

New decree regulating the youth, sports and scouts associations deemed restrictive

Over the past few months, Majal has observed and followed up on a number of attempts aiming at revising and modernizing the legal framework governing the work of NGOs and civil society organizations.

These have included the latest discussions over the reform of the public utility laws, the new decrees related to sports, youth and scouts associations, the Declaration of the Citizen, the start up of implementation of the disability bill, the various attempts to form unions and federations of NGOs as well as interest and lobby groups, the proposal for the NGOs Charter presented by the Democracy Observatory, the forum for parliamentary debates and other similar initiatives.

The main development remains in the promulgation on 24/12/2001 of the new decree number 6997 which governs youth, sports and scouts associations (published in the official gazette of 10/1/2002). The new decree replaces its predecessor (9104, dated 11/9/96) and governs over the creation, disbanding and operation of such associations. The decree categorised these associations as sports organisations and their federations, the Lebanese Olympic committee, scouts associations and their federations, and youth associations and their federations. The latter includes additional sub-groups namely associations involved in popular and folkloric activities, youth clubs, open air clubs, voluntary youth camps and children camps associations, cultural and intellectual associations, youth training associations, and their respective federations. The decree included 95 clauses divided into 5 chapters namely: general provisions, scouts associations and their federations, youth associations and their federations, sports associations and their federations, and transitory and final provisions.

A preliminary review and analysis of the new decree, particularly in relation to its general provisions and youth clubs, points out to the following:

1. The decree appears to be quite restrictive
2. The decree is based on the assumption of granting authorisations rather than registration which as stipulated in the constitution.
3. The decree limits the activities which can be implemented by youth associations. activities.
4. The decree limits the concept and practice of voluntary work to associations of voluntary summer camps. Indeed, clause 75 stipulates that it is forbidden to set up and manage a voluntary action unless by associations permitted to do so by law. This in turn is in contradiction with the fact that most youth activities as well as many other associations are voluntary by nature.

5. Clause number 9 categorised the associations according to their activities without specifying whether an association may be involved in more than one form of activity.
6. The youth, sports and scouts associations are subjected to a dual registration by both the Ministries of Interior and of Youth.
7. Finally, the decree does not clarify what are the mechanisms for appeal or grievance.

As such, the decree does not appear to be conducive to furthering the space of civil liberties although it was initially supposed to address the criticisms formulated vis-à-vis its predecessor.

It is important that these first attempts to revise the legal frameworks governing NGOs and civil society organisations actually foster and nurture the development and
for the future.

II MONITORING OF CIVIL RIGHTS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

≡ **Civil Rights**



which aims at promoting the relationship between the citizen and public administrations. The Charter, adopted after discussion with some members of civil society organizations on 15/10/01, comprises around 50 articles divided into six main issues:

1. *Public property and life quality*: the Charter stresses the quality of the services and the determined norms to protect the consumer and her/his rights, preserve public property, and stop all security destabilizing activities.
2. *Ethical values of the civil servants*
have competent and independent civil servants, free from any political nepotism; the civil servants shall also treat the citizens with integrity and equality whereas the citizens shall respect civil servants and refrain from any involvement in the form of corruption. The Charter focuses also on reinforcing the positive image of the civil servant.
3. *Procedures*: the Declaration distinguishes between the procedures according to their difficulty and insists on the necessity to pay special care and attention to the marginalized, the illiterate, and those whose rights are ignored or live under difficult social and economic circumstances. It also stresses the importance of adopting simple ways of working.
4. *The right to be informed*: the Declaration focuses on democratising and disseminating information through publications and/or through the Internet. It also stresses the necessity to know the name of the civil servant in charge of any legal procedure, the right to be informed of public and national budgeting and expenditures, and the dissemination of statistics.
5. *Taxation*: the Declaration considers tax obligations as a contribution to public management of taxation.
6. *Accountability and Participation*: It is incumbent upon public administrations to respect the provisions of administrative justice, protect plaintiffs, and involve civil

should be asked about whether they are satisfied with public services and civil servants should maintain a close link with civil society.



◀ **Slow implementation of the Disability Bill**

month, attention of observers shifted to the implementation of the other articles of the disability bill (See previous Majal issues). According to these, starting the implementation of the disability bill will indicate the seriousness of officials in dealing with disability issues. It is indeed incumbent upon civil society organizations and disabled people to join efforts in order to accelerate the implementation mechanisms and incite government to mobilize the necessary financial resources. Last month,

tion. These included the decision to set up a health services and rehabilitation committee for the disabled, the introduction of new legal and administrative reforms in the Municipality of Tripoli and a statement by Minister of Transport Negib Mikati highlighting measures taken by his ministry for the implementation of the disability bill.

Whereas no details are currently available regarding the decree for the setting up of the health and rehabilitation committee, the Safir newspaper in its issue of 12/1/2002 pointed out to the decision of the Tripoli municipality regarding the reform of clauses 69 and 73 related to employment of people with disabilities. As such, physical impairment is no longer an obstacle for recruitment at the Municipality of Tripoli and at least 3% of jobs will be allocated to disabled people.

discussing a number of new ideas in order to implement the Disability Bill. For this purpose, the working group of the Ministry held a series of meetings regarding the following:

- Creating a commission in charge of defining the specific engineering and architectural accessibility criteria to ensure full access of disabled persons into private and public spaces.
- Creating a commission in charge of studying the status of the Disability Bill regarding free transportation for the disabled. In this regard, a decision was taken to train public drivers on dealing with the disabled persons, equipping public transport means with the necessary accessibility facilities, buying the required specialized material, through defining the needs in cooperation with the concerned parties within the Ministry of Social Affairs, the representatives

pavements to allow the disabled to benefit from them, putting special post

(An-Nahar, 07/01/2002, As-Safir 12/01/2002)



Environment and Sustainable Development

◀ **Follow-up of major developments on environment**

The past 2 months witnessed a number of developments at both the government and NGOs level and aiming at addressing the presently still serious environmental problems but with few concrete results.

- *Parliamentary follow up of the Law on pollution*

The Parliamentarian Commission of Public Works and Transport held a meeting on 09/01/2002 under the presidency of MP Mohammed Kabbani and other deputies, and in the presence of the Ministers of Energy and Water, and Environment, as well as the Directors General of the Ministries of Interior, Public Transport, and Energy Resources, in order to discuss the implementation of the law aiming at reducing air pollution. Following the meeting, MP Kabbani declared,

pollution. The only implemented article of the Law consists of inciting people to use unleaded fuel oil. According to the Commission, it is necessary to complete a draft decree defining the quality and chemical composition of gasoline oil, in conformity of Article IV of the Law. In fact, the incentives stipulated in Article II of the Law to settle down the tricky issue of diesel-engine cars have yet to be

recognized the failure of the concerned ministries to pave the way to the appropriate implementation of the law. (AsSafir, 10/01/2002)

- *Quarries*

-On 10/11/2001, Deputy Prime Minister Issam Fares presided over a meeting of the ministerial commission in charge of studying the decree regarding the exploitation of quarries and sandpits. Ministers Tabbara, Hamade, Fouad Al Siniora, and Michel Moussa took part in the meeting. Following the discussions, it was decided that the Minister of Interior submits an overall survey regarding all currently active quarries and sandpits, so that the Commission holds a subsequent meeting in light of available data and information. (As Safir, 11/11/2001)

- *The Charter on Environment*

The sub-commission emerging from the Parliamentarian Commission of Administration and Justice held a meeting under the presidency of MP Walid Eido on 11/01/2002, with the participation of the Minister of Environment and the Director General of Environment, as well as MPs Elie Aoun and Salha Hanine,

activist Youssef Finyanos. Following the meeting, MP Eido asserted that the Commission completed the preliminary study of the project. A final meeting will be held to undertake a final reading of the draft law before submitting it to the Parliamentarian Commission for Administration and Justice. (Al Diyar, 12/01/2002)

- *Initiatives and activities to protect the forests of Akkar and Al Dinnieh*

Environmental activists and associations organized a sit-in in front of the Serail in Tripoli on 14/12/2001 to protest against the violations of the forests of Akkar and Dinnieh. They called upon the authorities to protect the remaining forests and consider them natural reserves, which are a national source of wealth with a

of Environment in Al Qbayyat expressed its satisfaction with Decision No 7405 of the Ministry of Interior. It exhorted citizens to cooperate with Internal Security Forces, municipalities, and other concerned parties to inform about the violations against forests and natural resources and mobilize to help the authorities in implementing the above-mentioned decision. In this regard, legal counselor Nazih Chlela informed the Environmental General Prosecutor in Mount Lebanon Judge Nadim Abdel Malak about a TV program on forest fires broadcasted on NBN TV on 28/12/2001. The Director of Rural Development within the Ministry of

Lebanon were intentionally provoked. He also asserted that during the extinguishing operations, tanks were filled with diesel, instead of water. Mr Chlela exhorted the authorities to investigate this case. In an interview with AsSafir newspaper, Mr Akl said that these facts were based on the declaration of the Director General of Civil Defense Darwich Hobeika during an expanded meeting of the Ministry of Environment. (As Safir, 05/01/2002).

