

**Development
Research Centre
on
Citizenship,
Participation and
Accountability**

Annual Report

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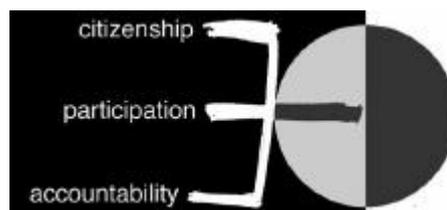


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The Development Research Centre on Citizenship Participation and Accountability

Annual Report 2004

1. Introduction and general overview

The Development Research Centre on Citizenship, Participation, and Accountability (Citizenship DRC) is a five-year collaborative initiative, based at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), that focuses on understanding how to support the efforts of poor and marginalised groups to define and claim their rights. Drawing together a wide range of civil society and research institutions from seven countries, the Citizenship DRC combines collaborative research that builds capacity for greater policy influence in both the North and South, with a strategic approach to communication and dissemination.

Following its initial inception period from October 2000 – March 2001, the DRC completed a second phase of research and dissemination from June 2001 to July 2003, organised through key working groups. In its current Phase III (July 2003 – March 2005), the DRC has built upon these themes to focus more sharply on key questions in research programmes, each involving different partner institutions, and each convened by a programme leader(s).

Over the past year, the Citizenship DRC has undertaken an ambitious and extensive research agenda that ranges from analysing which strategies for social mobilisation increase the voice of excluded groups in policy processes, to examining how the accountability of a range of different institutions to the poor is strengthened through social organisation. In this third phase of work, over thirty-five research projects in eight countries have gotten underway, and these projects have been organised into three cross-cutting comparative research programmes, including:

- Realising Rights and Claiming Accountabilities
- Spaces for Change: Inclusion and representation in 'new' participatory arenas
- Citizens and Science in a Global Context

This research deepens the work from the previous two phases. As programmes have been structured to allow for comparisons to be made across different contexts, as well as to identify common themes emerging from the work.

In addition, there has been an increasing focus on communication and policy-influencing activities over the past year. Building on the strong network of partners in the Citizenship DRC, dissemination and communication activities have taken place at a range of levels, aimed a wide range of audiences. Because this work is able to draw on an extensive and far-reaching network of civil society, research and policy actors, the research of the Citizenship DRC has been integrated into on-going policy, training, and social mobilisation processes at local, national, and international levels. The embeddedness of the Citizenship DRC partners in national and local contexts has also meant that bridges between research and policy have been strengthened over the past year.

The main highlights in terms of the work of the past year include:

- The consolidation of three comparative research programmes through a series of workshops and e-discussions leading to on-going field work, and emerging research findings
- A series of joint publications including 2 UNAM/DRC working papers, 5 PRIA/DRC working papers, a TFDC/DRC book and policy briefing
- The submission of two manuscripts from the series of five volumes scheduled with Zed Press
- Citizenship DRC events at a range of international events including the Commonwealth People's Forum in Abuja, Nigeria in November 2003 and the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India in January 2004
- A workshop for 27 representatives of donor agencies on linking rights and power
- 3 exchanges between DRC partners, 4 internships, and 4 visiting fellowships for DRC partners to IDS
- The completion of the Mid-Term Review resulting in a series of recommendations for the Citizenship DRC

The next section will highlight some of the key findings emerging from the research carried out over the past year.

2. Key emerging findings and implications for policy

Building upon the more loosely organised thematic working groups, the work of the past year has been organised into cross-cutting research programmes to sharpen the comparative analysis of the central research questions. The results that are emerging from this research are extending the debate on the pro-poor outcomes of strengthening citizenship, participation, and accountability. Essentially, the work of the DRC is offering us a better way to analyse and understand the pro-poor outcomes that may emerge from an increased focus in development on rights, citizenship and participatory governance. Moreover, in addition to such developmental outcomes, the work of the DRC is beginning to help to suggest a template of further factors that can be used to assess the impacts of rights-based claims to citizenship. These include:

- a) levels of personal change and transformation, in which citizens become more aware of their rights and claim-making capacities;
- b) democracy-building outcomes, such as increased capacities and levels for association, mediation of conflicts, and greater trust or public engagement; and,
- c) social transformation outcomes, in which social and power relations are altered and new articulations of rights emerge.

In addition to these findings in relationship to the main themes of the Citizenship DRC as a whole, a series of results are emerging with respect to each of the three key areas of work: citizenship, participation, and accountability. Drawing on the key findings from these different programmes in relation to the central themes of the Citizenship DRC, insights and themes that have significant implications for contemporary development policy include:

Citizenship

- **A more grounded and nuanced understanding of rights and rights-based development, an actor-orientated approach to rights and citizenship.** At a time when rights-based development is becoming increasingly part of the development debate, the work of the DRC gives rich empirical insights into how rights and citizenship are understood and claimed in a variety of different contexts. Case studies from contexts as diverse as Nigeria, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, India, Bangladesh signal common impulses at the grassroots for values of justice, recognition, self-determination and solidarity, which offer potential for building more vibrant forms of citizenship, and for realisation of fundamental rights. At the same time, the institutionalisation of rights and citizenship does not automatically lead to greater inclusion for the poor. The cases also point to examples of how citizenship can be used as much as an axis for exclusion as for inclusion. In many instances, clientelistic relations still exist despite a change in development rhetoric and policy. The challenge of 'making rights real' for poor people must therefore pay close attention to how identities, contexts, and power relations mediate between global standards and local realities.

Much of development discourse on rights and citizenship has focused on the legal and often technical meanings of the term. However, the focus on local understandings also points to the importance of an actor-based approach to realising rights and claiming full citizenship status. As Nyamu-Musembi writes in her DRC working paper, an 'actor-oriented perspective involves an understanding of human rights, needs and priorities that is informed by the concrete experiences of the particular actors involved in and who stand to gain directly from the struggles in question.¹' With this in mind, the actor-oriented view cuts across each of the DRC thematic areas to suggest that citizenship, participation and accountability go beyond legal status or institutional design alone. In this sense, citizenship and rights are 'claimed' and 'attained' not only 'given' or bestowed. An actor-based approach to rights also re-politicises our understandings of participation, moving it from that of 'beneficiaries' of the development process to one of rights-bearing citizens. Participation itself may be seen as a social right, which enables the capacity to claim other rights. Challenging more liberal views of citizenship, the Science and Citizenship group similarly argues that citizenship is emergent, realised through practised engagement, often through global, social solidarities, and through the expression and creation of citizens' own knowledge and identities.

- **Recognising the multi-dimensionality of citizenship.** Much of the work on citizenship in development focuses on the relationship between the state and the citizen, i.e. largely on its meanings and expressions in the political sphere. But, just as participatory approaches to understanding of poverty over the last decade have led to a more multi-dimensional understanding, so too do the empirical investigations of rights and citizenship call for more robust understandings of these concepts. Citizenship is bound up in social, ethnic, religious identities - as well as one's status defined in relation to the nation state. The struggles for inclusive citizenship often begin with

¹ Nyamu-Musembi, Celestine, 2002, 'Towards an Actor-Oriented Perspective on Human Rights,' *IDS Working Paper* 169

demands for recognition and dignity, not for greater political voice, and around concrete issues and immediate needs in the social and community sphere. And yet the social and political spheres are related: it is through engagement for recognition, identity or local issues that broader awareness, skills and networks are acquired, and through which social citizenship is converted to political engagement.

