Who survived Ethiopia's regulatory crackdown on foreign-funded NGOs? *Review of International Political Economy*, 22(2), 2015, p. 419–456. https://jamesron.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Dupuy_Ron_PrakashRIPE_2015_published.pdf
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Backlash against Democracy: the Regulation of Civil Society in Africa.

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locations. The article is based on qualitative data collected through in-depth interviews with 15 activists, participant observation, as well as secondary sources and Netnography.

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Abstract : The concept of civil society is one of the most controversial in cultural and political circles in both of the Arab and African Worlds. Yet, it did not receive the appropriate attention of both its advocates and its

detractors, who consider it to be the product of an alien civilization. Furthermore, the concept of civil Society was misused for political purposes, as, for example, some North African States reverted to it in order to exclude the formations of political Islam. On the other hand, Arab movements of opposition and political dissent, resort to the same concept to entrench themselves against state oppression and authoritarianism. Thus this study is based on the premise that the existence of a real Civil Society, independent of both State and Family, and based on the concepts of civilization and tolerance, will lead to full integration on all national, regional and continental levels.

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Negative political experiences have created some apathy and wariness resulting in many CSOs maintaining that they are apolitical. As a result, CSOs have failed to mark distance from the NRM government in a manner that affirms their autonomous and independent growth. Ultimately, such a posture has undermined the CSOs' cause and has confined them to issues that do not fundamentally challenge or affect the status quo.

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contemprice de la puissance publique. Ce faisant, à travers la l'inégale distribution spatiale des réseaux de communication et la révélation d'une société en archipel, on met en exergue la configuration baroque de l'espace public camerounais.

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Civil society and democratic socialization in Burundi. Return to an ambiguous complicity

Swiss Journal of Sociology, vol.44, no.1, 2018, pp.113-138.

Abstract : Without questioning the binomial Civil Society-Democracy, this study shows that with regard to the disturbed past of Burundi, the Civil Society cannot be the place to learn about values of democracy. The reflection highlights an institution whose agents, under the socio-financial and politico-ideological pressure, are not beyond the realm in which political power and other socioeconomic bonuses are gained.

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Civil Society and Democratization in Nigeria: a Historical Perspective

American International Journal of Social Science Vol. 4, No. 5, October 2015, p. 176-191

Abstract : This paper focused on examining the historical struggles of popular civil society organizations in the movement for democratization in Nigeria. This in many ways is a prelude to its contemporary phase, which coincides with the era of the third wave of democracy. The central argument of this paper which is in congruence with historical studies is that past struggles that are linked to democratization are historical phenomena rooted in colonial/postcolonial unpopular policies of the Nigerian state. In doing this, the paper also attempted albeit in brief a theoretical examination of the literature on civil society- focusing on the liberal and Marxian schools of thought and the relevance of civil society to democratization discourses. The paper contends that the Marxian perspective more generally reflects the approach and interpretation of civil society in Nigeria's history of democratization. Overall, the study underlined not only the significance of history in shaping knowledge and enhancing understanding of contemporary struggles/movement of popular forces in Nigeria's political development but also the consistency and resilience of civil society in constructing that history especially that of democratization.

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Kenyan Cuts in Foreign Funding of NGOs Aimed at Silencing Critics-HRW

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La participation citoyenne en contexte local au Cameroun : entre demande de légitimité, efficacité versatile et tensions politiciennes

African Sociological Review / Revue africaine de sociologie, Vol. 20, no. 2, 2016, pp. 61–88.

Résumé : Le présent article propose une analyse empiriquement ancrée de la dynamique de la participation dite « citoyenne » en contexte camerounais. En partant d'un parcours de la montée en visibilité d'une urgence participative, il analyse les principaux modèles de participation en œuvre au Cameroun en mobilisant le concept de mini-public tout en examinant des options de leur opérationnalisation au niveau local. Cette participation citoyenne à l'échelle locale, semble se situer entre trois points de tensions s'articulant entre une demande de légitimité des décisions publiques, leur efficacité versatile et des logiques fortes d'appropriation politicienne.

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Kalonzo Musyoka Foundation Accounts Frozen over Unaccounted Funds, *Standard Digital*, 3 May 2017. <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/business/article/2001238393/kalonzo-musyoka-foundation-in-trouble-over-unaccounted-funds>

194. MOUICHE, Ibrahim ; NDEMA. Raymond Mbebi

Dynamique associative, nouveaux mouvements sociaux et intégration sociopolitique des haoussa du Cameroun

African Sociological Review / Revue africaine de sociologie, Vol. 23, no. 2, 2019, pp. 43–68.

Résumé : Cette étude porte sur les Haoussa du sud – Cameroun ; et pour cause, contrairement à ceux de la partie septentrionale, notamment la région de l'Adamaoua où ils constituent une ossature numérique dans plusieurs départements et par conséquent éligibles à la politique d'équilibre régional, jusqu'à la libéralisation politique des années 1990, les Haoussa du sud – Cameroun s'intéressaient très peu à la sphère publique et politique, d'autant que les populations qui les accueillait dans leurs localités les considéraient comme des "étrangers". La démocratisation des années 1990 va constituer pour eux une opportunité politique ; dès lors, ils vont mettre sur pied le Ya – kamata et le Bakandamiya, deux nouveaux mouvements sociaux (NMS), pour essayer de sortir de la marginalité. Cette contribution vise à cerner cette mutation.

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Governing the Public Sphere: Civil Society Space in Africa A Background Paper

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Regulation or Strangulation? NGO Laws in Africa, Part 1: South Africa", 2009

Source : <https://thoughtleader.co.za/regulation-or-strangulation-ngo-laws-in-africa-part-1-south-africa/>

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Civil Society in Uganda Broadening Understanding of Uganda's Civil Society Ecosystem and Identifying Pathways for Effective Engagement with Civil Society in the Development Process. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung ; Centre for Development Alternatives, 2004, 34 p.

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Struggles for systems that nourish: Southern Africa civil society contributions and challenges to the creation of flourishing societies.

Development in Practice, vol. 23, no. 5/6, 2013, pp. 609–616

Abstract : This paper discusses the concept, contexts, evolution, contributions, and challenges of civil society in the southern Africa based on three case studies of Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. It concludes by identifying common patterns and their implications for civil society and civil society organisations in southern Africa.

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Civil society's role in shaping Zimbabwe's diamond governance.

South African Institute of International Affairs, 2017

Abstract : Zimbabwe confirmed that alluvial diamonds had been discovered in the Marange area in Mutare District in 2006. However, as in many other African countries, the promise diamond mining holds for economic growth has been eroded by a lack of transparency and accountability. The country's diamond sector has been bedevilled by smuggling, opaque licensing, human rights abuses, self-enrichment by executives and public officials, and extremely limited accrual of diamond revenues to the fiscus, among others. Civil society monitoring and lobbying at local, national and international levels has played a critical role in improving the governance of Zimbabwe's diamond sector. This briefing highlights the actions civil society has taken to promote transparency and accountability in Zimbabwe's diamond sector. It concludes that civil society has contributed significantly towards better diamond sector governance in Zimbabwe in the last 10 years. It has also helped to broaden the view of what constitute conflict diamonds among international bodies such as the Kimberley Process (KP) Certification Scheme, the World Diamond Council (WDC) and the World Federation of Diamond Bourses (WFDB).

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Ethnicity, Community Relations and Civil Society in Contemporary Kenya: Trends and Field Experiences.

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Strengthening civil society organisations in peacebuilding in Zimbabwe : an action research project
Durban University of Technology, 3-Feb-2019, 246 p.

Abstract: The peacebuilding space in Zimbabwe has been contested by a plethora of actors, which include Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). This thesis focuses on civil groups that engaged in peacebuilding in post-independent Zimbabwe. Despite their presence, the country remains in a negative peace mode with continued resurgence of structural-related conflicts. This points to the weaknesses of CSOs' modus operandi of building peace. To address this, the study sought to develop, implement and evaluate a peacebuilding strategy that strengthens community-based CSOs in building positive peace in Zimbabwe through the use of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and political intelligence¹. The research design of the study was two-tier, combining explanatory and action research approaches. The qualitative data methods collection used include documentary review, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD)s. A total of 43 participants were involved in the interviews and FGDs. Findings from the baseline data indicate that CSOs have failed to translate the prevailing negative peace into positive peace because they follow elitist or liberal peacebuilding models. To address this problem, I carried out inclusive knowledge gathering with an action research team. From the team's responses, I designed a training manual to enhance CSOs' peacebuilding activities through IKS and political intelligence. The concept of IKS is embedded in sustainable peacebuilding and a development approach. The training was conducted with members of a CSO² based in Harare but engaged with grassroots in rural parts of Zimbabwe...

