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OIC OUTLOOK

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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OIC OUTLOOK

CIVIL SOCIETY IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

This report is a general overview of the concept of civil society and its current state in ten countries of the Islamic world. Following a brief introduction to the theoretical meaning, structure and significance of civil society and civil societal organizations, the report presents an introductory overview of the situation of civil society in ten countries that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); Azerbaijan, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, and Uganda. The situation in these countries is presented using the findings of a study, Civil Society Index (CSI) (Phase 1: 2003-2006), carried out by CIVICUS, World Alliance for Citizen Participation. It is important to keep in mind that although geographically diverse, the Member Countries in the CSI cannot represent the OIC Countries as a whole. Therefore, the ratings in the index should not be generalized to include all the members of the OIC.*

CIVIL SOCIETY: OVERVIEW

Civil Society (CS) refers to the voluntary formations of individuals that work for a common purpose. It is an area outside of the government, private sector and the family. In almost all areas concerning the lives of societies, citizens now voluntarily form independent organizations, many of which involve in very effective activities that help to mitigate their problems. These organizations have various shapes; from charities, environmental organizations, human rights groups to trade unions, chambers and on a larger scale, international organizations. Although civil society organizations (CSOs) are widely understood as having an adversary relationship with the states, the reality is that the two parties are commonly supportive of each other and even that a big majority of CSOs today work almost as agents of governments. Actually, states and CSOs act in many ways as control mechanisms for each other. Therefore, healthy state-CS relations; constructive, good-intentioned, and open to criticisms and negotiations; bear significantly positive results for the optimum benefit of societies.

Although the use of the term dates back to the ancient Greek periods, civil society, with its contemporary usage, became popular in the late 1980s. Following is a brief explanation of how and why civil society became so popular and powerful. After the Cold War, as the communist powers declined, market economies became the predominant system around the world. Although the private sector was seen as a powerful force in relation to the states, it became apparent that markets too had failures. Citizens in many countries were being treated unjustly not only by the states but also the private sector. However, one advantage of the rise of the markets for the civil society was that it helped to reduce the dominance of states and increase the power of the individual, resulting in more space for people to take action in matters concerning them. Certainly, under the democratization efforts, the United States supported the work of the CSOs immensely. The increase in development programs in poor countries was also parallel with the democratization trend. In development programs, developed countries found working with NGOs, rather than states –many of which were corrupt and slow with bureaucratic procedures-, more feasible and effective (Howell and Pearce, 2001). Therefore, the donations transferred through NGOs reached outstanding levels, also resulting in the proliferation of NGOs (Kaldor, 2003). Another factor pushing the emergence of civil society was the improvement in technology. Through the modern technology, people were not only able to be informed about the news all over the world, but also to connect with other citizens from other countries, share information and opinions, and develop stronger partnerships and public opinions on both national and global matters. The connection among CSOs around the world reached to such a point that it is now referred to as the “global civil society”. In many countries, NGOs that are not able to influence

* <http://www.civicus.org/csi>

their governments use the channels in the global CS; reach powerful international NGOs or even the governments of the developed countries to create pressure on their governments.

Gaining the support of the CS in today's politics is actually vital for states to prove and further their legitimacy. On the national scale in democratic regimes, this legitimacy is seen as an important factor for winning elections and staying in power. Moreover on the international scale, for any kind of regimes, states strengthen their hand in diplomatic issues if they show that they are supported by the CSOs in their countries. All of the above-mentioned factors contribute to the fact that civil society in today's world became a powerful arena in which people engage in activities that can to a certain extent, balance the power of the states and the private sector, and that protect the realization of their rights. That is why; civil society is commonly referred to as the "Third Sector". States in many developed and developing countries therefore now accept CS as an important actor and try to establish the best possible balance between them and the other centers of power. States that consult to and try to negotiate with CSOs have usually better chances of making policies that reflect best the needs of the public.

It is important to note however that CSOs too might have problems in terms of legitimacy. To start with, although CSOs commonly complain about the undemocratic actions of states, many CSOs themselves lack democratic mechanisms in their organizations. The negligence of internal democracy in CSOs usually shows itself by the dominance of the head of the organization and lack of voice and participation of the members. Related to the failure of democracy in CSOs is the problem of representability. Many CSOs are not representing sufficiently the needs of their target groups. These types of groups usually do not consult to and are isolated from their audience (Mendelson, 2002). This is either because they rely solely on their own judgment along with overlooking the opinions of the people in question or they are motivated only by their own interests even if those interests are irrelevant and/or conflicting with the choices of their target groups. Additionally, many CSOs are not transparent in their procedures and this reduces the public's trust towards them. CSOs that are not transparent cannot be accountable at the same time, because they lack "answerability" for their actions among the public. (Clark, et al.) The last issue with CSOs to be mentioned here is that most of the CSOs, naturally, deal with a certain problem or group of problems that matter to them. They work for the enhancement of that particular issue and if they are also engaged in advocacy, their demands from the governments are things that concern only their problems. The states however, have to think comprehensively about all the problems that exist for every segment of the public. Since there will always be clashes between the needs of different groups; states, in principle, will consider all of the demands and shape its policies seeking the optimum benefit for the whole country. Therefore, CSOs need to respect the fact that it is not realistic for states to meet all the demands coming from all the CSOs. The issues raised here about CSOs reflect the common complaints that governments have about the CSOs in their countries. However, the fact that these are actual problems does not mean that the CSOs should be overlooked. Rather, states and citizens should create a supportive environment where civil society can improve to have a positive and a productive structure.

CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

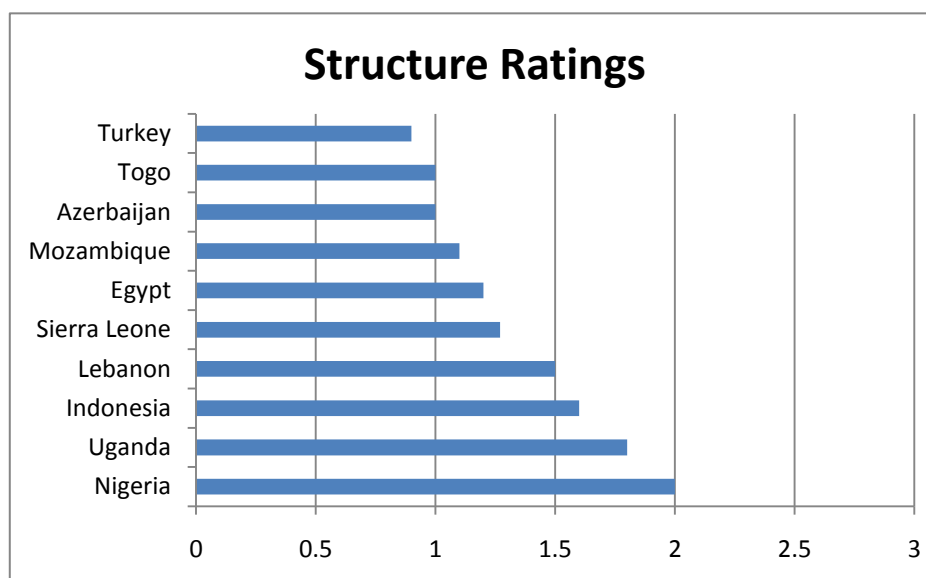
Citizen activism in general in the Member Countries is more or less parallel with the average global trend. In areas concerning solidarity, due mostly to the Islamic beliefs and traditions, the CS activism is pretty high. However in human rights issues, the activism is much lower. This is usually attributed to the characteristic of submission commonly valued among Muslims. Participation in CSOs in the Member Countries is quite low. However, the low level of participation does not always mean that there is no CS. Usually in the Member Countries, there are certain social mechanisms, inherently existing in those societies, which compensate for the Western type of CS activities. These are usually mechanisms such as strong family and neighborhood ties, native courts, or the religious ritual zakat.