- **Extending issues of citizenship to issues of knowledge, science, and technology.** The theme of how expert knowledge interacts with lay forms of knowledge to frame and construct citizenship has been a core part of the work of the Research Programme on Science and Citizenship. Research by this group poses enormous challenges to policy processes that assume science and technology to be independent of various cultural, institutional and power-laden processes, which also embody forms of subjectivity and citizenship. Challenging mainstream approaches to 'citizen involvement' in science and technology - and the uni-dimensional, liberal theory of citizenship on which they are often built - this group calls for a 'model of the citizen as more autonomous creator and bearer of knowledges located in particular practices, subjectivities and identities, who engages in more active ways with the politicised institutions of science.' The concept of 'cognitive justice' emerges as an important contribution to the rights and citizenship debate, as well as a lens through which to view science and technology, in that it emphasises the recognition and co-existence of different forms of knowledge in policy processes, and emphasises locating scientific decision-making in the broader cultural, social and political fields in which they take place.

Participation

- **Re-assessing the potential of 'invited' spaces for change.** As citizens assert claims from below, or as pressures for more inclusive policy processes are created from above, new spaces for participation are often created, either in the form of fleeting consultative spaces or through institutionalised fora, which link citizens, elected representatives, and technical officials in ostensibly more 'participatory' ways. Yet as the work of the Spaces for Change group confirms, participation in these new 'invited' spaces does not necessarily lead to pro-poor outcomes, greater equity, or better public policy. Such spaces are imbued with power relationships, affecting who enters, with what identity, knowledge and legitimacy. Simply creating new institutional spaces or processes does not mean that they will be filled with new actors and voices, nor that they will challenge existing forms of inequality. Far more complex political and power analysis is needed to assess their potential for pro-poor change. As Cornwall and Schattan point out, such an assessment will take into account factors such as the complexities of the wider political environment, the characteristics and identities of different actors, linkages with other institutions, the framing of rules of the game, the relation of participation in formal spaces to other struggles for inclusion, and the influence of other actors at different levels.²

² Andrea Cornwall and Vera Schattan P. Coelho (eds.), *New Democratic Spaces?*, *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 35, No. 2, April 2004

- **Examining the relationships of ‘participation’, ‘mobilisation’, and ‘representation’.** In each of the research programmes, an emerging theme has been the need to understand more clearly how ‘participation’ in governmental processes is related to two further concepts – political mobilisation and representation. The programme on Science and Citizenship, for instance, has pointed to the importance of moving from ‘institutionally - orchestrated attempts at public participation’, to understand how and why citizens mobilise around scientific and technological issues in different contexts. The Rights and Accountability programme will examine processes of mobilisation for claiming accountabilities, especially in struggles over natural resources. Whether in ‘participation’ or ‘mobilisation’, a key issue that has often been overlooked is that of ‘representation’, a theme that has now become a key focus of the Research Programme on Spaces for Change. This work involves not only who speaks for whom, but how people come to represent themselves and their interests; people’s (multiple) identities and the issues they identify with and how they play out within and across different spaces for policy change.

- **Identifying strategies and processes that work for whom, and in which contexts.** Rethinking citizenship from a contextual, actor-oriented view raises important challenges to universal models for change, be they models of ‘good governance,’ ‘rights-based approaches’, etc. Indeed, the work of the DRC is an important reminder that a ‘blueprint’ or one-size-fits-all approach to the attainment of rights and citizenship will not work, just as it has failed in other development contexts. The rich empirical insights of the DRC point again and again to the importance of context in affecting which strategies and spaces can strengthen the claiming of rights and citizenship, and a shift towards more pro-poor power relationships. From the cases, some key contextual factors begin to emerge, including a) the historical context of prior mobilisation and forms of engagement; b) the political culture of citizenship which already exists; c) the degree to which legal frameworks which enable participation as a right, not just an invitation; d) the degree of political commitment from above and clear rules of engagement that level the playing field; e) the extent to which there is something real to engage about – e.g. real power or distribution of resources, not just token consultation; f) the capacity and institutional design of the state (and other institutions) to deliver a response to participation and to maintain a pro-poor political agenda. Future work will interrogate more critically the range of strategies for citizen engagement that work in different contexts, ranging from those social movements that begin apart from the state, to those which engage with the state, or in state-created deliberative or participatory fora.

Accountability

- **Re-examining dominant assumptions about societal and state-based approaches.** To argue for an ‘actor-oriented’ approach is not to reject the importance of the state and institutional design as also being critically important to the claiming of rights and citizenship. Indeed, much of the work of the DRC suggests the importance of ‘working both sides of the equation’ – going beyond state-based or ‘society-based strategies to look at the ways that state and non-state actors mutually reconstitute themselves through long-term interactions that produce particular forms of governance. Indeed, much of the empirical research suggests that the ‘state’ and ‘societal’ distinctions

become blurred through on the ground cross-cutting actor networks, multiple identities and various forms of representation. The work suggests for the need for new more mutually interdependent models to examine the interface between citizens and governance, involving rethinking citizenship right through to rethinking the design of democratic institutions. Yet many approaches to development persist in treating social development and good governance as separate spheres.

- **Linking actor-orientated forms of citizenship to new forms of accountability.** An emphasis on actor-oriented forms of citizenship, and on related questions of participation, representation and knowledge, also has important implications for debates about accountability. While 'accountability' is emerging as one of the new development orthodoxies, it often is in relationship primarily to debates around institutional responsiveness, especially *vis a vis* the state, and on formal mechanisms for holding institutions to account. On the other hand, the DRC work on accountabilities points to the importance of citizen-based forms of accountability, and the ways in which pro-active, bottom-up assertions of rights and expectations affect the accountability of development actors and policy processes. Moreover, this work has pointed to the importance of examining how citizens exercise voice and exact accountability from non-state actors, such as large corporations, whose policies and procedures are often equally important as the state for affecting the rights, resources and livelihoods of poor people.

While over the past four years, the focus has been on the themes of 'citizenship', 'participation' and 'accountability' as somewhat separate categories, these are of course interrelated. Taken together they represent core components and values of democracy. Yet around the globe, in both south and north, the ways in which traditional forms of representative democracy interact with other forms of participation and association are being re-examined. In some contexts, democracies are newly emerging, and key questions exist about their form and strength; in other cases of longer standing democracies, concerns are emerging about 'the democratic deficit', as citizens participate less in mechanisms such as voting or engaging with their representative institutions. New debates are emerging about how to re-vitalise or deepen democracy through extending the ways in which more active forms of citizenship and participatory forms of governance can complement existing forms of representative democracy. In yet other contexts, new arrangements of global governance raise questions about the forms and possibilities of democratic engagement at the international level and about the interrelationships of concepts of 'global citizenship' with those based on membership in the nation-state. A possible new area of work for the DRC would be to examine how and under what conditions various forms of citizen engagement and democratic participation can be strengthened in the context of extending and deepening democratic institutions that work in the interests of the poor.

3. Centre Management Strategy

The priority areas in terms of the management strategy for the past year have been to build upon our comparative advantages to:

- deepen the exploration of issues and questions which emerged from earlier work in the Citizenship DRC;
- strengthen the comparative element of our work, with research programmes across countries guided more strongly by common questions;
- become more proactive in our policy influence and dissemination work.

