

付 属 資 料

1. 第2次調査 調査日程詳細
2. NCCMによるストリートチルドレン課題に係るプレゼンテーション資料
3. Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street Children in Egypt
(ストリートチルドレン支援のための国家戦略)
4. エジプト国 改正子ども法 (英訳、UNICEFより入手)
5. 第2次調査 調査ポイントに対する調査結果表
6. 家族人口省大臣及びNCCM次官に提出した第2次調査完了報告書
7. NCCM次官との第2次調査最終協議 議事録

The Actual Schedule for the 2nd Detailed Planning Study for
the Project for Strengthening Child Support Network through Promotion of Helpline (toward a Child Friendly Community)

Day	Date	Time	Masako Ueda (Full-time team member)	Research Mission Team
17-Sep	Fri	PM	Tokyo Narita →Dubai	
18-Sep	Sat	11:40	Dubai → Cairo (EK927)	
19-Sep	Sun	10:00	Research Mission Team Meeting (hereafter, Internal Meeting)	
		14:00	Courtesy meeting with Dr. Lamiaa (Secretary General of National Council for Childhood and Motherhood [NCCM])	
		16:30	Meeting with JOCVs assigned to street children support NGOs	
20-Sep	Mon	10:30	Meeting with Research Assistant	
		16:00	Courtesy meeting with Embassy of Japan, Egypt	
21-Sep	Tue	13:00	Meeting with USAID project team (Ms. Magda and Mr. Ashraf)	
22-Sep	Wed	10:45	Meeting with Ms. Somaya (General Director of the General Administration for Development and Gender, NCCM)	
23-Sep	Thu	14:00	Internal meeting	
24-Sep	Fri			
25-Sep	Sat	11:00		Mr. Nakamura (Senior Advisor on Social Security): Dubai →Cairo (EK927)
		15:30	Discussion with Mr. Nakamura	
26-Sep	Sun	11:00	Courtesy meeting with Mr. Ikuro (Chief Representative, JICA Egypt Office)	
		14:00	Meeting with UNICEF (Ms. Nadra and Dr. Nihad)	
27-Sep	Mon	11:00	Meeting with General CPC Coordinator of the Governorate of Giza	
		11:30	Courtesy meeting with the Secretary General of the Governorate of Giza	
		12:00	Meeting with Caritas Giza (Mr. Magdy and Mr. Ibrahim) at Caritas Haram Centre	
		13:30-15:00	Observation of activities for children at risk at Caritas Haram Centre	
		15:30-16:00	Discussion with Ms. Akiyama (JOVC assigned to Caritas Haram Centre)	
28-Sep	Tue	9:30-13:00	Participation in NCCM Poverty Alleviation Program Closing Ceremony	
		15:00	Internal Meeting	
29-Sep	Wed	9:00	Brief meeting with Dr. Lamiaa's assistant (Ms. Neveen)	
		12:30	Lunch meeting with Mr. Ikuro	
		14:00	Internal meeting	
30-Sep	Thu	11:00	Brief meetings respectively with Ms. Somaya's assistant and Ms. Amira (USAID Project Legal Specialist)	
		13:00	Debriefing by Mr. Nakamura regarding his first mission	
		19:30		Mr. Nakamura: Cairo →Dubai (EK924)
1-Oct	Fri			
2-Oct	Sat	14:00-18:00	Participation in the Caritas event organized for supporting street children, held at the Residence of the Belgium Ambassador to Egypt	
3-Oct	Sun	AM	Preparation for a consultation meeting with Dr. Lamiaa	
		PM	Internal meeting	
4-Oct	Mon	13:45- 15:00	Consultation meeting with Dr. Lamiaa and Ms. Somaya	
5-Oct	Tue	13:30-15:30	Interview: Ms. Mary (General CPC Coordinator of the Governorate of Cairo)	
6-Oct	Wed		National Holiday	
7-Oct	Thu	AM&PM	Minutes making for the past meetings/ visits, preparation for field visits to potential target governorates	
8-Oct	Fri			
9-Oct	Sat			
10-Oct	Sun	AM&PM	Minutes making for the past meetings/ visits, preparation for field visits to potential target governorates	
11-Oct	Mon	7:00-10:30	Cairo →Alexandria (by car)	

		11:30- 12:00	Brief meeting with Mr. Alaa and Mr. Hassan (Alex-based UNICEF consultants)	
		13:00-15:00	Visit to a local NGO 'Ahaly Al-Zahereya ' (a member of sub-CPC and the helpline NGO): meeting and observation of their activities	
12-Oct	Tue	10:30-17:00	Courtesy visit to the District Chief of the West District of Alexandria Participation in a West District sub-CPC meeting as an observer. Attendance to a monitoring committee meeting of social workers of three local NGOs and school social workers	
		17:00- 20:30	Alexandria →Cairo (by car)	
13-Oct	Wed	15:30- 17:00	Meeting with USAID Project Team (Ms. Magda and Mr. Ashraf)	
		9:30-10:50	Video conference with Tokyo: mid-term reporting	
14-Oct	Thu	13:30-16:00	Brief meeting with Ms. Ameni (Coordinator for the General CPC, Helwan Governorate) Courtesy meeting with the President of the Central Dept. of the Governorate Office, Helwan Governorate Courtesy meeting with the Secretary General of the Governorate Office, Helwan Governorate	
15-Oct	Fri			
16-Oct	Sat	10:30-14:30	Observation: NCCM-USAID follow up workshop for CPC members (Education authority representatives), organized at the NCCM Head Office in Cairo	
17-Oct	Sun	AM&PM	Project documents review, revision and development	
18-Oct	Mon	AM&PM	Project documents review, revision and development	
19-Oct	Tue	18:00-21:00	Meeting with Bostan Etfel (a Helwan-based local NGO supporting street children)	
20-Oct	Wed	14:00-16:00	Participation in Egyptian Child Protection Network Meeting (a donor coordination meeting in the thematic field of Child Protection), held at UNICEF Egypt Office	
		17:30-19:00	Internal meeting	
21-Oct	Thu	7:00-11:30	Cairo →Al Minya (by car)	
		11:30-13:30	Observation: joint meeting between a sub-CPC and 5 follow up committees, Al Minya District	
		14:00-15:30	Meeting with Better Life Association, a local NGO partnering with UNICEF for CPC formation/ capacity building	
		15:30-20:00	Al Minya →Cairo (by car)	
22-Oct	Fri			
23-Oct	Sat	18:00- 20:00	Meeting with Bostan Etfel: Discussion on Project Design documents	
24-Oct	Sun	AM&PM	Drafting M/M documents	
25-Oct	Mon	9:30-10:00	Internal Meeting	
		10:00-10:30	Mid-term reporting to Mr. Ikuro	
		13:00-14:00	Meeting with Ms. Radwa, Save the Children UK Egypt Programme	
26-Oct	Tue	9:00-11:00	Video Conference with Social Security Division/ JICA Head Office	
27-Oct	Wed	AM&PM	Preparation for a meeting with Dr. Lamiaa	

28-Oct	Thu	18:00-20:00	Meeting with Bostan Etfel: Discussion on Project Design documents	
29-Oct	Fri			
30-Oct	Sat	PM	Participation in a sport event for street children, organized by JOCVs	
31-Oct	Sun	10:20-12:10	Meeting with Ms. Marika, Medecins du Monde Egypt Office	
1-Nov	Mon	14:30-15:00	Meeting with Dr. Jacinthe Ibrahim Rihan, Plan Egypt	
		PM		Mr. Nakamura (Senior Advisor on Social Security): Damascus →Cairo
2-Nov	Tue	8:45-9:20	Internal Meeting (Mr. Nakamura, Ueda)	
		9:30-11:00	The 2 nd Taisho Hoshin Meeting (video conference with JICA Head Office)	
		11:00-12:30	Internal Meeting	
		PM	Drafting a research completion report to the Minister of State for Family and Population	
3-Nov	Wed	12:00-14:00	Participation in ECPN Sub-group Meeting on Street Children	
		17:00-18:30	Internal meeting to finalize the research completion report to the Minister of State for Family and Population	
4-Nov	Thu	15:30	Internal Meeting with Research Assistant	
5-Nov	Fri			
6-Nov	Sat			
7-Nov	Sun	15:00-16:00	Meeting with World Bank delegates at JICA Egypt Office	
8-Nov	Mon	13:30-14:30	Meeting with Dr. Lamiaa, Ms. Somaya and Ms. Magda, NCCM	
9-Nov	Tue	13:00-15:00	Meeting with FACE, a local NGO working for street children in Salam City, Cairo	
10-Nov	Wed	14:00-14:30	Debriefing to Mr. Ikuro on the research completion	
				Mr. Nakamura: Cairo →Dubai (EK924)
11-Nov	Thu	19:00-19:45	Meeting with Ms. Wafaa Almetekawe, General Manager, Social Defense General Dept. of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS)	
12-Nov	Fri		Cairo →Dubai (EK924)	
13-Nov	Sat		Dubai →Tokyo Narita	



**The National Strategy for the Protection, Rehabilitation,
and Reintegration of Street Children (March 2003)**



Definition of Street Children

S/he, under 18 years, whose family has failed to satisfy his/her basic needs: physical, psychological, and cultural, as a consequence to a socio-economic reality To which the family is confronted. This takes place within the course of broad social circumstances that drive the child involuntarily to the street where s/he passes most, if not all, of his/her time away from family care and protection. In the street, the child practices different forms of activities to survive; a fact that exposes him/her to risks, exploitation, and deprivation from his/her social rights and that might put him/her under legal accountability to maintain collective security.

**The National Strategy for the Protection, Rehabilitation,
and Reintegration of Street Children (March 2003)**

Strategy Objectives

1. Change the negative attitude of the society towards street children.
2. Consider street children as victims not criminals.
3. Build the capacity of the personnel working in the field.
4. Establish a database.
5. Mobilize financial resources in programs related to the field.
6. Withdraw child from streets and build his/her capacities to be better integrated in their family and society.



Protecting Street Children from Drugs Project
2003-2006


It was implemented in cooperation with the UNODC (with a Danish Fund).

Objectives

- Build the capacity of workers in the field of street children from social care institutions, Juvenile Division at the Ministry of Interior, and NGOs.
- Devise a training manual for workers in the field of street children.
- Provide technical and financial support to assist in developing social institutions and NGOs in the field of street children care and the services offered.

Target groups:

- Street children in social care institutions, police centers, and NGOs
- Social and psychological specialists
- Police researchers
- Policemen
- Officials in social work in social institutions and in NGOs



Protecting Street Children from Drugs Project

2003-2006 (Cont'd)

Achievements:

- Devised, printed, and distributed a training manual (practical and theoretical) for workers in the field of street children.
- Trained 180 policemen (from various governorates) on the principles of child rights and on the way to deal with street children.
- Trained 250 social and psychological specialists working in NGOs and in social defense institutions on the way to deal with street children and the danger of drugs and the way to prevent children from being addicted to it.
- Training workshops for media persons on the issue of street children and the problems faced by the children looking at the role of the media in solving these problems.
- Provided technical and financial support to 6 NGOs working in street children care in (Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria).
- Developed the training room in the social defense institute so that it becomes a place specific to trainings workers in the field of street children.



Building the Capacity of NGOs in the Field of Street Children (Since 2007)



This project is implemented in cooperation with UNICEF.

Objective:

- Report and analyze the NGOs capacities.

Project's action plan is of trifocal namely:

- Determine the means to communicate and assist a large number of street children.
- Renew education activities and active education tools.
- Monitor the cases and support policies on child rights protection.

Target groups:

- Workers in the NGOs in the field of street children
- Social specialists, teachers, etc. working in the field of street children
- Street children



**Building the Capacity of NGOs in the Field
of Street Children (Since 2007) (Cont'd)**

Achievements:

- Devised an analytical study on the NGOs' capacities (in the field of street children) in Giza, Cairo, and Alexandria (2008).
- 3 training workshops for 90 street child and community leader. Topics tackled: Trafficking in children, problems, danger, and discrimination faced by street children.
- 7 training workshops to NGOs (102 trainees). Topics tackled: The way to work in the street and reach the street children, the way to renew education activities, and monitor the cases and support policies on the protection of child rights.



**Building the Capacity of Workers in Social
Institutions in the Field of Street Children – Ministry
of Social Solidarity (Since 2008)**



It is implemented in cooperation with the Arab Council for Childhood and Development.

