



HOUSING AND LAND RIGHTS NETWORK
HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION
Middle East/North Africa Region

Report of Activities and Achievements, 2005

The present report covers the growing activities and accomplishments of Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), but also its increasing opportunities and demands for services to Members in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region. The present annual report of the HLRN's MENA Program,¹2004 recounts the first full calendar year of implementing HLRN's operational plan for MENA.

The broad purpose of the MENA Program is to promote ESCR culture in the region by increasing the opportunities and capacity of HLRN's members to be the agents of that process. To do so, the Program applies the human right to adequate housing (HRAH) developed in international law as an authoritative framework for Program activities. Thus, the Program seeks to expand the legal concept to include recognition of access to land as a right. Hence, the Network advocates housing and land rights (HLR), or "the human right to adequate housing and land" (HRAHL) within its title and objectives. In the course of its legal and human rights advocacy, training, monitoring and problem solving, the MENA Program also promotes the State obligations corresponding to the right, including those pertaining to international cooperation as a means to address the problem of States withdrawing and privatizing public goods and services. Upholding the human rights framework in the context of development and economic liberalization addresses acute needs in the MENA region, particularly the need for indigenous alternatives to those policies dictated extraterritorially.

The MENA Program forms a regional component of the HLRN Global Program, and HLRN operates as a specialized thematic structure of Habitat International Coalition (HIC) member organizations. An organic relationship with the other regional and global HLRN programs, the general membership and HIC Secretariat (Santiago, Chile) enables the MENA Program and its constituent members to share and adapt successful practices, strategies and relevant information.

The years of HIC and its Housing and Land Rights Network operations have demonstrated that the members constitute the main asset and resource of the Coalition and Network, and no less in the MENA region. Meanwhile, the diversity and decentralization of the membership's composition lie at the heart of programming challenges and opportunities. The HLRN Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Program, as it has evolved since its establishment in 2000, reflects those membership qualities, and has emerged from a process of periodic strategic planning and consultation with HLRN members by various means. HLRN's MENA regional center operates so as to respond to member demands and initiative, as well as to catalyze member action and cooperation. This period marks the first opportunity for a regional strategic-planning exercise, which has enriched the basis for program designs and programmatic making for the future.

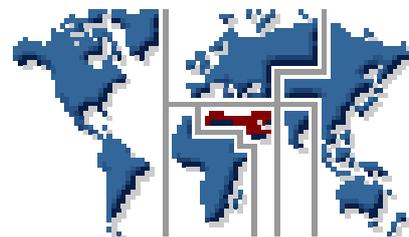
¹ Referred to heretofore as "HLRN-MENA," or "MENA Program."

Along with the memorialization of tasks, this Report of Activities and Achievements, 2005 provides also a concise analysis of the Network's operation that is structured around the following issues:

1. **Processes and products,**
2. **The main problems ,**
3. **Adjustments made (and lessons for the future),**
4. **The role of supporters in enabling accomplishments.**

This report follows the strategic plan, designed in 2003 around three basic axes, or "Goals." That plan represents a consolidation of the earlier HLRN program, integrating activities into mutually complementary clusters, and ensuring greater internal program clarity and consistency, accountability to members and improved management systems.

The **mission** of HLRN and its members remains "to reach the fuller realization of human dignity and human development toward respect, defense, promotion and fulfillment of the human right to adequate housing and land." Translating this vision and mission into a regional program of interrelated and mutually supporting **goals**, HLRN manages engages members in the MENA region in activities organized in three manageable clusters (of equal importance and priority):



1. **Network, Coalition, and alliance development and maintenance;**
2. **Empowerment and capacity building to ensure the human right to adequate housing (HRAH);**
3. **Advocacy at all levels (multilateral, regional, national and local).**

Within each of these three goals, HLRN's MENA Program pursues related **objectives** in order to achieve the goals. Pursuing these goals and objectives in 2005 has resulted in the accumulation of achievements, presented here, in addition to the administration and program management activities, reported in the final section.

Goal I: Network, coalition and alliance building, development and maintenance

Overarching objectives concerning the management of HLRN-MENA relationships:

- **Clarify and strengthen mutual HLRN and HIC memberships**
- **Manage membership in closer communication with constituents**
- **Assess needs and assets of members**
- **Identify regional members as reference points for fellow members to tap specialized skills and expertise needed (especially to integrate HLR)**
- **Induct members to both HLRN and HIC**

The MENA Program carries out this overarching goal of maintaining relationships at three levels: the Network, the Coalition at large and alliances with others outside the HIC membership.

Processes and products

I.A The Network Level:

Objectives at the Network level:

- 1. Manage and develop membership in closer communication with constituents**
- 2. Assess needs and assets of members**
- 3. Assess needs and assets of National Institution**
- 4. Develop reference points in the regions (especially to integrate HLR)**
- 5. Ensure and enhance the participation of interested HIC members in HLRN**
- 6. Induct members to both HLRN and HIC**

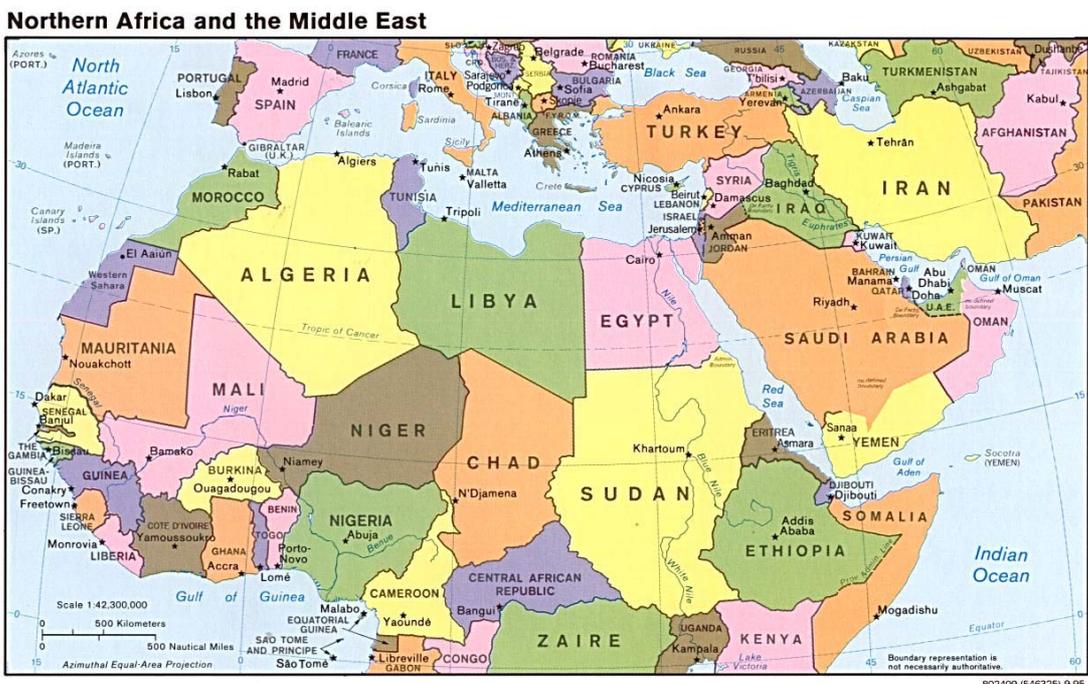
The MENA Program has built a greater sense of association, belonging and mutual reliance among MENA regional Members of HIC-HLRN. Maintaining a network structure, the MENA Program relies on thoughtful membership management and development, in cooperation with other HLRN regions and the HIC Secretariat. In 2005, the MENA program officer developed the member profiles so as to maintain a record of basic information about members organizations and their programs, as well as the joint objectives and participation in HIC-HLRN activities.

The membership management goal for 2004–06 was “to increase member inscriptions in HLRN by five active MENA members each year and to realize significantly increased engagement in HLRN activities and joint member collaboration by those inscribed.” In fact, 20 new organizations inscribed as Members (19 were accepted), and 14 individuals applied as Friends during 2004. As of the approval process for previously inscribed Members and Friends at the 2005 HIC Board meeting, in Cairo, 90 organizational Members and 22 individuals were inscribed in HLRN from the MENA region, which compares with only four inscribed at the beginning of the MENA Program in 2000. (A list of approved new members as of end 2005 is found in Annex I to this report.)

Closer and more-regular communications with members has proved fruitful in a number of cases, such as linking a Yemeni Member with another NGO in India with needed experience in budget analysis from a human rights perspective, and bringing together complementary strategies in “social production of habitat” for Members in Jordan and Morocco.

The HIC-MENA website (www.hic-mena.org) serves as a networking tool for Members, especially through the Members Database. There, Members can search for their HLRN Member counterparts to identify counterparts for swapping skills and experiences. Moreover, the website also provided a resource for informing fellow members of news and events. It also allows Members to post their own news and reports, such as announcing the upcoming Arab World Geographers conference, or providing access to bilingual versions of the UN Economic and Social Council for Western Asia on the effects of military occupation on housing and land rights. In 2005, the HIC-HLRN IT specialist has created an automatic alert on the website that informs selected recipients of the news and new document postings to the HIC-MENA website.

The networking activities have increased with important opportunities to consult with Members on their needs and programs, so that the MENA Program can serve them better. In 2005, those opportunities included the international forums, such as the World Social Forum V (Porto Alegre, January 2005) and the HIC global conference: “Social Production of Habitat around the World: People Creating Rights-based Solutions (Cairo, September 2005). At HIC’s Cairo conference, 28 HIC-MENA member participants dedicated one day to regional strategic planning, in order to engage them in the direction of the network.



Important networking and cooperation on regional issues have taken place in the context of training activities (described below under Goal II: “Capacity Building”), as well as advocacy events in 2005, such as the 61st session of the UN Commission on Human Rights and preparations for the parallel 2006 report to the UN Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

While training activities will be elaborated under **Goal II**, it is worth mentioning that each training activity has involved some degree of networking. The main prerequisite for HLRN to provide training is to organize that service jointly with Members for collectivities of organizations, and not only for single organizations. Training events are also meant (1) to build capacities, but also (2) to create the context to foster new partnerships and develop the ESC rights culture among human rights activists, local inhabitants, technicians and other professionals, (3) to attract new HLRN-HIC members, and (4) to assess the participants’ further needs (as each training event also has a needs assessment built in). Thus, member services and member development go hand in hand, (5) to encourage NGOs in the region to use the UN instruments and mechanisms in protection of Human Rights, and (6) to create links between and among local and regional NGOs and social movements in global civil society.

