

Civic Driven Change:

*Implications for
policymakers and
practitioners*



Colophon

This document reports on the process 'Civic Driven Change: Implications for policymakers and practitioners' which has been carried out within the framework of the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN) and was organised by Context, international cooperation, Hivos, Institute of Social Studies, Cordaid, Broederlijk Delen and Social Evaluator. With a view to stimulating informed debate and discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of (Dutch) development policies, DPRN creates opportunities to promote an open exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers, development practitioners and the business sector in the Netherlands. For more information see www.DPRN.nl and www.global-connections.nl.

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Report on 'Civic Driven Change: Implications for policymakers and practitioners'

Compiled by: Ivet Pieper

Period: January 2010 – January 2011

Responsible organisations: Context, international cooperation, Hivos, Institute of Social Studies, Cordaid, Broederlijk Delen and Social Evaluator. DGIS Social Development Department (DSO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported the process.

Introduction

In 2010 a coalition of six organisations committed themselves to a one-year process that aimed to stimulate dialogue between development experts about what Civic Driven Change (CDC) implies for policy and practice of international cooperation. The organisations involved were: Context, international cooperation, Hivos, Institute of Social Studies, Cordaid, Broederlijk Delen and Social Evaluator. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported the process.

A mixture of thematic events/seminars, (joint) writing and synthesising exercises and dissemination activities were envisioned to realise the following objectives:

1. To enable focused exchange and learning between development experts on CDC and its implications for three specific themes (local politics, role of private enterprise in social change, development policies).
2. To interest a wider public in CDC within and beyond the development sector in the Netherlands and Belgium, with the aim of inspiring them to adapt policies and practices to ensure more CDC.
3. To stimulate and enlarge communities of practice in the Netherlands and Belgium on CDC and work towards synergy and lasting collaboration.
4. To devise strategies among the co-applicants on how to continue promoting the concept of CDC in policy and practice beyond 2010.

Background to the theme

Civic Driven Change (CDC) refers to people achieving social change themselves. In relation to international cooperation it reaches beyond the classical poverty reduction agenda and beyond the scope of the development sector. The CDC concept refers to a set of ideas about citizen-led change in society. It is not an established theory but rather an emerging approach. Moreover, it is not a brand new concept, as the main elements of CDC thinking come from existing debates and practices in different contexts. However, looking at social change through a CDC lens triggers our thinking about social change processes and leads to innovative ideas and new insights.

Civic action requires civic agency, which consists of the capacities, skills and imagination of people to change society. Social change happens everywhere, all the time, when people take initiative themselves to change something in their own surroundings. Such actions are the result of events, traditions, beliefs and mechanisms at local level, combined with influences and pressures from the greater context, upon which single or united people act. The CDC concept challenges mainstream neoliberal development thinking on social change. It also underlines a number of aspects of societal processes that may not always be adequately taken into account by actors aiming to support social change processes.

See for a concise background (2010) to the theme the initial DPRN proposal of November 2009 and the 2011 synthesis paper: Civic Driven Change: synthesising implications for policy and practice. January 21, 2011, written by Remko Berkhout, Koen de Koster, Marlieke Kieboom, Ivet Pieper, Udan Fernando & Lieke Ruijschoot.

A specific focus on three sub-themes led to them being proposed and selected in the November 2009 proposal for their relevance and because a need for clarity on these issues has been identified among development actors.

CDC and local politics

CDC in local politics addresses the question of the emergence of citizen agency at community level. It touches on the dynamics of citizen involvement in local political processes and it critically engages with contemporary party politics. CDC is a global phenomenon that takes place mostly outside of aided situations. Lessons can be learned from, and applied to, civic action taking place in the Netherlands and Belgium.

CDC and private enterprise

How do concepts of citizenship and civic agency work out in the private sector? Beyond the notion of corporate social responsibility, there is scope for improvement in clarifying the link between CDC and economic development and civic action in the corporate sector. Bert Helmsing, Peter Knorringa (ISS) and Coen van Beuningen (Hivos) took the first initiative as regards applying a CDC lens to a market approach. What a CDC framework implies for the role of the corporate sector in development still has to be assessed in detail.

CDC and development policies

CDC has been welcomed in the development sector as a refreshing and inspiring approach that adds a civic narrative to the traditionally dominant paradigms of the state and the market. As the theoretical framework gains in robustness, the question emerges of what opportunities exist for CDC to enrich the realm of development policy.

Activities realised

The following activities were realised during the course of the project (February 2010 – January 2011).

1. In March 2010, a session was held at Broederlijk Delen during the annual meeting attended by all their staff, including those from the regions. Kees Biekart (ISS) and Lieke Ruijschoot (Context) gave presentations on the concept and practice of CDC, and a discussion then followed. This was a primer for the concept to be discussed in Belgium and led to Broederlijk Delen expressing an interest in hosting one of the events of the DPRN process around CDC.
2. Seminar on CDC and local politics on 26 March 2010 in The Hague. This event was organised around the municipal elections in the Netherlands. Participants addressed the dynamics of citizen involvement in local political processes, sharing experiences from the Netherlands, Belgium and the South. See Appendix 1 for the programme and Appendix 2 for the list of participants.
3. Seminar on CDC and policy on 1 December 2010 in Brussels, entitled: Did Civic Driven Change fall off the Paris agenda? Participants from the Netherlands, Belgium and elsewhere shared their views and experiences on citizen-led change processes and reflected on the interface with established policy frameworks. See Appendix 1 for the programme and Appendix 2 for the list of participants.
4. In January 2011 six representatives of the organisers of this process wrote a synthesising article. The most urgent and relevant outcomes of the year-long process were discussed during a writeshop in which a journalist also took part. Within a few days, a first version of the synthesis had been written and peer reviewed by 8 policymakers, practitioners and academics, after which a final version was compiled.
5. A popular article of 2–4 pages in Dutch was written by Remko Berkhout, Lieke Ruijschoot and Janneke Juffermans. The article highlights several of the outcomes of the process (and is less process oriented), and is to be published in the first half of 2011 in Vice Versa.

During the course of the project, several meetings were organised with the complete group of participants and with smaller sub-committees to discuss the overall set-up of the track, planning, tasks and responsibilities, communication, budget and evaluation. There was also frequent contact by mail and telephone.

