



## Report

Discussing challenges for civil society and the promotion of economic and social rights



## EuroMed Rights

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# 1. Introduction

This report follows the regional seminar on **“Civil society and the promotion of economic and social rights in the Euro-Mediterranean region,”** which was held on 3rd and 4th September 2016 in Hammamet in Tunisia. The report summarizes the experiences and recommendations made by researchers and representatives from about forty organizations (human rights organisations, trade unions, thematic organisations, regional networks, foundations and agencies of cooperation) from 18 countries in North Africa, the Middle East, the United States and Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Human rights organisations from the south of the region, which are traditionally active in defending civil and political freedoms, have lagged behind in claiming economic and social rights (ESRs). In most of the countries, the lack of dialogue with national authorities, increasing security measures and continuous violations of civil and political rights still have a strong impact on the ability of Southern civil society to take action on ESRs. North-South cooperation in the field of economic and social rights remains limited and rather on ad hoc basis despite the fact that economic and social discontent is raising not only in the Southern Mediterranean region, but also in EU countries, in particular South European countries that were victims of the European and international institutions' requests for austerity measures.

ESRs are one of the priorities of EuroMed Rights' work. In order to implement a regional work program based on this theme, we wanted to find out more about the initiatives which already exist in this area in order to assess the complementarities which could be developed in connection with other members and / or players in the region.

The seminar provided an opportunity to bring together organisations which, with different approaches, defend and promote ESRs in the countries of the region. Through debate and exchange of experiences, the seminar enabled participants to talk about the economic context and the comprehension that civil society organisations (CSOs) have thereof; it also enabled participants to discuss the perspectives and actions of CSOs in three main areas: Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (DCFTA) between the European Union (EU) and South-Mediterranean Countries (SMCs); the complaints mechanisms of the International Financial Institutions (IFI); and the exploitation of natural resources by Multinational Corporations (MNCs).

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1 See the list of participants in the Annex [page 14](#)

## 2. Views of Civil Society on the economic relations between the EU and the South Mediterranean Countries

The framework of European policies cannot be grasped if disconnected from the context of the global economy and free trade. Despite the revisions made by the **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)** following the Arab Spring, the policies of the EU have remained firmly anchored in the prescriptions of free trade and economic liberalisation. Unfortunately, references to ESRs in the new ENP are not sufficient and the EU does not give itself the financial resources to implement adequate compensation measures for the benefit of Southern societies. Moreover, the lessons to be learned from several impact assessments on ESRs – based on the agreements already implemented by the EU – have not been sufficiently taken into account in the revision of this policy.

The ENP, through its financial instruments, is still a package of reforms which is in principle intended to strengthen the capacities of South-Mediterranean Countries (SMCs) to confront the liberalisation of the market. The aid proposed by the EU is thus conditioned by this objective. Moreover, taking into account the vision that European governments have of challenges on a regional level, since last year a large majority of the aid has been redirected towards objectives of security, the fight against terrorism, migration crisis management and the fight against “illegal immigration”.

From the point of view of civil society organisations, **the very concept of free movement is conceived to benefit the North to the detriment of the South**, merely increasing the dependency of these countries with regard to the EU member states. On the one hand, there is the free movement of goods and the abolition of trade barriers for products coming from the EU; on the other hand, there are limitations to the free movement of people, deterioration of job opportunities and working conditions.

The understanding of the interferences between development and the liberalisation of trade and investments is still not sufficient. The economic policies of Southern countries’ governments in favour of liberalisation make important concessions in order to attract foreign investors or access export markets. This ends up creating pressures on salaries and social security systems without taking into account the vulnerability of certain economic sectors and certain sections of their population. This type of policy and investment cannot be a source of sustainable development on a local level. The SMCs have attracted numerous investments but these investments have rarely had the positive impact that was expected on the vast majority of the people. Moreover, these investments often have the sole merit of creating **jobs (precarious most of the time)**, but one must ask oneself about the quality of the jobs created **in contexts in which trade union freedoms are regularly disregarded**.