One unprecedented outcome of 2005 MENA networking has been the member initiative to form a task force on HRAHL in conflict, occupation and war. This group of three members—one each from Sudan, Palestine and Iraq—promises to fortify each participant with new strategies and monitoring methods to defend against violations. This “COW Force” initiative integrates with other

ongoing with the network and the Cairo Coordination Office, such as research and development of evidentiary standards for the International Criminal Court, applying the HLRN methodology for quantifying losses and HLRN's Solidarity Network (linking Palestinian, Tibetan and Kurdish community organizations since 1996).

I.B At the Coalition level: Maintain the Structures and Relationships within HIC

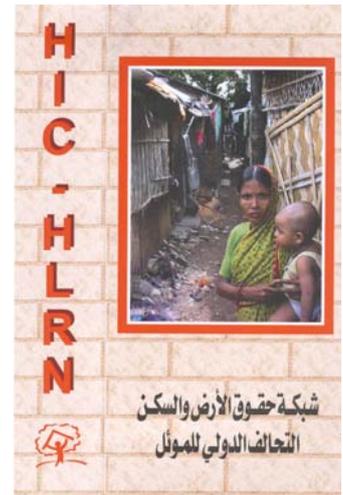
1. **Serve constructively on HIC Board and contribute to HIC's reconstruction**
2. **Integrate the HLR framework across HIC**
3. **Interact effectively with all HIC structures**
4. **Develop MENA as a *bona fide* region within the wider Coalition**

Integrating the MENA membership and regional experiences into HIC general has been a part of the MENA Program's goals since its inception. The HLRN MENA coordinator served, *ex officio*, on the HIC Board, as well as HIC Board treasurer, throughout 2005. As of the 2004 Board meeting, the MENA Coordinator also serves on the HIC Board's Executive Committee. Also throughout 2005, the director of the Egyptian Center for Housing Rights serves as the (gender-opposite) alternate HLRN representative to the HIC Board.

Housing and Land Rights Network Participants in WSF 5			
Participant name	HIC-member organization		Country
1. Adella Biadi	Mossawa		Israel/ Palestinian
2. Amal Basha	Sisters Arab Forum for Human Rights		Yemen
3. Raja Ighbarieh	Ittijah		Israel/ Palestinian
4. Davinder Lamba	Mazingira Institute		Kenya
5. Indu Prakash Singh	Action Aid-India		Indian
6. Issam Khouri	Center for Environmental Tourism and Culture		Syria
7. Joseph Schechla	HIC-HLRN		Egypt/U.S.
8. Juliet Bannoura	Applied Research Institute/Jerusalem (ARIJ)		Palestine
9. Karam Saber	Land Center for Human Rights		Egypt
10. Muhammad Nagy	Habi Center for Human Rights and the Environment		Egypt
11. Murielle Mignot	HIC-HLRN		France
12. Nada Gamal	HIC-HLRN		Egypt
13. Nady Kamel	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services		Egypt
14. Qasim Abu Dhayyah	Land Research Center		Egypt
15. Rabie Wahba	HIC-HLRN		Egypt
16. Shivani Chaudry	HIC-HLRN		India
17. Tamdin Dolma*	Tibetan Women's Association		India/Tibetan
18. Yasser Abdelqader	HIC-HLRN		Egypt
19. Zarina Ishani	Mazingira Institute		Kenya

In 2005, the HLRN coordinator contributed to the drafting of by-laws for HIC that sought to clarify rights and responsibilities of HIC structures and Board representatives, as well as to set criteria for designating regions of HIC. That has begun a process of considering MENA a *bona fide* region within HIC for the first time. In September 2005, the HIC Board formally recognized MENA as a constitutional region, uniting members across the region.

In cases where HLRN or other HIC members in MENA seek others with specialization in the various thematic areas represented by other HIC structures, the MENA Program has offered to link them. Such referrals are most common in the areas of environment (in connection with HIC-HEC, HIC-WAS and the HIC Social Production Working Group), but also where other expertise is in demand, as in the provision of relief housing for victims of forced eviction and natural disasters. To this has been added the COW Force initiative of 2005, which has potential for exchanging skills across the other HIC regions.



MENA members and activities have been represented in general HIC events, including HIC and HIC-HLRN sponsored events at the World Social Forum V (Porto Alegre, January 2005), where 16 HIC-HLRN members from the region participated. The same was true for the HIC General Assembly and other HIC meetings such as the “Social Production of Habitat around the World” conference (Cairo, September 2005). The roster below shows MENA members of HLRN (in shaded rows) among the other HIC delegation participants in WSF V.

I.C Alliance-building: Maintaining Relationships with Other Networks and Partners

The objectives of maintaining formal and informal relationships with alliances beyond HIC members are twofold, namely to:

- 1. Promote application of the HLR framework through strategic civic alliances;**
- 2. Collaborate in activities, collective actions and solidarity with alliances toward common ends.**

The relationships with other networks and movements are strategic, and do not imply or require mutual membership. They are not based on service delivery, but on mutual benefit in pursuit of a common objective, usually involving advocacy or capacity building. Typically, however, resulting advantages redound to the benefit of the members of both networks. The Commission on Human Rights exemplifies advocacy-based alliance building, while World Social Forum provides an illustrative context for strategy and expertise exchange. (Details of HLRN-sponsored and MENA member participation events at WSF in Annex II.)

In 2005, these alliances took various forms in diverse settings (e.g., UN lobbying, while implementing the Urgent Action system, conferring on efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals). Alliances between HLRN-MENA members with other networks and nonmember organizations beyond the region featured joint activities with:

- Amnesty International, in coordinating and coorganizing a press statement and press conferences across Africa on the massive forced evictions in Zimbabwe;
- Arab World Geographers, with HLRN coordinator serving on the organizing committee for its upcoming conference on “The Euro-Arab Encounter”;
- Coalition for the International Criminal Court, by joining the communication network and initiating research toward the development of the guide on evidentiary standards on cases involving housing and land rights violations at the scale of war crimes and crimes against humanity;
- ESCR Net, through regular information sharing and participation in “Budget Analysis and Human Rights” training;

- Fédération Internationale de Droit de l'Homme (FIDH), in coordinating common support for Moroccan members in preparing to participate in the review of their country before CESCR;
- International Tribunal on Iraq, participating in the fourth session, Istanbul, and presenting housing and land rights issues;
- International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAW), in the follow-up to the 2003 Asian regional consultation on "The Inter-linkages between Violence against Women and the Human Right to Adequate Housing," and distribution of the published proceedings;
- Ittijah: Network of Arab Community-based Organizations in Israel, cooperation ranging from assisting in UN relations to sponsoring Ittijah's participant in the World Social Forum;
- *Observatori DESC* (Catalonia), general collaboration in Barcelona meetings on the "right to the city" and in identifying Maghrebine participants in the early-2006 Mediterranean regional consultation with the UN Special Rapporteur on women's right to adequate housing;
- Social Watch (Uruguay), joint sponsorship of WSF event, and planning future joint publication on habitat;
- UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), meeting in Amman in connection with Iraqi NGO training and HLRN's assessment of the Iraqi Property Compensation Commission;
- UN Economic and Social Council for Western Asia (ESCWA), conference participation, annual consultancy to prepare socioeconomic report, and development of memorandum of understanding;
- UN Habitat (Housing Rights Programme), general collaboration and information sharing, common participation in public forums;
- UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR, coproduction of report on "Alexandria Consultation : Women's Housing and Land Rights";
- WSF Human Rights Caucus, continuing contributions to WSF programming through HLRN sponsored events;
- Translation and dissemination of the various version of the draft Charter on the Right to the City, which has emerged from Latin American social movements as an instrument for rallying (urban) communities to lobby for an equitable distribution of public goods and resources in cities (e.g., <http://www.hic-mena.org/documents/WSFCharter%202003%20%20Ar.doc>).

Networking through partners in the UN system has been constructive in the MENA region, especially through ESCWA offices. This has involved consultations in preparation for the region's "Secure Housing and Land Tenure" and "Good Urban Governance" campaigns, sponsored by ESCWA and UN Habitat, as well as meetings on supporting Palestinian civil society in the occupied territory. Organizing the Regional Consultation on the "Women's Right to Adequate Housing and Land," in cooperation with OHCHR and Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, the MENA Program broadened its circle of collaboration with other nonmember NGOs, including COHRE, the New Women's Center (Egypt) and Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Aid—CEWLA (Egypt). That event also resulted in HLRN welcoming two new member organizations from the MENA region.

Also in the context of joint training, the MENA Program collaborated with the University of Nottingham (organizer), OHCHR, Center for Transitional Justice, UNHCR, Arab Center for Independence of the Judiciary and local Jordanian organizations in two training courses for Iraqi participants in 2004. These opportunities yielded networking benefits by coordinating program objectives, dividing labor and collaborating on common efforts, as well as building up the

membership where it is inopportune to travel. This experience also resulted in two new members joining HIC-HLRN, one each from Iraq and Jordan.

MENA Networking Forums 2005

Dates	Title of Meeting	Organizer	Venue
26–30 Jan	World Social Forum V ²	ICC, Brazilian Organizing Committee	Porto Alegre
4–5 Mar	The Document of Arab Europe Dialogue	Arab Program for Human Rights	Amman
28–30 Mar	Sustained Environment (the concepts); The implementation problematic issues in the third world	Habi Center for Environmental Rights	Cairo
10–12 Apr	Europe and the cultural Euro-Med dialogue management; The Euro-Mediterranean partnership; trajectory, motivations and aims; The Islamic Euro argument in the dialogue of civilizations	Program for Dialogue of Civilizations, Faculty of Economy and Political Science, Cairo University	Cairo
11–12 May	Arab Regional Meeting: Global Call of Action against Poverty	ANND, GCAP, AHED	Cairo
23–27 Jun	Illegality of Preventive Attack and Unilateral Use of Force; Economic Political Connections of Media	World tribunal on Iraq	Istanbul
4 –11 Sep	Social Production of Habitat around the World <i>People Creating Rights-based Solutions</i>	HIC-HLRN	Cairo
14–16 Sep	Workshop on “the Right to the City”	HIC, Observatori DESC	Barcelona
27–30 Oct	ICCO Partner Consultation	ICCO	Bethlehem
7–8 Nov	Dialogue between NGOs and governments in the broader Middle East	Forum for the Future	Doha
16–18 Nov	Conference of Literatures: Our Endangered Planet	Doğus University	Istanbul
24–27 Nov	Legal Support Network Annual Meeting	Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	Vlaardingen NL
15–18 Dec	High-level Arab Meeting on Sustainable Arab Cities, Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance	UN Habitat, Ministry of Housing, ESCWA, League of Arab States, Arab Towns Organization	Cairo

The main problems

In the MENA region, member organizations need a great deal of preparation for networking activities, especially where foreign travel is concerned. Often, the alliances and relationships formed on the occasion are not maintained by individual initiative. Therefore, the HLRN Coordinating Office takes on an inordinate task of explaining travel procedures, translating and interpreting programs and mediating to make sure the linkages are formed. That role is essential to the HLRN program; however, participants' general lack of familiarity with maintaining institutions (e.g., accounting procedures) and advance planning (travel procedures and logistic) lead to extra

² Details of HLRN-sponsored and MENA member participation events at WSF in Annex II.

work for HLRN staff, delayed reimbursements and/or last-minute cancellations that prevent an alternate from participation instead.