The general issues mentioned in the first part about CS also reflect to a large extent the current problems of the CS in the Member Countries. But more specifically, the most important issues that curtail the improvement of CS in Member Countries are the unsupportive and distrustful attitudes of states, lack of economic resources, and conflicts that exist in many of the Member Countries.

The Index prepared by CIVICUS about the state of CS is carried out in 53 countries around the world. Only 12 of these countries are from among the members of the OIC, and 10 of those have country reports available on the CIVICUS website. The rest of this report aims to present the findings of the CSI relating to the ten Member Countries in the Index that have country reports; Azerbaijan, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, and Uganda. CSI is composed of 74 indicators, grouped into about 25• subdimensions and four main groups of dimensions: structure, environment, values, and impact. The situation of CS in all the countries in CSI is evaluated through those 74 indicators each of which are rated on a scale of one to three, three being the best situation, according to the multi-dimensional research carried out. Structure refers to the actors, their characteristics and relations between the actors involved in CS. Environment deals with the political, socio-economic, and legal atmosphere that affects the CS. The third area is the values that the CSOs believe, adhere to and promote. Finally, the fourth area focuses on the impact that CSOs have on society and the political arena.

1. STRUCTURE

Structure of CS was assessed through these subdimensions; breadth of citizen participation, depth of citizen participation, diversity of CS participants, level of organization, inter-relations within CS, and resources. In this category, among the ten OIC Member Countries, Nigeria, Uganda and Indonesia are the top-rated countries with scores 2, 1.8, and 1.6. The lowest rated countries for their structure are Turkey with 0.9, Togo and Azerbaijan both with 1.¹



Despite a relatively low level of resources (1.3), Nigeria has the highest level of citizen participation among all ten countries with a score of 2.8. This is just the opposite for Azerbaijan: the level of resources (1.3) is higher than the breadth of citizen participation (0.4) and the level of organization (0.6), which might mean that citizens are not using their potentials, but also that if CS can be improved, resources will not be a big problem. Togo has the lowest level of resources

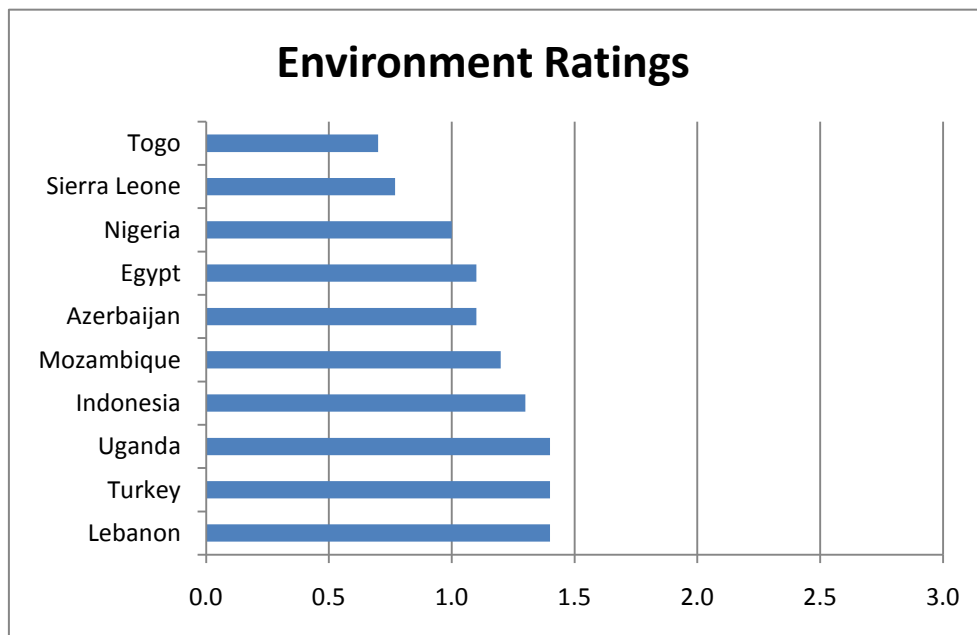
¹ Number may change slightly depending on the country in question.

* The descriptions of all the indicators and the detailed scores for each of them are included in the annexes.

with a score of 0, one of the main factors why it has the second lowest score for its overall structure. Breadth of citizen participation is the lowest in Azerbaijan and Turkey with 0.4 and 0.5. Although it has the least resources, Togo has a high score for its depth of citizen participation (2), only second to the top score of Nigeria which is 2.7. Also, the extent to which the score of the depth of citizen participation is greater than that of the breadth of participation is the highest in Togo. This means that although the score of the breadth of participation in Togo (1.2) is lower than five Member Countries, the quality of the CS seems to be fairly good. In the difference between the depth and the breadth of citizen participation, Uganda stands at the very opposite of Togo with its depth of participation (1.7) being much lower than the breadth of participation (2.6), the latter being actually the second highest score in the list. Indonesia has a similar situation with a high level of citizen participation (2.4) which is not followed up in terms of the depth of participation (1.7). The depth of participation for these two countries are actually at a good level in comparison to the other Member Countries, however when compared to their own levels for the breadth of participation, they are fairly low. Apparently, although there is a high level of involvement with CS in Uganda and Indonesia, much of the activity stays rather shallow. Diversity of CS participants is another important subdimension used in the CSI. For Azerbaijan for example, although its breadth of citizen participation is very low (0.4), the social groups represented among the CSOs are fairly diverse with scores of 2 both among the members and the leaders of the organizations, so that means there is a representative CS and that it is not under the monopoly of a certain group. In Indonesia on the other hand, diversity (1.3) is low in relation to its high level of breadth of citizen participation (2.4). The lowest scores of diversity are in Turkey and Sierra Leone, both being 1.

