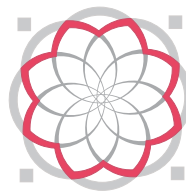


Arab NGO Network for Development
Progress Report 2010



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Arab NGO Network for Development
شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية

Arab NGO Network for Development

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Main cover picture: a demonstration in Tunisia the capital, January 14 2011
Accompanying pictures: from demonstrations in Egypt and Lebanon

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Who We Are

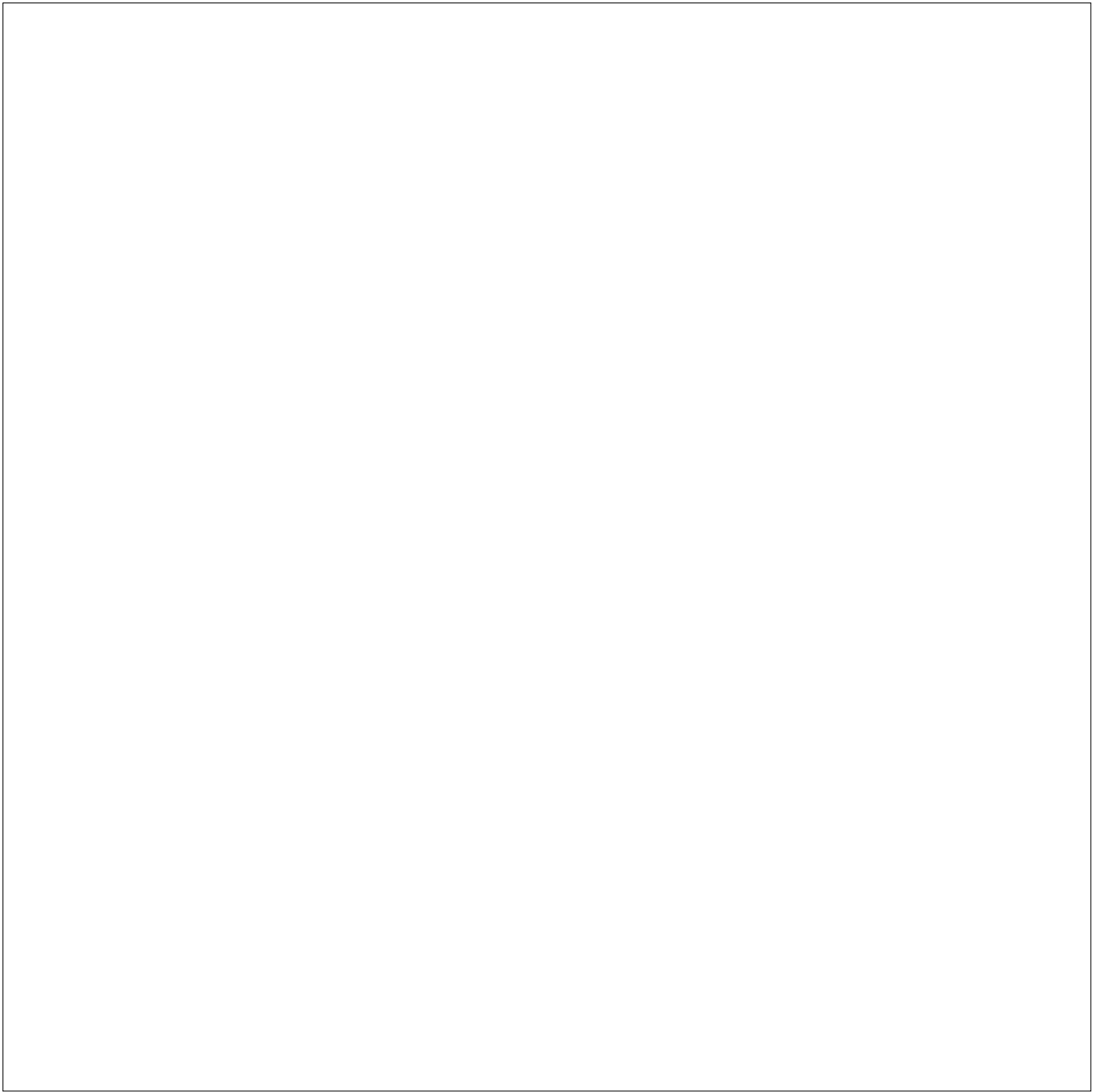
The Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND) is a regional network operating in 11 Arab countries with 7 national networks and 23 NGO members. ANND was initiated in 1997 and had its secretariat office in Beirut since 2000. ANND's main objective is to empower civil society organizations (CSOs), engaging them to play a more effective role in monitoring and formulating public policies at the national, regional and global levels.

