

## **I-General Background and Framework:**

**1. The periodic universal review of Human Rights for Lebanon** complete during the Human Rights council plenary session in 17 March 2011 and the council adopted the results of the first review during this session. During the first review, Lebanon received 123 recommendations, 83 accepted and 40 rejected<sup>1</sup>. During this review, 4 recommendations were related to child Rights only out of the accepted 83 and 7 recommendations considered as it's under the implementation in Lebanon.

**2. This report prepared with the cooperation and coordination with the alliance of the organization and association from the local community that works in Child Rights in Lebanon,** this report highlights the evaluation of the accepted recommendations and the voluntary commitments presented by Lebanon during the first review. This work can contribute in promoting and strengthen the role of the civil society organizations in monitoring and evaluating Child Rights, and increasing the levels of the governmental punishments.

**3. This report focused on the main issues that represent the serious violations of Child Rights** and the data that gathered in this report from the base in the second periodic review for Lebanon in Child Rights field. A group of Children aged between 13 till 17 years old participated in forming this report from different Lebanese regions<sup>2</sup>.

**4. The Lebanese constitution insures that Lebanon is a founder and active member in the United Nations** and committed in its pledges to protect Human Rights. Lebanon ratified on six essential international pledges to protect Human Rights (look to: Lebanese children / Child Rights convention and the two optional protocols). Knowing that Lebanon is late in sending twelve reports for the United Nations Bodies, the period of delay is ranging from three year to fourteen years<sup>3</sup>. Lebanon signed and ratified also on Child Rights and signed and ratified on the optional protocol that related to children trafficking, and signed on the optional protocol that related to the armed conflicts but didn't sign yet till the date of preparing and evaluating this report. The third optional protocol that related to the Child Rights and communication procedures is unforced under the implementation lately.

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<sup>1</sup> Through the work group, lebanon had 123 recommdndations, 69 was accepted and 40 rejected. And lebanon has declared that 3 of them are : A-out of the main stream of the UPR, B- represented from the occupied party of lebanon & C- violate the domination of lebanon.

<sup>2</sup> 50 children participated in the discussion of this report of age group 13-17 years from all areas, including palestinian and syrian refugees.

<sup>3</sup> Alf organization, "delay in delivering the report to the UN" 2009

**5. The surveys highlights that Lebanon made good progress toward some of the development and Millennium aims and objectives MDGs**, knowing that the weak groups in the Lebanese community still suffering from the persecution that related to the quality of the social services and the extent of receiving it<sup>4</sup>. And the instability of the security situation has it's affect on the correctional effort that directed toward achieving the developmental aims for the millennium, as the United Nations' program authorized. Also, some other factors limited the ability of achieving these aims, like the absence of coordination between the responsible parties and the absence of the monitoring and evaluation<sup>5</sup>.

**6. The displacement of the Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria crisis** after the war that formed in Syria March 2011, were one of the most important changes and barriers that face Lebanon. Today the number of displaced refugees reached around one million and one 100,000 person "Ref: UNHCR", and around one million and a half million persons "Governmental info". And this displacement for the refugees brings humanitarian responsibilities, including the shelter, nutrition, water, sanitation, educational and health services and many other services in Lebanon, but it creates serious barriers as a result from the political risks, security risks, and the economical risks. Despite all these Lebanon delayed in recognizing the crisis and responding for it, that Lebanon didn't adopt general plan till December 2014 to deal with this crisis. After the failure of opening the borders strategy for the Syrian refugees that adopted by Lebanon and from the beginning of the Syrian crisis, the Government took a decision at the end of 2014 to put serious restrictions concerning the displacement of the Syrian refugees to Lebanon. These restrictions reached obliging the Syrian refugees to have visa to enter Lebanon without taking in consideration the signed convention between Lebanon and Syria, and the conditions of the refugees that displaced from Syria to escape from the war that raised there. And actually it reflects the vision of county consist of four million persons host another one million and a half million persons that form big challenges. And these challenges reflect on the problems in the educational sector with the multiplication of the students in the Governmental schools, in which the Governmental schools are not prepared according to the quality and quantity, in addition to the increases of the Syrian Labor with low wages that works in Lebanon in different sectors that increases also the poverty and the lack of equality in the Labor market between the citizens. However, we will not forget the health that is not responding the population increase, especially in the regions that the refugees are living in, in addition to the lack of water and sanitation. Around (20 to 30 thousand persons) were living in Syria and displaced to Lebanon during

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<sup>4</sup> [www.undp.org.lb/whatwedo/MDGs.cfm](http://www.undp.org.lb/whatwedo/MDGs.cfm)

<sup>5</sup> [www.undp.org.lb/communication/publication/downloads/MDG\\_en.pdf](http://www.undp.org.lb/communication/publication/downloads/MDG_en.pdf)

the Syrian crisis and those who are suffering more than other refugees knowing that they are not benefiting from the services that came to the Syrian and Palestinian refugees<sup>6</sup>.