2. ENVIRONMENT

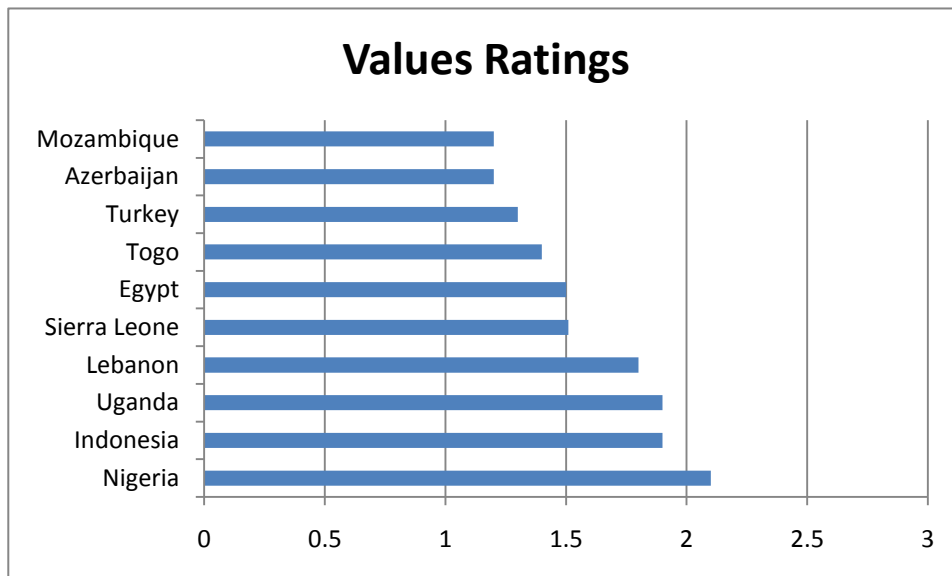
CSI used seven subdimensions in the environment category: political context, basic rights and freedoms, socio-economic context, socio-cultural context, legal environment, state-CS relations, and private sector-CS relations. The scores of the Member Countries for the environment of CS do not show a broad variation. Lebanon, Turkey and Uganda have the best scores, all with 1.4 and the lowest scores are in Togo and Sierra Leone with 0.7 and 0.8.



On the average, the subdimensions in which the Member Countries are the weakest are political context and CS relations with private sector with none of the countries reaching a score of 2. Socio-cultural context on the other hand is the strongest subdimension, for which the average of the countries is 1.5, even though that itself is not satisfactory. Political context is weaker than the socio-cultural context in each of the Member Countries, with the exception of Lebanon in which too, the scores for the two dimensions are only equal. The fact that socio-cultural context is better than dimensions such as political context and basic rights and freedoms shows that the Member Countries have a potentially vibrant public in terms of civil society, however that states are not willing to let a strong civil society exist. The negative attitude of states is a severe curtailment of the improvement of civil society. Another impediment to the improvement of civil society in Member Countries is the socio-economic conditions. Under this subdimension, only Azerbaijan, Lebanon and Turkey have scores of 2 whereas there are three countries (Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo) the scores of which are 0. The rest of the countries are rated with 1.

3. VALUES

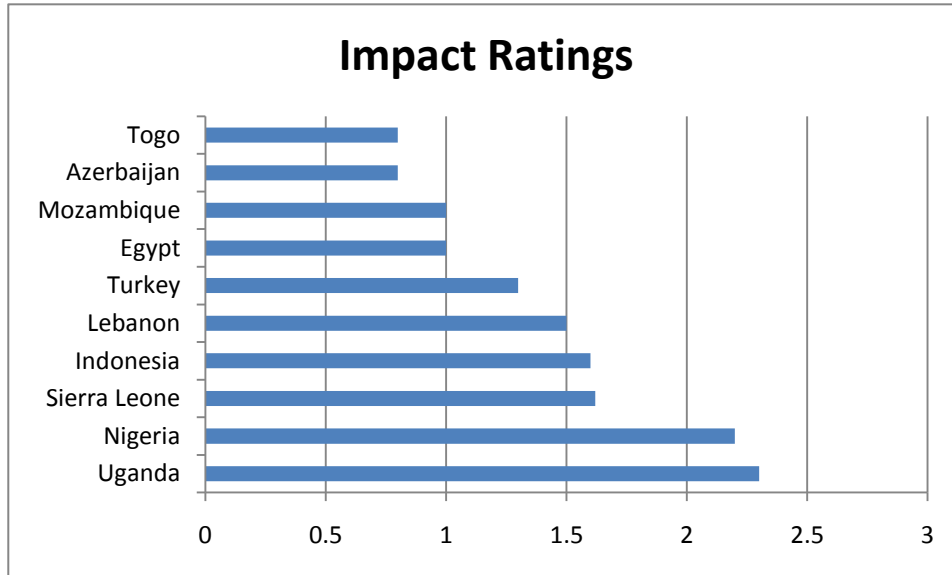
In terms of the values that dominate the civil society in the Member Countries, CSI assessed the concepts of democracy, transparency, tolerance, non-violence, gender equity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability. On the average, the only country that received a score over 2 for the values was Nigeria. At the other end of the scale, Azerbaijan and Mozambique had the lowest scores both with 1.2.



The Member Countries have better scores in poverty eradication, non-violence, and environmental sustainability whereas their weakest dimensions are transparency, democracy, and gender equity. This is a typical picture for developing countries where poverty is naturally always the first priority. Although good governance, usually assessed mainly through transparency and democracy, is one of the main obstacles in eradicating poverty, there is not much action being taken to support it in developing countries. Furthermore, the few activities that are being implemented to support good governance are usually not considering the local values and characteristics but working simply to insert Western values as if they are universally applicable. Hence, CSOs that engage in such activities usually lack local support.

4. IMPACT

The impact that CS has over the society and policies is evaluated through these set of subdimensions: influencing policy, holding state and the private sector accountable, responding to social interests, empowering citizens, and meeting societal needs. According to the CSI, the CS in Uganda and Nigeria has the strongest impact among the Member Countries with scores 2.3 and 2.2. The weakest CS in this category is in Azerbaijan and Togo both with 0.8.



On average, the CS in the Member Countries has the most impact in empowering citizens and meeting societal needs. In terms of holding state and the private sector accountable however, the highest score is only 1.5, and that is only in 4 countries; Indonesia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. In Togo for example, CS impact in empowering citizens is rated with 1.8, third highest rank, whereas it has the lowest scores both for holding the state and the private sector accountable (0) and for influencing policy (0.3). Normally, the accountability of the governments and the ability of the citizens to reach and affect policy mechanisms are seen as vital elements in the empowerment of citizens and in meeting their needs. The fact that the CS has very weak impact on those elements, but remarkably better impact on empowering the citizens shows either that CSOs are not confident and/or visionary enough to try to communicate with states or that the states in those countries are not in a supportive manner towards CSOs, but despite that, the CS is remarkably active.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to draw conclusions that are comprehensive and reliable on the situation of the CS in Member Countries by only looking at the results of the ten Member Countries in the CSI. This is due to the fact that the countries that are members to the OIC show broad variation in terms of wealth, regimes, cultures, etc. Therefore, a figure that is the same for two countries might easily have completely different connotations. Or else, a figure that is quantitatively low does not directly mean that it is in a bad situation, because there might be other factors that compensate for that figure which are not analyzed in the scope of the CSI.