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Security, Governance, and Civil Society

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Civil society and political change in Africa: The case of nongovernmental organisations in Kenya. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 35(1–2), 1994, p.19–36.
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Civil societies in Africa? Forms of social self-organization between the poles of globalization and local socio-political order. Bayreuth African Studies Working Papers No. 12

Abstract : In the public political debate the existence of an African civil society is usually taken for granted. The great number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is regarded as evidence. While the first civil society organizations emerged during colonial times, the growing number of NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) today is mainly a result of the high level of support given to these organizations in global development politics since the 1980s. Other types of organization, such as trade unions, also emerged with the support of their globally acting partners. Nevertheless these organizations form the nucleus of an African civil society, with varying degrees of relevance and influence in different African countries. Aside from the organizations that match European patterns, there is a realm of societal self-organization which cannot be captured adequately with the concept of civil society. This includes local forms of political organization such as chiefs, councils of elders, local defence units, militia groups, militant social movements, or violence entrepreneurs, which are part of newly negotiated political arrangements. They are not simply relics of former traditions but local responses to globalized modernity. The concept of civil society with its strict normative standards is too narrow to cover all these complex African socio-political structures.

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La philanthropie privée pour le développement : Objectif développement
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Private Philanthropy for Development. The Development Dimension.
Paris: OECD Publishing, 2018. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264085190-en>

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Stand up for Freedom of Expression and Civic Space in Kenya, 21.11.2013

Source : <https://www.article19.org/join-the-debate.php/124/view>

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Kenya. Statute Law Bill Poses Grave Threat to Civil Society and Must be Rejected.

UN Rights Experts, 03.12.2013

Source : <http://newsarchive.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14055&LangID=E>.

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“Vu d’Afrique”, société civile et démocratie. De l'utilité du regard décentré

Revue internationale de politique comparée, vol. 9, no. 2, 2002, pp. 193-212.

Résumé : La problématique de la société civile est aujourd’hui centrale dans les débats sur les transitions et consolidations démocratiques. Mais le succès du concept de société civile est proportionnel à son imprécision et son applicabilité aux pays du Sud paraît sujette à discussion tant sa généalogie intellectuelle est enracinée dans la philosophie politique occidentale. Le détour par l’Afrique, où la question de l’émergence d’une société civile est posée, permet de remettre en perspective critique le concept et les multiples instrumentalisation auxquelles il se prête. Ce détour suggère, en particulier, qu’il convient d’admettre que l’on est désormais en présence d’un concept dont l’acception et les usages, par les acteurs de la démocratisation, diffèrent sensiblement de ceux qui lui sont traditionnellement prêtés et, surtout, qu’il faut appréhender la problématique de la société civile dans les pays du Sud en termes historiques, c’est-à-dire abstraction faite de tout présupposé ethnocentrique.

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216. PALLAS, C.L. (2020). (RECOMMENDED)

Opinion — Less Money, More Sustainability? Foreign Aid, Civil Society, and COVID-19. 2020. <https://www.e-ir.info/2020/10/21/opinion-less-money-more-sustainability-foreign-aid-civil-society-and-COVID-19/> ; <https://www.e-ir.info/pdf/88257>

217. PALLAS, C.L. AND SIDEL, M., , JANUARY. (RECOMMENDED)

Foreign aid reduction and local civil society: recent research and policy guidance for donors and international NGOs. In : *Non-profit Policy Forum* (Vol. 11, No. 1, 2020). De Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/npf-2019-0045>

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Reflecting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace. 2020.

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COVID-19 and the future of volunteering for development: Findings from a study conducted for the International Forum for Volunteering in Development. International Forum for Volunteering in Development, 2021

<https://forum-ids.org/covid-19-and-the-future-of-volunteering-for-development-research-report/>

220. PIROTTE, Gautier

La notion de société civile dans les politiques et pratiques du développement

Revue de la régulation [Online], 7 | 1er semestre / Spring 2010, Online since 03 June 2010, connection on 22 July 2021.

Résumé : Vieux concept de la philosophie politique occidentale, la notion de société civile connaît une immense popularité depuis près de trois décennies. Ce succès s'est accompagné de multiples critiques touchant à son caractère nébuleux - comme à la charge idéologique qui l'accompagne. Son utilité scientifique pour l'analyse des changements politiques et sociaux en dehors de la sphère occidentale est mise en question. Enveloppe vide se remplissant de sens particuliers selon les acteurs et les contextes sociaux et culturels rencontrés, les nouvelles sociétés civiles non occidentales doivent avant tout être étudiées comme des projets, des réalités en gestation, à la jonction de dynamiques propres aux sociétés locales où elles apparaissent et de dynamiques extérieures à ces sociétés qui privilégient certains acteurs (notamment les organisations non gouvernementales), une acception particulière du concept (dans une perspective proche d'un tiers-secteur) et fournissent également une partie conséquente des ressources nécessaires à la vitalité de ces projets. Pourtant, cette approche dite « par projet » est encore relativement peu développée. L'article insiste sur la nécessité de promouvoir cette lecture des sociétés civiles non occidentales et souligne l'importance d'une approche empirique plus complexe se dégageant de biais quantitativistes et associatifs présents au sein d'une large part des travaux conduits jusqu'ici sur ce sujet.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/regulation/7787> ; DOI : 10.4000/regulation.7787

221. PIROTTE, Gautier ; PONCELET, Marc

Société civile et nouvelle gouvernance au Bénin. Quelques réflexions illustrées à partir de l'analyse du nouveau secteur ONG à Cotonou.

Bulletin de l'APAD [Online], 26 | 2003, Online since 16 June 2008, connection on 22 July 2021.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/apad/3573> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/apad.3573>

222. POLET, François

Quand la rue kinoise envahit le politique, *Conjonctures congolaises* 2016

Cahiers africains, Vol. 94, 2017.

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<https://www.eca-creac.eu/sites/default/files/pdf/2016-01-02-polet.pdf> (29 juillet 2021)

223. POLET, François

Congo 2014-2018 : « glissement » et recompositions de l'espace protestataire.

Résumé : A l'instar de nombre de ses homologues sur le continent africain, le président Joseph Kabila, en poste depuis 2001, n'a pas fait sien le principe de l'alternance, qui est pourtant au cœur de la constitution congolaise adoptée par référendum en 2005, dans la foulée de ce qu'on qualifie parfois de première guerre mondiale africaine. Trop faible politiquement pour modifier les textes, il multiplie depuis 2014 les manœuvres pour prolonger de fait une présidence officiellement terminée depuis le 31 décembre 2016 – ce que les Congolais qualifient de stratégie du « glissement » - en dépit d'une impopularité abyssale et des pressions de la communauté internationale. Quatre années durant lesquelles la rue a été régulièrement investie par la population pour signifier son opposition, malgré la brutalité policière.

Source : https://www.cetri.be/IMG/pdf/congo_2014-2018_-_fp.pdf (20 juillet 2019)

224. POLET, François

Congo telema ! Petite sociologie de l'engagement citoyen en contexte congolais.

Résumé : Le maintien au pouvoir de Joseph Kabila et les manipulations du processus électoral ont suscité au Congo une opposition populaire tenace, qui s'est traduite par l'investissement régulier de la rue : marches, émeutes, sit-in et journées villes mortes se sont succédé depuis 2015, en dépit d'un contexte autoritaire de plus en plus oppressant. Qu'est-ce qui pousse certains Congolais à s'engager dans des actions collectives risquées, contre le « glissement » du président Kabila ou en faveur d'élections équitables ? Si les causes de la révolte paraissent aller de soi, dans un pays où la pauvreté le dispute à l'injustice, comment alors comprendre que seule une petite minorité de la population passe à l'action ? L'objectif de cet article est de répondre à ces questions à l'aide de quelques outils de la sociologie de la mobilisation collective et du militantisme.

Source : <https://www.cetri.be/IMG/pdf/etude2018-rdc.pdf> (29 juillet 2021)

225. PONCELET, Marc ; GAUTIER, Pirotte

L'invention africaine des sociétés civiles : déni théorique, figure imposée, prolifération empirique.

Mondes en développement, Vol. 139, No. 3, 2007, pp. 9-23.

Résumé : Depuis une quinzaine d'années, le débat relatif à la société civile et à ses fonctions a accompagné la crise des sociétés africaines postcoloniales et la reconfiguration des politiques internationales d'appui au développement. Le "recul historique" permet de mettre en lumière d'une part une vaste polémique théorique quant à la nature d'une société civile et des organisations qui s'en réclament, et d'autre part une prolifération de fait d'organismes censés faire société civile et participant sans doute d'une reconfiguration inédite des rapports politiques et sociaux dans ces post-colonies. Cet article se propose de faire le point sur ce concept de société civile, ses dimensions et débats au sein des contextes africains.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-mondes-en-developpement-2007-3-page-9.htm> ;

DOI :10.3917/med.139.0009.

