

**MAPPING OF INSTITUTIONS AND NETWORKS ENGAGED IN REGIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN THE¹
ARAB WORLD
FINAL DRAFT, Prepared by Dr. Manal Jamal**

I. REGIONAL AND CROSS-REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND NETWORKS		
	<i>Background- including founding, mandate, members, and funding</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
Arab Families Working Group (AFWG)	<p>The AFWG is a research group initiated by Professor Suad Joseph, and co-housed at AUC and UC: Davis. The five year research program consists of a Core Group of fifteen scholars from universities, NGOs and research foundations, whose work focuses on Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt; these institutions include AUC and the Women’s Studies Institute at Birzeit University. AFWG’s general objective is to produce research that will advance the understanding of Arab families and offer policy makers scientifically sound bases for planning and intervention.</p> <p>The AFWG Core Group is organized into two smaller Research Project Groups: Arab Families and Public Discourse (including relations to state, citizenship, education/socialization, law, cultural production), and Arab Families and Border Crossings (including diasporas, immigration, emigration, war and peacemaking).</p> <p>Its major donor is IDRC, and other donors include the American University in Cairo, Social Research Center, the Ford Foundation, MEAwards, Population Council, and the United Nations Children's Fund</p>	
Arab Institute for Studies and Communication (AISC)	AISC is an independent, non-profit institution founded by a group of senior social scientists from leading Arab institutions to develop research organizations, and assist and	Arab Social Science Research (ASSR) is the net-based resource and research platform of AISC. Its virtual library serves as a gateway

¹ Please note that this map is not exhaustive since it was based on web and secondary research, rather than field research. The map is intended to serve as a base line, and will be updated based on the input of colleagues. Moreover, the map does not include private sector institutions, government research institutions, and foreign donors.

	<p>network researchers in the Arab world. The Institute’s main activities include research development workshops, electronic networking and publishing program, research dissemination program, and research exchange program. The member organizations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies -Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development Studies -Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center -Center for Strategic Studies -Center for Lebanese Studies -Lebanese Association of Women Researchers -Institute for Palestine Studies -Jerusalem Media and Communication Studies -Jerusalem Quarterly Files -Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs -Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research <p>Information about donors is not specified. According to the website: “The AISC is funded through unconditional donations and grants by international and regional organizations, and through partial cost recovery of the services it provides.”</p>	<p>for Arab social scientists and for others studying the Arab world. It is an invaluable research tool.</p>
<p>Arab Planning Institute (API)- Kuwait</p>	<p>In 1966, the Government of Kuwait and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) established the Kuwait Institute for Economic and Social Planning. In 1972, the Institute was converted into the Arab Planning Institute (API) – Kuwait, and in 1980, it became an independent, regional and non-profit Arab Institution which no longer relied on UNDP for funding. API functions as a think tank and conducts in-house research and studies, and collaborates with experts from other Arab, regional and international institutions. API also provides consultancy and training services to Arab governments, regional and international institutions and to the private sector in the areas of Economic Management, Development Policies and Planning.</p>	<p>API’s main periodic publications include a Working Paper Series and the Journal of Development and Economic Policies. Along with the proceedings of various research projects and expert-group meetings, API disseminates these publications to both regional and international audiences. Some of API’s training programs are also available on CD-Rom.</p>

	<p>API's main goal is to advance the cause of economic and social development in Arab countries through training, research, consultancy, expert-group meetings, and publication. Its objectives are to: 1) Provide knowledge-based and experiential skills that will empower Arab countries to keep pace with research in development, economic management and planning; 2) Facilitate the process of research and data retrieval for Arab decision-makers and researchers; 3) Improve the academic training and research skills of individuals specializing in development, economic management and planning in Arab countries; 4) Create an Arab cadre of multi-level specialists in the areas of economic and social development; 4) Establish a venue for experts to meet and exchange ideas about important economic and social development issues pertaining to Arab countries; and 5) Generate specialized publications and data bases related to the economic and social development in Arab countries.</p> <p>API organizes conferences, expert meetings, and workshops on issues pertaining to the economic and social development of the Arab world; these activities are held in Kuwait and in other countries.</p> <p>Currently, the Institute's membership includes most Arab countries.</p>	
Arab Reform Initiative (ARI)	<p>ARI is a recently-established network of independent Arab research and policy institutes, with partners from the United States and Europe. Its goal is to mobilize Arab research capacities and formulate policy recommendations which contribute and support democratic reform initiatives in the Arab World.</p> <p>The role of each member institution is to foster informed debate and dialogue on reform among the various sectors of society and government. The Initiative also aims to promote a dialogue and greater understanding between policy institutes in the Arab world, and the United States and Europe, especially in relation to reform in the Arab world.</p> <p><u>The founding members of the network are:</u></p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Egypt: Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies -Egypt : The Arab Reform Forum, Bibliotheca Alexandrina - Jordan: Center for Strategic Studies - University of Jordan - Palestine: Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research - Lebanon: Lebanese Center for Policy Studies - Sudan: Center for Sudanese Studies - Morocco :Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sciences Sociales - Saudi Arabia: King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies - Kuwait: Center for Strategic and Future Studies - United Arab Emirates: Gulf Research Center - European and American Partners are: -Center for European Reform, London -Council on Foreign Relations, New York - Fundacion Para Las Relaciones Internacionales y El Dialogo Exterior, Madrid. - Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), Athens - The European Institute for Security Studies, Paris 	
<p>Arab Social Sciences Research Council/Conseil arabe des sciences sociales (ARABSSCO)</p>	<p>Initiated by UNESCO, ARABSSCO was established in 1996 in Tunisia. Its main objective was to serve as an independent regional social science council. With the support of UNESCO, it held its first conference in order to adopt a constitution and plan activities, with the participation of social sciences from the Maghreb and Mashreq. However, it as unable to maintain its status as an independent NGO, and consequently was not able to play the role of a regional social science research council along the same lines as CODESRIA or CLACSO.</p>	
<p>Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI)</p>	<p>AUDI was founded in 1980 with permanent headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It is a regional, non-governmental, non-profit urban research, technical and consulting organization. The Institute is affiliated with the Arab Towns Organization (ATO), with headquarters in Kuwait. The Institute serves as the technical and scientific arm of (ATO). The institute's membership is comprised of 400 Arab cities</p>	

	<p>and towns, representing 22 Arab states.</p> <p>One of the major goals of the Institute is to enhance of the quality of municipal services in Arab towns and cities. The initiatives provides professional and technical support to municipalities and municipal officials and administrators. The Institute is also dedicated to the improvement and preservation of the Islamic and Arab character and heritage of Arab Towns.</p> <p>In recent years, AUDI has increasingly focused on youth issues. In December 2006, AUDI will be hosting an international conference on “Youth in the Middle East and North Africa,” in Rabat, Morocco. The conference is in collaboration with the World Bank, the MedChild Institute, and the Child Protection Initiative.</p>	
<p>Association for Arab Private Institutions for Higher Education (AAPIHE)</p>	<p>AAPIHE is a non-profit, non-governmental organization which was established in May 1996. The institution emerged from a conference in Abu Dhabi, UAE entitled "What do Businessmen Need from Educationalists?" The conference which was organized by the Ajman University of Science and Technology, was attended by fourteen Arab educational private institutions representing the UAE, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon and Morocco. The objective of the conference was to reinforce the relationship between Arab private institutions of higher education and the private sector. AAPIHE encourages international cooperation in terms of joint research, workshops, seminars and exchange programs.</p>	
<p>Center for Arab Woman Training and Research (CAWTAR)</p>	<p>CAWTAR was established in 1993 by the Arab Gulf Program for the United Nations (AGFUND), UNDP, and the Tunisian Government. It is an independent regional institution promoting gender equality in the Arab World through research, training, networking and advocacy. Its partners include UNFPA, UNIFEM, and MDF. It undertakes research and produces scholarly reports on Arab women and the issues affecting them, in order to help various decision-makers better implement their policies and projects.</p> <p>CAWTAR works in the following main programs areas: 1)</p>	

