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**I EDITORIAL**

The UN World Conference on Racism which was held in Durban/South Africa from 31 August to 7 September was a major event which drew the interest of civil activists and practitioners from the NGO/civil society sector as well as senior officials from Arab countries and states worldwide.

This interest was prompted by widespread racism and discrimination around the world and thus, the need to challenge this trend as well as by the apparent rift between the western world and developing countries over the issue of Zionism and its equation with racism and the call for compensation to victims of slavery. These were undoubtedly the 2 main issues which dominated the world conference which involved an official part attended by representatives of participating states as well as an NGO event which grouped thousands of activists and practitioners representing more than 3000 NGOs from around the globe. According to its initial agenda, the Durban Conference was supposed to address a number of important issues related to racism, discrimination and social exclusion namely the rights of indigenous people, Bedouins, Roma people, displaced and refugees, the caste system in India,

However, the issues of Zionism as racism and compensation for Africa as a result of centuries of slavery dominated the conference and caused a sharp rift amongst participants in both the official and NGO conferences.

In both cases, the outcome of the two parts of the Durban conference came out to be quite different. The NGO conference resulted in a conclusive statement, which condemned Israel for its racist and inhumane practices vis--vis the Palestinian peoples. This statement dealt a severe blow to Israel and its chief ally, the United States of America, and represented a success for the Arab NGOs (particularly Palestinian NGOs), despite the intensive pressures, both official and unofficial, exerted by the USA. On the other hand, the alliance of Arab and Islamic states failed to record any breakthrough on the official front. Arab and Islamic states had declared,

policies. However, the withdrawal of Israel and the USA, as well as the various pressures exerted by European states succeeded in diluting the position of Arab and Islamic states.

It is to be noted that Syria and Iran exerted relentless efforts and up till the last minutes of the Conference in trying to introduce amendments which condemn Israel to the final conference resolutions condemning Israel. However, these individual efforts were unable to produce any change in the position of European countries or to steer other Arab and Islamic countries away from the position of the West.

With regards to the issue of slavery and compensation to Africa, the official conference was able to reach a compromise whereby the international community acknowledges the long suffering of African peoples caused by European and Arab slave traders as well as the fact that slavery is a crime against humanity. As a result, Africa retracted from asking for compensation for decades of slavery, a matter which was in any case vehemently rejected by major Western countries.

The NGO conference represented for many observers a strong and positive stance indicating the vigor and enthusiasm of the NGO community in putting forward and addressing critical issues. This was contrasted by the relative weakness in the position of many states, notwithstanding weaknesses in preparation and organization. The fact that the outcome of the NGO conference is not necessarily binding does in no way affect its success.

Finally, Al Majal wishes to point out to the quasi absence of NGOs representation from Lebanon. The NGO participant list only included 2 NGOs from Lebanon namely the Lebanese Association for Human Rights as well as the Palestinian Organisation for Human Rights. Whilst the second took part in the NGO conference despite its limited resources, the absence of the first was noted. A couple of other Lebanese NGO representatives were also present as part of the Arab NGO Network for Development which was itself represented within the framework of a larger NGO coalition.

This relative absence of the Lebanese NGOs raises a number of questions, namely:

1. To which extent do Lebanese civil society organizations actively share global concerns such as racism, social exclusion and discrimination? How does this sector interact and express its solidarity with other peoples of the world?
2. Is the Lebanese population unconcerned with critical issues such as discrimination, social exclusion and racism? How does this compare with the attitude of many fellow Lebanese vis--vis others, whether Lebanese, Arabs, Syrians, or Palestinians? Or vis--vis poor working people from Africa and Sri Lanka?

<<Globalization>>

➤ **Emergence of anti-globalization movements in Lebanon**

International Conference on the World Trade Organization (WTO) to be held in  
- globalization movements have emerged in Lebanon encompassing a growing number of NGOs, political and social activists, and intellectuals.

-globalization non-governmental gathering in

and NGOs. The Gathering will launch a public awareness campaign and a widespread movement to curb the threats of globalization and influence the globalization-inspired policy which is growingly being adopted in Lebanon.

Furthermore, a group of activists and intellectuals held a series of meetings with the participation of Arab activists in preparation for the launch of an extensive Lebanese-Arab gathering to develop a movement opposed to the international globalization policies. The new Arab gathering is expected to be announced shortly according to the same sources.

Concerning the activities of the Arab NGOs Network for Development (ANND) and the Lebanese Meeting on the WTO, a preparatory regional meeting was held on 10 and 11 of September in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The meeting was attended by about 60 delegates and experts from Arab and Lebanese international organizations. Their discussions were focused on the various work dimensions of the WTO in preparation for the International Conference to be organized by the Lebanese Meeting.

<<Regional>>

➤ **Arab NGOs general meeting in Beirut on the occasion of Arab NGO Network anniversary**

Beirut is expected to host from September 24 to September 26 the Founding Conference of the Arab NGO Network (ANN) under the presidency of Prince Talal Ben Abdel Aziz, with the participation of over 1000 Arab NGOs. During this Second

- laws adopted, and its

first board of trustees elected, in addition to reviewing its main achievements since its first preparatory conference in 1997.

The Conference will also discuss the role of Arab NGOs in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in terms of development, fight against poverty, women empowerment, and adopting more adequate legislative frameworks for NGOs. The Conference will issue a

presence of the Minister of Social Affairs Dr. Assaad Diab, the ANN Executive Director Dr. Amani Kandil, the Program Officer Nawa Darwish, the member of the preparatory committee Nasser Bakr El-Kahtani, the president of the General Federation of Charitable Organizations in Jordan Abdallah El-Hoss, the director of the executive council in the same Federation Toufic Salman, and the president of the

-political, non-profit, and non-governmental

NGOs activities. Holding the Conference outside the country where its headquarters are located (Egypt) is a tribute to its leader committee Nasser El-

to support the NGOs to cope with the lack of resources and the population growth, by offering them training and rehabilitation of human resources which are the basic requirements for the Conference while 200 other NGOs will be invited to a meeting, at the beginning of

broad coordination, and interaction among them, and contributing to build the capacities of NGOs and develop their activities in order to reach social justice, literacy, support diversity, respect for human rights, fight corruption, promote non-governmental

activities, the membership in the Network is a unique opportunity to initiate contacts that may ultimately lead to financial support. In this regard, a representative of AGFUND declared that any organization that fulfills the requirements for membership in the Network will be qualified to request the AGFUND support. The Organization must fulfill the following requirements:

- It must have an authorization from the competent authority;
- It must have an independent budget for at least three consecutive years;
- It must hold democratic elections of its board of trustees.

On the other hand, the president of the Lebanese Professionals and Technicians Union Pierre Moukarzel announced that the NGOs National Conference that was to be organized at the end of August was postponed to a later date. Moukarzel said in a

develop the southern liberated regions, and despite the important recommendations which are expected to be issued in the form of a memorandum to be submitted to the Francophone countries attending the Francophone Summit in Beirut, and to ensure the success of the Founding Conference of the Arab NGOs Network which will be organized under the presidency of the Prince Talal Ben Abdel Aziz, one month after this -Nahar, 10/8/2001 and Al-Diyar, 11/8/2001).

### <<Human Rights and criminal law procedure>>

#### ➤ Criminal law procedures and human rights subject to major political tussling

The Parliament adopted the new criminal law procedure during a legislative session held on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, notwithstanding some strong objections expressed by the President of the Republic. The new law was subsequently endorsed by the President of the Republic and was considered a major step forward towards more liberal legislation through the introduction of tougher restrictions on the powers of attorney-generals in terms of provisional detention, prosecution, and interrogation. It introduced a new set of standards to defend the rights of the accused and to avoid any breaches or violations.

During a following legislative session held on 13/8/2001, the law was discussed yet again and articles (13,14,32,42,47) were amended. Once more, the new law was

signed by the President of the Republic on 16/8 and published in the Official Gazette

competencies in the Court of Cassation in articles (13,14) and the extension of the provisional detention periods in articles (32, 42, 47).

The law was amended in a very short period of time, barely ten days following its earlier publication in the Official Gazette, notwithstanding security measures on

amendment generated a wide range of criticisms and objections from political forces, NGOs, and trade unions.