Objectives:

- Raise the capacity of workers from the Ministry of Social Solidarity dealing with street children,
- Have a group of trainers through: identifying problems in care centers, obstacles faced,
- Set new programs to rehabilitate social and psychological specialists, raising their awareness on the Child Law and the child helpline.

Target groups:

- Workers in social defense institutions – Ministry of Social Solidarity
- Directors from social defense institutions
- Social specialists
- Psychological specialists
- Supervisors in care centers
- Care and cleaning services personnel



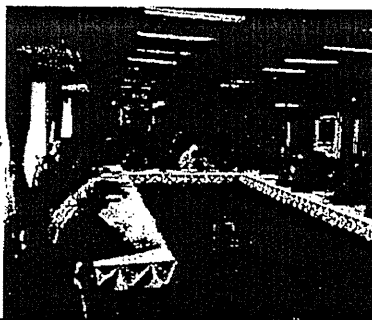
Building the Capacity of Workers in Social Institutions in the Field of Street Children – Ministry of Social Solidarity (Since 2008) (Cont'd)

Geographical scope:

- Workers in 33 social defense institutions in 17 governorates (Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, El Beheira, El Sharqeya, El Gharbeya, El Daqahleya, El Menoufeya, El Ismailia, Port Said, Assiut, Sohag, Beni Suef, Minia, Suez, Kafr El Sheikh, El Fayoum).
- Workers in reception centers for street children in Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, and El Qalyoubia.

Achievements:

- Held 8 training workshops
- Train 210 social and psychological specialists
- Train 33 directors from social defense institutions
- Coordination with the Combating Violence Against Children project (implemented by NCCM with a USAID fund) to develop the institutions and provide some of the basic needs.



Building the Capacity of Workers in Social Institutions in the Field of Street Children – Ministry of Interior – Juvenile Department (Since 2008)



Objectives:

- Raise the capacity of workers in the Juvenile Department – Ministry of Interior (on the national level) on how to deal with street children
- Changing the stereotyped image of street children as criminal

Target groups:

- Police men
- Police researchers
- Police detective (Mokhberin)

Achievements:

- 7 training workshops to police men, police researchers, and police detectives (210 trainees).





Street Children Survey – Cairo, Giza, Qalyoubia, Alexandria (2007)



It was conducted in four governorates: in Alexandria on Wednesday 12 Dec. 07 and in Cairo, Giza, and Qalyoubia on Thursday 13 Dec. 07.

Objectives:

- Identify the number of street children in the target governorates and their demographical aspect
- Identify the main reasons pushing children to go in the street and the services provided by NGOs to the children in the street
- Identify the problems faced by the street children
- Determine the main needs to rehabilitate and integrate the street children

Target groups:

- Children living and sleeping in the street alone or with friends
- Children living and sleeping in the street with their family
- Children living in the street and sleeping for a big part of the time in the streets selling various items in the streets and then living with their family
- Working children living in the streets or in the working place

Street Children Survey – Cairo, Giza, Qalyoubia, Alexandria (2007) (Cont'd)

Survey Results:

- From the total, Cairo share reaches about 36% followed by Alexandria and Giza with 20% for each, while the share of Qalyoubia is 14% of the interviewed street children.
- Males form the majority of the street children with 88% of the total street children while females are only 12%.
- Most of male street children are 13-18 year old (65%) and about 28% of them are 9-12 year old.
- About 25% of the total females are at 3-8 year old while about 50% are at 9-14 year old. This percentage falls again to 25% at 15-18 year old.
- As for the educational status of street children, there is a difference between males and females. While 45% of males have dropped out from education, the largest percentage of females 36% have never received education.

Number of street children estimated: 8694

Street Children Survey – Cairo, Giza, Qalyoubia, Alexandria (2007) (Cont'd)

Survey Results (Cont'd):

- The most important reasons for males to leave education was dissatisfaction with the school and the level of education it offers (37%), then the difficult economic circumstances in which the families of street children live (29%).
- 42% of females said that difficult economic and social circumstances were the most important reasons for truancy, while 37% said the reason was dissatisfaction with school and the educational level.
- The most important activity for the street boys is: selling humble stuff in means of transportation or in the street (27%), working at workshops or stores (22%), begging (21%), working as day laborer on the street (17%), and finally dusting the cars or working with family in the street (12%).
- The most important activity for females on the street is selling humble stuff in transportation (43%), then begging (40%), dusting the vehicles on the street, and working with family on the street (8%).



Children at Risk Programme (2005-2009)



The street children component from the Children at Risk Programme is implemented in cooperation with NGOs funded by the European Commission.

Objectives:

- Raise awareness of persons working with street children on the dangers they exposed to
- Provide medical and health services to street children and train them (especially street girls and mothers)
- Establish number of residential, reception centers, and mobile unit for the street children in Cairo
- Integrate street children in their families and in the society
- Income raising of street children

Target groups:

- Street children
- Street children families
- NGOs working in the field of street children



Children at Risk Programme (2005-2009) (Cont'd)

Achievements:

- Three reception centers for street children in Sayeda Zeinab, Ibageya, and Imbaba.
- Equip a residential center for young street mothers and their children in Mokattam.
- Equip a mobile unit for street children providing them with health care.
- A training workshop to 400 social and psychological specialists on the way to deal with street children.
- Raise the awareness of 493 women on reproductive and primary health issues.
- Provide health care to 3258 street children.
- Raise awareness of 2143 street children on child rights, the danger of living in the streets, and the danger of drugs.



Children at Risk Programme (2005-2009) (Cont'd)

Achievements:

- Provide assistance to street children in obtaining official documents.
- Vocational trainings to street children.
- Integrate 289 street children in communal activities.
- Cooperation of street children in devising a theatrical play portraying the conditions and problems they face.
- Devise and print medical manuals (in English and in Arabic) to be used in mobile units and reception and residential centers – training doctors, nurses, and children on them.
- Provide first aid kits children care centers and training on how to use them.
- Network between the NGOs working in the field of street children – meeting on a regular basis.





Street Children Survey – Cairo (2009)



It was conducted in Cairo in May 2009 as a continuation to the survey that was conducted in 2007. The 2009 survey was conducted as per a new methodology: Capture and Recapture; it was made in cooperation with the World Bank and the Arab Urban Development Institute.

Objectives:

- Identify the number of street children in Cairo
- Identify the importance of the phenomenon in Cairo
- Identify the problems and dangers faced by the street children
- Identify the extent to which the street children are subject to abuse and mistreatment in the streets
- Identify the extent to which the street children benefit from the assistance provided by the NGOs in the field
- Identify the family conditions of the street children



Street Children Survey – Cairo (2009) (Cont'd)

Target groups:

- Children living and sleeping in the street alone or with friends
- Children living and sleeping in the street with their family
- Children living in the street and sleeping for a big part of the time in the streets selling various items in the streets and then living with their family
- Working children living in the streets or in the working place

Survey Results:

- Age distribution: refers to nearly 15.2% of street children under 10 years old compared to 84.6% from 10 to 18 years.
- Health and disability: 15% of street children have tangible health problems, on top of them chest and respiratory diseases among 26.1% of them.
- Disabled street children reached 6.2% and top disabilities were in feet among 26.6% of them.

Number of street children in Cairo governorate estimated: 5299

Street Children Survey – Cairo (2009) (Cont'd)

Survey Results (Cont'd):

- Education: 28.7% of street children did not join education before while 26.15% are still enrolled compared to 42.75% dropouts. Most prominent truancy reasons were economic situation in the family according to nearly 76.4% of them and then family's negligence of education by 51.5%.
- Work: 90% of street children work. Up to 42% of working street children give part of their income to their families. 28.6% of them give the whole income to their families.
- Marriage of street girls: 21% of girls aged between 14 and 18 years old are married or had previous marriages. 61% of married girls have kids.
- Incentives to go back to the family: nearly 38.25% of street children said that improved living conditions of the family were the incentive for their return.

3. Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street Children in Egypt
(ストリートチルドレン支援のための国家戦略)



**Strategy for Protection, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of
Street children In Egypt**



Introduction

The changes that have taken place on the global level during the last two decades; the promotion of development and human rights' concepts, the emphasis on the right of participation and on practicing citizenship, and having a positive role in the community development.. all of these changes have led to a change in perceiving childhood and children' rights. Children became at the center of attention with a full recognition of their physical, mental and emotional rights as an integral part of the concept of human rights. This attention reached its peak in the World summit for children that was held in 1990, and that led to the issuance of the International 'Convention of the Rights of the Child' (CRC). The convention was signed by most of the countries all over the world one of which was Egypt, and accordingly it turned out to be a part of the national code and legislation.

In accordance with the global consideration for childhood and with a globally-oriented economic order, there emerged various economic crises in several parts of the world. These were especially multiplied in the developing countries (South) which are suffering from a nearly permanent crises of capital accumulation produced from the aggravation of the debt problem since the eighties of the last century.

Within the framework of globalization, some solutions were drafted to come out of this crisis, the most important of which is the adoption of most of the South countries to the policies of economic reform that is built on the programs and policies of structural adjustment. These policies, according to the whole world, led to a range of negative consequences, especially to the poor people in the South. Of these negative consequences, we mention: polarization and social alienation to a lot of the poor social strata who hardly get their economic or social rights and opportunities available in the larger society. Women and children are considered the most prejudiced and hurt stratum. A number of negative social phenomena resulted from the increase in poverty rates, the spread of unemployment and inflation problems that had its negative impact on basic life requirements and social services, the increase in the urbanization rates in the developing countries and the weakening of the extended family relationships that were considered the core of social support and buttress. The negative social phenomena were mostly indicated in the lives of the poor and disadvantaged children where those children suffered from being child laborers, street children, in addition to the increase in the rates of children disability. Moreover, children living in societies suffering from political instability accordingly endured the consequences of civil wars and conflicts to the extent that many of them were exploited in these conflicts and in criminal activities.

These negative phenomena have grabbed the attention of, and alerted, the public opinion, and more attention was given to children, with a particular focus on this category of children. Some of the theoretical visions were drawn up and different analyses were suggested in an attempt to denote the causes of these phenomena and define the suitable interventions that could deal with such causes. One of the main outcomes to these attempts was the emergence of the concept of "Children in Especially Difficult



Circumstances” that was adopted by the United Nations through UNICEF that later adopted also the concept of “Children in Need of Special Protection”.

The term of “Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances” denotes to a group of children who moved away, or were excluded, from the normal context of society due to economic, social, or family circumstances that were imposed on them and they had nothing to do to prevail over these circumstances. Accordingly, they have to be dealt with as victims and not culpable. In addition, interventions should consider the child himself and the circumstances that drove him to such a result. Interventions should also aim to change these circumstances and analyze the radical causes in order to protect the child from any fallback to the same behavior, assuming that the negative circumstances might be somewhat permanent.

The term “Children in Need of Special Protection” denotes to a group of children who are exposed to serious risks that prevents them from enjoying their social rights. Hence, they have to receive special protection that aims towards their rehabilitation and their enablement to receive such rights.

Within this context, we can say that the first term looks more lucid and clear in recognizing the role of the negative circumstances and the importance of dealing with these circumstances. As for the second term, it confirms the right of these children to receive special protection through the utmost efforts that have to be paid in order to provide them their rights and to reintegrate them in the normal context of the society. From this perspective, the two terms perfectly complement each other and might be considered as a base and an underpinning to any strategy that aims to overcome these phenomena.

It is worth stressing that the hard conditions from which these groups suffer are always out of the children control. Poverty is considered one of the main factors that constitute the structure of life of these children, and that is directly mingled with other factors. Out of the latter factors we mention: their lack of education, health care, comfortable residence, and other essential requirements for their normal growth, added to their lack of knowledge and skills that permit them to succeed in their social and economic life. Consequently, they are short of any kind of control on their lives and they miss the capacity for choice or for innovation.

It is remarked that there is a notable increase in the number of disadvantaged children one day after the other, that they are more subjected to partial or total deprivation from enjoying their rights and social opportunities. In fact, these groups suffer from various abusing situations inside the society. In spite of the factors we previously mentioned, and in spite of the initial efforts that took place in this course, children issues are still insufficiently recognized in national development plans. These plans should not consider childhood development as mere partial social and economic projects whether at the governmental level or at the private one, or just modernizing some institutions or legislations. Conversely, childhood development requires formulating a comprehensive strategy with different entries and applications and in the same time complements with



other development policies, considering that it is a principal and independent component and not a dependent one.