Part of the process for meeting these objectives was the iterative planning phase, which preceded the current phase of work (Phase III). As outlined in the work plan for Phase III, the on-going research projects were the result of an iterative process of exchange and comment between Citizenship DRC researchers over a period of six months. After preliminary planning discussions held at the October 2002 Steering Committee meeting at IDS and via electronic communication, initial proposals were circulated through e-mail lists and posted on the Researchers' Area of the Citizenship DRC's web site. In addition, several small group meetings took place for planning purposes. After a round of comments by programme convenors and members of the Coordination Team, revised proposals were collated for discussion at the Steering Committee meeting in June 2003, hosted by DRC partner, the University of Western Cape, in Cape Town, South Africa. Each country team was asked to insure that its projects linked clearly to the broader DRC themes, not only to in-country priorities.

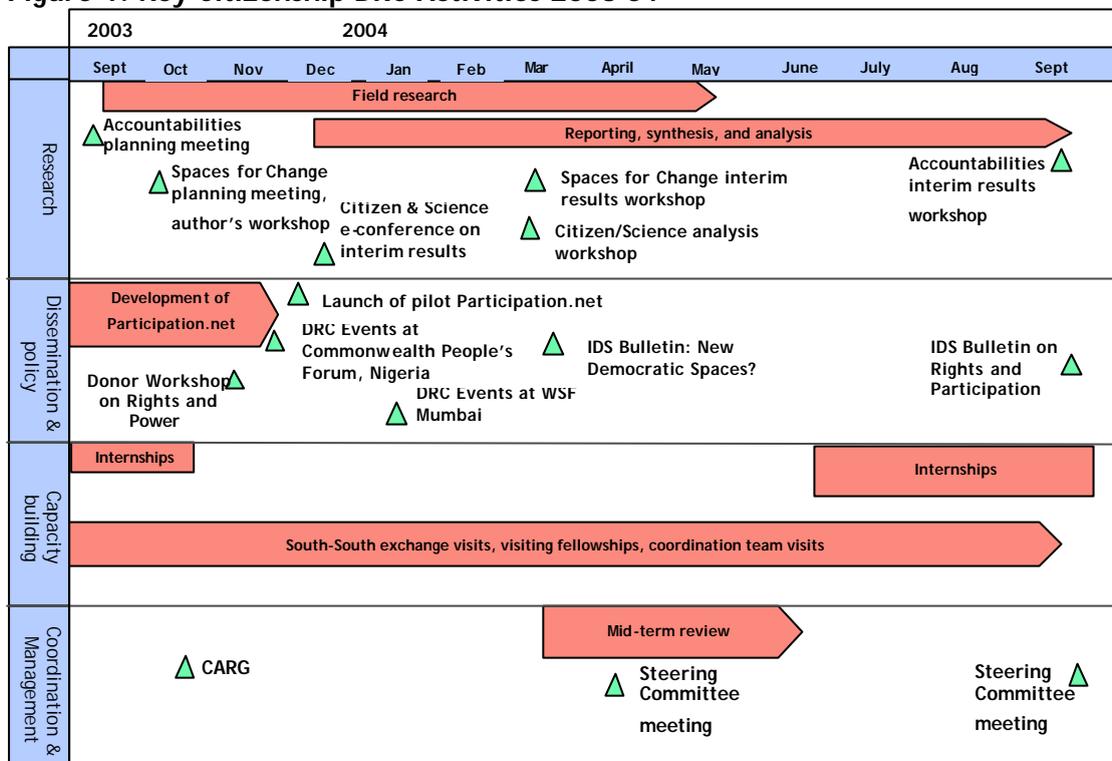
Building on this process, the management focus for this year has been on the comparative research programmes. These programmes have worked to develop a common set of questions and approaches to their research, as well as plan communication and dissemination activities linked to their work. Programme convenors have had a key role in strengthening the comparative element of the on-going work. In addition, the coordination team has worked to support the cohesion and effectiveness of the research programmes, while also promoting value-added activities from the wider group as a whole.

In addition, a series of mapping exercises have been held at steering committee meetings to identify priorities for dissemination and communication, and build linkages across existing communication activities from the wider Citizenship DRC. This strategy builds on country-defined priorities and activities in order to scale up the impact of on-going work. These activities are described in Annex 9.4.

A detailed list of the key milestones and activities for past year is provided in Annex 9.1. As in previous years, these are organised in reference to the core areas of a) research, b) dissemination and policy influence and c) mutual capacity building and learning. Key activities of the past year in each of these areas is summarised in Figure 1 below:

3.1 Key Activities

Figure 1: Key Citizenship DRC Activities 2003-04



3.2 New initiatives: Partnership evaluation through Mid-Term Review

In light of the management strategy outlined above, one of the key new initiatives for the past year was an in-depth evaluation of partnership in the Citizenship DRC to inform the Mid-Term Review (MTR). L. David Brown, from the Hauser Centre at Harvard University, coordinated and facilitated a workshop and series of over twenty interviews with Citizenship DRC partners and coordinators. This inquiry focused on assessing the effectiveness of the Citizenship DRC in terms of mutual capacity building, dissemination and policy-influence. In addition, this inquiry provided the opportunity to reflect on the nature of partnership within the Citizenship DRC, and how this has informed the research, mutual capacity-building, and dissemination activities of the DRC.

Mid Term Review Evaluation

'IDS participants ... have increased their capacities to understand and work with partners, their comprehension of local realities and the breadth of their concepts and frameworks in the engagement with Southern partners. Southern partners describe the DRC as rare in its ability to foster genuine cooperation and joint learning.'

— L. David Brown, Mid-Term Review Report

Some of the key recommendations emerging from this report which will help inform planning for future work include:

- To encourage synergies between contextual factors and opportunities. The DRC has enhanced partner abilities to identify external resources and opportunities that can be used to leverage its impacts.

- To build coordination and bridging leadership capacities to manage partnership dilemmas. Reproducing the existing capacities for coordination will be critical to expanding old or launching new partnerships.
- To systematize partnership organization and management tools and options for use in future partnerships. The DRC should assess its systems, culture, and resources and plan to adapt them to meet the needs of new partners and programs.

4. Governance and Coordination

There are several important governance mechanisms for the Citizenship DRC. Together, these mechanisms help to ensure that the Citizenship DRC is accountable not only to its funders, but to the researchers and participants involved in its work. The steering committee, made up of representatives from each country team, programme convenors, and the coordination team, is the major decision-making body. The steering committee is involved in planning the overall direction of research, as well as dissemination and communication strategy. It also approves the Centre's budget, and takes primary responsibility for agreeing future activities and directions for the Citizenship DRC.

The Central Advisory and Review Group (CARG) is comprised of external advisors as well as representatives of DFID. The CARG provides feedback and recommendations on the general research, communication, and policy-influencing activities of the Citizenship DRC.

Finally, coordination support for research, communication, policy-influence, and capacity-building activities is provided by research programme convenors, country team leaders, and the IDS-based coordination team.

Table 1: Citizenship DRC Governance Milestones

Governance Milestones	Progress activity	Organiser, location	Date
CARG	Annual review and report to CARG completed	Coordination Team, IDS	July-October 2003
Steering Committee	Steering Committee meeting in Brazil	Coordination Team, Barra do Sahy, Brazil	April 2004
	Steering Committee in IDS, Brighton, UK	Coordination Team, IDS, UK	September 2004
Mid-Term Review (MTR)	MTR review and report process	Coordination Team, Brazil and IDS, UK	April-June 2004
	MTR meetings	Coordination Team, IDS, UK	June 2004

4.1 Steering Committee

A meeting of the Steering Committee was held in April 2004 in Barra do Sahy, Brazil, hosted by the Citizenship DRC's Brazilian partner (CEBRAP). This meeting was linked to an evaluation workshop for the Mid-Term Review. The main objectives of this meeting were to discuss possible future directions for the Citizenship DRC, and to refine the activities time line for the remainder of the current phase.

