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**The Democracy Canada
Institute: A Blueprint**

An International Survey

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The Democracy Canada Institute: A Blueprint An International Survey

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The following paper presents an international survey of several current institutions working to promote democratic values and establish democratic systems and structures in developing countries around the world. The paper is divided into two sections. Section A provides a detailed cross section of democracy promotion organizations, discussing the lessons learned from these prominent organizations. This section covers the umbrella organization of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), a core institution of the NED – The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), as well as the multi-party Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD), and the Dutch Institute for Multi-party Democracy.

Section B provides a sketch of several of the other organizations at play in democracy promotion. It is divided into five subsections. The first subsection highlights internationally focused party foundations. The second subsection highlights those internationally focused multiparty institutes not covered in Section A of this paper. The third subsection surveys global and multilateral democracy promoting organizations. The fourth subsection provides a scan of nationally based, non-partisan international organizations. The fifth and final subsection is more nationally concentrated, as these organizations focus on improving democratic systems within their own states.

This paper attempts to represent the variety and diversity that characterizes today's democracy-promoting institutions, as organizations from both developed and developing nations are discussed. For each organization devoted to the practice of democratic development, their mandate, mission statement, programs, research interests, governing structures, funding mechanisms, and geographic areas of concentration are examined.

Section A: Lessons Learned from Democracy Organizations

Dutch Institute for Multi-party Democracy (IMD)

Overview

The Dutch Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, established in 2000, is a new player in international democracy assistance and the organization was designed explicitly to avoid the pitfalls of older models of democracy promotion. A multiparty institute, IMD engages and incorporates Dutch political party leaders and experts in the work of IMD, that consists of enhancing the capacity building of political parties and political party systems in young democracies through structures, that include several full-time "programme officers" drawn from member parties and an advisory council that includes senior party officials. A board of trustees drawn from seven Dutch parties governs the IMD.

The IMD grew out of an existing organization called the Foundation for a New South Africa. The original Foundation, which also had a multiparty structure, served as a model for the IMD because, the senior staff argue, sensitive questions of international policy are best handled by an organization that seeks multiparty consensus.

Structure

Governed by a board drawn from representatives of eight Dutch political parties, the IMD is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and reports to the Ministry and to Dutch Embassies in program countries. The IMD maintains a regional office in Johannesburg but does not establish field offices staffed by Dutch employees, preferring to work through local organizations.

Philosophy and Focus

The IMD concentrates on strengthening political parties and on helping to create the conditions for a multi-party democratic system. Preferring to work with all democratic political parties, the IMD supports those parties individually and organizes multiparty seminars and events to encourage parties in young democracies to define their own national development agendas through strategic planning.

Grant-making

IMD prefers to work through local implementers and issues grants and uses contractual mechanisms.

Target Countries

The Institute cooperates in countries supported by Dutch development cooperation. It began primarily working in Southern Africa, but is now exploring opportunities in Asia, and Latin America. It is currently operating in thirteen countries, including Bolivia, Guatemala, Suriname, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Indonesia.

Funding

The Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs funds IMD exclusively, but the IMD has a mandate to seek alternative funds equal to 35 per cent of its total funding after four years. The expenditure of the IMD for 2005/2006 will be in the range of €10 million.

Lessons Learned

The senior executives of the IMD believe that the strength of the organization lies in the engagement of all mainstream Dutch political parties in program design. Foreign policy and development assistance, they say, is best accomplished in an atmosphere of domestic political consensus. The IMD also focuses on a relatively small number of target countries, avoiding work in the Middle East, for example, but concentrating more heavily in countries that are traditional recipients of Dutch aid. The IMD is pursuing a policy of growth and is developing a strategy to seek additional funding.

National Endowment for Democracy (NED)

Overview

If the German party *stiftungen* served as a model for all party foundations, so has the NED served as a model for the European and other umbrella democracy foundations that have emerged in the past decade. The NED, funded by a yearly Congressional appropriation (although it also receives and disburses earmarked funds for special projects), supports the work of four core institutes – two party institutes, NDI and IRI, both of which have very loose ties to their namesake parties, and ACILS and CIPE, which have ties to the AFL/CIO and American Chamber of Congress, respectively. The NED, which reserves half of its funding for discretionary grants to developing country organizations, also supports the Forum for Democratic Studies, the Journal of Democracy, and the World Movement for Democracy. With its four core institutes spanning the U.S. ideological spectrum, grant-making

capacity, academic gravitas, and international networks, the NED is the undisputed leader in the democracy assistance world and has defined the field for most of the last two decades.

The NED's governance is multi-sectoral and multi-partisan with senior Democratic, Republican, business and labour leaders seeking and serving on its prestigious board of directors. All four core institutes are separately chartered, non-profit, private organizations that also seek and receive project specific funding. In most cases, project specific funding for the core institutes, often from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or from other national or multi-lateral funders like the UNDP, now surpasses NED core funding. Each core institute is required to submit proposals for NED funding, which is apportioned to each institute equally - half of the NED's appropriation is reserved for discretionary activity while the other half is split equally among the four core members. The NED collaborates with the core institutes to write a yearly strategy document, which is then reviewed regularly by the board. The strategy paper plays some role in proposal selection and approval. Core institute proposals are reviewed by NED program staff and must be approved at quarterly meetings of the board of directors.

Structure

The NED has a multi-sectoral board of directors chaired by former Member of Congress, Vin Weber. Business, labour, and political parties are represented on the board, which includes senior, sitting, members of the House and Senate. Senior program officers manage seven regional divisions. The NED also includes the research-oriented Forum for Democratic Studies, which publishes the Journal of Democracy. The NED serves as the secretariat for the World Movement for Democracy.

Philosophy

The NED has been controversial since its inception and is a very public and open organization. All approved NED programs and grants are listed on its website and in its annual report.

Grant-making

The NED reserves half of its funding for grants to individual organizations and activists. Grant guidelines are available on its website.

Target Countries

A strategy document is produced each year, which sets target allocations regionally and country by country.

Funding

Funding for the NED is appropriated by Congress each year but has been steady at about \$40 million USD per year. The NED also receives earmarked funding for special projects and recently received \$5 million for projects in Muslim countries and \$30 million to support political party, civil society, labour, and private sector development in Iraq.

Lessons Learned

Carl Gershman, President of the NED, believes that a successful democracy foundation should pursue political independence, seek domestic consensus and maintain ideological and programmatic balance.