1. The Phenomenon of Street Children in Egypt

1.0. Conceptual Framework

The phenomenon of street children, like any other phenomenon, is directly related to a set of social, economic and cultural circumstances prevailing in societies at a given historical moment. Accordingly, overcoming such a phenomenon will never achieve its results except it is based on a comprehensive vision that analyses, and deals with, the main causes and at the same time is dealing with the phenomenon itself. Likewise, social phenomena should be examined based on their interdependence in a network of intervening causal interactions. An example for this interdependence is the relationship between the phenomenon of street children and that of child labor, prostitution, drugs, and school dropouts. There is also a link between all of the mentioned phenomena and between the increase in poverty rates and social alienation and polarization as one of the negative consequences of policies of economic reform, and for uneven development between urban and rural areas that increased the rate of internal migration.

Studies that were conducted around this issue claimed that all, or the most of, the children who are categorized as street children in Egypt belong to families under the line of severe poverty and that most of these children come from the rural or extremely poor urban areas where their families departed from their rural setting to search for better living opportunities. However, as employment opportunities are scarce, their lives became harder and poorer. It was also remarked that most of the children were missing one of their parents either because of death or divorce or separation or lengthy work voyages. In case of the remarriage of any of the separated parents or both of them, the new partner rejects the child in most of the cases. Therefore, the street is the most logical alternative. We conclude that poverty and family detachment are the main direct reasons to drive the child to the street.

It was recognized also that there is a relationship between these two factors when the father fails to bear the family expenses, he flees away from all his responsibilities either through separation or through divorce by an individual choice, an action that is legally accepted by the personal law up till now. In most of the cases, poor women fail to resort to law to gain their rights and the rights of their children. Even if these women succeed to resort to the law, they suffer from the lengthy and slow procedures, and if they gain the verdict, it is not executed as most probably they fall short to reach the father. Due to the insufficiency of the social assurance umbrella especially for the single women household, they do not have except to remarry to secure her life. In this case, the children either go out to work or they flee away to the street in many cases, mainly because they are badly treated at work.

In the context mentioned above, the child is excluded from education either because of dropping out of school because he is not enrolled from the very beginning.



In spite of the fact that poverty is considered the main reason for school dropouts, the current and available education system is actually suffering from several aspects of deficiency and that definitely shares in increasing the rates of dropouts. Aspects of deficiency are manifested in high school fees, spread of private lessons, classes' overcrowd, and the incompatibility of the designated curriculum with the needs of the child, family and the work market. Schools lack a sufficient number of social workers trained on solving the problems that encounter the children rather than dealing with the children in a violent manner by the teachers most of the times. Besides, the quality and efficiency of education turn to be extremely low, where the focus is on passive instruction and using cruel and violent punishment methods that drives the child to flee away from school and consequently he reverts back to illiteracy. Finally, schools lately lost their educational and upbringing role due to the lack of appropriate space and also due to the short school day after the adoption of a two intervals system.

The phenomenon of street children is basically considered as an urban phenomenon that is closely related to the increase in urbanization rates. It is quite noticed that street children is a phenomenon that started as a masculine one, however indicators show that there is an increase also in the rate of girls street children.

1.2. Definition of the "Street Children" Phenomenon

Any social phenomenon that is aimed to be confronted requires that this phenomenon is liable to be monitored. This is done by knowing its scope and its features that distinguish it from other phenomena. However, the phenomenon we are currently studying "street children" is relatively new, and so does not have any clear definition that is commonly agreed on. For this reason, the phenomenon is legally dealt with under different titles that were mentioned in the juveniles' law such as beggary, vagabond, deviancy.. etc. Attempted definitions for this phenomenon were different according to the criteria that they were focusing on.

In defining the phenomenon, some people focused on the existence of the child in the street and his various life activities in the street, and the intensity of relationship with his family. In this context, the street child was considered as "the child who lives, works and sleeps in the street and who belongs to the street society, considering the weak relations between the child and his family or the full absence of such a relation"

Other contesters highlight the risk factor that threatens children because of their existence in the street without any kind of control or protection. Accordingly, children who pass their time in the streets wandering or wasting their time in doing useless things are considered a target for exploitation, menace and abuse without protection nor care from their families, even if they return back home only to sleep and have a relative relationship with their families.



Some have tried to approach these two definitions, and so they assured the strong relationship between these children and the street. The only difference is that they call the first group "Street Children" and they call the second group "Children in the Street". Both groups are exposed to street perils and develop mechanisms of survival in the street. In addition, the second group is more related to their families, a fact that relatively reduces their influence by the street dynamics.

This demarcation is significant when it comes to the issue of designating the right interventions to overcome such a phenomenon. What is really taken against these definitions is that they are more likely descriptive and concentrate on the characteristics and the symptoms of street children rather than analyzing the phenomenon within its social and economic context. Hence, there is no analysis that studies the root causes of the phenomenon in order to advocate for root solutions.

Within this framework, concepts like the "juvenile", or the "deviated juvenile" or the "street child" were forged apart of the social conditions that led to the deviation of the juvenile or his escape to the street. For that reason, studies do not include the social aspect in their definition of the street children, as it does not objectively express the factual life that the child lives and that expels him to the street with no guilt and no responsibility to the situation he found himself in. Based on the previous rationale, the descriptive definition was relatively helpful in unfolding the phenomenon, yet the definition that is more accurate in interpreting the phenomenon and is more liable to suggest radical solutions is:

"The street child is the child whose family has failed to satisfy his basic needs: physical, psychological and cultural, as a consequence to a socio-economic reality that the family lives. This takes place within the course of broad social circumstances that drove the child involuntarily to the street where he passes most, if not all of his time away from family care and protection. In the street, the child practices different forms of activities to survive, a fact that exposes him to risks, exploitation, and deprivation from his social rights and that might put him under legal accountability aiming to maintain collective security".

The absence of a precise definition for the phenomenon and the fact that the children are legally dealt with under different terms led to the lack of perceiving the exact scope of the problem, where most of the available statistics indicate the number of the children who were detained and enrolled in the police offices. This situation reflects dealing with this problem basically as a legal and deviance phenomenon, a fact that contradicts with the social and economic and judicial vision to the situation of these children.

On one hand, the observers for this phenomenon confirm that it is expanding and increasing in different urban centers added to the main capitals that had witnessed the serious start of this phenomenon. On the other hand, some statistics and field studies unfolded that around one third of the Egyptian children at the age of the basic education are object to that threat, either because they join the work market under the legally defined age or because they adhere to the street or because they are deprived from family and social care. The rate of school dropouts has increased and so the rate of not joining



the school at all because of poverty, deterioration of the educational system, and high school fees. It is worth mentioning that the rate of dropouts has reached, according to some statistics, around 35% of the total children at the age of basic education.

The existence of a clear and precise definition for the phenomenon is a precondition to specify its scope statistically. This is beside the necessity of overcoming the difficulty of having the statistics related to such a phenomenon as children frequently move from one place to another and are hardly stable in one location. Accordingly, the statistical description to the street children phenomenon relies on the methodology followed by the Central Agency for Population Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in the large surveys that have to be accomplished in a short time and closest to reality.

1.3. Characteristics of Street Children

There are general characteristics specific to street children starting from the main reasons why they move to the street and passing by their style of living and having common conditions of deprivation from opportunities and social rights because of their existence in the street. However, one is not supposed to consider these children as a homogeneous group as there are big differences between them as individuals added to the fact that they do not visualize themselves as members belonging to one group under the title of "street children" or any other title. Being aware of the heterogeneity of these children is one of the main factors to define the suitable interventions and the processes of rehabilitation to reintegrate them in the society. Street children differ based on the discrepancies in the criteria related to their personal and objective circumstances and related to the causes of their existence in the street as follows:

- With regards to the causes of their existence in the street, they might be dismissed by their families because of poverty or family separation. In some cases, children are obliged by their families to work in order to earn their living. Others might flee away to the street because of the mistreatment of their families to them, or because they abandoned them.
- With regards to the kinds of work they undertake, some of them might work in the informal sector for themselves or to somebody else's credit. Examples for the informal kind of work are: wiping cars, garbage separation, burning incense, or vagabonding. As for others, they might carry some activities that fall under the description of small crimes or big crimes such as drug selling. Others might be exploited by illegal political organizations that adopt violence as a mean for change.

It is important here to distinguish between normal child labor and street child labor. Street child labor is based on the marginalized activities that draw near beggary, and that is carried by a group of children who continuously reside in the street in order to gain their basic living and survive. It is noticed that these activities contribute in draining the workforce of an age group not related to the production process, a fact that has its negative effect on developing the skills and building the capacities of



this group in favor of their future contribution to the development of the society. In addition to limiting them from enjoying their social and human rights that guarantee their normal growth in terms of education, training, and entertainment. Moreover, their social status is more critical and more difficult as they live in absence of any kind of consideration and care: family, legal or social. The law considers these children as deviants or vagabonds and everybody denounces them as they are seen as a lower stratum than the ordinary citizen that might impair or spoil society. Thus, they are inhumanly perceived, that is different from the child working within his own family or within a workshop or an institution that allows him to enjoy law protection. Besides, the later child makes for his hard work by his total belonging to a family that takes good care of him. In spite of this difference, street child labor did not receive any kind of attention as it has its specific qualities that might be organized as one of the entries to overcome the phenomenon of street children. Even so, it still falls in the extent of conviction from both the society and the law. Aside from the condemnation that faces the child during his existence in the street, he is dealt with from the perspective that he is a deviant who is supposed to be reformed through measures that come close to punishment in most of the times.

- With regards the criteria of his existence in the street and his relationship with his family, some children live and sleep in the street all of the time, and consequently lose ties with their families. Others sleep in the street for a while or stay there all day and then return to his home to sleep, and thus he sustains his relationship with his family even if he is apart from its full care, that might subject him to some dangers.
- With regards to the educational status, some of them left school or even have never joined it. Some others go out to the street in the summer vacation in order to earn some money to help them during their school year.
- With regards to the original society in which they were brought up, some of them live in urban societies and come from urban families or migrated rural families, and others come from poor rural families that still live in villages.
- As regards to the capacities of these children, some of them are extremely intelligent and act smartly, and others might have limited mental capacities.
- Street children fall within the age group between 7-18, and the percentage increases in the age group between 11-14. It is noticed that numbers of girls are increasing and they are carrying the same activities, though the kind of exploitation they suffer from might lead to serious consequences. The degree of society denial for girls is higher than for boys, and this is



because of the traditional view of the girl which sees that her normal place is home, and that her existence out of home is an exception that should not be increased.

It is worth mentioning that street children poverty is distinguished by not entailing economic poverty and poverty of capabilities. The latter is considered as a cause and a consequence for the inability of the child to receive the available social opportunities. As a result, these children go into a vicious circle of constant poverty.

1.4. . The Child and the Street Society

In most of the cases, the relationship between the child and the street society influences his personality and his behavior, where he is subjected to behavioral experiences and conflicts that consequently influence his psychological development. This might cause him to loose his capture of some social values such as fidelity, truth, belonging to a family and even belonging to the whole society. He might find himself drove to practice action and behavioral forms that run contradictory to the law and to the social value system.

The existence of children in the street represents, in itself, the most threatening situation as it is considered as criminal action from the points of view of the authorities. That is why they might arrest the children without any consideration to the problems that expelled them to stay or to work in the street. Added to the danger of being subjected to violent disasters and sexual harassment from some adult people, they are also exposed to street accidents, sickness and malnutrition. Danger is represented also in the way these children are treated when they are arrested, where they might be exposed to physical and psychological harms.

While there are factors that contribute to the alienation of the child from the social context, previously mentioned, and that are called "Exclusion factors" (poverty, family separation, mistreatment.. etc), there are other factors that support the existence of children in the street. These supporting factors are: freedom, sense of independence, and belonging to certain groups and these factors actually contribute to the sustainability of this phenomenon. This is why street children, when defining the phenomenon, should not be perceived as groups of children who exist in the street in separation from the street society itself. They are a part and parcel from this society, interacting with it, influencing it and influenced by it.

Within this framework, it is important to understand the phenomenon of street children in a correct manner. These children should be perceived within the framework of relationships that attach them with other groups and categories who are the street as well. Such relationships constitute the milieu in which they live and gain various behavioral forms and manners within the context of the street society. The street child does not live a chaotic life where he doesn't have the least control at all as imagined by most of the people. Even if they are exposed to danger and perils, their life in street is organized according to defined rules and systems that differ from one place to the other. In order to stay in the street, a child has to join up in a semi-organized group that provides him with



protection and increases the chances for his survival. Street children also have relations with some adult figures in the street such as street vendors, newspapers' sellers, and grocers.. etc. These relations take the form of friendship and sympathy sometimes, and might take the form of collaboration in some of the criminal activities.