On an academic level, very little research deals with the impact of free-trade agreements on ESRs and almost no link is made between literature on ESRs and economic literature. The themes broached by economists dealing with Euro-Mediterranean relations have become more diverse in recent years and one can note a greater number of studies on the social impact of the liberalisation of trade<sup>2</sup>. However, **there is insufficient in-depth work in current literature that makes a clear link between the economy and ESRs** as well as between the restructuring and improving the education system and professional training, one of the major challenges for development in SMCs. The same applies to the issue of equality between men and women and equal opportunities.

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2 For more information, read our report : EuroMed Rights (2016), Report: *Analysing the economic and financial relations between the European Union and the South Mediterranean Countries*, Brussels, 36 pages.

# 3. Perspectives and Actions of Civil Society Organisations

## 3.1. Civil Society and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements

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Free Trade Agreements between the EU and the countries of the Southern Mediterranean represent a unifying theme for the organisations of civil society from both shores – including NGOs and trade unions. This is because, on the one hand, many bilateral agreements are already in place and, on the other hand, **the European Union has begun negotiations for the adoption of a new type of agreement, called Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (DCFTA), with Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Egypt**<sup>3</sup>. The CSOs consider that this series of free trade agreements between the north and the south of the Mediterranean are asymmetrical as they open new markets to the companies of the north to the detriment of the Southern government's ability to respect their commitments in the area of economic and social rights.

International consensus on the importance of economic and social rights and sustainable development is growing steadily, as revealed by the recent policy declarations issued by States, the United Nations, the World Bank and

the European Commission. However, economic and social imbalances are far from being settled for a majority of the region's population. Although the Arab uprising's key demands were for social justice and an improvement in economic conditions, they did not succeed in calling into question the negotiation of free-trade agreements or the **neoliberal fundamentals of these agreements**.

With a view to these considerations, the CSOs of the region are faced with the challenge of going beyond simply denouncing the situation and asserting themselves as an **alternative source of proposals – bringing into concrete form a new model of sustainable development** in opposition to the neoliberal paradigm. Whilst respecting the sovereignty of states, clear and operational strategies should be implemented in order to ensure the influential and institutionalised participation of civil society organisations in the negotiations. It is furthermore necessary that CSOs can officially integrate the institutional discussions in order to carry more weight in the orientation of these negotiations. Amongst the Mashreq countries, for example, Jordan began negotiations for a DCFTA with the EU in 2011. Organisations from Jordanian civil society were only heard during several informal consultations organised by the EU, while a real dialogue with the Jordanian authorities has not yet been formalised. The CSOs are also concerned about working conditions and salaries in the Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZs).

A period of democratic transition, like the one **Tunisia** is currently experiencing, could offer a favourable context for CSOs to influence changes although this is not, in itself, sufficient – as shown by the mobility agreements signed with the EU with no prior consultation of civil society.

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3 *ibid*

Tunisian civil society has developed greatly since 2011 and has started to tackle the issue of economic and social rights as they form the basis of priority demands by the people and the most underprivileged sections of society. Tunisian associations quickly noted that the offer by the European Union for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) did not fit the Tunisian context and ignored society's changes and expectations by placing its emphasis on the dogma of liberalisation. In this context, civil society firstly tried to assert itself as a partner in the negotiations and in the different rounds of consultations and then demanded an institutionalisation of the partnership. CSOs are now trying to include a human rights approach as the cornerstone of the partnership; to propose an alternative offer to review the national development model; to argue that the refusal of mobility of persons is incompatible with the liberalisation of services; and to demand an up-to-date assessment of the agreements made.

Furthermore, **human rights impact assessments** are part of the conditions laid down by numerous organisations from civil society in other countries – including European countries – which are currently negotiating DCFTAs. An analysis of several aspects of these agreements – with a human rights stance – could strengthen the arguments of the CSOs. Going beyond these studies, associations are asking for a real and permanent system for the inspection of agreements to be implemented. The program of the International Labour Organisation, Better Factories Cambodia, for an improvement in working conditions in Cambodian factories within the framework of the United States – Cambodia Agreement on Textiles, was presented as a good practice. This has made it possible to set up regular inspections directly in factories concerning application and compliance with labour standards.