	<p>The Arab Women Development Reports (AWDR); 2) Arab Women and the Media and Communication. (*This program area includes Arab Women Media Watch component which is a joint project between UNIFEM and CAWTAR. It aims to establish an Arab strategy for gender and the media, and is supported by the AGFUND and the World Bank.); 3) Training and Capacity Program which includes actual training kits and training sessions; 4) Regional Policy Dialogue and Capacity-Building Projects in six areas, including Trade and Liberalization and Local Government; Gender Equity and Social Practices in the MENA region; ICT and Enhancing Micro-Credit Services for Low Income Arab Women; Promotion of Women and Children Rights through ICT; Arab Women and Local Governance; Evidence Based Advocacy for the Improvement of Women’s Status in the Arab Region; and 6) CAWTAR is also involved in the development of other regional networks including:</p> <p>- @NGED (the Arab Network for Gender and Development)- a regional network established in 2002, and funded by the World Bank’s Development Grant Facility. Its members include research centers, government institutions, NGOs, journalists, media professionals, and parliamentarians from 19 Arab countries etc...</p> <p>-@DO (Adolescent Network)- a spin-off network of @NGED, established in 2005 to address adolescence and development.</p> <p>CAWTAR’s donors include the Ford Foundation, World Bank, Middle East Partnership Program of the US State Department, and Islamic Development Bank.</p>	
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<p>Consortium of Research Institutes (CRI)</p>	<p>The founding conference was held on 26 February, 2005 in Dubai. The founding members, Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (Cairo), the Gulf Research Center (Dubai) the Institut Diplomatique et des Relations Internationales (Algiers), the Centre Tarik Ibn Ziyad (Rabat) have agreed to form a Consortium of Research Institutes, with the participation of the Governments of Canada and Denmark. The initial objective was to hold three major conferences in 2005 to consider the creation of a Framework for Regional Co-operation and Security in the Middle East and North Africa. Since its inception, CRI has held meetings in Morocco and Egypt.</p>	
<p>Economic Research Forum (ERF)</p>	<p>As a World Bank initiative, ERF was created in 1993 as an independent self-sustaining non-governmental, non-profit organization. The main objective of the organization was to help improve the quality and increase the quantity of applied policy-oriented economic research on the Arab world, Turkey and Iran. Moreover, ERF's sought to initiate and fund policy-relevant economic research, to publish and disseminate the results of research activity to scholars, policymakers, and the business community, and to function as a resource base for researchers through its databank and documentation library. ERF does not conduct research in-house but, rather, acts as a research network, clearing-house, and facilitator. ERF research fellows, who much be invited, are its main constituency.</p> <p>The ERF is a key regional partner for the Global Development Network (GDN) and the Mediterranean Development Forum (MDF). As a regional partner for GDN, ERF sponsors the MENA GDN window regional website and the GDN data initiative. ERF also partners with the Forum Euro-Mediterranean des Institutes Economique (FEMISE). The EC and its affiliate FEMISE serve as institutional linkages between Europe and the region. The agenda of FEMISE covers the implementation of EU and Mediterranean agreements on agriculture, trade, capital flows, and fiscal policy in the region as well as the regional</p>	<p>Between 1993-2002, ERF organized or co-sponsored 40 major meetings in 11 countries of the ERF region. These events were attended by approximately 4430 economists and other social scientists in related fields. A total of 612 papers were presented, and research proceedings or summaries circulated to approximately 7000 people.</p> <p>Among ERF's publications are:</p> <p>Newsletter: The ERF newsletter is a major research digest and communications channel, published quarterly in both English and Arabic and distributed to over 6500 individuals and institutions. It offers succinct articles by specialists, ERF digests, and short reviews of relevant new books.</p> <p>Working Papers: Through the Working Paper Series, ERF disseminates research-in-progress to promote constructive debate and peer review. As of the summer of 2006, 214 Working Papers have been published on a range of topics, and have been disseminated to more than 1000 institutions and</p>

	<p>consequences of EU enlargement and the process of liberalization in the south. As a coordinating institution, ERF and its staff are involved in drafting an annual report on the region for the EC.¹</p> <p>ERF subsequently became independent and is now a self-sustaining institution with multiple donors including the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the European Commission, the Ford Foundation, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. ERF also receives more specific funding for research grant competition from the GDN and FEMISE.</p>	<p>individuals.</p> <p>Books: Volumes of all ERF-sponsored workshops and conferences are produced either in-house or in association with major international publishers.</p> <p>Regional Indicators Report: A forecast of trends, sectoral development, and business climate, known as Economic Trends in the MENA Region, is published regularly.</p>
<p>EuroMeSCo- European Mediterranean Partnership (EMP)</p>	<p>EuroMeSCo was established in June 1996. It resulted from an earlier initiative, the Mediterranean Study Commission (MeSCo) whose purpose was to encourage cooperation between research institutes engaged in policy and security research in the Mediterranean basin.</p> <p>There are currently forty-eight member-institutes, twenty-four observer institutes and two international associate members. The network's membership reflects the national composition of the European Mediterranean Partnership and its objective of ensuring equality between the members within the Partnership. EuroMeSCo functions both as an official confidence-building measure within the EMP and as a source of analytical expertise in the policy and security fields with which it is concerned.</p> <p>Membership is from a number of Arab countries, Malta, and Turkey. Its members include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Institut National des Études de Stratégie Globale (INESG), Algeria - Egyptian Council for Foreign Relations, Egypt -Center for European Studies, Egypt-Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, Egypt-Regional Center on Conflict Prevention (RCCP), Jordan-Center for Strategic 	

	<p>Studies, Jordan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Jordan-Center for Lebanese Studies, Lebanon -Lebanese Center for Policy Studies, Lebanon -Foundation for International Studies at the University of Malta (FIS). -Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC), Malta -Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques (CES), Morocco -Groupement d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Méditerranée (GERM), Morocco -Centre d'Etudes et des Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS), Morocco -National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS), Palestine-Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA), Palestine -Centre for Strategic Studies and Researches (CSSR), Syria -Institut Tunisien des Etudes Stratégiques (ITES), Tunisia -Association des Etudes Internationales (AEI), Tunisia 	
<p>Gender Economic Research Policy and Analysis (GERPA)</p>	<p>GERPA is a recent initiative, associated with CAWTAR. Its objective is to support gender research within previously “gender neutral” economic research agendas related activities. The institution aspires to provide incentives and funding to incorporate a gender dimension within a select number of high profile policy research activities, and to initiate gender economic research. GERPA’s vision is to build on well established policy making economic research institutions, think-tanks, and university departments, and to provide incentives and mechanisms for ‘mainstreaming’ gender sensitive research. Current project details point to greater reliance on individuals. For administrative purposes, CAWTAR acts as GERPA’s executing agency.</p>	
<p>Global Development Network (GDN)</p>	<p>GDN was launched in 1999 by the World Bank to work with research and policy institutes to address development challenges. In 2001, it became a non-profit organization independent of the World Bank. GDN operates through a network of regional partners, which are in themselves networked organizations. The partners implement GDN</p>	<p>GDNet is the internet-based platform of GDN. It contains thousands of development research documents, profiles of researchers and organizations, and offers access to funding opportunities, online journals and datasets. Each region has a regional window.</p>