The significance of studying the street society is illuminated in defining policies and designating interventions. Some interventions might be of a use if they consider the positive points related to the life of the child in the street: Of these positive points, we mention: his ability to skillfully coexist and adapt with hard conditions and his ability to deal with different types of people. In parallel, the negative points which include the harms the children face in the street must be considered to set up for their protection. These policies should include those who deal with the street children and the society at large in order to restructure the image of this category of children and current means of dealing with them.

2. Strategy for Protection and Rehabilitation of Street Children in Egypt and their Integration in Society

The strategy for protection and rehabilitation of street children is based on the premise of "Child Rights" as a part of human rights, and that was mentioned in the national laws specific to children, and in the international rules and conventions that were signed by the Egyptian government on the top of which is the CRC. It is worth mentioning that endorsing such conventions make them part and parcel of the national legal structure that has to be adhered to.

The strategic objective of this strategy is to eradicate the phenomenon of street children through protecting them, to face the circumstances that drove them to the street, to provide mechanisms for their rehabilitation, and empowering them through appropriate integration methods that help them to gain their rights: economic, social, cultural, entertainment, as well as their rights in decision-making. This all aims to provide opportunities for appropriate growth that make them equal to other advantaged children in the society. This appropriate growth helps prepare productive citizens in the future and that makes them positive actors participating in developing society.

To achieve this objective, the strategy depends on the adoption of a number of objectives translated into intermediary and short-term objectives. On the practical application of these objectives, action plans should be formulated to implement suggested policies, programs and projects which should include the following:

- Activities required to accomplish the goal, according to priority;
- Groups targeted from the activity;
- Expected results;
- Time frame;
- Responsible and implementing agencies;



- Funding sources.

The strategy is based on the gradual approach in accomplishing the objectives, thus giving priority to the needs and objectives that are critical and important and that are realistically achievable. This is conditioned that every objective paves the way to other objectives that follow. This entails that decision makers and implementers be aware of the strategic and ultimate objectives as well as of the intermediary and short-term objectives. This will help define activities conformant with the comprehensive strategic view so that activities do not constitute hindrances to realizing following and long-term objectives.

Analyzing the reality of street children has revealed some constraints to dealing with such a phenomenon that will be studied in the following part.

1.1. Constraints in Dealing with Phenomenon of Street Children

1. The first challenge is the dubious and suspicious image against street children that dominates the society and the governmental bodies: legislative, executive, judicial and media, even if not being aware of developing such an image. That image, that includes all the children who suffer from social inadaptability and who breach the law, lacks a real vision to the child himself who is considered a victim because of circumstances out of his control. Consequently, there are no rehabilitation policies that cope with that concept, simply because the prevailing term for a child who is not adapting with the society is the "deviant" that focuses on action committed by the child and not on the child and the hard conditions that pushed him to that action. For this reason, whoever commits a faulty action is guilty that exposes him, at this age, to face investigation from police, attorney office, or court. Consequently, the child is committed to sentences that the child perceives as punishment or reprimand, even though they are called precautionary measures. This vision is widespread in the whole society to the extent that the children feel that they are rejected and the society is mistreating them. A fact that reduces their self esteem and shakes their self confidence, and that consequently has its negative influence on the possibilities of their rehabilitation and integration in society.
2. The absence of a comprehensive corrective policy that includes all the groups of disadvantaged children. Although the formal discourse of the government and the agencies that directly deal with these children might admit that the social and economic conditions in which these children live contributed to their deviance. This is not reflected in the state social and economic policies, neither in the rehabilitation methods that should include the special conditions of the child and his family. Moreover, the root causes need to be addressed; otherwise the child will revert to the



same behavior just after the special procedures against him are over. This gap has led to maintaining the inappropriateness of the ways of dealing with street children, and to maintaining the delinquent and deviant stereotype that breaches the law. Accordingly, they are treated with security measures that invite child alienation from society rather than helping him to get integrated in the natural social context. It is worth mentioning that these aforementioned methods did not realize any concrete success up till this moment in dealing with the phenomenon of street children.

3. As a result of the absence of this comprehensive vision to the child within the context of his circumstances, it was hard to find the actual policies incorporating the phenomenon clearly and precisely. Consequently, it does not form a component in the framework of social and economic policies. An absolute eradication of the phenomenon cannot be achieved in a complete manner, except if the issue is handled within a framework of a comprehensive strategy to eradicate poverty, social discrepancies, raising life standards, and human development indicators in general.
4. The scarcity of national resources required to prepare the infrastructure necessary for street children rehabilitation and enabling them to enjoy opportunities and social rights stated in laws and in the CRC. As it is expected that foreign funding will gradually decrease, projects needed to overcome the phenomenon should rely on national resources in the future. This necessitates getting the citizens more aware of such a phenomenon and of the social responsibility to all groups of the society to share in confronting it. Equally, it requires energizing the dynamics that compels various social groups, especially businessmen, on the basis of social responsibility to contribute in funding programs and projects required to overcome the phenomenon.

1.1 General Principles of the Strategy

- The total eradication of the phenomena of disadvantaged children, including street children, is structurally related to the social, economic, and cultural circumstances that produced these phenomena. Nonetheless, as confronting these circumstances requires an interrelated economic, social and political process with national, regional and international dimensions that requires a long time, the strategy focuses on the possible solutions within the framework of the real situation. This is done without marginalizing or neglecting the ultimate objective that should be considered gradually by general social and economic policies. This is why interventions that are actually suggested are conformant, and not contradictory, with that objective whether in the short-term or in the long-term.



- The strategy of street children, as a group of disadvantaged children, should be one of the components of the national strategy for children and goes in accordance with it. As the objective of the strategy is rehabilitation and reintegration of the street children in the general and normal context of the society, it is thus a topic considered by the general national strategy for children put by the state within its general plan for social and economic development. As the street children phenomenon is related with the miserable social and economic conditions of the child and his family, then it is important for the general social and economic development strategy adopts the objective of overcoming poverty, social exclusion for poor groups to which almost all street children belong. Besides, it is required to overcome the social disparities between villages and cities, and working towards comprehensive development. This would help to eliminate the causes that produce the problem from their sources of origin.
- The strategy adopts the developmental perspective based on building capabilities of the children and their families. In this context, all ministries, governmental organizations, specialized non-governmental organizations advocate for the necessity to transcend the welfare approach that dominates most of the current policies and programs. This, in turn, will lead to consolidating the situation of target children and their families as negative receptors for aid and services. The idea is to develop the tendency towards adopting the developmental perspective based on the concept of "social rights", enabling the target groups, and considering these children as citizens who have full rights to enjoy secure childhood and decent growth through providing them all opportunities and social and economic rights available in society.
- The comprehensive and integrated vision to the phenomenon of street children leads to the belief that challenging such a phenomenon is a national responsibility. This national responsibility should be based on collective and organized efforts coordinated between different parties: ministries, governmental institutions, local and non-governmental organizations, private sectors and all citizens in a comprehensive manner. For this reason, confrontation strategies should be formulated and implemented on the basis of launching mechanisms that guarantee the maximum level of coordination and effectiveness between all the social parties. In this context, the NCCM should act as the role of a catalyst and the main coordinator between all of these efforts.
- The strategy puts the phenomenon of street children in the economic, social and cultural context of the Egyptian society in



general, and in the special context of the children and their families in particular. The strategy, as well, puts the phenomenon in the context of the notion of “Disadvantaged Children”, and so perceives the child as a product of a set of circumstances. Thus, he/she is a victim and not guilty. Hence, the strategy that seeks to confront the phenomenon is based on changing the negative social vision that rejects these children to a positive and restorative one.

- In order to make this strategy effective, efforts should be oriented towards the networking and collaboration between the target groups and the implementers of the aimed objectives. This is why the strategy adopts participation as a method to achieve the expected results. Therefore, mechanisms for children participation have to be created in order to help the children and their families have a role in the different phases of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities and programs related to achieving the objectives that form a part of the strategy.
- The strategy does not perceive the street child as living alone or in vacuum, but rather he is living within the context of a network of dynamic relations that constitute the street society, where the child is obliged to create survival strategies. These strategies should be taken into consideration when defining interventions. Moreover, the strategy views them as a heterogeneous group, a fact that calls differentiation in treatment and diversification in interventions.
- In order for the strategy to be cohesive and conformant with the comprehensive developmental vision, it should be gender conscious and gender-sensitive. Strategic objectives, action plans, and policies all have to be based on using a methodology that analyzes gender in monitoring the circumstances of the children and their families. This is essentially required as it helps to realize equity between males and females in considering the empowerment of children to receive their social, economic and cultural rights, especially that the percentage of girls street children is in gradual increase.

2.3. Partners Responsible for Confronting the Phenomenon and their Roles:

The phenomenon of street children is characterized by having various overlapping dimensions and also by being connected to the general policies affecting the course of society and social life. Accordingly, confronting such a phenomenon in an effective way requires the collaboration of both governmental and public efforts on the basis of coordination and organization in order to achieve the strategy’s objectives.



Hence, all the concerned ministries and institutions should cooperate to effectuate the strategy that sets an inclusive integral policy to encounter the street children phenomenon. This should be done on the basis of a positive vision to the child, then moving to work plans in which every party carries out his responsibility harmoniously with the other parties; provided that all the concerned ministries, institutions and organizations should observe the achievement of the policy's general objectives in their interventions. Work should be done considering the necessity of collaboration between different ministries lest activities might be repeated or contradicted. A level of cohesiveness and coordination is required between the sectoral interventions in order that they all feed into a comprehensive policy to achieve its integrated objectives. In this respect, a coordinating committee must be set to supervise the strategy implementation. This committee should be represented by the concerned ministries and institutions, non-governmental organizations working in this field, some experts and the representatives of the business sector (either organizations or individuals), provided that NCCM should take the responsibility of the principal coordinator.

In the next section, we suggest a general vision for the roles that can be shared between the concerned parties in order to confront the phenomenon. This will be followed by a detailed presentation of some objectives and how could they be realized within the framework of collective efforts of the responsible parties.

Ministry of Education

1. To develop the educational system in terms of improving enrollment, and the relevance of education to the needs of the work market. Moreover, to emphasize the execution of free education for the poor.
2. To generalize the nonformal education system that can consequently lead to the formal one. It is also recommended that to make available more than one study period per day so that the working child can adapt himself between studying and working hours.
3. To adopt the comprehensive school system in the formal education. Thus, each student might receive training and vocational rehabilitation at the same time. Nevertheless, attention should be paid to the school's productive role.
4. To provide educational grants for poor families, that can be withdrawn if they are not committed to educating their children.

Ministry of Social Affairs

1. To expand the social security net and raise value of the pension to provide and satisfy basic needs of poor families.
2. To develop an effective system to determine the target groups for the social security nets in order to guarantee reaching those in need. It is also important to



include families that raise children, especially women headed households. This effectiveness can increase by differentiating policies to respond to the social groups that live in different conditions.

3. To encourage the establishment of NGOs that aim at helping and rehabilitating the street children. Moreover, to strive to establish reception centers for temporary lodging and shelter in poor urban zones, added to establishing residences for complete lodging and shelter provided that the Ministry of Social Affairs might support the transfer of management of these residences to specialized NGOs. In these residencies, the philosophy and means of dealing with children should be close to their family atmosphere than the institutions for children who are at odds with the law.
4. To prepare cadres of social workers, who are specialized in dealing with street children, based on a correct understanding of the problem and a positive perception to the child. The Ministry of Social Affairs takes over this task to prepare the needed cadres to rehabilitate, train and educate children in all the phases of rehabilitation starting from the street up until enabling them to reintegrate and adapt with the natural context of society.

Ministry of Health

1. To offer health care to the street children and provide them priority in the governmental health institutions. This might start with granting the children health cards through which they can get services from designated health centers close to their places of lodging.
2. To offer some mobile health units that frequents regular places where street children gather and gives them the chance to ask for help. As soon as the children are comfortable with this system and are confident in it, a phase of medical examination of these children might follow. This helps to determine those who need special care and provide it to them. The mobile units can also vaccinate these children against infectious diseases.