**7. The situation of the Syrian and Palestinian children displaced from Syria:** around half of the Palestinian and Syrian refugees displaced to Lebanon are children, that are facing additional dangerous and problems, like child labor, sexual abuse, and neglect. In a study spread a summary about the children's situation in the newspaper of it number 2520 for the ninth year on Tuesday 17 February 2015 in the title of "Children that are working and spreading on the streets in Lebanon: properties and arguments", lunched by the ministry of Labor, ILO, UNESCO, and the International Save the children organization, reached 1510 children living on the streets, 73% of them are Syrian children refugees. This study insure that the displacement was not the cause of this result but there are many key factors that cause this phenomenon such as, marginalization, social exclusion, the fragility of family's situation, the Syrian displacement, the organized crimes, and Exploitation. The situations of "sex in exchange for survival" are worrying that is targeting providing the money and food for the family<sup>7</sup>. And what is related to the children's situation, UNCHR recognize that there is a serious challenge that children out of schools are in danger of engaging with armed groups to fight in Syria<sup>8</sup>.

#### **7.1- Recommendation 1:**

**Giving the priority to the children that are suffering from the Syrian crisis, and provide them food serviced, shelter, health care and education.**

#### **7.1-2 Recommendation 2:**

**Provide the protection for the children displaced from Syria from all its faces "violation, neglect, and exploitation by activating the law on Protection of child trafficking in Penal law and the law number 2002/422 that states protecting people who are in struggle with law and at risk.**

#### **7.1-3 Recommendation 3:**

**Fulfill its international obligations and especially the decision 1325 issued by the security council that related to protecting women and adolescents from the effects of armed conflicts and what is related to sexual abuse.**

#### **7.4-4: Recommendation 4:**

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<sup>6</sup> <http://carnegieendowment.org/2013/05/28/averting-crisis-syrian-refugees-in-lebanon/g6wd>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.voanews.com/content/syrian-refugees-resort-to-survival-sex-in-lebanon/17111943>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/news/middle-east/2013/aug-06/226496-syrian-refugees-face-recruitment-as-fighters-sexual-abuse-un.ashx#ixzz2cs6RuB70>

**Adopting strategy to address “child labor phenomenon” on streets, within the framework of the national strategy in fighting against the child Labor.**

**8. Promoting and protecting Child Right’s obligations:**

**8.1- Recommendation 1:**

Ratifying all the conventions, agreements, and international convention for Human Rights and the related protocols that Lebanon signed by Lebanon but not taken any action toward it, such as the international convention that related to the rights of the refugees and the convention related to the people with disabilities and “the optional protocol for Child Rights on the involvement of children in the armed conflicts and the optional protocol for Child Rights convention that related to communications procedure.

**8.2- Recommendation 2:**

The effective implementation of the conventions, agreements, international conventions and protocols ratified by Lebanon through adopting the local laws and reforms and implementing the necessary adjustments to harmonize the laws, policies and practices for it.

**9. The rights to have legal personality:**

**9.1- Deprive the Lebanese women married from foreigners from giving the legal personality to her children:** the Lebanese law discriminate against the Lebanese women in general and deprive her from giving her children her legal personality.

**9.2- Deprive new born babies from Syrian or Palestinian refugees’ parent from the registration and extracting documents:** The Lebanese government deprives the refugees from registering their children and extracting their documents under the excuse of the expiration of the stay of both parents and one of them that deprive the new born babies from the legal personality.

**9.3- No solutions for children with non identification cards or legal documents for Palestinians:** The Lebanese government started to issue identification cards valid for one year, and it’s not valid to move inside Lebanon from one place to another, Non ID persons benefited from it for a short period during year of 2008, and Lebanon insure that it’s one of its achievement, and they are working on issuing new identification cards for Non ID persons during the ninth session of the periodic review 2010 in which Lebanon didn’t reply about recommendation 84 (11). Till now more than 5000 Non ID persons are still deprived the simplest human rights such as their rights in health care , education especially in the university, work, and the impossible of registering the marriage contracts if one of the couple is non ID and as a result his or her children will not be registered in official institutions.

