

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

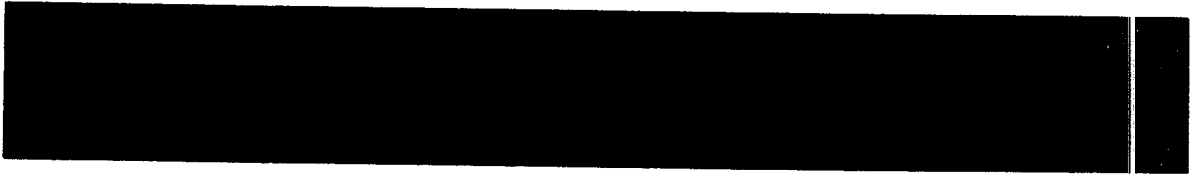
**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON
CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES
(CRC/C/Q/LEB/2)
RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND REPORT OF
LEBANON
(CRC/C/70/Add.8)**

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CRC/C/Future...



REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
THE HIGHER COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD



Beirut
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Part I

A- Data and statistics

A-Data and Statistics

Number and proportion of children under 19 living in the state party

Year/below 5yrs	Value	%	Female	%	Male	%
1998	368000					
1999						
2000	378306	11,24	184623	5,49	193683	5,75

J:Housing and population survey, 1996.
o:The state of the world's children.

Year/below 19yrs	Value	%	Female	%	Male	%
1998	1257000					
1999						
2000	1347988	40%	657633	19,5	690355	20,5

J:Housing and population survey, 1996
o:The state of world children, 2000

1b) rates of infant and child mortality %

Infant Mortality Rate%o

Year/Gender/Area	Value	Female	Male	Beirut	ML	North	South	Nabatieh	Bekaa
1998	27								
1999	27								
2000	26	24	29	20	19	32	24		40

j: housing and population survey.

p: analytical study of the situation of children in Lebanon, 1999-2000

Under five Child Mortality Rate%o

Year/Gender/Area	Value	Female	Male	Beirut	ML	North	South	Nabatieh	Bekaa
1998	33								
1999	30								
2000	33	30	38	25	23	44			57

p: analytical study of the situation of children in Lebanon, 1999-2000

1c) proportion of children with low birth weight

Year/Gender	Value	Female	Male
1998	7		
1999	7		
2000	5.96	6.43	5.37

j: housing and population survey.

p: analytical study of the situation of children in Lebanon 1999-2000

1d) proportion of children under 5 affected by acute and chronic malnutrition		
Year	acute	chronic
1998		
1999		
2000	2,9	10

p: analytical study of the situation of children in Lebanon 1999-2000

1e) estimation of the number of children with disabilities taken care at home or living in institutions in 2000			
Gender	Value	% of pop	% from total disabled
Male	3900		
Female	2750		
Total	6650	0,50	2,96

Note: the numbers are underestimated , for various reasons , mainly the refusal to declare the presence of a disabled person in the family.

1e) number of children with disabilities having a disability card either taken care at home or living in institutions.		
Year	Value	% from the total
1998	7067	37
1999	8792	35
2000	11382	42

Note: the numbers represent children who have applied and received a disability card enabling them to receive various benefits from the national committee for the disabled.

49. number of children in institutions having a contractual agreement with the ministry of social affairs

Area/Year	1998	1999	2000
Beirut	6995	8081	6783
Mount Lebanon	13726	16333	13689
North	4222	5420	4291
Bekeaa	3549	4834	3569
South	5101	6596	5095
Nabatieh	1375	1832	1250
Total	34968	43096	34677

number of children in institutions by cases of social welfare Area/Cases

Area/Cases	in 1998		Total
	newborn orphans	in 1998	
Beirut	503	1689	6995
Mount Lebanon	239	4078	13726
North	126	1250	4222
Bekeaa	105	693	3549
South	260	1198	5101
Nabatieh	35	175	1375
Total	1268	9083	34968

number of children in institutions by cases of social welfare Area/Cases

Area/Cases	in 1999		Total
	newborn orphans	in 1999	
Beirut	503	2796	8081
Mount Lebanon	289	7004	16333
North	221	2615	5420
Bekeaa	105	1528	4834
South	200	2133	6596
Nabatieh	65	397	1832
Total	1383	25170	43096

number of children in institutions by cases of social welfare in 2000
Area/Cases

Area/Cases	Social		OUI		Total	
	1998-1999	2000	1998-1999	2000	1998-1999	2000
Belrut	503	4559	1721	0	6783	
Mount Lebanon	239	8137	5214	99	13689	
North	206	2475	1610	0	4291	
Bekaa	105	2791	673	0	3569	
South	200	3758	1137	0	5095	
Nabatieh	50	1055	145	0	1250	
Total	1303	22775	10500	99	34677	

b.Ministry of social affairs,social welfare yearly reports,1998-1999-2000.

the review of placement
It's done every 3 months based on the evaluation of the social workers assigned from the ministry of social affairs , as well as upon request by the legal guardian of the child.

1g)number of children in-domestic and inter-country adoptions.
Data is not available

h-number of children living on the street

Although children might work on the streets but at the end of the day they go back to their homes , and the ministry of social affairs has initiated projects to provide shelter and rehabilitation for street children.

1j) proportion of children under 18 who get married
Year/Age/Gender

Year	0_14		15_19	
	female	male	female	male
1998	5,08	0,1	42,34	7,77
1999	2,8	0,04	23,1	3,5
2000				

f:housing and population survey.