226. POPPE, Annika Elena ; WOLFF, Jonas

The contested spaces of civil society in a plural world: norm contestation in the debate about restrictions on international civil society support

Contemporary Politics, Volume 23, Issue 4, 2017, p. 469-488

Abstract : Civil society organizations are facing increasing political restrictions all over the world. Frequently, these restrictions apply to the foreign funding of NGOs and thus curtail the space for external civil society support, which, since the 1990s, has become a key element in international democracy and human rights promotion. This so-called 'closing space' phenomenon has received growing attention by civil society activists, policymakers and academics. Existing studies (and political responses), however, neglect the crucial normative dimension of the problem at hand: As we show, the political controversy over civil society support is characterized by norm contestation, and this contestation reveals competing perceptions of in/justice and touches upon core principles of contemporary world order. Taking this dimension into account is essential if we are to academically understand, and politically respond to, the 'closing space' challenge. It is also highly relevant with regard to current debates on how to conceptualize and construct order in a world that is plural in many regards and in which liberal norms are fundamentally contested. Empirically, the paper combines an assessment of the global debate about closing space in the UN Human Rights Council with an analysis of a specific controversy over the issue in US-Egyptian relations.

Source : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13569775.2017.1343219?src=recsys> ;

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13569775.2017.1343219>

227. PORTER, G. (RECOMMENDED)

NGOs and poverty reduction in a globalizing world: Perspectives from Ghana. *Progress in Development Studies*, 3(2), 2003, p. 131-145.

<https://doi.org/10.1191/1464993403ps057ra>

228. Programme humanitaire et développement

Soulèvements populaires et stabilité politique en République Démocratique du Congo : scénarios à l'horizon 2000, Observatoire de la prospective mobilisation de la jeunesse : une nouvelle génération de citoyens qui peut faire la différence ? 2016

Résumé : Cette analyse a été réalisée afin de mieux appréhender les dynamiques des mobilisations populaires et de la stabilité politique dans le pays à l'approche imminente des échéances constitutionnelles et à l'horizon 2018. La situation qui prévaut en RDC à l'écriture de ce rapport est extrêmement volatile. Chaque jour se produisent des événements potentiellement déclencheurs de nouvelles incertitudes ou jetant l'éclairage sur un angle particulier. L'actualité du sujet rend difficile l'exercice de prospective, dans la mesure où le comportement des acteurs est difficilement analysable, guidé par une temporalité très courte, et que le recueil de données est aléatoire. L'analyse vise à mettre en avant les incertitudes majeures qui entourent le sujet, à rendre compte des variables déterminantes au niveau national et à tracer des scénarios d'évolution possibles dans un horizon de deux années.

Source : <https://www.iris-france.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/FR-Observatoire-Prospective-Huma-RDC-Aout-2016.pdf> (consulté le 29 juillet 2021)

229. Protection internationale

La criminalisation des mouvements sociaux. Cas du mouvement la Lucha en République Démocratique du Congo

Bruxelles : Protection internationale, 2018

Source : <https://www.protectioninternationale.org/sites/default/files/2018-criminalisation-series-DRC-La-Lucha-web.pdf>

230. PUDDINGTON, A. (RECOMMENDED)

Freedom in the world 2013: Democratic breakthroughs in the balance. Washington, DC: Freedom House, 2013.

<https://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FIW%202013%20Booklet.pdf>

231. QUANTIN, Patrick

Le rôle politique des sociétés civiles en Afrique : vers un rééquilibrage

Revue internationale et stratégique, 2008/4 (n° 72), p. 29-38

Résumé : Interroger le rôle politique des sociétés civiles en Afrique subsaharienne peut susciter des réponses diamétralement opposées : des affirmations enthousiastes et des déclarations sceptiques. Les certitudes des uns et des autres éludent cependant la question qui consiste à dévoiler les conditions dans lesquelles la compréhension d'un ordre politique légitime en Afrique a, à des moments donnés et dans des conditions particulières, trouvé son expression dans le recours au terme de « société civile ». En effet, d'apparition récente – vers 1990 – l'idée d'un

rôle positif des sociétés civiles sur le continent connaît aujourd'hui un affaiblissement de son pouvoir de conviction. Les changements de cette trajectoire soulignent le rôle des mots et des doctrines dans la construction des problèmes de développement.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-internationale-et-strategique-2008-4-page-29.htm> ; DOI : 10.3917/ris.072.0029.

232. RADI, Abdelaziz

Protest Movements and Social Media : Morocco's February 20 Movement

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, vol. 42, no. 2, 2017, pp. 31–55.

Abstract : Historically, Morocco experienced large-scale political repression during the 1970s through the early 1990s. Through its actions, the regime repressed any claims aimed at challenging its authoritarian configuration of public space. Ironically, with the emergence of the 'February 20' movement, those claims were brought back again on to the political agenda. Born in the context of the Arab Spring, February 20 acquired legitimacy both nationally and regionally. Its use of civic and political forms of expression in order to conquer the social arena reflects not only a certain inefficiency of traditional representative bodies (political parties, official media and parliament) but also a relative emergency to convey their message. The leading technological means of communication used by the movement are Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and blogs. The young used these tools not only to promote the movement per se, but also to facilitate its operational organization by informing policy makers, activists and even supporters of the movement nation-wide. This article tries to assess the extent to which the social media platforms utilized by the February 20 movement were a political game changer for a generation eager for freedom and change after decades of oppression in Morocco.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/90018190 . Accessed 23 July 2021.

233. RILLON, Ophélie

Quand les militantes de quartier « jouent les gros bras ». Genre et violences politiques au tournant de l'indépendance du Soudan français.

Le Mouvement social, no. 255, 2016, pp. 87–101.

Résumé : Bien que la décolonisation de l'Afrique de l'ouest francophone soit considérée comme un processus « pacifique », en opposition aux guerres de libération nationale, elle a généré de nombreux conflits avec l'administration coloniale mais aussi entre les différentes organisations partisans créées au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale dans les colonies. En partant de l'exemple du Soudan français, actuel Mali, cet article analyse l'action de rue de femmes issues de milieux populaires (paysannes, « ménagères », commerçantes, « matrones ») et leur participation aux violences politiques de cette décennie. Interrogée sous l'angle du genre, la participation de ces femmes à des conflits violents dans l'espace urbain va à l'encontre des stéréotypes sexués. Ainsi, l'analyse des usages féminins de la rue permet d'envisager sous un autre jour les dichotomies entre les espaces publics et privés, les activités politiques et domestiques qui s'avèrent peu opérantes pour comprendre les formes de l'engagement féminin et leur passage à l'action collective. Aux antipodes de la féminité maternelle et pacifique prônée par les organisations de femmes instruites et par les leaders nationalistes, les femmes populaires dont il est ici question investissaient des rôles considérés comme virils car violents et provocants. Pour autant, la part prise par ces femmes dans les violences de rue doit-elle être interprétée comme une transgression, voire un

brouillage des rôles de genre ? En quoi le rapport à la violence et les représentations accolées à la violence féminine pouvaient varier selon les classes sociales ? La division politique du travail militant relevait tout autant de catégories de genre, d'âge et de classe. En confiant aux femmes des milieux populaires les tâches de mobilisation, de recrutement, de propagande et de contrôle des points névralgiques de leurs quartiers, les organisations politiques les propulsaient à l'avant-poste de la confrontation. Une lecture sexuée des phénomènes de violence dans l'action collective, articulée à une analyse de l'imbrication des affrontements partisans dans la vie quotidienne de ces femmes, permet de restituer la complexité du processus de décolonisation dans le Soudan français.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/26322026 . Accessed 23 July 2021.

234. RIMONDI, Laurène

RDC : Filimbi, la nouvelle génération de citoyens qui ébranle le pouvoir

Bruxelles : GRIP, 17 août 2015

Résumé : Décidée à faire entendre sa voix, la jeunesse africaine est en ébullition. Aux quatre coins du continent, des mouvements citoyens parviennent à embraser la société civile, jusqu'à faire tomber des pouvoirs en place. Symboles d'une nouvelle génération, leur leitmotiv est celui du respect de l'alternance démocratique, comme pilier de la démocratie. En 2012, "Y'en a marre" au Sénégal avait craqué l'allumette en s'engageant contre une troisième candidature du président Abdoulaye Wade. Deux ans plus tard, c'était au tour du "Balai citoyen" burkinabè de prendre part au soulèvement populaire qui a chassé le président Blaise Compaoré, après 27 ans au pouvoir

Source : https://grip.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/EC_2015-08-17_FR_L-RIMONDI.pdf

235. ROBERTS, Tony

Closing Civic Space and Inclusive Development in Ethiopia. Institute of Development Studies, 2019, 36 p. IDS Working Paper 527. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/237087058.pdf>

236. ROBINS, Steven, VON LIERES, Bettina.

Remaking Citizenship, Unmaking Marginalization: The Treatment Action Campaign in Post-Apartheid South Africa. *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*, Vol. 38, No. 3, 2004, pp. 575–586.