- *Pollution and violation of the seashore*

-Green Line and Greenpeace associations held a press conference on 10/12/2001, during which they exposed the results of a joint study regarding pollution and violations against the Lebanese seashore. The study showed the existence of high-density pollution sources from Shekka to Tripoli, Jounieh to Khalde and Saida seashores. There are more than 14 major pollution sources and 7 huge waste dumps all along the seashore. The study pointed out the existence of 81 touristic facilities along the coast, most of which were illegal. Both associations called upon the government to sign the Barcelona Convention and implement all its articles.

(As Safir, 11/12/2001)

Finally, the Parliament held a meeting on the 15/01/2002 attended by MPs

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Mrs Hala Aachour from the Green Line Association, the Lebanese Forum for environmental activist Yvonne Cochrane were present at the meeting in order to protect and represent the environment and the consumer. A decision was taken to organize periodic follow up meetings on this matter.

III NGO NEWS

◀ **Dar Al Aytam Islamic Foundations: 11 Million Dollars of annual expenditure and 7100 beneficiaries**

The Social Welfare Institutions- Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamiyah is actually considered the biggest non-governmental organization concerned with social work in Lebanon. Due to the important role played by these Institutions, at both the social and local levels,

published by Al-Mustakbal newspaper on 1 and 9 December 2001.

In the year 1917, and as a result of the calamitous situation caused by the First World War, a centre aimed at supporting orphans was established in Beirut under the

Institutions - Dar Al-Aytam Al- w encompass 35 institutions spread over 16 towns or cities from Beirut and Shemlan to Iklim Al-Kharroub and West Bekaa.

Each institution has its own specialty, however their objective is one namely to support orphans, blind people, deaf people, persons with special needs, widows and elderly, in addition to the provisions of social services.

The Social Welfare Institutions are local institutions concerned with social care and development. They are autonomous at both the administrative and financial levels by virtue of presidential decree no.5573 dated 1929. They are the largest non-profit institutions in Lebanon and are considered as public utilities by virtue of decree no. 2086/79. All the available resources of Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamiyah are allocated for the support of orphans and persons with special needs.

Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamiyah includes the following 37 social and educational institutions:

- Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamiyah which focuses on dysfunctional families, social centers, constructed 86 years ago, encompass Dar Al-Toufoula (a mixed institution gathering 241 orphans between 7 and 10 years and the New Generation regular school).
- Dar Al-Ikhwa (health center for prevention and treatment). This centre takes care, since the year 1994, of 220 children between 5 and 7 years
- The Farroukh health center for prevention and treatment as well as dentistry clinics.
- Dar Al-Fatat currently receives 47 girls between 10 and 14 years who have brothers in the other branches of the Institution. They are trained to acquire skills that help them be economically and socially independent.
- Dar Al-Saada: established in 1950, it currently gathers 372 boys between 10 and 15 years, who study in regular schools.
- Beirut Technical Institution for young people.
- Mohamed Ramadan Charitable Institution in the Region of Ouzai: it currently caters for 25 orphan girls between 7 and 17 years who receive care and attention in the Institution and pursue their studies and training outside.
- Nazek El-Hariri Center for the Development of Human Capacities: the Center offers services for persons with special needs. It encompasses: Al-Bayan Institution for Deaf, that gathers 330 patients; Al-Huda Institution for Blind people, a Special Education Institution for Persons with Physical Disabilities, a Kindergarten for children with special needs that currently gathers 35 children with special needs, and a center for the development of capacities through rehabilitation and training. The Center was named after the spouse of the Lebanese President of the Cabinet, Ms Nazek el-Hariri, in acknowledgement of the financial contribution provided by Mr. Rafic El-Hariri, for the reconstruction of the Institution that has been destroyed by Israeli air raids in 1982.
- Al-Zaher: It is the general headquarters of the Social Care Institutions. It exchanges experiences with the Arab organizations and associations and organizes conferences and seminars.
- Al-Aman: for the support of widows and orphans. This project was launched in the year 1980 to meet the increasing needs related to the support of orphans who lost their parents during the war.
- Al-Mutkan: Established in Shoueifat, this institution caters for 80 girls between 15 and 18 years and provides them with vocational education and training.
- Al-Ghadat for Modern Children: the Institution started, at the beginning of the year 2001, to generalize the use of computers, through the launching of the Ghadat Network for Modern Children.
- Abdel Hadi Al-Debs Institution (for intellectual development): it gathers 432 mentally retarded persons who receive full care and support including lodging, food, treatment, education and rehabilitation.
- Al-Muntada (the Forum): It includes Dar Al-Hadana Al-Jadida (the New Face) as well as Al-Khairat Forum and Al-Khairat Center for Social Assistance. It also includes the Long Life and Social Lodging Club for old people, the Wadi El-Zein Center for Intellectual Development, Iklim El-Kharroub Social Institution, Al-Khadira, Al-Bayan Club for -Nabeh Center for Learning Disabilities, and Al-Majad for Human Action.
- Al-Mowil Kindergarten, the newest forum of the Social Care Institutions, was inaugurated in September 2001. It is a kindergarten for babies and children of working mothers. Finally, the Social Care Institutions encompass Ashghalouna Institution aimed at supporting widows and encouraging them to produce, as well

as Al-Nabras Institution, a social services institution established in the Region of Ruha Al-Rafid in the Qaza of Rashaya.

- The Imam al-Ouzai gateway is a welfare institution under construction and will start providing its services in 2002 and will be able to cater for 275 children. Mohammed Barakat, Director General, member of the Economic and Social Council, and Secretary General of the Arab Conference on Charity, manages the social welfare institutions Dar Al Aytam Islamic Foundations. In an interview with Al Mustaqbal newspaper, he said that all the

ms. In fact, many residents are really happy because they overcame the difficult life they led before. Regarding the

contribution through the Ministry of Social Affairs, covering the costs of a number of aid workers within the foundations. He stressed that the government covered one third of their costs, (2800 aid workers out of 7100) whereas the foundations paid the

was increasing every year; 20 years ago, it was just 100, while it reached today many thousands. Therefore, the foundations are compelled to expand. Each year, at least

institutions, in addition to the activities of the internal institution to satisfy all the

programme caters for 200 widows in Lebanon and provides for orphans living with their widowed mothers. There is also a program of early intervention in favor of mothers of disabled children. In addition, the foundations support 1200 families with

the education system, because they are well behind their age group at school or

and Iqlim al-

provide internal services. The others provide help in families. Therefore, costs differ from one case to another. It is noteworthy that the yearly internal services cost for a disabled child (education and accommodations) amounts to LPB 2 million. Besides, helping all aid workers within the foundations requires USD 11 million each year. According to the statistics during the holy month of Ramadan, donors grant aids to the foundations, as much as possible, despite the economic crisis.

(Al Mustaqbal, 1 and 9/12/2001)

◀ **One Million Dollars donated by Ms. Nazik El-Hariri to Dar Al-Aytam Al Islamiya**

The General President of the Social Welfare Institutions, Dar Al-Aytam Al Islamiya, announced during the annual Iftar organized by the Institutions, that Ms. Nazik El-Hariri, spouse of H.E. President of the Cabinet, donated the sum of one million US Dollars to the above-mentioned Institutions. He expressed his gratitude to Ms. Hariri and thanked her for her repetitive donations to the Social Welfare Institutions helping them to accomplish their humanitarian mission (Al-Mustaqbal, 01/12/2001).