Vision

ANND envisions democratic, active, and effective civil societies in the Arab Region. These societies would be able to affect public policies, and would be open to and interactive with other cultures and societies. These societies respect and protect the dignity and freedom of the individual and their political, social, economic, civic, and cultural rights, within a state of law and institutions, where peace, security, and stability are prosperous.

Mission

ANND is an independent, democratic, and civic organization that aims at strengthening civil society and enhancing the values of democracy and respect of human rights and sustainable development in the Arab region. It works towards its aim through programs of advocacy and lobbying on regional and national policy-making in three main areas: development, trade, and democracy. ANND is committed to the International Convention on Human Rights, freedom, respect of the individual, respect of diversity, equality of resource division, and the protection of cultural heritage in the region and to the developmental priorities of the local societies.



ANND's Bet was Right

Foreword by the Lead Coordinator of ANND Research Work

Dear Reader,

When the Arab NGO Network for Development was founded in 1994, social and economic rights were not a priority for civil society activists in the Arab World. This issue was almost limited to syndicates, and many of them weren't and still aren't independent in their decisions, which made them ineffective and subject to the policies of their governments which abandoned the citizens' social and economic rights a long time ago. The severity of repression, the violation of freedom throughout the past period, the exclusion of democracy in governance, the increase in the number of prisoners of conscience and political trials and many other factors made a significant portion of independent civil society and activists give priority to the mobilization and advocacy of political and civil rights.

What increased the marginalization of social and economic rights was the dominance of the development model promoted by the World Bank vision and strongly advocated by the various capitalist systems after the collapse of the Socialist Block, which weakened the idea of social justice on the global arena under the pretext of the overwhelming dominance of the market economy. This coincided with the downfall of the "Left" as a movement, which renounced its previous roles and was unable to reform its ranks on new basis.

Today the situation is different. The successive events taking place on the Arab and international levels made people start reconsidering postulates that were about to turn into sanctities whoever doubts them is considered heretic or backwards and underdeveloped. Anti-globalization movements succeeded since the nineties in raising questions and doubts about the fairness of the dominant global economic system, stressing that the establishment of an alternative globalization with a human nature is a possible and legitimate goal that we should struggle for.

Then, the financial and economic global crisis came to reopen the files of the neo-liberal economic vision, making it subject to criticism and revision and taking away its holly nature and absolute glorification. The role of the state was no longer seen as an outcast to the economic process and the market. The state was called upon to play an active role again, not in confiscating the production process and take over exchange of goods and property rights,

but to play the role of the monitor and regulator, the protector of the poor and vulnerable, and the keeper of rights and sovereignty.

Finally, revolts broke out in many Arab countries overthrowing many facts. They did not only impose democracy as an irreplaceable political choice but they also stressed the necessary correlation between democracy and development. These revolutions started within the Tunisian model, which was often considered a proof of the possibility of achieving economic growth and stability without respective political rights and freedoms. Yet, this model suddenly broke down and proved the fragility of the development model, which has been dominant since the early seventies.

Arab revolutions have a democratic and social nature. The protection and the preservation of their vitality and objectives require the reconsideration of social and economic rights, and a serious thinking about the development alternatives to prevent inequalities and social injustice from jeopardizing the enormous sacrifices that people made in the search for a better future.

In conclusion, ANND finds itself at this historical juncture; therefore its members are bearing huge responsibilities that require them to craft new strategies answering to the major changes occurring in the region.

Salah Deen El Jourchi¹

¹ Mr. Salah El Jourchi is the lead coordinator of ANND research work. Mr. El Jourchi is Tunisian and resides in Tunisia.

2010: One Step Forward, Many Steps Backward

Foreword by ANND Executive Director

Dear Reader,

The year 2010 was distinguished by the major transformations in the Arab world which began with the popular protests in Tunisia that led to the overthrow of the President, then moved to Egypt and many other Arab countries. Thus, the current year, started with two unprecedented events: the fall of two presidents and the protests in many countries. Some leaders made reforms in order to prevent the worse; others helped their people and ameliorated the services and the infrastructure; others killed tens of thousands of citizens and some others filled the prisons with protesters because they are implementing a foreign plot. Now that the protesters broke their fear, they are continuing their protests and are insisting on achieving their goals.

The movements began as a result of the economic and social problems, but they turned into a state of civil disobedience refusing repression policies and the expansion of corruption in the absence of mechanisms of accountability. The popular movement continues, away from the economic and social development plan carried out by the government and civil bodies, and in the absence of serious preparations by these bodies for the next phase.

In this context, ANND worked on the activation of the civil society participation in policy-making processes to ensure economic and social rights of citizens which were not included in the governments' and many regional and international organizations' agendas.