The opaqueness of negotiating mandates drafted by the EU Member States and intended for the European Commission, which has sole competence in implementing commercial policy, is the subject of strong criticism by CSOs which advocate for **greater transparency in negotiations** – as soon as such mandates are published. On a European level, the organisations which are part of the campaign against TTIP (Stop TTIP) are asking for the publication of the mandate whilst opposing the Treaty. The campaign plays an important role in the areas of sharing information, exchanging experiences and training of associations on a European level.



## 3.2. Civil Society and International Financial Institutions

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In recent years, International Financial Institutions (IFI), such as the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), have gradually recognised the importance of taking into account human rights in the conception and management of their programs. From the standpoint of numerous CSOs, it is not so much the absence of socio-environmental criteria or references to human rights that pose a problem, but rather the political will of these institutions and the States that finance them to make them restrictive and also to comply therewith.

However, recent progress can be highlighted on a European level. [Following an open letter which was signed by about one hundred NGOs in May 2016](#), the EBRD took into account the proposal to implement a rapid reply mechanism in order to protect the rights of persons to redress. In July 2016, [the European Ombudsman asked the president of the EIB to reform its governance in order to help prevent potential conflicts of interest in the bank's governing bodies](#). With regard to the human rights situation in the countries of intervention, the EBRD now includes the issue in its strategies whilst the EIB has chosen to rely on human rights reports which have already been produced on an EU level. Moreover, each financial institution makes its own complaints mechanisms available to the public. For some CSOs, the complaints mechanisms which have been implemented by the IFIs themselves cannot structurally lead to satisfactory results, whilst others do not hesitate to invest in these mechanisms as they represent an opportunity to make the IFIs face their responsibilities and their socio-environmental commitments.

The implementation and bolstering of these complaints mechanisms can be seen as an improvement providing the CSOs are in a position to exploit them. Firstly, one must take the **security of the complainants** into account as they expose themselves to considerable risks throughout the procedure. Moreover, the CSOs also need the resources and capabilities to manage these types of

files. In comparison with other regions of the world, the work of monitoring and documentation which targets the IFIs is relatively recent for the CSOs in the south of the Mediterranean. More effort is still necessary in order to **strengthen observation techniques and the complaint mechanisms which are available in the event of human rights violations**. Setting up complaint files is still complex and results, if indeed there are any, only arise in the long term. Regional networks, such as the [Arab NGO Network for Development \(ANND\)](#), for example, produce public reports concerning the investment role of IFIs in SMCs and carry out actions to bolster the capacities of CSOs in the region.

From 2011 onwards, [CEE Bankwatch Network](#) started to broaden its cooperation with CSOs in the Southern Mediterranean. Bankwatch pays particular attention to investment studies in the area of energies where it has noted the complicity of banks in investments relating to fossil energy sources which are detrimental to the conservation of the environment. In the area of information and communication technologies, Bankwatch carries out the monitoring of human rights which also focuses on diverse aspects such as respect for the freedom of expression, governance of the internet and the protection of personal data.

In Jordan, le [Phenix Center for Economic and Informatics Studies](#), with support from the ANND and Bankwatch, has begun work on analysing financial and monetary policies from a social and environmental angle with regard to the commitments made by the EBRD and the World Bank. The significant presence of the EBRD in Jordan has important repercussions on job creation, support for small & medium-sized companies, the production of environmentally-friendly energy and respect for human rights. The work, which is sometimes carried out in coordination with Bankwatch, has not led to any conclusive results yet although obstructions and pressure on organisations of civil society are increasing.

The effectiveness of the actions of CSOs is, of course, called into question when the opposing party or the State are closed to participatory approaches and to taking responsibility for potential victims. The example of coal pollution at the

Lafarge cement works in Egypt is enlightening with regard to this point due to the fact that not a single request or complaint submitted by CSOs at a local level met with success. The [Habi Centre for Environmental Rights](#), which works on the impact of large-scale projects on the environment, ended up filing a complaint against the company directly in Europe. In this type of international mobilisation, it is worth strengthening solidarity and collaboration with NGOs in the north in order to exchange expertise and for more effective monitoring – especially as similar violations by the same companies can be repeated in other countries<sup>4</sup>.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa is a long way from representing an alternative to the most important IFIs for financing the development of the South for the South; instead, it plays a rather marginal role and does not propose any real levers from the point of view of civil society.