Abstract : Cet article se concentre sur les formes innovatrices de participation civique, encouragée par le Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), groupe d'activistes du SIDA qui facilite des formes innovatrices de participation civique. Il multiplie ses activités, allant des institutions intermédiaires entre l'état et les pauvres, aux formes de participation plus transitoires, non institutionnelles dans des espaces créés par les marginalisés eux-mêmes. Soutenus par le TAC, les gens se sentent capables d'agir indépendamment de l'état et de le contester. Cet article soutient que, au fur et à mesure que les espaces de participation sont plus souvent modelés par les pauvres eux-mêmes qu'offerts par des acteurs extérieurs, ils mettent en évidence, d'une part les difficultés rencontrées quand on cherche à maintenir de nouvelles stratégies

démocratiques de pouvoir, d'autre part, le potentiel de ces politiques en défis, d'une portée considérable, lancés à la marginalisation politique.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/4107255 ; <https://doi.org/10.2307/4107255>. Accessed 23 July 2021.

237. RUSSELL, S. G. (RECOMMENDED)

Global civil society and education policy in post-genocide Rwanda. *International Sociology*, 30(6), 2015, p. 599-618. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0268580915605652>

238. SALTNES, J. D., BRAZYS, S., LACEY, J., & PILLAI, A. (RECOMMENDED)

EU aid for trade: Mitigating global trade injustices?. *Third World Quarterly*, 41(12), 2020, p.1992-2010. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2020.1801343>

239. SCHOLTE, Jan Aart

A More Inclusive Global Governance ? The IMF and Civil Society in Africa.

Global Governance, vol. 18, no. 2, 2012, pp. 185–206.

Abstract : Does engagement with civil society generate more inclusive global governance? This article examines that question in the context of relations between the International Monetary Fund and civil society organizations in six countries of sub-Saharan Africa. IMF exchanges with CSOs in this region have indeed brought some new voices into global governance. However, the overall scale and depth of these connections has remained modest. Moreover, such engagement as has developed has generally favored geographically, socioeconomically, and culturally privileged constituencies. These limitations to, and hierarchies of, access and influence in IMF-CSO relations have resulted from a combination of: personal qualities of the individuals involved, institutional attributes of both the IMF and CSOs, and deeper structures of contemporary global politics. Attention to these various circumstances could yield greater inclusion.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/23269949. Accessed 22 July 2021.

240. SCHOLTE, Jan Aart

Civil society and democracy in global governance.

Global Governance, vol. 8, no. 3, 2002, pp. 281–304.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/27800346. Accessed 22 July 2021.

241. SEGOUN, Jean-Marc

La société civile en Afrique de l'Ouest : quels bilans dans l'émergence de la bonne gouvernance ?

Note de recherche de Thinking Africa, DR n° 28 – mai 2017

Résumé: Cette réflexion porte sur les rôles multiformes que peut avoir la société civile. D'abord, comme initiatrice du processus de transition politique au Bénin et ensuite, un réel contrepoids face aux manœuvres politiques au Sénégal. L'auteur essaie de démontrer le fait que la société civile est un concept controversé et polysémique. Il part de l'analyse selon laquelle, l'idée de société civile a une connotation dynamique qui reste influencée par des enjeux socio-économiques et de l'intensité relationnelle entre acteurs sociaux et les politiques. En analysant, l'expérience béninoise de transition politique de 1990, l'auteur déduit le caractère indéniable de la société à la fois comme catalyseur de bonne gouvernance. Ensuite, comme une arène de potentielle formation ou de légitimité de parcours des futurs professionnels de la politique. Enfin, il analyse à travers l'expérience sénégalaise, la naissance d'un nouvel activisme de contestation des dérives politiques par des mouvements de jeunes qui émergent sur le continent africain.

Source : http://www.thinkingafrica.org/V2/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ndr_28_societe-civile.pdf

242. SETIYONO, B., ADNAN, M., & ASTRIKA, L. (RECOMMENDED)

Combating Corruption during Democratic Transition: The Role of CSOs in South Korea and Indonesia. *Sociology and Anthropology*, 5(11), 2017, p. 968-976.

DOI: 10.13189/sa.2017.051106 ; <https://www.hrpub.org/download/20171030/SA6-19610174.pdf>

243. SHAWKAT, Y. (RECOMMENDED)

EIPR Housing Policies Paper II Drafting a Fair Housing Policy for Egypt. *EIPR-Egyptian Initiatives for Personal Rights*, 2014.

https://eipr.org/sites/default/files/reports/pdf/housing_policy_paper_english_.pdf

244. SIVYA, Serge

Les mouvements citoyens, outils de construction d'une citoyenneté à identités multiples Cas du mouvement citoyen Lutte pour le Changement (LUCHA) en RD Congo

In : *Djateng, F. et Kayser C. (Éds), Métissages, migrations et mouvements de jeunes, Cahiers du Mapinduzi No.5*, 2017, p. 40-44.

Source : <http://www.peaceworkafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Mapinduzi-5-frz-WEB.pdf>

245. SMITH, A. M., & LANDRY, J. (RECOMMENDED)

How are Civil Society Organisations adapting in the pandemic? Oxfam Blogs. 2020

<https://oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/how-are-civil-society-organisations-adapting-in-the-pandemic/>

246. SMITH, D. J. (RECOMMENDED)

Corruption, NGOs, and development in Nigeria. *Third World Quarterly*, 31(2), 2010, p. 243-258. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436591003711975>

247. SNV. (RECOMMENDED)

Adapting advocacy in the face of COVID-19. SNV, 2020

<https://snv.org/update/adapting-advocacy-face-COVID-19>

248. Southern Africa Litigation Centre.

Reflecting on the Closing of Civic Spaces and its Impact on Marginalised Groups in Southern Africa. Johannesburg, South Africa? SALC Report 2018

Source : <https://www.southernafricalitigationcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/SALC-Closing-Civic-Spaces-Report-FINAL-lo-res.pdf>

249. STAR-GHANA FOUNDATION (RECOMMENDED)

2019 Annual Report. Accra: STAR-Ghana, 2020

<https://www.star-ghana.org/learning-2/publications-and-resources/reports/143-star-ghana-found-annual-report-2019/file>

250. STAR-GHANA FOUNDATION (RECOMMENDED)

The Impact of COVID-19 on African Civil Society Organisations: Challenges, Responses and Opportunities. Accra: STAR-Ghana, 2020.

<https://www.star-ghana.org/stories-of-change-2/438-the-impact-of-COVID-19-on-african-civil-society-organisations-challenges-responses-and-opportunities>

251. STEEN-JOHNSEN, Kari, et al.

On Civil Society Governance: an Emergent Research Field.

Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, vol. 22, no. 4, 2011, pp. 555–565.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/41307828. Accessed 22 July 2021.

252. STIFTUNG, Bertelsmann

BTI 2018 Country Report. Zambia

Source : [https://www.bti-](https://www.bti-project.org/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2018_ZMB.pdf)

[project.org/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2018_ZMB.pdf](https://www.bti-project.org/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2018_ZMB.pdf)

253. TANDON, Rajesh ; BROWN L. David.

Civil Societies at Crossroads : Eruptions, Initiatives, and Evolution in Citizen Activism.

Development in Practice, vol. 23, no. 5/6, 2013, pp. 601–608.

Abstract : This Special Issue has grown from the sense that important changes in the last two decades pose dilemmas and challenges for civil societies in many countries. The Issue reports on a series of studies of the evolving roles of civil society sectors and citizen initiatives in several regions of the world. This introduction identifies a series of events and forces that over the last two decades have fundamentally changed the contexts of civil society activities in many countries. These changes have catalyzed a wide range of citizen eruptions and initiatives on particular issues as well as national civil society evolutions in many countries. The papers in this Special Issue have resulted from a multi-country collective reflection organized by five civil society support organizations from different regions. They sought to identify roles, capacities, contributions, and limitations of civil society in these changing contexts using a variety of approaches to data collection and analysis. This introduction briefly describes the papers in the Special Issue. They include regional overviews, descriptions of national sector evolution, and cases of citizen activism in Southern and Eastern Africa, Asia, Southern Latin America, Western Europe and Russia. The final paper provides an overview of the lessons learned from comparative analysis across these and other cases and draws some of the implication of those lessons for practitioners and policy makers.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/24565436. Accessed 27 July 2021.