Some donors, or their finance departments, tend to perceive travel as an activity. From the programming perspective, it is a necessary task toward achieving a strategic objective. It remains a challenge to demonstrate the extent to which such investment delivers results.

Adjustments made (and lessons for the future)

HLRN has emphasized in its preparations and its selection criteria that member/participants in networking and coalition-building opportunities explain their advance plans, evaluate their participation in writing and demonstrate the transformation from spectator to participant.

We realize that the investment in networking and coalition building must be a long-term one. It requires patience and guidance, as well as an accumulation effect such that repetition knits the relationships necessary to sustained practical solidarity. For this, mobility is essential. After several activities over the years, HLRN is beginning to see the fruits of that investment in joint member initiatives and the socialization of housing and land rights arguments throughout the network and beyond.

To the extent possible, HLRN officers and members seek support for the networking activities. At time, the organizers have the means to reimburse travel expenses. Thus, HLRN members and officers can reduce its travel bill, and still remain engaged in important forums.

The role of supporters in enabling accomplishments

Ford Foundation and ICCO have been the most consistent supporters of the MENA Program's networking and coalition-building activities. Moreover, an initiative of the Ford Foundation to support the formation of the ESCR Net, linking civil organizations globally around common economic/social/cultural rights work, has enhanced the networking environment on many related issues. ESCR Net does not—and should not—supplant HIC as an existing, specialized global umbrella, nor does it negate the many years of ESC rights networking happening systematically in and around international forums, such as the UN Commission on Human Rights. However, it does add value in that it provides order and guides those seeking expertise and partnerships.

ICCO has institutionalized the consultation process with its partners in the development of mutual understanding of the issues affecting the partners and the larger program. This involves consultants conducting inquiries, or meetings of partners (as both took place in 2005 on Palestinian human rights issues). That nonmaterial support is valuable and appreciated.

The introductory strategic-planning event with HLRN's MENA members in Cairo, September 2005, was a valuable exercise in the process of building a collective sense of belonging to a network. Support from the Ford Foundation made the regional strategic-planning exercise possible. The support to HIC and HLRN for the Cairo events came from InWent (Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung) by way of its funding the HIC-wide Social Production of Habitat Project, of which MENA participation formed a significant part.

Goal II: Empowerment and capacity building to ensure HRAH/HLR

A. Create and disseminate knowledge through people's processes for a critical and effective application of the HRAH framework ("Tools & Techniques")

B. Develop HRAH monitoring indicators through those social processes such that HLRN members (and others) can apply at all levels

C. Build practical skills for HRAH/HLR defense via training, development of training materials and methods

The guiding principal behind this goal is to respond to the members' assessed needs by developing and imparting the tools (including arguments, methods, survey criteria, housing rights indicators, analytical approaches, information, etc.) effectively to claim the human right to adequate housing individually and in association with others.

Processes and products

II.A. Create and disseminate knowledge (“Tools & Techniques”) of people’s processes toward a critical and constructive application of the HRAH framework

HLRN-MENA generates knowledge in a variety of ways: distributing factual information about events and developments in applying the human right to adequate housing and other economic, social and cultural rights; supporting new action-oriented research of both a theoretical/comparative nature and practical/case-based studies (including fact-finding mission reports); and regular provision of resources in a variety of forms, from the Coordination Office and the regional in-house resource library. These include UN documentation (in Arabic) and popular sources on the human right to adequate housing. The HLRN Coordination/MENA Program Office distributes indices and select documents electronically (in Arabic and English), and mounts them on the HLRN MENA Program website (www.hic-mena.org) for HIC-HLRN Members and the public.

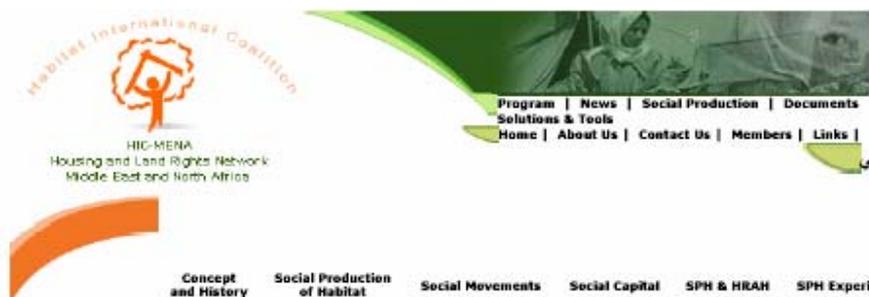
The HLRN MENA website, an essential reference and tool for dissemination of knowledge, is designed as a unique source of information, tools, strategies, Urgent Actions and databases of member information, their strategies and experiences. On World Habitat Day (3 October) 2005, HLRN announced its coming “Violations Database” to be available to the general public for recording cases of : (1) forced evictions, (2) demolitions, (3) confiscations and (4) deprivations arising from privatization of land and services. Its purpose is to encourage housing and land rights monitors to record cases in a human rights frame and quantify losses and costs. That not promotes a practical activity in the spectrum of tasks required to realize the human right to adequate housing, but potentially convinces that certain practices—e.g., forced eviction and privatization—usually deepen poverty.



In order to disseminate knowledge derived from people’s processes, the MENA Program worked throughout 2004–05 with regional Members in the HIC general project on compiling an international experience and techniques in “social production of habitat,” a process by which people devise their own solutions to meet housing and environmental-development needs. Such activities form part of the effort to catalyze “local articulation” (تأصيل الإنتاج) of rights, their applied meaning, the character of violations and potential solutions.

In 2005, the HLRN hosted new Arabic and English materials on the theory and practice of social production, taking website users through a logical inquiry into related concepts of “social capital,”

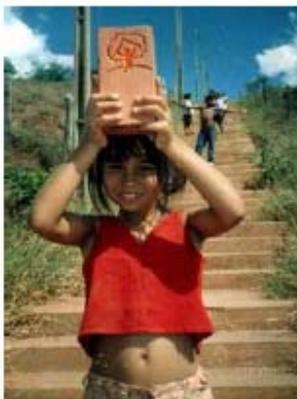
“social movements,” “social production of habitat and the human right to housing,” and a database of “practical experiences.”



Welcome to Social Production of Habitat. This website section presents the theory and practice of diverse people-centered development processes leading to the realization of the human right to adequate housing. The term “social production” arises from social theory, but “social production of habitat” (SPH) has become commonly associated with a particular type of social movement experience, especially in Latin America. It refers to a range of initiatives by ordinary people and communities to improve their living conditions. This site emphasizes also the necessary human rights—especially housing and land rights—dimension of social production of habitat. It also presents actual cases in the Middle East/North Africa and other regions and allows you to promote your own SPH experience as well.

1. This section begins with the **Concept and History**, for those requiring an introductory “social production” as a mode of social and economic activity. [For more information, click the words “Concept and History” in this paragraph, or on the “Concept and History” icon above.]

2. This section presents the meaning and essential features of **Social Production of Habitat** (SPH), which is the particular category of social production that takes advantage of social capital to carry out physical development and improvement of living conditions. Herein you will find (1) an introduction to social production as social movements around the world have worked together to develop their habitat and (2) some of the lessons derived from HLRN’s “Social Production of Habitat” Project implemented through its Housing and Land Rights Network in the Middle East/North Africa.



3. Social production is a feature of **Social Movements** wherever they are formed, and their accomplishments are particularly measurable where those movements identify with a particular location and engage in physical development as SPH. Social Movements’ collective actions are diverse and vary by the space, time, scale and intensity of participation, constituent skills, objectives, the nature of their adversaries, available resources and other environmental factors. This section offers a typology that helps to understand generally and comparatively the nature, role and function of social movements in ushering social change and social production.

4. **Social Capital** is a concept essential to social movements, social production and social production of habitat. This section summarizes the principle features of social capital. In the context of SPH, social capital involves drawing on and further developing productive solidarity relationships within a community toward the completion of collective development.

Tool and Techniques Series

At the World Social Forum, January 2005, HLRN launched its trilingual CD version of the methodology for applying the human right to housing in monitoring and problem solving. The HLRN Housing and Land Rights “Toolkit” has been distributed widely throughout the year, including in training sessions across the MENA region. Member organizations in Palestine are now piloting its “Loss Matrix,” which serves as a tool for quantifying costs and consequences of a housing or land rights violation, and will serve as a provisional methodology in the quantification of losses arising from the Separation Wall being constructed across the West Bank.

This is complemented by the Arabic version of *Urgent Action! HLRN Guide to Practical Solidarity for Defending the Human Right to Adequate Housing*. While that publication incorporated a simplified version of the HLRN “Toolkit” method, the complete methodology with its ten-step process and on-screen resource guides can be applied to more ambitious approaches to housing and human settlement problems.

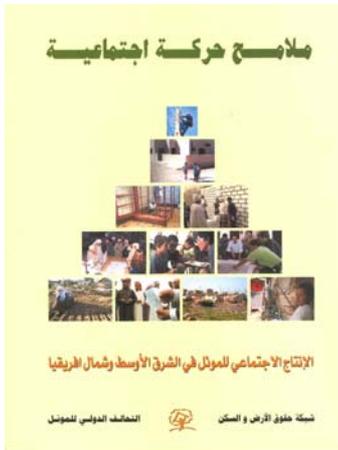
In 2005 also, HLRN began to update the “toolkit” with newly emerging sources and developments, as well as completed the French-language version, which is to

be launched in the updated version in 2006. The complete HLRN “Toolkit” is also available on the HLRN MENA Program website, at: <http://toolkit.hlrn.org/>.