The NED jealously guards its non-governmental status and political independence, and has observed a strict policy of treating its core institutes equally. NED programs constitute a balanced mix of efforts to strengthen political processes, support democratic labour movements, and promote private enterprise.

Gershman also points to indigenous demands for democracy and freedom as the imperative behind the NED's work. "Democracy assistance is about connecting and helping what already exists, not creating something new or foreign," says Gershman.

"There is an authentic democracy movement around the world that arises from common belief and shared values," Gershman continues. "The NED respects the integrity, dignity, and autonomy of those it helps."

Reiterating the lesson that a democracy institute should be arms-length from foreign policy, Gershman notes, "foreign policy is often about self interest. A country like Canada can be ennobled by joining in a common effort that goes beyond the country's direct interests. It may be a highfalutin idea, but democracy promotion is also a practical cause."

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)

NDI was formed in 1983 as one of the four NED core institutes. Loosely affiliated with the Democratic Party (there is no formal affiliation, although NDI's board is composed, in large part, of prominent Democrats), NDI has grown to be the largest democracy assistance organization of its kind after the German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (SDP) and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (Christian Democrat). The two German foundations have yearly revenue exceeding \$100 million Euro each, while NDI's grant revenue for 2005 will likely exceed \$80 million USD.

Although NDI's early by-laws prohibited the establishment of field offices, the democratic transitions of the late 1980's – in the Philippines and Chile, for example – and the exploding demand for advice in establishing political parties and legislatures in Eastern and Central Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall, convinced NDI policy-makers that a field presence was necessary for the establishment of relationships and for developing in-depth knowledge of the countries in question. NDI now operates 50 field offices ranging in size from one to 30 or more employees.

NDI internationalized its work almost from inception. NDI developed ties with the Liberal International and subsequently with the Socialist and Christian Democrat Internationals. NDI is the only organization in the world with official standing in all three of the main party internationals. Drawing on contacts from member parties, NDI built a volunteer network of political and legislative practitioners and hired field staff with experience from a variety of political systems. At any given time, 60 per cent or more of NDI's field-based staff are non-American, with many being third country nationals.

In the first decade or so of NDI's work, the institute was often described as a "political peace corps." Relying on enthusiastic young people to organize seminars and events and develop briefing materials, NDI programs would draw on the expertise of temporary pro bono 'trainers' – political practitioners that would spend a short period in country. While this program model worked well and is still in limited operation, the growing sophistication of democracy assistance efforts mean NDI's field staff are usually political and legislative experts in their own right, many having retired from successful political careers or having extended leave or sabbatical to pursue international work. The typical profile of a senior NDI country director is a person with a graduate degree, 12 or more years of directly relevant expertise and

senior level political experience. NDI employs several former party leaders, more than a dozen former ministers and members of parliament and dozens of former senior party staff members.

While once seen as specializing in international election observation (often in partnership with the Carter Foundation), NDI has six “functional” specialties: political party development; governance; citizen participation; election processes; women’s political participation; and information and communications programming. Each functional team has a director or senior advisor and a small staff. The functional teams maintain ‘trainer’ files, facilitate institutional learning and memory, develop training publications and manuals, and assist in employee training and orientation. While the functional teams also run stand-alone programs, most NDI programs fall under a regional umbrella of seven teams, each headed by a regional director. The regional teams maintain field offices, develop and manage grant funding and are semi-autonomous in both hiring and program design.

NDI has actively sought partnerships in both the bilateral and multilateral arenas, and, while the majority of the Institute’s funding originates from the U.S. government, an increasingly significant source of grants includes the UNDP, the British Department of Foreign and International Development (DFID), the Dutch Foreign Ministry, The Danish Development Agency (DANIDA), the World Bank, and other international donors. NDI also works collaboratively with a number of other organizations including the U.N., the OAS, and the OSCE. NDI has a long relationship with Canadian political parties and organizations having utilized more than 300 Canadians as pro bono international experts, employing more than 25 Canadians in its offices abroad and having carried out several joint projects and study missions with CIDA and Foreign Affairs.

Structure

NDI is a private, non-profit organization with a board of Directors chaired by former secretary of State, Madeleine Albright.

Grant-making

As a rule, NDI is not a grant-making organization although the institute does issue sub-grants to local partners and occasionally to other NGOs when deemed necessary for the success of a project.

Target Countries

NDI has no formal target countries and will consider any program or request for assistance that will contribute to democratization. NDI's diverse program countries include China, Northern Ireland, Malawi, Afghanistan, and Yemen, among many others.

Funding

NDI's revenue for 2005 will likely exceed \$80 million USD with grants coming from a variety of bilateral and multilateral donors and international organizations.

Lessons Learned

Internationalizing its staff, maintaining a multi-partisan (NDI works with a wide spectrum of political parties) program stance and avoiding perceptions of outcome-driven program strategies are the keys to NDI's success. NDI pursues international cooperation and works closely with multilateral organizations including the OSCE, OAS, and UNDP, but also maintains its American political connections, hosting, for example, 700 international visitors to the Democratic National Convention every four years.

While NDI has diversified its grant funding, now receiving about 10 per cent of its funding from non-U.S. federal sources, private fundraising has proven difficult, as potential private donors sometimes wrongly perceive the organization as a partisan entity. NDI raises about \$1 million USD per year from private sources.

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)

Overview

The WFD, along with discretionary grants and some self-initiated programs, provides funding to British political parties to implement programs with partner parties and organizations. Senior executives within the WFD regard its ability to operate coordinated party and civil society programs in this way, under one organizational roof, as a real strength given the interconnected nature of political life. While this model is occasionally challenging to maintain, the WFD has achieved success on the ground. The WFD has gained a positive international reputation, but has redefined its strategy to improve program

coherence, increasing the focus of its work in a smaller number of countries and selecting its priorities to reflect those of its participating parties as well as other influences.

Structure

The WFD's Board of Governors includes representatives of the three main political parties represented in the Westminster Parliament in addition to one representative of the (currently five) smaller parties. There are also six independent Governors drawn from business, the trade unions, the academic world, and the NGO sector. All Governors are appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Philosophy and Focus

The WFD funds a wide range of organizations and projects that aim to build pluralist democratic institutions abroad, such as political parties, Parliaments or other representative institutions, legal reform, human rights groups, independent media, women's organizations and projects, and trade unions.