2) Amount and proportion of the national budget as allocated to various ministries in Lebanese pounds

Ministry	1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Education	455,599,950,000	6,2	450,141,000,000	4,5	496,846,750,000	5,2
Public Health	261,279,803,000	3,6	251,287,637,000	2,7	274,389,462,000	2,9
Social Affairs	94,382,320,000	1,3	68,416,167,000	0,8	92,519,362,000	1,0
Justice	33,927,076,000	0,5	37,905,946,000	0,5	42,153,043,000	0,5

2a) Ministry of education's budget allocated to primary, intermediate and secondary education

Education	1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Primary & Intermediate	304,810,000,000	66,9	291,641,000,000	64,8	303,641,000,000	61,1
Secondary	74,058,000,000	16,3	94,239,000,000	20,9	102,239,000,000	20,6
TOTAL	378,868,000,000		385,880,000,000		405,880,000,000	

Note: the values are calculated as percentages of the ministry's of education budget.

2b) Ministry of Public Health's budget allocated to various health services

Health Services	1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Primary Health Care	0	0,0	700,000,000	0,3	50,000,000	0,02
Thalassemia Center	700,000,000	0,3	326,000,000	0,2	326,000,000	0,2
Vaccination	1,282,800,000	0,5	1,282,800,000	0,5	1,626,000,000	0,6
AIDS programme	0	0,0	400,000,000	0,2	50,000,000	0,02
School Health	0	0,0	225,000,000	0,09	325,000,000	0,1
Reproductive Health	0	0,0	0	0,0	300,000,000	0,1
TOTAL	1982800000		2,933,800,000		2,677,000,000	

Note: the values are calculated as percentages of the ministry's of public health budget.

2c) Budget allocated to children with disabilities from the ministry of public health and social affairs							
Disabilities subsidies		1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Public Health,(NGO)	1,400,000,000	0,6	653,000,000	0,25	653,000,000	0,24	
Social Affairs center	100,000,000	0,2	100,000,000	0,2	200,000,000	0,3	
Social Affairs(NGO)							
Provision of disabled rights	1,000,000,000	1,2	1,000,000,000	1,5	3,517,000,000	3,8	
TOTAL	2,500,000,000		1,753,000,000		4,370,000,000		

2d) Ministry of Social Affairs' budget allocated to social welfare support to families and institutions							
Social welfare/year		1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Social welfare(NGO)	62,034,000,000	65,8	46,000,000,000	67,3	62,170,832,000	67,2	
Child support within the family	200,000,000	0,2	0	0	0	0	
nutrition project	1,000,000,000	1	600,000,000	0,9	600,000,000	0,7	
social dev, delinquency prevention	1,000,000,000	1	800,000,000	1,2	500,000,000	0,6	
TOTAL	64,234,000,000	68	47,400,000,000	69,4	63,270,832,000	68,5	

2e) Budget allocated to juvenile justice by Ministry of Social affairs and Ministry of Justice							
Ministry/Year		1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Social affairs(NGO)	430,000,000	0,5	430,000,000	0,6	430,000,000	0,5	
Justice(NGO)	305,250,000	0,9	150,000,000	0,4	150,000,000	0,4	
TOTAL	735,250,000		580,000,000		580,000,000		

Note: the allocations are paid as subsidies to an NGO that operates rehabilitation centers for male juveniles.

Ministry/year	1998		1999		2000	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Public Health	7,266,000,000	2,8	8,139,000,000	3,3	8,439,000,000	3,1
Social Affairs	8,700,000,000	9,22	4,500,000,000	6,7	6,000,000,000	6,5
TOTAL	15,966,000,000		12,639,000,000		14,439,000,000	

Note*:the criteria for payments are based on the provision of quality services,availability of adequate infrastructure and trained personnel as well as compliance with a binding contract that specifies the terms of agreement ,rate to be paid per child,evaluation and control

Please note that the above allocations are exclusively from the national budget and they are not derived from international sources.

k:the national budgets,1998-1999-2000.

The table below shows several allocations paid by international sources, this list does not cover all the projects which have connection to children right.

Type of Project/Year	Allocations in 1000 US \$	
	1998	1999
Education		
Primary Education	6,216	5,338
Secondary Education	25	25
Technical & Vocational education	5,834	7,910
Non-formal education	5,590	3,457
Health		
Drugs Abuse	5,027	5,669
Family Planning	3,314	2,311
Emergency & returnees	74	502
Refugees & returnees	31,245	14,802
Emergency Relief	1,717	29
Justice	5,496	29
Prevention of drug & drug abuse	647	1,355

v:Development cooperation report,Lebanon, 1998-1999,UNDP.

3ajchild abuse and neglect,sexual abuse,including within the family

Type of violations reported to the courts in 2000

Victims	number	%
Fraud	0	0,0
Fire arms	2	0,8
Sexual abuse	70	28,8
Harm on property	50	20,6
Harm on persons	49	20,2
Beating	3	1,2
threat and hooliganism	7	2,9
Prostitution	1	0,4
rape	13	5,4
Murder	2	0,8
Indecent act	2	0,8
Violence	1	0,4
drugs	0	0,0
kidnapping/missing/away	38	15,6
Protection	5	2,1
TOTAL	243	100

a:Ministry of justice,annual report 2000.