Also, the misbehavior of the security forces against demonstrators linked to an opposition political current led to a turmoil of political critics as shown clearly by most private media. The demonstrators were objecting to the arrest of prominent leaders and activists of the (illegal) Aoun Current and the (dissolved) Lebanese Forces. These were dealt with quite violently and in many cases arrested in front of the Palace of Justice by security forces in plain clothes who remained unidentified. These events resulted in political turmoil as well as a general consensus on the fact

men and women was a violation to the laws. However, most political forces failed to remember that such

non-violent actions such as the Greenpeace demonstration in front of the American Embassy to protest against the Star Wars project. The Mustaqbal and Orient-le-Jour newspapers noted at the time, in their issues published on August 7, 2001 that the demonstrators were violently repressed and that two of them were slightly injured. The AFP news agency published pictures clearly testifying to that. However, this did not seem to have attracted the attention of those politicians who condemned the events in front of the Palace of Justice, nor did it deserve any comments from them. Back to the criminal law procedure, the newspapers of September 3, 2001 published a petition signed by 28 deputies including 4 ministers, submitted to the Constitutional Council on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001 requesting the abrogation of the amendments made to the criminal law procedure for violation to the Constitution and to the Universal Human Rights Declaration ratified by Lebanon.



Amnesty International published a report on torture and abuse against women in Lebanon, giving rise to a wide range of reactions in both the public and the civil

Lebanon are threatened by torture and abuse during the arrest period preceding their

widespread in the various police departments, especially in the case of those accused of important crimes. Women are usually detained prior to the trial in a place isolated from the outside world and are forced to confess that they have committed the offense they are accused of and to testify against themselves, while being denied any legal protection. Torture and abuse are also used against women accused of political crimes. This in addition to another category of oppressed women, i.e. foreign workers who are very often tortured and abused during the

should to make sure that detainees are dealt with humanely and that they are brought to justice quickly. Furthermore, the investigating judges fail to investigate the accusations of violence and many judges sanction the victims based on groundless

4,7% of the total number of prisoners in Lebanon, most of them arrested for ordinary crimes and for political reasons tell horrific stories about the interrogation sessions and the violations and denial of rights of which are victim the foreign ordinary crimes and for political reasons tell horrific stories about the interrogation sessions and the violations and denial of rights of which are victim the foreign

Constitution and the guarantees stipulated by the penal code, the report notes that constitutes a clear breach of the national legislation and of the international ordinary crimes and for political reasons tell horrific stories about the interrogation sessions and the violations and denial of rights of which are victim the foreign years as part of related research activities some victims and their families, along with lawyers, doctors,

According to the report, the information provided by the Ministry of Labor and the NGOs are very contradictory regarding the number of foreign workers detained. Indeed, the NGO sources estimate the number at about 150 000 illegal workers, of which 80% are housemaids from Africa, Sri Lanka, India, and Philippines and suffer from the most horrendous forms of treatment and human rights violations. The report gave rise to many reactions in the public and civil spheres. Indeed, the NGO Committee for the follow- terrified as much as the public opinion and all categories of civil society in view of the

the committee called upon the executive and judicial powers to investigate what happened and continues to happen in prisons and asked that the toughest sanctions be taken against all those responsible according to the investigation. The committee also invited the Bar Association, human rights organizations and associations, women organizations, and all categories of civil society to act in order to put an end to the current situation in women prisons (An-Nahar, 25/8/2001).

The Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women called upon officials to

examination of the Amnesty I newspapers on August 22, 2001 which indicated the use of all kinds of violence, aggressions, rapes, and abuse against women detained in Lebanese prisons, we call upon all officials in the government, in particular the Minister of Justice to open an investigation in this regard, to examine the real situation of imprisoned women, and to take accordingly the proper measures to protect their rights by virtue of the law, to sanction all those who misuse power, and to bring those responsible before justice,

Mustaqbal, 23/8/2001).

In the meantime, former President of the Bar, Rachid Derbas denied that his client

report, indicated that she has been raped. He clarified in a statement issued on the

satisfied with these conditions, neither the prisoners nor those outside, especially the prisons in the North which were never modernized and are overcrowded, without distinction between prisoners or arrested p

the indictment jury, and the criminal court. She also mentioned the abuses in the first stage of the questioning, which were stated in details in the investigation; but she never mentioned any rape. Therefore, the rape is a different issue never stated by

asking for information and ordered to open an investigation in this regard (Al-Diyar, 25/8/2001).

➤ **The Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union and the Union  
enforcement of the bill of rights of persons with disability**

The Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union and the Union of Visually Impaired

implementation of the disability bill. A joint statement was issued requesting the government to respect human rights and enforce the laws adopted by the executive and the legislative powers in terms of guaranteeing the rights of the disabled persons. The President of the Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union Silvana El-Lakkis made several observations, mainly that the draft-law was not clearly or fully based on the concept of independence in terms of the services to be offered to the

shortcomings were usually justified by the existing laws, but even with the adoption of the new law, the genuine positions of the society and the officials were clearly revealed making the disabled persons pay twice the telling us that the economical situation is very critical and that the State has other problems to solve; so we gave them time but one

Al-Bast gave a clear evidence of the discrimination that is still going on in public institutions by recounting a personal experience with the administration of the National Social Security Fund. He had applied for the post of medical inspector but was denied the right to sit for the exam. When he asked for clarifications, one of the

It is worth noting here that Dr. Bast works as a doctor since 1992 in his private clinic and visits his patients in the various Bekaa hospitals. He works also under contract with the NSSF since 1994 and has volunteered several times in medical emergency interventions during the Israeli occupation of the South.

Lebanese government adopted, as a result of tremendous efforts, a law recognizing to the disabled persons their fundamental rights and basic services. But after more than one year and a half, the practices were even more cruel against the disabled persons and their rights, as if human rights and the legislative texts were but mere

private sector in general refused to enforce the disability bill n.220 which has been published in the Official Gazette more than one year ago. The government has also avoided the compulsory enforcement of the law in its own public institutions to start

adopted by the executive power by virtue of a decree submitted to the legislative power who then adopted the

The statement asked the Ministry of Social Affairs which had promised to enforce the rights and services recognized by the law to the disabled persons and to find solutions to any shortcomings in the law, to adopt as quickly as possible the proper frameworks to accelerate the enforcement of the law and to stop immediately the

enforcement of the law regulating the elections of disabled persons as it will lead to the creation of a national body that represents the concerned Ministry only. Finally, the two Unions committed to continue their efforts to put an end to discrimination and to bring justice to all disabled persons. (Al-Mustqbal, 24/8/2001)

## <<Environment and Civil Rights>>



### environmental activities

Greenpeace launched a campaign that spread over 15 days along the 220-km Lebanese coast, using two boats, one rubber boat owned by the Organization and the second one for journalists. Several organizations including Greenline, Popular Relief, Future Youth, Al-Mouasat Association, and Environment without Frontiers activists took part in the tour. The campaign started in Rawsheh on July 27, 2001 and covered the ports of Jiyeh, Saida, Tyr, Jounieh, Jbeil, Batroun, Tripoli, Akkar and ended up in the port of Beirut. Green

Hage declared at the start of the campaign, in presence of Sami Nasr representing the town council of Beirut and Hounayda Abi Haidar representing Greenline, that the public opinion to the pollution along the

Lebanese coast and sign a petition to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment asking it to detect the industrial and chemical pollutants and polluters and find means to counter the threats of this pollution. The campaign stopped in each station to share its observations with the municipalities, associations, and citizens. Signs and banners were used requesting the closure of the coastal dumping grounds for industrial and chemical wastes which produce poisons that pollute the environment and threaten

representative, Zeina Al-Hage reiterated in several locations that what the campaign

clear evidence of the volume of hazards resulting from the coastal pollution, in addition to posing a threat for the population and the marine environment as well. She asked the Ministry of Environment to take a number of measures to curb the invasion of poisonous pollutants on the coast and to inform the public opinion of their various kinds and hazards.

In the same context, the Environmental Waves Organization held a workshop in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Saida on August 17, 2001, with the participation of representatives of 40 town councils and associations and a representative of the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). The workshop recommended the immediate halt to the aggressions on the Lebanese coast, treatment of solid and liquid wastes that are being dumped in the sea, introduction of a Master Plan for coastal management, creation of a coastal environmental watch, and protection of

Also in this regard, the Big Blue Association launched on August 20, 2001 a project aiming at deploying 47 coast guards from Ain Al-Mrayseh to Jnah. The Ministry of Transportation offered 100.000 dollars to the project to cover the cost of salaries, diving equipment, first aid material, and remuneration of cleaning teams. The project aims at providing a permanent protection and cleaning services in this region, with a view of expanding it further on to cover the entire Lebanese coast.