	<p>programs and activities at a regional level. Each partner links together numerous research institutes in a region and facilitates their contact with policymakers. These partners are: Asia Pacific- GDN Japan, South Pacific-Oceania, East Asia-EADN, Eastern and Central Europe-CERGE-EI, Russia and CIS-EERC, Latin America and the Caribbean-LACEA, Middle East and North Africa-ERF, South Asia- SANEI, and Sub-Saharan Africa-AERC.</p> <p>GDN builds research capacity and fosters knowledge sharing through Regional Research Competitions, Global Development Awards, Global Research Projects, Annual Conferences, and GDNNet.</p> <p>GDN receives support from a variety of sources, including governments of developing and developed nations, international organizations and the private sector. Additionally, other organizations and government institutes provide sponsorship for specific activities and projects such as the annual conference and awards competition.</p>	<p>The MENA window is maintained by the Economic Research Forum (ERF) in partnership with GDNNet.</p>
<p>Mashriq/Maghrif Gender Linking Information Project (MAC/MAG GLIP)</p>	<p>MAC/MAG GLIP is a forum for communication on issues pertaining to gender, women and development in the Arab world. MAC/MAG GLIP is the main gender program for the Center for Research, Training and Development in Lebanon. The goal of MAC/MAG GLIP is to build and sustain a forum to provide opportunities for analysis, learning and exchange on women, gender and development among local groups, grassroots NGOs and networks at all levels in order to strengthen and sustain institutional capacity and dialogue on women, gender and development within the Middle East/Maghreb Region as well as collaboration and solidarity across the region.</p> <p>MAC/MAG GLIP receives support from Oxfam-GB, and the European Union.</p>	

<p>Mediterranean Development Forum (MDF)</p>	<p>MDF was established in 1997. Its objectives are to empower civil society to contribute to the shaping of public policy, to improve the outreach and dialogue on economic and social policy issues in MENA, to improve the extent and quality of research on economic and social policy issues, and to create vibrant networks of development actors in the region. Participation in MDF forums is by invitation only. The MDF partnership is comprised of Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA) think tanks, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank Institute.</p> <p>The MDF regional partners are the ERF and the Arab Planning Institute. The associate partners are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Center for Arab Women for Training and Research -Center for Private Sector Development (Hisham Awartani) -The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies -Hamyan Iran NGO Resource Center -Institute Arabe des Chefs d'Entreprises (IACE) -Istanbul Policy Center -Lebanese Center for Policy Studies -Lebanese Transparency Association -Maroc 2020 -Syrian Consulting Bureau for Development and Investment -Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation -United Nations Development Program -Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center -World Bank Group -Young Entrepreneurs Association <p>The partnership operates by supporting policy dialogue activities led by MDF partners that culminate in a large high-level Forum held approximately every two to three years. The</p>	<p>MDF has encouraged the creation of networks and initiatives such as the Network of Lawyers Reforming NGOs Initiative; Network of Women Evaluators; Network of Social Funds (MENANET), the Poverty Analysis Initiative; and Youth Initiatives.</p>
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	<p>Forum is a crucial component of the MDF partnership in that it provides a rare opportunity for MENA experts, high-level government officials, and civil society representatives to meet and engage in a dialogue which contributes to shaping the region's development agenda.</p>	
<p>Mediterranean Program of the Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute²</p>	<p>The Mediterranean Program was established at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) of the European University Institute (EUI) in 1999.</p> <p>It is funded mainly by private and public corporations, banks and public authorities.</p> <p>The Program focuses on the Euro-Mediterranean area, thus embracing Southern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, including the countries involved in the Barcelona Process, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq.</p> <p>The first session of the annual Meeting took place in March 2000 and has now become a major gathering for social scientists working in the area. Each year, the EUI in Florence welcomes over 150 scholars-young academics and renowned experts-from Europe and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) who work together for three days on a range of topics. The Annual Mediterranean Meeting is organized around a core of up to 15 Workshops, each run by 2 Directors and with 10-12 participants.</p> <p>Workshop participants present and discuss papers containing original research, prepare joint publications and strategies for continued collaboration.</p> <p>The Institute provides an important model for networking</p>	

² The Mediterranean Program of the Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute is a difficult institution to categorize because it is not necessarily a regional network, nor a regional university research center. Although it is based in Italy, the Mediterranean Program provides an important model of networking between scholars based in the region, and also with scholars based in Europe.

	among regional social science scholars	
Organization for the Promotion of Social Sciences in the Middle East (OPSSME)	OPSSME was the first major effort to create a regional social science institute in the Middle East in the 1970s. Its origins, short history and eventual demise require closer attention since it was never replicated. However, there is little documentary information available on OPSSME.	
II. REGIONAL GRANT PROGRAMS		
Middle East Awards at the Population Council (ME Awards)	<p>ME Awards was established by the Population Council in 1978 to support scholars from the Arab world, Iran and Turkey working on population and reproductive health. As an interdisciplinary program, it sponsored individual researchers and promoted partnerships with research and teaching institutions in the Arab world, Iran, and Turkey. From its inception ME Awards fostered interdisciplinary work and gave regional scholars the opportunity to work on emerging issues. The program was also concerned with exploring relevant research methodologies and disseminating findings to the larger public and policy communities.</p> <p>ME Awards has carried out numerous programs and activities, including a research awards competition held twice a year, working groups, study groups and workshops, regional exchange between institutions, technical consultation to researchers and institutions and publication of regional papers and dissemination of research findings in regional and international publications. However, its core programs have been research awards and working groups. After 26 years, the awards program was discontinued in 2004. However, ME Awards working groups, especially the Reproductive Health Working Group, remains a vibrant regional research network.</p>	<p>From 1981 to 1995, 85 study fellowships were awarded: 65 toward graduate work and 20 for mid-career research. Approximately, 80 percent of ME Awards fellows returned to occupy positions in the region.</p> <p>By 2004, ME Awards had granted 215 research awards, supporting 311 researchers. ME Awards also supported 47 study groups and 16 workshops that were co-funded by local and international institutions.</p> <p>Between 1978-2004, the program published 49 papers in the region, several of which were subsequently published in international journals or as chapters in books.</p> <p>The average amount for research awards has been US\$12,608. Through modest sums of money awarded wisely, ME Awards has encouraged critical research in the region.</p>
Middle East Research Competition (MERC)	MERC was established by the Ford Foundation in 1986. The main objective of the competition was to provide financial support to social scientists based in Arab countries and Turkey. During its first ten years, MERC was situated in Cairo and administered directly by the Ford Foundation's Cairo office. MERC grew over the years, expanding its scope to include all	MERC has helped shape the career trajectory of over 153 researchers by providing them with resources and opportunities to undertake research in different areas of social science and explore new and critical grounds of

	<p>social sciences. As part of its strategy to give autonomy to MERC, the Ford Foundation facilitated the program's move to a regional institution. From 1997-2001, MERC was administered by the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) in Beirut. From 2002-2005, MERC moved back to Cairo, to be administered by the Center for the Study of Developing Countries (CSDC), Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University. In 2006, MERC moved to its new institutional home, the Center d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales in Tunisia.</p> <p>The program especially encourages applications in the following areas: public interest and the public sphere; sustainable development; knowledge and educational capacities; social issues, including research on gender, the family, old age, childhood; and regional and international relations.</p>	<p>relevance and significance to the region.</p> <p>The program has also organized methodology training workshops, as well as study groups on critical issues of interest to local researchers. Several publications have resulted from MERC research grants to scholars in the region.</p>
III. NATIONALLY-BASED RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS³		
Algeria- Institut National des Études de Stratégie Globale (INESG)	The INESG was founded in 1985 to promote Algerian capabilities to analyze international and strategic questions. Its main areas of research pertain to the Maghreb, the Mediterranean and the Arab world, and it focuses on international relations and security issues. The institute also promotes 'exchange' between institutes working on similar issues. It is a member of the EuroMeSCo.	
Egypt- Arab Center for Development and Futuristic Research	The institution was founded in 1988...	
Egypt- Bibliotheca Alexandria, The Center for Special Studies and Programs (CSSP)	The CSSP was established by a Presidential decree in 2002. It is an independent, scientific non-profit institution affiliated to the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (BA), and chaired by the BA Director. It funds outstanding young postdoctoral scientists in Egypt, who perform cutting edge research. The center also	