It is worth noting here that the Social Welfare Institutions, Dar Al-Aytam Al Islamiya (Islamic Orphanages) have elected the following members of the new Executive Bureau for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

- Farouk Jabr, President
- Wafik Sinno, Vice-President
- Khaled Kabbani, Secretary
- Bassam Badra, Treasurer (Al Mustaqbal, 5/01/2002).

◀ **Islamic IMDAD Association distributes One Billion Lebanese Pounds during the Holy Month of Ramadan**

As part of its charitable and humanitarian activities, the Islamic Imdad Association granted, during the Holy Month of Ramadan, donations to more than 4160 Lebanese families with no provider and to 3940 needy orphan.

On the occasion of Eid, IMDAD released the following summary of its activities:

- 4369 orphans with a total cost of: 210315.89 Dollars, equivalent to 317576994 LBP (Three Hundred Seventeen Million Five Hundred Seventy Six Thousand and Forty Nine Lebanese Pounds).
- 16923 deprived families (old people, persons with special needs, sick people, of: 530564.10 Dollars, equivalent to 1118728785 LBP (One Billion One Hundred Eighteen Million Seven Hundred Twenty Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight Lebanese Pounds).
- The Islamic Aid Association is a common welfare institution that was established in 1988. It offers humanitarian and social services through programmes and strategies aimed at helping orphans as well as needy, poor and sick people. The grants, services and aids offered by the Association to orphans and needy people amounted, during the year 2001, to 4836000000 Lebanese pounds (Four Billion Eight Hundred Sixty Three Million Lebanese Pounds). The Association main activities include therefore:
 - 1- the provision of financial support to 3190 needy orphans.
 - 2- the support and rehabilitation of 320 children with special needs, through the establishment of four centers for the care and rehabilitation of children with special needs.
 - 3- monthly allowances: 3115 families, including 6790 minors, sick persons, and persons with special needs benefit from monthly allowances and from health, educational, lodging and food services.
 - 4- medical allowances: 15400 cases benefit yearly from the medical services programme.
 - 5- temporary financial and in kind assistance (lump sums) for more than 1000 cases per year.
 - 6- education grants: 4350 education grants and scholarships for needy children per year. The Association has also established a number of schools such as Imam Khoumeini College (Hadath, Beirut), Imam Ali College (Al-Mouaisrah- Kesrouan), Martyr Mohamed Biji College (Mashghara, West Bekaa), Imam Al-Bakr College (Rashkida-Batroun), and a vocational training center for school drop-outs.
 - 7- food supply: 4500 shares in addition to the yearly oblations.
 - 8- clothing: 4800 clothes for the Eid and other different clothes per year.
 - 9- lodging: 2016 building and restoration activities.
 - 10-self-sufficiency assistance: 1013 self-sufficiency projects.(Press Communique issued by the Islamic Aid Association on 19/01/2002)

◀ **IMTI Guide on Financial Procedures for NGOs and Civil Society Organisations**

Over the past few months, the International Management and Training Institute held a number of workshops on financial procedures for representatives of NGOs, cultural and social associations. IMTI is presently developing a guide on the financial procedures of the civil society organizations in Lebanon. It has already published a preliminary draft with the support of USAID and AMIDEAST. A major workshop should then be held to discuss the preliminary draft in the framework of the program aiming at reinforcing transparency in Lebanon.

Among the other objectives of the guide:

- To highlight the importance of financial transparency in civil society organizations, in order to reinforce credibility vis- -vis members, beneficiaries, and supporters, as well as vis- -vis the local and international communities.
- To encourage civil society organizations to adopt transparent financial procedures in conformity with Lebanese laws and with international norms.
- To train civil society organizations on applying transparent financial procedures and help them operate the necessary changes in their administrative practices.

participation of civil society in building a modern state and promoting the a remarkable development, especially at the level of non governmental organizations. These have launched wide range initiatives, thus reinforcing their credibility before the public opinion at the local and international levels. Due to this development, civil society organizations were compelled to follow fundamental requirements, so they can actively contribute along with the government in development processes. These requirements have included both transparency and

society organizations, members of the Board of Directors, Executive Directors, and employees. It is adapted to the situation of civil society organizations in Lebanon and

guide. It has elaborated first a draft and studied it with the commission of experts and consultants. Once the draft approved, the responsibilities and obligations were distributed among employees according to their specialization. A preliminary draft was then elaborated and sent to 30 NGOs to express their opinions and remarks. The IMTI will also hold a workshop for NGOs representatives and the consultants to study the remarks and proposals. The guide will then be amended according to the

(An-Nahar, 24/12/2001)

◀ **The Council of Ministers adopts a draft decree on youth, sports, and scouts associations**

On 13/12/2001, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree related to youth, sport, and scout associations which stipulates the following:

1. Youth, sports, and scouts associations will need to be granted official licenses by the Minister of Youth and Sport, based on the Director General proposal which is to be endorsed by the Ministry of Interior (Articles 7 -21 -22-23).
2. Youth and sports associations will be divided into sports associations and their federations, the Lebanese Olympic Committee, youth associations and their federations. (Article 9).
3. Associations will need to form general assemblies and executive committees. Their records and activities will need to be publicised and displayed. (Articles 11 to 20)
4. Creation of a Lebanese Sports Federation for Higher Education

According to the new decree, current associations will need to revise their legal status as follows:

- Article 92: associations are granted a grace period of 3 months for aligning their legal status with the new decree.
- for sanctions stipulated in Article 5 of Law No 16/72, 15/12/1972.

- Article 94: provisions of Decree No 9104/96, 11/9/1996, and its amendments shall be declared void, as well as provisions in contradiction with the content of the newly adopted decree.
- Article 95: The decree comes into force as soon as it is published in the Official Gazette.

The draft decree adopted by the Council of Ministers was previously endorsed by the State Shura Council. (As Safir, 14-12-2001)

◀ **NGOs sharing contractual agreements with MOSA protest**

As decided during its urgent meeting of 8/1/2002, the National Union of NGOs sharing contractual agreements with MOSA, member NGOs demonstrated in front of

release due payments to these NGOs.

Minister Diab, for his part, attributed the delay in payments to the Ministry of Finances, which had promised to honour these payments before the end of 2001, but failed to do so. Diab promised demonstrators that he would soon find a solution to this issue (Al Mustaqbal, 15/01/2002).

Shortly after, a delegation of the Union met with the Minister of Finances who promised to study the demands and address them at a later stage. For his part, Toufic Ousseiran, the President of the Union, asserted that the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) was short of LBP 79 billion and questioned the reason why this cut has hit MOSA which is mandated to look the poor and the vulnerable. (An-Nahar, 15/01/2002). To be reminded that the Union was registered in the Official Gazette on the 16/09/2001. (cf. Majal numbers 4 and 2 for more details about the Union, its objectives and its actions so far).

◀ **Closure of Al-Barbir Hospital after a long struggle**

Al Barbir hospital, registered as a non-profit-making institution since 1979, shut down its doors, including its Emergency Unit, after long years of struggle and following a financial crisis the hospital was witnessing since the end of the war. To be noted that the Kuwaiti Association which was the main supporter of the hospital had severed its

to
- Barbir, the budget deficit had

reached 42.85% in 1991 and gradually increased to 65.62% in 1999.

The current 250 employees and 300 doctors were promised a full settlement of their unpaid wages for the last 9 months of 2001 in addition to one month for termination notice.