Distribution by gender and age

Gender	Female		Male		Total		%of all cases
	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Victim	102	42	141	58	243	100	
Age	below 7		4,11		12,14		
Victim	15	6,2	37	15,2	65	26,8	
			15-18		126		
			51,8		243		
			TOTAL		TOTAL		
			number		number		
			%		%		
			100		100		

a:Ministry of justice annual report 2000.

b) Sexual Abuse and offenses by year/age/offenses, as retrieved from the internal security

Age/Year	Sexual Abuse				Removal of virginity			
	Victims	1998	1999	Offenders	Victims	1998	1999	offenders
<9	1998	3	6	0	1998	0	0	0
10_13	1998	19	7	0	1998	2	3	0
14_16	1998	12	9	4	1998	5	6	2
17_18	1998	8	7	16	1998	8	10	4
TOTAL		42	29	20		15	19	6

c: General directorate, internal security, information department.

Sexual harassment and Indecent Acts by year/age, as retrieved from internal security

Age/Year	Sexual Harassment				Indecent Acts	
	Victims	1998	1999	Offenders	1998	1999
<9	1998	7	11	0	1998	0
10_13	1998	10	12	2	1998	0
14_16	1998	16	18	8	1998	2
17_18	1998	13	7	17	1998	6
TOTAL		46	48	27		8

c: General directorate, internal security, information department.

3. Number and % of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up in 2000

Decision	Victims	number	%
Delivery to parents		33	44.00
Signed certificate		2	2.67
Certificate of stay		14	18.67
Delivery to institution		4	5.33
Release		20	26.67
Arrest		1	1.33
Referral		1	1.33
TOTAL		75	100

a: Ministry of Justice annual report, 2000.

Victims		offenders	
1998	1999	1998	1999
2	1	0	0
5	2	1	1
5	3	2	11
2	0	10	13
14	6	13	25

Year/gender/area	Value	Female	Male	Bahrut	Mt L	North	South	Baka
2000	88,4	84,6	92,3	93,4	92,1	82,9	93,4	84,2

f: central administration for statistics/UNICEF, 2000.
 j: housing and population survey, 1996

Year/ % Enrollment	primary	primary	Interm.	second	Preprim	primary	Interm	secondary
1999-2000	91	119	68	45	85,5	98,3		

f: central administration for statistics/UNICEF, 2000
 Note:

The net enrollment rates in primary education for the year 1999-2000 are 98,3 without any significant gender or regional disparities

Distribution % of enrolled children by sector

	Public 1998-1999	Public 1999-2000	Private F 1998-2000	Private F 1999-2000	Private 1998-2000	Private 1999-2000	Total 1998-2000	Total 1999-2000
Preprimary	3,62	4,0	2,62	2,9	10,17	10,1	16,41	17,0
Primary	15,56	15,1	8,34	8,7	31,37	20,0	45,27	43,8
Intermediate	12,70	13,3	0,0	0,0	15,24	15,20	27,94	28,5
Secondary	4,94	5,5	0,0	0,0	5,44	5,20	10,38	10,7
Total	36,82	37,9	10,96	11,9	52,22	50,5	100,0	100,0

g: CRDP, centre de recherche pedagogiques, statistical report, 1998-1999, 1999-2000.

Distribution % of enrolled children by gender

Gender/sector	Public 1998-1999	Public 1999-2000	Private F 1998-1999	Private F 1999-2000	Private 1998-1999	Private 1999-2000
Female	53,16	52,9	47,83	47,9	48,01	48,1
Male	46,84	47,1	52,17	52,1	51,99	51,9

g: CRDP, centre de recherche pedagogiques, statistical report, 1998-1999, 1999-2000.

Distribution% of all enrolled children by area/muhafazat and sector

Area/Muhafazat	Public		Private F		Private F		Private		Private		Total	Total
	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
Beirut	2,23	2,3	0,95	0,9	7,42	7,1	10,60	10,3				
Mount Lebanon	8,66	8,9	2,73	3,3	23,62	23,0	35,0	35,2				
North	11,76	12,3	2,22	2,1	8,58	8,3	22,56	22,7				
Bekaa	5,65	5,7	2,79	3,1	5,70	5,5	14,14	14,3				
South	5,28	5,4	1,19	1,1	4,78	4,4	11,25	10,9				
Nabatieh	3,24	3,3	1,08	1,1	2,12	2,2	6,44	6,6				
Total	36,82	37,9	10,96	11,6	52,22	50,5	100,0	100,0				

g:CRDP, centre de recherche pedagogiques, statistical report, 1998-1999, 1999-2000.

4d) % of enrolled children completing primary and secondary schools

Year	primary	primary	intermedia	secondary
1998-1999	57,38	89,93	91,25	93,75
1999-2000	49,45	90,38	88,63	93,03

g:CRDP, centre de recherche pedagogiques, statistical report, 1998-1999, 1999-2000.

4e) Rate of survival to grade 5 by year/gender/area

Year/gender/area	value	Female	Male	Beirut	MTL	North	South	Bekaa
1997-1998	91,1							
2000	95,3	97	93,8	97,8	86,3	94,2	97,4	90,7

g:CRDP, centre de recherche pedagogiques, statistical report, 1998-1999, 1999-2000.

Drop out in % in Lebanon for the academic year 1997-1998 per academic years

Academic Year	Drop out	cumulative shift to	cumulative failure	failure	percentage
primary 1	1,1	1,1	0	0	92,9
primary 2	2,4	3,5	0	0	86,5
primary 3	2,3	5,8	0	0	82,6
primary 4	2,3	8,1	0	0	80,5
primary 5	3,0	11,1	0,3	0,3	81,9
intermediate 1	2,9	2,9	1,6	1,9	77,3
intermediate 2	4,5	7,4	1,5	3,4	80,9
intermediate 3	4,0	11,4	1,3	4,7	82,5
intermediate 4	7,3	18,7	20,2	24,9	54,6
secondary 1	4,3	4,3	4,6	4,6	82,4
secondary 2	4,3	8,6	1,6	6,2	88,4
secondary 3	81,4	90	1,5	7,7	0

h:CRDP, compulsory education and the need for the public sector, 2000.