³ As previously noted, the list of nationally-based institutions does not include government-supported institutions. Important institutions in this category include the Bahrain Center for Studies and Research in Bahrain, Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Egypt, and the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research- United Arab Emirates.

	hosts a number of new initiatives pertaining to Arab education, reform and peace studies.	
Egypt- Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)	CIHRS's main task is to analyze the application and implementation of human rights law in the Arab world.	The Center publishes two regular periodicals: <i>Rawaq Arabi</i> (an Arabic Quarterly), and SAWASIAH (a bimonthly bulletin which discusses CIHRS activities and projects, in addition to discussions of human rights issues).
Egypt- Egyptian Center for Economic Studies	NEED MORE INFO.	
Egypt- Egyptian Council for Foreign Relations	The Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs was founded in 1999. It is an independent, non-governmental organization devoted to researching external issues that have a direct or indirect bearing on Egyptian national interests.	
Egypt- Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development Studies	The Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development Studies was founded in 1988. The main objective of the Center is to advance the applied social sciences relating to Egypt, the Arab World and the Third World. The center is particularly engaged in issues pertaining to democratization and civil society.	ICDS publishes a monthly magazine called Civil Society.
Egypt- Al-Mishkat Center for Research	Al-Mishkat Center was established in 1992. It is an independent institution devoted to advancing knowledge on Egypt and the Arab world through research in the social sciences, with an emphasis on human development.	
Egypt- Women and Memory Forum (WMF)	The WMF was established in 1995. Its main objectives are: to research and document the role of women cultural history; promote gender sensitive approaches in the analysis of Arab history; translate specialized research on Arab cultural history for popular consumption; create relevant networks for the exchange of information and experience; and to facilitate access of interested professionals to specialized cultural information.	WMF has initiated the establishment of an oral history library of Egyptian women.
Jordan- Arab Thought Forum (ATF)	ATF was founded in 1981. It is an independent, pan-Arab, non-governmental organization which engages in research on the Arab world, and formulates policy prescriptions on issues pertaining to: Arab unity, development, national security, liberalization, and progress. ATF is financed through donations from Arab and non-Arab	ATF publishes a bimonthly journal in Arabic called <i>Al Muntada</i> , and a quarterly periodical in English [in electronic (soft) version only]. It also publishes proceedings of its conferences and seminars.

	international institutions and organizations, returns from <i>al-waqf</i> allocated to ATF, and contributions from members and sales of publications.	
Jordan- Regional Center on Conflict Prevention (RCCP)	The RCCP was established in 2004 as a non-profit research organization, housed at the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy, Amman. It evolved out of a previous initiative by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a regional center, it aims to set up the first nucleus of a Euro-Med conflict prevention system that can provide Euro-Med institutions with a database of political, economic, socio-cultural, and security indicators which can provide early warning signals of intra- and inter-state conflict.	The Center publishes a bi-monthly on-line newsletter called ConflictINFOCUS that aims at initiating a Euro-Med platform for debate on conflict prevention in the region by bringing together Arab and European scholars to discuss conflict prevention in the region. The Center also publishes working papers on conflict prevention.
Jordan- Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center (UJRC) ⁴	UJRC is an independent, scientific organization which conducts research and organizes seminars, training groups, and consultations for the exchange of expertise. Its mission is to promote democratic culture in Jordan by deepening knowledge of civil political organizations, enhancing democratic practices, and encouraging citizen participation, especially women and youth.	The Center publishes a newsletter on Civil Society, Democracy and Sustainable Development, in Arabic only
Lebanon- Center for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS)	The Center was established in 1975. The Center is non-partisan and does not align itself with any political group or organization. It relies on non-conditions donations and material assistance from governments, institutions and individuals in the Arab world. Since its establishment, the Center has played an important role in promoting intellectual networks in the Arab region.	The Center publishes a monthly periodical journal in Arabic called <i>Al-Mustaqbal Al-Arabi</i> (The Arab Future). Many of the Center's publications are in Arabic, though the website is only in English.
Lebanon- Center for Strategic Studies, Research and Documentation	CSSRD was founded in 1990 as an independent Lebanese research center. The center focuses on geo-strategic issues affecting the Middle East.	The Center has a number of publications, and holds panels and conferences on relevant issues.
Lebanon- Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS)	LCPS was founded in 1989 as an independent, non-profit research institute. It deals with political, economic and social developments. In recent years, the Center has increasingly addressed regional issues involving other Arab countries. It is a member of various regional and international networks including ARI, MDF and EuroMeSCo.	The Center has two quarterly publications—one in Arabic- <i>Abaad</i> , and another in English- <i>The Monthly Report</i> .

⁴ More research is need to determine the extent to which this institution is involved in regional social science research.

	Among the center's donors are: various UN agencies, CIDA, World Bank, Ford Foundation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and Lebanese philanthropic institutions.	
Morocco- Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques (CES)	The Centre was established in 1987. It concentrates its research on relations between Morocco and the Mediterranean, the Maghreb and Europe, and Morocco in the world economy.	
Morocco- Centre d'Etudes et des Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS)	CERSS was founded in 1995 as an initiative to provide Moroccan academics and policy-makers with an opportunity to discuss and promote research in the social sciences, especially security studies. The Center also sought to network Moroccan academe with the international academic world. Its regular program of activities was designed around three major themes: security, public policy, and democratic transitions. The Center has also organized a number of seminars on the democratic transition experiences of Spain, Brazil, Chile and Poland. In addition to these regular activities, CERSS has also organized a series of meetings and colloquia on a variety of themes, ranging from human rights and citizenship to Islam and issues related directly to Moroccan domestic and foreign policy.	CERSS publishes three periodicals- a monthly in Arabic called <i>Dafatir Siassiya</i> , a tri-monthly revue in Arabic called <i>Abhath</i> , and an annual report- <i>Rapport Strategique</i> . It has translated some of the publications of EuroMeSCo, and is preparing a publication of comparative studies on democratic transition, public policy, education and security policy.
Morocco- Groupement d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Méditerranée (GERM)	GERM was founded in 1992. From its inception, it was conceived as a collaborative scientific association involving Moroccans and nationals from other countries. One of the main objectives was to bring together academics, politicians, and specialists in the fields of economics, finance, and socio-cultural affairs to reflect on Mediterranean affairs. The aim was to create an ongoing dialogue both within the countries of the Southern shore and across the Mediterranean. It also sought to develop links with similar organizations around the Mediterranean basin. It joined the EuroMeSCo network in 1996.	
Israel/Palestine- Mada al-Karmel, the Arab Center for Applied Social Research ⁵	The Arab Center for Applied Social Research is a non-profit, independent research institute founded in 2000 and located in Haifa, Israel. Inspired by concern for its human and national development, Mada al-Carmel aims to promote theoretical and	In addition to a number of published books/reports, Mada al-Karmel publishes a periodical entitled <i>Mada Akhar -Cultural and Intellectual Journal</i> .

⁵ Although Mada Al-Karmel is based in Israel, as an Arab organization involved in regional social science research, it merits attention.