According to Bassam Al-

false strategic decisions, least of them, the suspension of two agreements with the Arab University of Beirut and the Lebanese University, to transform the Barbir Hospital into a university hospital. The administration also refused another proposal submitted by Debs charitable foundation. Moutassem Ghandour, president of the

for the failure of the above-mentioned agreements. He also said, in this regard, that

insisted that the deficit rate has not changed since 1991. He added that the last

what guarantees do they have that Al Barbir family will not decide to suspend the donation offered by late Dr Nassib Barbir and transform the hospital into a private

-Safir, 04/01/2001)

◀ **Al Barbir Medical Foundation requests the restitution of 2.2 Billions LBP**

The Medical Foundation of Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir (Dar El Soha Hospital) lodged a complaint with the Beirut Civil Court of First Instance concerned with financial causes, against the two defendants, Bahia and Adnan Badih Al-Barbir, in order to reconstitute the amount

Foundation of Dr. Nassib and Bahia Al-Barbir. Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir had subscribed this amount, in 1992, under the form of bonds with interests in his own name, whilst awaiting their actual payment. The plaintiff, a public utility, is entrusted, as stated in

by Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir, as an immovable property of the Foundation, to be put at the disposal of the Muslim community in Lebanon. The goals of the Institution are limited to the following:

- a- provide continuous high level medical services at no profit.
- b- provide social services for needy patients through medical services offered by the hospital linked to the Institution.
- c- establish projects related to health, social and humanitarian services.

was established on 31/07/1989 and registered under number 69/AD. The main goal, as stipulated in the article 3 of its Statute, is to provide assistance to the medical institution of Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir and to the different social, humanitarian and medical sectors.

The plaintiff declared that these bonds are actually the property of the Association, even though they are in the personal name of Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir; a fact that was verbally confirmed on various occasions by the late Dr. Al-Barbir. According to the plaintiff, late Dr. Barbir had intended to formalise his decision had he not died before being able to do so. Dr. Nassib Al-Barbir passed away on 01/09/1991 and his inheritance was limited to his spouse, the first defendant, Mrs. Bahia Al-Barbir and to his brother, the second defendant. (Al-Mustakbal, 12/12/2001).

◀ **Official registration of the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women**

After three years of waiting, the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW) was granted official registration by the Ministry of Interior. LECORVAW had lodged its registration request at the Office of Administrative and Political Affairs n.5002/2 on 23/11/1998 by virtue of which, it defined its objectives as follows:

- Make violence against women a public matter, rather than a private one
- Raise awareness and spread knowledge regarding violence against women
- Eliminate all forms of violence against women
- Encourage governmental and non-governmental institutions to take all necessary measures to provide legal protection and create an adequate economic, social, and cultural environment to eliminate violence against women
- Assist victims of violence

The official NGO authorization by the Ministry of Interior normally takes between 6 and 18 months from the filing date. However, and according to various sources, this delay may be due to the fact that violence against women was considered to be a

◀ **AFEL celebrates Christmas and its 25th anniversary with friends and supporters**

was set up amidst the civil war in Lebanon to reduce the misery of the poor children and their families. It celebrated its 25 years last summer

According to Ms.

aid. Out of that total, 350 beneficiaries studied in technical institutes, 62 beneficiaries went to academic universities (medicine, law, psychology and other disciplines), and

in charge of 50 children and 30 families whereas today it is responsible for 500 children



attended

by MP Hariri

The president of the Parliamentarian Commission for Education and Culture, MP Bahia Hariri, sponsored the closing session of the training workshop on transparency and accountability of the

-Lebanon and USAID. The

workshop targeted 30 representatives of 20 non governmental organizations in South Lebanon. NARD president, Dr Nawaf Kabbara, NARD director, Jahda Abou Khalil, NARD director, Barbara Batlouni Chahine, and representatives of institutions and associations taking part in the workshop attended the closing ceremony. MP Bahia Hariri indicated that Hariri Foundation was presently working on establishing an integrated centre for sustained education and training in an

She added that the Hariri Foundation was also studying the possibility of founding a similar centre in each Lebanese region if necessary. Regarding the issue of

means determining who is responsible for the promotion of society and of the state? and non governmental organizations. In fact, we need them and want

to establish partnerships with them. But when they come to us and propose international topics and labels, they do not take into consideration that we witnessed 25 years of destabilization and that we are still in a transitory period. Today, we are on the threshold of a new century. Within a global village, we are supposed to benefit from each other and work hand in hand. We, the non-governmental organizations, should have a national vision involving all categories of society. We have to help each other before establishing partnerships with foreign organizations. We should elaborate first a national plan of action, then establish together partnerships to



households cannot meet their basic needs

Haddad, and Dr Melhem Khalaf. During the symposium, economic expert Kamal

increase in immigration. Economic hardship increased although the number of working individuals within a family increased. Besides, the overall household income

indicated that according to current statistics, 87% of households living in Beirut are unable to meet their basic expenditures, whereas this proportion was only 10% in

the current technological

development and the increase in the level of needs, the gap between family income and expenditures is expected to increase significantly. Besides, most of the household income is nowadays allocated to cover basic education and health services, although most of the public finances are used to for these sectors!

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necessary resources to develop it. Neither do we know where the flaw lies. The main question raised remains: is it possible for the Lebanese society to grow? What are

from the Torah, the Bible, and the Koran, and asserted that these principles were of great importance at the psychological, human, and political levels. (The Daily Star 11/01/2002, An-Nahar 10/01/2002)

◀ **The Lebanese Sociologists Association honours 20 researchers and university teachers**

The Lebanese Sociology Association paid tribute to 20 researchers and university teachers in sociology who have greatly contributed to laying the foundations of

during a ceremony held at the UNESCO Palace, under the patronage of H.E. Dr. Ghassan Sala

The President of the Association, Dr. Ahmed Al-Baalbaki, stated in his speech, that the Administrative Committee of the Association has decided to pay tribute to the pioneers of sociology teaching in acknowledgment of the sacrifices they have made in this field. The ceremony was attended by Ms. Marie-Ange Abi Saleh, R.F. Selim Abou, Dr. Sami Abi Tayeh, Dr. Mustapha Al-Awji, Dr. Mustapha Dandachli, Dr. Joseph Abu-Jawde, Dr. Samir Khalaf, Dr. Fouad Khoury, Dr. Munir Khoury, Dr. Joseph Donato, Dr. Selim Zablit, Dr. Jean Mrad, Dr. Cesar Nasr, and Sami Touma representing his late father, Dr. Toufic Touma. (AlSafir, 12/01/2002).

◀ **Hariri Foundation opens a social centre in Akkar with the official support of the State of Kuwait**

The Directorate of Social Health within the Hariri Foundation inaugurated the Akkar Social and Health Center, in the presence of Minister of Justice Samir Al Jisr, representing the Prime Minister and a number of deputies and economic and political figures, as well as local inhabitants in the North and Akkar. After the inauguration, Minister Al Jisr inspected the centre which comprises medical clinics for families, children, and women, a radiology department, as well as a cardiovascular and dental clinics. During the ceremony, the Director General of the Social and Health institutions within the Hariri Foundation Dr. Nouredin Al Kosh thanked the State of Kuwait, which contributed to the building of the centre through the Kuwaiti Fund and provided information about the centre and its services. (An-Nahar, 29/12/2001)

IV GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES INTERNATIONAL AID

◀ **Lebanese Union of Companies with Social Liabilities and citizenship institutions: two new formulas in support of civil society**

Cellis organized a conference for companies with social liabilities in an unprecedented step aiming at helping Lebanese corporate institutions to strike a balance between profits and social liabilities. Salah Bou Raad, President of Cellis Board of Directors, called upon these institutions to commit themselves to social

underlined the efficiency of the Global Compact Project as an example to follow suit

its launch in July 2000. Presently, the project encompasses hundreds of companies of different sizes and from different sectors all over the world, and aims at introducing its nine principles into the daily strategy and work of the institutions on the global

consumers compel companies to commit themselves to a series of values and assist charge of the relation between the public sector institutions and civil society organizations within the UNDP, asserted that it was incumbent upon the private sector institutions to actively mobilize within their communities if the institutions were to grow and persist in light of current globalization trends. In the closing session of the conference, Cellis and the UNDP launched a joint initiative aiming at inciting the private sector to fight against all the new social problems through creating a Lebanese union for companies with social liabilities. The said initiative will be implemented under the patronage of the United Nations in Lebanon, represented by the UNICEF and the UNDP. (Al Mustaqbal, 12/12/2001)

For his part, Fouad Al Saad, State Minister of Administrative Reform, launched a new

contribute to the development of social and civil action by placing 5000 billboards at

-up of citizenship institutions will herald the emergence of a new political and social movement, aiming

-profit-making institutions. These institutions are characterized by their commitment to sustainable development through allocating to this end some of their revenues, resources, or efforts, in cooperation with the State or with other like-minded institutions. In doing so, these institutions will take into account the overall political, legal, and social contexts, will adopt social and environmental norms, and will commit themselves to principles of transparency and integrity. (Al Mustaqbal 22/12/2001)

◀ **German-Lebanese agreement of Euro 0.5 million to fight desertification**

The German and Lebanese governments and the Arab Centre for the Studies of the Arid Zones and Dry Lands signed an agreement, by virtue of which the Federal Republic of Germany grants Lebanon 0.5 million Euro, to implement in Lebanon the national plan of action of the UN Convention against desertification. The UN Convention against desertification currently includes 170 adherents. It was approved by Lebanon on 16/04/1996 and came into effect on 26/12/1996. According to the convention, signatory states should elaborate policies and programs to fight desertification. In this regard, it is essential to promote the participation of the public and incite citizens to help themselves in order to prevent the desertification of their land. The convention also stipulates that national plans should promote specific policies, reinforce institutional frameworks, thus developing cooperation and coordination, and facilitating the transfer of technical information to citizens. These programs will also determine factors which will help in fighting desertification and take practical measures in order to reduce the impact of drought.