254. TANDON, Rajesh ; BROWN, L. David.

Civil Societies at Crossroads: Lessons and Implications.

Development in Practice, vol. 23, no. 5/6, 2013, pp. 784–796.

Abstract : The papers in this Special Issue are drawn from a larger set of cases of citizen activism and civil society evolution developed by the "Civil Society at Crossroads?" initiative. What can be learnt from comparative analysis across these stories? In this concluding paper we seek to identify lessons that emerged from comparative analysis across cases and to explore their implications for civil society practitioners and policymakers.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/24565451. Accessed 27 July 2021.

255. TAR, Usman A.

The politics of neoliberal democracy in Africa : State and Civil Society in Nigeria

London, New York : Tauris Academic Studies, 2009

Source : https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/archive-files/usman_a._tar_the_politics_of_neoliberal_democracbook4you.pdf

256. TAR, Usman A. & SHETTIMA, Abba Gana

Hegemony and subordination : governing class, power politics and electoral democracy in Nigeria

Information, Society and Justice, Volume 3 No. 2, July 2010: pp 135-149 ISSN 1756-1078

Abstract : As African countries continue in their march towards neo-liberal democracy, elite power politics has assumed new but macabre heights. The continent's governing class is demonstrating dramatic behaviour in achieving and sustaining power by all means possible. In this article, recent experience in Nigerian 2007 general elections and the upcoming 2011 elections are recalled to argue that rival elements of the governing class are engaged in a vicious circle of subordinating one another, albeit with no threat to their hegemony. The paper appropriates Michael Foucault's concepts of 'new economy of power relations' and 'legitimation' as well as Antonio Gramsci's terminology of 'subordination and hegemony' to demonstrate that, by both design and default, dominant form and structures of power are reproduced and sustained by the governing class. The paper shows that dominant elites (incumbents and their allies) use state structures and an emerging singleparty machinery to get an upper hand over opposition elites.

Source : http://repository.londonmet.ac.uk/105/1/InformationSocietyAndJustice_v3n2_p135-149.pdf

257. TAYLOR, James.

Struggles against systems that impoverish: South African civil society at the crossroads.

Development in Practice, vol. 23, no. 5/6, 2013, pp. 617–630

Abstract : This paper looks at the role of civil society in South Africa over the past 36 years. It views civil society as an integral part of a society that has undergone enormous change. It looks at civil society functioning as a part of a societal system that systematically impoverished the majority of its citizens. It traces the journey of people's struggles to survive and thrive and how these culminated in overthrowing an unjust political regime. It follows the journey through the political transition and looks at the point arrived at after the honeymoon period and the new struggle to make it work: arriving at a crossroads that, although a long way down the road, in the approach looks vaguely familiar. It ends by exploring a new way of thinking about the role of civil society that might contribute to finding ways of moving beyond systems that impoverish as a means of creating and concentrating wealth.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/24565438. Accessed 27 July 2021.

258. THIONG'O, J. (RECOMMENDED)

Governor Evans Kidero Foundation Permit Revoked. Standard Digital, 23 February 2017. <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2001230393/governor-evans-kidero-foundation-permitrevoked>

259. TOLMIE, C. (RECOMMENDED)

How local NGOs are adapting during the pandemic. Results for Development. 2020. <https://r4d.org/blog/how-local-ngos-are-adapting-during-the-pandemic/>

260. TOURE, Ibrahima.

Jeunesse, mobilisations sociales et citoyenneté en Afrique de l'ouest : étude comparée des mouvements de contestation « *Y'en a Marre* » au Sénégal et « *Balai Citoyen* » au Burkina Faso.

Africa Development / Afrique et développement, vol. 42, no. 2, 2017, pp. 57–82.

Résumé : Ces dernières années ont été marquées, en Afrique, dans la foulée des forums sociaux mondiaux (Porto Alegre en 2001, 2003, 2005; Bamako en 2002; Nairobi en 2007; Dakar en 2011), par un foisonnement des mobilisations sociales et citoyennes menées par des collectifs de jeunes. Ces derniers prennent depuis activement part, dans leurs pays respectifs, à la réflexion et aux combats, mettant en jeu des questions de société et de gouvernance sur le continent, qu'ils ne laissent plus désormais aux seuls ressorts des organisations syndicales, des partis politiques ou des décideurs publics. Si les travaux de recherche portant sur ces formes de mobilisations sociales de jeunesse sont multipliés, les grilles de lecture proposées restent cependant descriptives et rarement comparatives. S'inspirant des modèles d'analyse de l'actionnisme et du processus politique (political process) et s'appuyant sur deux mouvements de contestation, en Afrique de l'Ouest, fondés par de jeunes leaders d'opinion, en particulier « *Y'en a marre* » au Sénégal et le « *Balai citoyen* » au Burkina Faso, nous montrons, dans ce papier, 'dont l'ossature date d'il y a deux ans, que les mouvements sociaux juvéniles, coalisés ou non, sont au cœur de la vitalité démocratique du continent. Ils s'identifient comme de véritables contre-pouvoirs et engagent, individuellement et collectivement, en fonction des opportunités et des contraintes du moment, les citoyens dans des systèmes de valeurs nouveaux. Et ceci, en vue, non seulement, d'une re fondation politique mais aussi d'un changement social pour le développement. Ces mouvements constituent, en outre, des fenêtres d'opportunité permettant non seulement, à la démocratie de ces pays de trouver de nouvelles énergies, mais également de se donner de nouveaux circuits de représentation.

Source : www.jstor.org/stable/90018191 Accessed 23 July 2021.

261. TOWNSEND, J. G., PORTER, G., & MAWDSLEY, E. (RECOMMENDED)

Creating spaces of resistance: development NGOs and their clients in Ghana, India and Mexico. *Antipode*, 36(5), 2004, p. 871-889. DOI:10.1111/j.1467-8330.2004.00459.x

262. TRAN, L., & ABOUASSI, K. (2021). (RECOMMENDED)

Local organizational determinants of local-international NGO collaboration.

Public Management Review, 23(6), 865-885. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2019.1708436>

263. UNDP, BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND THE BUREAU FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND ADVOCACY REPORT, 2012. (RECOMMENDED)

Strategies and Partnership Modalities: A resource Guide. pp. 1-47, 2012.

<https://www.undp.org/publications/donors-civil-society-strategies-and-partnership-modalities>

264. USAID (RECOMMENDED)

The 2016 CSO Sustainability Index for Sub-Saharan Africa. Bureau for democracy, conflict, and humanitarian assistance, 2018.

https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/2016_Africa_CSOSI_-_508.pdf.

265. USAID (RECOMMENDED)

2019 Civil Society Organisation Sustainability Index. USAID : Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, 2020.

<https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/csosi-africa-2019-report.pdf>

266. USAID (RECOMMENDED)

USAID Forward: Building Capacity of Local Organisations (2012-2016). 2020.

<https://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia/work-with-us/usaid-forward-grants-local-organizations>

267. VAN DER BORGH, Chris & TERWINDT, Carolijn

Shrinking operational space of NGOs – a framework of analysis

Development in Practice, 22:8, 2012, p.1065-1081

Abstract : NGOs face many types of pressures that limit and influence their activities. While in many studies these pressures and the causes and agendas behind them have been the focus of analysis, this paper provides a framework that can give insight into the ways in which the pressures play out in diverse contexts and affect different NGOs in distinct ways. It develops an analytical model that combines the local political context, the specific mix of policies and actions that restrict NGOs, and the characteristics and functions of NGOs themselves.

Source : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09614524.2012.714745?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

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268. VANDYCK, C., K. (RECOMMENDED)

Concept and definition of civil society sustainability.

Washington DC : Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2017.

[http://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-](http://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/170630_VanDyck_CivilSocietySustainability_Web.pdf)

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269. VANDYCK, C. K. (RECOMMENDED)

Adapting to COVID-19 for CSOs' Long Term Impact and Viability.

Blog post, 2020. <https://wacsi.org/adapting-to-covid-19-for-csos-long-term-impact-and-viability/>

270. VANSANT, J. (RECOMMENDED)

Challenges of Local NGO Sustainability. Duke Center for International Development, 2003.
<https://vdocuments.mx/challenges-of-local-ngo-sustainability.html>

271. VIDIJA, P. (RECOMMENDED)

There will be consequences, Uhuru warns VIPs on breaching curfew, The Star, 16 April 2020.
<https://www.the-star.co.ke/COVID-19/2020-04-16-there-will-be-consequences-uhuru-warns-vips-on-breaching-curfew/>

272. VIGNERON, David.

Changement politique et espace urbain en Afrique de l'Ouest
Note d'Analyse du GRIP, 14 janvier 2016, p. 1-16.