	<p>applied research on the Palestinian community in Israel. Mada al-Carmel focuses on the social, educational, and economic needs of Palestinians in Israel, as well as on national identity and democratic citizenship. Broader issues of identity, citizenship, and democracy in multi-ethnic states are also addressed.</p>	
<p>Palestine- MIFTAH, the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy⁶</p>	<p>MIFTAH was established in 1998. It is a non-governmental, non-partisan institution dedicated to fostering democracy and good governance within Palestinian society through promoting public accountability, transparency, the free flow of information and ideas. MIFTAH aims to serve as a Palestinian platform for global dialogue and cooperation guided by the principles of democracy, human rights, gender equity, and participatory governance. To this end, MIFTAH undertakes the pro-active generation and presentation of policy proposals and the focused dissemination of reliable information. Through networking with like-minded organizations locally, regionally and internationally, and with Palestinian expatriate communities, MIFTAH has forged lasting relationships and partnerships in pursuit of a common vision of dialogue and democracy.</p>	
<p>Palestine- Muwatin, the Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy⁷</p>	<p>Muwatin was founded in January 1992 to promote research on development and democracy in Palestine and in the region. Working to contribute to the process of democratic transformation in Palestinian society in particular, and in Arab society in general, Muwatin seeks to achieve its aims through networking and activism, research and publication, preparation of educational material and its dissemination to schools and the general public, training workshops, symposia, seminars, and conferences.</p>	
<p>Palestine- National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS)⁸</p>	<p>The NISS was founded in 1998. The objective of the institute is to carry-out advanced research, as well as to establish an intellectual movement.</p>	

⁶ The extent of MIFTAH's involvement in actual regional social science research demands further investigation.

⁷ The extent of MUWATIN's involvement in actual regional social science research demands further investigation.

⁸ This institution is not very well known in Palestinian NGO circles. More research is required to determine the extent of its activity.

Palestine- Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA)	PASSIA is an independent, Arab non-profit institution located in Jerusalem. PASSIA seeks to present the Palestinian Question in its national, Arab and international contexts through academic research, dialogue and publication.	
Palestine- Palestinian Forum for Israeli Studies (MADAR)	NEED MORE INFO.	
Palestine/Lebanon- Institute for Palestine Studies (IPS)	<p>IPS was established in Beirut in 1963, as a private, independent, non-profit Arab institute unaffiliated with any political organization or government. It is the only institute in the world exclusively devoted to documentation, research, analysis, and publication on Palestinian affairs and the Arab-Israeli conflict.</p> <p>It is led by a Board of Trustees composed of Arab scholars, businessmen, and public figures, and by a volunteer Executive Committee elected by the Board. Its headquarters are in Lebanon, but it has offices in Ramallah, Cyprus, Paris and Washington DC.</p>	IPS publishes four quarterly journals in English, French and Arabic which are independently edited and published from Washington, Paris, Jerusalem and Beirut. Its flagship is the <i>Journal of Palestine Studies</i> . It also has a book series and other publications, including its recently-launched <i>Policy Briefs</i> .
Qatar- Qatar Foundation, Brookings Institution	There is now discussion that the Brookings Institution is planning to open an office in the framework of the Qatar Foundation.	
Qatar- International Center for Strategic Analysis (ICSA)	ICSA was established by a Qatari national- Khalid Al-Khater...	
Syria- Centre for Strategic Studies and Research (CSSR)	NEED MORE INFO.	
Syria- Syrian Economic Society	The Society has a broad mandate which includes research on the economy of the Arab region in general and Syria in particular, promotion of Arab economic unity, and the creation of a networking platform for Arab economists to help enhance the study of economics. It also endeavors to enhance economic and social development in Syria.	The Society hosts workshops, conferences, and economic Forums.
Tunisia- Association des Etudes Internationales (AEI)	AEI is a member of EuroMeSCo.	
Tunisia- Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economique et Sociales (CERES)	NEED MORE INFO.	
Tunisia- Institut Tunisien des Etudes Stratégiques (ITES)	ITES was founded in 1993. Its objective was to conduct research, study, analysis on issues relating to the development of national and international phenomena that are liable to affect	

	process of development in Tunisia. It is a member of EuroMeSCo.	
United Arab Emirates- Gulf Research Center	The GRC was founded in 2000 by a Mr. Abdulaziz Sager, a rich Saudi businessman. GRC pursues politically neutral and academically sound research about Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The GRC seeks to provide a better understanding of the challenges and prospects of the GCC countries.	
IV. UNIVERSITY-BASED RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS		
Egypt- Cynthia Nelson Institute for Gender and Women's Studies (IGWS), AUC	IGWS was established in 2000. It is a multipurpose and interdisciplinary research and teaching center. The institute's research mandate serves scholars interested in gender and women's studies in the Middle East/North Africa, South Asia and Africa.	
Egypt- Forced Migration and Refugee Studies, AUC	The program combines teaching, research and outreach and service activities for refugee communities, and ongoing networking and collaboration with academic institutions and organizations that work with those communities, locally, regionally and internationally.	
Egypt- John D. Gerhart Center for Philanthropy and Civic Engagement, AUC	Officially launched on March 2006, AUC's new center on philanthropy has a dual focus: to consolidate university activities aimed at encouraging engaged citizenship and service, and to promote enhanced philanthropic giving in the Arab region.	
Egypt- Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Al Saud Center for American Studies and Research, AUC	The Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Center focuses on the cultural, political, and intellectual life of the United States of America.	
Egypt- Social Research Center (SRC), AUC	SRC was established in 1953. Its mission is to conduct and encourage multidisciplinary social science research in Egypt and the Arab region, to train researchers, and to guide and assist graduate students, scholars and organizations engaged in social science research in the region. It aims to contribute to developing skills and building institutional capacity in the region, as well as to advance public debate about important	Center researchers publish on an array of social science topics. In 2005, the Center produced five publications (none of which were published in the region). ⁹ In 2004, SRC produced 22 publications, of which 10 were AUC publications, either with AUC press or under the auspices of one of

⁹ These publishers of these works included the Arab Studies Quarterly, the National Council for Women, Population Reference Bureau, and the conference paper was for International Statistical Institute Conference in Sydney, Australia.

	<p>issues.</p> <p>SRC also houses the Research and Policy Center on Pathways to Women's Empowerment—an example of a temporary issue-oriented network model.</p>	the research centers at AUC.
Egypt- Center for American Studies, Cairo University	The center was established in 2002...	
Egypt- Center for Asian Studies, Cairo University	The center was established in 1995...	
Egypt- Center for Developing Countries Studies, Cairo University	The Center was founded in 1995 as an autonomous research unit at Cairo University. Among the regional research themes that it addresses are: Unemployment in Arab Countries, Democratic Transitions in Arab Countries, and Arab-African relations.	The Center produces regular publications such as Development Forum and Development Issues. (Their website has not been updated since 1999).
Egypt- Center for European Studies, Cairo University	The center was established in 2002...	
Egypt- Center for Political Research and Studies, Cairo University	This center was established in 1985...	
Egypt- Center for Social Research and Studies, Cairo University	The center was established in 1994 and is based in the department of sociology in the faculty of arts. For over a decade, the Center has been involved in documenting Arab sociological and anthropological production over the past 80 years, producing systematic summaries of these works, and surveying all translations of Arab sociological production. The center has also launched a data base of these sources making it accessible online for all Arab reading scholars in the region and abroad.	
Egypt- Center for the Study of Public Policy, Cairo University	NEED MORE INFO.	
Kuwait- Center for Strategic and Future Studies, Kuwait University	Euro-Gulf Research Unit in the department of political science was established in 2000. The center pursues security-related research pertaining to domestic, regional and international issues.	
Kuwait- Euro-Gulf Research Unit, Kuwait University	The Euro-Gulf Research Unit was recently established (April 2006) in the department of political science at Kuwait University, and is headed by Dr. Haila Mekaimi. The objective of this center is to reinforce the cultural dialogue and exchange	

