

**Marj Mayo and John Gaventa,  
Linking local and global advocacy: Active Citizenship and the Millennium  
Development Goal of Education for All  
For Panel on Globalisation and Citizen Engagement:  
New practices, meanings and expressions of citizenship?**

Globalisation and changes in global governance have challenged previous assumptions about where power resides and how civil society actors can best engage to bring about pro-poor policy developments. New opportunities and spaces have been opening up at supra national levels. Yet these pose new challenges too. How can citizens engage effectively at the global level without losing their local roots? And how can local/global citizen advocacy coalitions ensure that voices from the global south are heard as well as the voices of professional advocates from the global north?

This paper explores these questions through the case study of the Global Campaign for Education, a local/ global advocacy coalition campaigning for the Millennium Development Goal of Education for All. Drawing upon interviews with international NGOs, and with stakeholders at different levels in India, Nigeria and the UK, the research found encouraging evidence. The GCE provided illustrations of ways in which citizen action at different levels could be effectively and mutually reinforcing. There was, in addition, evidence that engagement in local/ global advocacy coalitions was impacting upon the participants' own views of themselves as active citizens, suggesting the emergence amongst them of new identities of global citizenship.

**Linda Waldman**

**'Show me the Evidence': Global civil society mobilisation on asbestos issues  
and local identities of citizenship in India and South Africa  
For Panel on Globalisation and Citizen Engagement:  
New practices, meanings and expressions of citizenship?**

Based on field work in India, this paper examines how citizens have mobilised around the occupational health issue of asbestosis. In particular, the paper examines how mobilisation by global civil society has interacted with national and local level civil society groups, and how this affects and plays out in differing forms of interactions with the state. Central to this mobilisation is the framing of asbestos, either as 'safe and manageable' or as carcinogenic and dangerous. To date, the Government of India places its faith in a regulatory programme to control and monitor against asbestos pollution. Linked to this, and a key finding in this research, is the identification of victims and the voices of workers. These are often missing from the mobilisation strategy run by civil society organisations – as victims of asbestos disease, as grassroots organisers, as campaigners and as active agents on the shop-floor. While asbestos movements seek to shape workers as rights-claiming citizens, Indian states and industries continue to define them as inconsequential and invisible, and in so doing, undermine the ability of anti-asbestos movements to translate their global processes into meaning at the local level.

**Peter Newell, Rosalba Icaza, and Marcelo Saguier,  
Democratising Trade Politics in the Americas  
For Panel on Globalisation and Citizen Engagement:  
New practices, meanings and expressions of citizenship?**

This project has carried out extensive research in Latin America with civil society activists, especially related to the impact of trade activism in the areas of gender, trade unionism and the environment. The project is particularly concerned with the emergence of regional and global governance agreements, and the impact on civil society mobilisation and democratic governance and participation in the region. The technical, expertise-led and legal nature of trade negotiations, combined with the reciprocal bargaining that goes to the heart of trade deal-brokering, present high barriers to the meaningful engagement of citizens and organisations claiming to act on their behalf. The paper concludes that democratising trade policy in the current context of Latin America, as elsewhere in the world, has to mean more than the minimal construction of formalised institutional spaces in which self-selected and generally well resourced members of civil society can participate. Nevertheless, the project of opening up trade politics to a plurality of actors and perspectives, a genuinely open conversation and public engagement about which trade policy a society wants and why, about trade, not as an end in itself but as a means to an end, would be a step in the direction of democratising trade policy.