Thematic Publications

As part of the effort to promote well-developed and locally articulated ESC rights in the region, the MENA Program also offers guides for applying the housing rights framework to certain situations or particular segments of society. These publications also draw on the expertise and practices of other regions as a basis for comparison and adaptation. The term “social

production of habitat” comes to MENA from the experience of Latina American urban social movements. The thematic HLRN-MENA publication on that subject contains eleven cases of people’s processes from the MENA region to demonstrate the people’s will, initiative and ingenuity at improving their own living conditions. For the MENA region, these cases and their analysis within the HLRN methodology illustrate how human rights (claims) and (self-help) development coincide and, in fact, emerge from the same source in human nature.



That synthesis, in publication form as *Anatomies of a Social Movement: Social Production of Habitat in the Middle East/North Africa* was first launched at the World Urban Forum (Barcelona, September 2004). In 2005, HLRN’s MENA Program published the Arabic version as *Malamih Haraka Ijtima'iyya: al-Intaj al-Ijtima'i lil-Maw'il fi il-SHarq al-Awsat wa Shamal Ifriqiya*. (A complete list of HLRN MENA publications is in Annex III below.)

Country Assessments

HIC-MENA contributes to critical assessments of housing and land rights conditions in countries of the MENA region. Among the purposes and approaches is the development of legal-defense strategies, focusing on particular social sectors such as minorities, a particular aspect of housing and land rights (e.g., privatization) or analyzing performance under human rights treaty obligations in the form of parallel reports before the UN treaty-monitoring bodies. One or more of these country-assessment processes may take place at any given time. They may lead to HLRN-authored publications, unpublished parallel reports, joint publications with other organizations, or the MENA Program may assist a member organization develop its own methodology and research program.



Throughout 2005, the MENA Program initiated, developed or advised on country-assessment projects on Egypt, Syria, Israel, Iraq, Yemen and Jordan. By end 2005, HLRN began to develop a country-specific program on Sudan, with the consultation of its members, including a new member dedicated to the study of ESC rights.



The MENA Program produced two country assessments. First, the popular 2003 WSF seminar on “Practical Solidarity with Palestine” became an English-language book that year. By popular demand—and out of a surprising regional need for basic, handy and current information—the MENA Program published the updated Arabic-language version in 2005. While taking a historic and comprehensive view of the issues involved, the publication maintains a focus on housing and land rights at the heart of the matter.

In the case of Iraq, the MENA Program of HLRN published a critical analysis of the Iraqi Property Compensation Commission, which the Coalition Provisional Authority established in 2004 to provide restitution to those whom the Ba’th Party had dispossessed of their homes and

lands. In *Restoring Values: Institutional Challenges to Providing Restitution and Compensation for Iraqi Housing and Land Rights Victims*, HLRN has responded to the IPCC's shortcomings arising from omitting to apply housing rights principles and the lessons of foregoing resettlement and return experience. It proffers a methodology for calculating the losses from dispossession as a guide to meet the needs of IPCC offices and other concerned parties.

While Iraq's contentious housing and land rights issues cover a wide gamut, HLRN has sought to aid local members in their monitoring challenges with an inventory of those issues, including those during the Ba`th era, during the invasion, through the course of the occupation and transition, as well as in the future implementation of the National Development Strategy and unregulated privatization of the economy, public goods and services. The MENA Program Officer delivered a preliminary draft to the fourth International Iraq Tribunal (Istanbul, June 2005), and further research and consultation with Iraqi partners on the draft is expected to result in a completed catalog in 2006.

II.B Develop HRAH monitoring indicators through those social processes such that HLRN members (and others) can apply at all levels

One of the most important potential contributions of HLRN-MENA to its members is the development of a housing rights-monitoring methodology commonly used across a given country. The first, most-concentrated and most-urgent attempt at such a national methodology is in cooperation with Palestinian members (on both sides of the Green Line). HLRN-MENA already had delivered seven workshops in Israel/Palestine to enable and encourage local adaptation of the HLRN "Toolkit," including the Loss Matrix for quantifying victims' losses and other costs in case of a violation (eviction, demolition, confiscation, lack of equal inheritance, etc.). The timeliness of its application could not be more appropriate. In 2004, as UN Habitat was establishing its program to develop a housing fund in Palestine, and the UN General Assembly called upon the Secretariat to establish register of damages arising from the Separation Wall.³

The MENA Program contributed further to the development of criteria for monitoring the human right to adequate housing through its officers and Members participating in the Social Production of Habitat project through HIC. HLRN has taken the opportunity to promote "social production of habitat" and a demonstration of *how to* realize the human right. The fusion of social production of habitat with the housing rights framework places people's processes in their proper context of realizing their rights, while also enabled to know the corresponding State obligations. For that purpose, HLRN MENA provided three sessions of training for HIC members attending the "Social Production of Habitat around the World" conference in Cairo (September 2005).



³ "Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory," A/ES-10/L.18/Rev.1, 20 July 2004.

II.C Build practical skills for HRAH/HLR defense via training, development of training materials and methods

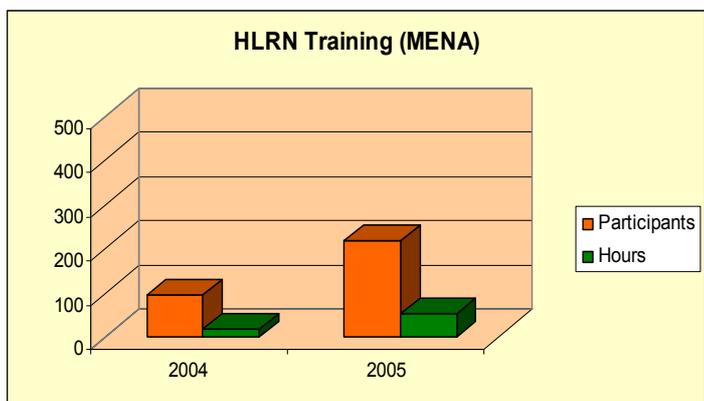
HLRN assists its Members and their partners to build capacity for monitoring and defending their human right to adequate housing. In MENA, the predominant service involves the development of materials for training, and delivering the curricula in training modules, as well as in published form.

Since 1999, HLRN has developed **training modules** in English and Arabic that HLRN regional programs and members translate and adapt locally. The subjects and materials have been developed in response to the expressed needs and strategic opportunities to build the Network and Coalition, and to develop the economic, social and cultural rights culture. By end 2004, these modules included:

- Regional Human Rights Systems
- National Human Rights Institutions
- Network formation and maintenance
- Advocacy and advocacy opportunities
- The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- National Plans of Action for Human Rights
- Introduction to the UN Human Rights System
- ESC rights monitoring for media professionals
- Strategic planning for housing rights defenders
- Budget analysis from a housing-rights perspective
- How to mount and manage Urgent Action appeals
- The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Rights of the Child and adequate housing
- How to prepare and present a parallel report writing to the UN human rights treaty bodies (with focus on CESCR)
- Methodology for monitoring the human right to adequate housing (with submodules on the ESC rights to health and education)
- Applying human rights in poverty eradication (adapting and augmenting the OHCHR draft guidelines and Millennium Development Goals)



During 2005, HLRN updated and further developed its curriculum modules, as events, developments and training opportunities have required. This involved also the development of three new modules (one more than planned).



The typical training strategy for MENA countries has related closely to the reporting performance of governments in presenting their reports to the UN treaty bodies. The subsequent review process provides the context for collaborative parallel reporting by HIC-HLRN members and their partners and, thus, provides the opportunity to offer guidance in the process through training. The MENA Program worked with regional members (and others) to develop consolidated

parallel reports in the review of two States: Israel's review before the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, scheduled for February 2006, and Morocco's review before the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, scheduled for May 2006. The MENA Program customized and delivered the training curriculum to Moroccan members and other partners through the Moroccan Association for Human Rights (Rabat), in November 2005. (Below is a table of the MENA training events in 2005.)

HLRN-MENA Training Modules Delivered in 2005									
#	Date	Host/ Locale	General Subject	Subject: session 1	Subject: session 2	# parts.	♂	♀	Hours
1	24, 26 Mar	Amman Ctr. for Human Rights Studies (Amman)	"Human Rights Monitoring Workshop"	ESCR, ICESCR, Domestic Appl.	Monitoring & documentatio n	29	14	15	8
2	26 Mar	Adalah Ctr. for Human Rights (Amman)	Housing and Land Rights "Toolkit"	HLRN "Toolkit"		16	7	9	4
3	2 Apr	HLRN (Cairo)	Housing and land rights in Kurdistan/Syria	HLRN "Toolkit"	Parallel reporting	9	0	9	6
4	26 May	al-Mezan Center for Human Rights (Gaza)	New Lawyers Human Rights Training Course	HLRN "Toolkit"		21	15	6	2
5	7-Jun	IHRLOP-AUC (Cairo)	HR Advocacy	Lobbying UN, CESCR	Parallel reporting	15	8	7	6
6	2 Aug	CIHRS (Cairo)	Annual training course in the field of Human Rights	ICESCR		60	41	19	2
7	14 Aug	CIHRS (Cairo)	Annual training course in the field of Human Rights	ICESCR		12	8	4	3
8	16 Aug	ECHR (Cairo)	HRAH for university students	HRAH monitoring methods		24	4	20	2
9	12-13 Nov	HIC-HLRN & AMDH (Rabat)	« La préparation d'un rapport parallèle pour présenter devant le Comité de Droit Economic, Social et Culturel, 2006 »	Le PDESC: les droits contenus	Procédures, stratégies et tuyaux pour préparation de rapport parallèle	21	15	6	14
10	16-Nov	HIC-HLRN & Espace Associatif (Tangiers)	HRAH monitoring methods	HLRN "Toolkit"		11	7	4	3
11	14-Dec	Forced Migration and Refugee Program-AUC (Cairo)	Refugee & IDP HRAH						2
Total 2005						218	119	99	52

Exchange of Expertise:

Facilitating exchanges of expertise among HIC members is a standard of HLRN programming. Taking advantage of available opportunities, the MENA Program has enabled members and others to exchange expertise in the people's process of defending and building their habitat through the Social Production of Habitat Project.

In 2005, the principle expertise exchange of an organizational-development nature involved the participation of HLRN's MENA Program coordinator in the program evaluation of its member organization, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (Gaza).

