

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE ROLE OF DONOR AGENCIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA RICHARD A. HOROVITZ

## Chapter 1 : Non-governmental Organizations on Development Issues – Global Issues

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They have two daughters and four grandsons. Career South Africa The Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand, from which Goldstone graduated in and where he became Chancellor in While Goldstone was still a child, his grandfather encouraged him to study law. It turned out to be a wise decision. He had been brought up in an anti-apartheid atmosphere; although his parents were not activists, they were opposed to racial discrimination and this was to have a profound influence on his later career. On one occasion he secretly tape-recorded a spy sent by the police to infiltrate the anti-apartheid student movement at the university. The recording was later used as evidence in the firing of the national police commissioner. It was a moral dilemma to do that, but the approach was that it was better to fight from inside than not at all. The moral dilemma came up when I had to apply the law. There was a fine dividing line between applying moral standards and promoting political doctrines, but Goldstone believed that "in my view, if a judge is to err, it should be on the side of defending morality. One of his most significant rulings concerned the Group Areas Act that mandated the eviction of non-whites from areas reserved for whites. His ruling in the case of *S v Govender* in that evictions of non-whites were not automatically required by the Act led to the virtual cessation of such evictions. That was our dream. Few white judges at the time enjoyed the trust and respect of the black majority; Goldstone became a notable exception. Goldstone later remarked that he was constrained by the law, that "the emergency regulations covered the situation. Another Transvaal Supreme Court judge, D. Curlewis, commented in that "a person who deserves to hang was more likely to get the death sentence from me or my ilk" than Goldstone or other liberal judges, who were "at heart abolitionists for one reason or another Obviously, and for that reason, they cannot be sound on the imposition of the death penalty. In , President F. The police and security forces often reacted to demonstrations with indiscriminate force, and the ANC claimed that a hypothesised " Third Force " was engaged in covert destabilisation. The violence caused serious problems in building trust between the parties. The negotiations broke down soon after they started due to a mass shooting at Sebokeng township near Johannesburg in March , in which demonstrators were shot and 11 killed by South African police. Its members were chosen by consensus among the three main parties. It soon gained a reputation for even handedness, criticising all sides in often trenchant terms. The rivalry between the ANC and IFP was blamed for being "the primary cause" of violence and Goldstone urged both sides to "abandon violence and intimidation as political weapons". The ensuing scandal led to De Klerk purging the army and intelligence services. He is a great strategist and combines a deep humanity with a political sensitivity. He regarded it as "a vitally important safety valve" that provided a "credible public instrument" to deal with incidents that might otherwise have derailed the negotiations. Its chairman, Archbishop Desmond Tutu , commented that Goldstone had made an "indispensable" contribution to the peaceful democratic transition in South Africa. It noted that although they were few in number, such figures were "influential enough to be part of the reason why the ideal of a constitutional democracy as the favoured form of government for a future South Africa continued to burn brightly throughout the darkness of the apartheid era. His appointment to the tribunals came as something of a surprise, even to Goldstone himself, as he had only limited experience of international law and Yugoslavian affairs and had never been a prosecutor before. There had been lengthy wrangling between UN member states about whom to appoint as a prosecutor and none of the candidates proposed so far had been accepted. Everyone suspects everyone in the former Yugoslavia. President Mandela supported his wish to take up the position at The Hague, as Goldstone later recalled: He thought it was important to take what was the first offer of a major international position after South Africa ceased to be a pariah. Mandela struck a deal with the UN Secretary-General , Boutros Boutros-Ghali , that