Ministry of Justice

1. To endeavor to change the law's philosophy from the idea of deviation and social threat, to the philosophy of disadvantaged children. Consequently, this might lead to a shift in perceiving street children and even special articles about this phenomenon might be issued to help this shift through tackling both the economic and social dimensions of the problem. As a result, this shall render law as a holistic tool that treats both economic and social causes that lead to such phenomenon. Law should also offer a special treatment to street children that avoids the security



image and security methods in handling the problem but instead adopts a social perspective.

2. To legalize the “CRC”, and to abolish all the laws specific to children and are contradictory to it.
3. To change the ‘Personal Law’ in a mode to protect families from separation and detachment. If changing the law is quite challenging, then in this case some procedural conditions that organize the man’s right in solitary-will divorce should be stated, in a way to inhibit him from abandoning the responsibility of his kids. An example for this is to establish offices in different regions to deal with family problems so that divorce is not carried out except after settling the situations of his children kids and to be committed to bear their expenses.
4. To adopt a judicial system specialized in child’s problems, and to train the Judges and the attorney districts’ members on how to deal with children who diverge from the law. This is done while adopting a philosophy of “Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances” that takes into consideration the social and economic environment. In addition, the need for nominating women in the judicial system specialized in child rights should be advocated for.

Ministry of Interior

1. To change the vision of the policeman to the juvenile to considering him as a victim of dire conditions over which he has no control. Thus, raise the awareness of policemen about the phenomenon of street to understand the phenomenon as a developmental social and economic one and not as a security and legal phenomenon.
2. To create a system to protect street children from being arrested, except if they commit an illegal or criminal act to be put accountable to law. Collaboration might take place between juvenile police stations and the non-governmental organizations concerned with street children. Based on this collaboration, methods to deal with these children are defined and secluded from the security perspective, where social workers in the NGOs are preferably designated to deal with the children.
3. To train the workers in the juvenile police stations and getting them aware on how to deal with all groups of street children in a human approach that perceives the phenomenon in a correct and decent manner. It might be more appropriate for the police officers in the juvenile stations not to wear the police costume in their daily contact with the children.
4. To nominate women police officers in the juvenile police stations, and train them on how to deal with the child socially and psychologically. This



is added to the need for the existence of social workers and psychologists in the police stations designated to deal with juveniles. It is even preferred to get these offices separate from the police stations.

5. To provide the children with personal identity cards and get them committed to hold them, that gives them some credibility in their communication with the street society, and that might give them a positive sentiment to stress their identity.

Ministry of Labor

1. As there is an overlap and interrelation between working children and street children, Ministry of Labor should provide chances for street children to work in a legal milieu. In addition, there should be a unit concerned with working children in all work offices to protect them from repressive work owners. This office can also act as guarantor for the working child if he reached the specified legal age for work.
2. Ministry of Labor should develop programs for training and vocational rehabilitation, as well as establishing small centers in the popular areas where children could receive training that help them to be prepared and find more opportunities for work.

Ministry of Supply

1. Ministry of Supply is expected to encourage the Ministry of Education to offer a nutritional meal to school children. This might encourage families to send their children to school, and in the same time helps the child to better concentrate and grasp the information. It has been proved that there is a direct relation between bad nutrition and low intelligence that leads to failure and school dropout.

Ministry of Information

1. Media can play a major role in confronting the phenomenon of street children. On the one hand, it easily influences the negative awareness that is widely spread against street children. On the other hand, films on street children could be produced through the media that aims to mobilize volunteer efforts and incite it to participate in solving the problem whether financially, socially, or psychologically. Finally, formal media institutions play a principal role in holding media campaigns required to implement programs and projects that deal with street children issues.

Ministry of Culture



1. Child Cultural Institutions in the Ministry of Culture should include activities specific to disadvantaged children, such as cultural programs to develop their talents, and inviting street children to participate in the activities of the Child Centers. In this context, Ministry of Culture can participate in the psychological and social rehabilitation of street children, when they are enabled to express themselves artistically and culturally.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

1. NGOs are the qualified party to deal directly with this phenomenon. The work in such organizations proceeds through voluntary efforts, which makes the participation of individuals to solve the problem more human and capable to adopt a positive perception towards children. In this regard, successful experiences must be used such as "Hope Village" for street children that achieved major success in this field. It may be used, together with a number of other institutions that were recently created, as a model to be replicated.
2. Advocacy NGOs may take part in raising awareness and changing the negative attitude toward this category of children. They are more capable of fund raising for the purpose of establishing reception centers, temporary or permanent residences. Such NGOs may also provide, in cooperation with concerned ministries and institutions, training and vocational rehabilitation opportunities to street children. Therefore, Ministry of Social Affairs must assist advocacy NGOs to proceed freely in order to achieve their objectives.

Businessmen

1. It is recommended to urge businessmen in Egypt to assume a social role through their contribution in solving social problems such as street children.
2. The government must raise the maximum amount of donations exempted from taxes in order to mobilize national resources.
3. Businessmen must contribute into funding plans dedicated to tackle this phenomenon. They may be invited to create a businessmen fund to extend financial assistance to projects targeting disadvantaged children. In this regard, people must be encouraged to make donations out of their "zakat" (alms) to this fund.
4. Businessmen working in the industrial cities must be motivated to establish training, rehabilitation and education centers. Educational classes



and accommodation facilities may be joined to the center in order to cater for street children needs that will be qualified to work in such industrial cities as soon as they reach legal age for work. At this point they will also acquire the necessary technical skills.

Strategic and Operational Objectives to Eliminate the Street Children Phenomenon

The strategy contains two types of objectives:

First: Goals associated with general policies dealing with social problems generating the street children phenomenon. As we previously indicated, they are indirect goals; however, they form a significant factor in solving the problem radically. Achieving such goals also requires making political, economic and social decision on a senior level. Therefore, although they fall outside the direct work of the implementing agency of the strategy aiming to eliminate the phenomenon, yet including them into the strategy is crucial to confirm integration of proposed policies in this regard. It will also help stressing the necessity to realize that the proposed policy is the only guarantee to eliminate the phenomenon totally and at the same time ensure that children will never return to the streets.

Second: Objectives related to policies and direct programs devoted to protection and rehabilitation of street children in order to enable them to integrate into the community in a healthy manner. The objectives will help the children gain their economic, social and cultural rights.

Strategic Objectives Related to Public Policies Aiming to Tackle Social Disturbances

2. To put children issues as priority in all public policies. Major concern should be also given to children who are suffering difficult circumstances while making an integrated social policy to address such phenomenon. In addition, it is required to stress the necessity to deal with the child and the circumstances that were direct causes of the problem.
2. Development policies must include mechanisms aiming to achieve equality of distribution and secure real protection for the poor family within a determined policy to eliminate poverty.
3. To expand the popular participation scale in a way that allows poor categories to express themselves while designing development policies affecting their lives. It also has to allow them to take part in the implementation process, which will



contribute, on the long run, to eliminate poverty that is a direct cause of the street children phenomenon. It is also recommended to extend the popular participation to include children suffering difficult circumstances themselves. They will be able to contribute inputs about changing their situation and help implement them. To achieve this objectives, a number of mechanisms that enable children participation in the decision making process are required.

4. To eliminate the development gap between rural and urban areas: emphasis should be laid on rural development and providing job and income generation opportunities. Additionally, it is recommended to adopt policies based on equity as the only solution to eliminate or restrict internal immigration, which has major consequences. Also studies must be made on circumstances of villages to which a great number of street children belong in order to identify the relevant factors that deter the children.
5. Development of educational system in a way to absorb all children at school age: this will achieve equal opportunities to receive the available educational chances. Another point must be stressed is to reapply the concept of free education at least at rural and underprivileged urban government schools. In addition to apply flexibility in both formal and nonformal education following other experiences of the third world. This includes education in the street and on the job according to the local community needs and socioeconomic conditions as well as labor market requirements. Comprehensive education, which combines education with training on practical skills, must be expanded. Another idea is to apply the community or one classroom school method. This educational development should be with the concept that public expenditure on children especially in the field of education is not a resource consumption but rather investment for the future.
6. To expand the social security umbrella in order to cope with the current economic requirements with special emphasis on women supporting their families.

Strategic and Operational Objectives to Address the Street Children Phenomenon

They include long term strategic objectives as well as medium and short-term objectives. Some of these objectives gain priority since their achievement help in accomplishing the medium and short term ones. We will review the objectives according to their relevant priority.

Strategic objective (1):

Change the community's negative perception towards street children. Those include decision makers and implementers, media specialists, formal and informal leaders in the community, individuals who directly deal with street children in the rehabilitation institutions, judiciary system and police authorities, and people in general. The aim is to reflect the positive viewpoint on policies, interventions and the perception of street children perception of themselves.



Operational Objective (1):

Raise the awareness of the concerned parties in the community to understand that children are victims of certain circumstances of which they are not responsible. By nature they are not criminals or delinquents. Furthermore, children have rights that the community must fulfill. Therefore, these children should be treated with respect, sympathy and social acceptance. Only then will they regain confidence in the community, develop self-esteem and hence become more capable to change and integrate into the community.

Activities required for achieving Objective (1):

1. Work on a proper articulation of vision based on the international laws and conventions especially Convention for the Rights of the Child. NCCM should assign an expert to prepare this vision.
2. Prepare a media awareness plan to promote the vision among the largest number of people. In this plan, all types of mass media resources and other means of communication will be approached through formal and informal leadership having impact on the public.
3. Prepare training programs for decision and policy makers, police and judiciary leaderships, media men, religions, civil society, private sector leaders. Informal leaders at the governorates, directorates and villages will be also receiving the training. Such programs will cover developing a sound viewpoint towards street children in an effort to reach the adequate attitude to redirect them to the main course of the community. Training will cover as well information about the CRC.
4. Prepare TV talks and shows to discuss street children problems from an appropriate viewpoint. In addition, to support developing documentary movies presenting the amount of suffering and circumstances, that contributed to the problem. Street children will be allowed a chance to participate in the discussions in order to introduce their vision, problems and relevant solutions.
5. Simplification of the CRC in order to be published through media channels.
6. Declare 2003 as the year of disadvantaged children including street children. This will provide a chance for coordination among concerned entities to organize conferences and seminars aiming to discuss the different visions, concepts, preventive and treatment measurements. In addition to organization of contests, awarding the best practices (projects and programs) dedicated to serve the children. However, activities of socialization institutions on the governorate, district, and village levels



must be intensified. This will require extended and planned media coverage with emphasis on developing specialized programs for this issue that will attract a sample of street children to participate in the activities.

7. Problems of disadvantaged children including street children must be inserted into educational curricula of all levels. It must shed light on the positive vision, which connects problems with the motivating circumstances. Again, the CRC must be simplified and introduced in the schools and universities.
8. Assign a day every year when schools would celebrate street children who are going through rehabilitation stages. Representatives of street children will be invited to share the celebrations with school children, youth centers, clubs and other communities' members.

Entities responsible to implement Objective (1):

NCCM will supervise the preparation of a sound vision and will coordinate efforts of the concerned entities.

- Ministry of Information
- Journalists' Syndicate
- Radio and Television Union
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Education

Strategic Objective (2):

To build a comprehensive database around street children based on a unified agreed upon definition. The database will cover the size of the phenomenon, features of street children, and factors contributed to their situation, their needs, and rehabilitation requirements. In addition to survival strategies which street children adopt to be used while designing policies and other forms of interventions to ensure children's response.

Operational Objective (2):

To provide mechanisms and take necessary procedures to collect information about the size, characteristics and circumstances of street children, in addition to their economic, social and cultural needs.

Activities required for achieving Objective (2):



1. Develop a preliminary paper including a specific definition of street children and the social and economic variables affecting the phenomenon. This is while emphasizing the importance of gathering information to address the problems efficiently and stressing public participation in combating the phenomenon.
2. Use the document must be used as a basis for a media awareness campaign about the intended surveys, their benefit to the public and their children. A call should be made for people to cooperate with field workers who are responsible for collecting data.
3. Develop the information collection tool and form the relevant team.
4. Provide data collection officers with training on problem analysis, tool application, and communication with the public during the data collection.
5. Collect and analyze data in order to extract results, which must be published and made available to the organizations working with children in difficult circumstances, donor and concerned agencies of disadvantaged children issues.

Entities responsible to implement Objective (2):

- NCCM.
- It is proposed to prepare this project in cooperation with the CAMPAS. It will be easy to apply the rapid survey methodology, which are suitable to measure a changing phenomenon in a short time while ensuring relatively accurate results.
- Ministry of Information.