Résumé : Depuis le début de la décennie en cours, l'Afrique de l'Ouest voit émerger en milieu urbain des modes de contestation sociale non inféodés aux systèmes partisans. Reposant sur des logiques de tensions générationnelles, ces mouvements ont été à la base d'alternances politiques au Burkina Faso et au Sénégal. Les motifs de cette contestation touchent principalement à la cherté de la vie, à l'amélioration des conditions de vie et aux enjeux de la gouvernance. Ces mouvements semblent en partie liés à un processus de sensibilisation politique ainsi qu'à une lente maturation associative urbaine. De plus, de très fortes inégalités sociales ou spatiales en milieu urbain entre une élite mondialisée et une majorité paupérisée et «périphérisée» de la population, posent les germes d'un ressentiment antagonique.

Source : <https://grip.org/changement-politique-et-espace-urbain-en-afrique-de-louest/>

273. WALKER, D. (RECOMMENDED)

How can we help you? State of Civil Society Report-2015, pp.370-376.
<https://www.civicus.org/images/StateOfCivilSocietyFullReport2015.pdf>
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274. WALTON, O. E., DAVIES, T., THRANDARDOTTIR, E., & KEATING, V. C. (RECOMMENDED)

Understanding contemporary challenges to INGO legitimacy: Integrating top-down and bottom-up perspectives. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organisations*, 27(6), 2016, p. 2764-2786. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-016-9768-2>;
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9768-2#citeas>

275. WARNER, Jason

Global South Elites, Civil Society and the Democratization of International Development Institutions : a Gramscian Analysis of Leslye Obiora and the World Bank

Ufahamu: A Journal of African Studies, 36(1), 2009, 22 p. ISSN 0041-5715

Abstract : Discussions of the interactions between African governments and global IGOs (inter-governmental organizations) are often based on the premise that despite their historical marginalization, states on the continent inherently possess some degree of agency in determining their development trajectory. While politically correct, is such an assertion true? Are players within African governments able to formulate development policy independently of global development IGOS (like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund) or are decisions made by African governments still largely underpinned by the wishes of hegemonic development institutions? This essay argues for the latter interpretation.

This essay begins by introducing Leslye Obiora and offers a brief explanation of the conditions surrounding her resignation from her post as Nigeria's Minister of Mining and Steel Development. It next proceeds by introducing various Gramscian concepts and relating them to the sundry players in the contemporary political-economy relevant to an investigation of Dr. Obiora's interactions with the World Bank. In conclusion, it explicitly explains how a Gramscian, neo-Marxist vision of African governments' relationships with the World Bank and IMF may be said to have ultimately led to Dr. Obiora's resignation from her Ministerial post. Throughout, it emphasizes that although this is one interpretation of her experience, it should not be viewed as exclusively explanatory.

Source : <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/68b6p6q1> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5070/F7361009574>

276. WINKLER T. (RECOMMENDED)

A donor agency scramble for South Africa. *Journal of International Planning Studies*, 14 (1), 2009, p 7-24. DOI:10.1080/13563470902726311

277. WOLFF, Jonas ; POPPE, Annika Elena

From Closing Space to Contested Spaces Re-assessing Current Conflicts over International Civil Society Support ; Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) 2015, PRIF Report No. 137

Abstract : During the last ten years, a large number of states around the world have taken measures to restrict or openly resist the activities of foreign governments and non-state actors that support local civil society groups. The 2011 raid on foreign and foreign-funded NGOs in Egypt and the harassment of what are now called "foreign agents" in Russia are only the most prominent cases of a trend that is manifold and covers all world regions and regime types. In some countries, such as Eritrea or Saudi Arabia, any foreign funding of civil society groups is basically prohibited. In others, such as Ethiopia, India, Venezuela or Zimbabwe, laws limit or prohibit external support for certain politically "sensitive" activities. In other cases, governments have introduced burdensome requirements on foreign funding that include mandatory government approval (e.g., Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal, Sudan, Turkmenistan), burdensome registration procedures (e.g., Azerbaijan, China), the need to channel the funds

through state agencies (e.g., Uzbekistan), and onerous reporting obligations (e.g., Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia). The intimidation or harassment of foreign-funded NGOs and the targeting of international organizations that provide civil society support, as in the mentioned examples from Egypt and Russia, adds to this

Source : https://www.hsfk.de/fileadmin/HSFK/hsfk_downloads/prif137.pdf

278. WOOD, Jacqueline

Unintended consequences: DAC governments and shrinking civil society space in Kenya, *Development in Practice*, 26:5, 2016, p.532-543

Abstract : In the post-Cold War era, rights and democracy promotion became a significant component of Western governments' developing country engagement, including through CSOs. Today, a backlash against CSOs is evident in many developing countries. Drawing from interviews in Kenya, this article reflects on the potential unintended consequences of Western government actions that may be contributing to the backlash, undermining the sustainability of rights and democracy gains, and of CSOs. Autocratic leaders' hostility toward reformist voices; counter-terrorism and security; emphasis on the private sector and trade; and modalities of CSO support, all suggest the need for careful consideration of Western governments' actions.

Source : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09614524.2016.1188882?scroll=top&needAccess=true>
DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2016.1188882

279. WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM. (RECOMMENDED)

The future role of civil society. WEF report 2013.

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FutureRoleCivilSociety_Report_2013.pdf

280. World Movement For Democracy (WMD) ; National Endowment For Democracy (NED) ; International Center For Not-For-Profit Law (ICNL)

Defending Civil Society Report. Second Edition, June 2012

Source : <https://movedemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/English-Defending-Civil-Society-Report-2nd-Edition.pdf> ; <https://movedemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/French-Defending-Civil-Society-Report-2nd-Edition.pdf>

281. YARROW, T. (RECOMMENDED)

Development beyond politics: Aid, activism and NGOs in Ghana. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9780230236424>

282. YESHANEW, S. A. (2012). (RECOMMENDED)

CSO law in Ethiopia: Considering its constraints and consequences. *Journal of Civil Society*, 8(4), 2012, p. 369-384. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17448689.2012.744233>

283. YOUNGS, R. (RECOMMENDED)

Global Civil Society in the Shadow of Coronavirus. Carnegie 2020.

https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Youngs-Coronavirus_Civil_Society_final.pdf

Annexes : Announcement / Annonce

2020 / 2021 Democratic Governance Institute

Theme: Governing African Civil Society in a Context of Shrinking Civic Spaces.

Call for Applications

Application Deadlines:

- Director: 30th April 2020
- Resource Persons: 30th April 2020
- Laureates: 15th May 2020
- Date for the Institute: July 13-24, 2020
- Venue: Dar es Salam, Tanzania

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, CODESRIA, invites proposals from academics, civil society actors and researchers based in African universities, civil society organizations and research institutions to participate in the 2020 session of the Democratic Governance institute, scheduled from July 13-24, 2020 in Dar es Salam, Tanzania. *A limited number of non-African academics and researchers from within and outside the continent who will submit proposals and qualify will be selected to attend if they can fund the cost of their participation.*

The theme selected for the 2020 session of the Democratic Governance Institute is *“Governing African Civil Society in a Context of Shrinking Civic Spaces.”* The choice of the theme is informed by the need to intellectually examine trends that are constraining the spaces for civic engagement on the continent. The idea of “governing African civil society” as phrased here draws the attention of those submitting proposals to engage with the theme from three fronts. First is with official or non-official action undertaken by governments to foreclose civic spaces and undermine the legitimacy of civil society organizations. We hope applicants will explore what this means for the work of civil society in particular and the populations of disempowered citizens that benefit from interventions by civil society groups. The second front is from within the civil society organizations themselves. This refers to their internal structures and forms of engagement that might undermine their claims to credibility and provide ready ammunition for governments bent on using this as an excuse to constrict spaces for civic engagement. The third front is prospective and aims to examine ways in which civil society might better organize to protect the integrity of their engagements and expand spaces for civic engagement.

Over the last two decades, governments in Africa, working independently or taking advantage of prevailing economic trends driven by external actors, have made efforts to shrink the spaces for civic engagement. A Freedom House Report (2019) documents that within the last 15 years, 12 African countries adopted legislation or policies that improperly constrained civil society organizations, six countries had anti-civil society legislations awaiting introduction while another six had introduced measures only to have them abandoned by the executive, rejected by the legislature, or invalidated by the courts. In all the cases, the laws and measures sought to empower the states to legally control the work of civil society especially in the area of human rights and civic engagement. Other efforts by governments have been extra-legal, including violence, blackmail, co-optation and overt support of government controlled CSOs often externally funded from sources that have an interest in controlling governments against the broader interests of the citizens. Either strategy, the overall objective has been to delegitimize civil society and civic engagement as legitimate space for citizens and cast doubt on the credibility of autonomous civic spheres that can activate and channel citizens’ interests and demands.