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Goldstone would serve only half of his four-year term as prosecutor and would then return to take up his post in South Africa. He built his strategy at both courts to a large degree on that pursued by the prosecutors at the Nuremberg Tribunal of 1945. He served as the chief prosecutor of the two tribunals until September. He was bitterly critical of what he called the "highly inappropriate and pusillanimous policy" of Western countries in declining to pursue suspected war criminals, singling out France and the United Kingdom as particular culprits. By the end of his time as prosecutor he had issued 74 indictments but only seven of the accused had been apprehended. In the end, no amnesty was included in the Dayton Agreement. His contribution was praised by colleagues at the ICTY: Justice Albie Sachs described Goldstone as representing "a sense of continuity" between the traditions of the past that managed to survive the years of apartheid, and the whole new era of the constitution that governs South Africa today. The UNHRC appointed a four-person team, headed by Goldstone, [58] to investigate "all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that might have been committed at any time in the context of the military operations that were conducted in Gaza during the period from 27 December and 18 January, whether before, during or after. He continued, "I can approach the daunting task I have accepted in an even-handed and impartial manner and give it the same attention that I have to situations in my own country," where his experience had been that "transparent, public investigations are very important, important particularly for the victims because it brings acknowledgement of what happened to them. Until the Gaza Report they failed to condemn the firing of rockets and mortars at Israeli civilian centers. It stated that Israel had used disproportionate force, targeted Palestinian civilians, used them as human shields and destroyed civilian infrastructure. Hamas and other armed Palestinian groups were found to have deliberately targeted Israeli civilians and sought to spread terror in southern Israel by mounting indiscriminate rocket attacks. Hamas also dismissed the findings that it had committed war crimes. Goldstone himself came under sustained personal attack, with critics accusing him of bias, dishonesty and improper motives in being party to the report. He contrasted the Israeli reaction with the failure of Hamas to investigate or modify their methods and procedures. Human Rights Council, whose history of bias against Israel cannot be doubted". Fordham Law presented him with a Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, in , the highest honor the school can bestow. London and New York:

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## Chapter 2 : AfricaFiles | Zimbabwe: ESAP's fables

*eGovernment in Africa: Promise and Practice Richard Heeks1 IDPM, University of Manchester, UK calendrierdelascience.com@calendrierdelascience.com Abstract eGovernment has already arrived in Africa, though it is essentially an imported.*

Autoimmune diseases [9] Many recipients of HSCTs are multiple myeloma [10] or leukemia patients [11] who would not benefit from prolonged treatment with, or are already resistant to, chemotherapy. Candidates for HSCTs include pediatric cases where the patient has an inborn defect such as severe combined immunodeficiency or congenital neutropenia with defective stem cells, and also children or adults with aplastic anemia [12] who have lost their stem cells after birth. More recently non-myeloablative, "mini transplant microtransplantation," procedures have been developed that require smaller doses of preparative chemo and radiation. This has allowed HSCT to be conducted in the elderly and other patients who would otherwise be considered too weak to withstand a conventional treatment regimen. Number of procedures[ edit ] In a total of 50, first hematopoietic stem cell transplants were reported as taking place worldwide, according to a global survey of centers in 71 countries conducted by the Worldwide Network for Blood and Marrow Transplantation. Of these, 28, 57 percent were autologous and 21, 43 percent were allogeneic 11, from family donors and 9, from unrelated donors. The main indications for transplant were lymphoproliferative disorders 55 percent and leukemias 34 percent, and the majority took place in either Europe 48 percent or the Americas 36 percent. Autologous transplants have the advantage of lower risk of infection during the immune-compromised portion of the treatment since the recovery of immune function is rapid. Also, the incidence of patients experiencing rejection and graft-versus-host disease is impossible is very rare due to the donor and recipient being the same individual. These advantages have established autologous HSCT as one of the standard second-line treatments for such diseases as lymphoma. Results have been promising; however, as of [update] it was premature to speculate whether these experiments will lead to effective treatments for diabetes. Matching is performed on the basis of variability at three or more loci of the HLA gene, and a perfect match at these loci is preferred. Even if there is a good match at these critical alleles, the recipient will require immunosuppressive medications to mitigate graft-versus-host disease. Unrelated donors may be found through a registry of bone marrow donors such as the National Marrow Donor Program. People who would like to be tested for a specific family member or friend without joining any of the bone marrow registry data banks may contact a private HLA testing laboratory and be tested with a mouth swab to see if they are a potential match. Allogeneic transplants are also performed using umbilical cord blood as the source of stem cells. In general, mismatches of the Type-I genes i. In addition, a genetic mismatch as small as a single DNA base pair is significant so perfect matches require knowledge of the exact DNA sequence of these genes for both donor and recipient. Leading transplant centers currently perform testing for all five of these HLA genes before declaring that a donor and recipient are HLA-identical. Race and ethnicity are known to play a major role in donor recruitment drives, as members of the same ethnic group are more likely to have matching genes, including the genes for HLA. Even so-called "perfect matches" may have mismatched minor alleles that contribute to graft-versus-host disease. Bone marrow[ edit ] Bone marrow harvest. In the case of a bone marrow transplant, the HSC are removed from a large bone of the donor, typically the pelvis, through a large needle that reaches the center of the bone. The technique is referred to as a bone marrow harvest and is performed under general anesthesia. Peripheral blood stem cells[ edit ] Main article: Peripheral stem cell transplantation Peripheral blood stem cells Peripheral blood stem cells [26] are now the most common source of stem cells for HSCT. They are collected from the blood through a process known as apheresis. The red blood cells are returned to the donor. Amniotic fluid[ edit ] It is also possible to extract stem cells from amniotic fluid for both autologous or heterologous use at the time of childbirth. Cord blood has a higher concentration of HSC than is normally found in adult blood. However, the small quantity of blood obtained