**9.4- Obstructing the procedures in giving the Lebanese husband the citizenship to his Palestinian refugee's wife:** the Lebanese government obstructing the procedures in giving the Palestinian refugee's women married from Lebanese man to get the citizenship, even the one that born in Lebanon, in which they deal with her like other foreigners according to the procedures of the Lebanese law, that the Lebanese nationality law stipulates , Article 5 improved 1960 “ The foreigner woman that married from Lebanese man become Lebanese woman after passing one year from registering the marriage upon her request.

**9.5- Recommendation 1:**

**The Lebanese law has to improve the nationality Law to allow the Lebanese women to marry from foreigner and give her legal personality for her children.**

**9.6- Recommendation 2:**

**The Lebanese Law has to take unusual procedures in registering the new born babies from the Syrian and Palestinian nationalities due to the unusual situation they are living now days and based on the Child Right in getting his/her legal personality and based on Child Rights convention.**

**9.7- Recommendation 3:**

**Issuing official identification documents guarantee to none ID children from Refugees legal personality and protect their dignity and provide the equality to them with the other Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.**

**9.8- Recommendation 4:**

**The Lebanese Law has to improve the Palestinian refugee woman situation that married from Lebanese man and stop the obstructive procedures in giving them the Lebanese nationality.**

**10. National organization for Child Rights and national work palm for child Rights:**

**10.1.** The High council for Childhood is the national framework for the integration between informal and civil sectors to care and develop the childhood and match the international convention especially Child Rights convention and in coordination with the specialist international organizations. The high council for Childhood seeks to apply the general principles for Child Rights to improve the children's situation in Lebanon and protect their rights in surviving, developing and protection. The High council established in 1994 issued by the council of ministry number 94/29, chaired by the minister of social affairs and the general director of the ministry as vice-president and the membership of representatives from ministries, nongovernmental organizations, and the international

organizations that are specialist in the childhood sector. A specialist and certified include the general secretary in coordination with work plan and national strategy ready for implementation. And by this body it's not considered as national organization to monitor the situation of the Child Rights in Lebanon.

**10.2.** The parliamentary human rights committee admitted the national plan for Human Rights and from it the title that related to Child Rights in 20 November 2009, and the higher council for childhood worked on the strategic places situations related to child protection and engaging them and defined child labor phenomenon on the streets, education, early childhood, the safety of children on the internet, children with disabilities, family environment and alternative care, health, culture and media.

**10.3.** On the occasion of the world day for human rights in 10 December 2012, the Lebanese parliament launched the national **work plan project for human rights** that states establishing national independent committee. However, this lunched didn't ratified by the parliament, and it's waiting the activation. In fact, it was observed that the process of discussion and support, and the dealing with the legal formalities from the relevant ministries, will be taken till 2019<sup>9</sup>. Where was all under the patronage of the president of the parliament Mr. Nabih Bery represented by the chairman of the parliamentary committee on Human Rights Dr. Mishael Mousa.

#### **10.4. Recommendation 1:**

**Establishing organization “Embassment” as a national independent organization works on monitoring child rights violations at the national level.**

#### **10.5. Recommendation 2:**

**Adapting the National work plan for child rights from the Lebanese government and consider it as a tool to monitor and evaluate its commitment through the international standards and to highlight the aims and priorities and the planning tool for the developing and protecting child rights.**

### **11. Right for Education:**

**11.1.** The general spending budget in the Educational sector continues in dropping in Lebanon, from 2% in 2008 till 1.6% in 2011<sup>10</sup>, and this is less than the half of what the Arab countries is spends in the Educational sector. And in this field and what is the national work plan for education is aiming for to address the deficiencies in the quality of the educational system. The low level of the educational qualities in the Governmental

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Local-News/2012/Dec-11/198012-seven-years-in-the-making-human-rights-draft-law-launched.ashx#axzz2NVTfVO5O>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>.

schools leads to discriminate in the action taken against the students that are not able to bear the burden of the private schools. 40% from the Syrian refugees are in the school age. In which the Lebanese government focused on specific aim in which 60% of the refugees' children will be registered in schools. UNHCR recognized that 30,000 refugees' children are in the school's age out of 120,000 children registered in the Governmental schools in the present scholastic year. And around 10,000 other children are getting a type of private education<sup>11</sup>.