However, there are some general trends that cover all ten countries in the Index. According to the findings of the CSI, the CS in the Member Countries is at an unsatisfactory stage. On average, the strongest subdimension of the CS in Member Countries is the “values” under which indicators such as poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, tolerance and non-violence have the highest scores. The “impact” subdimension comes next with indicators such as

influencing policy, holding the state and the private sector accountable, empowering citizens, and meeting societal needs. The other two subdimensions, “environment” and “structure” have lower scores on average. The fact that the environment and structure categories have low scores shows that due to the unsupportive circumstances such as statist regimes and poor socio-economic conditions, there is an undeveloped CS in Member Countries. On the one hand, citizens are afraid to get into clashes with their governments while asking for their rights, and on the other hand, due to the poor socio-economic conditions, they do not have the luxury to spend effort on anything other than earning money. In spite of the difficult conditions, the higher scores in the values and impact categories is a sign that there is a potential for better CS among the citizens. The importance of the civil society in today’s world requires more research to be done in the area in the OIC Member Countries. Much of the academic study carried out in the area misses the native CS traditions and structures giving a misleading picture of the Member Countries. Therefore, objective and comprehensive CS research that is carried out by academicians who have sufficient acquaintance with local structures will likely present a more realistic image of the Member Countries.

Annex I: The CSI Scoring Matrix

1 – STRUCTURE

1.1 - Breadth of citizen participation

Description: How widespread is citizen involvement in civil society? What proportion of citizens engage in civil society activities?

1.1.1 - Non-partisan political action

Description: What percentage of people have ever undertaken any form of non-partisan political action (e.g. written a letter to a newspaper, signed a petition, attended a demonstration)?

A very small minority (less than 10%).	Score 0
A minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
A significant proportion (31% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

1.1.2 - Charitable giving

Description: What percentage of people donate to charity on a regular basis?

A very small minority (less than 10%)	Score 0
A minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
A significant proportion (31% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

1.1.3 - CSO membership

Description: What percentage of people belong to at least one CSO?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

1.1.4 - Volunteering

Description: What percentage of people undertake volunteer work on a regular basis (at least once a year)?

A very small minority (less than 10%)	Score 0
A small minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
A minority (31% to 50%)	Score 2
A majority (more than 50%)	Score 3

1.1.5 - Collective community action

Description: What percentage of people have participated in a collective community action within the last year (e.g. attended a community meeting, participated in a community-organised event or a collective effort to solve a community problem)?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% -50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

1.2 - Depth of citizen participation

Description: How deep/meaningful is citizen participation in civil society? How frequently/extensively do people engage in civil society activities?

1.2.1 - Charitable giving

Description: How much (i.e. what percentage of personal income) do people who give to charity on a regular basis donate, on average, per year?

Less than 1%	Score 0
1% to 2%	Score 1
2.1% to 3%	Score 2
More than 3%	Score 3

1.2.2 - Volunteering

Description: How many hours per month, on average, do volunteers devote to volunteer work?

Less than 2 hours	Score 0
2 to 5 hours	Score 1
5.1 to 8 hours	Score 2
More than 8 hours.	Score 3

1.2.3 - CSO membership

Description: What percentage of CSO members belong to more than one CSO?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

1.3 - Diversity of civil society participants

Description: How diverse/representative is the civil society arena? Do all social groups participate equitably in civil society? Are any groups dominant or excluded?

1.3.1 - CSO membership

Description: To what extent do CSOs represent all significant social groups (e.g. women, rural dwellers, poor people and minorities)?

Significant social groups are absent / excluded from CSOs.	Score 0
Significant social groups are largely absent from CSOs.	Score 1
Significant social groups are under-represented in CSOs.	Score 2
CSOs equitably represent all social groups. No group is noticeably under-represented.	Score 3

1.3.2 - CSO leadership

Description: To what extent is there diversity in CSO leadership? To what extent does CSO leadership represent all significant social groups (e.g. women, rural dwellers, poor people, and minorities)?

Significant social groups are absent / excluded from CSO leadership roles.	Score 0
Significant social groups are largely absent from CSO leadership roles.	Score 1
Significant social groups are under-represented in CSO leadership roles.	Score 2
CSO leadership equitably represents all social groups. No group is noticeably under-represented.	Score 3

1.3.3 Distribution of CSOs

Description: How are CSOs distributed throughout the country?

CSOs are highly concentrated in the major urban centres.	Score 0
CSOs are largely concentrated in urban areas.	Score 1
CSOs are present in all but the most remote areas of the country.	Score 2
CSOs are present in all areas of the country.	Score 3

1.4. - Level of organisation

Description: How well-organised is civil society? What kind of infrastructure exists for civil society?

1.4.1 - Existence of CSO umbrella bodies

Description: What percentage of CSOs belong to a federation or umbrella body of related organisations?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 70%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 70%)	Score 3

1.4.2 - Effectiveness of CSO umbrella bodies

Description: How effective do CSO stakeholders judge existing federations or umbrella bodies to be in achieving their defined goals?

Completely ineffective (or non-existent)	Score 0
Largely ineffective	Score 1
Somewhat effective	Score 2
Effective	Score 3

1.4.3 - Self-regulation

Description: Are there efforts among CSOs to self-regulate? How effective and enforceable are existing self-regulatory mechanisms? What percentage of CSOs abide by a collective code of conduct (or some other form of self-regulation)?

There are no efforts among CSOs to self-regulate.	Score 0
Preliminary efforts have been to self-regulate but only a small minority of CSOs are involved and impact is extremely limited.	Score 1
Some mechanisms for CSO self-regulation are in place but only some sectors of CSOs are involved and there is no effective method of enforcement. As a result, impact is limited.	Score 2
Mechanisms for CSO self-regulation are in place and function quite effectively. A discernible impact on CSO behaviour can be detected.	Score 3

1.4.4 - Support infrastructure

Description: What is the level of support infrastructure for civil society? How many civil society support organisations exist in the country? Are they effective?

There is no support infrastructure for civil society.	Score 0
There is very limited infrastructure for civil society.	Score 1
Support infrastructure exists for some sectors of civil society and is expanding.	Score 2
There is a well-developed support infrastructure for civil society.	Score 3

1.4.5 - International linkages

Description: What proportion of CSOs have international linkages (e.g. are members of international networks, participate in global events)?