That included the collaboration with the TAMI management consulting company and Hanna and Associates auditing firm. The result of that process took the form of a final evaluation report and a series of consultations with the consortium of human rights donors in the occupied Palestinian territory.

عناصر الحق في السكن الملائم

- الضمان القانوني لشغل المسكن
- الخدمات والمواد والمرافق والهياكل الأساسية
- القدرة على تحمل التكاليف
- الصلاحية للسكن
- إتاحة إمكانية الحصول على السكن
- الموقع
- الناحية الثقافية



(التعليق العام رقم 4 من لجنة الحقوق
بالحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية)

The main problems

The principal challenges to the goal of capacity building are the shortage of time and other resources amid increasing training demands from members. There is no shortage of opportunities to bring organizations together around the economic/social/cultural rights, in general, or housing rights, in particular. The demand for tools of argument and advocacy is rising with the new dawn of MENA regional interest in these categories of rights.

Both a problem and an opportunity emerge in the lack of regional awareness and the ability to predict the hazards of privatization and decentralization as they affect the poor. Particularly with members and training partners in Iraq, or other historically isolated civil societies, the naiveté about neoliberal economic policies is truly majestic. However, one has the perceptible sense that civil society actors have a keen interest to learn the experiences of those in other regions who have gone before them.

Adjustments made (and lessons for the future),

In all training opportunities, the intention is to ensure that the participants have enough guidance and materials to replicate the sessions with their communities in the future. In 2005, time has not permitted training opportunities to involve a training-of-trainers component. Therefore, it has been a conscious effort to inject some pedagogical advice into the curriculum as it is delivered.

While HLRN seeks to strengthen its constituent parts, at no time does the Coordination Office seek to supplant the work of members in their own country. Nonetheless, it becomes necessary occasionally for HLRN-MENA to initiate research when such is needed as a catalyst for critical problem solving, or when local initiatives are lacking. In all cases, HLRN consults with members and concerned others in order to verify the relevance and validity of its efforts, as well as to stimulate cooperation in the creation of relevant knowledge toward redressing violations.

The role of supporters in enabling accomplishments

Some of the support for the training has come from the beneficiaries themselves. In the case of al Mezan Center (Gaza), a previous training beneficiary, the organization has come back to HLRN to request further capacity building (through expertise exchange) and provided monetary remuneration to HLRN. The Moroccan Association for Human Rights contributed much logistical effort and covered local costs for the participants and training venue.

As word of mouth is the best advertisement, various parties have referred members and nonmembers to HLRN's MENA program for advice and models of training materials (and parallel reports). These parties have included the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, ESCR Net and Mazingira Institute (in providing training and identifying MENA participants in the Institute's regional training). Naturally, the principal funding partners, Ford Foundation and ICCO, have made the capacity-building component possible through their support since the regional program's inception.

HLRN acknowledges the support of ICCO and MISEREOR for activities leading to the production of "Practical Solidarity with Palestine." In the case of "Restoring Values" (on Iraq), HLRN appreciates the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (formerly, Global IDP Project) for its reference to HLRN's findings and recommendations in IDMC's public information. Further, HLRN recognizes the efforts of local Iraqi member efforts to monitor housing and land rights violations during the occupation period, despite the obstacles. Their stamina contributes toward the vigilant regional problem-solving culture needed, particularly in that country situation.

Goal III: Advocacy

Processes and products,

HLRN and the MENA Program develop the housing rights framework's arguments, monitoring tools, methodologies and legal authority as a consistent standard for advocacy in forums where HIC Members engage with governments and State power to influence decisions. The training, information, strategy exchanges and monitoring tools are all intended to assist the members to ensure more-effective self-representation. Thus, the outcomes of Goals I and II have contributed to advocacy and political transformation at various levels, each level having specific objectives, desired outcomes and tasks. In 2005, the principal focus of HLRN advocacy has been with local actors linking their country-specific advocacy to international instruments and criteria shared across the region.

Political mechanisms:

Addressing the principal political body in the UN human rights system, HLRN presented information under agenda item 8 to the UN Commission on Human Rights 60th session⁴ on living conditions under the Israeli occupation. The MENA Program regularly provides reports to this political body of the UN human rights system. In 2004, the MENA Program submitted a formal report jointly with Member organization, al-Mezan Center for Human Rights (Gaza), presented the case of the demolition of Palestinian homes and confiscation of Palestinian land and lobbied governments to call for "effective measures" to apply international public law standards in the case of Palestine's occupation.⁵ Also, HIC and Adalah: The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in

⁴ "Question of the Violation of Human Rights in the Occupied Arab Territories, including Palestine."

⁵ "Report on Israel's Violations of Palestinian Civilians Right to Adequate Housing in OPT," item 8, 60th session, Commission on Human Rights (April 2004), published as UN doc. E/CN.4/2004/NGO/248, 11 March 2004.

Israel presented written and oral arguments under item 6 (racism and racial discrimination), explaining how the Jewish National Fund, in covenant with the State of Israel, systematically discriminates materially against the Palestinian citizens of the State of Israel.

The latter part of the year involved the long and labor-intensive preparations for advocacy in the form of parallel reporting before treaty bodies in the case of Israel’s review before CERD—greatly assisted by the HLRN Global program officer—and Morocco’s review before CESCR, with HLRN’s MENA Program Officer forming a vital part of the Rabat training team. While both processes will take place in calendar 2006, the efforts of training, research and coordination were concentrated in the final quarter of 2006.

In 2005, the MENA Program, responded to a request from Members in Palestine/Israel for guidance and networking to save indigenous Palestinian neighborhoods facing removal from the mixed cities in Israel. HLRN continued to circulate its guide on how to cooperate with UN Commission on Human Rights and UNESCO complaint mechanisms, none of which has yet been addressed by housing rights defenders in the region. The guide outlines options for individual and collective cases (or UNESCO “questions”).⁶

MENA Political Advocacy Forums 2005

Dates	Title of Forum	Session	Venue
14 Mar–22 Apr	UN Commission on Human Rights	61 th	Geneva
	Items 6: racism and racial discrimination; Item 8: the occupied Palestinian territory; Item 10: economic/social/cultural rights.		

The final quarter of 2005 saw the MENA Program consulting with OHCHR and member organizations in order to plan advocacy activities in cooperation with the treaty-monitoring system in the coming year. These include the expected reviews of Israel and Syria before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the upcoming reviews of Morocco and Jordan by CESCR.

MENA Legal Advocacy Forums 2004

Dates	Title of Forum	Session	Venue
February (postponed to August 2006)	Training (Rabat) for parallel reporting on Morocco before CESCR	64 th	Geneva
May 2006	Coordinating and research (Cairo & Palestine) toward parallel report on Israel before CERD	32 nd	Geneva

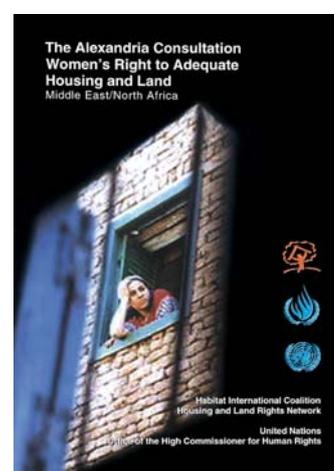
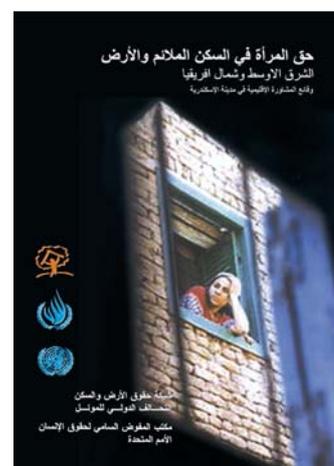
⁶ Murielle Mignot, “HIC and UNESCO: Which Cooperation Is Possible?” (Cairo: HLRN, July 2004).

Factual Mechanisms: The Special Rapporteur

HLRN and the MENA Program consider advocacy through the factual UN mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights Special Rapporteurs to be an important outlet for civil society monitoring and problems solving. HLRN enjoyed a close working relationship with the UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing throughout 2004, but, in particular, collaborated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by organizing and hosting the MENA Regional Consultation on “Women’s Right to Adequate Housing and Land,” at Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, EGYPT, 23–26 July 2004.

Consistent with the other preceding regional consultations with the Special Rapporteur Miloon Kothari in Asia and Latin America, the MENA Program and Cairo-based HLRN team had designed the Alexandria Consultation in two parts: (1) two days of training in the sources and content of the human right to housing, as well as monitoring methods with an emphasis on gender equality, and (2) two days of testimonies that applied the monitoring methodology. The Special Rapporteur’s inclusion of the findings in his report to the 61st session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, the publication of the proceedings and a major inter-regional panel on women’s housing and land rights at the 2005 World Social Forum V (January 2005).

With the cooperation of the Special Rapporteur and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the MENA Program finalized and produced the proceedings of the MENA consultation in a bilingual (Arabic/English) publication, *The Alexandria Consultation: Women’s Right to Adequate Housing and Land – Middle East/North Africa* (seen at right).



“Glocal” mechanisms: Urgent Actions

The Urgent Action system is an activity of the HLRN Global Program, dedicated to catalyzing practical solidarity among HIC Members and allies in defense of housing and land rights. In most cases, these are in response to a potential or actual violation, such as a forced eviction. When these violations form a pattern of long standing or require addressing policy, the response takes the form of an “open letter” to the duty holders, urging implementation of human rights obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the human right to adequate housing.

The MENA region has seven unremedied Urgent Action cases open through 2005. In all cases of urgent actions and open letters, the HLRN officers consult with members and other involved parties to ensure strategic value, relevance and accuracy. All urgent actions and open letters are found on the HLRN website: <http://www.hlrn.org/cases.php>.

One African Union-directed case was the subject of concerted actions with other parties in Africa (Amnesty International, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, COHRE) and 145 international cosigners. HLRN coordinated with those counterparts the press conference in Cairo at the Journalists Syndicate, 23 June.

The Arabic-language Urgent Action guide remains a tool for training and explaining how to monitor a right and report a violation. As a networking and practical solidarity tool, the publication embodies the synthesis of the three-part MENA program.