4f) Average number of students per 1 teacher

Year/sector	Public	Private	Private	Private
1998-1999	9	17	12	12
1999-2000	9	19	12	12

g:CRDP, statistical report.

% distribution of teachers by qualifications

Year/qualifications	Doctorate	Master	Bachelor	high school less
1998-1999	4,02	2,88	26,27	45,22
1999-2000	4,65	2,62	27,63	45,57

g:CRDP, statistical report.

4g)% of children with disabilities integrate. Data is not available in regular schools

All number of Palestinian children integrated in I sharaaa ethnicia /sector

Year/sector	Public	%	Private (re)	%	Private	%	Total	% all enrolled
1998-1999	2482	34,99	663	9,35	3949	55,67	7094	0,81
1999-2000	2772	33,91	913	11,17	4489	54,92	8174	0,93

g:CRDP, statistical report.

5) Adolescent Health

594 cases of AIDS were prevalent in 2001, 1.4% are in the age group 15-18

Reported new cases of HIV by year and age groups*

HIV/Year new cases	1998	1999	2000	2001
0_4				
5_9				
10_14			1	
15_19				

Note*:55 new cases were reported in all age groups,0% are in the age group 15-19(between 1998-2001)
 q:Ministry of public health AIDS national programme.

Reported new cases of AIDS by year and age groups**

AIDS/Year new cases	1998	1999	2000	2001
0_4	1			
5_9	1			
10_14	2			
15_19		1		
			1	2

Note**:17 new cases of AIDS were reported in all age groups , 1.7% in the age group 15-19(between 1998-2001)
 q:Ministry of public health AIDS national programme.

Drugs, Tobacco, Alcohol

A recent study that was done on a sample of 1307 students with a mean age of 17.00 years, with males constituting 51.8% showed the following:

Type	ever tried%	>5 times usage%
Marijuana	6,8	2,4
Heroin	0,8	0,5
Cocaine	1,7	0,8
XTC	2,8	1,2
Amphetamines	1,2	0,5
Tranquilizers	3,3	1,3
opiates/barbiturates	1,2	0,5
Cigarette	17,3	7,2
Alcohol	69,1	7,4

Source: JIDRAC, a study on the usage of alcohol, drugs and tobacco in schools, 2000. (not published yet)

Sajminors who have committed a crime reported to the police

Year/Gender	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1998	number 1812 % 96,0	number 75 % 4,0	number 1887
1999	number 2073 % 95,0	number 99 % 5,0	number 2172
2000	number 2254 % 95,5	number 105 % 4,5	number 2359

Year/Age	<7yr	8-11yr	12-14yr	15-18yr	TOTAL
1998	number 1 % 0,12	number 8 % 0,92	number 77 % 8,88	number 781 % 90,08	number 867 % 100
1999	number 3 % 0,17	number 23 % 1,28	number 213 % 11,85	number 1558 % 86,70	number 1797 % 100
2000	number 5 % 0,24	number 49 % 2,34	number 434 % 20,70	number 1609 % 76,72	number 2097 % 100

Year/Nationality	Lebanese	Syrian	Palestinian	other	TOTAL
1998	number 1171 % 62,06	number 411 % 21,78	number 158 % 8,37	number 147 % 7,79	number 1887 % 100
1999	number 1499 % 70,94	number 391 % 18,50	number 147 % 6,96	number 76 % 3,60	number 2113 % 100
2000	number 1531 % 67,45	number 401 % 17,66	number 228 % 10,04	number 110 % 4,85	number 2270 % 100

Type of crime/year	1998		1999		2000	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Theft	804	43.32	806	37.49	951	40.92
Harm on people	121	6.52	140	6.51	212	9.12
Harm on property	159	8.57	318	14.79	203	8.74
Murder	29	1.56	22	1.02	25	1.08
Illegal entry	110	5.93	148	6.88	160	6.89
Infraction	79	4.26	343	15.95	335	14.40
Collaboration w enemy	3	0.16	19	0.88	36	1.55
Indecent Acts	79	4.26	72	3.35	62	2.67
Fire Arms	143	7.71	93	4.33	89	3.83
Fraud	54	2.90	51	2.37	41	1.76
Troublemaking	217	11.69	174	8.09	168	7.23
Drugs	19	1.02	0	0	2	0.09
Prostitution	3	0.16	19	0.88	3	0.13
Begging	36	1.94	45	2.09	37	1.59
TOTAL	1856	100	2150	100	2324	100

6b) Type of sanction or punishment

Type/Year	1998		1999		2000	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Innocence	109	9.59	196	10.95	173	9.48
Protection	6	0.52	8	0.45	35	1.92
Delivery to person in charge	12	1.06	56	3.13	38	2.08
Social surveillance	48	4.22	32	1.79	117	6.40
Rehabilitation Center	85	7.48	95	5.31	116	6.36
Cessation of Pursuit	25	2.20	49	2.74	66	3.62
Arrest period only	137	12.05	183	10.21	187	10.25
Fines	345	30.34	530	29.61	516	28.27
Prison	299	26.30	436	24.36	459	25.15
Dropping of charges	71	6.24	178	9.94	110	6.03
Referral	0		27	1.51	8	0.44
TOTAL	1137	100	1790	100	1825	100

6c) Detention Facilities and their capacities

Male Detention Facilities	Capacity
Roumieh prison/juvenile suite	180
Rehabilitation Center/Fanar	30
Rehabilitation Center/Bassif	60

6d) Minors detained in facilities juvenile suite in Roumieh

the average number of detainees in Roumieh is 180, with a maximum reaching 220 and a minimum of 140 the juvenile suite in Roumieh has received 805 juvenile throughout the year in the year 2000.

a:Ministry of justice annual report 2000.