Target Countries

WFD's priority regions include Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Anglophone Africa and increasingly the Middle East. The WFD does not fund projects that benefit residents of the United Kingdom or its dependent territories or other mature democracies and developed countries.

Funding

WFD receives a Government grant of £4.1 million per year and is accountable to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Additional program funding comes from DFID, UNDP, EU, the private sector, and other sources. With these contributions, the total annual income for 2003 was £4,777,393.

Lessons Learned

According to senior executives at the WFD, "Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Government patronage is a great asset, recognizing that, of course it also circumscribes our independence. Representation of the parties on the WFD Board is also an asset; and from the British Government's

point of view one of the purposes of having an arms length agency is to support work which it could not do directly – though of course the rationale for WFD is more than this.”

“Then there is structure: the key to any successful organizational model is to define roles and accountabilities clearly. Relevant advice would be to make the most of Canadian government and party involvement and avoid ambiguity in definitions of roles and responsibilities.”

Section B: Overview of Democracy Organizations

Internationally Focused Party Foundations

(See above for National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [NDI])

Austria: Renner Institut

The Renner Institute is the political academy of the Austrian Social Democratic movement. In this capacity, it aims at:

- Involving experts from various fields of development studies to inform the policies of the Austrian Social Democratic Party
- Generating a forum for political discussion to promote social democratic policy positions
- Training representatives of the Austrian Social Democratic Party so that they are optimally prepared for their present and future tasks
- Fostering the organizational development of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in order to open up and modernize party structures

The Renner Institute is involved in the field of political education at the international level. The Renner institute cooperates with other European party foundations to support emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe. Moreover, the Renner-Institute organizes workshops and individual consultations for functionaries, parliamentary representatives, and employees of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in order to encourage political education domestically.

<http://www.renner-institut.at/fremdspr/frengl.htm>

Austria: Politische Akademie der ÖVP

The Austrian People's Party Foundation defines itself as a Christian-based political academy think tank concerned with modern political issues. The foundation supplies expertise for both domestic and international political initiatives to anticipate issues at the cutting-edge of political discourse. The People's Party Foundation seeks to further public discourse on political issues by holding conferences, creating publications and through the media.

Internationally, the People's Party Foundation seeks to advance Christian-democratic policies. The foundation is concerned with political education and uses this method to promote the stability in Europe. It favours the expansion of the European Union to assist in this end. The People's Party Foundation holds forums for experts to inform party policy and to encourage political discussion more widely.

<http://www.modernpolitics.at>*

France: Fondation Jean-Jaurès

The Jean-Jaurès Foundation is an institution associated with Democratic Socialism in France. Grounded in the principles of freedom and humanism, the foundation strives to support the development of a pluralist and humanistic culture in France as well as internationally. The Jean-Jaurès Foundation wishes to spread the ideals and principles valued during the French Revolution throughout the world.

The Jean-Jaurès Foundation supports research in the social sciences and humanities. In addition, it seeks partnerships with organizations around the world to provide advice in areas of economic, civic, and cultural policy grounded in the values of socialism.

Broadly, the Jean-Jaurès Foundation supports the international labour movement and international socialism. It seeks to create political debate to contribute to the betterment of political discourse around the world, and through action, seeks to enhance the quality of pluralistic democracy in the world.

<http://www.jean-jaures.org/> *

Germany: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) was founded in 1925 as a political legacy of Germany's first democratically elected president, Friedrich Ebert. Ebert, a Social Democrat, had proposed the establishment of a foundation to serve the following aims:

- Furthering political and social education of individuals from all walks of life in the spirit of democracy and pluralism
- Facilitating access to university education and research for gifted young people by providing scholarships
- Contributing to international understanding and cooperation

As a private cultural non-profit institution, the FES is committed to the ideas and basic values of social democracy. The FES is represented in seventy countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. Seventy German staff are posted in these countries at present, and, with the assistance of numerous local staff, are generally engaged in socio-political development projects, specifically dealing with economic and social matters.

The FES has an annual budget in the range of €100 million, and spends approximately half of this on international activities. The FES develops partnerships with other political organizations, with the private sector, trade union organizations, academics, communications sector organizations, and cultural institutions.

The FES assists developing countries by:

- Promoting peace and understanding between peoples within partner countries
- Supporting the democratization of the state and strengthening civil society
- Improving general political, economic and social conditions
- Reinforcing free trade unions
- Developing an independent media structure
- Facilitating regional and worldwide cooperation between states and different interest groups
- Gaining recognition for human rights

In addition, the FES maintains offices in 33 countries of Western Europe, Central and South-East Europe, the CIS countries, the USA and Japan. It fosters dialogue between democratic institutions with the aim furthering policy development as well as enhancing democracy promotion efforts throughout the world. It cooperates in this process with partners from various societal groups and organizations, such as trade unions, political parties, educational and research institutions, and city and local governments.

In the reform states in Eastern Europe, the FES is involved in supporting the process of democratization, the transition to a market economy and the establishment of a civil society, in particular in the fields of labour, social, environmental, and media policies. It also supports these countries in the process of accession to the EU.

Furthermore, the FES contributes to both the internal German and international debates with its journal "International Politics and Society" (available in English) and series of German publications. The FES also plays a significant role in enhancing civic and political discourse within Germany – focusing on creating a well-balanced relationship between former East and West Germany. The FES hosts several conferences dealing with issues concerning democracy, international relations and day-to-day politics.

<http://www.fes.de/fesenglish.pdf>

Germany: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) is associated with the German Christian Democratic movement. Founded in 1956, the KAS is named after Chancellor Adenauer. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation offers political education, conducts scientific fact-finding research for political projects, grants scholarships to gifted individuals, researches the history of Christian Democracy, and supports European unification, international understanding, and development policy cooperation.

On average, the KAS promotes democratic education by hosting and sponsoring approximately 3400 public events with participants numbering 150,000 each year. In addition, the KAS offers scholarships for both German and foreign students to pursue education in the field of democracy.

The KAS currently operates over two hundred projects and programmes in more than one hundred countries in several areas, including Europe, Asia, Latin America, North America, the Middle East, and Africa. In partner countries, KAS cooperates with political organizations, trade unions and labour groups, research institutions and universities, women's organizations, environmental groups, the media, and several NGOs. Projects focus on promoting democracy and improving understanding between different groups within society. In addition, KAS projects and programmes seek to create a 'self-help' atmosphere and seek to combat problems of poverty as well as environmental degradation.