➤ **SOS Village stamp on the occasion of its anniversary**

The Minister of Telecommunications Jean-Louis Kordahi announced yesterday that the Ministry will issue a commemorative SOS Village stamp on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the first SOS Village in the world and its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary in Lebanon. The announcement came during a press conference held

issuing of this commemorative stamp stresses the importance given by the Ministry to the SOS Village on the humanitarian and global levels. This event is particularly important during this International Year of Children and before the Special Session

head

childhood all round the globe. The president of the SOS villages in Lebanon Afifa Dirani Arsanios thanked the Lebanese government for this initiative which places a great trust in the SOS Foundation and encourages it to pursue the best quality

the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the SOS villages, it is also a clear evidence of an age-old partnership between th

interview with As-

government in 1998 to issue such a stamp in 1999, on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the SOS villages in the world (SOS was founded in 1949 in the aftermath of World War II given the great rise in the number of orphans all around the globe). However, the final decision was not taken by the Council of Ministers until a

oundation is an international

organization spread in 135 countries, including 18 Arab countries. It provides care for all orphans without distinction on the national level. It is spread all over the Lebanese territory from the South to the North and will soon inaugurate a new branch in Kasr Naba in the Baalbeck-Hermel Region. In addition to the children village, this branch will include a professional training center and a dispensary and will provide services to the nearby village. Each stamp will cost 300 L.P. Concerning the financial

but they are still waiting for an official confirmation. (As-Safir, 25/8/2001)

➤ **The 32<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the Family Planning Association: financial difficulties lead to cutting the number of employees from 40 to 21**

On the occasion of its 32<sup>nd</sup> anniversary, the Family Planning Association issued a statement reviewing its achievements and renewing its engagement to pursue its mission. However, it indicated some financial difficulties and criticized the government policy towards the NGOs, ruled by favoritism, nepotism, inequity, and unbalanced relationships. On the same occasion, As-Safir newspaper published an interview on August 18, 2001 with the Asso

the financial difficulties and its relationship with the public institutions.

centers, 9 in Beirut, 2 in

Mount Lebanon, 7 in the South, 2 in the Bekaa, 5 in the North, and 4 in the military dispensaries. Also, the Association organized five youth and environmental summer camps, in addition to training sessions to 4000 girls and women to acquire the needed experience and skills. It held also 165 meetings in the year 2000 with the participation of 2119 women and 105 visits to 2681 women in several villages. In

addition the Association organized training sessions for army officers on reproductive health and STD, and sensitization seminars for 11000 conscripts. This in addition to the rural women empowerment project financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which benefited 229 women in 9 centers.

From a financial perspective, Ossayran declared that the Association spends 1 billion L.P. yearly, of which 70% are covered by the International Family Planning

al difficulties led to cuts in the number of employees from 40 to 21. This financial crisis comes as a result of the Bush

Planning Federation. He criticized the Lebanese NGOs given the widespread favoritism, and inequity practices for providing financial assistance. He confirmed that the Ministry of Health pays up to 3 billion L.P. yearly to some associations while others can barely obtain a few millions. One of the main achievements of the Association is that it channels 600 000 USD every year to the national economy as allowances for the Association. He indicated that in the past the Association has benefited from the differences in the currency exchange rate to create care centers for women and summer camps for children. He criticized the abrogation by the government of the law of public interest regarding the NGOs and which used to give them customs and fiscal exemptions. He finally criticized the current contractual mechanisms with the Ministry of Social Affairs which for its part

#### ➤ **The seventeenth anniversary of the Islamic Health Organization**

On the occasion of its seventeenth anniversary, the Islamic Health Organization conducted a tour for journalists in the Bekaa-Hermel region, to visit its dispensaries and medical care centers under the patronage of deputy Mohammad Yaghi. The tour ended with a ceremony in the Batoul Center in Hermel, during which the Bekaa region director, Kassem Faraj announced that the Organization is twinned with the

various fields of action. Deputy Mohammad Yaghi recalled the modest start of the Organization and its objectives, of which most have been achieved especially by giving full support to the Resistance and contributing to alleviating the sufferings of inhabitants of villages neglected by the public authorities. Yaghi requested to equip

As a whole, the Islamic Health Organization operates 7 dispensaries and medical care centers in the Bekaa which have participated in the children immunization campaigns in 39 villages and 35 public schools, i.e. a total of 150 000 children. (As-Safir, 20/8/2001).

#### ➤ **Future Youth Association reviews its achievements during its 4<sup>th</sup> anniversary**

The Future Youth Association celebrated its 4<sup>th</sup> on August 15, 2001 in the presence of ministers and deputies. It was an occasion for -Nakib to review the main achievements, followed by a speech of the Minister of Finance Fouad Al-Saniora representing the Prime Minister Rafic Hariri. The ceremony ended by a documentary on the

- Increasing the participation rate of Future Youth in university elections by up to 35%;

- Participating in the campaign for the lowering of the voting age in the Electoral Law;
  - Undertaking a study on conscription on a sample of 2015 university students;
  - Creating a forum for dialogue within the Association which has hosted so far many ministers, deputies, politicians, and journalists;
  - 
  - Creating a website on the Internet [www.futureyouth.org](http://www.futureyouth.org)
  -
- conference on Information and Communication Technology.

➤ **Makhzoumi Foundation launches its Medical Care Program**

The chairman of the Makhzoumi Foundation, Fouad Makhzoumi launched the Medical Care Program during a dinner at the Gefinor-Rotana Hotel, attended by the participants to this program and a number of medical, social, and media

this program are the citizen and the doctors and medical labs. The door is still open for all qual  
 medical care cards have been issued so far. The Foundation is receiving daily

end of this year. He stated that the main idea for launching this Medical Care Program is to provide citizens with some kind of medical insurance with a direct relationship between the citizen and his/her attending physician through this medical care card. He indicated that the proje ct had been discussed with a group of attending physicians before the last legislative elections but was postponed until after the  
 reason for launching this program is the high cost of medical care services in

I training and rehabilitation centers in Beirut with about 20000 beneficiaries. He declared that the Foundation is committed to expand progressively its programs to cover other regions outside Beirut. This in addition to the agricultural micro-credits and development project.

The holder of the medical care card issued by the Foundation benefits from the following medical care services at reduced prices:

1. Medical examination.
2. Medical analysis, radiography, physiology treatment.
3. Dental examination and treatment.
4. Other medical care services that will be announced in due time.

Those willing to benefit from this program should come in August to the Public Relations Department in Beirut-Mimosa Building, Kennedy Street, near the American University of Beirut (AUB) o

-Hoot Street),

(An-Nahar, 25/8/2001 and Al-Diyar, 24/8/2001).

➤ **The Charitable Association for the Development of the Bekaa opens a hospital in the West Bekaa**

The Charitable Association for the Development of the Bekaa inaugurated the charitable Arab hospital in Jbeilat near Jeb Jennine in presence of a big number of personalities, including vice-Speaker of the House Elie Ferzli, deputies Sami El-Mekdad

representing the Mohafez of the Bekaa Milad El-Kareh, and the President of the Beirut-Heritage Association Ms Nassima El-Khatib.

level of control and lack of a preventive policy, which led to

this puts us in the second position on the global level while we are still in the 90<sup>th</sup> position in terms of access to medical care services. This is due to the massive waste of resources and to the lack of organization. Although we are all well aware of the remedies to such problems and of all medical experiences around the world, the development process is still lagging behind for several reasons  
inauguration ceremony, participants toured the various departments of the hospital. Medical care services will start in the dentistry, radiography, laboratory, and emergency departments. (Al-Mustaqbal, 21/8/2001).