Rehabilitation center/Bassif	1998	1999	2000
Numbers/Year	58	47	53
Initial	71	150	199
Newcomers	85	144	120
Released	215	341	372
TOTAL			

Rehabilitation center/Fanar	1998	1999	2000
Numbers/Year	61	64	62
Newcomers	65	59	88
Released	126	123	130
TOTAL			

aa:JP.E.L.association, l'union pour la protection de l'enfance au Liban.
The rehabilitation centers also receive arrested and sentenced juveniles in addition to juveniles referred for rehabilitation.

define % of recidivism cases (roumien)

legal history	number	%
First time	704	87,2
Repetition	103	12,8

a:Ministry of justice,annual report 2000.

6f)reported cases of maltreatment and abuse occurring during arrest and detention

No reported cases of maltreatment during arrest and detention due to new policies that require the presence of a social worker during investigation and due to the establishment of "the office of social coordination"that coordinates in collaboration with the prison,UN, and NGOs all the efforts aiming at capacity building and improvement of conditions and elaboration of rehabilitation programmes

6a) Girls in conflict with the law, number/year		
Year	Number	%
1998	35	11,7
1999	99	33,2
2000	111	37,3
2001	53	17,8
TOTAL	298	100

Girls in conflict with the law, type of infractions	
Infractions	%
theft	13
illegal	16
harm on property	13
harm on persons	9
murder	4
drugs	2
begging	10
indecent acts	19
infractions	7
falsification	7
TOTAL	100

6b) Girls in conflict with the law, type of sanctions	
Sanctions	%
protection	11
rehabilitation	8
delivery to parents	13
prison	31
fines	28
innocence	9
TOTAL	100

6c.d.i) Total number of girls minors detained in all prisons/year	
all prisons/year	minors
1999	27
2000	35

Prison/detainees	6c.d)detention facilities and their capacities/girls in conflict with the law/ detained(october 2001 statistics)					
	minors	adult girls*	women			
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Verdun	2	13,3	6	14,6	46	14,5
Baabda	3	20	7	17,1	91	28,8
Tripoll	7	46,7	19	46,3	151	47,8
Zahle	3	20	9	22	28	8,9
TOTAL	15	100	41	100	316	100

n:Ministry of justice , report on girls in conflict with the law,2001.

*adult girls:are girls that were detained when they were below 18 and they became adult in detention.

7a) Number of children involved in prostitution as retrieved from the internal security/year/age		
Age/Year	1998	1999
0	0	0
10-13	0	2
14-16	11	12
17-18	18	25
TOTAL	29	39

c: General directorate, internal security, information department.

children involved in sexual exploitation as retrieved from the juvenile courts			
type of crime	1998	1999	2000
Indecent acts	79	72	62
prostitution	3	19	3
a: Ministry of justice annual report 2000.			

7b) children who received rehabilitation programme	
Year	Number
1998	4
1999	3
2000	0

z: Association Dar el Amal.

7c) children involved in child labour who are under 14
% Distribution of the total number of working children by area

Area	number	%
Beitán	755	11,7
South	697	10,8
North	3040	47,1
Beirut	387	6,0
Mount Lebanon	1575	24,4
TOTAL	6454	100

1,5 % of children in the age group 9-14 are involved in child labour.
 f: Central administration for statistics/UNICEF, MICCS2, 2000.

7d) children who received psychological rehabilitation following the armed conflicts

Area/Year	number	consultations	number	consultations	number	consultations
	1998		1999		2000	
Beirut	129	899	119	689	132	727
Nabatieh	66	203	65	201	74	234
Tyr	71	338	53	192	37	168

r: Medical psychiatric center for the rehabilitation of children of the war and their families, statistical reports.

7e) number of children resident in Lebanon as members of Palestinian refugee families

AGE	1998		1999		2000	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0	1656	1488	1857	1708	1769	1722
1	2879	2789	2893	2639	2807	2605
2	3185	3066	3133	3074	3203	2952
3	3570	3338	3345	3255	3284	3208
4	3729	3519	3665	3427	3443	3345
5	3998	3790	3824	3617	3736	3539
6	4166	4046	3989	3774	3845	3634
7	4148	3967	4201	4050	4059	3859
8	4352	4054	4139	3976	4206	4081
9	4195	3911	4359	4066	4173	3985
10	3934	3839	4202	3948	4364	4054
11	3759	3575	3900	3779	4206	3932
12	3722	3530	3774	3604	3947	3858
13	3673	3486	3669	3503	3767	3588
14	3735	3504	3682	3481	3730	3538
15	3412	3297	3713	3494	3682	3489
16	3766	3591	3445	3338	3740	3515
17	3817	3667	3766	3583	3415	3305
18	3867	3434	3826	3643	3765	3605
TOTAL	69563	65891	69382	65959	69141	65814

d:UNRWA

Part I

B- General Measures of Implementation

B-General Measures if Implementation

30

Follow-up Measures

There is a school health programme implemented by the ministry of education as well as a system of health surveillance by the ministry of Public Health that involves schools and nurseries.