The project aims at providing an adequate environment to inhabitants of damaged areas to ensure food security and create new job opportunities. It also aims at taking

preventive measures in the semi-desertified areas or areas not affected by desertification yet. The implementation of the project is in coordination with ACSAD and the Ministry of Agriculture. It started at the beginning of last year and is expected to be completed at the end of next May. (Al Mustaqbal 25/01/2002)

Commission on Environment and the UNDP in June 2001, Lebanon loses around 160 tons of soil each year due to torrential streams and rain, which lead to desertification, loss of fauna and flora, destruction of biodiversity, and deterioration of soil and agricultural lands.

In addition, an overall survey on agriculture undertaken in 1999 by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the flora and agricultural areas are highly degraded in most of the Lebanese territories. In the second half of the twentieth century, olive groves regressed by 31%, forests by 32.5%, fruit trees by 72%, and vineyards by 82%. Another FAO report on the status of forests for 2001 proved that forests decreased to 3.5% of the overall surface in Lebanon.

◀ **The Ministry of Environment launches a national plan for reforestation**

The Ministry of Environment finalized its five-years reforestation plan (2001-2005) the implementation of which will begin this year. Two hundred hectares are expected to be planted in each mohafazat. Bids will be submitted to ensure the implementation of the national plan, in which environmental NGOs are set to play an effective role in this process. The master plan, elaborated by the Ministry, defines the necessary conditions and mechanisms, and puts in place a detailed activity calendar for all regions. The approved reforestation plan is based on a series of studies, mainly a study conducted by a similar project aiming at fighting desertification in Lebanon and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with support from the German Solidarity Program (GTZ). According to the said study, all of Lebanon is in danger of desertification, due to neglect and drought, as well as human activities and the absence of a national plan for land management with particular focus on pastures. The current land surface neglected or exposed to erosion and desertification is estimated at 53.370 hectares, 36.3 of which in the Beqaa Valley, 12.2% in Mount-Lebanon, 18.8% in Nabatiyyeh, 16.3% in Northern Lebanon, and 7.7% in the South. The above-mentioned plan aims at reforesting 18 thousand hectares in five years. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and to the concerned associations, Lebanon needs to reforest 140 thousand hectares to strike a minimal balance between exploited and forested surface. The plan also defines the scientific, technical, and environmental norms, as well as the necessary mechanisms to maintain the forested regions. The environmental associations have given their approval to the project and committed themselves to collaborating with it. They emphasized the key role which they can play in the implementation of the plan, especially on the level of reforestation and maintenance of forest areas. They also indicated that it was essential to develop environmental legislation, and particularly to complete the work currently carried out on the environment charter as well as developing a master plan for land management.

◀ **A National Plan for the International Year of Ecotourism**

With the declaration of 2002 as the International Year for Ecotourism, the Ministries of Tourism and Environment, in cooperation with the UNDP, organized on 24 January a workshop at the UN House to elaborate a national plan for Ecotourism. On the first day of the workshop, participants presented the experiences of the public sector, civil society organizations, natural reserves, and the private sector in that field. On the second day, participants divided into four working groups and

elaborated proposals regarding the following axes: awareness raising and media related activities on ecotourism, practical activities and suggestions, planning and institutional framework, and a case study (Qannoubine Valley). The proposals were discussed in plenary. Participants agreed that the preparatory commission constituted of the Ministries of Tourism and Environment, as well as representatives of the civil society and the private sector, will study proposals and elaborate a plan to be submitted to participants. Associations, for their part, should report their activities to the Commission in order to include them in the general plan. During the general discussions, representatives of environmental associations submitted the following recommendations:

- Accelerate the adoption of the charter on environmenta
- Accelerate the adoption of the law on the natural reserves
- Adhere to international conventions regarding ecotourism
- Amend and modernize legislations concerning tourism
- Elaborate laws promoting ecotourism and rural tourism
- Constitute a national commission to encourage environmental tourism with the participation of the public and private sectors, as well as civil society
- Publish an environmental and rural tourist guide

◀ **Agricultural cooperatives protest the inadequacy of aid assistance to the liberated zone**

The Gathering of Agricultural Cooperatives in the liberated zone held a press conference in the Syndicate of Press on 15/01/2002 in the presence of the

cooperative associations in the South, as well as a number of mayors and trade-

the agricultural cooperative association in Mleekh, made a declaration in which he exhorted Minister Abdallah to reconsider the decision concerning aid to cooperatives of the liberated zone, adding that these cooperatives have received LBP 44 million out of a total of LBP 912 million granted to cooperatives, i.e. 4.8% only of the overall er of Finance, to ensure a fair

(An-Nahar, 16/1/2001)

◀ **The Government of Japan donates 91 000 US Dollars to the Bekaa**

H.E. Mr. Naoto Amaki, Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon, recently signed at the Japanese Embassy in Beirut, two grant agreements by virtue of which Japan donates the amount of 90.900 US Dollars for the implementation of two development projects in the Bekaa.

Through this donation, amounting at 23,700 USD, two complementary schools in the villages of Al-Marj and Mashghara, and a college in Saghbine, will be provided with computers, televisions, and video systems, through the Education Development Association in the Bekaa. headed by its President, Mrs. Viviane Ghanem. The donation also includes assisting the municipality of Ablah in sinking an artesian well and putting in place a pumping station at a cost of 67.200 US Dollars.

To be reminded that donations offered by the Japanese Government since the year 1996, and through its local donations programme aimed at providing financial assistance to municipalities, non-governmental institutions, hospitals, private schools, research centres, and other non-profit institutions, have totalled 2.157.521 US Dollars.

◀
H.E. Mr. Naoto Amaki, Ambassador of Japan, also signed in Beirut, two other agreements for the donation of 80 000 US Dollars aiming at the implementation of two new development projects in Lebanon. The 80 000 US Dollars donated by the Japanese Government were distributed as follows:

- Humanitarian Awareness Association
- A further 40 000 US Dollars for the renovation of the maternity section of Irfan Hospital in Sumkanih in the Shouf.

◀ **Private banks grant 100 computers to public schools**

The Minister of Education, Abdel Rahim Mrad received 100 computers equipped with printers offered by the UNESCO Regional Office in Beirut. A number of Lebanese and foreign banks in Lebanon granted public schools second-hand computers, which were repaired and re-programmed to satisfy schools needs for teaching computer sciences. The second batch of computers will be delivered, once they are fixed and re-

Association and the beneficiary schools took part in the ceremony. The banks, which offered these computers, are the following:

HSBC, The Afro Arab Bank, The Arab Bank, La Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce, The General Banking Company, Intercontinental Bank, The National Bank of Kuwait, Audi Bank, ABN AMRO Bank, and Byblos Bank. (Al Mustaqbal, 15/12/2001)

◀ **A German grant to support the creation of a handicraft workshop in Shbaniyya village**

assist it in establishing a handicraft workshop for women in Shbaniyya village, as part of

V ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

This section tries to outline the draft laws articles and decisions taken during the meetings of the Council of Ministers, concerning civil society organizations and their areas and sectors of activity.