Document and reports

Within the framework of the DPRN process, the process organisers prepared various reports and documents.

1. Fernando, U. 2010, A short introduction to Civic Driven Change.
2. Aalberts, C. 2010, Youth driven change in the Netherlands.
3. Ruijschoot, L. and U. Fernando, 2010, Discussion paper for DPRN process on Civic Driven Change and local politics.
4. Seminar report – CDC and local politics. 2010, Utrecht: Context.
5. Seminar report CDC and policy. 2010, Utrecht: Context.

6. Berkhout, R., Koster, K. de, Kieboom, M., Pieper, I., Fernando, U. and L. Ruijschoot. 2011. Civic Driven Change: implications for policy and practice.¹
7. Berkhout, R., Ruijschoot, L. and J. Juffermans, 2011, Civic Driven Change: forthcoming article in Vice Versa.

Library

Several supportive activities have been organised, including:

- Disseminating relevant information on the organisations' websites;
- A list of recommended reading has been drawn up and made available through the website www.civicdrivenchange.org;
- An overview of existing policy documents processes, development interventions as well as research initiatives and findings have been published on the website www.civicdrivenchange.org;
- Links have been made between e.g. process activities and GlobalConnections and The Broker;

Results

The results of the process have been listed according to the four objectives of the process.

Focussed exchange and learning

This DPRN process allowed us to organise focused exchange and learning between development experts on CDC and its implications for two specific themes (local politics and development policies). The DPRN process provided the core project group with the necessary resources to organise the two seminars, in which CDC was explored from a variety of perspectives, combining knowledge from seasoned CDC experts and that of relative outsiders bringing in new viewpoints:

- In the case of local politics the relation between local political parties and national party politics, political activity by Dutch young people and Indian middle class, NIMBY processes etc.
- In the case of development policy e.g. the community development program of Kwanda and policy perspectives from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, EU and NGOs.

The process also facilitated the writing of a synthesising paper which contains the lessons learned from the process and which will be distributed among the participants of the events, on the websites of the partners in the project. The workshop reports and papers will be used to feed further thinking and practice.

¹ A first draft of the paper was reviewed by Gavin Andersson, Alan Fowler, Kees Biekart, Jan Brouwers, Pol de Greve, Eveline van Manen, Loes Lammerts and Mirjam Ros. They provided helpful feedback that improved the structure and central message of the paper and at the same time nuanced certain sharp comments. Howard Turner edited the final version of the paper.

During the year the experiences of the partners led them to believe that, as regards content, CDC is still developing, that it has not fallen off the agenda, and that NGOs have taken on board (part of) CDC thinking in their strategies to contribute towards pro-poor change. Examples are SOS Kinderdorpen (that participated in the Brussels seminar on policy) and Cecoedecon (India). The DPRN track has facilitated exchanges within the core group, the participants of the seminars and the visitors to the website.

The third theme of CDC and markets has not been addressed during the scope of this process. This has mainly to do with time constraints due to the MFS application process of 2010 and the limited participation of the business partner in the process.

To interest a wider public in CDC within and beyond the development sector in the Netherlands and Belgium

The participants attending the seminars were mostly from within the development sector in the Netherlands and Belgium and combined policy, practice and research perspectives. This combination has proven fruitful and challenging, both during the seminars as well as within the group of organisers. Many of the Brussels participants encountered CDC for the first time. For example, CDC was completely new to the Broederlijk Delen staff.

During the process successful efforts were made to connect to the Dutch social welfare field. 3 out of 4 speakers in the local politics seminar contributed from their Dutch experience, and representatives from key Dutch organisations (e.g. Movisie and Amsterdams Steunpunt Wonen) also participated in the Brussels event. One result of this was that a more realistic perception of social change was realised, it being embedded in culture, context specific and building on slow historical processes.

A total of 88 people participated in the seminars (see Appendices 2 and 4).

A total of 25 participants attended the seminar at ISS in The Hague and these included researchers (52%), people from the business community (9%), policymakers (18%), practitioners (21%). The seminar in Brussels was attended by 63 participants and these included governmental policymakers (5%), researchers (23%) and people from the business community (both 6%) and practitioners (66%).

A total of 6 participants co-wrote the synthesis paper, which was reviewed by 8 others (the complete group consisted of 2 policymakers, 3 academics and 9 practitioners).

It is too early to assess whether the process has inspired changes to policies and practices to ensure 'more' CDC. In hindsight this part of the objective is not considered to be very relevant as the core-group intended to enhance understanding on CDC as a lens on change, and not so much to promote CDC as the answer to development issues.

To stimulate and enlarge communities of practice in the Netherlands and Belgium on CDC, and work towards synergy and lasting collaboration.

To stimulate and enlarge communities of practice, the website www.civicdrivenchange.org was positioned as a portal for information sharing. The process contributed more towards informing existing networks, individuals and organisations involved in and interested in

CDC, than towards stimulating and enlarging communities of practice on CDC. CDC is thinking, an approach, work in progress and the process focused more on deepening the understanding of CDC and not so much on practical application.

As to synergy and lasting collaboration, the core group consisted of organisations that were familiar with the concept and that had already been active in the debate even before the process started. New to the group were Broederlijk Delen and Social Evaluator. In the core project group most organisations collaborated closely on realising the objectives of the process, while at the same time dealing with (sometimes conflicting) organisational interests, time frames and political agendas. An interesting outcome of the project has been a greater sensitivity to the way organisations differ in their approaches and priorities. As CDC builds heavily on complexity theory, civic agency and emergence, this outcome of the process is considered to be of great value.

To devise strategies among the co-applicants on how to continue promoting the concept of CDC in policy and practice beyond 2010.

The DPRN track enabled the core-group members and the participants to the seminars to share ideas and strategies about continuation of work on CDC. As CDC is a multi-faceted concept, several agendas on policy and practice have been developed, which are presented in the paragraph entitled 'Plan for follow up'.