36

In the context of human development many programmes were implemented in collaboration with UN agencies namely, poverty alleviation, women empowerment,....

As for the right to basic education: The Lebanese parliament issued in March 1998 a law on free and compulsory education in the first and elementary phase and it is the right of every Lebanese in the age of elementary studies. the strategies for implementing this law would be outlined by the council of ministers

In addition a ministerial decision was taken to exempt children from school tuitions for the year 2000-2001.

Efforts were also exerted by the government , municipalities and UNICEF to provide school textbooks to children in public schools.

As for the right to Health:

The progress achieved in terms of addressing the common childhood diseases would not have been possible were it not for the progress that was made in primary health care facilities and in the provision of safe drinking water.

This matter was addressed through three main efforts:

The first included expansion and strengthening of the network of primary health care centers and dispensaries

the second effort has involved work on strengthening management of the health care sector

the third effort has involved building up the capacity of the personnel working in the health sector.

The ministry of Public Health provides hospitalization services for the uninsured for a minimal contribution, as well as free of charge services for those who are in destitute conditions and to the disabled.

The government of Lebanon has exerted serious efforts since the end of the war to improve the conditions of drinking water per person and improving and monitoring its quality

In addition a new law pertaining to social security was enacted ensuring the

right of the insured mother to provide social security coverage for children given that the father is not insured, as well as coverage for the disabled husband.

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Many legislative steps have been achieved in the commitment to CRC since 1998. (enclosed in part III)

It is worth noting that the Higher Council for Childhood in coordination with the Parliamentary Committee for The rights of the child which reviews legislations and laws, recommending them to the Parliament are constantly working on these aspects with the help of UNICEF and NGOs

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The Lebanese law does comply with the articles of the convention 2,3,12.

All the national strategies, policies and programmes are targeted towards implementing the basic principles of the CRC.

Please note that the articles of the convention are being taught at the school of law.

On the other hand the CRC was incorporated in the Lebanese educational curriculum.

(enclosed in part III all new legislations, policies, programmes and projects)

40

The proportion of children under 18 who get married is decreasing for both females and males.

There has been a tremendous increase in female enrollment in schools and universities in Lebanon, during and after the war. Thus the net enrollment rate in secondary schools for females (15-19) years of age rose from 12% in 1970 to 30,6 % in 1996 and the corresponding rate for university or tertiary level of female education rose from 4,3 % to 18,5 % during the same period. Many women tend to postpone the search for a mate until they finish their education, and some among them postpone marriage until they have begun a career in the economic sector.

The singulate age at first marriage in Lebanon has risen from 29 years for males and 23 years for females in 1970 to 31 and 28 respectively in 1996.

On the other hand the integration of reproductive health and family planning into the basic package of primary health care services and into school curricula had a direct impact on specific aspects of the health of women and awareness.

As for inter-families marriages, they are decreasing especially among the new generation and newly married women. This might have resulted from the awareness campaigns as well as the law no.334/94 which imposes a medical

certificate on all marriage applicants.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has started implementing a national social plan of action in 1996 leading to the establishment of a national network of comprehensive development centers encompassing all the Lebanese territory. There are presently 314 social centers providing an array of services namely developmental, social, health, and educational ensuring the equitable regional distribution of services. The ministry has recruited qualified personnel for the provision of quality services, all the working teams include social workers. In addition the Ministry has initiated a special training programme at the center for social training aiming at the formation of social field workers. All the graduates get recruited in the centers.

Children living under especially difficult circumstances.

Orphans: this issue is adequately dealt with by the Ministry of Social Affairs, through contractual agreements with NGOs.

Disabled: The implementation of the project "provision of the disabled rights", has ensured various benefits to the disabled. In addition Law no220 dated 8/6/2000 pertaining to the rights of the disabled.

Street Children: The Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with a number of NGOs that provide preventive and rehabilitative programmes for children has established centers for that purpose aiming also at provide shelter and services for street children, the latest center was inaugurated in 2000.

In addition ILO is implementing a multisectoral comprehensive programme to combat child labour, it includes a project targeting street children.

Child Labour: At the legislative level, the Lebanese Law was amended in 1996, raising the minimum working age from 8 to 13 years. The age of those that can be employed in industry and hazardous work was also set out in decree 700 of May 1999, which outlined the jobs that are hazardous by nature or that may pose a danger to the life, health or morality of the young child. The decree forbids the employment of children under 16 years of age depending on the nature of the work involved. The amended laws have also determined the number of working hours, the annual leave benevolent associations before the age of 13.

Lebanon has also ratified in 2001 ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, as well as the 2 protocols issued from the CRC pertaining to sexual exploitation pornography and trafficking of children and children in armed conflicts respectively. In parallel ILO has started implementing the IPEC programme in Lebanon, which is a multisectoral programme aiming, on the long run at the elimination of child labour.

A project was launched in 1997 with the support of UNICEF, aiming at providing second chance educational opportunities for working children in the age group 14-16 years, in addition to building up their basic life skills.

Children In Conflict With The Law: The essential protection enjoyed by juvenile delinquents is that specified in legislative Decree no 119/83. Which is currently subject to modification in accordance with the CRC

The establishment of a specialized department concerned with minors in conflict with the law at the ministry of justice, has contributed to the achievement of progress relating to the improvement of the situation of juveniles and to the coordination of efforts through active committees

Regarding the absence of rehabilitation centers for young girls, this matter will be dealt with through the action plan that is under preparation by the Higher Council for Childhood, since it is set as one of the most urgent priorities.