Strategic Objective (3):

To provide sufficient number of qualified and specialized cadre to address problems of street children according to the new positive vision. They will further receive training on dealing with all aspects of the problem since the minute when the child went into the street and throughout rehabilitation stages until the age of 18. At that point supposedly the child would have gained the capacity to integrate into life in a healthy and proper manner.

Operational Objective (3):

Provide training opportunities and mechanisms in the areas of child development and street children problems to graduates of social services institutes and social sciences departments in an effort to create the necessary cadres to work with street children effectively.

This will require training on the following areas:



- Field social workers: those who deal with children on the streets to attract them away from street life. In this regard the field workers will need to convince the child and give him full information about the available alternatives. It is essential that the child will willingly choose to leave street life and join rehabilitation, education and training opportunities. This will ensure the child's inclination for cooperation. Without the child's acceptance to the interventions, the rehabilitation process may not succeed.
- Social and psychological specialists to work with children in the rehabilitation institutions after they acquire relevant capacities to address the street children's psychological and social problems.
- Social observers to deal with the child in the context of his family in cases for success in returning the child to them. The observer in this regard will assist in solving their socioeconomic problems in order to ensure that the child will not return to the street.
- Basic education teachers who will be trained through either training of teachers of the regular schools to which those children are enrolled or in the nonformal classes especially established for them. The role of these teachers is not restricted only on merely education, but rather their awareness of the positive vision towards street children. They must also possess the ability to sympathize and respect them.
- Qualified vocational trainers who are well trained for proper treatment of street children.
- Representatives of police departments responsible for juvenile delinquents who may cooperate with field officers only in serious cases. They must be trained and provided awareness about the positive vision towards street children. This positive vision must form the grounds for the police adequate treatment of this category of children. The aim is to change their perception of police as a source of oppression and abuse to a support in the rehabilitation process of the child to reintegrate into the community.

In this regard the following pre and on the job training is needed:

- The new vision of disadvantaged children in especially difficult circumstances.
- Modern techniques for psychological and social treatment of this category of children.
- National and international laws and legislation associated with child rights.
- CRC.



- Methodology for training children on discipline and participation in decision- making in the institution.
- Monitoring and performance evaluation skills to evaluate the child's development throughout the rehabilitation process.
- Gender training to ensure that policies, programs, and their application methods are all gender sensitive. They must be capable of using gender analysis and planning tools specially that the rate of girls among street children is increasing.

Entities responsible to implement Objective (3):

- Ministry of Social Affairs will assume the training responsibility of cadres involved in this field either from inside or outside the ministry.
- Ministry of Higher Education in order to include problems of children in especially difficult circumstances into the curricula of the departments of sociology, psychology and Faculty of Social Sciences.
- NGOs operating in the training and street children fields.

Strategic Objective (4):

To provide and mobilize national resources to fund programs for the protection and rehabilitation of street children.

Operational Objective (4):

To organize public contributions, especially from the private sector, to fund programs and projects and to establish a businessmen fund for the protection and rehabilitation of street children.

Activities required for achieving Objective (4):

1. Prepare a simplified document to introduce the problems of street children and the scarce financial resources available, which hinders addressing the problem. It is important to explain the project's importance as a tool to combat the problem. The document must be submitted to a number of leading figures in the private sector and businessmen associations for discussion with other colleagues.
2. Hold a meeting including a number of businessmen and relevant associations' representatives during which the document will be distributed and discussed. It is aimed to further clarify the vision and objectives in order to gain the required support and elect a steering



committee. However, the meeting must receive proper media coverage to ensure conveying the message in an indirect way to the public.

3. Form the steering committee and set its meeting plan. It must contain businessmen, representatives of the commercial and industrial chambers, general labor union, and civil society, concerned ministries and NCCM as the project coordinator, and two banking and fundraising experts. The committee must elect a head, rapporteur, and a secretary general. Then comes the step of a project proposal and action plan preparation. Specialized experts may be approached to assist in this regard.
4. Media coverage must continue for raising awareness regarding problems of children who need special care from a positive vision. Importance of the private and civil society contributions should be stressed.
5. Prepare, organize and hold a public extended conference for businessmen as individuals or associations. Local and international entities concerned with street children will participate in the conference aiming to declare the establishment of the fund, elect the board of directors, and executive authority. The board of directors should include businessmen, NGOs involved in the field of street children and a number of experts (with intensified media coverage).

In addition to the establishment of the fund, it is necessary to take other fundraising procedures; for example to allocate part of the "zakat" (alms) for disbursement on these problems, and establish higher level of tax exemption for donations allocated for disadvantaged children. Another idea is to add one piaster to the price of a packet of cigarette and 20 liter of gas to be allocated for this purpose as well.

Entities responsible to implement Objective (4):

- NCCM
- Businessmen associations.
- Ministry of Information
- A number of representatives of banks and donor agencies.
- A number of concerned NGOs.

Strategic Objective (5):



To attract the children away from the street through eliminating the circumstances led them to the street and enabling them to obtain their social and economic rights, and build their capacities in a way to allow them integrate into the community.

There is more than one operational objective needed to achieve the components of this strategic objective.

Operational Objective (5a):

To establish daytime rehabilitation centers in districts of Cairo, Alexandria and main cities of all governorates with high density of children. Accommodation may be provided under pressing needs. Other centers providing full accommodation will be established for children who wish so. The centers educational, training and entertainment capacities must be enhanced to assist the child's reintegration into the community. However, the child must have the free will to join. Community participation must be encouraged in order to ensure acceptance of children.

Operational Objective (5b):

To ensure children participation in every stage of the intervention planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The efforts must benefit from the children's innovative survival abilities that they developed to stand the dangers of street life. Then the child should be allowed a chance to positively mix and gradually reintegrate into the community.

Activities required for achieving Operational Objectives (5 a & b):

1. Plan and organize awareness and media campaigns to propagate the project in order to secure enough voluntary contributions with money and efforts. It is also aimed to introduce the project to the target group around Egypt.
2. Provide qualified cadres capable of dealing with street children (street workers) in addition to specialized cadres to serve in the centers planned to be established. Another group of qualified cadres must be trained on human treatment of children. Such cadres will include:
 - Social and psychological specialists, teachers; sports, artistic, and cultural activities trainers who are able to explore and enhance creative talents.
 - Nutrition specialists, kitchen, dining room, laundry and cleaning workers.
 - Elderly male and female to play the role of mother and father for each group until the preparatory educational stage.
 - A resident doctor, male or female nurse.
 - Administrative officers.
3. According to a plan, establish a number of day time care centers at governorates while providing the necessary training, education and entertainment equipment and accommodation for those who need it. As for children who are



- unable to return to their families, establish full accommodation centers using as an example previous experiences such as Hope Village Society and other concerned organizations.
4. Street workers must approach children in their locations in order to be acquainted with them, which will help in successfully persuading them to join the centers willingly.
 5. Enroll children into the daytime centers to start training, education, entertainment and activities in addition to temporary accommodation. This step comes in preparation to moving the children into the full accommodation centers in case efforts to return them to their families failed. However, this will proceed according to the full choice of the child. In these centers, they must receive respectful treatment in order to gain self-confidence and respect. To ensure that the child continues to live in the center, enhancement of his positive capabilities and characteristics becomes a necessity. It could be achieved when they are allowed a chance to contribute to the planning, implementation, follow up and evaluation of the center's activities and performance.
 6. Establish a mechanism for voluntary contributions from the community to support and manage the centers:
 - Through NGOs participation.
 - Through organizing district committees representing the local community members to cooperate with the centers.
 - Through organizing artistic, sports and entertainment activities in which school and local children participate with children of the centers.
 7. Plan for income generating projects to serve parents of the children (either create job opportunities or provide loans to establish small projects).

Operational Objective (5c):

To provide the head of the family – in case the child returns to the family – income resources to cover the child's necessary expenses and enable the child to obtain his social rights.

Activities required for achieving Operational Objective (5c):

1. Through rapid research tools, make contacts with heads of the families to introduce the income generating ideas required in the market. They also must be consulted for the most adequate projects to their choices. Beneficiaries must be then identified and provided information about the main objective which is taking the responsibility off the children shoulders and overcoming the family's deteriorated economic conditions.



2. Prepare the project document and action plan.
3. Develop appropriate vocational training programs covering the selected projects, prepare an adequate training facility close to the family, and the necessary trainers and tools. Additionally, adult education classes will be established.
4. Provide training for the groups who expressed their desire to join the project. Participants will receive simple training on project management skills, accounting, and marketing. In this regard, trainees may receive a temporary income as an incentive.
5. Provide beneficiaries with loans while assisting in finding the location for their project. Technical assistance will be also rendered at the beginning.
6. Assist beneficiaries who completed their training to secure a job that matches the skills they acquired. It may be recommended to continue disbursing the temporary income / incentive for one productive cycle for those who established small projects. It could be considered a loan without interest for the beneficiary to repay on installments after the project starts making profit.
7. Performance monitoring and evaluation. In this regard, the necessary mechanisms and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of each stage should be developed. This will help identify the extent of success in achieving the objectives of each stage as well as the final results, which will create the grounds for the required modifications on the project.
8. The social observer will monitor the child's family throughout the stages in order to realize whether or not it complied with the condition to enroll him in education, training activities or both. The social observer will also observe the child's development toward rehabilitation and integration into the community.

Entities responsible to implement Objective (5):

- Ministry of Social Affairs in cooperation with NGOs.
- Specialized experts in development and small projects, planning and implementing vocational training projects.
- Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training.
- International funding agencies and NGOs.

Street Children during summer holiday:

Although street children are not usually enrolled in schools, and do not, therefore, have a summer holiday, summer is an easier season for them to spread around more than other seasons. While schools are closed during summer holidays, that makes them appropriate sites for activities aiming to attract children away from the street. Additionally, a number of sites in public parks may be allocated for the establishment of artistic and sports



activities, which will encourage children's participation. The Ministry of Culture may assume a significant role in the summer activities such as the preparation of meals, bathing and cleaning locations.

Furthermore, it is essential to realize the long term objective of these activities, which is attracting children to explore their creative talents, to help them understand themselves, and to provide them knowledge with the available opportunities in the community. This is if they accept assistance to change their lives.

The project must seek public support in order to increase their awareness and understanding of the children problems. At this point, they will be accepted and respected and the public will share in the responsibility of their rehabilitation. The project could be considered a national one in which all the concerned entities may cooperate through the coordination of the NCCM.

4. エジプト国 子ども法（英訳、UNICEFより入手）

The Cabinet

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILDHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD



LAW NO. 12 OF 1996

PROMULGATING THE CHILD LAW

AMENDED BY

LAW NO. 126 OF 2008

LAW NO. 12 OF 1996
PROMULGATING THE CHILD LAW *

In the name of the people;

The President of the Republic;

The People's Assembly decided to promulgate the following Law;

Article 1

The provisions of the attached Child Law shall be enforced and all provisions in contradiction to its provisions shall be annulled.

Article 2

The Prime Minister shall issue the necessary By-laws for implementing the provisions of this law.

Article 3

This law shall be published in the Official Journal and shall come into force effective the day following the date of its publication. This law shall be stamped with the seal of the State and enforced as one of its Laws.

Issued by the Presidency on 6 Dhul Qiida 1416 H (25 Mars 1996 AD)

Hosny Mubarak

* The Official Journal issue no. 13-supplement of 28 March 1996; amended by Law no. 126 of 2008, Official Journal issue no. 24-bis of 15 June 2008, and issue no. 28 of 10 July 2008

CHILD LAW
PART ONE
General Provisions

Article 1⁽¹⁾

The State shall ensure the protection of childhood and motherhood, the welfare of children, and provide suitable conditions for their appropriate upbringing in all respects, within the framework of freedom and human dignity.

Furthermore, the State shall, as a minimum, guarantee the rights of the child, as stated in the Convention of the Rights of the Child and all other relevant international covenants enforced in Egypt.

Article 2⁽²⁾

For the purpose of this Law, the term “child” within the context of care and welfare, shall mean all individuals who have not reached the age of eighteen (18) complete calendar years.

The age of the child shall be verified by means of a birth certificate, an identification card, or any other official document.

In the absence of an official document, an authorized entity shall determine the age, by virtue of a decree issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister of Health.

Article 3⁽³⁾

The present law shall particularly ensure the following principles and rights:

- a) The right of the child to life, survival, and development in a supportive family environment, to enjoy various preventive measures, and to be protected from all forms of violence, or injury, or physical, mental or sexual abuse, or negligence, or negligent treatment, or any other forms of maltreatment or exploitation.
- b) The right to be protected from all forms of discrimination among children, on the basis of birth place, parents, sex, religion, race, disability, or on any other status, and ensure equal opportunities among children to benefit from all rights.
- c) The right of the child who is able to form his own opinions, to access information which empowers him to form and express such opinions, and to be heard in all matters related to him, including judicial and administrative procedures, in accordance with the procedures specified by the Law.