from an umbilical cord typically about 50 mL makes it more suitable for transplantation into small children than into adults. Newer techniques using ex-vivo expansion of cord blood units or the use of two cord blood units from different donors allow cord blood transplants to be used in adults. Storage of HSC [ edit ] Unlike other organs, bone marrow cells can be frozen cryopreserved for prolonged periods without damaging too many cells. This is a necessity with autologous HSC because the cells must be harvested from the recipient months in advance of the transplant treatment. In the case of allogeneic transplants, fresh HSC are preferred in order to avoid cell loss that might occur during the freezing and thawing process. Allogeneic cord blood is stored frozen at a cord blood bank because it is only obtainable at the time of childbirth. To cryopreserve HSC, a preservative, DMSO , must be added, and the cells must be cooled very slowly in a controlled-rate freezer to prevent osmotic cellular injury during ice crystal formation. HSC may be stored for years in a cryofreezer, which typically uses liquid nitrogen. The bone marrow can be ablated destroyed with dose-levels that cause minimal injury to other tissues. In allogeneic transplants a combination of cyclophosphamide with total body irradiation is conventionally employed. The post-transplant prognosis often includes acute and chronic graft-versus-host disease that may be life-threatening. However, in certain leukemias this can coincide with protection against cancer relapse owing to the graft-versus-tumor effect. Non-myeloablative [ edit ] A newer treatment approach, non-myeloablative allogeneic transplantation, also termed reduced-intensity conditioning RIC , uses doses of chemotherapy and radiation too low to eradicate all the bone marrow cells of the recipient. Decreasing doses of immunosuppressive therapy then allow donor T-cells to eradicate the remaining recipient HSC and to induce the graft-versus-tumor effect. This effect is often accompanied by mild graft-versus-host disease , the appearance of which is often a surrogate marker for the emergence of the desirable graft versus tumor effect, and also serves as a signal to establish an appropriate dosage level for sustained treatment with low levels of immunosuppressive agents. Because of their gentler conditioning regimens, these transplants are associated with a lower risk of transplant-related mortality and therefore allow patients who are considered too high-risk for conventional allogeneic HSCT to undergo potentially curative therapy for their disease. The optimal conditioning strategy for each disease and recipient has not been fully established, but RIC can be used in elderly patients unfit for myeloablative regimens, for whom a higher risk of cancer relapse may be acceptable. The offspring of donor-derived hematopoietic stem cells have been documented to populate many different organs of the recipient, including the heart , liver , and muscle , and these cells had been suggested to have the abilities of regenerating injured tissue in these organs. However, recent research has shown that such lineage infidelity does not occur as a normal phenomenon [ citation needed ]. Complications [ edit ] HSCT is associated with a high treatment-related mortality in the recipient 38 percent or higher , [32] which limits its use to conditions that are themselves life-threatening. Major complications are veno-occlusive disease , mucositis , infections sepsis , graft-versus-host disease and the development of new malignancies. Prior to the administration of new cells engraftment patients may go for several weeks without appreciable numbers of white blood cells to help fight infection. This puts a patient at high risk of infections, sepsis and septic shock , despite prophylactic antibiotics. However, antiviral medications , such as acyclovir and valacyclovir , are quite effective in prevention of HSCT-related outbreak of herpetic infection in seropositive patients. Immunosuppressive drugs are given for a minimum of 6-months after a transplantation, or much longer if required for the treatment of graft-versus-host disease. Transplant patients lose their acquired immunity , for example immunity to childhood diseases such as measles or polio. For this reason transplant patients must be re-vaccinated with childhood vaccines once they are off immunosuppressive medications. Veno-occlusive disease [ edit ] Severe liver injury can result from hepatic veno-occlusive disease VOD. Elevated levels of bilirubin , hepatomegaly and fluid retention are clinical hallmarks of this condition. There is now a greater appreciation of the generalized cellular injury and obstruction in hepatic vein sinuses, and hepatic VOD has lately been referred to as sinusoidal obstruction syndrome SOS. Severe cases of SOS are associated with a high mortality rate. Anticoagulants or defibrotide may be effective in reducing the severity of VOD but may also increase bleeding complications. Ursodiol has been shown to help prevent VOD, presumably by