Some of the key actions to be taken include:

- Compile current DRC policies and practices to provide a basis for planning a future phase of the DRC.
- Define process of completing the last phase of DRC work.
- Pilot Groove as a tool to improve communication within the DRC.
- Rethink purpose and implement purpose and strategy for DRC website.

The next meeting of the Steering Committee will be in September 2004 to discuss how to respond to recommendations from the MTR, as well as to begin to plan a potential new phase of work.

4.2 CARG

A meeting of the Central Advisory Review Group (CARG) was held in October 2003. Some of the recommendations from this meeting include:

- To secure additional funding for DRC's dissemination strategy, especially Participation.net, and for the 'Researching citizenship and democratising research' programme work.
- To take a more strategic approach to dissemination and policy influence such as adding more emphasis on highlighting key findings
- To improve communication with DFID on DRC's work and influence.

Over the past year the Citizenship DRC has worked to implement these recommendations - see section 6- although additional funding has not been secured for the additional initiatives above. The next meeting of the CARG will be held in October 2004.

4.3 Mid-Term Review

The MTR, which began in March 2004, and was concluded in June 2004, involved a comprehensive review of the Citizenship DRC's work to date. The external reviewers, L. David Brown (Hauser Center, Harvard University, USA) and Fiona Wilson (Roskilde University and Institute of Development Studies, Denmark) evaluated not only the research outputs of the Citizenship DRC, but also the main dissemination, policy-influence and capacity building activities. Part of this process involved a series of interviews and workshop with partners, as described in section 3.2. While a positive report overall, the MTR produced some key recommendations about ways to strengthen the existing work of the Citizenship DRC. The steering committee will be discussing how to take these recommendations forward.

Some of the key recommendations emerging from this report include:

- consolidating concepts and theories emerging from the current DRC work as a necessary step to developing a plan for further work
- conducting a research methods assessment in order to '*extract from the DRC research experience key elements required to carry out research development from widely varied beginnings to innovative new theories frameworks, so other teams can profit from their experiences*'³.

These recommendations echo those made by the Central Advisory and Review Group (CARG) at the October 2003 meeting. To date, however, funding has not been secured for this additional work.

³ Mid-Term Review Report

4.4 Providing coordination support

Promoting and developing the network of researchers, activists, and policy-makers involved in the Citizenship DRC has required careful planning and efforts in terms of coordination and support. As the MTR report highlighted, the underlying coordination work is essential to maintaining and enhancing the partnership network of the Citizenship DRC, and to ensuring that there is real value-added in terms of activities and outputs from across the programme. The coordination team, programme convenors and country team leaders all contribute to efforts to provide coordination for the on-going work.

5. Annual objectives and outputs

The next section will describe the annual objectives and outputs across the major areas of work in the Citizenship DRC, including research, building research and network capacity, and linking research and communication for policy-influence.

5.1 Research objectives and outputs by programme

As discussed above, the research for the current phase has been organised into three comparative programmes, which aim to build a set of common research questions in order to lead to more cross-cutting analysis of key issues. The programmes for the current phase include:

- Realising Rights and Claiming Accountabilities
- Spaces for Change
- Citizens and Science in a Global Context

5.1.1 Realising Rights and Claiming Accountabilities

This programme takes these contemporary changes in development as its starting point for a grounded discussion of how accountability is being applied in new ways to a variety of key actors in order to adjust to these new realities. Taking different sectors of activity such as housing, water and natural resources, accountability tools such as labour and environmental standards, legal struggles and community-based forms of activism and across settings as diverse as Mexico, India, Nigeria, Bangladesh and the USA, it seeks to provide empirical insights into the new accountability agenda.

Across these diverse countries, settings and issues the research in the programme is addressing, in different ways, a core set of questions that include: What strategies of accountability work and when? For whom do they work and what purposes do they serve? Do these differ by country, sector, the actor from whom accountability is being sought, or the nature of the social groups pursuing accountability? Based on a series of meetings over the past year, a series of overall questions which frame the programme have been developed:

- Do 'rights' and standards make a difference? And how are they translated in specific contexts?
- What are the conditions that lead to successful mobilisations for accountability? Which combination of strategies allows institutions of accountability to emerge?

- How does the nature (materiality) of the resource influence the nature of the struggle around it? (e.g. accountability struggles for control of oil versus water)
- Do accountability practices challenge power/ class/ gender inequalities, and bring about a redistribution of resources?

Dynamics of Accountability: a look at environmental accountability in Mexico

'The urban-industrial municipalities of Coatzacoalcos, Minatitlán and Cosoleacaque - one of the most important industrial zones in Mexico - obtain their water from a biosphere reserve which includes the indigenous municipality of Tatahuicapan de Juárez. Citizenship DRC Mexican researchers are working towards constructing an accountable and responsive relationship between a rural municipality and the urban municipalities that they supply with water. New spaces for participation have to be built to negotiate forest conservation, ecological restoration as well as monitoring and certification of these processes. The DRC's Mexican partners organised training and exchanges between poor urban users and indigenous communities, so as to promote a better understanding of their interdependence and needs as well as with municipal government officers and sectors of industry. Trying to bridge a gap between the rural water providers and the urban water users is creating new and unlikely alliances and relationships. As more accountable relations are built, so too is awareness of citizenship rights to development and to water, and awareness of the importance of citizen responsibilities to ensuring a healthy environment.'

—DRC E-newsletter Feature, Issue 2

Within this overall framework, research within this programme has been grouped into two streams of work to allow for more shared focus around specific themes: **Rights, accountability, and power** and **Investor accountability**. The first stream will look at the relationship between rights and accountability across different issue-area and sectoral settings, including the impact of accountability struggles on structural inequalities, the interface between informal and formal approaches to rights and accountability, and the impact of differing cultures of citizenship on rights and accountability in practice. The second stream will focus more closely on accountability relationships involving corporations, investors, and communities affected by corporations. In particular, the research projects in this stream will consider the strategies for investor accountability and how they are used, the issues of representation that these struggles raise, and the implications for citizenship discourse of framing corporations as citizens.

In September 2003, this programme held a research workshop in Oaxaca, Mexico to develop the research agenda described

above. Following on this workshop, field work is underway for each project, and emergent findings will be discussed at an upcoming research workshop in September 2004. In addition, work has begun to define the focus for the fourth volume in the Zed Books series, which will focus on rights, resources and accountability.

5.1.2 Spaces for Change

The 'Spaces for Change' programme emerged at the beginning of Phase III of the DRC's work through a confluence of interest in a set of inter-related concerns with the *nature of engagement* in public policy processes. It originated in discussions that had spanned the previous years of the DRC which, broadly speaking, addressed a series of questions about the politics of participation: from questions about who participates and on what basis, to issues of inclusion, power and voice within arenas for public involvement, as well as their impact on the distribution of resources.

This programme focuses on the way in which encounters between those who represent citizens and those who represent statutory institutions might contribute to some of the range of benefits that are associated with citizen participation by its advocates - deepening democracy, making for better, more politically palatable and legitimate decisions, and indeed making 'better' (more responsible, more engaged) citizens.