The best interests of the child and his protection shall be a primary consideration in all decisions and procedures whatever the department or authority issuing or undertaking them.

¹ The last paragraph was added by virtue of Law no.126 of 2008

² Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

³ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 4⁽⁴⁾

The child shall have the right to kinship with his legitimate parents and to be cared by them.

The child shall have the right to establish his legitimate paternal and maternal lineage, using all lawful scientific means in order to establish such lineage.

Parents shall provide the child with necessary care and protection. The State shall provide the child deprived of family care with alternative care. Adoption is prohibited.

Article 5

Each child shall have the right from birth to a name with which to be characterized. The name shall be registered immediately after birth in the births' registers according to the provisions of this Law.

The name shall not connote any degradation or humiliation to the dignity of the child. Nor shall it be incompatible with religious beliefs.

Article 6

Each child shall have the right to a nationality in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Egyptian Nationality.

Article 7

Every child shall enjoy all legitimate rights, particularly his right to breastfeeding, nursing, food, clothing, habitat, seeing his parents, and protecting his resources, according to the provisions set forth under the Personal Status Laws.

Article 7-bis⁽⁵⁾

Every child shall have the right to access health and social care services and to be treated for any illnesses. The State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that all children enjoy the highest level of healthcare.

The State shall ensure providing the parents, the child, and all community sectors with the essential information related to the child's health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, the principles of health protection, environmental safety, and accidents prevention, and shall assist them in benefiting from such information.

Furthermore, the State shall ensure the right of the child, in all settings, to a suitable, healthy, and clean environment and shall take all effective measures to eliminate harmful practices to his health.

Article 7-bis (a)⁽⁶⁾

With due consideration to the duties and rights of the person who is responsible for the care of the child, and his right to discipline him through legitimate means, it is prohibited to intentionally expose the child to any illegitimate physical abuse or harmful practice.

⁴ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

The Sub-Committee for Child Protection may undertake legal procedures in the event of violations of the preceding paragraph.

Article 7-bis (b)⁽⁷⁾

The State shall ensure the protection of the life of the child, his safe and secure upbringing away from armed conflicts, and ensure that he shall not engage in any acts of war. Furthermore, the State shall, in cases of emergency, disasters, wars, and armed conflicts, ensure the respect of all his rights, and shall take all necessary measures to prosecute and penalize any person who commits against the child any acts of war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity.

⁷ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

PART TWO

Child Health Care

Chapter 1

Practicing the Obstetric Profession

Article 8

It is not permissible for non-physicians to practice the profession of obstetrics, in any capacity whether public or private, only those whose names are recorded in the registers of midwives, assistant midwives, or doulas of the Ministry of Health can do so.

Article 9

The person who has been licensed to practice midwifery shall notify the Ministry of Health, by registered mail, of any change of her home address, within thirty (30) days from such a change, or else the Ministry of Health may remove her name from the register provided for this purpose, after fifteen (15) days from the date of notifying her by registered mail, at the latest address known to the ministry.

The person whose name was removed in the foregoing manner may have the right to reinstate her name again if she notifies the Ministry of Health of her address, against a reinstatement fee determined by the By-laws which shall not exceed ten (10) Egyptian pounds.

Article 10

The person who has been licensed to exercise midwifery shall - while practicing her profession - abide by the obligations determined by a decree of the Minister of Health or face disciplinary inquiry.

A Disciplinary Council for those licensed to exercise midwifery, who are not working in the administrative sector of the State, shall be established in every Governorate by a decree from the Governor, chaired by the director of health affairs and with the membership of a physician from the maternity and childhood care division and a member from the legal affairs section in the directorate.

The Disciplinary Council shall have the authority to remove the licensee's name from the register, or deprive her from exercising the profession for a period not exceeding one (1) year, for conduct violating the rules of integrity, honor, or efficiency in her profession, or any other violation related to the exercise of her profession.

Article 11

The person who has been licensed to exercise midwifery shall have the right to complain against the decision issued by the foregoing Disciplinary Council, penalizing her by removing her name or depriving her from exercising the profession, within fifteen (15) days from the date of notifying her by registered mail.

A council shall be established by virtue of a decree of the Minister of Health and shall take a decision with respect to the complaint. It will be chaired by one of the directors of the central

departments at the Ministry of Health, or by a person acting on his behalf, and two general directors at the Ministry of Health, one of them being the general director for legal affairs.

Article 12

The Governor, based on a report from the competent health department shall have the authority to remove the name of the person who has been licensed to exercise the profession, from the foregoing register, if it is proven that her health conditions no longer allows her to continue exercising her profession.

Article 13

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty prescribed by the Law, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six (6) months and a fine of not less than two hundred (200) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties, whoever practices the midwifery profession in violation to the provisions of this Law. In case of recurrence, the perpetrator shall be liable to both penalties jointly.

Chapter 2

Birth Registration

Article 14

Reporting the birth of a child must take place within fifteen (15) days from the date of birth, on the form provided for such purpose, to the health office located in the area where the birth has taken place, if such office exists there, or to the health department in the districts with no health offices, or to the *Umda* (chief magistrate or the mayor of the village) in other sectors, as indicated in the By-laws.

The *Umda* shall forward the birth report to the health office or to the health department within seven (7) days from the date of reporting the birth.

The health office or the health department shall forward the birth report to the concerned civil registry office within three (3) days from the date it has been informed, for recording it in the births registry.

Article 15⁽⁸⁾

The persons responsible for reporting the birth shall be the following:

- 1 - The father of the child, if present.
- 2 - The mother of the child, provided that the marital relationship is confirmed as stipulated in the By-laws .

⁸ Last clause is added in Law no. 126 of 2008

- 3 - The directors of hospitals and corrective facilities as well as health quarantine houses and other places where births occur.
- 4 - The *Umda* or the sheikh.

Reporting the birth may also be accepted from adult relatives and in-laws up to the second degree, as stipulated in the By-laws.

Those responsible – according to the foregoing order – with reporting the birth shall held accountable in case of failing to report the birth. Reporting the birth of a child shall not be accepted from anyone other than the foregoing persons.

Physicians and those licensed to exercise the obstetrical profession shall give a certificate for birth cases they performed thereby confirming the event, the date of birth, the name of the newborn's mother and his sex. Health unit physicians and health inspectors shall issue certificates including the same foregoing data and contents. This birth certificate shall be issued after performing the medical examination relevant thereto, if asked to do so in other cases of births.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 4, 21, and 22 of the present Law, the mother shall be have the right to report the birth of her newborn, register him at the birth registry, and apply for a birth certificate in which her name as mother is recorded,. This birth certificate is to be used only as a proof of the birth and for no other purposes.

Article 16

The following information and data must be included when reporting the birth:

- Date of birth;
- Gender (male/female), name and surname of the newborn;
- Name, surname, nationality, religion, home address and profession of the parents;
- Civil registry location of parents, if known to the person reporting the birth; and
- Any other additional information required by a decree of the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Health.

Article 17⁽⁹⁾

The Registrar of the Civil Registry shall issue the birth certificate on the form provided for such purpose, after recording the birth. The Birth Certificate shall include the data and particulars as stipulated in Article 16 of this Law, and the first birth certificate shall be delivered, free of all charges including insurance, to the head of the newborn's family, after confirming his identity. The By-laws shall determine the individuals, other than the head of the family, to whom the birth certificate may be delivered. Issuing an official copy of the birth certificate, for the first time only, shall be in accordance with Article 2 of the Law on Family Insurance Fund, issued by virtue of Law No. 11 of 2004.

⁹ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 18

If the newborn dies before his birth is reported, his birth shall first be reported then his death. But if he is a stillborn child after the sixth month of pregnancy, the reporting shall be restricted to its death.

Article 19

If the birth takes place while traveling abroad, the birth shall be reported to the nearest Egyptian Consulate in the traveler's country of destination, or to the concerned civil registry office within thirty (30) days from the arrival date from abroad.

In case the birth takes place while returning from abroad, the birth shall be reported within the above-mentioned period to the health office or to the health entity located in the area of the place of residence.

Article 20

Any person finding a newborn in cities shall deliver him immediately, in the same condition found, to one of the reception institutions concerned with newborns, or to the nearest police station, the latter shall send him in turn to one of these institutions. In the first case, the institution shall notify the concerned police authority.

If found in villages, the newborn shall be delivered to the Umda or the Sheikh, which is equivalent to delivering him to the police authority, and in this case the Umda or Sheikh shall deliver the newborn immediately to the institution or the police station, whichever is closer.

In all cases, the police authority shall issue a police report including all the data concerning the newborn, and the person who found the newborn, unless the latter refuses. The police shall then notify the physician of the concerned health entity to estimate the age of the child and give him a first, middle, and last name, and record his data in the births register. The health entity shall then forward a copy of the police report and other related papers to the concerned civil registry office within seven (7) days from the date of recording him in the birth register.

The Secretary of the civil registry shall record the newborn in the birth registry. If either parent appears before the police station and submits a paternity or maternity declaration concerning the child, a police report shall be drawn up where the data stipulated in Article 16 of this Law shall be recorded. Furthermore, a copy of this report shall be forwarded to the concerned civil registry within seven (7) days from the date of the report.

Article 21

Child registration referred to in the previous article shall be according to the data submitted by the reporting person, and under his responsibility, except for recording the name of the two parents or either parent, which shall be subject to written request from both or either one who desires to be so recorded.

This registration shall not be valid if it conflicts with the prescribed rules in the Personal Status Law.

Article 22

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, the Secretary of the civil registry shall not record the name of the father or the mother or both, even if he is so requested, in the following cases:

- 1 - If the parents are forbidden to marry under Islamic Law, their names shall not be recorded.
- 2 - If the mother is married and the newborn child is born to a father other than her husband, her name shall not be recorded.
- 3 - With regard to non-Muslims, if the father is married, and the child is born to a mother other than his legitimate wife, his name shall not be recorded, unless the child was born either before marriage or after annulling the marriage, except for those persons whose religion permits polygamy.

The By-laws shall determine the data and information to be recorded in the birth certificate, in the foregoing cases.

Article 23

Those who violate the provisions of Articles 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20 of this law shall be to penalized with a fine of not less than ten (10) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds.

Article 24

Without prejudice to any other stronger penalty prescribed by the Law, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one (1) year and a fine of not less than one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds and not more than five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds, or by either penalty, any person deliberately gives incorrect data and information legally required when reporting a newborn.

Chapter 3

Vaccination and Immunization of the Child

Article 25

The child shall be inoculated and immunized, free of charge, with vaccines protecting him from contagious diseases, at the health offices and health units, according to the systems and schedules as stated in the By-laws.

The father of the child, or the person, in whose custody the child is found, shall be responsible for presenting the child for vaccination or immunization.

The inoculation or vaccination of the child may be carried out by a private physician licensed to practice the profession, provided that the responsible person for taking the child for

vaccination submits to the health office or the health unit, prior to the expiry of the specified date a certificate stating that the child took his vaccines.

Article 26

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code, any person violating the provisions of the previous article shall be penalized with a fine of not less than twenty (20) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred (200) Egyptian pounds.

Chapter 4

Child Healthcare card

Article 27

Every child shall have a healthcare card whose data shall be recorded in a special registry found at the concerned health office. This card shall be delivered to the father or to the person in charge of the child, after recording its number in the birth certificate.

The By-laws shall determine the system and data for this card.

Article 28

The healthcare card shall be presented at each medical examination of the child whether at the health units, the maternity and childhood welfare centers, or other concerned medical units.

The physician in charge shall record the health condition of the child, and the vaccination or immunization of the child and their dates.

Article 29

The healthcare card shall be submitted together with the admission papers of the child to the two pre-university stages of education. The card shall be kept in the school file of the child. The school physician shall document the result of the follow-up on the child's health condition during the two pre-university stages of education.

The school shall ensure the presence of the healthcare card for all children who enrolled prior to the entry into force of the present Law. If the child has no card in his file, the child's father or the person in charge of the child shall establish a card according to the provisions of Article 27 of this Law.

The By-laws shall determine the method for organizing the periodic medical examination of the child's at school during the two pre-university stages of education, provided that this periodic medical examination takes place at least once every year.