Contribution to the DPRN objectives

The objectives of this track on *CDC and implications for policy and practice* overlap with the objectives of DPRN itself. Most of the questions relating to stimulating informed debate, involvement of relevant partners, relevance for policy and practice and enhancing synergy and cooperation have been addressed in the paragraph above. Some additional observations can be made:

- Scientifically informed debate was the starting point of the seminars: via a 'state of the art' introduction to CDC (built upon its major scientific building blocks), and an active participation of scientists. However, the core group also values the experience and knowledge that springs from practice. During the seminars and the synthesis process ample space was created for building upon knowledge and experience from within, combining that with knowledge from without.
- Although relevant partners were involved, participation by the business sector was limited. The proposed seminar on business and CDC has not been realised, and the implications of a CDC type of lens and approach for business and markets and vice versa have therefore not been adequately addressed. During the year, however, thinking on CDC and markets did evolve, for example in the form of the inaugural lecture of Professor Peter Knorringa called: A Balancing Act: Private actors in Development Processes in which he addresses Civic Driven Change in markets (chapter 4).
- The DPRN track on CDC has shown it to be relevant for policy and practice. 2010 revolved around a fierce public debate on the relevance and legitimacy of the development sector, the publication of the WRR report, the MFS II application procedure and local and national

elections with a conservative liberal outcome. The synthesis paper includes an analysis of the relevance of CDC for policy and practice. It shows clearly that the relevance has not diminished.

- The process contributed to enhancing cooperation and synergy between the sectors in several manners:
 - Collaborating with the Belgian counterpart proved to be of added value, insights were derived into the differences in policy frameworks and procedures, practice rooted in history and context, etc. The Brussels seminar with 50-50 Dutch – Belgian participation was considered valuable as regards reaching these insights.
 - The policy, scientific and practice sectors have their own languages, cultures and customs. The track contributed towards learning and linking, engaging and understanding better. This did not happen effortlessly or without friction, but it did contribute towards enhanced cooperation and synergy.

Reactions and evaluation

We did not survey the participants' reactions after the first event. As the seminar was interactive, these reactions are focused on in the conclusions and minutes. Participants in the seminar in Brussels were asked to share their feedback, and 4 did so by returning the standard DPRN evaluation form. Their feedback can be summarised as follows:

Aspects appreciated by the participants ('tops'):

- Working group discussion, the balance of presentation, everything was organised just fine, clear introduction (including pp sheets) of Alan Fowler and the very lively presentation by Gavin Andersson.
- It is great to see – in the person of Alan Fowler for example – that the theory of CDC is continuously changing and that people can contribute by actively being involved. I can also understand that people with perhaps less experience or knowledge of CDC were taken off-guard by his superfast presentation. Gavin's presentation was interesting in the sense that it brought some practice for discussion.

Suggestions for improvement ('tips'):

- To make a better connection between the introduction and example during the morning session, and the discussions in the 3 groups in the afternoon.
- The theme is interesting, but new for most participants and even not fully developed by the 'authors' (concepts or the concrete application in daily work are not always clear). It was therefore premature to discuss what government should do to stimulate CDC in NGO work (if we even do not know exactly what it means in our daily work). It would have been more useful to continue the clarification of the concepts.
- Provide a real example of CDC. The KWANDA case was interesting, but was this really an example of CDC?

Suggested themes for follow up:

- Cooperation between local organisations and nationwide/international organisations in order to implement best practices (both in developing countries and in the West) Bottom-up approaches as in CDC requires local partners with an understanding of local contexts and ability to participate.
- Continue to explore the concept of CDC and the application of it in daily work.
- How can CDC processes be facilitated and what supporting role can the various entities play?

Reflections by the organisers

Successes and factors contributing to these successes

- The seminars and process reaffirmed the potential of CDC, and that the CDC discourse is still developing and that, for example, the collection of essays is still relevant and a source of inspiration, debate and reflection.
- One of the ambitions was to reach a new audience. This was achieved both in terms of participants and in connecting new speakers with CDC.
- The synthesis was done through a joint writeshop process (new methodology for the group), which was valued by the participants and also led to an interesting joint product.

Challenges and factors contributing to these challenges

- One of the ambitions was to reach a new audience, but at the same time to explore the content in depth, and new areas. These two agendas sometimes conflicted.
- Organising a one-year process with 7 partners was ambitious:
 - The process of getting acquainted in more depth takes time.
 - Compromises had to be made which might have reduced the focus of the seminars.
- The MFS II application process of 2010 took its toll on the agendas of many participants.

Main lessons learned as regards intersectoral cooperation and creating synergy

- Be more aware and vocal about expectations (in terms of commitment en content) when working in an intersectoral project team.
- Prepare policy papers before the seminars as a basis for discussion to ensure a sharp debate.
- It is essential to ask the right questions and to focus.

Plan for follow up

From the outset, the DPRN process was intended to fulfil an important bridging function on the way to a second CDC phase. The contours of the next steps are not yet fully clear but are likely to include:

1. An academic research programme, to deepen the framework, coordinated by ISS. This will partly build on the findings of the DPRN process.

2. Further development of methods, frameworks and policy 'angles' inspired by CDC, by Context, Hivos, the other participants and actors that have been previously involved in the process as well.
3. CDC will feature as a key strand in the next phase of the Hivos Knowledge programme, just as it has already been a prominent pillar of the Hivos MFS application. Hivos has been fully on board with the DPRN approach from the outset and hopes to have a stake in whatever follows on from it in the future.
4. CDC in relation to social business and children are working areas at Context. Work will be done on conceptual development and practical application.
5. A transdisciplinary approach in the spirit of DPRN, including reflection sessions, debates, conferences and other learning modalities, taking on board some of the lessons that have been learned in the DPRN process;

Appendix 1- Programmes

INVITATION:

Workshop

'Citizen's initiatives and local politics:

Linking Civic Driven Change with community action'

Friday March 26, 2010

13.30-17.30

The focus of the workshop will be on citizen's initiatives and political parties at a municipal level. The focus will be on the Netherlands, but also on experiences from the global South. The aim of this workshop is to stimulate dialogue between policymakers, researchers and practitioners about what Civic Driven Change (CDC) implies for international cooperation. Lessons can be learned from as well as applied to civic action taking place in the Netherlands. To facilitate this linking and learning, several cases will be presented and discussions around the following question:

What is the political interface between citizen's initiatives and (local) political parties?