➤ **Tripoli Municipality in joint projects with the Disabled Persons Forum**

The Municipality of Tripoli and the Disabled Persons Forum inaugurated two kiosks

Tripoli is part of a larger plan encompassing all neighborhoods in the city. The launch started in the Abdel Nasser square in the Tall region by the inauguration of two kiosks on both sides of the square, in presence of the president of the town councils of the Tripoli region, the president of the town council of Tripoli brigadier general Samir Al-

president of the board of trustees in the Disabled Persons Forum Dr. Nawaf Kabbara, the president of the Forum Nabil Abed, and other personalities and representatives of social and cultural organizations. The joint project between the town council of Tripoli and the Disabled Persons Forum consisted in installing two out of eight kiosks in some streets in Tripoli. The town council decided to donate the money raised by these kiosks to the Forum. The president of the Association Nabil Abed insisted in his

our society, given that these modern kiosks will embellish the streets of Tripoli. It is furthermore a genuine partnership between the Forum and one of the main actors of

effort with the town council. A number of other projects were implemented such as the ramps and accessibility improvements on sidewalks, in addition to rehabilitating the headquarters of the town council of Tripoli to enable the disabled persons to have

-Nahar, 20/8/2001)

➤ **Saida NGO Forum graduation of working children trainees**

The mohafez of the South sponsored the graduation of the second group of beneficiaries from the extensive professional training for working children organized by the NGOs forum in Saida in collaboration with Unicef, in the Dar Al-Inaya Institute in Salhiyyeh (Saida). The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Environment Dr. Michel Moussa, deputy George Najm, the Unicef representative Ali Zein, as well as many religious and social personalities, and some heads of municipalities and NGOs and the parents of the graduating students. Majed Mamto underlined in his speech, in the name of the NGOs forum in Saida, the importance of this program in view of

should never forget the huge number of children who suffer in Lebanon and the world

all fighting for the same rights and we all share the same responsibility in this regard. Therefore, we have to unite in a long-

example in all Lebanese regions. He stressed also cooperation with local institutions and organizations to provide the necessary care for

education should remain compulsory until the end of the basic education level. Some economical studies confirm that no matter how important deficit is and no matter how severe the economic situation may be, investing in education and basic education remains the best guarantee for a brighter future for the coming generations. Those who think that they can solve the indebtedness and economical problems at the detriment of computers in schools, while drop-out from schools remains the same, are wrong, because this will lead to new problems and not to the needed solution (An-Nahar, 28/7/2001)

➤ **Adult Literacy Training Beirut Social Development Association**

The Beirut Social Development Association celebrated the graduation of 40 trainees

EI-

-Khatib, a population census revealed that the illiteracy rate is 19,6% among the Lebanese population, with an average of 9,5% in Beirut, i.e. 33000 illiterates from a total of 344000 illiterates all over the Lebanese territory. She added that the project aims, in addition to teaching the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic, at providing illiterate persons with the proper cultural and social material that will widen their horizons and break the vicious

Farroukh underlined in his speech the importance of human development as part of social development programs, along with volunteer work and contributions towards achieving the targeted objectives. (An-Nahar, 24/7/2001)

➤ **Joint training of the National Democratic Institute and the Lebanese Union of Handicapped People Associations**

A training session organized by the Lebanese Union of Handicapped People Associations was held in the Quality Inn Hotel in collaboration with the American National Democratic Institute. The training session covered lobbying and advocacy strategies and methods, with the participation of 20 members of the associations of the Union. The discussions focused on concepts related to democracy and lobbying and other issues regarding advocacy. (Al-Mustqbal, 31/7/2001)

➤ **National Association and criticizes the Parliamentary Health Seminar**

Press Syndicate on July 26, 2001 the foundation of the Social and Health National Association which will represent a medical and scientific safety net in all health-related fields such as education, medical care, drugs, nutrition and water. The Association will work at the level of guidance, advice, and sensitization. Dr.

will ensure the access of all to the needed information, especially the institutions concerned with health-inked the environmental pollution to the

e Committees include specialists from the American University of Beirut and the Lebanese University in addition to other resource persons. In the same context, Dr. Sukkariyyeh made some observations regarding the Health Seminar held in the House of Parliament on the 6<sup>th</sup>

responsible for the health crisis took part. There has been so far only a partial diagnosis of and solutions to the crisis, regardless of its main cause that is the

reached until June 261,5 million US dollars and will surely exceed 500 millions by the

on financial difficulties given the lack of any clear policy which is ultimately the main



### **respect their electoral programs**

appropriate consultations are made between traders, economics experts, and citizens, especially that people have many financial obligations this time of the year such as registration fees in public and private school and the ensuing expenses for books and stationery, and given that citizens will be the first to bear the brunt of the Federation requested the

their engagements and electoral programs, especially at the eve of the first

raised the security measures taken

collaborators who aim at undermining the national security and stability to the Zionist project was a sound decision in the interest of the

The meeting was attended by: Tarik Jdideh League, Social and Cultural Cooperation Association, National Peace Association, Cultural Beirut League, Beirut Social Youth zation, and League of

-Mustqbal, 18/8/2001).

### **➤ Elections contested at the Association of Lebanese Businesswomen**

In the presence of the delegate of the Ministry of Interior Mr. Badr El-Ahmad and under the supervision of the two delegates of the General Assembly Ms Wafa Karamah and Ms Siham Al-Bsat, the new Administrative Assembly of the Association held its first meeting on August 10, 2001 and elected Ms Layla Salhab Karamah president of the Association for a consecutive 3-year term. Consequently, 12 businesswomen in the Association sent a contestation letter to the Mohafez of the North asking him to open an investigation on the legitimacy of these elections. The contestants indicated the presence of two consultants who do not have the right to vote according to article 7 of the by-

the contestants, the consultant Claudia Abi Nader works as a professor while the consultant Afaf Malak has no professional activity, which makes their participation

-laws, especially that it has changed completely the

allowed Ms Layla Salhab, the head of one of the two opposing electoral lists, to enter

the room where the committee in charge of the elections was working, while he security force were being counted to make sure that the elections were proceeding properly and

-Safir and  
An-Nahar, 16/8/2001).

➤ **YASA: speed is killing our youth**

According to the report of the Scientific Research Organization prepared in collaboration with the Youth Association for Social Awareness (YASA), the improvement of security standards in Lebanon is very slow, while speed remains the primary cause of road accidents in Lebanon, especially among youth, some of whom are below 18 years of age. The Organization registered a record number of deaths due to road accidents last July (45 in July 2001 compared with 37 with July 2000). On a sample of 10000 drivers, it appeared that 7369 use the seat belt or the equivalent of 73%, whereas this percentage did not exceed 19% in June 2001 (when the use of the seat belt became compulsory). The Organization noted also that 49% of those sitting next to the driver use the seat belt compared with 14% before. Concerning the use of safety seat for babies, about one-third of parents use the safety seat for their children under 4 years of age. Finally, concerning the use of the helmet for the motorcycle bicycles, the percentage remains very low at 28% only. (Al-Hayat, 14/8/2001)

<b>IV GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES    INTERNATIONAL AID</b>
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**Announcement**

The following announcement was released by the Council for Development and Reconstruction in a number of Lebanese newspapers. The announcement refers to the joint CDR-World Bank project which Majal covered in its two previous issues.

Specific Procurement Notice Community Development Project  
Expression of Interest for the Project Intermediaries (PLs)

1. The Government of Lebanon has requested a US \$20 million equivalent loan from the World Bank towards the Community Development Project. The total value of the project is US \$30 million equivalent, to be implemented over a period of five years. The project will be executed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR).
2. The development objective of the CDP is to raise the living standards in targeted poorer communities through investing in basic, grass-roots, social, small infrastructure and income enhancement activities such as: education, health, rural water supply and sanitation, small irrigation and drainage schemes; natural resources management; basic skills training; and capacity building to support micro-credit services aimed at stimulating local incomes and productivity. The project will also fund special programs that target vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children and the disabled.
3. The implementation of the CDP will be achieved through two main programs. The first consists of a regional integrated development community-driven

program targeting specific poverty cluster areas located within the following seven Regional Poverty Areas (RPAs): (1) the North, (2) Greater Beirut, (3) the South, (4) Hermel and Baalbeck, (5) mountainous areas of Jbeil-Batroun-Bcharreh, (6) West Bekaa (Rachaya-Hasbayya) and (7) Saida -Chouf. The second program includes a number of sector-specific themes to be implemented nationwide targeting specific beneficiary groups. This specific Procurement Notice is aimed at the first program only. A separate Specific Procurement Notice will be published at a later stage for NGOs interested in being considered for the thematic program.