	in society, between the countries on the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean sea, to which the Gulf Countries are associated.	
Jordan- Center for Strategic Studies (CSS), University of Jordan	CSS was established in 1984 as an academic unit of the University of Jordan. The main objective was to conduct research in the fields of regional conflict, international relations, security, political economy, and democratization in Jordan. The Center has organized numerous conferences, seminars and workshops, and has actively encouraged networking among Arab as well as international scholars. In recent years, the Center established a public opinion polling unit.	According to the Center's website, the Center has an ample publication record, but the list of publications has not been updated since 2004.
Lebanon- Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies (CAMES), AUB	The Center is an interdepartmental, interdisciplinary unit committed to enhancing the understanding of the Middle East. The program focuses on the various methodologies and approaches used in Middle Eastern scholarship.	
Lebanon- Center for Behavioral Research, AUB	NEED MORE INFO.	
Lebanon- Center for Research on Population and Health (CRPH), AUB	CRPH was established by the Faculty of Health Sciences at AUB. The Center aspires to promote research that will contribute to the better understanding of the dramatic demographic shifts that are taking place in the Arab region. The Center plays a critical role in networking and supporting the research efforts of scholars working on population and health research. Research is undertaken by working groups concentrating on certain themes/topics. Current research working groups include an Urban Health Research Group and a Regional Changing Childbirth Research Group.	
Lebanon- Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI), AUB	IFI is a recently-established public policy institute at AUB. The goals of IFI are: to mobilize and channel the intellectual resources of AUB to focus on better governance in Lebanon; to contribute to important debates in the region; and to contribute to more informed policy-making and governance in Lebanon and in the Arab world.	
Lebanon- Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Center for American Studies and Research (CASAR), AUB	CASAR was established in 2003 with the help of a \$5.2 million endowment from Prince Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud. One of the main objectives of the Center is to promote greater understanding of the United States in the Middle East. CASAR pursues this objective through interdisciplinary	

	teaching and research in American Studies.	
Lebanon- Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University	IWSAW was founded in 1973. Its main goals are: to empower women in the Arab world through development programs and education; to develop and integrate women's studies in the Lebanese American University curriculum; to engage in academic research on women in the Arab world; and to facilitate networking and communication among individuals, groups and institutions concerned with women in the Arab world. IWSAW is the first and longest-standing research center on women in the Arab world.	
Libya- African Research Center, Sebha University	The Center addresses African issues.	
Morocco- Centre d'Etudes sur les Mouvements Migratoires Maghrébins (C.E.M.M.M), Université de Mohammed, Premier Oujda	C.E.M.M.M. was founded in 1990. It primarily focuses on migration issues in the Maghreb. It is an interdisciplinary center which focuses on Maghrabi migration to Europe.	According to the website, the Center has not had any activities since 1999.
Morocco- Institut d'Etudes et de Recherches pour L'Arabisation , Université Mohammed V Souissi	NEED MORE INFO.	
Palestine- American Studies Institute, Al-Quds University	NEED MORE INFO.	
Palestine- Center for Area Studies, Al-Quds University	The Center for Area Studies was established in 1996. The program has three areas of specialization: the Contemporary Arab Studies Program, North American Studies, and the Israeli Studies Program. The programs are interdisciplinary and encompass the fields of political science, economics, history, and sociology.	
Palestine- Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Al-Quds University	The center was established in 2006. The main objectives of the center are to promote the development and enforcement of humanitarian law providing legal research assistance to courts, institutions and NGOs, supervising students, organizing seminars and workshops, developing training modules and hosting international scholars. The center also aspires to promote greater cooperation between Al-Quds University and the international community.	
Palestine- Issam Sartawi Center for the Advancement of Peace	ISCAPD was established in 1998. It is a research-oriented body with specific interest in community outreach, as well as	

and Democracy (ISCAPD), Al-Quds University	regional and worldwide initiatives. At the regional level, one of the main goals of the institute is to help develop regional leadership to solve regional problems.	
Palestine- Ibrahim Abu Lughod Institute of International Studies (IALISS), Birzeit University	IALISS was established in 1998. It offers an interdisciplinary MA degree comprised of the four fields of international history, politics, economics and law. The degree program is an academically unified one targeting professionals and others interested in addressing Palestine's evolving relationship with the international system.	
Palestine- Institute of Law, Birzeit University	The institute was established in 1993. It plays a pivotal role in updating necessary legal infrastructures in Palestine as well as building human and institutional capacities of both academic and professional levels. The institute has a Comparative and International Law division. One of the programs of the division is Legal Reform in the Arab World.	
Palestine- Institute of Women's Studies, Birzeit University	The Institute was established in 1994. The Institute conducts its own research, as well as facilitates other individuals' and institutions' research on Palestinian women and gender relations in Palestinian society. The institute also engages, discusses and debates gender and women's studies in the Arab World in order to increase knowledge of shared issues and learn from mutual challenges.	
Qatar- Center for Gulf Studies, Qatar University	NEED MORE INFO.	
United Arab Emirates- Dubai School of Government	The Dubai School of Government was established in 2004 to focus on public policy and management in the region. The School collaborates with international institutions such as Harvard University's John F Kennedy School of Government and Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore on research and teaching programs and to encourage the global exchange of views and experiences relating to public and government policy and practices, seeking to reinforce and advance the skills of the leaders and decision makers in the Arab region.	
United Arab Emirates, Economic Policy and Research Unit (EPRU), Zayed University	EPRU was established to provide applied research aimed at supporting the UAE's growth and development. The EPRU aspires to collaborate with both local and international partners to build research capacity within Zayed University and in the	EPRU publishes the <i>EPRU Bulletin</i> , a regular periodical which engages in rigorous academic and applied analysis of economic issues related to the UAE and the

	UAE. Examples of its current regionally-focused programs include Trade Facilitation between GCC Member States and International Competitiveness of the Countries of the MENA Region.	MENA region.
Yemen , Center for Empirical Research and Women's Studies, Sana'a' University	The Center was established by Dr. Raufa Al-Sharqi in 1996. The objective of the Center is to contribute to improving the status of women in Yemeni society. The Center houses an extensive documentation center which is linked to similar documentation centers in the Arab world (Egypt, Bahrain, Tunisia, and Saudi Arabia in particular).	The Center's periodicals include the <i>Journal of Women's Studies</i> .
V. REGIONAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS		
Arab Economic Studies Group (AESG)	AESG was founded in 1986. No website, and much less reference to this group.	
Arab Education Association (ADA)	The ADA was founded in 1988.	
Arab Philosophical Association (APA)	The APA was founded in 1986. No website...some references refer to Arab Philosophical Society.	
Arab Political Science Association (APSA)		
Arab Sociological Association (ASA)	ASA was founded by the Center for Arab Unity Studies in 1983. Several references are made to the Arab Sociological Association, and until recently it held conferences. Currently, the Association does not have a website. One reference, however, referred to the Cyber Arab Sociological Association.	
The Baghdad-based Arab Economists Union, the Arab Sociologists Union, the Arab Historians Union, the Arab Women's Union, and the Damascus-based Arab Journalists Union	These Unions were all government controlled and constituted parallel structures. They merit closer attention to determine their role in pan-Arab networking.	
VI. REGIONAL ADVOCACY NETWORKS¹⁰		
AMAN: Arab Regional Resource Center on Violence Against Women	AMAN is one of the Sisterhood is Global Initiative (SIGI) programs combating violence against women. SIGI was established in Jordan in 1998.	
Arab Democracy Network (ADN)	The ADN is an Arab regional network for democracy and	

¹⁰ Although advocacy networks are not involved in the production of regional social science, they may represent important models of regional networking. I would not, however, be opposed to removing this category from the list.