The KAS is a large organization, with over five hundred domestic staff and seventy-five advisors who work abroad. The headquarters of the KAS are in St. Augustin (near Bonn). The reported annual budget of the KAS is roughly DM 200 million (approximately CAD \$160 million). Approximately half of the KAS' budget is used to fund international projects, which focus on international development. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Foreign Office fund the KAS.

http://www.kas.de/1641_webseite.html

Germany: Friedrich Naumann Stiftung

As a foundation for Liberal policy, the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation (FNST) is committed to freedom of opinion and action, both nationally and internationally. Founded in 1958, the FNST is a non-profit organization that advocates for the spread of liberalism both within Germany and internationally. The FNST began its international programs in the mid-1960s.

The FNST has partner organizations in over eighty countries and is working to increase political awareness and advocate liberalism, both at home and abroad. The FNST has international partners in several regions, including Africa; Central, Eastern, and South-Eastern Europe; the Mediterranean; South, Southeast and East Asia; and Latin America. The FNST has two offices to coordinate its international efforts – one in Potsdam, Germany, and one in Brussels, Belgium.

The principal advocacy tool used by the FNST is civic education. Through the exchange of liberal ideas on a global level, the FNST seeks to promote international political dialogue. The FNST also

provides political advice and support to other liberal organizations and political parties abroad. Of the German party foundations, the FNST is perhaps the most engaged in political party and democracy assistance, whereas other organizations tend to play a larger role in terms of development assistance. The FNST has an approximate budget range of €45-50 million.

The Liberal Institute is in touch with other like-minded think tanks and party organizations within the international liberal milieu. This way, the Institute participates in the worldwide exchange of liberal ideas and solutions. The FNST focuses internationally on issues including the support of liberal democracies, human rights, market economies, and the rule of law.

http://www.fnst.org/webcom/show_article.php/c-705/i.html

Germany: Hanns Seidel Stiftung

The Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) is associated with the Christian Democratic movement in Germany. The mission statement of the Hanns Seidel Foundation is, "In the service of democracy, peace and development." The Hanns Seidel Foundation works within the Bavarian region of Germany as well as abroad.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation focuses on democratic education and sees this as a principal responsibility for all party foundations. Promoting civic education ensures an open society and allows citizens to participate in the democratic process with a high degree of political knowledge.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation focuses much of its efforts on promoting civic education among young people with the belief that the understanding of democracy must be newly acquired in each generation.

Since its establishment on April 11, 1967, the Hanns Seidel Foundation has been focused on political education "the democratic and civic education of the German people with a Christian basis." The political education efforts of the Hanns Seidel Foundation focus on free choice and autonomy as well as social responsibility and solidarity.

<http://www.hss.de/homepage-e.shtml>

Germany: Heinrich Böll Stiftung

The Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBS), affiliated with the Green Party and headquartered in Berlin, is an independent political foundation. It was founded in 1997 by uniting three separate regional party foundations.

The Foundation's primary objective is to support political education within Germany and abroad, thus promoting democratic involvement, socio-political activism, and cross-cultural understanding. The Foundation also provides support for arts and culture, science and research, and developmental cooperation. Its activities are guided by the fundamental political values of ecology, democracy, solidarity, and non-violence.

The Foundation promotes a vision of a democratic society open to immigrants and places particular importance on attaining gender democracy - promoting a relationship between the sexes characterized by freedom from dependence and dominance. The educational work of the Foundation also aims to counter discrimination against lesbians and gay men.

Internationally, the HBS is involved in upwards of two hundred projects in sixty countries. Through these international projects, the HBS aims to strengthen ecological and civil activism on a global level and encourage political debate. The Heinrich Böll Foundation's undertakes collaborative socio-political education programs with its project partners abroad on a long-term basis. Additional important instruments of international cooperation include visitor programs, which, as well as basic and advanced training programs for committed activists.

http://www.boell.de/asp/frameset_en.html

Germany: Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung

The predecessor of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLS) was set up in 1990 as a registered non-profit organization called the "Social Analysis and Political Education - registered society." In 1996, at the convention of the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), the society was recognized as the national foundation affiliated with the PDS.

In 1998, the Foundation was named after Rosa Luxemburg, an icon of the political Left and considered by the PDS Party to be one of the most important representatives of left-wing socialist, anti-militarist, and internationalist positions in the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of Germany before 1918.

Within an association of like-minded institutions, the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation cooperates closely with PDS-related regional foundations and associations in all the German federal states. In addition to promoting political education, it supports social movements and organizations aiming to further social and political participation, solidarity, and peace, both locally and globally.

The Rosa Luxemburg Foundation is concerned with sustainable democratic development, on international cooperation based on equal rights, on ecological sustainability, as well as antifascism and antiracism and offering critiques of capitalism.

<http://www.rosalux.de/engl/home.htm>

Greece: Institute for Strategic and Development Studies

Founded in 1995, the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISTAME) is a socialist political science research institute. The ISTAME is a nonprofit, non-governmental organization. The ISTAME forms and participates in European international democracy promotion networks, particularly in the Mediterranean and especially in South-Eastern Europe.

It has also established cooperative relationships with the Institutes of the political parties that participate in the European Socialist Party, as well as with the equivalent parties from South-Eastern Europe. The ISTAME has also established co-operations with similar Institutes in the Middle East and Central Asia, as well as with Russia and China.

http://www.istame-apapandreou.gr/default_en.htm

Greece: *Constantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy*

The Constantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy (CKID) was established in January 1998. A nonprofit organization, CKID was founded for the purpose of examining and analyzing social, political, and economic issues from a liberal perspective.

The establishment of the CKID was a response Greece's role within the EU. The CKID seeks to enhance the role of the private sector in society and seeks to curb what it perceives as inefficiencies within the public sector.

<http://www.idkaramanlis.gr/index-en.html>

Spain: *Fundacion Pablo Iglesias*

The Pablo Iglesias Foundation (FPI) is a cultural institution grounded in socialist thought. A group of union workers founded the FPI in 1926. The FPI was reinstated after the demise of the Spanish dictatorship with the aid of the international socialist movement. The FPI conducts research relating to the history of the socialist movement in Spain and seeks to inform an international socialist discourse. The FPI involves like-minded international institutions in its research.

www.fpabloiglesias.es/ *

Spain: *Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales*

The Fundación para el Análisis y los Estudios Sociales (FAES) is a conservative foundation concerned with socio-political studies, which was created in 2003 as the result of a merger between five pre-existing Spanish foundations. FAES focuses on the areas of development, public policy, economic policy, international rights, as well as international constitutional issues. FAES is ultimately concerned with promoting democratic and civic values within society.