- **Health**

1. Three draft decrees were presented by the Ministry of Health and aiming at:
 - i. Defining the staff of the public institution in charge of the management of the public and academic hospital of Beirut, the competencies and skills of the employees, as well as the personnel payroll.
 - ii. Defining the system of the employees and the contract workers in the public institution in charge of the public and academic hospital of Beirut. (Postponed during the meeting of 03/01/2002)
 - iii. Defining the financial system of the public institution in charge of the public and academic hospital of Beirut. (Meeting of 09/01/2002)

- **Environment**

1. Lebanon adhesion to AWEA. (Sent to the ministers on 24/11/2001) (Meeting of 06/12/2001)
2. Request of the Ministry of Agriculture to accept the financial grant from the UNDP/UNSO, of an amount of \$85 thousand in the framework of a project

aiming at assisting Lebanon in formulating a national program to fight desertification. (Meeting of 03/01/2002)

3. Request of the Minister of Interior and Municipalities to accept the signature of an agreement by mutual consent with Ecoling & Partner company to prepare the specifications in order to establish facilities to process waste and determine their functioning methods all over Lebanon. (Cabinet decision n.41 of the 06/09/2001) (Meeting of 09/01/2002)
4. Presentation by the Ministry of Environment of a draft decision regarding the establishment of an environment and development network between the administrations, the institutions, and the governmental organizations, based on the indicators. (Meeting of 09/01/2002)

- **Grants/Aids and development**

1. Request of the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) to approve a credit to the Council in order to meet the remaining costs of the integrated rural development program in Baalbeck-Hermel, sponsored by the UNDP.
2. Presentation by the Ministry of Finance to introduce diesel-engine cars in lfare in Lebanon. (Meeting of 06/12/2001).
3. Draft decree to define the conditions imposed on the sport, youth, and scout delegations. (Postponed from the meeting of the 06/12/2001) (Meeting of 13/12/2001)
4. Request of the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities to approve the establishment of a Beirut-
5. Draft decree regarding the system and procedures for the institutions in charge of controlling the non-profit-making institu decision n.16 of 20/12/2001)

VI TOTAL NUMBER OF NGOS REGISTERED IN THE YEAR

<u>Month</u>	<u>Local NGOs</u>	<u>Foreign NGOs</u>	<u>Cooperatives</u>	<u>Political Parties</u>	<u>Sports NGOs</u>
January		-	-	-	3
February		-	1	-	1
March		Radda Barnen Swedish Save the Children	1	-	3
April		-	3	-	-
May		-	3	-	1
June	38	-	12	-	1
July		-	7	-	1
August		Arab Organization for Health & School Environment	1	-	1
September		-	2	-	2
October		-	33	Democratic Renewal Movement	1
November	22	-	24	-	1
December	9	-	14	-	1
Total	212	2	101	1	16
Total NGOs:	336				

a- NGO Registration

1- Batroun Youth Association, Registration 236/AD

Location: Batroun Mohafazat of North Lebanon

Goals:

- 1- Respect and uphold all national laws and regulations.
- 2- Adopt a true, sincere and constructive dialogue based on mutual respect and open to all ideas and arguments.
- 3- Work together on the preservation of the human rights and dignity, on the achievement of justice and equity and on the conservation of moral values.
- 4- Observe a public service spirit in a responsible, objective and exemplar manner, overcoming the selfishness for the benefit of the city and its inhabitants.
- 5- Support sound individual, local and municipal welfare work, cooperate to achieve it successfully and seek to correct past mistakes in a constructive and responsible way.
- 6- Follow-up and address issues of concern efficiently.
- 7- Revitalize the rich and special heritage of the city of Batroun
- 8- Adopt honesty, transparency and autonomy in the work of the association and reject discrimination and subordination.
- 9- Comply with the principles and goals of the Association and seek to translate them into action through dialogue and cooperation.

Founders: Girgi Estephan Rustom, Estephan Hanna Ab i Lutfallah, Nabil Halim Salhab, Bassam Mitri Mubarak, Antoine Girgi Barbari.

Official representative: Mr. Nabil Halim Salhab

2- Chartered Surveyors Alumni Association in Lebanon Registration 237/AD

Location: Beirut Verdun - Dunan Street

Goals:

- 1- Bring graduate together and spread the spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance among them.
- 2- Organize the relationship between the members of the Association and with the different organizations.
- 3- Improve and organize the work of the members.
- 4- Provide the members with public services and attend to their needs.
- 5- Cooperate with the bodies and committees having similar goals and objectives.

Founders: George Assaad Younes, Sami Assaad Aziz Younes, Muhieddine Mohamed Shafik Itani, Joseph Spiro Passarolla, Mustapha Hassan Younes.

Official representative: Joseph Spiro Passarolla

3- Lebanese Future Association, Registration 239/AD

Location: Al-Marj Damascus Street- Adnan Hamdan building Qaza of Jibjennine

Goals: Cooperate with the concerned authorities to:

- 1- Implement social activities aiming at human development.
- 2- Establish centers for the production of studies, information, sciences and knowledge at all levels.
- 3- Establish health, education, and technical and vocational education centers and provide training and rehabilitation courses.

Founders: Nabil Ahmed Fares, Adnan Ahmed Hamdan, Mohamed Shehade Smeili, Adel Hussein Al-Mawla, Mohamed Kassem Watfa Al-Beiruti, Omar Kassem Al-Jammal

Official representative: Omar Kassem Al-Jammal

4- The Foundation of Semaan El -Khazen from Ihdin, Registration 239/ AD

Location: Naccache- Street 56 Building no.24 Qaza of El-Metn

Goals:

- 1- Compile the heritage of Semaan El Khazen from Ihdin, publish his work and undertake researches on his intellectual production.
- 2- Support the heritage of the Lebanese intellectuals and artists.
- 3- Highlight the Lebanese cultural heritage throughout History.

Founders: R.F Antoine Murshid Daou, Mohamed Sami Abdel Raouf Al-Rifai, Michel Elias Ibrahim Antoine Meiki, Sheikh Semman Joseph Khazen, R.F. Sarkis Mohsen Al-Tabar, Nabil Kamal Khalife, Hanna Dumit Raidi

Official representative: Hanna Dumit Raidi

5- Association for the Consumer Protection, Registration 241/AD

Location: Tyre Kashaf El Jarrah Street Youssef Badawi (owner)

Goals:

- 1- Protect the consumer and assist in rationalizing expenditure.
- 2- Cooperate with the concerned parties to protect and raise awareness of consumers at the economic level and collaborate with officials to meet

Founders: Hussein Abdelhamid Nehme, Abdel Karim Darwish Hajo, Hassan Salman Fakhoury, Ali Daoud Zayyat, Khalil Ibrahim El-Husseini, Fawzi Mohamed Halawi.

Official representative: Hussein Abdelhamid Nehme.

6- Mada Association Registration 242/AD

Location: ShouEIFat, Beginning of Daouhet Aramoun Road- Al-Timthal Street, Kamal Shaya (owner) Qaza of Alley

Goal: Sustainable human and environmental development

Founders: Michel Jean Touma, Hussein Mounjid Alwa, Jean Pierre Zahar, Kamal Sami Chaya, Ismail Mohamed Shahine, Clamand Nadim Abdallah Zakhia, Hiba Abdo El-Hajj

Official representative: Hiba Abdo El-Hajj

7- Charitable Association for the Assistance of Old People Registration 243/AD

Location: Tripoli Boulevard Center Building Asia Al Zahr 7^h Floor

Goals:

- 1- Assist all needy individuals, families and groups.
- 2- Provide social, psychological and financial assistance to neglected and poor old people.
- 3- Cooperate with the concerned parties to provide lodgings for needy old people through the establishment of a specialized center, upon the approval of the official parties.
- 4- Cooperate with and assist the families of old persons.
- 5- Cooperate with the individuals and families willing to receive and take care of old persons.