	<p>human right which is still a work in progress. It seeks to consolidate democracy in the Arab World by providing opportunities for democrats to openly express their views and acting as a platform for mutual support and sharing of sources.</p>	
<p>Arab Network of NGOs (ANNGO)</p>	<p>ANNGO was launched in 2002—based on the Arab Network for NGOs Second Conference in Cairo in May 1997. It seeks to promote cooperation and networking among Arab NGOs on the one hand, and to strengthen the capacity building of these organizations on the other hand. Its programs include: training workers and volunteers in Arab NGOs in developing the capacity building of organizations and training of Arab trainers; conducting action-oriented research and studies; establishing data-bases specialized in Arab NGOs; and coordination among Arab NGOs; and organizing conferences and workshops for exchange of information</p> <p>Its donors include: El Hariri Foundation, Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), Islamic Development Bank, Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development Bank, and OPEC Fund For International Development.</p>	<p>The Network held several conferences up to 2004, but according to its website, there has been little activity since 2004, for the exception of its periodical newsletter.</p> <p>ANNGO publishes a periodical <i>Al-Mezalla</i> in Arabic and English.</p> <p>Note: ANNGO’s website only exists in English.</p>
<p>Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)</p>	<p>ANND was established in 1996. It is an advocacy group comprised of 45 networks and non-governmental organizations from 12 Arab countries. Since its establishment, ANND has worked extensively to strengthen the role of civil society organizations in Arab countries. Currently, it has three program areas: Development; Democracy; and Globalization and Trade program.</p> <p>ANND members are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Algeria: -Amal Organization for Social Development, Forum of Algerian Youth, TOUIZA, and SOS Femme en Detresse; -Bahrain: Coordination Committee for Bahraini Members of ANND; -Egypt: National Association for Human Rights, Association for Health and Environmental Development, Appropriate 	<p>Note: Website only exists in English.</p>

	<p>Communications Techniques;</p> <p>-Iraq: -Iraqi Al-Amal Association, League Of Iraqi Women, Iraqi Organisation for Human Rights, and Tammouz Union (Itihad Tammouz);</p> <p>-Jordan: Jordanian Woman's Union, and Women's Organization to Combat Illiteracy;</p> <p>-Lebanon: Lebanese NGO Collective, Coordination Forum for NGOs Working Among the Palestinian Community in Lebanon, Collective of NGOs for the Rights of Children in Lebanon, Lebanese Democratic Women Collective, NGO Collective in Saida;</p> <p>-Morocco: Espace Associatif, Association Marocaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme; -Rassemblement pour l'action feminine;</p> <p>-Palestine: Palestinian NGO Network;</p> <p>-Tunisia: League Tunisienne Pour la Defense des Droits de l'Homme, Arab Institute for Human Rights, Association des Femmes Démocrates Tunisiennes;</p> <p>-Yemen: Collective of NGOs for Children's Rights in Yemen; Sudan: Amal - Friends of Children Society, and Al-Sabah for Children Care.</p>	
<p>Arab NGO Network for Environment and Development (RAED)</p>	<p>RAED is a network of Arab non-governmental organizations including more than 200 NGOs from Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Its objectives are: to coordinate between regional community organizations in the exchange of skills, experience and information; to create new grassroots activities to be implemented by RAED NGO members; to encourage the inclusion of community participation projects in government programs to achieve sustainable development; to gather,</p>	

	<p>disseminate and exchange regional and international data on different environmental and development problems.</p> <p>RAED's secretariat is the Arab office for Youth and Environment (AOYE) which has allowed RAED to become an influential actor in the field of environment. It has been granted an observant status in the Council for the Arab Ministries of Environment concerned with the environment in the Arab League, and enjoys consultative status with the ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council of the UN).</p>	
Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR)	<p>AOHR was founded in 1983 to promote and defend the human rights and of <i>all citizens and residents</i> of the Arab world. AOHR carries out field missions in an effort to release political prisoners. It receives complaints from individuals, groups and organizations and contacts the concerned authorities. In addition to the provision of legal assistance, the organization provides financial assistance to the families of victims. In coordination with the <i>Arab Lawyers' Union</i>, AOHR launched a campaign entitled <i>Freedom for Prisoners of Conscience in the Arab World</i>. It was also instrumental in setting up the <i>Arab Institute for Human Rights</i>.</p>	<p>AOHR publishes a number of periodicals which include: the monthly <i>Almonazzama Alarabiya Lihououq Alinsan: Al-Nashra Al-Ikhbariya</i> (the Arab Organization for Human Rights Newsletter); quarterly <i>Hoquouq Alinsan Filwatan Alarabi</i> (Human Rights in the Arab World); annual <i>Alkitab Alsanaoui Lihououq Alinsan Filwatan Alarabi</i> (Annual Book on Human Rights in the Arab World); and special bulletins published on certain occasions.</p>
Arab Program for Human Rights Activists (APHRA)	<p>APHRA was founded in Egypt in 1997. It seeks to establish mechanisms to observe and record human rights violations and reactions to them in Arab countries, and to promote coordination and cooperation between different organizations.</p>	
Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)	<p>NEED MORE INFO.</p>	
VII. FOREIGN RESEARCH CENTERS		
Egypt- American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE)	<p>ARCE is a US-based professional society of Egypt specialists. It is also a consortium of universities and museums that support archeological and academic research in Egypt. ARCE also supports various research endeavors in the region.</p>	<p>ARCE publishes an annual periodical entitled the <i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i> (JARCE), and the <i>Newsletter of the American Research Center in Egypt</i> (NARCE) which is published three times a year.</p>
Egypt- Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques, Juridiques et Sociales (CEDEJ),	<p>CEDEJ is a multidisciplinary research center in social and human sciences which focuses on contemporary Egypt and Sudan. It is also a member of the network of research institutes,</p>	

Cairo	and is headed by the Division of Scientific, University and Research Cooperation at French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
Egypt- Goethe Institute, Cairo	Goethe Institute is a German cultural and information center which specializes in German language courses and cultural programs.	
Egypt- Swedish Institute, Alexandria	The main objective of the Middle East and North Africa - Swedish Research Partnership Programme is to encourage research co-operation between researchers in the Middle East and North African (MENA) region and Sweden.	
Jordan- American Center for Oriental Research (ACOR), Amman	ACOR was founded in 1968. It has served as a liaison between Jordanian institutions, both academic and governmental (such as the Department of Antiquities), and international scholars working on the Arab world. ACOR provides support, coordination, equipment, research facilities and living and meeting space for scholars. It is supported by contributions from foundations, corporations, and individuals, and by funds generated by the Amman operation.	
Jordan- Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Moyen-Orient Contemporain (CERMOC) Amman	NEED MORE INFO.	
Jordan- Goethe Institute, Amman	The Goethe Institute is a German cultural and information center which specializes in German language courses and cultural programs.	
Lebanon- Carnegie Endowment for Democracy—Carnegie Middle East Center	The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a leading multinational think tank, recently established its Middle East Center in Beirut in the summer of 2006. The Beirut Center will carry out policy-related research on political and economic change in the Arab world.	
Lebanon- Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Moyen-Orient Contemporain CERMOC Lebanon	CERMO is a French center for social studies on Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.	
Lebanon- Goethe Institute-Beirut	The Goethe Institute is a German cultural and information center specializes in German language courses and cultural programs.	