Only a handful of "elite" CSOs have international linkages.	Score 0
A limited number of (mainly national-level) CSOs have international linkages.	Score 1
A moderate number of (mainly national-level) CSOs have international linkages.	Score 2
A significant number of CSOs from different sectors and different levels (grassroots to national) have international linkages.	Score 3

1.5 - Inter-relations

Description: How strong / productive are relations among civil society actors?

1.5.1 - Communication

Description: What is the extent of communication between civil society actors?

Very little	Score 0
Limited	Score 1
Moderate	Score 2
Significant	Score 3

1.5.2 - Cooperation

Description: How much do civil society actors cooperate with each other on issues of common concern? Can examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances/coalitions (around a specific issue or common concern) be identified?

CS actors do not cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. No examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances/coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 0
It is very rare that CS actors cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Very few examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 1
CS actors on occasion cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Some examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 2
CS actors regularly cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Numerous examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 3

1.6 – Resources

Description: To what extent do CSOs have adequate resources to achieve their goals?

1.6.1 - Financial resources

Description: How adequate is the level of financial resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious financial resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate financial resources to achieve their goals.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the financial resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure financial resource base.	Score 3

1.6.2 - Human resources

Description: How adequate is the level of human resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious human resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate human resources to achieve their goal.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the human resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure human resource base.	Score 3

1.6.3 - Technological and infrastructural resources

Description: How adequate is the level of technological and infrastructural resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious technological and infrastructural resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate technological and infrastructural resources to achieve their goals.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the technological and infrastructural resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure technological and infrastructural resource base.	Score 3

2 - ENVIRONMENT⁶³

2.1 - Political context

Description: What is the political situation in the country and its impact on civil society?

2.1.1 - Political rights

Description: How strong are the restrictions on citizens' political rights (e.g. to participate freely in political processes, elect political leaders through free and fair elections, freely organise in political parties)?

There are severe restrictions on the political rights of citizens. Citizens cannot participate in political processes.	Score 0
There are some restrictions on the political rights of citizens and their participation in political processes.	Score 1
Citizens are endowed with substantial political rights and meaningful opportunities for political participation. There are minor and isolated restrictions on the full freedom of citizens' political rights and their participation in political processes.	Score 2

People have the full freedom and choice to exercise their political rights and meaningfully participate in political processes.	Score 3
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2.1.2 - Political competition

Description: What are the main characteristics of the party system in terms of number of parties, ideological spectrum, institutionalisation and party competition?

Single party system.	Score 0
Small number of parties based on personalism, clientelism or appealing to identity politics.	Score 1
Multiple parties, but weakly institutionalised and / or lacking ideological distinction.	Score 2
Robust, multi-party competition, with well-institutionalised and ideologically diverse parties.	Score 3

2.1.3 - Rule of law

Description: To what extent is the rule of law entrenched in the country?

There is general disregard for the law by citizens and the state.	Score 0
There is low confidence in and frequent violations of the law by citizens and the state.	Score 1
There is a moderate level of confidence in the law. Violations of the law by citizens and the state are not uncommon.	Score 2
Society is governed by fair and predictable rules, which are generally abided by.	Score 3

2.1.4 - Corruption

Description: What is the level of perceived corruption in the public sector?

High	Score 0
Substantial	Score 1
Moderate	Score 2
Low	Score 3

2.1.5 - State effectiveness

Description: To what extent is the state able to fulfil its defined functions?

The state bureaucracy has collapsed or is entirely ineffective (e.g. due to political, economic or social crisis).	Score 0
The capacity of the state bureaucracy is extremely limited.	Score 1
State bureaucracy is functional but perceived as incompetent and / or non-responsive.	Score 2
State bureaucracy is fully functional and perceived to work in the public's interests.	Score 3

2.1.6 - Decentralisation

Description: To what extent is government expenditure devolved to sub-national authorities?

Sub-national share of government expenditure is less than 20.0%.	Score 0
Sub-national share of government expenditure is between 20.0% and 34.9%.	Score 1
Sub-national share of government expenditure is between 35.0% and 49.9%.	Score 2
Sub-national share of government expenditure is more than 49.9%.	Score 3

2.2 - Basic freedoms and rights

***Description:* To what extent are basic freedoms ensured by law and in practice?**

2.2.1 - Civil liberties

Description: To what extent are civil liberties (e.g. freedom of expression, association, assembly) ensured by law and in practice?

Civil liberties are systematically violated.	Score 0
There are frequent violations of civil liberties.	Score 1
There are isolated or occasional violations of civil liberties.	Score 2
Civil liberties are fully ensured by law and in practice.	Score 3

2.2.2 - Information rights

Description: To what extent is public access to information guaranteed by law? How accessible are government documents to the public?

No laws guarantee information rights. Citizen access to government documents is extremely limited.	Score 0
Citizen access to government documents is limited but expanding.	Score 1
Legislation regarding public access to information is in place, but in practice, it is difficult to obtain government documents.	Score 2
Government documents are broadly and easily accessible to the public.	Score 3

2.2.3 - Press freedoms

Description: To what extent are press freedoms ensured by law and in practice?

Press freedoms are systematically violated.	Score 0
There are frequent violations of press freedoms.	Score 1
There are isolated violations of press freedoms.	Score 2
Freedom of the press is fully ensured by law and in practice.	Score 3

2.3 - Socio-economic context⁶⁴

Description: What is the socio-economic situation in the country and its impact on civil society?

2.3.1 - Socio-economic context

Description: How much do socio-economic conditions in the country represent a barrier to the effective functioning of civil society?

Social and economic conditions represent a serious barrier to the effective functioning of civil society. More than five of the following conditions are present: 1. Widespread poverty (e.g. more than 40% of people live on \$2 per day) 2. Civil war (armed conflict in last 5 years) 3. Severe ethnic and/or religious conflict 4. Severe economic crisis (e.g. external debt is more than GNP) 5. Severe social crisis (over last 2 years) 6. Severe socio-economic inequities (Gini coefficient > 0.4) 7. Pervasive adult illiteracy (over 40%) 8. Lack of IT infrastructure (i.e. less than 5 hosts per 10.000 inhabitants)	Score 0
Social and economic conditions significantly limit the effective functioning of civil society. Three, four or five of the conditions indicated are present.	Score 1
Social and economic conditions somewhat limit the effective functioning of civil society. One or two of the conditions indicated are present.	Score 2
Social and economic conditions do not represent a barrier to the effective functioning of civil society. None of the conditions indicated is present.	Score 3

2.4 - Socio-cultural context

Description: To what extent are socio-cultural norms and attitudes conducive or detrimental to civil society?