4. One of the components of CDP is to recruit competitively the services of a number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), or a joint venture of NGOs, each to design and manage the implementation of these programs within one of the designated RPAs. These NGOs will be referred to as Project Intermediaries (PIs). The PIs would consist of qualified national and international NGOs with strong community ties and proven execution capacity. They would help beneficiary communities and local NGOs within the assigned RPA to identify local needs on a priority basis, thus generating a demand-driven development program comprising of a pipeline of eligible subprojects. The PIs would also assist local NGOs and communities to prepare, to coordinate with the concerned ministries and other organizations, and to implement subprojects in a sustainable manner.
5. The PIs would be responsible for: (a) conducting participatory social assessments of the beneficiary communities in close coordination with concerned stakeholders; (b) based on such assessments, prepare demand-driven development programs in defined poverty clusters within the RPA; (c) carrying out the implementation of the program approved by CDR; (d) supervising, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the eligible subprojects including the environmental requirements set forth in the environmental guidelines; and (e) furnishing CDR through the Project Management Team (PMT) with progress and financial reports integrating the results of the monitoring and evaluation of activities.
6. The CDR, at this stage, requests expressions of interest from qualified NGOs for assignment as PI for any one of the seven RPAs. Interested organizations must have a proven record in participatory social research and in the implementation of similar projects within the social sector. Knowledge of the local conditions is an important asset. The duration of the assignment is for a period of three (3) years comprising an initial period of (1) year to be extended by a further two years upon a satisfactory performance review by the CDR.  
Guidelines: Selection of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 1997 (revised September 1997 and January 1999).
7. Interested eligible organizations for this assignment may obtain further information from the CDR at the address given below. Organizations that wish to be considered for the short-list of potential PIs shall present an expression of interest covering the following information (for a joint venture, each individual NGO has to provide the requested information separately):
  - a. A brief description of the NGO indicating policies and procedures, size, structure, staffing, scope of services, main sectors of activities and areas of expertise, management and training capacity, including its current legal status;

- b. In case of joint venture, state the lead organization and include a letter of intent;
  - c. Copies of the NGOs financial statements for the past three years;
  - d. procurement capacity;
  - e. Specific experience in implementing projects with other NGOs at the national, regional and local levels;
  - f. A list of all similar assignments during the last five years, and details of at least three of these assignments should be included. The information should clearly indicate a narrative description of the assignment, contact details of the funding source, contract value and the persons-months of key staff provided by the NGO;
  - g. Details of the monitoring system used currently by the NGO to providing information on the progress in project implementation;
  - h. Specific experience and capacity to conduct and / or manage participatory social research;
  - i. Track record in grassroots interventions and in working with the poor and vulnerable groups i.e. disabled, youth, children and women);
  - j. Preference(s) for a particular RPA, together with familiarity with the project area and experience in working with local NGOs in the area.
8. Expressions of interest may be submitted by individual NGOs, or existing as well as proposed associations between NGOs, e.g., joint ventures, consortia and sub-consultancies. Once the short-list is finalized, any association among short-listed NGOs may only be changed with the written approval of the CDR. The CDR expects to short-list a maximum of six NGOs or associations of NGOs for each of the seven RPAs. Only those short-listed NGOs will receive the Request for Proposals (RFP) and will be invited to submit technical and financial proposals. The CDR will issue the RFP for the following four RPAs shortly after receiving the expressions for interest: (1) the North, (2) Greater Beirut, (3) the South, (4) Hermel and Baalbeck, (5) West Bekaa (Rachaya-Hasbayya). The RFP for the remaining three assignments will be launched in the first quarter of 2002.
9. NGOs can reply to be short listed for one of the RPAs or for several. However, any NGO, joint venture or member of a joint venture wishes to apply for more than one short-list, it should clearly indicate its order of preference if found qualified to be short-listed for more than one RPA. No NGO will be contracted as lead PI for more than one RPA.
10. Expressions of Interest should be submitted no later than October 1, 2001 at 15:00 pm to the following address:

Att. Mr. Mahmoud Osman, President  
 The council for Development and Reconstruction  
 Tallet el Serail, P.O. Box: 116-5351  
 Beirut-Lebanon  
 Tel: 961-1-981431/2                      Fax: 961-1-981252/3

➤ **Minister Mrad criticizes the de lays in implementing school projects during a ceremony at the Ali Jammal Association**

The President of the Board of Directors of the Jammal Trust Bank concluded an agreement with the Minister of National Education and Higher Education Abdelrahim Mrad between the Ministry of Education and the Ali Jammal Association for Social Services concerning the Jwayya Technological Social Institute. This Institute was built by Jammal as part of an educational complex and was then transferred to the Ministry to serve as an Institute for Higher Vocational Education, with the help of local professors and equipments for the benefit of the entire region. In addition to Ali Jammal and Minister Mrad, the official ceremony was also attended by the Director General of Technical and Vocational Education Abdel Latif Ktaych, the Director

education Nadim Shoubasy, the Director of Secondary Education Toufic Homsy, and the Head of Department in the Directorate of Vocational Education Mohammad Kechli. The Ali Jammal Association has submitted in August 1996 the first project of Al-Mabarra Institute for Vocational Education in the South to the Lebanese government, then in last May the second project of Al-Mabarra Secondary Pilot School. This third project to build the Jwayya Technological Social Institute will offer 28 fields of specialization and is expected to attract hundreds of students. On this occasion, the Minister asked in his speech why is there so much negligence and delay in the execution of the projects to build new public schools. However, he did not determine those responsible for this delay when he stated that the Ministry laid the first stone for several public schools but works have not started yet, while

of these delays.

These critics by the Minister Mrad raised criticisms and several issues namely:

1. The delay in the execution of certain CDR projects which may be due to administrative red tape or to other reasons of political nature.
2. The credibility of the Council for South Lebanon and its implementation of projects before many renowned public institutions.
3. The tacit political conflicts hindering the success of Minister Mrad whose name is being proposed to occupy the post of the third presidency.
4. Lebanon lost some loans and therefore an important moral credit while it needs all kinds of aids and donations. Lebanon obtained several loans amounting to 300 million US dollars, earmarked to finance the building of new schools. The World Bank has cancelled two-thirds of its loan, while the Islamic Bank threatened to cancel the entire loan, and other land owners want to recover their lands for prescription. (An-Nahar, 21/7/2001)

➤ **Foundation and the Democracy Monitor Program**

As part of its plan for 2001-2001, the Lebanese Civil Peace Foundation launched in collaboration with the Lebanese Democracy Monitor Program during a workshop in

and with their participation. The project was inaugurated with the participation of the Youth Club in Mizyara (in the North). It will be progressively expanded to cover all five mohafazat during workshops to be organized in several villages: Hammana

(Mount Lebanon), Kobayyat (Akkar), and Rachaya (Bekaa). The first stage of this project consists of creating a public library in Mizyara. It will add the new concept of

in Lebanon in particular and the Arab World as a whole. The main slogan of the project

The workshop was attended by lawyer Youssef Fenianos representing Minister Sleiman Frangieh, deputy Kaysar Mouawad, and many social activists in Mizyara, in the various educational, environmental, sport, religious, tourist, and health fields. The

new approach that may change deeply the daily practice of citizenship and will put Lebanon on the path of democracy and development in accordance with the mission vested in this great country. The Lebanese citizen who is very often accused of individualism and partisanship lacks sufficient trust in his/her own capacities to avoid any excessive pessimistic behavior, frustration or desperation. Local governance can be applied by every citizen at home, in his/her neighborhood, in the street, in public gardens; such governance will enable the citizen to improve the quality of his/her

the town councils as it may become a reduced model of centralized power if it is not based on listening, participation, and empowerment. It should rather be based on the good performance of all public authorities in the village, including the councils, ministers, deputies, NGOs, headmasters, headmistresses, the directors of hospitals, dispensaries, public libraries, and local public administrations. Therefore, the project of local governance was not introduced through the town councils only, but also through the NGOs which apply this concept in a wiser manner without giving it any authoritarian meaning, given that they are in close contact with the public and away from any electoral tussling. As such, local governance will acquire a more comprehensive democratic meaning in daily practice and for the interest of local

izing the citizens to the prevailing situation in their village, listening to their needs and aspirations, and implementing the adequate and concrete  
-Nahar, 6/8/2001)

➤ **South Lebanon one year after liberation: delays in the project implementation and a scarcity of aid**

-governmental sector in the National Project for Primary Health Care, published in Anahar newspaper on the 1/8/2001, highlighted the wide gap between the construction projects that have been

projects in this regard. On one hand, the government adopted a five-year global reconstruction plan following the liberation and the Israeli withdrawal from the South, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The amount of the project is estimated at 1,350 million US dollars mainly for basic services (610 million US dollars), economic development (390 million US dollars), social development (180 million US dollars), indemnities and financial allowances (148 million US dollars). The report stressed that the situation on the field one year after the liberation is completely different from what was expected. Indeed, the volume of the projects underway does not exceed 82 million US dollars, of which 33 millions are from the Lebanese government while the remaining 49 millions are in the form of various foreign loans or donations. According to the report, the total amount of the current financial obligations reached 397 million US dollars, of which 251 millions in the form of foreign loans and donations most of which remain frozen until they are adjudicated.