The following sub questions will be addressed: Which lessons can be learned from CDC processes at the (Dutch) local level? Does the CDC lens offer new insights? How does civic agency trigger change at the local level? What type of circumstances or initiatives nurture civic action and organisation in communities? What is the role of aided change at the local (municipal) level? What are the challenges of citizenship rights in cities?

The seminar will contain presentations by lead researchers, practitioners and policymakers, including:

Chris Aalberts, Lecturer on citizenship and politics at several Universities and Institutes for Higher Education and freelance researcher, trainer and publicist.

Joop de Wit, Senior Lecturer in Public Policy and Development Management, New Forms of Urban Governance in India, Institute of Social Studies (ISS).

André Krouwel, Lecturer on comparative politics and political sociology at the VU University Amsterdam, specialised in political parties, social movements political institution-building processes and democratisation in East and Central European countries as well as into local elections and government.

Fons Zinken, chair of the Vereniging van Plaatselijke Politieke Groeperingen.
Cases from policy and practice perspective

The programme:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 12.30 – 13.30 | Lunch (ISS Atrium) |
| 13.30 – 13.45 | Opening |
| 13.45 – 14.00 | Short introduction on CDC ("for dummies") |
| 14.00 – 15.00 | First round of presentations and discussions Andre Krouwel and Joop de Wit |
| 15.00 – 15.15 | Coffee/tea Break |
| 15.15 – 16.00 | Second round of presentations and discussions, in two groups Fons Zinken and Chris Aalberts |
| 16.00 – 17.00 | Plenary discussion |
| 17.00 – 17.30 | Drinks & snacks |

Participants are requested to register **before 23 March** by sending an e-mail to Mirte van den Oosterkamp (Context) at mvdo@developmenttraining.org. Please note that there are only a limited number of seats available. If you are unable to attend this meeting yourself, you are free to hand over this invitation to one of your colleagues. The discussions will be in English.

The meeting is going to take place from 13.30 to 17.00 in the Aula of the international Institute of Social Studies: Kortenaerkade 12, The Hague, The Netherlands. For directions see the ISS [website](#). You are invited to join us for lunch at 12.30 in the ISS restaurant. If you intend to have lunch with us, please indicate this (vegetarian or non vegetarian).

On behalf of all the partners, we look forward to meeting you on 26 March.

Kind regards,

Kees Biekart (ISS) and Ivet Pieper (Context, international cooperation)

The meeting is co-hosted by:



Context,
international cooperation



Initiated together with:



social e-evaluator™
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Broederlijk Delen 
omdat het zuiden plannen heeft

people
unlimited
Hivos



**Buitenlandse
Zaken**

Cordaid 

Programme Conference 'CDC and Policy' December 1, 2010

| Time | Topic | With input from |
|---------------|---|--|
| 10.00 - 10.30 | Coffee/tea and registration | |
| 10.30 - 10.45 | Opening - Welcome and introduction - Background and overall purpose - Presentation of the agenda | Pol de Greve (Broederlijk Delen) host and Jan Brouwers (Context) facilitator of the day |
| 10.45 - 11.00 | Concise introduction to development policy, what are we talking about? | Jan Brouwers (Context) |
| 11.00 - 11.45 | Introducing CDC with a link to development policy | Alan Fowler (ISS) |
| 11.45 - 12.30 | Presentation of a community development project (Kwanda, South Africa) with a strong civic action component with a link to development policy | Gavin Andersson (Seriri Institute) |
| 12.30 - 13.30 | Lunch | |
| 13.30 - 15.00 | Exploring CDC and policy in subgroups Interactive discussion in subgroups with a kick start 'setting the scene' by an expert on policy. Subsequent discussion addressing the core questions. Subgroup 1: EU with Jean Bossuyt (ECDPM) Facilitator: Kees Biekart (ISS) Subgroup 2: Bilateral/national with Pieter Bierma (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Facilitator: Broederlijk Delen Subgroup 3: NGO with Jef de Molder (Broederlijk Delen) Facilitator: Remko Berkhout (Hivos) | Jean Bossuyt (ECDPM) Pieter Bierma (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Jef de Molder (Broederlijk Delen) |
| 15.00 - 15.15 | Coffee/tea - break | |
| 15.15 - 16.45 | Taking stock of CDC and development policy Plenary session Reporting back from the sub sessions Plenary more detailed discussion, linking to the CDC discourse and identifying next steps/areas of exploration. | Jan Brouwers |
| 16.45 - 17.30 | Drinks | |

Appendix 2 – List of participants

Seminar on CDC and local politics, The Hague, ISS

26 March 2010

| | Name | Organisation | Email address | Sector |
|-----|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Aalberts, Chris | Several Dutch Universities and Institutes for Higher Education | info [at] chrisaalberts.nl | Science |
| 2. | Berkhout, Remko | Hivos | rberkhout [at] hivos.nl | Practice |
| 3. | Biekart, Kees | Institute of Social Studies (ISS) | biekart [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 4. | Claessen, Anique | VNG International | anique.claessen [at] vng.nl | Practice |
| 5. | De Vries, Kim | DPRN | kim.devries [at] dprn.nl | Other |
| 6. | DeGreve, Pol | Broederlijk Delen | pol.degreve [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 7. | Duran Eyre, Tania | ISS | ba1209 [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 8. | Fernando, Udan | Context | uf [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 9. | Icaza, Rosalba | ISS | icaza [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 10. | Irmanyani, Rima | ISS | Unknown | Science |
| 11. | Julia, Julia | ISS | Unknown | Science |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 12. | Kieboom, Marlieke | ISS | kieboom [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 13. | Klaver, Dieuwke | Wageningen University | dieuwke.klaver [at] wur.nl | Science |
| 14. | Krouwel, André | VU University Amsterdam | apm.krouwel [at] fsw.vu.nl | Science |
| 15. | Kurian, Rachel | ISS | kurian [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 16. | Manen, Eveline van | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | eveline-van.manen [at] minbuza.nl | Policy |
| 17. | Nalubiri, Agnes Grace | ISS | ba2033 [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 18. | Pieper, Ivet | Context | ip [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 19. | Ruijschoot, Lieke | Context | lr [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 20. | Schiphorst, Freek | ISS | schiphorst [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 21. | Smalbrugge, Iris | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | iris.smalbrugge [at] minbuza.nl | Policy |
| 22. | Verhaaf, Christel | VNG International | Unknown | Practice |
| 23. | Wit, Joop de | ISS | dewit [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 24. | Yetsho, Tashi | Eutphal – CDC Bhutan | tyetsho [at] hotmail.com | Practice |
| 25. | Zinken, Fons | Vereniging van Plaatselijke Politieke Groeperingen | f.zinken [at] vppg.nl | Policy |