At the beginning of 2011, the Second Arab Economic and Social Summit was held after the first one that was held in Kuwait in 2009. Development and economic challenges were included in the agenda of the summit while social policies didn't have the same kind of attention and there were no clear mechanisms to follow up the decisions taken in the Kuwait Summit. While the League of Arab States was keen on organizing parallel forums for the youth, civil society and business sector expressing the desire of participation of all the concerned sectors, there was no serious preparation for the summit itself. Social and economic analysis that could give solutions to the challenges facing the countries of the region was lacking, except for the report on the Millennium Goals prepared by the League of Arab States in cooperation with UNDP, for the UN International Summit on the Millennium Goals.

The challenges presented by the report have not been properly discussed in the preparatory

stages, especially unemployment that exceeds international rates, high poverty rates, social marginalization and geographical disparities between rural and urban areas. During the preparation, the concentration was mainly on construction projects for the development of Arab integration, and specifically projects of linking the Arab region with electricity, road transport and railways.

The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had announced in September its intention to hold the summit in the beginning of 2011, thus, ANND tried in the period between the announcement and the summit to communicate with the concerned institutions of the Arab League to urge them to hold consultations with civil society but in vain. ANND organized a forum in Beirut prior to the summit in January 2011 where a declaration based on the Kuwait summit declaration in 2009 was issued, identifying the civil society's view of the challenges faced by the region. The lack of preparation for events such as the summit reflects a defect in the Arab leadership and the Arab League institutions, and it also reflects the absence of political decisions that fortify the development process and regional cooperation.

Just like work on the regional level does not rise to the level of challenges facing the region, the international presence of the region's representatives reflects a weakness in representation, especially in important forums posing vital challenges and concerns to the region and having an impact on its future. The year 2010 witnessed many international events that were crucial for development issues and where the Arab participation was not adequate to the level of those events.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Millennium Declaration, an international summit was held in September at the United Nations where the Secretary General presented his report on Millennium Development Goals and confirmed that achieving these goals, especially the one related to poverty, will not happen unless we respect the necessary commitments and policies.

Moreover, the International Summit on Climate Change was held to discuss the interests of producers and exporters of energy and the possibility of reaching an agreement on the challenges imposed by the environmental degradation. But the summit did not reach any significant result in this field except for the establishment of a special Green Fund to address the consequences of environmental challenges, but without specifying the working mechanisms and policies that address the root causes behind these challenges. Besides, a binding agreement to reduce the emission of polluting gases is not reached yet, especially for industrial countries that are considered as the most polluting and therefore bear the greatest responsibility for climate change.

The year 2010 also witnessed the G20 summit which convened to address the effects of the global financial crisis without reaching agreements on solutions or preventive measures in the future. Some of the participants considered this summit as a meeting for discussions only

Worthy of note is that Saudi Arabia was invited to this summit as a reliable country to finance the global economy effects of the global crisis.