facilitating the flow of bile. Mucositis[ edit ] The injury of the mucosal lining of the mouth and throat is a common regimen-related toxicity following ablative HSCT regimens. It is usually not life-threatening but is very painful, and prevents eating and drinking. Mucositis is treated with pain medications plus intravenous infusions to prevent dehydration and malnutrition. Hemorrhagic cystitis[ edit ] The mucosal lining of the bladder could also be involved in approximately 5 percent of the children undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. This causes hematuria, frequency, abdominal pain and thrombocytopenia [34] Main article: Graft-versus-host disease Graft-versus-host disease GVHD is an inflammatory disease that is unique to allogeneic transplantation. This can occur even if the donor and recipient are HLA-identical because the immune system can still recognize other differences between their tissues. It is aptly named graft-versus-host disease because bone marrow transplantation is the only transplant procedure in which the transplanted cells must accept the body rather than the body accepting the new cells. High-dose corticosteroids such as prednisone are a standard treatment; however this immuno-suppressive treatment often leads to deadly infections. Chronic graft-versus-host disease may also develop after allogeneic transplant. It is the major source of late treatment-related complications, although it less often results in death. In addition to inflammation, chronic graft-versus-host disease may lead to the development of fibrosis , or scar tissue, similar to scleroderma ; it may cause functional disability and require prolonged immunosuppressive therapy. Graft-versus-host disease is usually mediated by T cells , which react to foreign peptides presented on the MHC of the host. Graft-versus-tumor effect Graft-versus-tumor effect GVT or "graft versus leukemia" effect is the beneficial aspect of the Graft-versus-Host phenomenon. For example, HSCT patients with either acute, or in particular chronic, graft-versus-host disease after an allogeneic transplant tend to have a lower risk of cancer relapse. This lower rate of relapse accounts for the increased success rate of allogeneic transplants, compared to transplants from identical twins, and indicates that allogeneic HSCT is a form of immunotherapy. GVT is the major benefit of transplants that do not employ the highest immuno-suppressive regimens. Graft versus tumor is mainly beneficial in diseases with slow progress, e. However, it is less effective in rapidly growing acute leukemias. A transplant offers a chance for cure or long-term remission if the inherent complications of graft versus host disease, immuno-suppressive treatments and the spectrum of opportunistic infections can be survived. Risks to donor[ edit ] The risks of a complication depend on patient characteristics, health care providers and the apheresis procedure, and the colony-stimulating factor used G-CSF. The documented adverse effects of filgrastim include splenic rupture indicated by left upper abdominal or shoulder pain, risk 1 in , Acute respiratory distress syndrome ARDS , alveolar hemorrhage, and allergic reactions usually expressed in first 30 minutes, risk 1 in Coagulation issues and inflammation of atherosclerotic plaques are known to occur as a result of G-CSF injection. G-CSF has also been described to induce genetic changes in mononuclear cells of normal donors. Donation is not recommended for those with a history of back pain. For this same group, severe cardiovascular events were observed with a rate of about 1 in Haematological malignancy induction was comparable to that observed in the general population, with only 15 reported cases within 4 years. His work also reduced the likelihood of developing a life-threatening complication called graft-versus-host disease. The first physician to perform a successful human bone marrow transplant on a disease other than cancer was Robert A. Good at the University of Minnesota in His patient, a year-old-boy, is today the longest-living lymphoma transplant survivor. A further , cord blood units had been received by one of 46 cord blood banks from 30 countries participating. The highest total number of bone marrow donors registered were those from the US 8. In , only six African-Americans were able to find a bone marrow match, and all six had common European genetic signatures. Bone marrow and cord blood banks exist in South Africa, and a new program is beginning in Nigeria. Two registries in the United States recruit unrelated allogeneic donors:

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## Chapter 3 : Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation - Wikipedia

*Primary health care assistance has become prominent in the rural development programs of many nongovernment organizations throughout sub-Saharan Africa. By emphasizing education and the promotion of new participatory health systems, most such programs aim to enhance the conditions of women as principal community care givers.*