Seminar on CDC and policy, Progress Hotel, Brussels

1 December 2010

| | Name | Surname | Organisation | Email address | Sector |
|-----|------------|--------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 1. | Marleen | Vos | 11.11.11 | marleen.vos [at] 11.be | Practice |
| 2. | Walter | Struyf | 11.11.11 | walter.struyf [at] 11.be | Practice |
| 3. | Beel | Serge* | 11.11.11 | beelserge [at] hotmail.com | Practice |
| 4. | Lina | Leeb | ACE- Europe | lina.neeb [at] ace-europe.be | Private business |
| 5. | Saori | Kumano | Africa Diaspora Fund for Development | kumano [at] adfd.eu | Practice |
| 6. | Bishop | Dr. Sunday Uahomo* | African Christian Care Trust Organisation | endtimelbc [at] yahoo.com | Practice |
| 7. | Han | Verleyen* | Amnesty | han.verleyen [at] aivl.be | Practice |
| 8. | E.M. | Koshy* | AOFG India | aofgindia [at] rediffmail.com | Practice |
| 9. | Jacqueline | van Loon | ASW | j.v.loon [at] steunpuntwonen.nl | Practice |
| 10. | Caroo | Torfs | ATOL | caroo.torfs [at] atol.be | Practice |
| 11. | Frederique | Lucet* | Best Care for Children | lucet.frederique [at] gmail.com | Practice |
| 12. | Amal | van Hees* | Bridging The Gulf Foundation | amalvanhees [at] gmail.com | Practice |
| 13. | Dirk | Willems | Broederlijk Delen | dirk.willems [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 14. | Jos | van Biezebroeck* | Broederlijk Delen | jos.vanbiesbroeck [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 15. | Pol | de Greve | Broederlijk Delen | pol.degreve [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 16. | Koen | de Koster | Broederlijk Delen | koen.dekoster [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 17. | Jef | Demolder | Broederlijk Delen | jef.demolder [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 18. | Lieve | Desmet | Broederlijk Delen | lieve.desmet [at] broederlijkdelen.be | Practice |
| 19. | Bob | van der Winden* | BWsupport | bob [at] bwsupport.nl | Practice |
| 20. | Aaldrik | Hermans | Chakana | aaldrik.hermans [at] chakana.nl | Practice |
| 21. | Lau | Schulpen | CIDIN | l.schulpen [at] maw.ru.nl | Science |
| 22. | Frans | Schuurman* | CIDIN | f.schuurman [at] maw.ru.nl | Science |
| 23. | Rob | Visser | CIDIN | robvisser44 [at] gmail.com | Science |
| 24. | Cayetana | Carrión | CIDSE | carrion [at] cidse.org | Practice |
| 25. | Olivier | Consolo | Concord | olivier.consolo [at] concordeurope.org | Practice |
| 26. | Annelieke | Brackel | Context, international cooperation | ab [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 27. | Ivet | Pieper | Context, international cooperation | ip [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 28. | Marieke | Sterenborg | Context, international cooperation | mst [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 29. | Jan | Brouwers | Context, international cooperation | jb [at] developmenttraining.org | Private sector |
| 30. | Annemie | Demedts* | Coprogram | annemie.demedts [at] coprogram.be | Practice |
| 31. | Johan | Cottenie* | Coprogram | johan.cottenie [at] coprogram.be | Practice |
| 32. | Jean | Reynaert | Coprogram | jean.reynaert [at] coprogram.be | Practice |

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|-----|-----------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 33. | Paul | Cartier | Directorate General Development Cooperation | paul.cartier [at] diplobel.fed.be | Policy |
| 34. | Mirjam | Ros | DPRN | mirjam.ros [at] dprn.nl | Science |
| 35. | Eveline | van Manen | Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs | eveline-van.manen [at] minbuza.nl | Policy |
| 36. | Loes | Lammerts | Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs | loes.lammerts [at] minbuza.nl | Policy |
| 37. | Jean | Bossuyt | ECDPM | jb [at] ecdpm.org | Science |
| 38. | Guadalupe | Casas* | EECA ESIA | gcasase [at] gmail.com | Private sector |
| 39. | Angelo | Simonazzi | Entraide et Fraternité | angelo [at] entraide.be | Practice |
| 40. | Dominic | Degraft Arthur* | faculty of integrated Studies Univ. For Dev. Studies Tamale Ghana | kwakye160 [at] yahoo.com | Science |
| 41. | Adriënne | Schillemans* | freelance | ajcm.schillemans [at] online.nl | Private sector |
| 42. | Rachel | Bharos* | Gods organization | rachelbharos [at] hotmail.com | Practice |
| 43. | Tom | de Bruyn* | HIVA | tom.debruyn [at] hiva.kuleuven.be | Science |
| 44. | Huib | Huyse* | HIVA / KULeuven | huib.huyse [at] hiva.kuleuven.be | Science |
| 45. | Remko | Berkhout | Hivos | rberkhout [at] hivos.nl | Practice |
| 46. | Josine | Stremmelaar | Hivos | j.stremmelaar [at] hivos.nl | Practice |
| 47. | Rutger | van Oudenhoven* | ICDI | rutger [at] icdi.nl | Practice |
| 48. | Matthijs | Euwema | ICDI | matthijs [at] icdi.nl | Practice |