FAES encourages the Spanish government to undertake more active foreign policy development to enhance openness and create interdependencies with other nations. FAES develops partnerships with institutions in both Europe and America to assist in this goal, in which ideas and research are shared

amongst similar organizations. FAES is a think tank and wishes to encourage political discourse in response to the changing dynamics of international relations brought on by globalization.

<http://www.fundacionfaes.es/default.cfm> *

Sweden: Olof Palme International Center

The Olof Palme International Center works in the area of international development, encourages public support for international political and security policies, and is associated with the Swedish Social Democratic Party. Former Prime Minister Olof Palme's conviction that common security is created by cooperation and solidarity across borders influences the activities of the Center.

The Swedish Social Democratic Party, the Trade Union Confederation, and the Cooperative Union established the Palme Center in 1992. Today, the Palme Center has 29 member organizations associated with the labour movement. There are 13 members of the centre's board, representing its member organizations. In Sweden, the centre carries out comprehensive information and opinion-forming campaigns on issues concerning international development, security, and international relations. These activities include several seminars and publications.

International development co-operation is concentrated on six regions: The Balkans, the Baltic States and Russia, Central America, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa. The Palme Center and its member organizations are involved in approximately 250 international development projects a year. These range from civic education and organizational structure, to human rights and reconciliation projects.

The Center has a framework agreement with the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA), which finances the international development projects of the member organizations. Importantly, because of its capacity relative to other Swedish foundations, the Palme Center carries out a significant amount of broad international assistance as an international institute, rather than exclusively working as a party foundation. For example, the Palme Center receives approximately €1.4 million to undertake sister-party work abroad and approximately €14 million for broader international assistance projects.

Most projects are carried out directly by the member organizations, which together with their local cooperation partners are responsible for project planning, initiation and evaluation with a focus on creating strong local ties. The Center carries out relatively few international development projects on its own, except in the Balkans.

The Center also administers the International Solidarity Fund (the I-Fund), which is the labour movement's fund for international solidarity and development co-operation. All money collected by the I-Fund is used exclusively to support trade union and political development work.

The Center is located in the same building as Social Democratic Party headquarters in central Stockholm. There are currently 22 employees

http://www.palmecenter.se/article_uk.asp?Article_Id=1346

Sweden: Jarl Hjalmarsson Foundation

Formed in 1994, the Jarl Hjalmarsson Foundation promotes freedom, democracy, and European cooperation and integration. The foundation is an independent organization associated with the Moderate Party. A relatively modest organization, the foundation began its work in the Baltic region, but with the recent EU expansion into this region, has now widened its efforts to include neighbours of the expanded EU, including Northwest Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Turkey. The foundation has also done work in Africa, Mongolia, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, and Latin America.

Through seminars and conferences dealing with various democratic policy areas, the foundation provides political education to assist political parties, organizations, and individuals in their partner countries. The seminars and conferences teach political campaigning skills, and provide education relating to topical political issues, with a particular focus on organizations of women, youth, and students. The Jarl Hjalmarsson Foundation has developed partnerships with the Westminster Foundation, the International Commonwealth Institute, and Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

<http://www.moderat.se/index.asp?mainid=5&subid=13&artid=632> *

Sweden: Centre Party International Foundation

The Centre Party is involved in extensive international cooperation through its International Foundation (CIS). Like other Swedish foundations, the CIS receives substantial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The foundation works primarily in Central and Eastern Europe, and acts additionally in a number of African countries, such as South Africa and Burkina Faso. Many projects are undertaken in conjunction with local organizations within the Centre Party.

The party cooperates with a number of other centre and rural parties in the INC (the International Network of Centre Parties). The INC includes parties mainly in different European countries, the emphasis being on Scandinavia, Central, and Eastern Europe. The CIS' principal program goals are to promote democracy and economic development, environmental sustainability, and to stimulate debate about international issues within Sweden.

<http://www.centerpartiet.se/templates/Infosida.asp?id=2268>

Sweden: Swedish International Liberal Centre

The Swedish International Liberal Centre (SILC) is a liberal party foundation concerned with enhancing democracy and human rights internationally. SILC has undertaken a long-term democracy project in Cuba, and during this program, SILC's Secretary General was arrested by Cuban authorities. SILC is an independent foundation aiming to strengthen voices for change in countries dominated by dictatorship and censorship, through assistance to local democratic movements. Although SILC is an independent organization, it is associated with the Swedish Liberal Party (Folkpartiet), which is one of the founding members of Liberal International, an umbrella organization of more than 90 liberal parties and also supports Swedish membership in the EU.

<http://www.silc.se>

United States: International Republican Institute

The International Republic Institute (IRI) was established in 1983 as a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to advancing democracy worldwide. It supports the growth of political and

economic freedom, good governance, and human rights around the world by educating people, parties, and governments on the values and practices of democracy. The IRI and its efforts are guided by the principles of individual liberty, the rule of law, and the importance of entrepreneurial spirit.

Originally focusing in Latin America, the IRI has expanded its operations and has been active in nearly one hundred countries. The focus of the IRI expanded significantly after the end of the Cold War. Currently, the Institute is active in over fifty-five countries. The IRI operates several overseas offices in Africa, Asia, Eurasia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. As noted in its 2003 Annual Report, the IRI is refocusing its efforts in the Middle East – following President Bush’s call for a ‘forward strategy of freedom in the Middle East’.

The IRI has undertaken programs in the following areas: training citizens in political party building, providing political party assistance and political education, increasing women and youth civic and political participation, monitoring elections, teaching communications practices, organizing civil participation, and conducting legal, legislative, and electoral reform work.

The IRI is federally funded through the National Endowment for Democracy and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). It also receives grants and donations from individuals, corporations, and foundations. The IRI is governed by a Board of Directors with many prominent members from both public and private sectors, the Chairman of which is Senator John McCain. Approximately 100 people work at IRI’s Washington, D.C. office, and more than 150 additional staff members live and work for the Institute internationally. In addition, IRI organizes hundreds of volunteers for international training and election observer missions.

<http://www.iri.org>

Internationally Focused Multiparty Institutes

(See above for: National Endowment for Democracy [NED], Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy [IMD], and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy [WFD])

Norway: Norwegian Centre for Democracy Support

Norwegian Centre for Democracy Support (NDS) is a politically neutral non-profit organization created for the purpose of supporting new and developing democracies.