### 3.3. Civil Society and human rights violations by Multinational Corporations

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The exploitation of natural resources is a central element to economic and commercial relations between the north and south shores of the Mediterranean. **The South is rich in phosphates, gases, oil, shale gases, water and fertile lands, etc.** The economic model in favour of short-term income is responsible for serious abuses of the economic and social rights of inhabitants of certain regions who suffer disastrous social and environmental consequences as a result of these choices. Going beyond the monitoring of States' obligations in the area of ESRs and their failures, more and more groups from civil society are examining the role played by MNCs and the pressure they apply to the South's natural resources to the detriment of the local economy. This increases

their profits, which are repatriated to the North of the Mediterranean, very often avoiding the taxation of the host country. The recent mobilisation of populations in Algeria and Tunisia against the exploitation of shale gas has raised these issues. In a report published in 2014 ("[French multinationals in the Maghreb-Mashreq region: a haven for trade liberalization and investment...](#)"), the French organisation AITEC underlines the disastrous consequences that this imbalance can cause to local economic context – favouring the broadening of corruption networks, strengthening an economic model focused on short term income rather than a long-lasting and sustainable development model and causing violations to the principle of precaution and to national legislation.

Although some progress has been made, such as the adoption of the "[United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)" in 2011 and their integration into the [OECD's "Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises"](#), the current international legal framework does not impose any restrictive regulations on MNCs. On a global level, civil society has constantly demanded the implementation of restrictive standards for MNCs in order to supervise their activities and guarantee access to justice for populations affected by human rights violations. It is mainly thanks to this mobilisation that the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted [resolution 26/9](#) in June 2014; this initiated a process to draft an international instrument which is legally binding on multinational corporations and other firms; this initiative is currently in the pipeline. At the same time, trade unions - with support from the NGOs - have carried out a great deal of work in lobbying and increasing the awareness of decision-makers with regard to violations of workers' rights in supply chains and this is now starting to pay off. During the International Labour Conference in June 2016, the members of the ILO finally adopted a [resolution](#) on this subject. This represents an important opportunity to improve working conditions in these chains and is also an opportunity for CSOs on a Euro-Mediterranean scale to strengthen their work of monitoring and documenting human rights in this area.

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<sup>4</sup> For more information, read our report : EuroMed Rights (2016), Report: *Assessing civil society initiatives in the field of economic and social rights*, Brussels, 31 pages.

The free trade agreements which were mainly implemented from the middle of the 1990s onwards<sup>5</sup> have contributed towards creating a political and legal environment which protects MNCs to the detriment of local populations; this is done with the complicity of the host States who neglect their role of defending the public interest of their citizens. Moreover, many MNCs are no longer content with these advantages but work to directly influence the legislative framework of the host states. In Egypt, the Egyptian Centre for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has filed thirteen suits for non-compliance with the States commitments and international conventions and to demand compensation following socio-economic and environmental damage caused by MNCs.

In Palestine, organisations for the defence of human rights have long denounced the exploitation of local natural resources for the benefit of MNCs; these are not only considered to be responsible for human rights violations but of also being a party to the Israeli occupation, thus legitimising this system of occupation. International law forbids the occupying power, Israel, from exploiting the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories to the detriment of local population. In reality, both Israeli and foreign companies provide virtually insignificant benefits to the Palestinians whereas royalties and licensing fees benefit the funds of the Israeli administration – which uses them to guarantee public services in the settlements. For example, the Palestinian organisation [Al Haq](#), which carries out in-depth documenting and advocacy work with regard to these violations, has recently documented the case of foreign-owned cement works<sup>6</sup> which exploit the quarries located on Palestinian territory – supplying cement for the construction of the settlements, the Gaza wall and other recipients. These cases, like others in the military, technological or financial sectors, are the subject of awareness-raising videos produced by Al Haq, offering “virtual visits” of human rights violations committed on the occupied Palestinian territory through visual documentation and satellite imagery.