2.4.1 - Trust

Description: How much do members of society trust one another?

Relationships among members of society are characterised by mistrust (e.g. less than 10% of people score on the World Value Survey (WVS) trust indicator).	Score 0
There is widespread mistrust among members of society (e.g. 10% to 30% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).	Score 1
There is a moderate level of trust among members of society (e.g. 31% to 50% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).	Score 2
There is a high level of trust among members of society (e.g. more than 50% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).	Score 3

2.4.2 - Tolerance

Description: How tolerant are members of society?

Society is characterised by widespread intolerance (e.g. average score on WVS derived tolerance indicator is 3.0 or higher).	Score 0
Society is characterised by a low level of tolerance (e.g. indicator between 2.0 and 2.9).	Score 1
Society is characterised by a moderate level of tolerance (e.g. indicator between 1.0 and 1.9).	Score 2
Society is characterised by a high level of tolerance (e.g. indicator less than 1.0).	Score 3

2.4.3 - Public spiritedness⁶⁵

Description: How strong is the sense of public spiritedness among members of society?

Very low level of public spiritedness in society (e.g. average score on WVS derived public spiritedness indicator is more than 3.5).	Score 0
Low level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator between 2.6 and 3.5).	Score 1
Moderate level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator between 1.5 and 2.5).	Score 2
High level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator less than 1.5).	Score 3

2.5 - Legal environment

***Description:* To what extent is the existing legal environment enabling or disabling to civil society?**

2.5.1 - CSO registration⁶⁶

Description: How supportive is the CSO registration process? Is the process (1) simple, (2) quick, (3) inexpensive, (4) following legal provisions and (5) consistently applied?

The CSO registration process is not supportive at all. Four or five of the quality characteristics are absent.	Score 0
The CSO registration is not very supportive. Two or three quality characteristics are absent.	Score 1
The CSO registration process can be judged as relatively supportive. One quality characteristic is absent.	Score 2
The CSO registration process is supportive. None of the quality characteristics is absent.	Score 3

2.5.2 - Allowable advocacy activities

Description: To what extent are CSOs free to engage in advocacy / criticize government?

CSOs are not allowed to engage in advocacy or criticise the government.	Score 0
There are excessive and / or vaguely defined constraints on advocacy activities.	Score 1
Constraints on CSOs' advocacy activities are minimal and clearly defined, such as prohibitions on political campaigning.	Score 2
CSOs are permitted to freely engage in advocacy and criticism of government.	Score 3

2.5.3 - Tax laws favourable to CSOs

Description: How favourable is the tax system to CSOs? How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that are eligible for tax exemptions, if any? How significant are these exemptions?

The tax system impedes CSOs. No tax exemption or preference of any kind is available for CSOs.	Score 0
The tax system is burdensome to CSOs. Tax exemptions or preferences are available only for a narrow range of CSOs (e.g. humanitarian organisations) or for limited sources of income (e.g. grants or donations).	Score 1
The tax system contains some incentives favouring CSOs. Only a narrow range of CSOs is excluded from tax exemptions, preferences and/or exemptions, or preferences are available from some taxes and some activities.	Score 2
The tax system provides favourable treatment for CSOs. Exemptions or preferences are available from a range of taxes and for a range of activities, limited only in appropriate circumstances.	Score 3

2.5.4 - Tax benefits for philanthropy

Description: How broadly available are tax deductions or credits, or other tax benefits, to encourage individual and corporate giving?

No tax benefits are available (to individuals or corporations) for charitable giving.	Score 0
Tax benefits are available for a very limited set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 1
Tax benefits are available for a fairly broad set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 2
Significant tax benefits are available for a broad set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 3

2.6 - State-civil society relations

Description: What is the nature and quality of relations between civil society and the state?

2.6.1 - Autonomy

Description: To what extent can civil society exist and function independently of the state? To what extent are CSOs free to operate without excessive government interference? Is government oversight reasonably designed and limited to protect legitimate public interests?

The state controls civil society.	Score 0
CSOs are subject to frequent unwarranted interference in their operations.	Score 1
The state accepts the existence of an independent civil society but CSOs are subject to occasional unwarranted government interference.	Score 2
CSOs operate freely. They are subject only to reasonable oversight linked to clear and legitimate public interests.	Score 3

2.6.2 - Dialogue

Description: To what extent does the state dialogue with civil society? How inclusive and institutionalized are the terms and rules of engagement, if they exist?

There is no meaningful dialogue between civil society and the state.	Score 0
The state only seeks to dialogue with a small sub-set of CSOs on an ad hoc basis.	Score 1
The state dialogues with a relatively broad range of CSOs but on a largely ad hoc basis.	Score 2
Mechanisms are in place to facilitate systematic dialogue between the state and a broad and diverse range of CSOs.	Score 3

2.6.3 - Cooperation / support

Description: How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that receive state resources (in the form of grants, contracts, etc.)?

The level of state resources channelled through CSOs is insignificant.	Score 0
Only a very limited range of CSOs receives state resources.	Score 1
A moderate range of CSOs receives state resources.	Score 2
The state channels significant resources to a large range of CSOs.	Score 3

2.7 - Private sector-civil society relations

Description: What is the nature and quality of relations between civil society and the private sector?

2.7.1 - Private sector attitude

Description: What is the general attitude of the private sector towards civil society actors?

Generally hostile	Score 0
Generally indifferent	Score 1
Generally positive	Score 2
Generally supportive	Score 3

2.7.2 - Corporate social responsibility

Description: How developed are notions and actions of corporate social responsibility?

Major companies show no concern about the social and environmental impacts of their operations.	Score 0
Major companies pay lip service to notions of corporate social responsibility. However, in their operations they frequently disregard negative social and environmental impacts.	Score 1
Major companies are beginning to take the potential negative social and environmental impacts of their operations into account.	Score 2
Major companies take effective measures to protect against negative social and environmental impacts.	Score 3

2.7.3 - Corporate philanthropy⁶⁷

Description: How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that receive support from the private sector?

Corporate philanthropy is insignificant.	Score 0
Only a very limited range of CSOs receives funding from the private sector.	Score 1
A moderate range of CSOs receives funding from the private sector.	Score 2
The private sector channels resources to a large range of CSOs.	Score 3

3 - VALUES

3.1 – Democracy

***Description:* To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote democracy?**

3.1.1 - Democratic practices within CSOs

Description: To what extent do CSOs practice internal democracy? How much control do members have over decision-making? Are leaders selected through democratic elections?