Protection of children in armed conflict: The Lebanese laws do not allow any person below the age of 18 years to get engaged in military activities. This is in line with the additional Protocol of the CRC.

Children have suffered from the repercussions of Israeli military actions conducted against Lebanon over the past 22 years.

The Ministry of Public Health, with the support of the French Government set up a number of centers for rehabilitation of the war affected children.

Another issue that is receiving tremendous attention is the danger of landmines and unexploded ordnance, various programmes are implemented with the support of foreign donors.

Combating, Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol abuse:

In 1997, the Lebanese Parliament has issued a modern law dealing with the use of illicit drugs. The law contains special articles on the protection and rehabilitation of children in case they are found guilty of drug use. It also imposes serious sanctions in the case of drug offense committed against children by adults. The law does not provide for any sanctions against children.

The data available indicates that the number of cases of illicit drug trafficking is much higher than the number of cases dealing with illicit drugs usage.

The number of cases in which correctional action is taken is low compared to the number of cases raised in the courts, which means that the therapeutic aspects are more emphasized than the penal aspects.

The Penal Code prohibits offering children alcoholic beverages.

As for consumption of Tobacco, and in line with the WHO recommendations a national anti-smoking programme was launched.

It is worth noting that various NGOs are very active regarding all the above , especially concerning awareness raising and rehabilitation.

Note: All the recommendations of the committee were taken into consideration while determining the national priorities, that would be addressed in the strategic action plan of the Higher Council For Childhood.

B-2: The Domestic Courts

The Lebanese courts specialized in handling juvenile cases and complaints pertaining to minors base their sanctions in accordance with the CRC 's principles and articles and especially upon the best interests of the child.

A sample case: In August 2000 a sanction was executed which lead to emprisonment of the father of a child who maltreated his child causing physical harm,the sanction was issued based on "article 19" of the CRC.

B-3: The Higher Council For Childhood

Mandate:

In 1994 a Decree was issued by the Council of Ministers which mandated the Minister of Social Affairs to form the Higher Council for Childhood. The Higher Council for Childhood is the national body that coordinates the efforts of the public and private sectors, with the support of International Organisations. The council is responsible for the preparation of national reports, and the follow up of the implementation of the CRC.

Timeframe:

The council has no limited time frame.

Human Resources:

The council comprises 19 members (in addition to the secretary of the council), 10 of whom represent the governmental sectors, and 8 the NGOs, and a UNICEF representative.

The governmental representation englobes all the Ministries concerned by the implementation of the the CRC, which makes it the ideal place for elaboration of national plans.

namely:

Ministry of Social Affairs

Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

Ministry of Public Health

Ministry of Foreign affairs

Ministry of Interior and Municipalities

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Media

Ministry of Labour

An executive team is assigned to the council. (enclosed the organisational chart)

Financial Resources:

The budget of the council is derived from the Ministry of Social Affairs' budget. A total of 500 million L.L is allocated, which covers also other children related programmes, mainly delinquency and social welfare.

Achievements:

Organised the children's parliament

Contributed to the amendment of articles of Labour Law which lifted the minimum age for working children from 8 to 13 completed years and widened protection related to conditions of employment and labour.

Contributed to issuing of the decree for free and compulsory education.

Participated in the incorporation of CRC in the educational curricula.