*(Kindly refer to the tables below for further data.)*



**\*Table 1** : Allocation of funds and planned projects as per CDR

Public services Schools										Destruction and restoration indemnities for settled cases		
Caza	Restoration + Rehabilitation	Completed	Underway	To be executed	Electricity	Water	Walls and roads	Slaughter- house	Hospitals	Due indemnities \$	Paid advance \$	N. of beneficiary villages
Bent Jbeil	4	2	2	4	6	16	1			5,222,912	3,385,700	8
Nabatiyeh										1,259,745	698,600	
Marjeyoun	1	4	2	3	4	12	2	1	1	5,985,411	3,977,302	3
Jezzine	2	2		2	4	5	2			6,142,940	4,457,480	14
Hasbaya	2	1			2	7	1			3,623,304	1,901,610	35
Tyr	2	3	1		1	8				2,850,346	2,274,011	4
Maydoun/West Bekaa				1		1				3,360,000	2,520,000	9
Financial cost					18,333,000					28,444,658	19,214,703	1
Kuwaiti donation					3,000,000						16,960,000	
Family indemnifications					708,000							9
Injured cost					3,143,000							
Total					25,184,000						36,174,703	83
Gross paid amount					61,358,000 USD							

**\*Table 2:** Earmarked funds and sources of funding as per CDR

Source	Funds Figures in million US Dollars \$				Under implementation	Pending	
	Loan	Grant	Available	Expected		To be contracted	To be prepared
Kuwait		20			20		
Qatar		7					
Arab Fund for Development		10	50			10	
Islamic Bank / Arab Fund			16				16
Islamic Bank for Development	100	0.50 0				100	
UNDP		1			1		
World Bank	9				9		
USAID		10			10		
European Union		8.6		20	8.6		
World Bank/ Arab Fund			4				4
French Development Agency		2		10		2	
Italy			13				13
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>251.1</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>48.6</b>	<b>145</b>	
Lebanese government	146				33		
<b>Government program for 5 years</b>							
includes \$620 million for immediate use Urgent Program (2 years):						\$ 577,897 million	
615,548 million Intermediate Program (3 years) \$							
Under implementation						\$ 146,070 million	
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$ 1,339,445,000</b>					
<b>Distribution of programs</b>	<b>Total (\$USD)</b>		<b>Under implementation</b>			<b>To be prepared / contracted</b>	
Social Development	181,114		\$28.6 million (USD)				
Economic Development	391,236						
Compensations and financial grants	148,300		\$33.170 from the Lebanese government \$20 from the Kuwaiti grant				
<b>Total</b>	<b>720,650</b>		<b>\$81.770 million (USD)</b>				
Basic services	610,740		Transportation & communication means + power generation /44				
Demining	8,125						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,339,515,000</b>		<b>\$125.770 million USD</b>				

➤ **More British Aid to South Lebanon**

Under the auspices and the presence of the Minister of Labor Ali Qanso a graduation ceremony of the first leatherwork mobile vocational training took place at the Bint Jbeil Vocational School on September 14. 19 trainees have completed an 8-week course, which was organized by the National Center for Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the UNDP.

The training was made possible through a mobile vocational training trailer donated by the British Embassy in Beirut in September 2000. The trailer contained equipment for teaching leatherworking skills which was operated by vocational trainers from the Ministry of Labor. In a speech, Minister Qanso praised the work of the National Center and pointed out that the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon had resulted in many factories fleeing the South to the suburbs and other areas in Lebanon. He made it clear that the greatest challenge now in the South is unemployment and absence of job opportunities. Unemployment is running at 40% in the South resulting in young Southerners to seek employment in cities which are already suffering from unemployment, Minister Qanso revealed. The solution is to provide soft loans to factory owners in the South and prepare the youths for more vocational and industrial training, the minister affirmed. The trailer used in the training was funded from the Brit

Lebanon. (*The British Embassy in Beirut, Press Section, 14/9/2001*)

➤ **Twinning the Chouf Cedars with Sirente Velino in Italy**

Upon the invitation of the president of the Italian reserve Parco Regionale Sirente

-president Karim Alameddine, director Assaad Serhal, the rural development officer Maha El-Kadi visited the Abruzzo region, during which the Twinning Protocol was signed in presence of 21 heads of municipalities and the heads of the municipalities association in the province. A letter of the Lebanese Minister of Environment Dr. Michel Moussa was read during the ceremony in which he expressed his total support for this initiative. This historic Twinning and Cooperation Protocol between the biggest reserve in Lebanon and the third biggest reserve in Italy comprises the following items:

Inviting Lebanese children to visit the Italian reserve during the school holidays in January; the project for the protection of natural and historic heritage in the Chouf Cedars reserve; the firefighting project; scholarships and training sessions for the reserve guards; scientific research; environmental awareness; promotion and management of ecological tourism; rural development and organic cultures; and

sector of the Chouf Cedars Reserve which represents the area. These projects and programs will be implemented within the five coming years. (*An-Nahar, 23/8/2001*).

➤ **1,5 million US dollars donation from Dar Al-Handasa to the American University of Beirut**

The American University of Beirut (AUB) revealed the engagement of Dr. Kamal Al-Shaer (Dar Al-Handasa- Shaer & Partners) to make a donation of 1,5 million US dollars for an engineering research fellowship. Dr. Shaer was a professor at the Engineering and Architecture Department at the AUB in the 50s and the early 60s

and administrative director of Dar Al-Handasa.

**1. Association of Al-Mehio Family Registration 156/AD**

**Location:** Beirut-Caracass St. Al-Labban bldg.- 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
**Goals:** To reunite families and strengthen familial and loving ties amongst them.  
 To offer health, cultural, educational and social aid.  
 To encourage overachievers within the family.  
**Founders:** Mehiedine Oussman Mehio, Khalil Salim Mehio, Salim Anis Mehio, Dr.Oussama Mohamed Mehio, Abdel Rahman Mehio, Rodana Hassan Mehio, Dr. Abbla Kamal Mehio.  
**Official Representative:** Dr. Oussama Mohamed Mehio

**2. Social Activities- Registration 157/AD**

**Location:** Barja Near Al-Ain Square Saad-El-Dine El-Hajj & brothers bldg- Shouf Casa  
**Goals:** To raise cultural and social standard in Barja through:  
 - Lectures, cultural and social debates  
 - Reinforcing socialties amongst inhabitants of the village.  
 - Working for building an auditorium including a public library.  
 The above-mentioned articles to be implemented in accordance with the law and all prevailing rules, pending the approval of the competent authorities.  
**Founders:** Dine el Hajj, Ziad Ali Saad, Saad el Dine Damaj,  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Saad El-Dine Saad el-Dine Hajj

**3. The Committee of Merchants in Kub Elias- Registration 158/AD**

**Location:** Kub-Elias- Main Road Othman Moualem property- Zahle Casa  
**Goals:** To cooperate with the Municipal Council in the social and environmental fields and in charity work.  
 To organize exhibitions and trade markets in accordance with the law and prevailing rules.  
 methods and programs.  
**Founders** Fadi Mtanios Wehbe, Ayman Abou Nassif, Fouad Azaar, Wassim Mohamed Taleb, Abdallah Hatoum, Jamil Ahmed Baalbeckeh, George Bou Rajass, Hasan Mahmoud Ghazal.  
**Official Representatives** Mr. Fadi Mtanios Wehbeh

**4. The Association for Charitable Aid- Registration 159/AD**

**Location:** Tripoli El Mina El-Husseini Str. Abdel Ghini & Afif Wahab bldg.  
**Goals:** To offer aid, services and distribute revenues

from its capital to concerned human and charitable associations.  
**Founders:** Dr. Afif Abdel Wahab, Dr. Rida Abdel Ghani Abdel Wahab el Heindi, Hasn Mahmoud Rouheh Alamedine, Dr. Ramzi Afif Abdel Wahab, Rana Abdel Razak Dbeiz.  
**Official Representative:** Dr. Rida Abdel Ghani Abdel Wahab El Heindi

**5. The Committee for Merchants in the main Bourj El-Brajneh Market Registration 160/AD**

**Location:** Bourj El-Brajneh Abdel Nasr St.- Samih Khalil bldg. Baabda Casa.  
**Goals:** Ensuring coordination and cooperation amongst all the merchants.  
Improving market services at all levels.  
Developing commercial market trade.  
Organizing exhibitions and periodic trade festivals in cooperation with the competent parties.  
**Founders:** Ossama Mohamed Ali Baba, Suheil Darwish El Sbeih, Mounir Imad Rida, Ibrahim Ali Abdel Ghalil, Hani Abas El Anan  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Suheil Darwish el Sbeih.