Open Urgent Action Cases

Title	Date	Development
200,000 people evicted in two weeks and another million threatened in Zimbabwe	10 June 2005	Latest Development (17)
UA: Egypt, 18 families out of 28 evicted from their homes threatened to be evicted from rescue tents	15 September 2004	No development
Open Letter to Caterpillar Bulldozers Company	15 July 2004	Latest Development (1)
Open Letter to Kuwait Development Fund concerning Its Financing Lyari Project in Pakistan	21 June 2004	Latest Development (1)
OL to Sudanese President on Darfur	21 May 2004	Latest Development (1)
UA: Palestine, mass house demolition in Rafah, 2,197 people already homeless	19 May 2004	Latest Development (3)
Joint UA with PENGON: Palestine, the Apartheid Wall	05 August 2003	Latest Development (2)

The main problems

With the tremendous social capital currently and potentially at the Network’s disposal, a shortage of resources and, consequently, an internal scarcity consciousness has constrained HLRN from doing more advocacy. The lost advocacy opportunities and rising demands on the Network suggest that HLRN and the MENA Program are at a crossroads. To seize the fleeting opportunities will require further strategizing with donors, as well as more labor division and engaging additional staff, including a full-time advocacy coordinator in Geneva.

In one case in 2005, a member in MENA relied on the assistance of another organization based in Geneva to support their 1503 procedure case. However, that organization was not a network serving its members, the Geneva-based organization was unable (or unmotivated) to carry out the necessary follow-up. Had HIC-HLRN been regularly represented at Geneva, the member and the case would have been better served. Generally, HLRN’s MENA Program could have accomplished more and earlier by engaging MENA regional civil society in the deliberations in the UN political, legal and implementation bodies. With so much at stake, the region’s civil society—including HLRN members—still remain isolated from much of the deliberation and strategizing on using human rights tools and international mechanisms.

The Urgent Action system has been a great teacher, a reflection of the network’s strengths and weaknesses. HLRN has based this service on a historical commitment, its self-description and a belief in the moral weight of popular indignation. However, it is underutilized. More organizational-level networking and capacity building may be needed with members for them to see the advantage in regularly engaging in such practical solidarity actions. The Urgent Action system experiences alternating currents of faith and disappointment. Nonetheless, it stands as a solid record of the violations. Those that are resolved—such as a recent anticorruption Nigerian case⁷—are encouraging, as long as they augur improvement. Other cases, especially in the MENA region, need further follow-up to make them effective.

⁷ “Second Nigerian minister sacked” *BBC News* (4 April 2005), at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/4410109.stm>.

A close contact in the relevant UN mechanisms has been the UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing Miloon Kothari. 2005 is his last full years in that role, with no clear indication of who will replace him. The UN reform process has not borne much fruit; in fact, the deliberation at the political level has raised more doubts about the credibility of the States to deal with the rights and violations substantively and with integrity. Therefore, the role of movements like HLRN in MENA is more crucial than ever before.

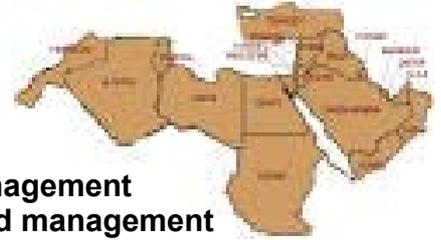
Adjustments made (and lessons for the future)

The elements of an integrated advocacy strategy are now emerging, most clearly for the MENA region. The MENA staff has begun to devise specific advocacy strategies for countries in the region that combine all three aspects of HLRN goals/services. These now exist—at varying stages of development and implementation—for Egypt, Yemen, Sudan and Syria. New members in Bahrain and Sudan have encouraged that process. Member initiatives at the end of 2005 also have led to new cross-border programming concepts arising from common member needs (the COW Force, regional “participatory environmental assessments,” and a regional UN human rights program), which are the subject of organizational development proposals for 2006–07. Thus, the MENA Program has initiated contacts with other funders in order to increase and diversify its resource base. In December 2005, ESCWA has proposed signing a Memorandum of Understanding with HIC-HLRN which should formalize the prospects of pooling resources in the near future, particularly—but not only—in the light of the Arab region’s newly launched “Secure Tenure” and “Good Urban Governance” campaigns.

The role of supporters in enabling accomplishments

The traditional supporters, such as Ford Foundation and ICCO, have remained supportive, but a program is crystallizing and growing in such a way that calls for more resources and partners. HLRN Looks forward to increased support, in order to break the vicious cycle of a heavy workload that stifles needed initiatives, including fundraising initiatives.

In the conduct of the advocacy, HLRN’s MENA program has benefited from the good cooperation of the treaty body secretariats in OHCHR (Geneva), encouragement from and consultation with the UN’s Economic and Social Council for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the apparently increased willingness of other link-minded organizations (e.g., COHRE) to engage in some MENA regional issues. Other networks in the region, such as the Arab NGO Network for Development and Ittijah: The Network of Arab Community-based Organizations in Israel, have been cooperative and mutually supporting of HIC-HLRN advocacy. The collective advocacy of HIC has featured substantive coordination from the HIC General Secretariat, but also the active engagement of some HIC Board members and members in North America and Europe. This has become evident especially in the HIC Europe engagement in the European Social Forum.



Administration, Organizational Development and Management

- **Effective and efficient communication and information management**
- **Improved capacity in finance and resource mobilization and management**
- **Formalized personnel policy and management system, adaptable to HLRN regional operations.**

The MENA Program office, in Cairo, continued its role and function through 2005, doubling as the general HLRN Coordination Office. That fact has enhanced the general extraregional coordinating channels, as well as serving as a center for program management in general. The HLRN MENA Program's administration, organizational development and management (General and Administration, or G&A), like the substantive programmatic activities, provide the backbone of the operation.

HLRN's MENA Program operates in Egypt as a regional branch of the international nonprofit and charitable association registered as Housing and Land Rights Network at Geneva (2001). A portion of all MENA Program aspects, including each of the three main programmatic Goals, is aided by the other HLRN regional programs and the HLRN presence in Geneva. Located to facilitate HIC-HLRN representation before the UN's human rights system, among the other Geneva-based international organizations, the Geneva office serves also as a means of accommodating members on their representations to the UN Human Rights System. The Geneva office, as a UN liaison facility, is the site of HLRN's legal registration as an international charitable association, based in the Canton de Genève. That facility is presently unstaffed; however, increased volume of HLRN activity there and the need for further division of labor will make it necessary for HLRN to engage a full-time staff person at Geneva to provide logistical, communication and administrative support, and this will help HIC-HLRN, including its MENA Program, to create links between NGOs in the region and UN bodies.

The Cairo office of the MENA Program engages the HLRN General Coordinator Joseph Schechla at a half-time effort, while he also serves half time as the MENA Program coordinator. The full-time MENA Program Officer Rabie Wahba maintains communications and relations with the MENA Members and is active in all aspects of the program. Supporting the program are Nada Gamal el-Din as administrator and Yasser `Abd al-Qader as IT specialist, both serving global and regional aspects of HLRN.

Office Systems

HLRN implemented a new Operational Policy and revised the finance system (and Finance Manual) in 2004. These revisions helped update and clarify policy or fill gaps, as well as harmonize with the 2004–06 operational plan.

Coordination and predictability in handling communications and information flow within and among offices will be a high priority, particularly through program officer skill exchanges (budgeted as part of the HLRN Global Program), involving reciprocal placement in HLRN offices or member organizations for short terms. This exchange was accomplished collectively and economically during the World Social Forum in January 2005, and at the HIC "Social Production of Habitat around the World" events in Cairo, September 2005. Besides allowing staff and members to know each other better, they developed the practical and personal relationships to make Network-wide communications more organic and more efficient. The enhanced processing of information with the full-time service of an IT specialist in the MENA Coordination Office has proved essential to

MENA Program functions, largely due to the integration of the IT specialist into the activities and by knowing the Members and their capacities.

As an innovation in 2004, HLRN leased a dedicated server in order to maintain its general website and databases with greater capacity (especially for managing databases and mailing lists). This acquisition has redounded to the benefit of MENA Members, three of whom are now hosted in the HLRN server at an economic cost. This potential serves to the advantage especially of MENA Members in countries where such hosting becomes problematic for technical reasons, and where transfer of foreign currency to external hosting services is impossible. In future, expanding this service should offset some IT expenses.

Financial Management

The HLRN financial year runs from January to December. The MENA Program finalizes its annual budgets by the preceding September each year.

The financial and accounting systems of the regional Programs, including MENA, have been integrated; however, the logistics of joint reporting are complicated by the geographical reach of the Geneva, Cairo and Delhi offices. HLRN and HLRN-MENA need more capacity for timely financial tracking and reporting, as well as better organization-wide accounting of assets and liabilities, including an inventory and depreciation data. In 2005, that process has begun, and will run through early 2006.

The MENA Program makes use of a general fund, now made possible by revenues received through the coordinator's training honoraria, publication sales and consultancy fees received in the course of operation. The general fund will be used in future to support MENA Program rapid-response or programmed activities that are otherwise unfunded. These revenues and expenditures are accounted for in the regular MENA Program financial reports, as well as any interest income.

Human Resources and Staffing

In personnel management, coordinators and staff carry out multiple roles and responsibilities at all levels of the operation. All share to some degree in the administration and program functions simultaneously. That is in order that the functions of the operation do not stop when a key person is away from the office, which networking often requires. In considering these multiple roles and the needed systems, staff divisions of labor follow those established in 2004. Annual performance appraisals help guide the operation toward addressing any deficit in the Coordination Office's "skill basket" and the identification of temporary labor required to carry out programmed activities.

In all aspects of the work, HLRN Coordination Office has been building more connections, better communications and enhanced cooperation within and among HLRN offices and members, and especially the HIC General Secretariat.

The main problems

The sheer weight of multiple tasks on the coordinator remains the principal impediment to greater accomplishments. A greater division of labor is needed, including a dedicated level of effort at financial management and fundraising.

Adjustments made (and lessons for the future)

The MENA Program has engaged increased accounting and audit services of Hasan Haikal and Associates (Cairo) in 2005. This has aided the financial tracking, but the service remains part-time, at the equivalent of four person days per month.

The role of supporters in enabling accomplishments

The MENA Program's supporters apparently understand and appreciate the burden of administration pressures. That, in itself, is supportive. However, the time has come, at these programmatic crossroads, to assess the administrative capacity of the MENA Program and make necessary adjustments. The coordinator and personnel would welcome such an initiative to ensure the highest possible standards.