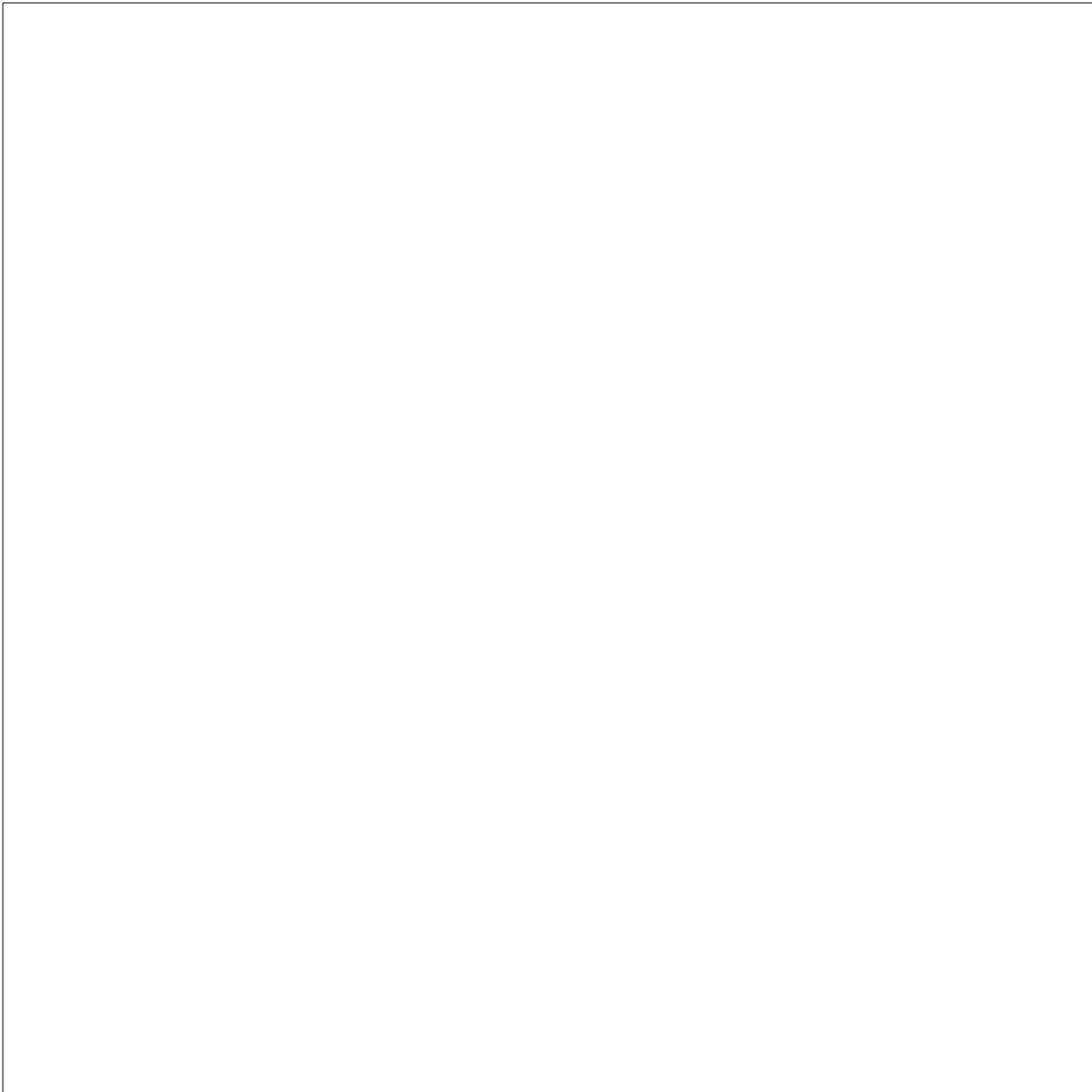
With of all these international, regional and national challenges, Arab participation in the forums and summits on international and regional levels should be enhanced to protect the common interests and enable countries of the region to address the economic and social challenges. That requires the launch of the dialogue between all concerned parties and an effective participation by civil society organizations.

In this context, ANND seeks, through its programs, to strengthen the negotiating capacity of civil society through the provision of resources required to enable the progress of the constructive suggestions for a better future.

This report reflects the activities undertaken by ANND in 2010 in this direction, thanks to the team that worked in order to achieve the goals, the members of the network and the members of the coordination bureau who sacrificed their time and efforts to guaranty the success of the work.

Finally, we must mention the efforts exerted by colleagues in other international networks that ANND belongs to, and who did not hesitate to provide support, solidarity, knowledge and expertise in order to improve ANND's performance. Finally, we would also like to thank the donors who provided the necessary resources to enable ANND to implement its programs.

Ziad Abdel Samad



Introduction

During 2010, the Arab region, as well as developing regions of the world, has faced the consequences of the global economic and financial crisis, compounded by the food, energy, and climate crises. While different countries of the region have been affected in different ways, the crisis revealed the vulnerability of social and economic conditions and policy frameworks in the region. These are rooted in the detachment of the adopted economic growth models and the developmental challenges that the region suffers from. Citizens have significantly felt the influence of the multi-dimensional crisis. They felt that through the burden of the rise in food and energy prices. Moreover, the crisis drastically downgraded perspectives of job creation and poverty eradication.

While Arab governments, and other developing countries, ignored the implications of the crisis, the people of the region reflected the stress on their economic and social conditions, in protests that erupted since 2008 in various Arab countries. Protests took new dimensions during 2010, leading to nation-wide mobilizations in 2011 in countries like Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen, Bahrain, Libya, and others. These trends reflect an accumulation of shortcomings in the development model, violations of economic and social rights, in addition to political oppression and restrictions.

Accordingly, the core problems addressed by ANND have come to the forefront more clearly, including:

1. The lack of social and economic visions and plans at the national and regional levels, whereby these policy discussions are often restricted to a one-size-fits-all approach that is advocated by players outside the region, including international financial institutions and country actors with interest in the region.
2. The very limited capacities and role for local civil society organizations (CSOs) in influencing and shaping policy, especially those policies related to social and economic concerns.