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|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| 48. | Lubna | Bajjali | ICDI | lubnabajjali [at] gmail.com | Practice |
| 49. | Kees | Biekart | Institute of Social Studies | biekart [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 50. | Marlieke | Kieboom | Institute of Social Studies | kieboom [at] iss.nl | Science |
| 51. | Peter | Mbiyu* | International Child Support | peter.mbiyu [at] icsafrica.org | Science |
| 52. | Maayke | Nabuurs | International Child Support | maayke.nabuurs [at] ics.nl | Science |
| 53. | Marie | Gildemyn | IOB, University of Antwerp | marie.gildemyn [at] ua.ac.be | Science |
| 54. | Alan | Fowler | ISS | alanfowler [at] compuserve.com | Science |
| 55. | Beatrijs | Stickers* | KNCV Tuberculosefonds | stickersb [at] knvctbc.nl | Practice |
| 56. | Netty | Kamp* | KNCV | kampn [at] knvctbc.nl | Practice |
| 57. | Gavin | Andersson | Kwanda | andersson [at] wol.co.za | Practice |
| 58. | Rosien | Herweijer | learn2change2learn | rosien.herweijer [at] gmail.com | Practice |
| 59. | Heinz | Greijn | Learning for Development | heinzgreijn [at] yahoo.co.uk | Practice |
| 60. | Nancy | Jaspers | MDF | nja [at] mdf.nl | Practice |
| 61. | Joost | van Alkemade | MOVISIE | j.vanalkemade [at] movisie.nl | Practice |
| 62. | Carin | Boersma | Oxfam Novib | carin.boersma [at] oxfamnovib.nl | Practice |
| 63. | Marianne | Gybels | Oxfam Novib | marianne.gybels [at] oxfamnovib.nl | Practice |
| 64. | Mark | Roerdinkholder | PA Consulting | mark.roerdinkholder [at] paconsulting.com | Practice |
| 65. | Anne- Marie | Heemskerk | Partos | amh [at] partos.nl | Practice |

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|-----|-----------|-----------------|---|--|----------|
| 66. | Jos | van Heijningen* | Plan Nederland | jos.van.heijningen [at] plannederland.nl | Practice |
| 67. | Huub | Peters | PROTOS | huub.peters [at] protosh2o.org | Practice |
| 68. | Johan | Slimbrouck | PROTOS | johan.slimbrouck [at] protosh2o.org | Practice |
| 69. | Cristien | Temmink | PSO Capacity building in Developing Countries | temmink [at] pso.nl | Practice |
| 70. | Joseph | Seh | PSO | seh [at] pso.nl | Practice |
| 71. | Ylva | Dantuma* | Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen | ylva_d [at] hotmail.com | Science |
| 72. | Eveline | Dijkdrenth* | Radboud University Nijmegen | edijkdrenth [at] gmail.com | Science |
| 73. | Sabine | Pieters* | Radboud University Nijmegen | s.pieters [at] student.ru.nl | Science |
| 74. | George | Weiss* | Radio La Benevolencija | info [at] labenevolencija.org | Practice |
| 75. | Elsbet | Lodenstein | Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) | e.lodenstein [at] kit.nl | Science |
| 76. | Firouzeh | Hamidian Rad | Samen | f.hamrad [at] gmail.com | Practice |
| 77. | Kim | Hartog | SOS Kinderdorpen | kim [at] soskinderdorpen.nl | Practice |
| 78. | Eric De | Muynck* | SPF Affaires étrangères | eric.demuynck [at] dipobel.fed.be | Practice |
| 79. | Michaela | Lorier | Tear | mlorier [at] tear.nl | Practice |
| 80. | Christoph | Damalie | Thirdway Human Rights and Development | christophdamalie [at] third-way.org | Practice |
| 81. | Maarten | Goethals | Trias VZW | maarten.goethals [at] triasngo.be | Practice |
| 82. | Rene | Schoenmakers | Unicef | rschoenmakers [at] unicef.nl | Practice |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 83. | Sidonia | Lucia Kula* | University of Amsterdam | s.luciakula [at] gmail.com | Science |
| 84. | Evert | Waeterloos* | University of Antwerp-FCIP | evert.waeterloos [at] ua.ac.be | Science |
| 85. | Ellen | Hommel | University of Applied Sciences, Social Work Amsterdam | e.hommel [at] hva.nl | Science |
| 86. | Carla | van den Heuvel | University of applied sciences, social work Amsterdam | c.van.den.heuvel [at] hva.nl | Science |
| 87. | Claude | Mwemedi Mbaka* | University of Kinshasa and the DR Congo's Senate | mc_claude2005 [at] yahoo.ca | Science |
| 88. | Hans | Van de Water | VLIR-UOS University Cooperation for Development | hans.vandewater [at] vliruos.be | Science |
| 89. | Jan | Wyckaert | Vredeseilanden | jan.wyckaert [at] vredeseilanden.be | Practice |
| 90. | Irena | Ateljevic* | Wageningen University | irena.ateljevic [at] wur.nl | Science |
| 91. | Jan | Fongers | Wageningen UR | jan.fongers [at] wur.nl | Science |
| 92. | Patrick | van Durme | Wereldsolidariteit WSM | patrick.vandurme [at] wsm.be | Practice |
| 93. | Liesbeth | van Brink* | Wetlands International | liesbeth.vanbrink [at] wetlands.org | Practice |
| 94. | Corinne | Otte | WGNRR | europeanofficer [at] wgnrr.nl | Practice |
| 95. | Maryse | Tanis | Woord en Daad | m.tanis [at] woordendaad.nl | Practice |
| 96. | Anne | Kwakkenbos* | WUR: Master International Development Studies | anne.kwakkenbos [at] gmail.com | Science |

* Registered only.

Appendix 3 – Overview of process output

Within the framework of the DPRN process, the process organisers prepared a number of reports and documents.

1. Fernando, U. (2010). A short introduction to Civic Driven Change.
2. Aalberts, C. (2010). Youth driven change in the Netherlands.
3. Ruijschoot, L. and Fernando, U. (2010). Discussion paper for DPRN process on Civic Driven Change and local politics.
4. Seminar report – CDC and local politics (2010). Utrecht: Context.
5. Seminar report CDC and policy (2010). Utrecht: Context.
6. Berkhout, R., Koster, K. de, Kieboom, M., Pieper, I., Fernando, U. and Ruijschoot, L. (2011). Civic Driven Change: implications for policy and practice.
7. Berkhout, R., Ruijschoot, L. and Juffermans, L. (2011). Civic Driven Change: forthcoming article in Vice Versa.

Appendix 4 – Relevant literature and policy documents

The following literature was posted on the website www.civicdrivenchange.org and suggested to the participants of the process and seminars.