This situation is not peculiar to Africa. Globally, governments are increasingly passing legislations that clawback on previously available spaces for civic action. The rise of illiberal populists both in North America and Europe has contributed to the steady decline of democratic values worldwide and threatened the survival of liberal institutions that served as a vanguard of civil society movements globally. African governments trying to foreclose spaces for civic activism therefore do so in the knowledge and comfort that globally, their actions will find positive resonance among major actors who previously supported the work of civil society. In some cases, ambassadors of

Northern countries have been deployed locally to make a case for bilateral and multilateral partnerships for economic growth, something they cast as inconsistent with local civil society demands for basic freedoms of speech, assembly and movement.

Amid the onslaught from governments, civil society organizations also face internal governance challenges that attenuate their capacity to face threats from governments. This has taken various forms. In some countries, government-friendly civil society organizations have been nurtured and encouraged. These organizations operate in ways that legitimise government positions and act as a force for the status quo instead of challenging it. In other cases, there are noticeable schisms between the traditional civil society organizations and the more recent social-media savvy groups, which deploy social media as the new medium for civic activism. In others, the divide between human rights/governance civil society versus development civil society is encouraged. It is a reality that in some countries there are cases of bloggers, funded by politicians who use social media to undermine the work of other civic institutions. In such instances, governments bent on disrupting the work of civil society use such fissures to defuse any transformative agenda from civic activism, thus, creating doubts on what outcomes communities stand to gain from civic engagements. When civil society institutions start having internal challenges of governance and accountability, they undermine the very liberal ideas they are set up to protect and become easy prey to politicians.

The Institute will provide selected applicants with an opportunity to reflect more broadly on what the decline in liberal values means for civic engagement. The focus is on the emerging onslaught by governments on civic space in general and on civil society in particular. While engagements during the institute are expected to provide a mapping of the various strategies governments are deploying to close civic spaces, it will be equally important for proposals to examine the new tools civil society organizations need to re-invent activism and advocacy especially in fighting inequalities of all forms that perpetuate disempowerment of people and communities. More specifically, the institute will aim to relate this concerns on civic engagement to the gender questions, focusing more specifically to the situation of women and girls and how they variously experience the constriction of civic spaces and limit their engagement. It is acknowledged that engagement in civic spaces is above all gendered and the shrinking of that space has a high propensity to increase the marginalization of girls, women, sexual minorities and those excluded from economic rights. Lastly, proposals should probe the question of how civil society organizations need to deal with issues relating to their internal governance structures so as to strengthen their legitimacy and build strong coalitions to safeguard their value among citizens, overcome the limitations being erected by intransigent governments and widen the space and legitimacy of local civic engagement.

Candidates submitting proposals for consideration as director, resource persons and laureates are encouraged to interrogate the theme more broadly as framed in the foregoing discussion, with a focus on deepening the theoretical knowledge and empirical data available.

Organization

The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes center on presentations by African researchers, Resource Persons and participants whose applications for participation have been successful. The sessions are led by a Director who, with the support of Resource Persons, ensures that the Laureates are exposed to a wide range of research material and policy thinking. Each Laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the Institute. The revised version of such a paper will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the Institute. The Institute will be held in both English and French through simultaneous interpretation.

Application for Director

The Director for the Institute should be a senior academic who is expected to provide intellectual leadership of the Institute. The Director should also have proven expertise and intellectual depth and originality of thinking on the theme of the Institute as evidenced from the record of research and publications. As part of the process, those wishing to be considered as Director should provide a 15-page proposal broadly reflecting on the theme of the institute and a course outline covering ten days and indicating the main topics to be covered with laureates during the institute.

Applicants for the position of Director should submit:

- an application letter;
- a proposal, not more than 15 pages in length, indicating the course outline and showing in what ways the course would be original and responsive to the needs of prospective laureates, specifically focusing on

the issues to be covered from the point of view of concepts and methodology, a critical review of the literature, and the range of issues arising from the theme of the Institute;

- a detailed and up-to-date curriculum vitae; and
- three writing samples relevant to the theme.

The Director will (co) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the Resource Persons and the Laureates with a view to submitting them to CODESRIA for publication

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered at the Institute are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the institute and on their own research topics. Resource Persons are, therefore, senior scholars or scholars in their mid-career who have published sufficiently on the theme, and who have a significant contribution to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which serve as think pieces that stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around the lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme. They should also contribute to the comprehensive bibliography developed by CODICE.

Once selected, resource persons must:

- submit a copy of their lectures for reproduction and distribution to participants not later than one week before the date of the lecture;
- deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals of the laureates;
- review and submit the revised version of their research papers for consideration for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation.

Applications for the position of resource person should include:

- an application letter;
- two writing samples relevant to the theme of the session;
- a curriculum vitae; and
- a proposal, not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their proposed lecture.

Laureates

Applicants should be African researchers who have completed their university and /or professional training, with a proven capacity to carry out research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or in social movements/civic organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session of the institutes is limited to fifteen (15) fellowships. Non-African scholars who can raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Applications for Laureates should include:

- an application letter;
- a letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
- a curriculum vitae;
- a research proposal, including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, and the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the Institute; and
- two reference letters from scholars and/or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses and telephone, e-mail, fax numbers.

An independent committee composed of outstanding scholars in the thematic area will select the candidates to be admitted to the Institute.

All applications (for Director, Resource persons and laureates) should be submitted electronically via the link <https://codesria.org/submission/>

Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique
Session 2020 / 2021

Thème : Gouvernance de la société civile africaine dans un contexte de rétrécissement des espaces civiques

Appel à candidatures

Dates limites d'inscription:

- Directeur: 30 avril 2020
- Personnes-ressources: 30 avril 2020
- Lauréats : 15 mai 2020
- Date de l'Institut : 13-24 juillet 2020
- Lieu : Dar es Salam, Tanzanie

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) invite les candidatures d'universitaires, d'acteurs de la société civile et de chercheurs dans les universités africaines, les organisations de la société civile et les institutions de recherche à la session 2020 de l'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique, prévu du 13 au 24 juillet 2020 à Dar es Salam, Tanzanie. ***Un nombre limité d'universitaires et de chercheurs non africains de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur du continent dont les propositions seront acceptées et sélectionnés pourront, s'ils sont en mesure de financer leur participation, participer à l'Institut.***

Le thème choisi pour la session 2020 de l'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique est « ***Gouvernance de la société civile africaine dans un contexte de rétrécissement des espaces civiques*** ». Le choix du thème est renseigné par le nécessaire examen intellectuel des tendances qui réduisent les espaces d'engagement civique sur le continent. L'idée de « gouvernance de la société civile africaine » telle qu'elle est formulée ici appelle ceux qui soumettent des propositions à aborder le thème sur trois fronts. Le premier front porte sur les actions officielles ou non officielles entreprises par les gouvernements pour exclure les espaces civiques et saper la légitimité des organisations de la société civile. Nous espérons que les candidats en exploreront la signification pour le travail de la société civile en particulier, et pour les citoyens démunis qui bénéficient des interventions de groupes de la société civile. Le deuxième front vient des organisations de la société civile elles-mêmes, quant à leurs structures internes et à leurs formes d'engagement qui pourraient saper leur crédibilité, et fournir des arguments aux gouvernements désireux de restreindre les espaces d'engagement civique. Le troisième front est prospectif et a pour objectif d'examiner les moyens d'une meilleure organisation de la société civile afin de protéger l'intégrité de ses engagements et élargir les espaces d'engagement civique.

Au cours des deux dernières décennies, les gouvernements africains, travaillant de manière indépendante ou profitant des tendances économiques dominantes tirées par des acteurs externes, se sont attelés à réduire les espaces d'engagement civique. Un rapport de Freedom House (2019) renseigne qu'au cours des 15 dernières années, 12 pays africains ont adopté des lois ou politiques qui « encadrent » les organisations de la société civile ; six pays ont des lois anti société civile en attente d'introduction, et six autres ont introduit des mesures qui ont été abandonnées par le pouvoir exécutif, rejetées par le législatif, ou invalidées par les tribunaux. En tous les cas, les lois et mesures visaient à habiliter les États à légalement contrôler le travail de la société civile, en particulier dans le domaine des droits de l'homme et de l'engagement civique. D'autres gouvernements ont eu recours à des actions extrajudiciaires, notamment la violence, le chantage, la cooptation et le soutien manifeste d'OSC contrôlées par le gouvernement, souvent financées par des sources externes ayant un intérêt à contrôler les gouvernements contre les intérêts plus larges des citoyens. Quelle que soit la stratégie, l'objectif général est de délégitimer la société civile et l'engagement civique comme espace citoyen légitime, et de décrédibiliser les sphères civiques autonomes qui peuvent activer et canaliser les intérêts et demandes des citoyens.