In this context, ANND implemented in 2010 a comprehensive program to tackle social and economic rights and related policy reforms in the Arab region, with a special focus on enhancing ANND's monitoring and research functions. Program interventions contributed to the overall objectives that ANND set for the years 2010-2012, including:

1. Strengthening the role of CSOs in the Arab region in advocacy on social and economic policy
2. Enhancing channels of influence available for CSOs in the Arab region in policy-making processes, on the national, regional and global levels
3. Strengthening the availability of indigenous rights-based and gender sensitive resource material on social and economic policies reflecting civil society's voices in the region.

Overall, ANND members have acknowledged the importance of strengthening the policy watch function within ANND, with a focus on social and economic policies. This includes enhancing the monitoring capacities of national groups to consider economic and social policies from a rights-based perspective. This also includes producing a regional Watch report to be launched every two years, discussing economic and social rights and policies in the region, and including specific country cases as well as reflection on regional and global policy processes. This forward looking advocacy tool will be launched by ANND in 2012, and will be rooted in intensified national mobilization processes on social and economic rights, and more focused monitoring and analysis interventions by civil society groups. For that matter, ANND has been working on developing a vulnerability assessment method to assess social and economic vulnerability/resilience in the Arab region. The method will aid civil society groups in addressing how policies affect and/or interact with determinants of vulnerability in times of external crisis such as economic, energy, or food crises.

Following up on the preparations of the Second Arab Economic and Social Summit, ANND led a consultation process with agencies from the League of Arab States and the United Nations in an attempt to foster spaces for civil society groups to increasingly engage with the Summit. Preparations for mobilization around the Summit was based on a series of consultations with various ANND members, other affiliate civil society groups, as well as researchers that ANND works with.

While focusing on economic and social rights and policies, ANND stresses the linkages between political, civic, and economic and social rights on the one hand and reform processes towards democratic governance on the other. Within this context, freedom of association, expression, and operation of civil society organizations remains at the heart of enhancing the role of civil society in the region.

During 2010, ANND faced this issue directly, when a regional workshop on MDGs and economic and social rights planned in October 2010 faced serious restrictions from the Bahraini authorities, starting from refusal to grant entry visas to more than half of the foreign invitees. The workshop itself was under significant strains in its organization, as Bahrain was passing through a period of tension between civil society and the government, because of ongoing elections. Under these conditions, ANND and its Bahraini partners decided to cancel the workshop.

To update civil society groups and other stakeholders about its work, ANND produces a monthly e-newsletter in English and Arabic, highlighting major initiatives on which it is working, mobilization and advocacy spaces for possible civil society engagement, and updates on specific policies issues such as trade and development discussions.

The following report will present the program interventions that ANND has accomplished with several of its members and other partner organizations throughout the year 2010. It will touch mainly on the work done in regards to monitoring economic and social rights through the UN Universal Periodic Review Mechanism, the work related to the Euro-Mediterranean policy processes, the Millennium Development Goals, and trade and development issues.



ANND's Work on Social and Economic Policies and Rights in the Arab Region

Work in Respect to the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Mechanism:

ANND believes that the potential added-value of civil society's engagement with the UPR (<http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/uprmain.aspx>) process extends beyond the preparation and development of the report. Such engagements can contribute to enhancing the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in monitoring and evaluating rights conditions, related public policy making, and levels of governmental accountability. Up until the end of

2010, ANND actively engaged in the UPR processes, specifically related to the review of human rights conditions in Egypt, Lebanon, Sudan and Syria.

Together with coalitions of national organizations in each country, ANND contributed to developing and submitting reports focusing on social and economic rights. Each report evaluated the right to adequate standard of living, right to work, right to health, right to education, right to social security, and implications of trade liberalization on the conditions of social and economic rights. The reports took into consideration regional and gender disparities and included a set of recommendations for remedial action.

The engagement with the UPR process was rooted in national processes of monitoring, alliance building, and advocacy that started prior to the human rights council review session



Human Rights Conditions in Lebanon

Civil Society Considerations in light of Universal Periodic Review



and extended beyond it. This included engagement with member states of the human rights council, working with the media to explain the UPR process and convey the demands of civil society organizations, and lobbying national governments.

In Lebanon, a publication was produced, including four reports on human rights: a report on social and economic rights in Lebanon, another on Palestinian socio-economic and civil rights, a report on women's rights, and one on the rights of persons with disabilities. The publication was launched in a public session that brought together more than 50 participants from civil society organizations, international organizations, and public institutions, academics, and media groups.

Following the Euro-Mediterranean Processes and Mechanisms

ANND's work in this area focuses on intensifying the mobilization of civil society organizations from the Arab region in following the Euro-Mediterranean processes, promoting related debates among them, and creating the space for their participation in official Euro-Med processes. ANND considers active and effective participation of civil society essential to better policy outcomes at the Euro-Mediterranean levels. At the center of such participation is the task of monitoring and assessing the implications of the Euro-Mediterranean policies on social and economic realities.