**11.2. The current educational reality is the focus of the Lebanese ministry of education:** that states lately the developmental plan of the education for the years 2010-2015 that based on five main sections: first: available education on the equal opportunities and from it's programs: mainstream kindergarten ( increasing the percentage of the children that are attending kindergarten from the age group 3-5 years old), provide the monitoring and success (drooping down re-studying the same class if the student failed through establishing new mechanisms to treat and support), provide infrastructure ( equal and suitable distribution for the school's facilities in all regions. Second: (good quality of education that participates in establishing knowledgeable community and from its programs: promoting the professional development for the teaching staff "teachers and head teachers" and organize their distribution among the public schools), reload the school's administration, monitor the education, and developing the curriculums. Third: education participates in the integration through citizenship education. Fourth, education participates in the economical development through information technology and the national qualification framework. Fifth, managing the educational sector "developing its organizations". And this educational plan focused in the ministry of education on treating two main problems: improving the quality of the public education in Lebanon, and organizing the budget. Implementing the first part of the plan, the ministry of education took many steps and the most is engaging the education, teacher's transfers and cancel the promotion facilitator.

**11.3.** The integration of children with disabilities in the formal education poor the development and the absence of the national strategy to engage and integrate the children with disabilities in Education. Despite the law 2000/220 in the seventh part, for the people with disabilities in their rights in education, in addition to the barriers in getting good educational level.

**11.4.** In Oct 2011, an extra education day was launched in the day of United Nation, in all secondary schools and universities in Lebanon. It aimed to precaution of child right abuse and violence in addition to improvement of development and equality as well as participation in decision making process. The nine recommendations are: Torture, forced disappearance, Trafficking in Human, home maid refugees, refugees and minorities,

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/519e166e9.html>.

women, children and people with disability<sup>12</sup>. This day targeted 30 school and 4 universities, in total 2500 people (males and females).

**11.5. Recommendation 1:**

**Increasing the expenditure on education from the general budget similar to developed countries especially in scientific research.**

**11.6. Recommendation:**

**Stopping the financial aid from the government to private schools (free and semi free) and transforming it to be supportive to governmental education.**

**11.7. Recommendation:**

**Ensuring education to be mandatory and for free.**

**11.8. Recommendation 4:**

**Increasing the education mandatory age to 15 as in world standards.**

**11.9. Recommendation 5:**

**Evaluation of the 5th strategy with regards to enhance governmental education since 2010, which aims to reduce dropping out of school and helping children with disabilities and building new strategy on these recommendations.**

**11.20. Recommendation 6:**

**Priority on including refugee's children: Syrian and Palestinian from Syria; in Lebanese governmental schools or schools responsible from the UN.**

**11.21. Recommendation 8:**

**Including human rights and children rights in the educational scholastic program.**

**12- Right to health:** Lebanon had the general recommendations since 2010 in UPR, where success stories were recognized on the official website of health ministry, but till now this sector still facing difficulties in providing equality to all, especially after the death of unsecured child is revealing the real problems<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> [http://www.undp.org.lb/unv/Awarness\\_HumanRights.cfm](http://www.undp.org.lb/unv/Awarness_HumanRights.cfm).

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Local-News/2013/Feb-28/208198-flawed-health-care-system-leaves-2-million-people-at-risk.ashx#axzz2QGA4ieBU>.



**12.1 in the health sector:** about half of the Palestinian and Syrian refugees are not getting the required service<sup>14</sup>. Especially due to the overcrowdings of the refugees on this sector, this causes factors to spreading of diseases and infections<sup>15</sup>. According to statistics by “Doctors without Borders” in Bekaa 56% of registered reached hospitals & 20% of the none registered. And 47% of the children were vaccinated & 27% are none registered<sup>16</sup>.

### **12.2 Recommendation 1:**

**Health coverage for all children.**

### **12.3 Recommendation 2:**

**Improving and insuring health services for all in the ruler areas.**

### **12.4 Recommendation 3:**

**Improving and insuring health facilities in areas where Palestinian and Syrian refugees are placed.**

### **12.5 Recommendation 4:**

**Coordination among humanitarian NGOs, to improve the refugees situations especially the children and avoided overlapping.**

## **13- Child labor:**

**13.1** through a study done by ILO and USJ university targeted 1007 working children in north and bekaa, 29% of the children from in North 36.5% from Bekaa are less than of age 14. This study showed that relation between poverty and child labor and poverty line is 9 times below that around the world. 22% of the children in North and 40% of them in Bekaa are not able to write.