Conclusion:

The HLRN-MENA Program generally serves as the basis for disseminating services to HLRN members in general. The MENA Coordination Office, as part of that Program, provides the hub for exchanges of methodologies, tools, techniques and expertise for defending the human right to adequate housing across the MENA region, and between MENA and other regions in the global South. The HLRN Global Program, through its representation at the UN level, serves those regions not already covered by a specific HLRN program. The Global Program also serves the regional efforts as a channel for making international human rights law locally relevant, as well as making local realities relevant at the international levels.



The year 2005 saw greater volume and maturity of HLRN's MENA membership and its management, as well as more strategic initiatives through the provision of program services for, and activities with HIC Members. The MENA Program has made it possible to evolve beyond the modest initial advocacy program when HIC first began to engage with partners in historic Palestine in 1991.

This summary seeks to identify Program inputs and outputs. However, it also coincides with much strategizing, as an input, that promises to issue measurable outputs only in the future. These include, for example: (1) the ongoing consultation and careful fact-checking to determining housing and land rights priorities in Iraq, (2) the ongoing support and technical assistance to the Arab Women's Habitat Network, and (3) the deliberative strategizing over

how to make a constructive and meaningful contribution with HIC Members in Sudan, not least on land rights, restitution and resettlement in Darfur and the country's other regions suffering from armed conflict and environmental degradation. These processes are ongoing and will form the substance of forthcoming MENA Program outputs and reports.

Annex I

New Organizational Members, HIC-MENA (2005)

1.	Amicalahram, Nador, Morocco:‡
2.	al-Shihab Center for Inclusive Development, Cairo, Egypt:‡
3.	Association Aït Iktel de Développement (AID) ‡
4.	Association of Development Pioneer Women, Giza, Egypt :‡
5.	Awlad al-Ardh (Sons of the Land), Cairo, Egypt: ‡
6.	Centre of Planning and Architectural Studies, CPAS, Cairo, Egypt:* ‡
7.	Democratic Social Forum, Yemen ‡
8.	Development Support Center for Consultancy and Training, Cairo, Egypt: ‡
9.	Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Studies, Khartoum, Sudan: ‡
10.	Huda Humanitarian Society for the Care of Orphans and Displaced Persons, Baghdad, Iraq: ‡
11.	Imal Libya Group (IMAL), Gentofte, Denmark:‡
12.	Iraq University Civil Community Foundation, Baghdad, Iraq‡
13.	Iraqi Women Renaissance Association, Baghdad, Iraq: ‡
14.	Israeli Committee against Demolitions, Jerusalem, Israel ‡
15.	Multi-Initiative on Rights: Search, Assist and Defend (MIRSAD), Beirut, Lebanon: ‡
16.	Rural Studies Center, Cairo, Egypt: ‡
17.	The Arab Center for Alternative Planning, Eliaboun, Israel: ‡
18.	Women Development Center for Culture (WDCC), Sanaa', Yemen: ‡
19.	Yemeni Youth Development Organization, Yemen ‡

New Individual (Friends of HIC), HLRN-MENA (2005)

1.	Emad Wasfi Mohamed Ali
2.	Engi A. Aboulezz, Cairo, Egypt: ‡
3.	Judge Mohamed AbdelAziz GadelHak Ibrahim, Chicago IL, US:‡
4.	Khaled Hassan, Kafr el-Shaikh, Egypt ‡
5.	Khawla A. Sharaf, Adan, Yemen: ‡
6.	Layth Yahya Ibrahim, Morocco
7.	Mai al-Shaikh, Alexandria, Egypt: ‡
8.	Mu`awad Abbas Abd al-Gawad Hassan, Egypt, Beni Suef:‡
9.	Muhammad Zakur, Lataqiyya, Syria, Latakia:‡
10.	Nadim Mohamed (Land Center for Human Rights), Port Said, Egypt: ‡
11.	Nafisa el-Sabbagh, Cairo, Egypt: ‡
12.	Rashed Yar, Syrian Kurd living in Cairo, Egypt.
13.	Sa`d Rumani ‡
14.	Saddam al-Awad, Ibb, Yemen: ‡

Annex II

Habitat International Coalition, Housing and Land Rights Network activities in WSF 5

Wednesday, 26 January

FNRU Brasil

Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat, HIC Alianza Internacional de Habitantes, AIH Federación Continental de Organizaciones Comunes, FCOC Red de Educación Popular para la Construcción del Poder Local, REPPOL-CEAAL Centro Operacional de Vivienda y Poblamiento, COPEVI (México) UCISV (México) Grupo Iniciativas Urbanas, GIU (Perú) Foro Urbano Ecuador Fórum Nacional pela Reforma Urbana, FNRU, (Brasil) Movimento Nacional de Lucha por la Moradia MNLM (Brasil)

Preparatory meeting for the World Charter on the Right to the City Morning at Tenda Urbana (nonpublic)

Thursday, 27 January :

Land Research Center (Jerusalem), Habitat International Coalition—Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC-HLRN)--Middle East/North Africa

“House Horticulture: A means to claim and implement the right to land and produce and deliver needed food and water at the time of military closure, and economic punishment” 08.30–11.00 at I206 (#2201)

HIC General Assembly

Working together 09:00–13:00 at Hotel Coral Towers, Av. Protásio Alves, 2966, Sala Onix (all members welcome)

Foro Urbano Ecuador

Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat, HIC Alianza Internacional de Habitantes, AIH Federación Continental de Organizaciones Comunes, FCOC Red de Educación Popular para la Construcción del Poder Local, REPPOL-CEAAL Centro Operacional de Vivienda y Poblamiento, COPEVI (México) UCISV (México) Grupo Iniciativas Urbanas, GIU (Perú) Foro Urbano Ecuador Fórum Nacional pela Reforma Urbana, FNRU, (Brasil) Movimento Nacional de Lucha por la Moradia MNLM (Brasil)

Meeting of Urban Organizations and Movements 12:00–15:00 at F211 (#778)

Friday, 28 January :

Habitat International Coalition (HIC), SELVIP, Forum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (Brasil), Foro Urbano (Ecuador), Observatório do Direito à Cidade, COHRE, UNESCO, Action Aid, Alianza Internacional de Habitantes, Frente Continental de Organizacion Comunal

“The Right to the City” 08.30–11.00 at J601 (#696)

Housing and Land Rights Network Housing and Land Rights Network, Habitat International Coalition and their members

Presenting: *“The ‘Toolkit’ for Defending Housing and Land Rights”* 12:00–15:00 at J209 (#620) EN;FR;PT

COHRE (Centro por el derecho a la vivienda contra desalojos), Social Watch, Observatori DESC (Barcelona), Coalición Internacional para el Hábitat-la Red por el Derecho a la Vivienda y la Tierra (HIC-HLRN)

“Estrategias de lucha por el derecho a la Tierra y la Vivienda desde una perspectiva internacional, nacional y local” 15:30–18:30 at J508 (#962)

Land Research Center (Jerusalem), Habitat International Coalition—Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC-HLRN)--Middle East/North Africa

“Legal and technical efforts to defend the demolition of Palestinian houses in Jerusalem and the Israeli ongoing policy of displacement and replacement which violates the right to land and housing” 15:30–18:30 (Torno 3) at J207 (#2200)

Sunday, 30 January :

Habitat International Coalition-Housing and Land Rights Network, HIC-Women and Shelter Network, HIC-America Latina, Social Watch, Arab Women's Habitat Network, Asia-Pacific Women in Law and Development, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

“Women from around the globe testify about their struggle to defend their housing and land rights”

12.00-15.00 y 15.30-18.30 at J605 (#621) EN;ES;FR;PT

Development Support Center (Egypt):

Allam Jarrar (PNGO, Palestine) Joseph Schechla (HIC-HLRN/Egypt), Salim Vally (South Africa), Samir Amin (Third World Forum)

“Arab Region-A War Zone”

12:00–15:00 at G101 (#2084) EN;ES;FR

Land Research Center (Jerusalem), Habitat International Coalition—Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC-HLRN)-- Middle East/North Africa

“House Horticulture: A means to claim and implement the right to land and produce and deliver needed food and water at the time of military closure, and economic punishment” 15:30–18:30 (Torno 3) at I205 (#2201)

H L R N - M E N A P u b l i c a t i o n s

Fact-finding Reports

“Impact of War and Forced Evictions on Urbanization in Turkey: Violations of Housing Rights”

Fact-finding Report No. 1 (Istanbul: Habitat International Coalition—HIC, 1996);

Thematic Publications

Children and Right to Adequate Housing: A Guide to International Legal Resources (New Delhi: HIC-HLRN, South Asia Regional Programme—SARP and Centre for Child Rights—HAQ, 2002);

(الغاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن – شرق الاوسط وشمال

افريقية، 2004)؛

Anatomies of a Social Movement: Social Production of Habitat in the Middle East/North Africa (Cairo: HLRN, 2005);

ملاحح حركة اجتماعية: انتلج اجتماعي للمونل في شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقيا (الغاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن – شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2005)؛

[وقائع المشاورة الإقليمية في مدينة الاسكندرية]

(الغاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن – شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2005)؛

A Women’s Right to Adequate Housing and Land: Middle East/North Africa [Proceedings of the Alexandria Consultation] (Cairo: HIC-HLRN, 2005).

Country Assessments

Standing up against the Empire: A Palestine Guide: From Understanding to Action, [report of a seminar organized at the World Social Forum III, Porto Alegre, Brazil] (Cairo: HIC-HLRN, Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Regional Program, 2003);

التصدي للامبراطورية : دليل التضامن مع فلسطين : من الفهم الى التحرك [تقرير عن الورشة في صميم المنتدى الاجتماعي العالمي الثالث، بورتو اليغري، برازيل، 2003] (الغاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن – شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2005)؛

Restoring Values: Institutional Challenges to Providing Restitution and Compensation for Iraqi Housing and Land Rights Victims [analysis of the Iraq Property Compensation Commission] (Cairo: HLRN Middle East/North Africa. 2005);

(الغاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن – شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2005)؛

Home in Iraq [a compilation of issues in the continuous housing and land rights crisis] (Cairo: HLRN Middle East/North Africa. forthcoming 2006).

Tools and Techniques Series

Urgent Action: HLRN Guide to Practical Solidarity for Defending the Human Right to Adequate Housing Tools and Techniques Series No. 1 [methodology and training manual for the HLRN Urgent Action system] (Cairo: HIC-HLRN, Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Regional Programme, 2003);

!!