During 2010, ANND continued efforts at the regional level, with a focus on promoting the undertaking of advocacy work on social and economic policies by groups following the Euro-Med process. For the second year, ANND collaborated with other members of the Euro-Med NGO Platform to organize a session on the social and economic policies of the Euro-Med at the Euro-med Civil Forum 2010. The Forum took place in Alicante, Spain between 14 and 16 May 2010 and the session addressed two main topics: "Following the Euro-Med Processes in Times of Crisis and the Post Lisbon Treaty" and "Civil Society Monitoring the Euro-Med Social and Economic Policies". ANND cooperates closely with the EuroStep Network (based in Brussels) in this regard.

ANND, building on previous work, took part in the European Neighborhood Policy review for 2010, specifically focusing on the Action Plans of Lebanon, Egypt, and the Palestinian Authority. Lebanon's action plan review was developed in partnership with the Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union, Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network, and the Euro-Med NGO Platform in Lebanon. Egypt's review was developed in partnership with the Egyptian Association for Civic Engagement. The Palestinian Authority's review was developed in partnership with the Palestinian NGO Network.

Discussing the Millennium Development Goals and Development Policies

ANND has been working on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) since their inception, contributing directly to national and regional efforts with civil society, governmental agencies and international organizations. ANND sees the MDGs as an important tool for monitoring development efforts in the region, and not as end developmental goals. While working on the MDGs as a global tool within the development efforts, ANND pursues the critical discussion of the MDGs and their relation to broader development agendas, employment, and human rights in general. As such, ANND has led many regional and national initiatives towards enhancing the capacities of development actors in regards to the MDGs.

In 2010, ANND has stepped up its activities to join the MDG review process by launching an analysis report entitled "Assessing the Millennium Development Goals Process in the Arab Region; Survey of Key Issues", prepared by eminent researchers and development activists from the Arab region. The report focused on three central questions facing the process in the region, namely official development assistance, gender issues and the MDGs, and mainstreaming of MDGs in national policy making. This publication was followed up with the preparation of seven national case studies assessing the MDGs process in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Jordan and Bahrain. Beyond this, ANND coordinates with several international networks, playing an active role in the global civil society efforts to advance the MDGs, such as the Global Call to Action against Poverty and the Social Watch.

Following the MDGs 2010 Review Summit was an opportunity to highlight the conditions of development and MDGs in the Arab region. A presentation was given by ANND Programs Director during the civil society activities parallel to the MDGs Review Summit dealing with the implications of the crisis on women's conditions in the region. A detailed position statement and post-Summit newsletter on the resulting outcomes was released by ANND to inform civil society groups about the process and its outcomes. ANND's follow up agenda includes work on preparing towards the 2013 Review moment. The Network gives specific focus in this process to the revision of the structural coherence of the MDGs agenda (relation of goal 8 to the first seven goals) and the place of rights within the overall MDGs agenda.

During 2010, ANND partnered with United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR <http://www.undp-pogar.org>) to produce nine country reports (from Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Jordan, Mauritania, Yemen and Kuwait) and four case studies about integrity and anti-corruption initiatives in basic service-delivery sectors. As the achievement of the MDGs involves implementing education, healthcare, water and sanitation projects, the reports aim to provide an overview of integrity and anti-corruption initiatives in these countries.

Moreover, ANND initiated, with the UNDP Parliamentary Development Initiative for the Arab

Region (PDIAR) a project to strengthen Parliamentary-Civil Society Collaboration for monitoring the MDGs- related progress in the Arab countries. The project involves capacity development for parliamentarians and civil society representatives to work on monitoring and lobbying to stimulate the achievement of MDGs. It includes regional and national activities to promote work on the MDGs by the parliamentarians themselves, and development of guide for parliamentary work on the MDGs in the Arab region.

Enhancing Work on Trade and Development Policies

As part of its overall work on social and economic policy reforms in the Arab region and related monitoring and research efforts, ANND works on addressing the impact of trade and investment policies on the progressive realization of rights and development goals in the region. This approach helps integrate the trade related work that ANND undertakes within a broader rights and development based work, which promises to attract more human rights and development organizations to these issues. ANND's work on the nexus of trade and development issues focuses on enhancing the capacities of civil society organizations in the Arab region in promoting developmental concerns and priorities within the trade policy-making processes.

Among the major activities that ANND undertook in this regards was continuing work related to accession to the WTO. This included organizing a national level discussion that addressed the challenges facing Sudan in accession to the WTO and possible implications on social and economic rights conditions. The meeting resulted in the formation of an informal working group that is interested in pursuing the discussion on trade policies and economic and social rights nationally. ANND also started working on developing an information brochure about the challenges of accession pertaining to Arab countries, especially least developing countries, like Sudan and Yemen.