**13.2** The social affairs put a strategy for children in the streets in 2011, and up the line to help the children and in 2012 the social affairs also made a committee to advice these children & help them with their future.

**13.3.** In Feb 2011 the labor law was amended to prevent children of age less than 18 to work.

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<http://healthinequalities.thehealthwell.info/node/401832?source=relatedblock&content=journal&mediu m=weblink&campaign=healthwell>.

<sup>15</sup> [http://al-shorfa.com/en\\_GB/articles/meii/features/2013/07/02/feature-02](http://al-shorfa.com/en_GB/articles/meii/features/2013/07/02/feature-02).

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Local-News/2013/Feb-08/205550-registration-system-slowing-syrian-refugee-access-to-health-care-msf.ashx#ixzz2cQAX1D2b> (The Daily Star :: Lebanon News :: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb>).

**13.5** On 26 Aug 2011 the Lebanese government launched the law of 164 to prevent Trafficking in Human Beings.

**13.6. Recommendation 1:**

**looking to child labor as its social problem and relating it to poverty, dropping out levels, lack in education and weakness in regulation that permits establishing an following an inclusive strategy for anti child labor and working on preventative methods.**

**13.7: Recommendation 2:**

**Establishing laws that insure the protection and support for victims and especially the children.**

**13.8 Recommendation 3:**

**Putting special care for the female children with regards to early marriage as it is the most highlighted violation to children's rights.**

**13.9. Recommendation 4:**

**Reviewing all laws and policies so they are not opposed to new law that prevents Trafficking in Human Beings. For example the prostitution and Visa for artists.**

**13.10. Recommendation 5:**

**Training of lawyers and persons in charge on implementing the law of 164 that is related to Trafficking in Human Beings.**

**14- The right of protection:**

**14.1- protecting children from all types of violations:** The public authority of the Lebanese parliament in 1/4/2014 signed by the Lebanese president Mishael Sliman in 7/5/2014, that spread in the official journal number 21 in 15/5/2014 under the number 293 titled "protecting women and all family's member law", and it will be appointed general attorney in the sixth Lebanese governorates to receive complains in case of violations. Also it will be established specialized units in domestic violence in the local police centers in Lebanon to solve these complains. This project also specifies the punishments that issued to the people with legal problems and to pay fines and to be arrested. Also any member will see any kind of violation inside the family will have the right to inform the responsible persons to investigate. This law will protect the woman and her children to fight against the persons that are practicing violation against her in all regions and to take decision during 48 hours. And till now the article 186 from the penal law is still taking actions against children.

## **14.2 – Recruiting of child soldiers and engaging the children in the armed conflicts:**

Around half of the Lebanese's population are children, some of them are Lebanese, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria displaced to Lebanon with their children and are facing risks and additional bad conditions such as child labor, sexual abuse, neglect, and recruiting of child soldiers from Lebanese political parties and some of the Palestinian political parties in the camps, and what is related to the child situation UNHCR recognize that the refugees children are not getting education services and at risk to be soldiers to fight in Syria<sup>17</sup>.

## **14.3 – Child Justice:**

The law that protects the people with legal problems and at risk 2002/422 law that protect the justice for those persons and especially whom are with conflicts with the Lebanese law, and till now there are many basic items and that related to protecting it and not implemented yet . And it's important to highlight the only article (25) that is talking about the people that are at risk and take the suitable decisions to protect them. From the main principles that that is defending the bases of the united nations to manage the people with legal problems issues that adopted by the general assembly in its decision number 40/22 in 29 November 1985 : Justice and human court for people with legal problems to protect their rights. Separating the adults from the underage prisoners and respect the child rights in all procedures. The aim of this decision is to protect the prisoners. And the law number 2002/422 that protect the prisoners that have legal problems in article 33 to punish the adults in front of the ordinary court, adults courts. And it's important to highlight the law 2002/422 from the legislative side is not completed in the implementation decree. And after completing the real study that titled "The meeting of the underage and adult in front of the court"<sup>18</sup> in 2013 in which more than 40 file in the North and Mount Lebanon contains a lot of mistakes in implementing the laws that protect the underage during his punishment.