Founders: Asia Selim Al-Zahr, Jacqueline Boghos Darbedersian, Fania Mansour Mansour, Amer Mohrez Attieh, Marwan Mohamed Adnan El-Ashkar, Issam Yousef Younes, Samih Mohamed Kassem, Hoda Boutros Tanios, Al-Mouhtaz Bellah Moussa Kazem Matraji, Mounah Abdel Razzak Adib

Official representative: Hoda Boutros Tanios

8 The Lebanese Association for Concrete, Registration 244/AD

Location: Beirut, Al-Sanaeh, George Assi Street, Khalife Building, Ground Floor

Goals:

- 1- Promote knowledge, technical practices and scientific research on concrete, through the participation of the Members of the Association in non-profitable public activities and meetings and through the exchange and dissemination of information to improve the design, construction, industry and maintenance of concrete firms.
- 2- Tackle educational and scientific matters related to concrete, its derivatives and components.
- 3- Provide the Members with scientific and practical assistance in terms of concrete.
- 4- Allow all Members to enhance and develop their knowledge with all available means.
- 5- Issue publications.
- 6- Issue a technical or scientific magazine.
- 7- Organize lectures, discussions and scientific rehabilitation and cultural sessions.
- 8- Organize scientific, technical and cultural field visits and trips.
- 9- Organize scientific, technical and cultural meetings.
- 10- Grant aids and prizes to the most competent.

Founders: Bilal Salim Hamad, Khaled Walid Awad, Maroun Suleiman Al-Zghendi, Fadi Salaheddine Al-Madhoun Al-Yafi, Nabil George Dabaghi, Karim Antoine Yazbeck, Kassem Nemr Rahal, Rami Rafik El-Khoury, Diana George Haddad, Fouad Hammam Yazbeck, Tanios Fahim Al-Hawwat.

Official representative: Khaled Walid Awad.

9- International Orthodox Christian Charities, Registration 248/AD

Location: Beirut, Ashrafieh, Adib Isaac Street, Bardawil Building, 7th Floor

Goals:

- 1- Assist the victims of disasters.
- 2- Support efforts aiming at assisting poor families and groups at both the economic and social levels.
- 3- Assist the Orthodox Church in the World to provide efficient assistance to poor families.
- 4- Raise public awareness in terms of poverty eradication.

Founders: Fadi Elias Haddad, Suzanne Edouard Kazan, Hoda Philippe Shaib, Claude Sabeh Bechara, George Elias Youssef Antoine.

Official representative: George Elias Youssef Antoine

10 Reem Charitable Association, Registration 245/AD

Location: Beirut, Al-
Dabbous (owner) bbani Street, Al-Hadi Building,

Goals:

- 1- Cooperate with concerned parties in assisting orphans, persons with special needs, sick people, homeless, unemployed, prisoners and all needy persons.
- 2- Disseminate education and culture, eradicate illiteracy and ignorance, disseminate knowledge, awareness, and education and establish specialized centers for this purpose.
- 3- Cooperate with concerned parties in establishing schools, educational and technical institutions and seek to provide grants at all stages of

education, and in all branches and specializations, according to the laws and regulations in force.

- 4- Combat diseases through health awareness and cooperate with concerned parties in establishing centers such as dispensaries, clinics and vaccination centers according to the laws in force and upon the approval of the concerned parties.

- 5- namely in the remote rural areas.

Founders: Neemat Kanj Hamadeh, Saadoun Tanal Hamadeh, Bassam Abdel Hadi Debs, Jihad Ahmed Sakr, Reem Saadoun Hamadeh.

Official representative: Saadoun Tanal Hamadeh

11- Association of Progressive University Graduates, Registration 246/AD

Location: Beirut, Wata el Msseitbeh, Walid Joumblatt (owner)

Goals:

- 1- Unify the efforts of university graduates within the framework of the achievement of human life goals, and work on the development of life concepts by organizing the work of these graduates and encouraging them to be modest.
- 2- Encourage and disseminate and committed culture.
- 3- Undertake scientific, social and cultural researches and studies that serve these purposes, contribute in the establishment of relevant institutions, and organize artistic, cultural and scientific seminars, lectures and exhibitions.
- 4- Deepen the relationship between the members and enhance friendship and cooperation bonds.
- 5- Improve the members academic level through the organization of specialized conferences and rehabilitation sessions.
- 6- Seek to provide job opportunities in different specialties and highlight the potentials, skills and capacities.
- 7- Provide awareness in all fields, namely in the environmental field, provided that all above mentioned provisions are applied according to the rules and regulations in force.

Founders: Walid Kamal Bek Joumblatt, Samir Sami Al-Halabi, Mohammed Dib Idriss, Sharif Sulieman Fayyad, Anwar Ali Daou, Walid Fouad Mlaaeb

Official representative: Samir Sami El-Halabi

12 _____ -Skaf Foundation , Registration 247/AD

Location: -Dame of Rescue, Mohafaza t de la Bekaa

Goals:

- 1- Health activities.
- 2- Development activities.
- 3- Cultural activities.
- 4- Cultural and charitable activities.

Founders: H.E. Deputy Elias Joseph Skaff, Michel Nicolas Skaff, Jean Joseph Abou Khaled, George Elias Semaan, Myriam Joubran Touk, Michel Selim Skaff, Mounir Amin Al-Skaff.

13- Ras Beirut Social Association, Registration no.249/AD

Location: Beirut, Ras Beirut, Jardak Street, Ghalayini (owner)

Goals:

- 1- Social: provide educational assistance and contribute with the concerned parties in establishing educational centers.
- 2- Educational: provide educational assistance and establish educational centers with the concerned parties.

- 3- Environmental: cooperate with the concerned parties for the conservation of public hygiene and of the environment of the region

Founders: Rabih Abdel Rahman Dabbous, Ghazi Mohammed Al-Arakji, Kamal Abdel Rahman Ghalayini, Mayor Hassan Alameddine, Samir Mohamed Shehab, Rafi Kamal Ghalayini, Walid Samir Itani, Brion Kurrabet Kolkian, Mohamed Yehia Ayyad, Bilal Omar Itani, Ziad Muhieddine Itani.

Official representative: Kamal Abdel Rahman Ghalayini

14- _____ -Skaf Foundation , Registration 250/AD

Location: Al-Tawfikia, Baalbeck main road, Homs, Qaza of Baalbeck

Goals:

- 1- Cooperate with the social and health associations for common welfare.
- 2- Cooperate with concerned parties in training girls on handicrafts, organizing training sessions for girls and youth on health counseling and civil protection, and establishing workshops in remote areas (sewing carpeting embroidering accessories), in collaboration with experts and specialists.

Founders: Hassan Ibrahim Al-Bazzal, Ibrahim Hussein Al-Bazzal, Nehme Ibrahim Al-Bazzal, Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Bazzal, Ahlam Ahmed Al-Bazzal, Soubaira Ahmed Al-Nazzal.

Official representative: Hassan Ibrahim Al-Bazzal.

15 Cultural Renaissance Forum Registration 251/AD

Location: Tripoli, Al-Kobbe, Al-American Place, Farid Darwich (owner)

Goals:

- 1- Improve the cultural and social level of the society within the Forum works.
- 2- Allow youth to take part in the social life through their participation in cultural and social seminars and lectures.
- 3- Establish a public library, organize learning sessions and literacy classes.
- 4- Establish a research center concerned with the study of the social and cultural situation according to the rules and regulations in force and upon the approval of the concerned authorities.
- 5- Cooperate with humanitarian and charitable associations, institutions and personalities in Lebanon, in the Arab Region and in the World in order to provide aids and services and to achieve the goals of the Association according to the rules and regulations in force.

Founders: Samir Mustapha Hassan, Ahmed Mounir Merhi, Kamal Jaafar Al-Youssef, Youssef Mustapha Mazlmo, Mirna Mohamed Mohamed, Lina Jaafar Al-Youssef, Ali Mohamed Issa, Haidar Abdellatif Saleh.

Official representative: Haidar Abdellatif Saleh.

16- Ashrafieh Social Association Registration .252/AD

Location: Beirut, Ashrafieh, Karm El-Zeitoun, Al-Ghabe Street, Facing the gas station of Jean Costantine, George Nassar (owner)

Goals:

- 1- Carry out social activities through the organization of cultural and social seminars.
- 2- Carry out humanitarian activities that are beneficial to the inhabitants of the Region.
- 3- Cooperate with the concerned parties to carry out medical activities to assist the inhabitants of the Region.

- 4- Provide support to the needy and improve their educational and cultural level through the organization of cultural and social seminars.

Founders: Youssef Toufic Haikal, Ibrahim Lion Madani, Nawal Adel Abou Khroub, Caroline Ibrahim Hanna, Isabel Said Hanna.