Publications of the Centre

Papers, chapters in books and essays

Fons van der Velden has written a chapter in the book that was published in September 2009 in honour of the 40-year anniversary of the Wereldwinkels. The book, *Publiek Geheim, de mensen van de Wereldwinkel*, was presented by director of the LVWW (Landelijke Vereniging van Wereldwinkels) Huub Jansen to Minister Koenders at the ASN clients day on September 19, 2009. A longer version of the chapter by Fons van der Velden, *Over wereldburgers als co-creators van ontwikkeling en durfkapitaal*, can be found here.

Contextuals

Fowler, A. 2007. Civic Driven Change and International Development: exploring a complexity perspective. Contextuals No. 7

Baas, Tinga, van der Velden, 2006. Social return on investment: an introduction. Contextuals No. 4.

Van der Velden, F., 2004. Capacity for Development: a plea for a real paradigm shift. Contextuals No. 2.

Reports

In 2004, 2005, and 2008 Context, international cooperation and partners organised workshops on different aspects of Child Centered Community Development (CCCD). These workshops gathered practitioners and policymakers from different parts of the world who shared and discussed their visions on CCCD.

Report of the 2004, 2005 and 2008 workshops.

Books

Brouwers, Jan; Prins, Ester and Salverda, Menno (2010) Social Return On Investment: A practical guide for the development cooperation sector. Utrecht

Van der Velden, Fons, Editor (2007) Wereldburgerschap. Handreikingen voor het vergroten van draagvlak voor mondiale vraagstukken. (International citizenship. A helping hand for strengthening societal support for global issues.) Assen: van Gorcum.

Publications of the CDC Initiative at ISS

ISS has published a brochure on Civic Driven Change. 'Concise guide to the basics'.

Fowler, A. And Biekart, K. (Eds.) 2008, Civic Driven Change – Citizen's Imagination in Action. The Hague: Institute of Social Studies

Civic Driven Change in the media

The concept of Civic Driven Change is increasingly used in the development sector and beyond. It is being discussed in various fora. Click on the links below to find websites of programmes dedicated to Civic Driven Change, or to read articles in which the concept is discussed.

The Broker

The broker published a special report on 'Deep Democracy' in its tenth issue, in October 2008. After this, a lively debate was held on the Broker's website.

IS

Traditional development aid is not enough when it comes to tackling the problems of poor countries. This should be the main conclusion when taking a bird's eye view of the current debate about development cooperation, say development watchers Rens Twijnstra and Rob Visser in the IS of January 2009 (in Dutch).

Hivos

Hivos has its own knowledge programme on Civic Driven Change; which it calls 'a perspective of change in societies that stems from citizens'.

OnzeWereld

In the OnzeWereld of September 2009, Hivos general director Manuela Monteiro explains her organisation's new focus on the individual.

Vice Versa

Vice Versa refers quite frequently to the concept of Civic Driven Change. In February 2008, it referred to Alan Fowler's paper *Civic Driven Change and international development: exploring a complexity perspective* which was published on the Context website as Contextual no. 7.

In June 2008, Alan Fowler was interviewed about his ideas on complexity theory, which he sees as closely related to Civic Driven Change, as he also explains in an article on complexity in the Broker.

In August 2008, Rakesh Rajani presents his view on active citizenship and why the media at times can achieve more than traditional NGOs can.

In October 2008, 'progressive populist' Harry Boyte sets out the difference between mobilising and organising, which was also the basis for Obama's successful campaign. In June 2009, the link between Civic Driven Change and public support for global issues is set out by Marieke Hart.

ISS blog on Civic Driven Change

The ISS has a blog on its website where all the publications of the Think Tank initiative, a

discussion forum and more resources can be found.

All these resources (books, websites, articles, etc.) are linked to Civic Driven Change. However, a distinction is made on the basis of four themes: Civic Driven Change general, Social business, Citizenship and Global Citizenship. Below is a list of further reading on these themes that are linked to CDC.

Civic Driven Change general

[book] Fowler, A. And Biekart, K. (Eds.) 2008, Civic Driven Change – Citizen's Imagination in Action. The Hague: Institute of Social Studies

A product of an eight-month process of collective thinking and debate by a group of international, multi-disciplined and experienced scholar-activists, academics and practitioners, this book captures the essence of the Civic Driven Change and its impact on development through its collection of essays.

[website] The Change Alliance

The Change Alliance is an emerging global network of organisations joining forces to increase the effectiveness of the multi-stakeholder processes with which they engage. Its aim is to help improve the quality of the design, dialogue, learning, and facilitation, on which these processes depend. The logic of the Alliance is that complex problems demand a new dynamic of how governments, citizens, business and civil society organisations work together. The Alliance functions by linking specific multi-stakeholder 'learning sites' with a global learning and knowledge sharing platform.

Social Business

[book] Bornstein, D. (Ed.) 2007, How to Change the World – Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas. Oxford: University Press

What business entrepreneurs are to the economy, social entrepreneurs are to social change. They are, writes David Bornstein, the driven, creative individuals who question the status quo, exploit new opportunities, refuse to give up—and remake the world for the better. How to Change the World tells the fascinating stories of these remarkable individuals—many in the United States, others in countries from Brazil to Hungary. These extraordinary stories highlight a massive transformation that is going largely unreported by the media: Around the world, the fastest-growing segment of society is the nonprofit sector, as millions of ordinary people—social entrepreneurs—are increasingly stepping in to solve the problems where governments and bureaucracies have failed. How to Change the World shows, as its title suggests, that with determination and innovation, even a single person can make a surprising difference.

[book] Yunus, M. 2010, Building Social Business: The New Kind of Capitalism That Serves Humanity's Most Pressing Needs. New York: Public Affairs

In this book, Yunus shows how social business has gone from being a theory to an inspiring practice, adopted by leading corporations, entrepreneurs, and social activists across Asia,

South America, Europe and the US. He demonstrates how social business transforms lives; offers practical guidance for those who want to create social businesses of their own; explains how public and corporate policies must adapt to make room for the social business model; and shows why social business holds the potential to redeem the failed promise of free-market enterprise.