Moreover, ANND integrated the analysis on implications of international trade and investment policies on social and economic rights into the UPR submissions on conditions of human rights in Egypt, Lebanon, and Sudan. To enhance such efforts, ANND is currently working on developing a human rights guide for civil society groups to undertake rights-based questioning of trade policy making and analysis of state treaty obligations under international human rights law and trade law.

Besides, ANND, together with a group of researchers from the Arab region, is developing reflections on the role of services and trade in services in development processes. Given that trade in services is an ongoing point of contention for Arab countries at the regional, multilateral, and bilateral levels, this effort seeks to present a set of recommendations that are relevant to policy makers dealing with trade in services as well as civil society groups that are following such issues in the Arab region. This work includes a series of four papers addressing the following topics:

1. Challenges of Services Liberalization in the Multilateral and Regional Contexts: The Case of Arab Countries
2. Challenges of Negotiating Trade in Services with Major Trading Partners: the Case of Egypt and Jordan in their Negotiations with the EU
3. The Role of Regulatory Frameworks in Benefiting from Trade in Services; Negotiating

Domestic Regulations under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and Preserving the Right to Regulate

4. Arab Countries Acceding to the WTO; Challenges under the GATS and Developmental Dimensions



ANND's Engagement with Global Partners and Processes

PARTNERSHIP WITH SOCIAL WATCH

(www.socialwatch.org): ANND continued its active participation in Social Watch's activities and contributed to the Social Watch Report 2010 with a chapter entitled "The Arab States and the MDGs: forgotten promises and expected actions". Moreover, the two organizations launched the Arabic version of the 2009 Social Watch Report in a public gathering that hosted as keynote speaker H.E. Finance Minister Mrs. Raya Haffar El Hasan.



ANND
ARAB MDG NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT
شبكة المنظمات العربية من أجل التنمية

الراصد الاجتماعي
تقرير العام 2010

زمن الاتفاقيات الجديدة
بعد السقوط

لمواجهة الآثار الدرامية الاجتماعية والبيئية للآزمات المتعددة الحالية، نحن بحاجة إلى برنامج شامل للعدالة يتضمن: **العدالة المناخية** (الاعتراف بـ "الديون المناخية"، الاستثمار في التكنولوجيا النظيفة وتعزيز وظيفة لائقة لخلق اقتصاد أخضر). **العدالة المالية، والعدالة الضريبية والاقتصادية** (القطاع المالي يجب أن يدفع ثمن الكوارث التي أنتجها). **والعدالة الاجتماعية بين الجنسين** (تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية، وتعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين، والخدمات الاجتماعية العالمية الأساسية و"الكرامة للجميع") **والعدالة... القديمة المتعارف عليهما** (القضاة والمحاكم) للمطالبة بالحقوق الأساسية للناس.

تقرير عن التقدم المدني العالمي المتعلق بالقضاء على الفقر وتحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين

WORLD SOCIAL FORUM

(www.forumsocialmundial.org): ANND continued its active participation in the process of the World Social Forum and related regional processes. During October 2010, ANND attended the Forum for Health, Environment and Land in Cairo. Moreover ANND in partnership with the Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO), Palestinian Coordination Forum, NGO Network in Saida, Welfare Association, Family Planning Association, UNRWA, ILO, and the Lebanese Association for education studies, hosted a parallel forum to the World Education Forum on (WEF) in Palestine entitled "Education as Prerequisite for Human

Development; the Challenges for People under Occupation" as an expression of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The forum took place in Beirut on the 28th and 29th of November 2010. The forum focused on the experience of the Palestinian people around the world, and the discussions highlighted the pressing educational and social challenges facing people under occupation and their struggle for peace and social justice.



AID EFFECTIVENESS:

ANND has been working on the issue of aid effectiveness and the Paris Declaration ([http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/63/43911948 .pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/63/43911948.pdf)) process on the international, regional and national levels as part of the Better Aid Network (<http://www.betteraid.org/>) and the Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness (<http://www.cso-effectiveness.org/?lang=en>). Following up on the Accra High level Forum and preparing for the Busan High Level Forum to be held in 2011, ANND has organized several CSO workshops as well as multi-stakeholder consultations bringing together representatives from civil society, the donor community, international and regional organizations as well as the government of host countries. Among these activities, ANND assisted member organizations in holding national consultations in Morocco on May 29-31, 2010 and Lebanon on July 7-9, 2010.