Non-governmental organizations NGOs have become quite prominent in the field of international development in recent decades. But the term NGO encompasses a vast category of groups and organizations. The World Bank, for example, defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. NGOs are typically value-based organizations which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics. While there may be distinctions in specific situations, this section deals with a high level look at these issues, and so these terms may be used interchangeably, and sometimes using NGOs as the umbrella term. Since the s, it has been noted how there are more non-governmental organizations than ever before trying to fill in the gaps that governments either will not, or cannot. The above-mentioned World Bank document points out that Since the mids, the NGO sector in both developed and developing countries has experienced exponential growth. It is now estimated that over 15 percent of total overseas development aid is channeled through NGOs. Recognizing that statistics are notoriously incomplete, the World Bank adds that there are an estimated 6, to 30, national NGOs in developing countries alone, while the number of community-based organizations in the developing world number in the hundreds of thousands. Such organizations must operate as a non-profit group. All or some of these can have direct or indirect political weight on decisions and actions that NGOs make. Professor of anthropology, Richard Robbins, in his book, *Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism* Allyn and Bacon, , Second Edition , suggests a few reasons why NGOs have become increasingly important in the past decade or so. Amongst them from pp. Perhaps most important, Robbins suggests, is that some believe NGOs have developed as part of a larger, neoliberal economic and political agenda. Shifts in economic and political ideology have lent to increasing support of NGOs from governments and official aid agencies in response. One of the many aspects of this ideology is to minimize the role of the state in things like health and education; NGOs and other organizations receive funding as an alternative to the state. There is a good deal of evidence, Robbins says, that NGOs are growing because of increased amounts of public funding. As a result, a number of alternative, grassroots type of NGOs have grown in both developed and developing countries campaigning and researching issues related to globalization, social justice, the environment and so forth. These are independent of government aid. However, NGOs not dependent on state aid are the exception rather than the rule as Robbins also adds p. NGOs as a Weak Third Sector Compared to Governments and Corporations Some have observed that in a way then, the complex group termed NGOs are seen as the weaker part of a triumvirate, or third sector to counter the other two actors, the state and the market. It is suggested that NGOs are a natural outcome of a free democratic and capitalistic society. The idea is that as market forces require more and more relaxations of rules and regulations for their benefit, society will naturally demand social justice to balance out negative aspects of market forces such as exploitation and environmental degradation. This leads to a romantic notion of what Adam Smith, regarded as a father of capitalism, described as a hidden hand *Wealth of Nations* , where through the pursuit of self-interest, hidden forces would automatically help balance things out. Yet, NGOs are typically weaker because they are not as financially independent as the other two actors, and are often dependent upon them. Or, when independent, they typically do not have the resources and political power that the other two wield for example, both states and corporations can own large influential media organizations , and are not as well and long established as the other two. One of many effects then is that many NGOs are

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subject to political and market forces, as Jude Howell and Jenny Pearce observe, quoted at length: For donors, civil society is a force for and ingredient of democratization, as well as a natural component of a market economy. In legitimizing civil-society strengthening programs, donors make frequent reference to the potential of civil society, to hold in check the state, to serve as the moral pulse of society and to further democratic value. By reducing the power of the state and increasing the role of the market, it is assumed that civil society too will flourish and will in turn encourage further economic liberalization. Moreover, civil society, state, and market are assumed to constitute an organic, symbiotic whole, characterized by unity rather than disjuncture and by cooperation rather than conflict. There is thus an expectation that civil society will function to mediate and balance the power of the state and market, to provide a moral check on the market, and likewise to maintain the democratic integrity of the state. Finally, there is an implicit assumption that external donor agencies can create, nurture and strengthen civil society in aid-recipient countries. Yet, many organizations within civil society receive funding to varying degrees from both state and private sponsorship. In some countries, government officials have set up their own NGOs as a way to work more creatively, access different resources, and gain new opportunities. Similarly, some development NGOs amount to no more than briefcase companies founded for the purpose of tax evasion and private gain. Furthermore, the triadic representation implicitly assumes an equal " or at least unproblematic " division of power between the three elements, indeed three separate domains of power. Yet organizations within civil society do not enjoy the same degree of power. Business associations, for example, are more likely to be better resources and wield greater political leverage than trade unions or community groups. The power of the market thus permeates and shapes the composition of civil society. As Wood so cogently argues, the juxtaposition of an array of fragmented and diverse institutions within the conceptual space of civil society masks the totalizing logic of capitalism that fundamentally binds these diverse institutions together and gives them meaning. Similarly, businesses may sponsor community development, but they may be less receptive to challenges from labor organizations or environmental groups for minimum labor and environmental standards. Thus the interactions of state, market, and civil society are overlaid by contradictory purposes and value, the resolution of which may not necessarily favor the sustenance of civil society nor guarantee stability. The alliances and coalitions are not always self-evident nor conducive to redistribution of power and wealth. In the past, many development NGOs gained a bad reputation with developing countries because they were seen as arrogant and going into poor countries and telling people how to do things, or doing things for them. They have also been described by some as the modern missionaries, referring to the imperial and colonial times, where things like converting people to Christianity was considered the moral thing to do by European and American missionaries. And even in recent years, some NGOs, aid organizations and development institutions from the North have been described sometimes as being tools or part of the objectives of the foreign policy aims of the northern nation from which they come. There is plenty of evidence that the growth in size and number of NGOs is fed by increased governmental contributions along with greater contributions from multilateral developmental organizations such as the World Bank. On the one hand, these conditions have created additional monies for NGOs and GROs [Grassroots Organizations] to develop; on the other hand, they risk becoming so dependent on governments that they have been co-opted and their independence threatened. Indeed, the prior assumption of a broker role " unnegotiated, uncontested, and illegitimate " in itself is revealing about the balance of power. The notion of brokering suggests that the broker has no interest of its own, no ideological preferences, no intrinsic values and goals. Apart from the question of neutrality, which services to mask the distribution of power, there is also the larger question of the morality of interventionism. Is donor support to civil society another manifestation of neocolonialism in the post-Cold War era, aimed at controlling the nature of political regimes and extending global markets? Do donors have the right, let alone the capacity, to shape other civil societies? By projecting their own visions and understandings of civil society, do they not undermine the ability of local organizations to set their own priorities and agendas, to vocalize their own imaginations of social and political change? By making various assumptions they conclude that