Research work relating to violations by MNCs requires large-scale capacities and resources which many CSOs lack. These **investigations require very high levels of accuracy** due to the complexity of the issues and also due to the fact that MNCs have significant resources to take legal action against civil society organisations. An in-depth assessment into the successes and failures of strategic litigation must be carried out by the CSOs. The work group implemented by [ESCR-net](#) is a model which organisations in the Euro-Mediterranean region could use as inspiration to improve their coordination and the pooling of their resources in this area.

5 For more information, read our report : EuroMed Rights (2016), Report: *Analysing the economic and financial relations between the European Union and the South Mediterranean Countries*, Brussels, 36 pages.

6 This involves: Hanson, a British company, taken over by the German company, Heidelberg; Cemex, a Mexican company and its Israeli subsidiary company, Ready Mix. Watch the video (in English) at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0hZXwnvliY>

# 4. Recommendations

## Strengthening networking on different levels...

- » All forms of cooperation between the north and south shores of the Mediterranean should be able to: build solidarity, improve exchange and facilitate joint initiatives between organisations from civil society, particularly between NGOs and independent trade unions in the region – following the Tunisian example; build bridges between development organisations, players from the social economy and human rights organisations; facilitate discussion and cooperation with the academic world according to the thematic priorities being tackled and the level of expertise required.

## ...in order to capitalise on the experiences acquired by civil society organisations in different countries of the region

- » Through strategic meetings and regular assessments aimed at strengthening reflection and joint actions to be taken by civil society organisations with the involvement of trade unions on the regional level.
- » Through a warning mechanism which both denounces violations to ESR activists and also quickly shares information about companies violating human rights that could be envisaged on a Euro-Mediterranean scale.

## ...and to strengthen the capacities of civil society organisations

- A. Particularly with regard to mobilisation concerning Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements:
  - » Strengthen the capacities of CSOs in order to produce independent impact studies and critical analyses; develop fair and credible powers of proposal which are adapted to changes in the world of work;
  - » Facilitate the development of alliances and synergies with trade unions in their diversity (farmers, small traders, employees, etc....) to create a force of resistance and proposal which is able to influence the course of negotiations around free trade agreements and to mobilise civil society.
  - » Capitalise on the dynamics which already exist within the World Social Forum.
  - » Build bridges between the campaigns in Europe, fighting against new generation of free trade agreements, and the organisations which are mobilised in the South of the Mediterranean.
- B. Particularly with regard to International Financial Institutions:
  - » Increase the knowledge of different financial institutions and their complaints mechanisms, of local associations” before “including that of the general public.
  - » Increase the capacities of local associations to file cases and complaints which are admissible by these institutions and by the legal system.

C. Particularly with regard to the exploitation of natural resources by Multi-national Corporations:

- » Any form of cooperation on a regional level encompassing civil society organisations from both the North and South of the Mediterranean should place priority on improving the information sharing, strengthening the capacities of CSOs to document violations and providing protection to activists who are carrying out investigative work in the field.
- » A framework for joint reflection - including trade union organisations - would help to increase the effectiveness of the work in monitoring the exploitation of natural resources by multinationals in the Mediterranean – particularly with regard to: compliance with employment law; preservation of the environment and the sustainability of resources; contributions towards local development dynamics; and the recourse to Qualified Industrial Zones (“QIZ”).
- » Increasing awareness and mobilising public opinion and consumers are other key areas of work which are vital to increasing the visibility of the demands made by civil society organisations in the region.

**With regard to gender issues, particularly:**

- » Increasing the capacities of CSOs to integrate a gender perspective in their work of promoting and protecting economic and social rights, including through studies based on gender disaggregated data, in order to promote equality between women and men as a democratic objective.
- » The question of women's access to economic and social rights must be dealt with as a matter of priority and in a systematic and transversal manner (some potential areas of work: the gap between the levels of women's education and the employment market; the impact of free-trade agreements on work and the poverty levels of women; and the situation of rural women following the model of the campaign carried out in Morocco).