Morocco and Tunisia- American Institute for Maghribi Studie	The American Institute for Maghrebi Studies is a U.S. based institute with overseas research centers in Tunis, Tunisia and Tangier, Morocco. It is dedicated to the study of North Africa.	
Qatar- Rand-Qatar Policy Institute (RQPI)	RQPI is a part of Education City Qatar in Doha, home to a vibrant community of academic and industrial researchers. Education City Qatar functions as a hub for initiatives to expand the local base of skilled professionals, diversify the local economy, and serve the entire Gulf region.	
Yemen- American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS)	AIYS is a member of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). AIYS is one of the only American interdisciplinary academic organizations promoting research on the Arabian peninsula. It is the primary link between the American academic community and the Yemeni government as well as the Yemeni academic community.	
Yemen- British-Yemeni Society:	British-Yemeni Society was established in 1993. Its objectives are to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries and to advance public knowledge in Britain about the history, geography, economy and culture of the Republic of Yemen.	
Yemen- French Center for Yemeni Studies (CFEY)	The mission of CFEY is to initiate, coordinate, and support the works of French, Yemeni, and foreign scholars who conduct research on Yemen, and its neighboring countries (Oman, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea). The CFEY collaborates with several Yemeni, French and/or foreign academic institutions.	
VIII. OPINION SURVEY INSTITUTIONS¹¹		
Palestine- Jerusalem Media & Communication Center:	JMCC provides information on events in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. JMCC's Jerusalem and Gaza offices provide a wide range of services to journalists, researchers, international agencies, individuals and organizations interested in obtaining reliable information on the Palestinian territory. JMCC also has a polling unit, and is part of a number of regional networks.	
Palestine- Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research	PSR is an independent nonprofit institution and think tank of policy analysis and academic research. PSR was founded with the goal of advancing scholarship and knowledge on immediate	

¹¹ Please note that the listed opinion survey institutions do not necessarily engage in regional research, though they are well represented in regional networks.

	issues of concern to Palestinians in three areas: domestic politics and government, strategic analysis and foreign policy, and public opinion polls and survey research. The center engages in several academic and policy analysis activities, organizes and conducts socio-political surveys and public opinion polls on current Palestinian political and social attitudes. The center is also a member of several regional networks.	
IX. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING AGENCIES		
Al-Hariri Foundation, Lebanon	Al-Hariri Foundation is involved in supporting the business sector. It plays an important role in supporting research and education. During the Lebanese civil war, El-Hariri foundation provided 30,000 fellowships to students and researchers.	
Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development (AFSED)	The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) is an autonomous regional Pan-Arab development finance organization. Its membership consists of all states who are members of the League of Arab States. Related to education, AFSED has primarily funded the construction of university physical infrastructure. In 1997, AFSED also launched a fellowship program to provide Arab PhD holders with the opportunity to teach and research abroad.	
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	ESCWA promotes economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation, and serves as the main general economic and social development forum within the United Nations system for the West Asia region. It formulates and promotes development assistance activities and projects in line with the needs and priorities of the region while acting as an executing agency as necessary. ESCWA coordinates its activities with those of the major departments/offices of the United Nations Headquarters, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity. ECWA was established by the UN in 1973 as the successor to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. In	

	<p>1985, it was re-designated as ESCWA. The majority of activities under the regular program of work are regional in dimension. There are, however, a limited number of activities that are country-specific with regional implications.</p> <p>**Note: None of the projects specifically deal with the development of regional social science research. Of relevance, however, are the following projects: Iraq Networking Academies; Regional initiative on the use of new technologies for poverty alleviation; Sustainability impact assessment of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area (SIA/EMFTA), Youth NGOs Directory-Network in the Arab Region; Youth NGOs Director Network of Young Women’s Organization in the Arab region; Regional campaigns on secure tenure and good governance; Regional training seminar on national youth policy for the Middle East and North Africa; Development of national gender statistics programs in 13 Arab countries; 2005 Report on Progress toward the MDGs in the Arab region; Improving statistics for international migration in the ESCWA region, and the State of Arab women report: 2005.</p> <p>ESCWA's donors include governments of member countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, private institutions and UN organizations.</p>	
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	<p>The GCC is an intergovernmental organization active in the area of social affairs, and is involved in research related to this area. Due to the importance attached to this field, GCC Member States established the Executive Bureau of the Ministers of Labor and Social Affairs Council as a technical commission specialized in labor and social affairs.</p>	
Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB)	<p>The IDB Group is a multilateral development financing institution, established to foster social and economic development of its member countries and Muslim communities world-wide. IDB is comprised of four entities: IDB, the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, and the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC).</p>	<p>IRTI publishes a refereed, bi-annual journal <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i>, in Arabic, English, and French.</p>

	<p>The IRTI was established in 1981 to undertake research and training in the areas of economics, finance and banking. It organizes conferences and workshops on various subjects in collaboration with national, regional, and international institutions. IRTI also trains scholars in Islamic economics to meet the research and training needs of Shari'a-observing institutions in member countries. IRTI administers the IDB's annual prize for "Women's Contribution to Development."</p>	
<p>League of Arab States (specific body related to the League of Arab States is Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALESCO))</p>	<p>ALECSO was established by the League of Arab States in 1970. Its objective is to promote and co-ordinate educational, cultural and scientific activities at the regional and national levels in the Arab world. It is currently based in Tunisia.</p> <p>ALECSO's priorities include: coordinating Arab endeavor in the fields of education, culture and science; formulating strategies of the Organization's activities; exploring new areas of Arab co-operation; assisting in solution of problems which confront the Arab countries; preserving, restoring and safeguarding Arabic-Islamic heritage in the fields of manuscripts, antiquities and historical sites; promoting research and studies in the Organization's fields of competence; offering technical assistance relevant to the work of Member States; rganizing training courses; supporting Arabization projects in African and Arab countries; publishing periodicals, encyclopedias, lexicons, books, information and other publications; cooperating with Arab and International Organizations for the exchange of information and experience in the fields of education, culture and science.</p>	
<p>Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)</p>	<p>OIC was founded in Rabat in 1969 as an intergovernmental organization. The below mentioned Centers were established within the OIS framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), based in Turkey is an intergovernmental subsidiary organ of the OIC whose main tasks is to collect, collate and disseminate socio- economic statistics of the member states. -The Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture, in 	

	<p>Istanbul (Turkey).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Islamic University of Technology, in Dhaka (Bangladesh). -The Islamic Center for the Development of Trade in Casablanca (Morocco). -The Islamic Fiqh Academy with its Headquarters in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia). -The Executive Bureau of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf, in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia). -The Islamic University of Niger. -The Islamic University of Uganda. 	
Population Council , West Asia and North Africa regional office	<p>In 1978, the Population Council established a West Asia and North Africa (WANA) regional office in Cairo, Egypt, to develop research the Arabic-speaking countries and Turkey. More recently, the Council's long-standing program in Pakistan and new projects in Iran were added.</p> <p>The Council's initial focus was strengthening the research capacities of local institutions and researchers and fostering interdisciplinary approaches to population studies. This objective led to the founding of a regional research program in population and the social sciences called the Middle East Research Awards or MEAwards in 1978.</p> <p>In 1987, Population Council staff members in the region began conducting research and providing technical consultations in the areas of reproductive health, family resources, and child survival. In 1993, activities related to family, gender, and development were also added to the portfolio of work</p>	
Al-Shouman Foundation, Jordan	<p>The Shouman foundation relies on funding from <i>waqf</i> allocations, seeded by 2 percent of the Arab Limited Bank's world profits. The foundation plays an important role in supporting scientific institutions and making individual grants to young researchers throughout the Arab world. The Shouman Foundation is also involved in business sector activity.</p>	

¹ External Evaluation of ERF, p. 22