A large majority (i.e. more than 75%) of CSOs do not practice internal democracy (e.g. members have little / no control over decision-making, CSOs are characterised by patronage, nepotism).	Score 0
A majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 50%) do not practice internal democracy (e.g. members have little/no control over decision-making, CSOs are characterised by patronage, nepotism).	Score 1
A majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 50%) practice internal democracy (e.g. members have significant control over decision-making; leaders are selected through democratic elections).	Score 2
A large majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 75%) practice internal democracy (e.g. members have significant control over decision-making; leaders are selected through democratic elections).	Score 3

3.1.2 – Civil society actions to promote democracy

Description: How much does civil society actively promote democracy at a societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a democratic society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

3.2 – Transparency

Description: To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote transparency?

3.2.1 - Corruption within civil society

Description: How widespread is corruption within CS?

Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are very frequent.	Score 0
Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are frequent.	Score 1
There are occasional instances of corrupt behaviour within CS.	Score 2
Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are very rare.	Score 3

3.2.2 - Financial transparency of CSOs

Description: How many CSOs are financially transparent? What percentage of CSOs make their financial accounts publicly available?

A small minority of CSOs (less than 30%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 0
A minority of CSOs (30% -50%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 1
A small majority of CSOs (51% -65%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 2
A large majority of CSOs (more than 65%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 3

3.2.3 – Civil society actions to promote transparency

Description: How much does civil society actively promote government and corporate transparency?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and/or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in demanding government and corporate transparency. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

3.3 – Tolerance

Description: To what extent do civil society actors and organisations practice and promote tolerance?

3.3.1 Tolerance within the civil society arena

Description: To what extent is civil society a tolerant arena?

CS is dominated by intolerant forces. The expression of only a narrow sub-set of views is tolerated.	Score 0
Significant forces within civil society do not tolerate others' views without encountering protest from civil society at large.	Score 1
There are some intolerant forces within civil society, but they are isolated from civil society at large.	Score 2
Civil society is an open arena where the expression of all viewpoints is actively encouraged. Intolerant behaviour is strongly denounced by civil society at large.	Score 3

3.3.2 – Civil society actions to promote tolerance

Description: How much does civil society actively promote tolerance at a societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and/or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a tolerant society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

3.4 - Non-violence

Description: To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote non-violence?

3.4.1 - Non-violence within the civil society arena

Description: How widespread is the use of violent means (such as damage to property or personal violence) among civil society actors to express their interests in the public sphere?

Significant mass-based groups within CS use violence as the primary means of expressing their interests.	Score 0
Some isolated groups within CS regularly use violence to express their interests without encountering protest from civil society at large.	Score 1
Some isolated groups within CS occasionally resort to violent actions, but are broadly denounced by CS at large.	Score 2
There is a high level of consensus within CS regarding the principle of non-violence. Acts of violence by CS actors are extremely rare and strongly denounced.	Score 3

3.4.2 – Civil society actions to promote non-violence and peace

Description: How much does civil society actively promote a non-violent society? For example, how much does civil society support the non-violent resolution of social conflicts and peace? Address issues of violence against women, child abuse, violence among youths etc.?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions actually contribute to societal violence.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a non-violent society. CS actions in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility	Score 3

3.5 - Gender equity

Description: To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote gender equity?

3.5.1 - Gender equity within the civil society arena

Description: To what extent is civil society a gender equitable arena?

Women are excluded from civil society leadership roles.	Score 0
Women are largely absent from civil society leadership roles.	Score 1
Women are under-represented in civil society leadership positions.	Score 2
Women are equitably represented as leaders and members of CS.	Score 3

3.5.2 - Gender equitable practices within CSOs

Description: How much do CSOs practice gender equity? What percentage of CSOs with paid employees have policies in place to ensure gender equity?

A small minority (less than 20%)	Score 0
A minority (20%-50%)	Score 1
A small majority (51%-65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

3.5.3 – Civil society actions to promote gender equity

Description: How much does civil society actively promote gender equity at the societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions actually contribute to gender inequity.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a gender equitable society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

3.6 - Poverty eradication

Description: To what extent do civil society actors promote poverty eradication?

3.6.1 – Civil society actions to eradicate poverty

Description: To what extent does civil society actively seek to eradicate poverty?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions serve to sustain existing economic inequities.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in the struggle to eradicate poverty. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

3.7 - Environmental sustainability

Description: To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote environmental sustainability?

3.7.1 – Civil society actions to sustain the environment

Description: How much does civil society actively seek to sustain the environment?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions serve to reinforce unsustainable practices.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in protecting the environment. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

4 - IMPACT

4.1 - Influencing public policy

Description: How active and successful is civil society in influencing public policy?

4.1.1 – 4.1.2 - Human Rights and Social Policy Impact Case Studies

Description: How active and successful is civil society in influencing public policy?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.1.3 - Civil Society's Impact on National Budgeting process Case Study

Description: How active and successful is civil society in influencing the overall national budgeting process?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and focused only on specific budget components. ⁶⁸	Score 1
Civil society is active in the overall budgeting process, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role in the overall budgeting process. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.2 - Holding state and private corporations accountable

Description: How active and successful is civil society in holding the state and private corporations accountable?

4.2.1 - Holding state accountable

Description: How active and successful is civil society in monitoring state performance and holding the state accountable?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.2.2 - Holding private corporations accountable

Description: How active and successful is civil society in holding private corporations accountable?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.3 - Responding to social interests

Description: How much are civil society actors responding to social interests?

4.3.1 - Responsiveness

Description: How effectively do civil society actors respond to priority social concerns?

Civil society actors are out of touch with the crucial concerns of the population.	Score 0
There are frequent examples of crucial social concerns that did not find a voice among existing civil society actors.	Score 1
There are isolated examples of crucial social concerns that did not find a voice among existing civil society actors.	Score 2
Civil society actors are very effective in taking up the crucial concerns of the population.	Score 3

4.3.2 - Public Trust

Description: What percentage of the population has trust in civil society actors?

A small minority (< 25%)	Score 0
A large minority (25%-50%)	Score 1
A small majority (51%-75%)	Score 2
A large majority (> 75%)	Score 3

4.4 - Empowering citizens

Description: How active and successful is civil society in empowering citizens, especially traditionally marginalised groups, to shape decisions that affect their lives?

4.4.1 - Informing/ educating citizens

Description: How active and successful is civil society in informing and educating citizens on public issues?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.4.2 - Building capacity for collective action

Description: How active and successful is civil society in building the capacity of people to organise themselves, mobilise resources and work together to solve common problems?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.4.3 - Empowering marginalized people

Description: How active and successful is civil society in empowering marginalized people?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.4.4 - Empowering women

Description: How active and successful is civil society in empowering women, i.e. to give them real choice and control over their lives?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.4.5 - Building social capital⁸⁹

Description: To what extent does civil society build social capital among its members? How do levels of trust, tolerance and public spiritedness of members of civil society compare to those of non-members?