# Annex - List of participants

N°	First name	Family name	Organisation	Country
1	Falleh	Hammoudi	Syndicat national autonome des personnels de l'administration publique SNAPAP/CGATA	Algeria
2	Fatma	Boufenik	FARD "Femmes Algériennes Revendiquant leurs Droits"	Algeria
3	Anelia	Stefanova	CEE - Bank Watch Network	Belgium
4	Conny	Reuter	SOLIDAR	Belgium
5	Erwan	Lannon	Researcher	Belgium
6	Anne Margareth	Rasmussen	Danish Cooperation office in Tunisia	Denmark
7	Marc	Schade-Poulsen	Euromed Rights Executive Director	Denmark
8	Mahmud	Elbarbari	Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights (ECESR)	Egypt
9	Mona	Ezzat	New Woman Foundation	Egypt
10	Fatma	Ramadan	Centre for Egyptian Women Legal Assistance (Cewla)	Egypt
11	Ashraf	Hussein	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR)	Egypt
12	Kamel	Abbas	Center for Trade Unions & Workers Services (CTUWS)	Egypt
13	Hosni	Nasr	Habi Center for Environmental Rights	Egypt
14	Khaled	Mansour	Arab Reform Initiative (ARI)	Egypt
15	Sally	Samy	ESCR-net (International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)	Egypt
16	Michel	Tubiana	Ligue des Droits de l'Homme/Euromed Rights	France
17	Marta	Semplici	Euromed Rights	France
18	Alice	Champseix	CCFD-Terre Solidaire	France
19	Lala Hakouma	Dadci	AITEC - Association Internationale des Techniciens, Experts et Chercheurs	France
20	Anja	Zorob	Researcher	Germany
21	Nejla	Sammakia	Human rights Consultant	Ireland
22	Raffaella	Bolini	ARCI	Italy
23	Sergio	Bassoli	Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)	Italy
24	Linda	Al Kalash	Tamkeen - Fields for Aid	Jordan
25	Ahmed	Awad	Phenix Center for Economic and Informatics Studies	Jordan
26	Azzam	Al Somadi	Jordan Independen Trade Unionist	Jordan
27	Ammar	Abu Zayyad	Open Society Foundations (OSF)	Jordan
28	Lotfi	Kaabi	Open Society Foundations (OSF)	Jordan
29	Marie-Noelle	Abi Yaghi	Lebanon Support	Lebanon
30	Ziad	Abdel Samad	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	Lebanon
31	Meriem	Zafri	Association for the Monitoring of Resources and for the Protection of the Environment in Western Sahara (AMRPENWS)	Morocco/Western Sahara
32	Saida	Drissi	Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (ADFM)	Morocco

33	Mustapha	Hatteb	Observatoire Marocain des Libertés Publiques (OMLP)	Morocco
34	Abdallah	Lefnatsa	Association Marocaine des Droits Humains (AMDH) - Réseau Jonction	Morocco
35	Wesam	Ahmad	Al Haq	Palestine
36	José	Rebelo Guinote	Association Européenne pour la Défense des droits de l'Homme (AEDH)-Ligue Portugaise des Droits de l'Homme/CIVITAS	Portugal
37	Isaias	Barrenada	Researcher/Euromed Rights, executive committee member	Spain
38	Bruno	Estrada Lopez	Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO.)	Spain
39	Irene	Escorihuela	Observatorio de Derechos Económicos Sociales y Culturales	Spain
40	Ramy	Salhi	Euromed Rights	Tunisia
41	Lilia	Rebai	Euromed Rights	Tunisia
42	Benoit	Mayaux	Euromed Rights	Tunisia
43	Giulia	Straccamore	Euromed Rights	Tunisia
44	Messaoud	Romdhani	Forum Tunisien des Droits Economiques et Sociaux (FTDES)/Euromed Rights, executive committee member	Tunisia
45	Nejous	Baccar	Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates (ATFD)	Tunisia
46	Sadok	Bel Haj Hocine	Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (UGTT)	Tunisia
47	Abdeljalil	Bedoui	Forum Tunisien des Droits Economiques et Sociaux (FTDES)	Tunisia
48	Riadh	Rioud	Utopia	Tunisia
49	Leyla	Hassen	Fondation Friedrich Ebert	Tunisia
50	Iain	Byrne	Amnesty International	United Kingdom
51	Chris	Groove	ESCR-net (International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)	United States

### Rapporteurs

52	Malek	Kfif	Rapporteur	Tunisia
53	Sarra	Douzi	Rapporteur	Tunisia
54	Wiem	Askri	Rapporteur	Tunisia