FORUM FOR THE FUTURE:

ANND has been an active contributor in the coordination of the civil society track of the Forum for the Future process. ANND organized the Regional Workshop on Youth Participation during October 2010 in Beirut. The workshop came in the context of preparations for the annual Forum for the Future that was held during January 2011 in Doha, Qatar, under the auspices of the co-presidency formed by Canada and Qatar. The workshop included over 100 participants from the Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) region. Representatives of public authorities and diplomatic missions also attended. The participants, all civil society activists between the ages of 18 and 35, discussed the topics of political participation, social involvement, economic inclusion and cultural enrichment of youth in the region and came up with a list of 30 actionable, targeted recommendations for governments, the private sector and civil society of the region and the G8 countries.



ANND's Publications During 2010

1. Assessing the MDG process in the Arab Region a series of publications including:
 - - A "Survey of Key Issues" tackling three issues central to the MDG process in the Arab Region by three experts on the subject: Official Development Assistance (by Azzam Mahjoub), Gender Equality (by Manal Mohamed Abdel Halim) and Mainstreaming of MDGs (Riad al Khouri).
 - - "National Case Studies" from Seven Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen) prepared by national civil society organizations to assess the MDG process in their countries.
 - - An evaluation report for the Planning and Statistical Capacity Building towards the MDGs project conducted by ANND in cooperation with the Center for Arab Women's Training and Research (CAWTAR) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) over the course of four years.
 - - MDG brochure summarizing the findings of these publications and ANND's position on MDGs
2. A Step by Step Brochure on the Practicalities of the Process presenting a brief introduction to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process and introduces the different stages of possible engagement by civil society groups with the process.
3. Human Rights Conditions in Lebanon: Civil Society Considerations in Light of Universal Periodic Review 2010 . Compilation of reports prepared by a group of civil society organizations in light of the review of Lebanon under the first-cycle of Universal Periodic Review (2010).
4. Climate Change, Regional and Global Issues, including two papers. The first paper is entitled "Climate Change and the Role of Civil Society organizations in the Arab Region". The second paper is entitled "The Equitable Sharing of Atmospheric and Development Space: some Critical Aspects.

5. Social Watch Report 2010 "Time for a New Deal: After the Fall"- Arabic version
6. Challenges of Services Liberalization in the Multilateral and Regional Contexts: The Case of Arab Countries, Ahmed Ghoneim
7. The Islamic Development Bank: From Capital Development to Social Development, Mohamed Nouri (French Council of Islamic Finance President)
8. Developments related to Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Mechanisms and their effects on the social and economic agendas of the Arab countries, Mohammed al Saadi

Financial Report for the Period Between January 2010 and December 2010

Project: all Projects
Currency = US Dollar

A- 2010 Expenses

Description	Expenses 2010
Administrative cost	104,969.00
Networking	52,983.00
Information and Communication	40,157.00
ANND projects and activities for the year 2010	670,707.00
Solidarity	5,033.00
Total Expenses for the year 2010	873,849.00

B- 2010 Incomes

Description	Incomes 2010
a- Opening Balance	-4,333.00
b- From Funders:	
Ford foundation	134,990.00
Diakonia	673,271.00
Norwegian People Aid (NPA)	50,759.00
International Civil Society Forum for Democracy (ICNRD)	31,565.00
Christian Aid	36,258.00
Social Watch	18,620.00
IDRC	126,005.00
Canadian Embassy	31,845.00
UNOPS	55,993.00
IBON	10,736.00
c- Membership fees	450.00
d- Others	10,525.00
Total income received	1,181,017.00
Total incomes	1,176,684.00
Surplus Balance at 31/ 12 / 2010	302,835.00

ANND Coordination Committee Members

Name	Organization	Country
Kassem Aina	Coordination Forum for the NGOs working among Palestinian community in Lebanon	Lebanon
Wafa El Yassir	Coordination Forum for the NGOs working among Palestinian community in Lebanon	
Majed Hamatto	NGO Platform of Saida (Tajamoh)	Lebanon
Allam Jarrar	Palestinian NGO Network	Palestine
Eileen Kuttab	Palestinian NGO Network	
Othman Makhoun	Espace Associative-Morocco	Morocco
Izz Eddin Al Asbahi	Human Rights Information and training center	Yemen
Jamal Al Jawahiri	Iraqi Al-Amal Association	Iraq
Hasan Abdel Ati	Sudanese National Civic Forum	Sudan
Niemat Kuku	Gender Center for Research and Training	
Ala'a Shukrallah	Association for Health and Environmental Development	Egypt
Magdi Abdel Hamid	Egyptian Association for Community Participation Enhancement	
Amneh Falah	The Jordanian Women's Union	Jordan
Mokhtar Trifi	Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme	Tunis
Abdel Nabi El Ekry	Bahraini Network	Bahrain