Based on a research programme workshop held in October 2003, the group developed a tighter, more coherent, research agenda that will allow for comparisons across a range of contexts around the central research themes the group developed:

- *representation* as a core common concern: not only who speaks for whom, but how people come to represent themselves and their interests; people's (multiple) identities and the issues they identify with and how they play out within and across different kinds of spaces;
- the significance of *political, historical, social and cultural context* in shaping participation in public policy processes; and a stronger focus on broader issues of political space,
- linking research on the *rules of the game* within official spaces (especially as they affect inclusion, representation, deliberation and voice) with a greater understanding of the *strategies and tactics* of those who participate in them;
- understanding how *people's expectations of intermediary institutions* come to be shaped - both in terms of existing political culture, and where citizens gain their impressions of what these institutions are about or for (whether the media, associations, previous experiences of engaging with government etc.)

Most recently, this programme has begun to focus on questions of representation and identity in policy processes. This raises some key issues around what interests are represented through participation in policy spaces, and how those interests coalesce.

Over the past year, two research workshops have been held to flesh out the research agenda for this programme. The first, held at IDS in October 2003 identified some key points for comparison in the on-going research and resulted in the publication of an issue of the IDS Bulletin, *New Democratic Spaces?* in April 2004. This bulletin was launched in IDS in June by Andrea Cornwall and Vera Schattan P. Coelho, and included commentators from Brazil and the Philippines. The second workshop, held in Brazil in

Spaces for change: a look at Local Forest Management in India

'...at the local level [of governance structures] today is a combination, in varying degrees, of traditional practices, state-given conceptions of rights, the principles of normative and participatory democracy, as well as the instrumentalities behind the promotion of participation...But limited as these spaces are, there is also no denying that they have created opportunities for marginalised groups to play a part in decision-making. So, even if the landscape of marginalisation is not completely altered, new leadership is emerging from marginalised sectors of society, from women, from lower castes.'

—Ranjita Mohanty, DRC Researcher, PRIA, India

March 2004, deepened discussions around the on-going research and fleshed out a comparative research framework and how this work will engage with existing debates and literatures.

5.1.3 Citizens and Science in a Global Context

Citizens and Science: a look at mobilisation around HIV/AIDS and ARV treatment in South Africa

'In 1998 South African AIDS activists established a national AIDS advocacy organisation called the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)...The research focuses on how MSF and TAC developed strategies for addressing a range of political, economic and socio-cultural obstacles to treatment, including drug pricing, AIDS denial, stigma, silence and patriarchal attitudes. A provisional hypothesis is that the successes of MSF (*Medicines Sans Frontieres*) and TAC's ARV (anti-retroviral drug therapy) 'trials' at Khayelitsha are a result of a mode of health activism that is able to break through the socio-cultural obstacles to treatment identified above. An aspect of the research project will be to attempt to identify TAC/MSF practices that could be used to improve public health interventions in other ARV treatment sites in South Africa.'

— **Steven Robins, DRC Researcher, UWC, South Africa**

Rapid advances in science and technology appear to be accompanied by changing forms of public engagement, with implications for citizenship. There is evidence both of apparent crises of public confidence in science, linked to the emergence of new risks, uncertainties and threats thrown up by science, technology and its application. At the same time, in many cases certain local knowledges are being re-worked as 'citizen sciences', in which publics conduct research and engage critically with 'expert' perspectives on scientific and technological issues. Attempts to conceptualise the shifts occurring in relationships between knowledges, and their implications for citizenship include widely-influential theories of 'risk society' and 'reflexive modernisation'. Yet these theories are overtly 'northern' and Eurocentric in their origins and focus. A major challenge is to reflect on their assumptions in the light of very different historical relationships between science and society, and public's particular concerns, in different parts of the 'south'.

Thus, this programme focuses on how forms of citizenship are responding to issues of scientific and technological change, and whether they are emerging in different ways in different parts of the

world, according to different histories and contemporary dynamics in the relationship between science, state, international political economy, and society. Central to this are a series of questions including: How applicable is the 'northern' concept of 'risk society' in different parts of the 'south'? What would be the dimensions of a theory better attuned to 'southern' settings and global-local dynamics?

Building on themes and questions that emerged through the work in Phase II, current research in this programme is examining questions about the nature and potentials of more 'spontaneous' forms of citizen mobilisation and activism around scientific and technological issues in different contexts. Through electronic discussion with researchers participating in this group, a series of common research questions was developed in relation to citizens and science:

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

- How are activist networks constituted, and what diverse forms do they take?
- How do science and scientists become enrolled in these networks?

Key activities for this research programme over the last year have included an e-discussion in December to formulate and refine proposals for the on-going work, and a research workshop held in Brazil in March 2004 to discuss emerging findings. In addition, the manuscript for the second volume in the Zed Books series went to press in January 2004, drawing on the work by members of this group over the past two years.

5.2 Building research and network capacity

Attempting to pay a great deal of attention to the principles of partnership, participation and equity within the DRC itself, the Citizenship DRC has built and maintained an active network of some 60 scholars and practitioners in seven countries, who themselves cut across multiple disciplines, perspectives, and levels and types of engagement. Within in a number of countries, the DRC has itself spawned other partnerships and sub-networks. With additional funding, such as directly from the Rockefeller Foundation or through partnering with the ESRC programme on Science and Society, linkages have been made between researchers in the north, especially the UK and the US - who work on similar issues in their own context, adding to the north-south dialogue and sharing which has emerged. The development of an active network has in turn led to the production of a diverse array of research outputs, which are used and disseminated by various partners to affect policy at a variety of levels and with a variety of strategies. A series of activities have contributed to building this partnership and the capacity of all partners over the past year.

5.2.1 Exchanges, visits, internships

Different exchanges and visits have been carried out over the past year contributing to mutual capacity building and the developing of networks and research. Some of these include:

- Steven Robins, Andrea Cornwall, Vera Schattan P. Coelho and Steve Oga Abah have made exchanges visits in order to develop comparative elements to their research.
- Simeen Mahmud, Carlos Cortez and Oga Steve Abah have used their time in IDS to interact with people working in similar subjects, to find resources and to have time to write up their research.
- Field visits, such as the visit to health institutions and councils in Brazil by many DRC partners and visits to Bangladesh and Mexico by the research manager, provide the unique opportunity to further understand the context of the work of different partners and to gain insights of the on-going research.

North-South Exchanges
<p>'Overall, we found the experience in Knoxville and Omaha to be an important one for a number of reasons. It brought us together with scholars and activists who are concerned with, and are actually working at community level on issues disempowerment, limited access to information, knowledge and entitlements. Some of these people feel committed to the fact that they would like to see the situation change.'</p> <p>- Steve Oga Abah, Nigerian partner, on exchange to USA</p>

The tables below summarise the main exchanges and visits over the past year:

Table 2: North-South Exchanges and Visits

North-South Exchanges and Visits			
Researcher	Date	Destination	Activities
Simeen Mahmud (BIDS, Bangladesh)	September -October 2003	IDS, UK	Research
Carlos Cortez (UAM, México)	November 2003	IDS, UK	Writing up research
Joanna Wheeler (IDS, UK)	September 2003	Veracruz, Mexico	Field visit to rural municipalities in the Sierra de los Tuxtlas biosphere reserve and costal industrial cities. Conducted interviews with city and municipal officials, as well as women leaders of a sustainable water management project in the Sierra. Visited an artisan cooperative.
John Gaventa and Joanna Wheeler (IDS, UK)	December 2003	Nigeria	Participation in Commonwealth People's Forum Workshop Field visit
Carlos Cortez (UAM, Mexico)	January 2004	IDS, UK	Writing up research
Joanna Wheeler (IDS, UK)	January 2004	Bangladesh	Field visit to garment industry in Dhaka and to the health watch councils in Bagatiparan, northern Bangladesh. Interviews with garment workers and factory manager. Interviews with participants of health councils
John Williams (UWC, South Africa), Ranjita Mohanty (PRIA, India), Carlos Cortez (UAM-X, Mexico), Vera Schattan P. Coelho (CEBRAP, Brazil), Joanna Wheeler (IDS, UK), Ellie Tucker (IDS, UK), John Gaventa (IDS,	March 2004	Sapopemba, São Paulo, Brazil	Field visit to the public health system in Sapopemba. Held a round table discussion with managers of the health facilities of Sapopemba, health workers and users linked to the health movement in the East Area.