A primary objective of Norwegian development policy is ensuring good governance, and the NDS was established with the aim to enhance this policy goal. A program related to this goal is the promotion of representative multi-party democracies and free elections in the South. The NDS develops relationships between Norwegian political parties and their Southern partners.

A relatively new player in the democracy promotion field, NDS was founded in 2002 to assist in the coordination of existing efforts of political parties in international democracy assistance. The NDS is awaiting a review to determine whether it will take on a role as a permanent institution.

The NDS' target countries have existing bilateral development agreements with Norway. Currently, NDS has projects in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Nepal, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. As a pilot project, NDS has a modest budget of approximately €1 million, which may increase if NDS is made a permanent institution.

<http://www.senterfordemokratistotte.no/english.asp>

Internationally Focused Multilateral Organizations

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization with member states across all continents that seeks to support sustainable democracy in new and long-established democratic countries. It draws on comparative experience, analyses democracy trends and assistance, and develops policy options, tools, and guidelines related to political participation, electoral systems, political parties, and post-conflict democracy building. Established in 1995, the Institute aims to assist countries build capacity to develop and strengthen democratic institutions, and provides a forum for dialogue between academics, policy-makers, and practitioners around the world. It also synthesizes research and field experience, develops practical tools to help improve democratic processes, and promotes transparency, accountability, and efficiency in election management.

IDEA has twenty-one member states including Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, and Uruguay. Japan has taken up observer status with the Institute and Switzerland is going to join soon. There are four associate members of IDEA: the International Press Institute, the Parliamentarians for Global Action, the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, and Transparency International. It also works in partnerships with several international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the African Union, the UN Development Program, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

IDEA's headquarters are located in Stockholm, Sweden, and a Secretary-General who is responsible to a Board manages the Institute. The Board of Directors is appointed by a Council, which consists of representatives from IDEA's member states and associated members. It is financed through contributions from its member states and through complementary funding from a variety of other sources.

The Institute is involved in a number of activities including:

- Democracy Building and Conflict Management: developing the process for building consensus, setting priorities, designing political institutions and constitutions, organizing dialogue and decision-making, promoting reconciliation and inclusive democracy
- Strengthening Electoral Processes: adapting electoral systems, improving access and turnout, ensuring professional management and independence and building public confidence
- Developing Political Parties: reviewing external regulation and enforcement, public funding, internal management and democracy, relations with civil society and the public
- Political Equality and Participation: especially of underrepresented groups, including women in politics. The Institute identifies ways to build commitment and experience with special measures such as quotas

<http://www.idea.int>

World Movement for Democracy

The World Movement for Democracy (WMD) is a global network of democrats, including activists, practitioners, academics, policy-makers and funders, who have come together to cooperate in the promotion of democracy. Initiated in February 1999 by the National Endowment for Democracy, the WMD was designed to strengthen democracy where it is weak, to reform and invigorate democracy where it is longstanding, and to bolster pro-democracy groups in countries that have not yet entered into a process of democratic transition.

An international steering community leads the WMD, and NED serves as its Secretariat. Only those networks, groups, or individuals sharing the principles and values contained in the founding statement (attached) may be associated with the WMD.

As a whole, the Movement does not advocate positions on particular political issues. Instead, it offers new ways to give practical help to democrats who are struggling to liberalize authoritarian systems and to consolidate emerging democracies. WMD highlights the potential for utilizing new information technologies, especially the Internet, to break information monopolies imposed by authoritarian regimes, to share ideas and experiences across countries, to increase grassroots democratic support and to build solidarity with those who are most marginalized by the denial of freedom and self-determination.

The WMD is sustained by two means: (1) global and regional communications and exchange among those engaged in democracy promotion, and (2) biennial global assemblies at which WMD participants can take stock of the accomplishments they have achieved and the challenges they confront, thereby building networks of mutual solidarity and support.

<http://www.wmd.org>

International Institute for Democracy

The Parliament Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, and a number of national parliaments as an association established the International Institute for Democracy (IID) in September 1987 under French law. Its governing Board consists of representatives of the founding parliamentary

organ, and its permanent secretariat is located in Strasbourg, France. IID's main role is to encourage cooperation on a worldwide scale between governmental, non-governmental, and inter-parliamentary organizations, as well as between national parliaments, with a view to promoting and strengthening pluralistic democracies.

The functions of the Institute include:

- Serves as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of information on the current efforts of various organizations and institutions involved in promoting democracy
- Provides assistance to all countries, and especially those undergoing democratization, which would like to be documented on the functioning of a pluralistic democracy
- Promotes research into parliamentary democracy in cooperation with universities and acts as a documentation centre on parliamentary democracy
- Organized workshops on parliamentary practice and procedure for members and staff of Parliaments in newly emerging democracies

<http://www.iidemocracy.coe.int/>

Council for a Community of Democracies

In June of 2000, the Community of Democracies (CCD) was launched in Warsaw, Poland. This Warsaw meeting gathered together representatives of 106 governments to develop and pursue a common agenda grounded in democracy assistance and promotion. The CCD advocates its ability to draw together a community of states from a diverse mix of regions, cultures, and religions to work together on international democratic initiatives. The Community of Democracies dedicates itself to a core set of democratic principles and its mission is to support cooperation among democracies worldwide.

The Council for a Community of Democracies, a non-governmental organization incorporated in Washington D.C., was formed to support what it recognizes as a democratic global movement. As an institution, the CCD facilitates cooperation between existing democracies and attempts to provide assistance and support to developing democracies through its Democracy Transition Centre. In

addition to coordinating government efforts in democracy assistance, the CCD attempts to bring together international networks of NGOs active in the field of democracy promotion and assistance. The CCD strives to make democracy assistance a priority in US foreign policy and also coordinates US democracy promotion efforts within multilateral organizations like the United Nations' Democracy Caucus. The CCD also sponsors regional conferences and undertakes democracy education abroad.

The CCD has a broad mission of creating a new organization, building upon the experiences of such multilateral organizations as the United Nations. The CCD seeks to create a new institutional framework for global cooperation among democratic nations and those who aspire to govern themselves in accordance with democratic principles. The CCD will host a meeting in 2005, in Santiago, Chile, to determine the organization's future.