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donor agencies risk becoming creations of the outside, embodiments of external norms and goals, and materially dependent on outside rather than local sources. David Rieff, writing in *The Nation* expands those ideas suggesting that strengthening the civil society sector goes in line with the neoliberal idea of reducing the role of the state: That this emphasis on local capacity building, to use the bureaucratic term of art, and on fostering civil society arose at exactly the moment when development aid from most major donor countries was plummeting in many countries, including the United States, they are now at historic lows may, of course, be coincidental. But in the development sphere, at least, ideological commitment to making states responsive to civil society seems to have been accompanied by a determination to cut funding. When pressed, development specialists who favor this new approach insist that a robust civil society will open the way for the integration of the poor world into the global economy — supposedly the first step toward prosperity. Viewed from this angle, the idea of civil society begins to look less like a way of fostering democratic rights and responsive governments and more like part of the dominant ideology of the post-cold war period: Again, there is no question of a subterfuge. The idea of civil society simply coincides with the tropism toward privatization that has been the hallmark of these post-cold war times. Far from being oppositional, it is perfectly in tune with the *Zeitgeist* of an age that has seen the growth of what proponents like Bill Clinton and Tony Blair are pleased to call the Third Way and what might more unsentimentally be called Thatcherism with a human face. As we privatize prisons, have privatized development assistance and are in the process, it seems, of privatizing military interventions into places like New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Angola by armies raised by companies like Sandline and Executive Outcomes, so let us privatize democracy-building. Criticisms range from pointing out that only small percentages go to people in need, that a lot goes to recover costs, and some have even been used to pay very high salaries of the people at the top of these organizations. In some cases, this is fair criticism. In other cases, these arguments have been used by those who wish to paint a dark picture of NGOs in general because NGO research may ultimately criticize their practices. It has to be expected that NGOs need to pay for expenses, for permanent staff and for various other costs incurred. Due to the pressures of obtaining and maintaining funding, much effort is spent on marketing, and the already constrained budgets require many NGOs to ensure optimal efficiency, similar to private corporations. Sometimes then, the actual activity can be affected due to the need to raise funding. It is easy to think of NGOs as one group. However, the interests and perspectives are so diverse, that summarizing and generalizing criticisms that can be valid to all NGOs and similar organizations is obviously unfair. The new attention being given to NGOs as actors in civil society unleashes a new set of difficult conceptual and terminological problems, partly because nongovernmental organization is in many ways a virtually meaningless label. For some analysts the term is synonymous with the aid industry, in which NGOs are viewed as effective tools or channels for donors to provide international development funds to low-income countries. Conversely, they are seen as vehicles for privatizing foreign assistance, making it less accountable to either government authorities or local people because of a lack of clear governance structures for NGOs. Some see NGO as a term strongly associated with grassroots action and community organizing, which may exist outside the domain of the formal development world. Others see NGOs primarily as service contractors, able to work more efficiently and more effectively than government agencies, but with comparatively little legitimacy with which to challenge policy or represent people. There is now growing interest in NGOs as international policy actors in the environmental and human rights fields. Another type of criticism for some NGOs is that despite good intentions, they may be doing more harm than good, without realizing it. As another example, many organizations working on population-related issues risk doing more harm in other societies due to either misconceptions about over-population, or misunderstandings about family and community structures in those societies. Aid has often been seen as an altruistic action often coming from religious roots and therefore seen as a moral thing to support. However, sometimes, what gets lost is the type of aid that is administered. A lot of official aid, and that raised and distributed by NGOs, in the past has been based intentionally, or unknowingly, on foreign policy objectives, or the interests of the lenders, less of the recipients. Aid has often led to excessive dependency or reliance on aid