UK), Lucila Garcia Lahitou (IDS, UK)			
Steve Oga Abah (TFDC, Nigeria)	April 2004	IDS, UK	Research

Table 3: South-South Exchanges and Visits

South-South Exchanges and Visits			
Researcher	Date	Destination	Activities
Vera Schattan P. Coelho (CEBRAP, Brazil)	August 2003	Mexico D.F. and Chiapas, Mexico	Presented paper in UNAM Conference Visited administrative units; the public health in system of Chiapas and the health system in autonomous zapatista communities
Carlos Cortez (UAM-X, Mexico)	January 2004	Mumbai, India	Participation in World Social Forum Presented a paper in workshop
Joel Heredia (UNAM, Mexico)	November 2003	São Paulo and Fortaleza, Brazil	Attended the launch of Vera Schattan P. Coelho's book Visited public health system in São Paulo, Brazil Interviews with government officials and health workers Visit to training centres for health workers in Sao Paulo and Fortaleza Visit to health unit in Fortaleza

Table 4: North-South Exchanges

North-South Exchanges*			
Researcher	Date	Destination	Activities
Vera Schattan P. Coelho (CEBRAP, Brazil)	June-July 2004	IDS, UK	Comparative field work: interviews with people involved in health councils in Brighton, UK
Steve Oga Abah and Jenks Okwori (TFDC, Nigeria)	February	USA	Participated in retreat to discuss the programme at the Appalachian Centre Participated in

			conference on 'Pedagogy and Theatre of the Oppressed' Workshop on Law, community and Drama, Gave a class and a faculty forum Networking and Meetings
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*Supported by Rockefeller Foundation

The Citizenship DRC Internship Programme is another means to develop mutual capacity building through strengthening and developing the links between IDS and DRC partner institutions abroad. This programme provides the opportunity for IDS postgraduate students to undertake research and get immersed in field work with our partners around citizenship, participation and accountability issues in different contexts. This year, after a very competitive process, four students were chosen to work in Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria and Bangladesh. The DRC Coordination Team helped organise the process and the internships have been successfully carried out.

DRC Internship Programme
<i>'Sharing with the Tuxtlas peasants and learning about their day-to-day realities enhanced the meaning of my studies and reconnected me with the own problematics of my country'.</i> - Lina Maria Villa Cordoba, Citizenship DRC Intern for Mexico, June-July 2004

Table 5: Citizenship DRC Internships 2004

Student Intern	Date	Destination	Activities/Outputs
Lina Maria Villa - Cordoba	June -July 2004	Mexico	Research on environmental governance of the Tuxtlas Biosphere Reserve. Research activities report and MA dissertation forthcoming in September 2004.
Lucy Hayes	June-July 2004	Brazil	Research on the effect of health councils in the organisation of civil society. Research activities report and MA dissertation forthcoming in September 2004.
Elizabeth Kirk	June -July 2004	Bangladesh	Research on accountability of new institutionalised spaces. Research activities report and MA dissertation forthcoming in September 2004.

Keren Ghitis	August-September 2004	Nigeria	Research on participation and resistance around oil. Research activities report and paper forthcoming in September 2004.
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5.2.2 Research workshops

Over the past year, each programme has held at least one research workshop. These workshops have been fundamental to elaborating a collaborative research agenda that addresses a set of common questions. These research workshops also help to advance the intellectual development of each programme work, and weave communication and dissemination activities into the work from its inception. The format of the workshops usually includes the exchange of proposals or concept notes in advance, with comment and discussion on these during the workshop. Reports from the workshops are circulated to the group, and in some cases made publicly available on the Citizenship DRC website. The workshops have also helped to identify and implement a series of other mechanisms for supporting a collaborative research process. See Annex 9.2

5.2.3 Collaborative research processes

Through workshops and other interactions with partners, a range of mechanisms were implemented over the past year to support a collaborative research process. For example, the Citizens and Science programme carried out a week-long e-discussion, which helped to advance the design of the research for the current phase. The Spaces for Change programme circulated reading packs of key articles around key themes identified by the researchers in the group to ensure that their work is addressing on-going debates in different areas. The Accountabilities and Citizens and Science programmes have commissioned and carried out literature reviews on literature from the North and South on key topics, including modes of social mobilisation. These are a few of the mechanisms that have been used over the past year to construct a collaborative approach to research. This collaborative approach is key not only because of the improved quality and relevance of the work that it produces, but because shared ownership of the research results leads to more effective dissemination and policy-influence.

Citizens and Science Research Programme E-discussion
<p><i>'Thank you all for such detailed, thoughtful reflections, I really found your comments extremely useful, both in terms of my own work and in establishing linkages/contrasts between our work.'</i></p> <p>—Lisa Thompson, Citizenship DRC Researcher, UWC, South Africa</p>

5.2.4 Internal communication

Effective internal communication has been fundamental to supporting the activities of the Citizenship DRC over the past year. Based on discussions about how to make internal communication more effective at the June 2003 Steering Committee, the coordination team continued to promote a range of mechanisms for internal communication. These have included discussion lists, which are archived on the DRC website, the quarterly e-newsletter, visits to field work sites in conjunction with other DRC workshops, and the circulation of trip reports. Finally, at the April 2004 Steering Committee meeting, the Citizenship DRC adopted a major new on-line initiative to

improve internal communication and exchange called Groove. This software will take over many of the functions currently included in the Researchers' Area of the DRC website.

Groove is a software programme that creates a shared workspace with tools that allow partners to collaborate, communicate, and share information more efficiently. A shared workspace involves a space where all the resources that the group uses are fully available. As with the Researcher's area, it is a place that can be used to store files, access a shared calendar and archive discussions. One of the main advantages over the Researcher's Area is that it can be used offline, as it provides an integrated solution highly tolerant of low bandwidth and intermittent connectivity. In addition, files can be uploaded by the different team members providing a less centralised and more democratic workspace. It also has some tools which are especially useful for research groups, such as a document review feature and instant messaging discussion forums, as well as being able to manage work flow through a project management tool. Groove will provide a space for researchers to keep in contact with other team members and work interactively.