**6. GHADI Registration 161/AD**

**Location:** Bourj Hammoud Salloumeh Main Road Near Shoueiter Therese Rizakallah property.  
**Goals:** Intellectual Social Environment  
To disseminate knowledge and culture through lectures and conferences.  
To raise national consciousness and love of country in youth and to work with the society concerned with preserving family and social ties ( a distinctive trait of Lebanese Society).  
To work with civil and governmental institutions on cultural and other programs aimed at preserving natural, animal and health.  
**Founders:** Fadi Ghanem, George Shaker Haddad, Hadi Fayssal, Lizette Joseph Di Mar Youssef, Michel Melhem Hassoun, May Karim Touma, Teodor Josephine Di Mar Youssef.  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Fadi Michael Ghanem

**7. The Lebanese Association for Alternative plantation Registration 162/AD**

**Location:** Baalbeck Al-Muslima Quarter- Sheikh Habib El Ibrahim St. Mahmoud El Lakis property.  
**Goals:** TO work with the competent parties for the eradication of drug plantation.  
To work with the competent parties for the development of agricultural realities.  
To establish a well-developed agricultural industry.  
To develop the social, economic, environmental and health conditions, in accordance with the law and prevailing rules.  
**Founders:** Ahmadd Hussein El Shell, Hasn Mohamed

Mortada, Hasan Ali Nasr el Dine, Farid Mahmoud El Lakis, Hani Hasan Haidar.

Official Representative: Mr. Farid Mahmoud El Lakis

**8. The Alumni League of the Higher Hikmeh Institue of Law at the Hikmeh Universtiy Registration 163/AD**

Location: Beirut Ashrafieh Hakmeh St.- property of The Beirut Maronite Patriarchy.

Goals: The League of graduates will undertake and take part in any cultural and social activity that will contribute to achieving its following goals:  
To sustain cooperation, communication and

To work with the competent authorities for the development of regulations related to civil liberties and human rights.

To observe and adhere to the basic principles in the establishment of Hikmeh university and committed to by its custodians.

Founders: Antoine Rachid Akikeh, Marcel Salim Yazbeck El Rmadedh, Moussa Elias El zeinateh, George Edwarad Salwan, Khalil Amine Abdo, Marie Joseph Shlala, Geroge Raghb Haddad, Antoine Anis Meraab, Joy Michel EL Haber, Toni Geroge Nadaf.

Official Representative: Dr.Antoine Rachid Akikeh

**9. The Lebanese -British Association for the National Museum Registration 164/AD**

Location: Baabda Ofeich property Next to the statue of the Virgin Metn Caza.

Goals: To help in rehabilitating the National Museum.  
To disseminate a culture of national heritage, particularly related to archaeological ruins.

Founders: Marie George Mayla, Marleine Philip Hamam, Farj Hayek, Michel Pierre Helou, Claude Joseph Doumet.

Official Representative: Mrs. Marie George Mayla.

**10. The Green Mountain Association Registration 165/AD**

Location: Baalbeck Shrawni St.- Jawdat Selim Jaafar property.

Goals: To endeavor, with the competent authorities, to improve the environment through:

Creating public garden.

Tree planting along the arid mountainous roads and where possible.

Road decoration by planting greenery and flowers, and where needed.

Combating all environmental hazards; maintaining and developing

accordance with the laws and prevailing rules and pending the approval of the competent authorities.

Founders: Jawdaat Selim Jaafar, Adel Moustapha Ghazaal, Hani Mohamed El Msalmaneh, Ghazi Boutros

Jaajaa, Dalal Assad el Haddad, Rola Jawdaat Jaafar.

Official Representative: Mr. Jawdaat Selim Jaafar

**11. The Association of Lebanese Ophthalmologists in Lebanon and the World**

Location: Zouk Mikhael Public Garden Road Waked property Clinic of Dr. Naji Waked Kesrwan Casa

Goals: - Organizing conferences, training courses and all kinds of medical exhibitions on the national, arab and international level.

- Re-uniting its members and instilling a camaraderie amongst them; organizing their affairs and improving their conditions as well as their academic standard in view of maintaining a high medical standard of ophthalmology and eye surgery in Lebanon.

- Marketing new techniques and modern medical treatment to ensure high medical excellence.

- Making use of the widespread worldwide presence of ophthalmologist, Lebanese and of Lebanese origin and who assume high-ranking positions in hospitals and university, in order to induce their endorsement, in support of their colleagues in the homeland and in all fields, particularly in the pursuit of continuous learning of new medical techniques. Also, in ensuring the success of conferences convened by the association.

- Proposing campaigns aimed at raising medical consciousness regarding eye care within the context of medical prevention programs.

- Establishing a scientific, medical periodic revue specialized in the field of ophthalmology, translating all medical publications, in view of disseminating knowledge and publishing newsletters; establishing a medical library and creating a scientific and guidance program on the internet.

- Coordinating with the Lebanese Medical Union and Ministry of Public Health in view of achieving all of the above.

- Respecting the law and prevailing regulations, with the consent of the competent authorities.

Founders: Dr. Nabil Salim Tarabeh, Dr. Sami Tawfick Nahmeh, Dr. Salim Elia Boutros, Dr. Marwan Amin Abi Kaaedbeck, Dr. Yussef Wadih Khoury, Dr. Antoine Habib Khoury, Dr. Ghassan Elias Khoury, Dr. Antoine Nabih Ossta, Dr. Salah Mohmed Ladkeh, Dr. Nabil El Dayeh, Dr. Eskandar Khalaj, Dr. Geroge Michel Sharfan, Dr. George Tanous Freijieh, Dr. Sherbal Fahed, Dr. Naji Waked, Dr. Michel Shami

Official Representative: Dr. Naji Edward Waked

**12. Green Square Registration 167/AD**

**Location:** Amchit Mar Jregorious St. Dr. Kamal Kallab property Jbeil Casa

**Goals:**

- Working with the concerned official parties in view of realizing the following Goals:

**Forestation**

- Erecting a botanical garden
- Erecting a nursery of Lebanese trees
- Raising environmental consciousness
- Encouraging scientific research, pending the approval of competent authorities and in accordance to the law and prevailing regulations.

**Founders:** Fadwa Fahez Nassif, Hekmet Youssef Rizk, Youssef Akel Farah, Charbel Melaad AkikehK Jobran Neezar Karam, Aheela Farid Karem.

**Official Representative:** Mrs. Fadwa Fayez Nassif

**13. The Lebanese Association for Development- Registration 168/AD**

**Location:** Beirut Museum area Hotel Dieu Hospital St.- Museum Center bldg.- 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

**Goals:**

- Working with the concerned parties for:
- Developing human capabilities and providing the necessary training and experience regarding sustainable development in the fields of public health, good nutrition, natural resources management and saving the environment.
- Raising awareness in Lebanese society on prevention healthcare treatments and environmental friendly solutions.
- Effecting comprehensive studies, surveys and data collection on the subject of sustainable development.
- Disseminating the results of the studies and research commissioned by the association and by other associations that share the same goals and providing the information to the society at large in simple and clear terms.
- Preparing and distributing materials that promote awareness regarding health, nutrition and environmental issues.

Organizing public meetings for giving out lectures, and convening conferences and workshops on issues of interest to the associations.

- Promoting cooperation between the different parties, associations, committees and similar associations concerned with the same problems and raising awareness in Lebanese society.

The articles mentioned above to be implemented in accordance with the law and prevailing rules and upon the consent of the competent authorities.

**Founders:** Dania Mohamed Amine El Rifai, Dr. Farej Amine El Awar, Mohmed Raja Mohamed Mohamed Amine El Rifai, Nada Amine El Awar, Hala Geroge El Debs.