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rather than helping nations move away from this. It is not that the poor are unable to do things themselves, but with the aftermaths of colonialism, corruption, conflicts and so on, rebuilding and developing often requires outside assistance. The form of assistance that would be preferred is one that allows the recipient to help them help themselves, along the lines of the famous age-old quote: Give a man a fish; you have fed him for today. Teach a man to fish; and you have fed him for a lifetime. The special Dutch ambassador to Ethiopia and Eritrea, Pieter Marres has stuck his neck out by publicly questioning the use of development aid. Every donor has its own priorities, procedures and regulations. Satisfying donor demands requires great effort and energy on the part of developing nations. Many have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, says Mr Marres. Reliance on Philanthropy May Reveal More Fundamental Issues We hear more and more about philanthropic organizations set up by mega-successful business elites, where millions of dollars are donated to seemingly worthy causes. However, the fact that such donations are needed also serves as an indication that development policies and globalization policies in their current form are not sustainable! The following quote summarizes this notion quite well: Societies which depend on such largess to meet their basic health and education needs are neither sustainable, democratic nor equitable – yet new dimensions of power are ceded to large companies. David Rieff, mentioned above, also adds that the belief that civil society will be able to cope where nations have failed is a counsel of despair as civil society does not have the ability the state would have:

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## Chapter 4 : Library - Philatelic Federation of South Africa

*South taking on a more important role as providers and the donor community. China and Africa: An Emerging Partnership for Development?.*

But increasingly, government is facing a shortage of both political capital needed to fight the flames and - perhaps more importantly - a coherent strategy indicating how to go about the job. Does this mean that the Mugabe government, desperate for breathing space, will soon be forced to seek the cooperation and consensus of its majority population rather than deepening its dependence on its ever more demanding Bretton Woods partners? While the answer is far from clear, it is nonetheless apparent that the old commandist nationalism of the liberation war and is crumbling quickly, exposing a variety of options for political reform both within and outside of the ruling party. The price for rapid development, it cautioned, was short-term deepening hardship in the form of social services cutbacks, skyrocketing consumer prices, the swamping of local markets with imports and sharp temporary increases in unemployment. But while suffering over the last five years proved even more intense, widespread and chronic than the state initially predicted, the pay-offs did not materialize. Despite its comparatively high-performing economy over much of the s, Zimbabwe now appears firmly lodged in a quagmire of mounting debt, generally inadequate growth and plummeting living standards. Most macroeconomic indicators show continued overall decline and little relief on the horizon. Deficit mushrooms In what would be his first and last budget in July, Chambati - a leading industrialist until his entry into Cabinet in April of this year - delivered more sobering news. Indeed, in five years of reforms the accumulated foreign-held debt has doubled to more than per cent of GDP. Meanwhile, the even higher and still rising domestic debt has come to consume more in interest and principal payments than any other budget item - including education and defence. Rather than recommending the rescheduling or cancellation of some or all of this debt, however, international donor agencies have applied greater pressure for bigger sacrifices at home. What the IMF and others donors do not factor in, of course, are the growing social and political stresses to which ZANU PF and its state have been subjected because of liberalization - and the potentially disruptive nature of these tensions for the programme, the state and the national political economy. Lost jobs not replaced While government struggles to cut spending, it is also under intense pressure to create jobs replacing those lost through ESAP, and maintain at least parts of its lauded social services. ESAP has forced government to consider the attack on unemployment and moves to improve services delivery as mere rearguard actions, in comparison with the war on budget deficits. High unemployment continues apace - reaching 50 per cent in some parts of the formal sector - as spiralling production costs continue to undermine much of the import-beleaguered manufacturing sector. Government itself has set retrenchment targets in the public service at 23, In the private sector, it is likely that more than double this number have lost their jobs including 23, last year alone. On the other hand, only 16, new jobs were created annually for the , school leavers who came onto the labour market in Lately job creation levels have dwindled. In the lower-income informal sector, which provides a diminishing livelihood for as many as two million Zimbabweans, economic marginalization is even more pronounced due to the higher relative impact of cost of living increases. The situation is also bleak for many employers. In the last four years, business failures have accelerated, turnover and profit rates have dropped and export earnings have been erratic. In the face of this onslaught very few sub-sectors, mainly those involved in primary production for export like mining, agriculture and horticulture, have made substantial gains. And even in such cases, the results have been mixed, and not wholly attributable to government reforms. Economy de-industrializing Official figures show more than company liquidations since the early s, as well as an accumulation of heavily-indebted, interest payment-plagued enterprises. This dramatic decline and impoverishment has not gone unnoticed by different factions within the ruling party itself. This year, for example, government increased sales taxes by 2. In this regard, then, the shortcomings of policy refinements have only worsened the political problems of the government. The "new" nationalism