## **14.4 – Recommendation 1:**

**Issuing the executive decree that related to protecting women law and all family's members from the domestic violation.**

## **14.5 – Recommendation 2:**

**Cancel article 186 from the Lebanese penal law.**

## **14.6 – Recommendation 3:**

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2013/Aug-06/226496-syrian-refugees-face-recruitment-as-fighters-sexual-abuse-un.ashx#ixzz2cS6RuB70> (The Daily Star :: Lebanon News :: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb>).

<sup>18</sup>Meeting of the minor and to Justice-lawyer- Fahmi- Krame- Social Movement.

**Increase the awareness on protection family's law and especially in child protection sector from the domestic violence.**

**14.7 – Recommendation 4:**

**Ratifying the protocol that related to refuse engaging the children in the armed conflicts that signed during the year 2007.**

**14.8 – Recommendation 5:**

**Endorsing Lebanese child law that is still as a pilot in the Higher council of childhood to promote children protection that are in risk.**

**14.9 – Recommendation 6:**

**Modifying article 33 from juvenile law number 2002/422 in its second and third paragraph to unify the decisions issued by the ordinary courts and Juvenile courts in specifying the punishment and appeal it with each others, in which the judgment refer to the ordinary courts directly and before referring it to the juvenile courts to specify the punishment.**

**14.10 – Recommendation 7:**

**Modifying article 3 in adding new paragraph that states to separate the persons with legal problems according to the age, and the nature of their crimes.**

**14.11 – Recommendation 8:**

**Modify article 2 also in adding new paragraph that it's necessary to separate the adults that are arrested for precaution and for many years.**

**14.12 – Recommendation 9:**

**Punishing the parents of the persons that have legal problems if they have any role in these problems.**

**14.13- Recommendation 10:**

**Issuing the decrees implementation that related to establishing disciplinary institute law number 2002/422, and the regulatory decree for the disciplinary institute for underage girls.**

**14.14- Recommendation 11:**

**Emphasis on the specialist ministries in respecting and applying the law number 2002/422 that related to the rights of the people that have legal problems and respect applying this law.**

**14.15 – Recommendation 12:**

**Emphasis on putting the resignations law 2002/422 and especially to respect the resignations and to work on increasing the number of the persons those are responsible about the people that are facing problems with the Lebanese law.**

**14.16. Recommendation 13:**

**Activating the role of judicial inspection and especially in putting complain mechanisms boxes related to the judicial inspection in detention and arresting places.**

**14.17. Recommendation 14:**

**Develop the private mechanisms to transfer the people that have legal problems with the Lebanese government and especially the female.**

**14.18 – Recommendation 15:**

**Prepare special rooms and places to arrest people did crimes.**

**14.19. Recommendation 16:**

**Working on separating the incarcerated adult from the underage girls in the places of detention, arrest and trail.**

**14.20 Recommendation 17:**

**Activating the legal aid system and support the Bar association in Tripoli and Beirut in providing the necessary fund.**

**14.21 Recommendation 18:**

**Activating and organizing monitoring system for the in charge lawyers of the bar associations in the pleading and defending the people that have legal problems with the Lebanese government within the legal aid system.**

**14.22. Recommendation 19:**

**Working on establishing work staff specialist in dealing with people who have legal problems with the Lebanese government in rehabilitation center and detention, and keep the connections and communication between these persons and their families, and establishing official office “Embassments” to monitor and follow up their**

**situations and their rights in addition to the commitments towards the principles and international convention and preparing the periodic report, in addition to provide health services and care to the persons that are facing legal problems with the Lebanese government in general and especially to underage girls.**

**15. The right of child to participate in making decisions:**

**15.1.** Aiming to promote the right of children in activating their participation to motivate them in taking the right decisions in their communities and to take the right space to express their point of views, a field scientific study implemented according to Child Led data collection methodology. This study presents national results in which it reached most provinces to the geographic framework represented by the age and gender<sup>19</sup>. In which the Higher Council of childhood passed in the child parliament experience during 2011 in which the children were representing it from all the regions in Lebanon in addition to the refugee's children in Lebanon, in addition to several experience of the municipalities child's committees that achieved high success in participating the children in taking decisions at the local and national level.

**15.2- Recommendation 1:**

**Establishing children's parliament on the national level similar to the Lebanese parliament in which it will be specialist in the dealing with children's national issues.**

**15.3. Recommendation 2:**

**Issuing decree obliged the municipalities to establish municipals council for children to ensure their participation in taking decisions on the local level and active their participation in the communities.**

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<sup>19</sup> Child Led Data Collection-Final-Report-2014- Mouvement Social.