6. Linking research and policy

Over the past year, the Citizenship DRC has focused on ways to develop and maintain partnership-based research in a way that strengthens the possibilities that such findings will be translated to policy influence at multiple levels - from local to global - and which serves also to strengthen the research capacity of all partners. The diversity of the DRC research network has led to a range of research outputs, which are disseminated to multiple audiences at the international, national and local levels. Many of these outputs have been generated through collaborative work across partners, thus benefiting from the key insights from different contexts, disciplines and perspectives. Key research outputs include:

- A five volume series on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability to be published by Zed Books. The first two volumes of this series, *Inclusive Citizenship: Meanings and Expressions*, edited by Naila Kabeer, and *Science and Citizens: Globalisation and the Challenge of Engagement*, edited by Melissa Leach, Ian Scoones, and Brian Wynne are currently at press. These volumes are unique in that they bring fresh empirical work - largely from southern scholars - to an international audience and to key conceptual debates. Further volumes include *Spaces for Change: The politics of inclusion in new arenas for citizen participation* (edited by Andrea Cornwall and Vera Schattan P. Coelho); *Rights and Resources: the Politics of Accountability* (edited by Peter Newell and Joanna Wheeler), and an overview volume, *Claiming Citizenship: Rethinking Democratic Participation*, to be written by John Gaventa.
- Further books produced by and with southern partners. These include the book *Geographies of Citizenship*, produced by the team at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, and a forthcoming volume on deliberation and democracy produced by CEBRAP in Brazil. In India, PRIA is producing a book on Identity, Exclusion and Inclusion: Issues in Participatory Citizenship, with contributions from several DRC researchers, and there are tentative plans for a volume on citizen mobilisation and science to be published in South Africa.

- An IDS Bulletin, *New Democratic Spaces?* (Vol 35:2, April 2004) which shares interim findings to an international audience,
- Four *IDS Working Papers* as well as three *Working Paper series* in the south produced by DRC partners at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa, PRIA in India, and at UNAM in Mexico;
- Multi-media productions aimed at more popular audiences, including videos from the teams in Nigeria and Mexico, newspaper articles in Cape Town, and radio and television interviews in Nigeria, Brazil and the UK.
- The development of a DRC web-page (www.drc-citizenship.org), an on-line researchers' area, and participation.net, an on-line resource which links the resource databases of the Citizenship DRC, the Participation Resource Centre, and Eldis to provide a hub of information on citizenship and participation. (For a pilot version of Participation.net, go to www.pnet.ids.ac.uk.)
- Over 7 further conference presentations and papers presented by members of the network on Citizenship DRC research in 5 countries. For a more complete list, see Annex 9.3.

6.1 Multi-dimensional dissemination

While there have been a very wide range of outputs from the research over the past year, the Citizenship DRC has taken a multi-dimensional approach to the dissemination of research results, that often links together a range of outputs with opportunities for policy influence or discussion with practitioners over the results of the research. Through a range of mediums, from print to multi-media to face-to-face trainings, dissemination activities in the Citizenship DRC have targeted a diverse set of audiences from international donors to community-based organisations and municipal government officials. Some key examples of this multi-dimensional approach to communicating research results include targeting major international events with a variety of communication activities that also promote South-South exchange, linking policy briefings to a training for international donor staff, and joining-up electronic dissemination to increase its effectiveness.

6.1.1 Targeting major international events

In January 2004, the Citizenship DRC sponsored a workshop and information stall at the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India. The workshop focused on experiences of claiming rights and citizenship, and included several of the contributors to the forthcoming Volume I in the Zed Books series, *Inclusive Citizenship*. A range of policy-makers, researchers, and activists attended the workshop to discuss how citizenship is used in different contexts to address marginalisation and exclusion. In addition, a wide range of materials was distributed from an informational stall, organised in collaboration with BRIDGE, LogoLink, and the Governance Resource Centre (GRC). Through the stall and the workshop, the subscription list for the Citizenship DRC e-newsletter has also been expanded to include practitioners and researchers from South East Asia and other regions from the South.

<p>What does Citizenship mean to you?</p> <p><i>'Dignity of life'</i></p> <p><i>'Belonging'</i></p> <p><i>'Participation in decision-making'</i></p> <p><i>'Gender equality'</i></p> <p><i>'Right to self-determination'</i></p> <p><i>'Equality, love, accountability and responsibility'</i></p> <p><i>'Pride comes naturally with citizenship'</i></p> <p><i>'Partnering with governments to make them accountable'</i></p> <p><i>'Having an identity and being part of a civilisation'</i></p> <p>—Contributions to 'graffiti banner' at the DRC stall, World Social Forum, January 2004, India</p>
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6.1.2 Linking policy briefings and trainings

<p>Making a difference: Rights and Power Workshop</p>
<p><i>'A rights-based approach requires building capacity to actually challenge the system, to build networks and mechanisms that might help communities become aware of their rights and realise their interests, and act on these.'</i></p> <p>—Workshop participant</p>

Following on the May 2003 policy briefing on the rise of rights, a November 2003 workshop on 'Rights and Power', organised by Rosalind Eyben and Patta Scott-Villiers brought together twenty-seven participants from 15 donor agencies to examine critically their own approach to rights-based work. The report from this workshop has been downloaded over a thousand times from the Citizenship DRC web site, and a version of this report will be published in the forthcoming IDS Bulletin on rights in January 2005. In turn, this has generated other requests for further training, such as a request from UNDP to assist in a right-based municipal planning project in Bosnia, and from UNESCO for training of its staff in New York.

6.1.3 Joining up electronic dissemination

Over the past year, the Citizenship DRC has developed a series of initiatives for the electronic dissemination of emerging work. Through joining these initiatives up by cross-promoting them and linking together the strategies for each, the effectiveness of the electronic dissemination as whole has improved over the past year. The main forms of electronic dissemination for the Citizenship DRC include:

- the Citizenship DRC website (www.drc-citizenship.org) which provides a shop-window for the research work, and access to publications
- a quarterly e-newsletter in English and Spanish that includes updates on recent activities, highlights on-going research, and promotes DRC publications
- participation.net, (www.pnet.ids.ac.uk) a collaborative on-line initiative that provides a range of resources on participatory approaches to rights, citizenship, and local governance in development (see Section 4.2).

Over the past year there has been increasing interest in these resources.

- The DRC website has had an average of 7,000 hits per month.
- The DRC Annual Reports have been downloaded nearly 650 times
- The e-newsletter, launched in September 2003, is now in its 4th issue. It currently has 266 subscriptions, which reaches NGOs, donors, government officials and other researchers such as Save the Children, Amnesty International, DFID, Legal Watch, in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe. It is now possible to subscribe to the newsletter, in English and Spanish, through the DRC website.