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contains different themes, including criticisms on the one hand of the continued dominance and privileges of white private society; and on the other, of the controlling presence of foreign capital and international financial institutions. In response, the party has taken steps to quieten the noise-makers, through patronage, co-option or harsher means. But the chorus of complaints continues - and gets louder as hardships persist - from all quarters. The question now is, who will take control of the score and direct the growing choir? Black businesspeople increase pressure In the last two years an increasingly vocal lobby of small-scale black businesspeople has applied pressure to obtain funding, political support and other policy concessions from government in favour of black business development. Grouped primarily within two umbrella advocacy organizations, the Indigenous Business Development Centre IBDC and the more aggressive Affirmative Action Group AAG , this fraction of black enterprise has met with some success, in the form of preferential awarding of smaller government contracts and access to government and donor-guaranteed concessional loans. But now that the chips are down - in the form of further budget cuts demanded by large mainly white national capital, World Bank strategists and donors alike - the party has been forced to distance itself from the high-profile local black business lobby. In response there have been angry threats. Blacks in their eyes should remain consumers of basic commodities rather than owners and creators of wealth. On the other side of the black political spectrum, trade unionists have re-entered the national political stage after several years of being shut-out by a hostile, union-bashing, reforming government. Some question the logic of this apparent concession by workers. But perhaps the new rising tide of corporatism does not signal a defeat of the union movement, so much as the increasing weakness and flexibility of the ESAP-battered state. For the ZCTU, the current softening of government and civil society by the failed liberalization programme has opened the space for new policy initiatives from outside the state. Recent remarks by some ZCTU leaders indicate that not only ZANU PF is capable of adopting "dual strategies" of engagement with adversaries, in an attempt to win consensus and weaken at one and the same moment. Evidently, co-operation from the popular sector will increasingly come at a price. But we think the State needs to intervene to empower, not to control; to redress imbalances, and do so under a consensual process. Yet they have phrased their critique in a way that opens a debate on the wider question of democratic participation in government and policy making; and by extension, on the shape, nature and leadership of popular nationalism in the s. In this regard the trade unions have not played a role to date - neither has the peasant sector, nor representatives of small-scale indigenous businesses. Inside ZANU PF , a new and growing group of disparate critics is publicly questioning the status quo, and beginning to have an impact. Ten of these fifteen independents were cast-offs or deserters from the ruling party. Other organizations that target democratic mobilization outside the ruling party, including human and civil rights groups like Zimrights, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and the Zimbabwe Council of Churches, are aiming to pick up some of this momentum and sink the foundations of new democratic practices deeper, against increasing resistance from the party. Currently most policy and implementation is done beyond the consultation of the people, the NGOs and the community-based groups; it should be done with their full participation. They are included in our material as a reflection of a diversity of views and a variety of issues. Material written specifically for AfricaFiles may be edited for length, clarity or inaccuracies.

### Chapter 5 : High HLA-DP Expression and Graft-versus-Host Disease

*"The Role of Donor Agencies in Southern Africa," pp. , in G. Carter and P. O'Meara (eds.), International Politics in Southern Africa. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. Horovitz The Role of Donor Agencies in Southern Africa International Politics in Southern Africa Khama, Sereste.*

### Chapter 6 : Richard Goldstone - Wikipedia

*FOCUS ON AFRICA This will be held in South Africa in August and includes 54 Tax Commissioners from African*

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*countries as well as Commissioners from OECD.*

## Chapter 7 : Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation A Global Perspective

*Finally, there is an implicit assumption that external donor agencies can create, nurture and strengthen civil society in aid-recipient countries. The triadic unity of state, market, and civil society also assumes neat boundaries between the three elements, discrete functions and actors, and an organic harmony and balance.*