Club of Madrid

The Club of Madrid is an independent organization whose purpose and priority is to contribute to strengthening democracy in the world. The Club of Madrid acts as a consultative body for governments, democrat leaders, and institutions involved in processes of democratic transition.

The Club's membership consists of 44 current and former heads of state and government from several countries. The Club of Madrid was launched following the Conference on Democratic Transition and Consolidation (CDTC), held in Madrid, Spain, in October 2001.

The CDTC looked at eight core issues, including constitutional design, the legislature, and its relations with the executive, the judiciary, and its relations with the executive, anti-corruption measures, the role of armed forces and security forces, reform of the state bureaucracy, strengthening of political and social pluralism and of political parties, and economic and social conditions.

The Club of Madrid seeks to leverage the first-hand experience of its members to assist countries with critical elements of their democratic transition or consolidation. The Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE) and the Gorbachev Foundation of North America (GFNA), the original sponsors of the 2001 conference, support the Club of Madrid institutionally.

<http://www.clubmadrid.org>

Non-Partisan National Organizations

Australia: Centre for Democratic Institutions

The Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI) responds to the needs of developing countries in the field of good governance and democratic institutions, and maintains a geographic focus in the Asia-Pacific region. Based in the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, the Centre receives its core funding from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). The CDI operates and researches in the fields of parliamentary and judicial processes, civil society, the media, political parties, human rights, and government accountability.

CDI's approach is to work with present and future leaders and decision-makers from developing countries; promote mutual learning dynamics; encourage networking between its focus groups and their Australian counterparts; and work cooperatively with other institutions in the field. The Centre adopts a non-partisan approach, and encourages gender equality in its programs and favours cost-sharing arrangements with project co-sponsors.

The work of the CDI includes strengthening Parliaments, judicial training, NGO leadership courses, support for ombudsmen and their staff, augmenting democratic political parties, offering media courses for journalists and editors, providing accountability courses for political officials, support for the implementation of Human Rights Treaties, and technical assistance in the field of good governance and civil society. The Centre also organizes and hosts conferences and seminars on issues relating to democracy, and officers of CDI present papers and lectures, facilitate workshops, and chair meetings at a range of forums for examining democracy. Furthermore, researchers at the Centre act as consultants to other democracy-promoting organizations.

<http://www.cdi.anu.edu.au/>

France: Fondation Robert Schuman

The Robert Schuman Foundation honours the former foreign affairs minister of France and leader of the European Union movement throughout the 1950s. The mission of the Robert Schuman Foundation has the following goals:

- The promotion of European ideals
- Supporting all who work for democracy in Europe and in the rest of the world
- Contributing, in every way possible, to the European debate and to the evolution of the EU
- Establishing ties and cooperating with all institutions that pursue these same goals
- Promoting the study of European thought, by establishing scholarships, developing research programs, and supporting publications which pertain to European construction, its past and its future

The foundation seeks to spread Robert Schuman's message, emphasize political learning, and to promote the European Union. The Robert Schuman foundation hosts policy debates to contribute to new ideas that enhance the European dimension of public life. Through scholarships for international doctorate students, the foundation supports the future economic, cultural, and political leaders of Europe. The Robert Schuman Foundation encourages scholarship holders to work in their own countries to promote and develop European common values – such as peace, stability, and prosperity.

The foundation acts to enhance democratic development in Europe to ensure the integrity of the European Union is upheld in the future. The Robert Schuman Foundation organizes research programs and policy seminars focused on the subject of the European Union to enhance political education regarding the EU.

The Robert Schuman foundation is engaged in democracy assistance to promote the EU in developing European democracies. The foundation has several offices throughout Europe, in every EU member state, as well as all of its candidate countries.

<http://www.robert-schuman.org/gb/>

Portugal: Cooperação e Desenvolvimento OIKOS

Created in 1988, the OIKOS Cooperation and Development organization is a non-partisan, non-profit, NGO that seeks to assist those in the world's poorest countries. The OIKOS is concerned with the eradication of the poverty through development initiatives grounded in principles of social justice. The OIKOS works to reduce levels of inequality and to promote human rights, particularly in economic and social policy areas. The Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers the OIKOS to be a public utility.

<http://www.oikos.pt> *

Portugal: Centro de Intervenção Para O Desenvolvimento Amílcar Cabral CIDAC

Founded in 1974, CIDAC was created as a centre of for anti-colonial information that mobilized citizens opposed to Portuguese dictatorship and generated anti-colonial sentiment within Portugal. CIDAC is committed to principles of international solidarity, justice in international relations, the recognition of identity, and development. CIDAC works to encourage political education and development in former Portuguese colonies.

CIDAC forms partnerships with other non-governmental organizations throughout Europe to undertake research and to encourage civic education in the region's developing democracies.

<http://www.cidac.pt>*

Romania: Euroregional Center for Democracy

The Euroregional Center for Democracy (CED) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization that promotes democracy and stability in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

CED is located in the Western Romanian city of Timisoara, where a multi-ethnic and multicultural space encourages the dialogue between individuals and institutions that promote democratic values. Euroregional Center for Democracy is a member of Soros Open Network, a network of Romanian independent organizations whose common aim is to promote the open society values. The Open

Society Foundation Romania (OSF) – a non-profit NGO focused on developing an open society in Romania – founded CED

<http://www.regionalnet.org/english/about/mission.html>

Romania: Ovidiu Sincai Social Democratic Institute

"Ovidiu Sincai" Social Democratic Institute Foundation is a non-profit organization, which aims at strengthening and developing Romanian and world democracy. The main goal of the Foundation is to support modernization in line with social democratic values.

"Ovidiu Sincai" assists political and civil society leaders to promote democratic values and practices, both domestically and internationally. In addition, "Ovidiu Sincai" Social Democratic Institute aims to develop educational programs that will contribute to promotion and learning of democratic values, ideas, and practices and at the same time, encourage dialogue, transparency, and responsibility. "Ovidiu Sincai" strives to increase the professionalism of the political class and provides post-secondary scholarships to encourage youth to uphold democratic values.

<http://www.fisd.ro/indexe.php>

The Netherlands: MATRA – Programme Central and Eastern Europe

The Programme for Social Transformation (MATRA), funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was created to support social transformation in Central and Eastern Europe. It focuses on activities that contribute to the development of open, pluralistic, and democratic societies that are securely embedded in the rule of law.