Cette situation n'est pas spécifique à l'Afrique. À l'échelle mondiale, les gouvernements adoptent de plus en plus de lois qui reprennent des espaces d'action civique jusque-là disponibles. La montée des populismes intolérants en Amérique du Nord et en Europe a contribué au constant déclin des valeurs démocratiques dans le monde entier, et menacé la survie des institutions libérales à l'avant-garde des mouvements de la société civile à l'échelle mondiale. Les gouvernements africains qui tentent de fermer les espaces d'activisme civique le font donc confortablement et sachant que globalement, leurs actions trouveront une résonance positive auprès des principaux acteurs qui,

auparavant, soutenaient les actions de la société civile. Dans certains cas, des ambassadeurs de pays du Nord se sont déployés localement pour plaider pour des partenariats bilatéraux et multilatéraux pour la croissance économique, qu'ils jugent incompatibles avec les exigences de la société civile locale de libertés fondamentales de parole, de réunion et de circulation.

Au milieu des assauts gouvernementaux, les organisations de la société civile sont également confrontées à des défis de gouvernance interne qui atténuent leur capacité à faire face aux menaces des gouvernements. Cela a pris diverses formes. Dans certains pays, des organisations de la société civile favorables au gouvernement sont alimentées et encouragées. Ces organisations fonctionnent de manière à légitimer les positions du gouvernement et agissent comme une force pour le statu quo au lieu de le contester. Dans d'autres cas, apparaissent des schismes notables entre les organisations traditionnelles de la société civile et les groupes plus récents rompus aux médias sociaux, qui les utilisent comme nouveau moyen d'activisme civique. Dans d'autres, le fossé entre droits de l'homme, gouvernance de la société civile et développement de la société civile est encouragé. C'est une réalité que dans certains pays, des blogueurs financés par des politiciens utilisent les médias sociaux pour saper le travail d'autres institutions civiques. Dans de tels cas, les gouvernements déterminés à entraver le travail de la société civile utilisent ces stratagèmes pour désamorcer tout programme de transformation de l'activisme civique, créant ainsi des doutes sur les bénéfices que les communautés pourraient tirer des engagements civiques. Lorsque les institutions de la société civile commencent à avoir des défis internes de gouvernance et de responsabilité, elles sapent les idées libérales pour la protection desquelles elles ont été créées, et deviennent des proies faciles pour les politiciens.

L'Institut offrira aux candidats sélectionnés la possibilité de réfléchir plus largement à la signification du déclin des valeurs libérales pour l'engagement civique. L'accent est mis sur l'assaut naissant des gouvernements sur l'espace civique en général, et sur la société civile en particulier. L'Institut devrait fournir une cartographie des différentes stratégies déployées par les gouvernements pour fermer les espaces civiques, mais il sera tout aussi important que les propositions examinent les nouveaux outils dont ont besoin les organisations de la société civile pour réinventer l'activisme et le plaidoyer, en particulier dans la lutte contre les inégalités de toutes les formes qui perpétuent la non autonomisation des personnes et des communautés. Plus précisément, l'Institut reliera ces préoccupations sur l'engagement civique aux questions de genre, en se concentrant plus spécifiquement sur la situation des femmes et des filles, et sur leurs manières différentes de vivre la restriction des espaces civiques et la limitation de leur engagement. Il est reconnu que l'engagement dans les espaces civiques est avant tout sexospécifique et le rétrécissement de cet espace a une forte propension à accroître la marginalisation des filles, des femmes, des minorités sexuelles et des personnes exclues des droits économiques. Enfin, les propositions devront étudier la question de comment les organisations de la société civile doivent traiter les questions relatives à leurs structures de gouvernance interne afin de renforcer leur légitimité et de créer des coalitions solides pour sauvegarder leur valeur auprès des citoyens, surmonter les restrictions mises en place par des gouvernements intransigeants, et élargir l'espace et la légitimité de l'engagement civique local.

Les candidatures de directeur, personnes-ressources et lauréats sont encouragées à interroger plus largement le thème tel que formulé dans la discussion précédente, en mettant l'accent sur l'approfondissement des connaissances théoriques et des données empiriques disponibles.

Organisation

Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont organisées autour des présentations de chercheurs africains, des personnes-ressources et les participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un Directeur qui, avec l'aide des personnes-ressources, veille que les lauréats sont exposés à un large éventail de documents de recherche et de pensée politique. Chaque lauréat est tenu de préparer un document de recherche qui sera présenté au cours de l'Institut. La version révisée de ce document de recherche sera soumise à l'évaluation par les pairs pour éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie exhaustive sur le thème de l'Institut. L'Institut se tiendra en anglais et en français grâce à l'interprétation simultanée.

Éligibilité et sélection

Le Directeur

Le Directeur de l'Institut devra être un universitaire senior et apporter le leadership scientifique de l'Institut. Le Directeur devra également avoir une expertise prouvée, une profondeur intellectuelle et une réflexion originale sur le thème de l'Institut telles que démontrées par ses recherches et publications. Dans le cadre du processus de candidature, les personnes intéressées devront fournir une proposition de 15 pages abordant généralement le thème de l'Institut et un plan de cours sur dix jours indiquant les principaux sujets à couvrir avec les lauréats de l'Institut. Les candidatures au poste de directeur sont composées comme suit :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- une proposition d'au plus 15 pages, contenant le plan du cours et expliquant en quoi le cours est original et adapté aux besoins des futurs lauréats, en mettant spécifiquement l'accent sur les questions conceptuelles et méthodologiques à traiter, un examen critique de la littérature et de l'éventail des questions soulevées par le thème de l'Institut ;
- un curriculum vitae détaillé et à jour ; et
- trois échantillons d'écrits en rapport avec le thème de l'Institut.

Le Directeur coéditera les versions révisées des articles présentés par les personnes-ressources et les lauréats avec pour objectif de les soumettre au CODESRIA pour publication.

Les Personnes-ressources

Les cours dispensés par les personnes-ressources pendant la session auront pour objectif d'offrir aux lauréats l'opportunité de faire évoluer leurs réflexions sur le thème de l'Institut et sur leur propre recherche. Les personnes-ressources doivent donc être des chercheurs séniors ou à mi-carrière ayant largement publié sur le thème de l'Institut, et ayant une importante contribution à apporter aux débats. Ils devront produire des supports de cours qui serviront de sujets de réflexion et inciteront les lauréats à participer aux discussions et aux débats autour des conférences et de la littérature générale disponible sur le thème. Ils contribueront également à la bibliographie exhaustive développée par le CODICE.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes-ressources devront :

- soumettre une copie de leurs exposés pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant la date de début du cours ;
- leurs cours, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche des lauréats ;
- et soumettre une version révisée de leurs documents de recherche pour évaluation par le CODESRIA aux fins de publication au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation.

Les candidatures de personne-ressource comprendront :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- deux échantillons d'écriture en rapport avec le thème de la session ;
- un curriculum vitae ; et
- une proposition d'au plus cinq (5) pages, décrivant les questions traitées par l'exposé proposé.

Les Lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des chercheurs africains ayant terminé leur formation universitaire et/ou professionnelle et ayant une capacité prouvée de mener des recherches sur le thème de l'Institut. Les candidatures d'intellectuels impliqués dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux/organisations civiques sont également encouragées. Le nombre de places offertes par chaque session des instituts du CODESRIA est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs non africains en mesure de réunir les fonds nécessaires à leur participation peuvent également candidater pour un nombre limité de places.

Les candidatures de lauréats comprendront :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- une lettre indiquant leur affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
- un curriculum vitae ;
- une proposition de recherche, comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail entrepris par le candidat, un aperçu de l'intérêt théorique du sujet choisi par le candidat, ainsi que le lien entre ce sujet et la problématique et les préoccupations du thème de l'Institut ; et
- deux lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires et/ou de chercheurs reconnus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine (géographique et disciplinaire) de recherche du candidat, avec leurs noms, adresses et numéros de téléphone, de courriel.

Un comité indépendant composé d'universitaires dans le domaine thématique sélectionnera les candidats qui seront admis à l'Institut.

Tous les éléments des candidatures (de directeur, personnes ressources et lauréats) devront être postés sur la plateforme de soumission à l'adresse : <https://codesria.org/submission/?lang=fr>