Official representative: Youssef Toufic Haikal.

17- Alumni of the Saint Antonios College - Antonine Sisters Registration 254/AD

Location: Al-Khalidiyah, General Street, Qaza of Zgharta

Goals:

- 1- Create a linkage between the alumni and the College.
- 2- Spread the ideals of the College and uphold its reputation .
- 3- Cooperate with the officials to provide scholarships for distinguished students in the field of knowledge and arts.
- 4- Work on the establishment of cultural and social bodies.
- 5- Cooperate with other unions and organizations that have similar goals provided that the above-mentioned provisions are applied according to the rules and regulations in force.

Founders: Abdallah George Zeitouni, Sayed Youssef Fenianos, Jean Samir Moawad, Samar Labib Jabbour, Randa Youssef Makkari

Official representative: George Zeitouni

18- The Arab Association for Maritime Industries and Services Registration 1/AD, dated 02/01/2002

Location: Dora, Tannous Tower Building, 5th Floor, Qaza El-Metn

Goals:

- 1- Promote the cooperation between the Members of the Association in Lebanon, in the Arab World and beyond.
- 2- Enhance the cooperation between Members of the Association, represent them in the public and private institutions inside and outside the country, support them and provide them with all necessary means to develop their activities.
- 3- Encourage the exchange of experiences and enhance competition at international levels.
- 4- Define the tasks assigned to Members and institutions, assist Members and institutions to transfer their maritime products, within the Arab World, to the different activities and events such as exhibitions, without difficulties.
- 5- Provide facilities and exemption of customs.

Founders: H.E Ambassador Mohamed Hussein Al-Chaali, Abdel Rahman Husni Adib Abdel Wahed, Albert Ghattas Aoun, Emile Albert Assaf, Edouard Ghattas Aoun, Nabil Ibrahim Farhat, Mohamed Mahmoud Ali Shamaa, Kamil Michel Dori Chamoun, Fayez Kamil Rasmani, Alecco Antoine Chiha, Emir Mohamed Zakaria Shehab, Selim Elias Al-Maalouli.

Official representative: Edouard Ghattas Aoun.

**19- _____
2/AD, dated 29/12/2001**

Location: Al-Fakiha, Main Road, Al-Zeitoun Street, Mohamed Mu stapha Building, Qaza of Baalbeck.

Goals:

- 1- Promote the condition of women at the social, cultural and financial levels.

- 2- Allow women to participate in public life as well as in employment and work.
- 3- Establish a kindergarten according to the rules and regulations in force.
- 4- Organize cultural and technical sessions concerned with women and children.

Founders: Mona Jamil Rahal, Leila Mustapha Succarieh, Mayssa Mohamed Succarieh, Iman Youssef Succarieh, Naqiya Shafik Awad, Katf Mohamed Dib Succarie, Faiha Merhi Succarieh, Fatima Mohamed Succarieh.

Official representative: Mona Jamil Rahal

20 - The Islamic World Aid Association, Registration 3/AD, dated 03/01/2002

Location: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (a branch is being established in Beirut, Lebanon).

Goals:

- 1- Contribute in the development of the Lebanese Society and in the improvement of its health, educational, social and economic status.
- 2- improvement of their health, psychological and social status.
- 3- Provide assistance to the victims of social problems in Lebanon.
- 4- Enhance the relationship between the Lebanese branch and its analogous humanitarian institutions in order to promote the charitable work.

The Lebanese branch is directed by Ali Abdallah Ali Al-Jreiss.

21- The Lebanese Association for the Protection of Women against Violence Registration 4/AD

Location: Beirut, Road of Damascus, Bassoul Building

Goals :

- 1- Transfer the issue of the violence against women from the private to the public sector.
- 2- Raise awareness and knowledge as regards the violence against women, and as regards their rights and means of protection.
- 3- Work on the eradication of violence against women in all its aspects.
- 4- Encourage the governmental and local associations and institutions to take all necessary measures in order to provide the legal protection for these women, and provide appropriate economic, social and cultural conditions in order to eradicate violence against women.
- 5- Support the victims of violence, declare solidarity with them and provide them with all kinds of assistance.

Founders: Brigitte Gilbert Chalbian, Sylvana Ghazi El-Amal Mohsen Ftouni, Hana Mohamed Al-Alayli, Sita Minas Krichikian, Harly SAMir El-Boustany, Zoya Najib Jreidini, Diah Mikhael Assaad Saleh, Fatima Al-Sheikh Mohamed Labib Mrad Ikbal Mrad, Aida Ali Al-Sharif.

Representative of the Government: Brigitte Gilbert Chalbian

b- Registration Amendment

1- Islamic Charitable Assistance Committee Registration.238/AD

The location and goals of the Islamic Charitable Assistance Committee registration 85/AD, dated 29/03/1988, have been amended as follows:

Location: Haret Hreik, Al-Makdad Street, Dar el Rabih Building, Qaza of Baabda
Instead of: Haret Hreik, Al-Hara Highway, Mustapha Hamdeh Building, Qaza Baabda.

Goals:

- 1- Carry out all charitable, humanitarian and social work.
- 2- Carry out development projects, ensure health prevention and develop a cultural spirit in order to eradicate ignorance, poverty and diseases.
- 3- Establish free and paying dispensaries, hospitals as well as primary, complementary and secondary schools, establish study and research centers, orphanages, rehabilitation and care centers

vocational institutes, as well as entertainment and cultural camps, and set investment projects for the benefit of the Association.

- 4- Grant loans for university studies and for the development of handiwork industrial or agricultural and provide housing, marriage and liberal profession loans.

Instead of :

- 1- Carry out all charitable, humanitarian and social work.
- 2- Carry out development projects, ensure health prevention and develop a cultural spirit in order to eradicate ignorance, poverty and diseases.
- 3- Establish paying dispensaries, hospitals and primary, complementary and secondary schools, establish study and research centers, orphanages, rehabilitation and care centers for persons with special needs, and technical and vocational institutes, and set up investment projects for the benefit and financing of the Association.
- 4- Grant loans for university studies and for the development of handiwork industrial or agricultural and provide housing, marriage and liberal profession loans.


VII BOOKS AND RESOURCES

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR/EDITOR</u>	<u>PUBLISHER</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>#OF PAGES</u>
blematique feminine en psychiatrie	Jean -Michel Darves-Bornoz	Ed. MASSON	2000	258
	Lady Mary Montagu	La Decouverte/ Poche	2001	253
lobel	Alain Dubos	Presses de la Cite	2001	402
big book of humourous training ies	Doni Tamblyn and Sharyn Weiss	Mc Graw Hill	2000	279
al Poverty Assessment and oping in Lebanon	Center for World Food Studies -Amsterdam, in cooperation with: MAA-DATA, Statistical Consulting Center, Beirut.	Center for World Food Studies -Amsterdam, in cooperation with: MAA-DATA, Statistical Consulting Center, Beirut.	2000	163
icomanies	Sous la direction de Hyam Samaha Kahi	ernationale ; Ecole Libanaise de Formation Sociale-USJ	2001	148
essing the gender impact of elopment projects	Vera Gianotten, Verona Groverman, Edith Van Walsum, Lida Zuidbeng		1994	108
	Sous la Direction de Edouard Goldsmith et Jerry Mander	Fayad	2001	488
ort 2001	UNDP / Center of Arab Women for Training and Research/ AGFUND	UNDP / Center of Arab Women for Training and Research/ AGFUND	2001	En:245 Ar:276
struction au Liban	ALMEE	ALMEE	May 2000	
olaire au Liban	ALME	ALME	2000	
rgy in Lebanon:Facing the 3rd enium	ALMEE	ALMEE	July 2001	62
e of the Energy in Lebanon	ALMEE	ALMEE	April 1998	44
ransport au Liban	ALMEE	ALMEE	June 2001	59
a femme	Association Marocaine des Droits Humains	Association Marocaine des Droits Humains	July 1998	128
t Mesures et Dispositions	Collectif 95 Maghreb Egali		1995	38
Journal of Corporate Citizenship, e 4 (Winter 2001)			2001	127

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.

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](http://www.macmag-glip.org)

For any query, comment, feedback or contributions please write to info@crted.org

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