Table 6: Total DRC publication downloads - September 2003-September 2004

Publications	Author	Total Downloads
Towards an actor-oriented approach to human rights, IDS Working Paper 169, October 2002	Celestine Nyamu	2,429
Making spaces, changing places: situating participation in development, IDS Working Paper 170, October 2002	Andrea Cornwall	2,767
Citizenship and the boundaries of the acknowledged community: Identity affiliation and exclusion, IDS Working Paper 171, Oct 2002	Naila Kabeer	4,482
Making rights work for the poor: Nijera Kori and the construction of collective capabilities in Bangladesh, IDS Working Paper 200, Oct 2003	Naila Kabeer	4,667
Science and citizenship in a global context, IDS Working Paper 205, October 2003	Melissa leach and Ian Scoones	2,098
Who participates? Civil society and the new democratic politics in São Paulo, Brazil, IDS Working Paper 210, September 2003	Peter Houtzager, Adrian Gurza Lavallo and Arnab Acharya	12,482
Concepts of citizenship: a review, IDS Development Bibliography 19, February 2002	Emma Jones and John Gaventa	7,573
Rights and Power Workshop Report	Alexandra Hughes, Joanna Wheeler, Rosalind Eyben and Patta Scott-Villiers	1,028
TOTAL DOWNLOADS		37,526

6.2 Embedded approach to policy influence

As part of this strategic, partnership-based approach to dissemination, research results have been targeted to a range of policy makers and practitioners at international, national and local levels. (See Annex 9.4 for a mapping of a sample of key dissemination activities by target audience and level of impact.) In addition to the training on rights and power described above, other in-house workshops have been held with Sida, CIDA, SDC and DFID. A group of Dutch NGOs is drawing upon Citizenship DRC work on 'spaces of engagement' and 'power' to conduct an international evaluation of their work on civil society participation. Other work, such as the work on Science and Citizenship, has sought to influence policy through linking key research networks, in this case through two international workshops linking researchers affiliated with the DRC in the south with the ESRC Science and Society Programme in the UK. Dissemination at strategic international events, such as the

Commonwealth Peoples' Forum, the World Social Forum, the International Society for Third Sector Research, other professional meetings has also expanded the visibility of the research findings to a wide audience.

International level influence is strengthened in turn by policy influencing activities in southern partner countries. Each partner has engaged in its own programme of policy dialogue, depending on its own research interests, networks and capacities. However, a number of examples show the relevance and impact of the work:

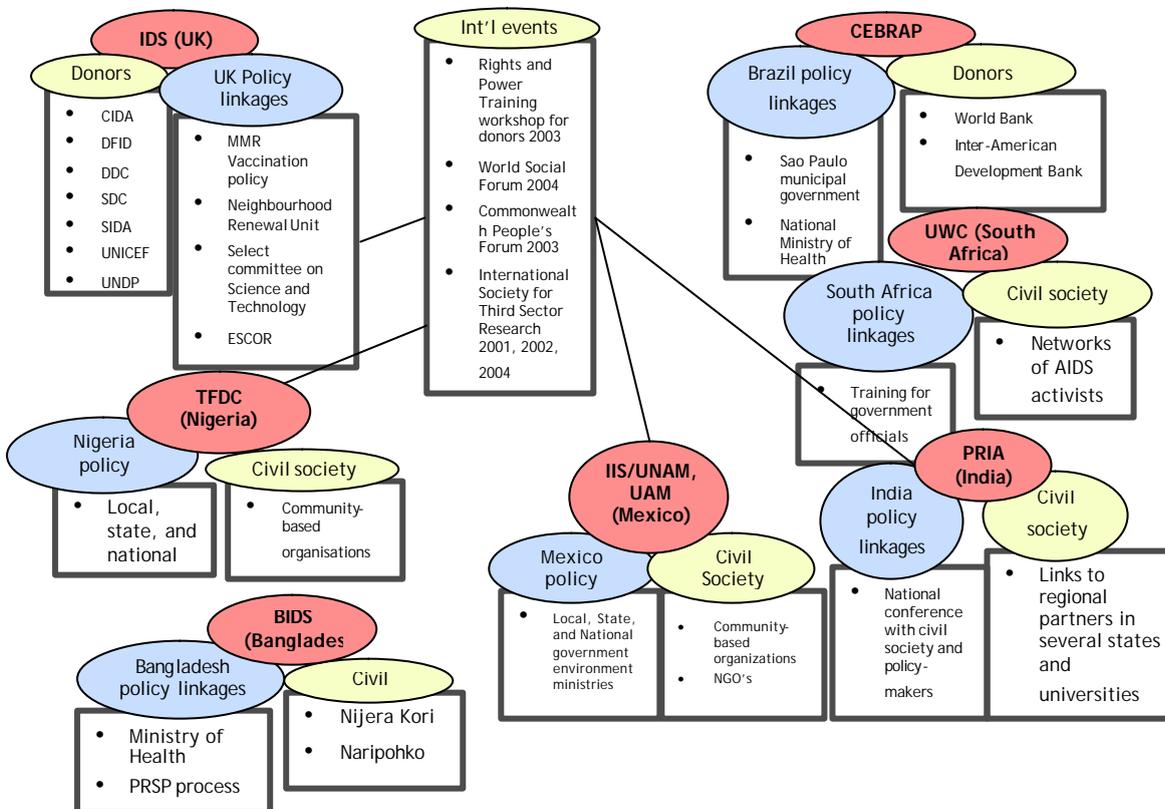
- in Nigeria, for instance, a policy briefing, video and book by the DRC team were released at the Commonwealth meetings in December 2003, leading to national television coverage and intense public debate on the meaning of citizenship in the current reality;
- in Brazil, work on participation in health councils has led to engagement by the CEBRAP in national dialogues with the health ministry, as well as leading a training programme for health councillors in the city of Sao Paulo.
- in India, building on its DRC and other work, PRIA now organises annual conferences on citizenship and governance which have attracted over 100 practitioners, scholars and policy makers to debate research and policies in these themes.

In addition to the national level influence, another key characteristic of the Citizenship DRC is the way that it uses its results and work to engage with and reach out to local citizens and officials. Each DRC partner has its own extensive networks at local levels and national levels, and each uses this extensively for sharing and using DRC results. For instance,

- in Nigeria, training programmes have been held with local officials on issues of citizenship and accountability;
- in Mexico, work on accountabilities and water management has contributed to range of activities with NGOS, local governments, and state and national officials;
- in South Africa, work on the Treatment Action Campaign and with the Shack Dwellers international has led to dialogue between researchers and activists;
- in Bangladesh, local workshops with garment workers, labour and government officials have helped to raise awareness on issues of garment-worker rights;

The linkages of the DRC at differing levels; the embeddedness of the DRC research in the activities of key southern partners, and the wide interest and relevance of its research themes to key development actors have helped - and will continue to insure - the impact of its findings.

Figure2: Citizenship DRC policy influence mapping



7. Financial summary

Due to new reporting requirements from DFID, financial planning and reporting was shifted from broad categories to a project structure for Phase III, beginning with this year. As of July 2003, all financial reports to DFID have been by project. A total Phase III budget of £1,040,187 was agreed. For the fiscal year 2003–2004 the budgeted allocation was £534,623 and the expenditure as of 31st March was £507, 591. A carry forward of approximately £27, 000 to fiscal year 2004–2005 has been agreed.

Over the past year, following recommendations by the Central Advisory and Review Group (CARG), the Citizenship DRC has put forward several proposals for funding for new initiatives, including a research programme examining the ethics and methods of researching citizenship, and increasing dissemination activities. To date, no funds have been secured for this additional work.

8. Conclusion

As it ends its third full year of operation (following its earlier inception phase), the Citizenship DRC continues to produce new research, strengthen the capacities of its members and of itself as an international research network, and disseminate and use its results internationally. At the time of this writing, it is likely that the DRC will be

invited by DFID to submit a proposal for continuation, as part of the new DFID Research Strategy. The challenge for the coming year becomes three - fold: a) to finish the work currently planned for the current phase; b) to take stock and consolidate our conceptual and methodological learnings over the last four years work, and c) to begin to plan and implement a possible further round of work. At the meetings of the Centre Steering Committee in September 2004, and of the Centre Advisory Review Group in October 2004, these issues will be taken up more fully.

- 9. Annexes:**
- Milestones
 - Key Objectives and outputs by Programme
 - Output list
 - Dissemination mapping
 - Organisational mapping
 - Financial summary