Civil society diminishes the stock of social capital in society.	Score 0
Civil society does not contribute to building social capital in society.	Score 1
Civil society does contribute moderately to building social capital in society.	Score 2
Civil Society does contribute strongly to building social capital in society.	Score 3

4.4.6 - Supporting livelihoods

Description: How active and successful is civil society in creating / supporting employment and/or income-generating opportunities (especially for poor people and women)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.5 - Meeting societal needs

Description: How active and successful is civil society in meeting societal needs, especially those of poor people and other marginalised groups?

4.5.1 - Lobbying for state service provision

Description: How active and successful is civil society in lobbying the government to meet pressing societal needs?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.5.2 - Meeting pressing societal needs directly

Description: How active and successful is civil society in directly meeting pressing societal needs (through service delivery or the promotion of self-help initiatives)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

4.5.3 - Meeting needs of marginalised groups

Description: To what extent are CSOs more or less effective than the state in delivering services to marginalised groups?

CSOs are less effective than the state.	Score 0
CSOs are as effective as the state.	Score 1
CSOs are slightly more effective than the state.	Score 2
CSOs are significantly more effective than the state.	Score 3

Annex II: CIVICUS Civil Society Index Scores for the OIC Member Countries

CIVICUS-Civil Society Index (Shown below-Only Countries in the Index that are Members of OIC)																							
		Azerbaijan	Egypt	Indonesia	Lebanon	Mozambique	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Togo	Turkey	Uganda												
1) STRUCTURE	Breadth of Citizen Participation	Non-partisan political action	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1												
		Charitable giving	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3											
		CSO membership	0	0.4	0	1	2	2.4	1	1.6	0	1.2	2.8	2	1.8	1	1.2	0	0.5	3	2.6		
		Volunteer work	0	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	0	3											
		Community action	0	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3											
	Depth of Citizen Participation	Charitable Giving	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	...	0	0											
		Volunteering	2	1	1	2	1.7	2	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.7	3	1.3	...	2	0	0.7	3	1.7			
		CSO membership	0	...	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	2											
	Diversity of Civil Society Participants	Representation of social groups among CSO members	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2											
		Representation of social groups among CSO leadership	2	1.7	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2	1	1.3	2	2	1	1	1.3	1	1	1	2		
		Distribution of CSOs around the country	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3											
	Level of Organisation	Existence of umbrella bodies	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2											
		Effectiveness of umbrella bodies	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2											
		Self-regulation within CS	1	0.6	2	1.4	2	1.4	1	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.6			
		Support infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
		International linkages	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1											
	Inter-Relations within CS	Communication between CSOs	1	1	1	2	2	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	1.5	0	0.5	1	1	1	1.5
		Cooperation between CSOs	1	1	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	1	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1.5	
	Resources	Financial resources	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1			
		Human resources	2	1.3	1	2	1	2	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1.5			
Technical and infrastructural resources		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1.5				
2) ENVIRONMENT	Political Context	Political Rights	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
		Political competition	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2										
		Rule of law	1	0.7	1	1.2	0	1.2	1	1	1	1	1										
		Corruption	0	1	1	0	1.2	0	1	0	0.7	1	0.7	1	1	1	1	1					
		State effectiveness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1										
	Basic Rights and Freedoms	Decentralization	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1					
		Civil liberties	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
		Information rights	1	1	0	0.7	1	1.3	2	1.7	2	1.7	1	1	0	0.7	1	1	1.3	2	1.3		
	Socio-Economic Context	Press Freedom	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				
		Socio-economic context	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1			
	Socio-Cultural Context	Trust	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2				
		Tolerance	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1.7	2	1.7	1	1	1	1.7	2	1.7		
		Public spiritedness	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	Legal Environment	CSO registration	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1				
		Allowable advocacy activities / Freedom of CSOs to criticise the government*	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1.5	1.3				
		Tax laws favourable to CSOs / Tax Exemption	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
		Tax benefits for philanthropy	0	...	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	State – CS relations	Autonomy of CSOs	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2				
		Dialogue	1	1	1	1	1	1.7	1	0.7	1.3	1	1	1	0.7	1	1	1	1.7	2	1.7		
		Co-operation/Support (from the state)	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1				
Private sector – CS relations	Private sector attitude to Civil Society	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					
	Corporate social responsibility	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.8	1	0.7	0	0.3	0	0.7	1	1	1	1.7				
	Corporate philanthropy	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1					

CIVICUS-Civil Society Index (cont'd)														
		Azerbaijan	Egypt	Indonesia	Lebanon	Mozambique	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Togo	Turkey	Uganda			
3) VALUES	Democracy	Democratic practices within CSOs	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1		
		Civil society actions to promote democracy	1	1	2	2	1.5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1.5
	Transparency	Corruption/democratic practices within civil society	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2		
		Financial transparency of CSOs	1	1	1.3	1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1	1.7	1	1.3	1.7
		CSOs actions to promote transparency	1	1	2	2	0.5	2	2	1	1	1	2	
	Tolerance	Tolerance within the CS arena	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1.5
		CS actions to promote tolerance	1	1.5	2	2	2	1	1.5	2	2	1	2	1.5
	Non-violence	Non-violence within the CS arena	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		CS actions to promote non-violence	1	1.5	2	2	2	1	1.5	2	2	2	1	1.5
	Gender Equity	Gender equity within the CS arena	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	
		Gender equitable practices within CSOs	2	1.7	1.5	1.7	1	1.7	1	0.7	1	1.7	1	1.3
		CS actions to promote gender equity	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
	Poverty Eradication	CS actions to eradicate poverty	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Environmental Sustainability	CS actions to sustain the environment	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	
4) IMPACT	Influencing Policy	Social Policy Impact	...	0	2	2	2	3	2	0	1	2		
		Social Policy Impact Case Study	1											
		Civil Society's Impact On the National Budget Process Case Study	1	1	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	0.3	1.3	2	
		Human Rights Impact Case Study	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2		
		Impact on national budget process	...	0	1	1	0.5	2	1	0	1	2		
	Holding the State & Private Sector Accountable	Holding the state accountable	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	2		
		Holding private corporations accountable	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	
	Responding to Social Interests	Responsiveness	1	1	2	2	1	3	2.5	1	0	1	3	
		Public trust in CSOs	1	1	1	1.5	1	1	2	2.5	1	1	3	
	Empowering Citizens	Informing/educating citizens	1	1	2	2	0.5	3	2	1	1	3		
		Building capacity for collective action	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		Empowering marginalised / disadvantaged* people	1	0.8	1.7	1.8	2	0	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	
		Empowering women	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2		
		Building social capital	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1		
		Supporting livelihoods	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	
	Meeting Societal Needs	Lobbying for state service provision	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2		
		Meeting societal needs directly	1	0.7	2	1.7	2	2	1.3	2	2	2	2.7	
Meeting the needs of marginalised groups		1	1	1	2	1.7	0	2	2	...	3			

CS: Civil Society

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