The programme is divided in three main sub-programmes:

- MATRA Small Embassy Projects Programme: Assists small-scale democratic initiatives undertaken by individuals and groups in the interests of advancing democratic pluralism.
- MATRA Projects Programme: Awards grants to projects that contribute to the process of social transformation in Central and Eastern Europe.

- MATRA Pre-accession Programmes: Directed towards Central and Eastern Europe countries preparing for membership in the European Union to assist in meeting entrance standards

<http://www.olanda.ro/?page=doc/Matra.asp>

United Kingdom: Center for Democracy & Development

The Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) is a non-governmental organization that aims to promote the values of democracy, peace, and human rights in Africa and especially in the West African sub-region. The Centre for Democracy and Development works through advocacy, training and research in the areas of governance, human rights, peace and security, environment, gender, social and economic development.

The CDD carries out these activities in two broad policy areas: The Governance, Security & Development Programme area and the Human Rights, Gender and Environment Programme.

<http://www.cdd.org.uk/index.html>

United Kingdom: Electoral Reform International Services

Established in 1992, with the defined aim of offering a comprehensive advisory service for all democracies, Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS) was formed as an independent and non-political institute. ERIS is a division of the Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (ERS), which was founded in 1884, to develop democracy in Britain and abroad.

With a team of staff based in London and a regional office in Africa, ERIS works in partnership with national electoral commissions and civil society organizations or on behalf of international donors to provide specialist electoral and democratization assistance.

Through the combined expertise and experience of its staff and consultants, ERIS has the resources to cover all aspects of electoral work, good governance assistance, and institutional development, specifically related to the development of civil society, the rule of law, good governance, and elections.

Specialists assigned to projects by ERIS are drawn from resources within the organization and from an extensive database of UK and other European and international experts. The ERIS database of consultants includes election administrators, present and former elected members of local authorities, former parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, full-time organizers from UK political parties, academics, Civil Society specialists, lawyers, statisticians, journalists, logisticians, NGO officers, IT and observation specialists.

<http://www.eris.org.uk/erisHome/index.html>

Domestically Focused Institutions

South Africa: Institute for Democracy in South Africa

The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) is an independent non-profit public interest organization that promotes democracy in South Africa. The primary objective of the Institute is the building of capacity for democracy in civil society and government.

Established in 1987, IDASA's initial task was to build confidence in a negotiated settlement and between factions within South Africa. With the disbanding of resistance movements and the establishment of opportunities for negotiations, IDASA began to support for a myriad of local initiatives, including supporting strategies to end violence. The IDASA also prepared for national elections by developing electoral support programs, training party agents, and engaging in wide-scale voter education with a view to entrench commitment to democracy. After the first democratic Parliament in 1994, IDASA set up a monitoring arm to track developments in the establishment of the first Parliament and to help people understand it. IDASA trained and supported municipal councilors and for small civil society organizations. It also encouraged the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

IDASA is run by a Board, and receives money from donors including the British Council, the European Union, the Kellogg Foundation, the Finnish and Norwegian Embassies, Oxfam, Queen's University, the United States Agency for International Development, and the World Bank.

<http://www.idasa.org.za/>

Israel: The Israel Democracy Institute

Established to strengthen Israel's democratic institutions and shape its values, the Israel Democracy Institute (IDI) was founded in 1991 as an independent, non-partisan research organization. It provides independent professional advice to politicians and policy makers. IDI also assists the Knesset and its committees, government ministries, and institutions, local authorities, and political parties by submitting research papers and proposals for changes and reforms in their modes of operation.

The Institute is registered as a non-profit organization and is supervised by an Executive Committee composed of public figures from the academic and business worlds. Sources of funding are donations from private persons and foundations, as well as from the sale of publications issued by IDI.

IDI undertakes a number of programs and activities including: examining the relationship between the state and religion, reform of Constitutional process, analysis of the private sector's influence on democracy, encouraging political reform and increased accountability, and examining the relationship between the military and the broader society.

<http://www.idi.org.il/>

Thailand: King Prajadhipok's Institute

King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) is a national, public, academic institute that aims to develop democracy with the objective of maintaining peace. KPI organizes conferences to encourage the dissemination of political information both to the public and also to policy makers and government officials. The KPI has the aim of enhancing democracy and governance at both the local and national level. Established in 1994, the Institute is named after King Prajadhipok as a representative for ideals of peace and democracy.

KPI is organized into several departments: College of Politics and Governance, the College of Local Government Development, Research and Development Office, Training Dissemination and Public Relations Office, and the Secretariat. An Executive Board and an Audit Committee are responsible to the Institute's Secretary-General.

<http://www.kpi.ac.th/en/peace.asp>

Ghana: Ghana Centre for Democratic Development

The Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD) is an independent, non-partisan, and non-profit organization. It is dedicated to the promotion of society and government based on the rule of law, appropriate checks on the power of the state, and integrity in public administration. Established in 1998, the CDD defines itself as a research-based and policy-oriented think tank. The Centre concentrates its efforts and operations in Ghana in particular and Africa more generally. It seeks to enhance the democratic content of public policy and to advance the cause of constitutionalism, individual liberty, the rule of law, and integrity of public life.

The activities of the Centre include research on democratic issues, monitoring Ghana's democratic progress, promoting transparency and accountability in public policy, promoting public access to information, and increasing awareness of the public's democratic responsibilities.

<http://www.cdd-ghana.org/>

Russia: Demokratia – Centre for the Development of Democracy and Human Rights

Demokratia is a non-governmental public policy and advocacy group. Its mission is to support the development of democratic institutions and sustainable mechanisms of human rights protection in Russia by addressing public policy issues and facilitating civic participation in policy decisions. The Centre conducts analysis of policy issues, develops recommendation for governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations. It also develops NGO networks and coalitions, and organized public advocacy campaigns, NGO dialogues with public authorities, and other forms of civic participation.

The Centre engages leading experts from Russian and international organizations in its projects. A Board of Directors comprised of leaders of Russian NGOs and the Centre's President governs Demokratia. An International Advisory Board guides the work of the Centre.

The activities of Demokratia include providing training seminars for NGOs in the organization of public relations campaigns, organizing youth volunteer exchanges between Russian and foreign NGOs to encourage the promotion of human rights, Research in effective public relations strategies for NGOs, participating in efforts to protect privacy rights, developing mechanisms to encourage civic participation in local government, and to highlight human rights abuses.

<http://www.demokratia.ru/eng/about/>

* Indicates information that has been translated into English