**Official Representative:** Mrs. Dania Mohmed Amine El Rifai

**14. The Ensead Alumni Association in Lebanon (Ecole Surperieure des Affairs)  
Registration 169/AD**

**Location:** Dora Main St.- property of F.A. Kettaneh institution S.A.L Metn Casa

**Goals:**

- Making contact, organizing meetings and promoting camaraderie amongst Ensead graduates in Lebanon and abroad.
- Introducing the Institute (Ensead) and its methodology in Lebanon.
- Promoting the institute by partaking in group activity work; offering assistance at the managerial level, and educational committees and developing its structure to attain productive Goals.
- Elaborating developmental pans in the institute.
- Providing assistance and guidance to the institute and its members.

**Founders:** Roy Nicolas Badaro, Nabila Elfred Andreh Charles Kettaneh, Rojeh Youssef Deeb, Fares Farid KorkmazK Fadi Assad Sawaya, Nabil Antoine Karem, Arman Joseph Fares.

**Official Representative:** Mr. Roy Nicolas Badaro

**15. The Al Raad Family League in Lebanon Registration 171/AD**

**Location:** Beirut Mulla St.- El Butary bldg.- Raefat Raad residence 5<sup>th</sup> floor.

**Goals:**

- Re-uniting family members in the various Lebanese regions.
- Promoting familiarity love and cooperation amongst them.
- Promoting cultural, educational and developmental activities.
- The articles to be implemented in accordance with the law and prevailing rules.

**Founders:** Dr. Maroun Seman Kazhey Raad, General Moris Sassine Yussef bou Raad, Seman Youssef Bou Raad, Mahmoud Fares Raad, Dr. Raefat Mohmed Ali Raad, Raefat Moustapha Raad, Shafik Joseph Abi Raad, Dr. Kassef Mohmed Raad.

**Official Representative:** Dr. Kassef Mohmed Raad.

**16. The Ain Association for Development Registration 172/AD**

**Location:** Ddeh Property of the Islamic Agency for Awquaf-Koura Casa

**Goals:**

- Contributing with the competent authorities to establishing educational and vocational institutions in accordance with laws and prevailing regulations and upon the consent of the competent authorities.
- Promoting culture through lectures, publications, plays etc. in accordance with Lebanese Law.
- Promoting social and environmental awareness through lectures, conferences and activities, in accordance with Lebanese Law.
- Offering school aid and grants for the needy, pending the means available

**Founders:** Omar Khalil Ayoubeh, Yasser Abdel Jaleel Tabaa, Kefa Rachaad El Ayoubeh, Mohamed Khalil El Ayoubeh, El Amir Khalil Omar El Ayoubeh, Issam Abdel Rahman El Ayoubeh, Ahmed Ibrahim El Ayoubeh, El Amir Ahmed El Amir Khalil El Ayoubeh.

**Official Representative:** Mr. Omar Khalil El Ayoubeh.

**17. The Association for Intellect and Life- Registration 173/AD**

**Location:** Behnin El Zoouk St.- Mahmoud Hamed bldg.- El Menieh Casa El Dinieh.

**Goals:** Working to eradicate illiteracy  
Offering social Aid  
Promoting cultural and scientific development

**Founders:** Abdel Nasr Mohamed Rateb Houla, Mohamed Hussein Ajaj, Hassan Ahmed El Rmlaweh, Khaled Mohamed Shwkaat El Aleh, Saleh Mahmoud Hamed.

**Official Representative:** Mr. Saleh Mahmoud Hamed.

**\_\_\_\_\_ - Registration 174/AD**

**Location:** Al-Ain Atahta- Ali Mohammad Sharaf Bldg.-Baalbak Caza

**Goals:** - To promote the cultural and social level of the village.  
- To reinforce coordination and harmonious relations between members of the community.

**Founders:** Husni Hussein Sharaf, Nabil Shaalan Adroubi, Rateb Ahmad Kassem, Naji Mohammad Ali Farhat, Kassem Maurice Farhat, Bilal Hussein Farhat, Ali Mohammad Sharaf.

**Official Representative:** Mr. Bilal Hussein Farhat

**19. The Arab Organization for Health and Scholastic Environment- Registration 175/AD**

**Location:** Beirut-Lababidi Str.-Zarif district- Rose Garden Bldg.-c/o Ajyalouna Association main office.

**Goals:** -To develop the level of healthcare and the scholastic environment; to improve the quality of student life and instill healthy and positive conduct amongst them.  
-To promote coordination between the Arab people in view of realizing the goals of the organization. Local objectives include: coordinating and contributing towards promoting healthcare and the scholastic environment with the institutional government, civil associations, groups, concerned individuals and regional as well as international organizations such as: the Arab League, the Arab Commission for Child and Development, the Arab Organization for Education, Science and Culture (ALESCO), the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture (ASESCO), the Arab Gulf Program in support of the UN Organization, the International Union for Prevention and Medicine at

Schools and Universities, the International Health Organization, UNICEF and UNESCO, and others.

- To organize periodic scientific meetings
- To establish a bank of information which would include statistics and studies on health and the scholastic environment.
- To disseminate the work and activities of the organization.
- To develop the skills of those working in the field of healthcare and the scholastic environment.
- To participate with the associations concerned with the Rights of the Child, including education at schools and healthcare.
- 
- To follow-up on educational programs and extra-curricular activities in view of promoting healthcare and environment.

**Founders:**

-Majid Bin  
Al-Hadi Ayyash, Dr. Amira Saifeddine, Dr. Ahmed  
Akram Kame I Al-Horsh.

**Official Representative:**

**20. The Cultural Lebanese Forum - Registration 176/AD**

**Location:** Beirut-Verdun- Bachir Kasser Str.- the Islamic Charitable Association of Makassed.

**Goals:** Working with the competent parties for:

- Promoting awareness in the Lebanese society on the link between a good environmental management, natural resources and the civil organization institute, and the impact it has on the quality of civil life obtained.
- Undertaking studies, survey work and collecting data related to civil life and its impact on the environment and human resources.
- Promoting targeted interaction and group work between local groups and professional officials, and information on how to save the civil environment.
- Disseminating the results of the studies and research commissioned by the association or by others, related to the same objectives and making it available to the public in clear and simple terms.
- Convening specialized public meetings for lectures, holding conferences and workshops on areas of concern to the association
- Promoting cooperation between the different parties, associations and committees concerned with urban planning, saving the environment and raising awareness in the Lebanese society; extending cooperation to similar organizations to other countries.

**Founders:**

Mohammad Youssef Fawwaz, Mahmoud Hagg Rifaat Hallab, Mohammad Abdallah Mashnouk, Dr. Suheil Edmond Srour, Dr. Sateh Shafik Al-Arnaout,

**Mohammad Radwan Al-Khawli.**  
**Official Representative: Mr. Mohammad Youssef Fawwaz**

**VI BOOKS AND RESOURCES**

The CRTD resource library has received the following new books and documents:

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author/ Editor</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year of publication</b>	<b>Pages</b>
2001 World Development Indicators		The World Bank	2001	396
Social Funds and Reaching the Poor	Anthony G. Bigio	The World Bank	1999	247
Strategic Management for Government Agencies	Navin Girishankar & Migara De Silva	The World Bank	1998	52
Gender, Growth, and Poverty Reduction	C. Mark Blackden & Chitra Bham	The World Bank	1999	112
Integrating Social Concerns into Private Sector Decisionmaking	Kathryn Mc Phail & Aidan Davy	The World Bank	1998	76
Engendering Development		The World Bank Oxford University Press	2001	364
World Resources 2000-2001		United Nations Development Programme. United Nations Environment Programme. World Bank. World Resources Institute	2000	389
Gender-Related Legal Reform & Access to Economic Resources in Eastern Africa	Gita Gopal	The World Bank	1999	45
Poverty Line in Theory & Practice	Maratin Ravallion	The World Bank	1998	35
Poverty Reduction and the World Bank		The World Bank	2000	163
Poverty Reduction in the 1990s	Alison Evans	The World Bank	2000	61
Evaluation and Poverty Reduction	Osvaldo Feinstein Robert Picciotto	The World Bank	2000	382
Evaluating the Impact of Development Projects on Poverty	Judy L. Baker	The World Bank	2000	217

You are welcome to come and consult on site the new resources as well as other titles available at the CRTD offices (refer to the address indicated below) every weekday from 10 am to 2 pm. For a complete list of books and resources, kindly contact [info@crted.org](mailto:info@crted.org)

Machreq Maghreb Gender Linking and Information Project (MACMAG GLIP), please consult the MACMAG GLIP website at the following URL address: <http://www.macmag-glip.org>

For any query, comment, feedback or contributions please write to [info@crted.org](mailto:info@crted.org)

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