Organised nation wide training of trainers workshops on CRC

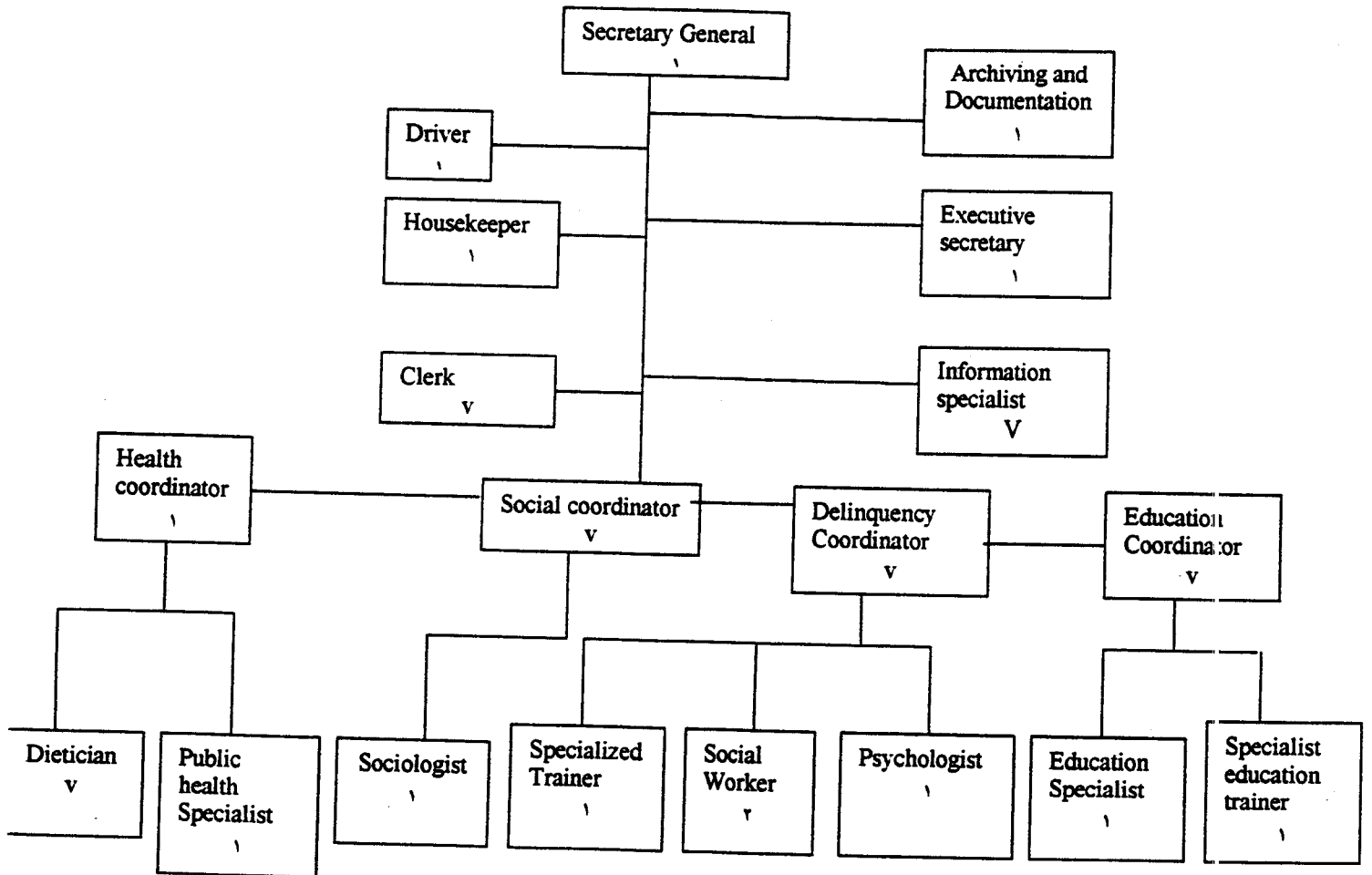
Participated in the production of training manuals related to early child development.

Prepared two national reports that were submitted by Lebanon to the CRC committee

Determined the national priorities that would be incorporated in the strategic action plan for the next 10 years

Participated in the preparation of the national report on follow-up to the world summit for children.

The Higher Council for Childhood



V = vacant

B-4: Assessment of the national plan of action

We enclose the "National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children", which is by itself the assessment of the national plan of action.

Regarding the preparation of a new plan of action, the Higher Council For Childhood will prepare it based on the set national priorities beginning 2002. A strategic 5 years plan of action suggested by the UNICEF is also being studied for implementation.

B-5: The Ombudsman

The Higher Council for Childhood plays the role of an Ombudsman through his members

B-6:

There is no information available in this regard, since it is still difficult to accurately specify the share of children from public expenditures. And for the time being, the share of the social sectors can be indirectly considered as an index of the children's share.

In general the matter of social significance of the public spending as a whole hadn't received the attention it deserves on the national level. A special budget for childhood should be established, coupled with the analysis of the social significance of public spending in the implementation of the Convention.

B-7: The draft juvenile justice law 119/83

We enclose a copy of the draft (in arabic), no translation is available for the time being

We will also provide a comparison between the draft and the CRC.

The bill was submitted to Parliament, it is still subject to modification and it is still not adopted.



Part II

Part III

PART III

New bills or enacted legislation.

Labour Law:

Article(1), Decree no 91 date:14/6/99, regarding the number of working hours, the annual leave entitlements.

Article (2), Decree no91 date:14/6/99, forbids the employment of children by benevolent associations before the age of 13.

Decree no 700 date: 25/5/99, outlined the jobs that are hazardous by nature or that may pose a danger to the life, health or morality of the child. The decree forbids the employment of children under 16 years of age depending on the nature of the work involved.

Article 41 from the Law of the general budget 2000: Doubling of the fines for breaking the Labour Laws.

Social Security :

Article (80), Decree no 220 date:29/5/2000

Adopted children and biological children would receive social security benefits in case the father does.

Disabled children bearer of a disability card and those unable to work would receive social security benefits.

Article (81), Decree 220 date:29/5/2000

The children of women covered by social security receive the same benefits whether adopted or biological.

Penal Law:

Article (46), The general budget law, 2000, increasing the fines and imposing more strict penalties in the penal law.

memo no 35 date:19/8/99 assign duty of investigation in juvenile cases to specialised judicial departments.

Social Law:

Decree no220 ,date: 8/6/2000, relating to the rights of the disabled.

Education:

Article (49) of the Lebanese law, date 1998, education is free and compulsory in the first elementary phase, and it is the right of every lebanese in the age of elementary studies.

Incorporation of the CRC in the academic curricula in 1999-2000.

Article 50 of the general budget law 2000, approval of application of half of the tariff for common transportation, visits to archeological, touristic, cultural locations, theatres, exhibitions, cinemas, swimming pools for children.

New Institutions

With the support of the Ministry of Social Affairs a center was renovated and equipped in order to provide shelter and rehabilitation for street children, it is run by an NGO.

Programmes and projects

The Primary Health Care Programme.

The National Immunization Programme.

The baby friendly hospitals

The salt iodization project.

The reproductive health project.

Early childhood development programme.

The youth "government" project.

Educational system reform programme, education for all plan.

Vocational Training project for working children.

IPEC, International programme for the elimination of child labour.

Provision of the disabled rights project.

AIDS national programme

Poverty alleviation project.

Prevention of delinquency and crime.

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