[website] Netherlands Institute for Social Venturing Entrepreneurship (NSVE) – Nyenrode Business University

Social venturing entrepreneurship (SVE) applies entrepreneurship and investments practices to intractable societal problems in areas where the government and the market is functioning poorly or lacks. The Netherlands Institute for Social Venturing Entrepreneurship (NSVE) conducts scientific research after this new approach to solve societal problems, which the commercial market, philanthropy and government do not address as their core competence.

[website] Social Enterprise Initiative – Harvard Business School

Grounded in Harvard Business School's mission to educate leaders who make a difference in the world, the Social Enterprise Initiative aims to generate knowledge and to inspire, educate, and support current and emerging leaders in all sectors to apply management skills to create social value.

Citizenship

[book] Boyte, H. 2008, The citizen solution – how you can make a difference. Minnesota: Historical Society Press

Nationally known community organiser and activist Harry C. Boyte incites readers to join today's "citizen movement," offering practical tools for how we can change the face of America by focusing on issues close to home. Targeting useful techniques for individuals to raise public consciousness and effectively motivate community-based groups, Boyte grounds his arguments in the country's tradition of "populism," demonstrating how mobilised citizens can be far more powerful than our frequently paralyzed politicians.

[book] Green, D. 2008, From Poverty to Power: How Active Citizens and Effective States Can Change The World. Oxford: Oxfam International

From Poverty to Power examines the change processes that affect development in the 21st century. The book is intended to provide critical insights into the massive human and economic costs of inequality and poverty and propose realistic solutions. It recommends: 1) active citizenry to give people living in poverty a voice in deciding their own destiny, fighting for rights and justice in their own society, and holding states and the private sector to account and 2) effective nation states, because of the need for a state structure that can actively manage the development process.

[book] Knight, B., Chigudu, H. And Tandon, R. 2002, Reviving Democracy: Citizens at the heart of governance. London: Earthscan Publications

The aim of this book is to analyze the conditions for a good society and to show how citizens can be and need to be put at the center of the political process. Drawing on research in forty-seven Commonwealth countries, the authors explore the ways in which this can be carried out. The book sets out to stimulate a change in the current political consensus and demonstrate the route forward to sustainable development. The book has enormous importance for future policy and will be vital for policy-makers and professionals in politics, social policy and development.

[book] Cornwall, A., Coelho, V.S. 2007 Spaces for Change: The Politics of Citizen Participation in New Democratic Arena's. London: Zed Books

The challenge of building democratic polities where all can realise their rights and claim substantive citizenship is one of the greatest of our age. In recent years, innovations in governance have created a plethora of new democratic spaces in many countries. Yet there remains a gap between the legal and technical apparatus that has been created to institutionalise participation and the reality of the effective exclusion of poorer and more marginalised citizens. It is with this gap, and the challenges of inclusion, representation and voice that it raises, that this book is concerned.

[book] Kabeer, N. 2005. Inclusive Citizenship: Meanings and Expressions. London: Zed Books

Inclusive Citizenship seeks to go beyond the intellectual debates of recent years on democratisation and participation to explore a related set of issues around changing conceptions of citizenship. People's understandings of what it means to be a citizen go to the heart of the various meanings of identity, including national identity; political and electoral participation; and rights.

[book] Bruyn, S. 2005, A Civil Republic – Beyond Capitalism and Nationalism. Bloomfield: Kumarian Press

Envisions a new model of governance: a civil republic, which combines the human values of civil society and the market aspects of political economy, moving the world beyond conventions of capitalism and nationalism. Written for scholars and practitioners of international relations, economics, political science, business, international development, and international law.

[website] The Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) is a leading global charity for international development research, teaching and communications. IDS was founded in 1966 and enjoys an international reputation based on the quality of its work and its commitment to applying academic skills to real world challenges. Its purpose is to understand and explain the world, and to try to change it – to influence as well as to inform.

[working paper] IDS: Hossain, N. 2009, Rude Accountability in the Unreformed State: Informal Pressures on Frontline Bureaucrats in Bangladesh

'Rude' forms of accountability are central to how poor people negotiate their entitlements

on the frontline of service delivery in Bangladesh. This paper documents the unorganised, informal pressures that poor citizens exert on officials in a context where effective formal systems for accountability are absent, and the state remains unreformed in key respects.

[website] Center for Democracy and Citizenship – Augsburg College Minneapolis, United States

The Center for Democracy and Citizenship collaborates with a variety of partners to promote active citizenship and public work by people of all ages. The center's work is grounded in the belief that a healthy democracy requires everyone's participation, and that each of us has something to contribute.

[website] Life and Peace Institute

The Life & Peace Institute (LPI) is an international and ecumenical centre that supports and promotes non-violent approaches to conflict transformation through a combination of research and action. LPI is a specialised Institute conducting scientific research about international conflicts. LPI wants to further a process that heals and restores human beings and societies.

Global citizenship

[article] Desforges, L. 2004. The formation of global citizenship: international non-governmental organisations in Britain. *Political Geography*, 23, 549–569

Globalisation has changed the formation of contemporary citizenship. At the same time as undermining the role of the nation state in the construction of political participation, new arenas of citizenship are suggestive of an emergent 'global citizenship'. Analysis of participation in politics at the scale of the global has suggested that civil society associations are strongly implicated in this process. This paper explores the role played by such institutions in the configuration of global citizenship. Through a case study of international development NGOs in the UK, and the relationship they build with the public, the paper suggests that international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) offer a version of global citizenship, which is highly circumscribed by their professional and institutional imperatives.

[article] Beneker, T., Vaart, van der, R., Global citizenship and development. In: P. van Lindert e.a. (red.), *Development matters: geographical studies on development process and policies*, pp. 127–138. Utrecht: Faculteit Geowetenschappen Universiteit Utrecht, 2006

The following Policy documents have been published on the website www.civicdrivenchange.org.

Cordaid

'Global Communities of Change; from control to engagement', 2009.

Hivos

- Hivos policy, 2002
- Partner policy, 2004
- Hivos vision paper on civil society building, 2008
- Hivos Alliantie – MFS II application, 2011–2015
- Hivos Knowledge Programme, 2007–2010
- ISS–CDC Policy Brief #5, Civic–Driven Change: A New Impetus to the debate? By Peter Konijn (Cordaid) and Allert van den Ham (Hivos), October 2008