:) [(2004 -]

Housing and Land Rights “Toolkit”

Tools and Techniques Series No. 2 [methodology in CD form] (Cairo: HIC-HLRN, Global Program, 2003);

“طاقم الأدوات” لحقوق الأرض والسكن] (القاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن - شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2004)؛ (القاهرة: شبكة حقوق الأرض والسكن - شرق الاوسط وشمال افريقية، 2004).

Reports to UN Bodies

“Composite of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Conditions of the Indigenous Palestinian People under Israel’s Jurisdiction and Control” [joint parallel report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2001) HIC-HLRN, Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Regional Programme with seven other Palestinian, Israeli and international NGOs⁸

“Implementation of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child: Israel Issues affecting the Indigenous Palestinian People under the State of Israel’s Jurisdiction and Control” [joint parallel report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child] (Cairo: HIC-HLRN, Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Regional Program with three other Palestinian NGOs,⁹ 2002).

⁸ Adalah, the Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel; Association of Forty (Israel); Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residence and Refugee Rights (Bethlehem); Boston University Civil Litigation Program (USA); LAW Society for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment (Jerusalem); Palestinian Center for Human Rights (Gaza.); World Organization against Torture (Geneva, Switzerland)

⁹ Defence for Children International (Palestine); LAW Society for the Protection of Human Rights (Jerusalem), Al Mezan Center for Human Rights.

Annex V
HLRN-MENA Members

	REGION	MEM. NO.	MEMBER INSTITUTION	ACRONYM	COUNTRY
1.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ALG-MO-001	CHRYSALIDES HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION		ALGERIA
2.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ALG-FR-002	FRIEND		ALGERIA
3.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ALG-FR-001	FRIEND		ALGERIA
4.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		BAHRAINI YOUTH SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	BYSHR	BAHRAIN
5.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO- 010	BARIQ SOCIETY TO COMBAT VIOLENCE		EGYPT
6.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-005	BETTER LIFE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT	BLACD	EGYPT
7.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-002	COPTIC EVANGELICAL ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES	CEOSS	EGYPT
8.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-001	DARWISH CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD.		EGYPT
9.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-003	EGYPTIAN CENTER FOR HOUSING RIGHTS	ECHR	EGYPT
10.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-007	EGYPTIAN CENTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD	ECRC	EGYPT
11.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
12.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
13.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-FR-002	FRIEND		EGYPT
14.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
15.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		HABI CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS	HCER	EGYPT
16.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-MO-004	LAND CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	LCHR	EGYPT
17.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-FR-001	LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES		EGYPT
18.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		SONS OF THE LAND INSTITUTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS		EGYPT
19.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	EGY-FR-003	FRIEND		
20.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTER FOR CONSULTANCY AND TRAINING	DSC	EGYPT
21.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		CENTER OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES	CPAS	EGYPT
22.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		AL-SHEHAB CENTER FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT		EGYPT
23.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
24.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
25.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT PIONEER WOMEN جمعية الرائدات للتنمية		EGYPT
26.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
27.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT

	REGION	MEM. NO.	MEMBER INSTITUTION	ACRONYM	COUNTRY
28.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
29.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
30.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
31.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		EGYPT
32.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		RURAL STUDIES CENTER	RSC	EGYPT
33.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		EGYPTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF LEGAL AWARENESS الجمعية المصرية لنشر وتنمية الوعي القانوني	EADDLA	EGYPT
34.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		الجبهة الوطنية لعشائر العراق / مكتب حقوق الانسان والهجرة القسرية HUMAN RIGHTS AND FORCED MIGRATION BUREAU / NATIONAL FRONT OF IRAQI TRIBES		IRAQ
35.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT	DSS	IRAQ
36.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		HUDA HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY FOR THE CARE OF PRPHAN AND DISPLACED PERSONS		IRAQ
37.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		IRAQI WOMAN RENAISSANCE ASSOCIATION منظمة نهضة المرأة العراقية	IWRA	IRAQ
38.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-MO-008	ADALAH: THE LEGAL CENTER FOR ARAB MINORITY RIGHTS IN ISRAEL	ADALAH	ISRAEL
39.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		ARAB ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	HRA	ISRAEL
40.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-MO-003	ASSOCIATION OF FORTY		ISRAEL
41.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		al-Beit: Association for the Defence of Human Rights in Israel		ISRAEL
42.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-MO-005	BEN GURION UNIVERSITY GEOGRAPHY DEPT.		ISRAEL
43.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-M0- 007	CENTER FOR BEDOVIN STUDIES AND DEVELOPMENT		ISRAEL
44.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-MO-006	ISRAELI COMMITTEE AGAINST HOUSE DEMOLITIONS	ICAHN	ISRAEL
45.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-MO-00	LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT		
46.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	ISR-M0- 004	MOSSAWA CENTER: THE ADVOCACY CENTER FOR THE ARAB PALESTINIAN CITIZENS OF ISRAEL		ISRAEL
47.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		REGIONAL COUNCIL OF UNRECOGNIZED VILLAGES OF THE NEGEV	RCUVN	ISRAEL
48.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		THE ARAB CENTER FOR ALTERNATIVE PLANNING	ACAP	ISRAEL
49.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	LEB-FR- 001	FRIEND		LEBANON
50.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		LEBANON
51.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		MIRSAD		LEBANON
52.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		ADALAH CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES		JORDAN
53.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	JOR-MO-001	AL-URDUN AL-JADID RESEARCH CENTER	UJRC	JORDAN
54.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	JOR-MO-002	ARAB WOMEN'S HABITAT NETWORK	AWHN	JORDAN
55.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		AMMAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES	ACHRS	JORDAN

	REGION	MEM. NO.	MEMBER INSTITUTION	ACRONYM	COUNTRY
56.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		تجمع ليبيا إيمال	IMAL	LIBYA
57.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		AMICAL AHRAM	AMICAL	MOROCCO
58.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	MOR-MO-002	ASSOCIATION MAROCAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME	AMDH	MOROCCO
59.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		ASSOCIATION AIT IKTEL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT	AID	MOROCCO
60.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	MOR-MO-001	ENDA MAGHREB		MOROCCO
61.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	MOR-MO-003	ESPACE ASSOCIATIF		MOROCCO
62.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		PALESTINIAN COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES RIGHTS PROTECTION	PRCP	PALESTINE
63.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		AL-HAQ: LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN	AL-HAQ	PALESTINE
64.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-002	AL MEZAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS		PALESTINE
65.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-009	APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF JERUSALEM	ARIJ	PALESTINE
66.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-004	BADIL RESOURCE CENTER FOR PALESTINIAN RESIDENCY AND REFUGEE RIGHTS	BADIL	PALESTINE
67.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH CENTER	BCRC	PALESTINE
68.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		THE DEMOCRACY AND WORKERS' RIGHTS CENTER IN PALESTINE	DWRC	PALESTINE
69.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		PALESTINE
70.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-FR-002	FRIEND		PALESTINE
71.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		GENERAL UNION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	GUN-GEO	PALESTINE
72.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-008	JERUSALEM CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE	JCHRJ	PALESTINE
73.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-005	LAND AND HOUSING RESEARCH CENTER	LHRC	PALESTINE
74.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-001	LAND DEFENSE (GENERAL) COMMITTEE	LDC	PALESTINE
75.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-003	NIDAL CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		PALESTINE
76.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-007	PALESTINIAN AGRICULTURAL RELIEF COMMITTEES	PARC	PALESTINE
77.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-013	POPULAR DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	PDC	PALESTINE
78.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	PAL-MO-006	RIWAQ CENTRE FOR ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION	RIWAQ	PALESTINE
79.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		HAMDI AL-KHAWAJA: FRIEND		PALESTINE
80.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SUD-MO-002	ENTISHAR CHARITY SOCIETY		SUDAN
81.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SUD-MO-	GROUP FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS STUDIES مجموعة الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية	جيسكرس GESCRS	SUDAN
82.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SUD-MO-00	SUDANESE GROUP FOR ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE		SUDAN
83.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		SUDAN
84.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		SUDANESE GROUP FOR CHILD RIGHTS	SGFCR	SUDAN

	REGION	MEM. NO.	MEMBER INSTITUTION	ACRONYM	COUNTRY
85.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SYR- FR- 002	COMMITTEES FOR FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SYRIA		SYRIA
86.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SYR- FR- 003	FRIEND		SYRIA
87.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SYR- FR- 004	FRIEND		SYRIA
88.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	SYR-FR-001	FRIEND		SYRIA
89.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		SYRIA
90.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		SYRIA
91.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TUN-MO-002	ENDA INTER-ARABE		TUNISIA
92.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TUN-MO-003	HABITANTS D'EL-MOUROUJ 2 ET LE PROGRAMME DE GESTION URBAINE DES PAYS	AMAPES	TUNISIA
93.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TUN-MO-001	INSTITUT TUNISIEN DE TECHNOLOGIE APPROPRIÉE	ITTA	TUNISIA
94.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TUN-MO-004	TUNISIAN LEAGUE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS	LTDDH	TUNISIA
95.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TKY- MO- 001	HOUSING COOPERATIVES OF CENTRAL UNION OF TURKEY / TÜRKİYE S.S. YAPI KOOPERATİFLERİ MERKEZ BİRLİĞİ	TURKKONUT	TURKEY
96.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TKY- MO- 005	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION	HAS/IYD	TURKEY
97.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TKY-MO-002	İNSAN HAKLARI DERNEĞİ (HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION)	HRA	TURKEY
98.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TKY-MO-001	KENT-KOOP		TURKEY
99.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	TKY-MO-003	MIGRATION AND HUMANITARIAN AID FOUNDATION (GOÇ İNSANI YARDIM VAKFI)	GIYAV	TURKEY
100.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	YMN- MO- 001	HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND TRAINING CENTER	HRITC	YEMEN
101.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA	YMN- MO- 002	SISTERS' ARAB FORUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS [MUNTADA ASHAQA'IQ AL-ARABI LI HUQUQ AL-İNSAN]منتدى الشقائق العربي لحقوق الإنسان	SAE	YEMEN
102.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		WOMAN DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR CULTURE	WDCC	YEMEN
103.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		YEMEN
104.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		FRIEND		YEMEN
105.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL FORUM	SDF	YEMEN
106.	MIDDLE EAST/ NORTH AFRICA		YEMENI YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	YYDO	YEMEN