Chapter 5

Child Nutrition

Article 30

No colored substances, preservatives, or food additives shall be introduced to the meals and products designated for feeding infants and children, unless they comply with the regulations and provisions as stated in the By-laws.

Meals for children and food containers shall be free of toxic materials and of pathogenic bacteria which are harmful to health, as shall be determined by the Minister of Health.

Distributing these foods and products, or advertising them in any way, shall be prohibited, except after registration and obtaining a license from the Ministry of Health for their distribution and method of advertising in accordance with the regulations and procedures to be determined by a decree of the Minister of Health, in agreement with the Minister of Supply.

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty prescribed in any other law, whoever violates any of the provisions of this article shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than six (6) months and a fine of not less than five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two thousand (2000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties. In all cases, a court ruling shall confiscate food, containers, and all advertising materials body of the crime.

PART THREE

Social Welfare

Chapter 1

Nursery

Article 31⁽¹⁰⁾

A nursery is any suitable place designated for the welfare of children under the age of four (4) years. The nursery is subject to the supervision and control of the ministry responsible for social affairs according to the provisions of this law.

Every child referred to in the above paragraph shall have the right to enjoy nursery services. The State shall take all necessary measures to ensure this right.

Article 31-bis⁽¹¹⁾

A nursery shall be established in every prison for women, according to the specifications for nurseries, where children of female prisoners may be placed until they reach the age of four on condition that the mother stays with her child during the first year of his life.

A decree shall be issued by the Minister of Interior to regulate the communication between the imprisoned mother and her child. The mother shall not take the child to her prison cell and she shall not be deprived from seeing her child or taking care of him as a punitive action for any wrongdoing.

Article 32⁽¹²⁾

Nurseries target the following objectives:

- 1 - Ensuring the social welfare for children and developing their talents and capacities;
- 2 - Preparing children physically, culturally, mentally, and morally, in consistence with the objectives of the society and its religious values.
- 3 - Raising awareness children's families to provide them with sound upbringing.
- 4 - Strengthening and developing social bonds between the nursery and the children's families.
- 5 - Fulfilling the needs of children for entertainment, games, and recreational and artistic activities suitable for their ages.

The nursery shall provide the means and methods enabling it to fulfill the aforementioned objectives, according to the regulations set forth by the By-laws, in this respect.

¹⁰ The second paragraph is added by Law no. 126 of 2008

¹¹ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

¹² Item 5 is added by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 33

A license shall be obtained from the competent authority prior to establishing a nursery or changing its location or specifications.

In case the nursery devolves to other than the licensee, the person to whom it has devolved shall notify the concerned Directorate for Social Affairs within ninety (90) days by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt of such devolution and its reasons. He shall attach to the notification evidence of fulfilling the regulations and requirements set forth in Article 34 of this Law.

Article 34

Licensing a nursery to natural or legal persons shall be in accordance with the provisions set forth in the By-laws. To acquire a nursery license a natural person shall fulfill the following requirements:

- 1 - He shall be of Egyptian nationality and legally competent.
- 2 - Never been sentenced for a felony or being penalized by restriction of freedom in a misdemeanor involving honor or dishonesty, or any of the crimes prescribed in articles 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 292, and 293 of the Penal Code, unless he has been rehabilitated.
- 3 - He shall be of good conduct and enjoy good social reputation.
- 4 - He shall not undertake any activity or profession contrary to social or educational activities.

Article 35

Any person who desires to establish a nursery shall submit a request to the concerned Directorate for Social Affairs, on the form provided for this purpose.

The Directorate for Social Affairs shall decide upon the request, in the light of the needs and requirements of the area, region, or district where the nursery is intended to be set up, within thirty (30) days from the date of submitting the request, along with notifying the applicant of its decision by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt. The decision rejecting the request shall state the reasons for refusal.

A person whose request is rejected may appeal to the committee referred to in Article 40 of this Law

Article 36

If the request for a nursery license is approved, the applicant shall prepare all requisites for operating the nursery and notify the Directorate for Social Affairs upon completing these requirements by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt. The Directorate shall within fifteen (15) days from receiving the notification, ensure that the nursery conforms to all specifications, or else it shall request from the applicant to correct the shortcomings and notify the directorate thereafter. The Directorate then shall, within fifteen (15) days from

receiving this notification, re-assess the fulfillment of all requirements and issue the license accordingly.

Article 37

A nursery licensed to a natural person shall enjoy the status of a legal person. It shall also enjoy this status if it is licensed to a legal person, unless the license is granted to an association whose among its objectives is to establish a nursery. The nursery shall be legally represented by the Licensee before courts and vis-à-vis third parties.

The Licensee shall be authorized to establish a nursery and shall appoint a manager thereto in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the By-laws.

The Licensee shall develop the internal regulations for the nursery within thirty (30) days from the date of the license, and shall submit these internal regulations for approval by the concerned Directorate for Social Affairs. The By-laws shall determine the rules and regulations to be that should be included in the model regulations of a nursery.

Books and ledgers shall be held at the premises of the nursery as necessary to regulate all financial, technical, and administrative aspects in accordance with the forms specified by the ministry responsible for social affairs.

Article 38

The nursery may accept donations, grants, subsidies and legacies offered thereto by Egyptian individuals or organizations. However, those offered by foreign or international individuals or organizations may not be accepted unless approved by the ministry responsible for social affairs.

Shall be allocated to support nurseries, as set forth by the By-laws, a percentage of the profits of the central social services companies, this percentage shall be added to the resources of the sub-funds in the Governorates to support the associations and institutions thereof.

The By-laws shall indicate the method and regulations whereby these subsidies resulting from the proceeds of this percentage shall be distributed to nurseries in the Governorates.

Article 39

The concerned technical agencies at the ministry responsible for social affairs shall be in charge of the technical inspection as well as the financial and administrative supervision over the nurseries to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this law and related decrees for its enforcement.

The concerned Directorate for Social Affairs shall notify the nursery of the type of violation, and shall issue a warning to the nursery to rectify the situation within a suitable period determined by the Directorate. If the nursery fails to remove the violations and correct the situation, the case shall be submitted to the Committee for Nursery Affairs at the Governorate to take the appropriate measures in this regard in accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of this law.

Article 40

A committee entitled the Committee for Nursery Affairs shall be established in each Governorate chaired by the Governor or his delegated assignee. The By-laws shall determine its composition and its working mechanism. The Committee shall decide upon the following issues:

- 1 - Complaints from concerned parties regarding the Directorate's decisions in rejecting the license to establish the nursery, or rectifying deficiencies therein, or changing its location, or transferring its ownership, or its closure.
- 2 - Temporary closing the nursery, or placing it under the direct management of the Directorate for Social Affairs if it is proven to the Committee that the management of the nursery is no longer satisfactory making it difficult for the nursery to perform its duty or fulfill its obligations adequately, or if the nursery is being exploited for purposes other than intended. Placing the nursery under the Directorate's administration shall restrict the authority of the person in charge and the Directorate shall manage it on his behalf pending the removal of the causes of the violation or the issuance of a final decision concerning the status of the nursery.
- 3 - The Directorate shall propose to discontinue paying the subsidies allocated to the nursery, in case of its violation of the provisions of the Law or the decrees issued for its implementation, and the amounts withheld shall be channeled towards removing the violation.
- 4 - An additional period shall be granted to the nursery pending removal of the causes of violation, in case it fails to do so, the Committee shall then have the authority to place the nursery under the direct administration of the Directorate for Social Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of Item 2.

The Committee shall decide upon the issues before it within a maximum of thirty (30) days, if no decision is taken during this period it shall be considered rejected.

Article 41

The nursery may not be closed down after obtaining its license, except by virtue of a substantiated decision issued by the Committee for Nursery Affairs in the Governorate.

However, the head of the Directorate for Social Affairs in the Governorate may, in case of extreme necessity, close down the nursery temporarily, by virtue of a substantiated decision enforceable upon issuing it, providing the decision shall be submitted to the Committee for Nursery Affairs in the Governorate within thirty (30) days to take whatever decisions it deems necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the previous article.

Failure to observe the foregoing date shall result in considering the decision as null and void.

Article 42

The funds of the nurseries shall be considered public funds, and their staff shall be considered public officials in conformity to the provisions of Part 4, Book II of the Penal Code. Its

records and registers shall also be considered official documents in application to the provisions on forgery, as set forth in the Penal Code.

Article 43⁽¹³⁾

A supreme committee for nurseries shall be established by virtue of a ministerial decree by the minister responsible for social affairs, chaired by the minister and having as members representatives from concerned ministries, and those concerned with childhood and motherhood affairs, to be appointed by a decree issued by the minister subject to the approval of their respective places of work. The said committee shall be concerned with drawing up the general policy for nurseries and with implementation follow up.

Article 44

Shall be penalized by imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds and not more than five thousand (5,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties, any person who establishes, or manages a nursery, or changes its location, or specifications prior to obtaining a license from the appropriate authority. Imprisonment shall be for a period of not less than one (1) year if the nursery fails to fulfill any of the conditions prescribed in Article 34 , Items 1, 2, and 3 of this Law.

The Public Prosecution may, upon the request of the Directorate for Social Affairs, order the temporary closure of the nursery established without a license, pending a Court's judgment on the case. The owner of the nursery may contest this judgment to the concerned judge, within one (1) week from receiving the notification.

Article 45

Shall be penalized with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one (1) year, and a fine of not less than two hundred (200) Egyptian pounds and not more than two thousand (2,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties, whoever violates the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 33 and Article 37 of this Law.

Chapter 2

Alternative Care

Article 46

The system of alternative care aims at providing social, psychological, health and professional care to children of more than two (2) years of age, whose circumstances prevented them from being brought up within their natural families, and provide them with a sound upbringing making up for lost care and affection.

The By-laws shall determine the rules and regulations governing alternative care system and beneficiaries.

¹³ The phrase "Minister for Social Affairs" was replaced by the phrase "Minister responsible for social affairs" by Law no. 126 of 2008, wherever it is mentioned in this law

Article 47

The child club shall be considered a social and educational institution ensuring social care for children aged from six (6) to fourteen (14) years of age, by filling their leisure time with sound educational methods and schemes. The club shall aim at achieving the following objectives:

- 1 - Ensure social and educational care for children during their leisure time, their holidays, as well as before and after school days.
- 2 - Complement the role of the family and school vis-à-vis the child, and assist working mothers to protect children from physical and mental neglect and from being exposed to delinquency.
- 3 - Ensure the full development of the child whether physical, mental, and spiritual to acquire new experiences and skills in a manner consistent with his evolving capacities
- 4 - Assist children in developing their assimilation capacities in schools.
- 5 - Strengthen the bonds between the club and the families of children.
- 6 - Raise the awareness of the child's family and provide it with suitable information on the education and upbringing of children according to sound educational methods.

The By-laws shall specify the regulations for formulating the statutes of child clubs.

Article 48

A "social care institution for children who are deprived of family care" shall be any reception center for children of not less than six (6) years of age and not more than eighteen (18) years of age, who are deprived of family care for being orphans, or due to the breakdown of the family, or to the family's inability to provide proper care to the child.

The child may remain in the institution if he is enrolled in higher education, until graduation, provided that circumstances that led to his admission in the social care institution are still standing, and the child has successfully passed his educational stages.

The By-laws shall specify the regulations for formulating the statutes of these institutions.

Article 49⁽¹⁴⁾

The following children shall have the right to obtain a monthly pension from the competent Ministry concerned with social insurance, provided that such pension shall not be less than sixty (60) Egyptian pounds and in accordance with the rules and regulations specified in the Law for Social Insurance:

- 1 - Orphan children or children with unknown fathers or parents.
- 2 - Children of female headed household or children of a divorced mother if she remarries, or is deceased.

¹⁴ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

- 3 - Children whose father is legally detained, or imprisoned, or children of an imprisoned female headed household, or children whose father or mother being a female headed household is imprisoned for a period of not less than one (1) month.

Chapter 3

Protection from Traffic Risks

Article 50⁽¹⁵⁾

It is prohibited to grant a child a driving license to any motor vehicle.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 101 of this Law, shall be penalized by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three (3) months and a fine of not less than fifty (50) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds or by one of the two penalties, any child who drives a motor vehicle without a license.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Traffic Law, shall be penalized by the same penalty any person who rents a vehicle to a child, or has enabled him to drive a motor vehicle by any means. The Court may suspend the license of the vehicle for a period not exceeding three (3) months, and suspend the license of the car rental agency for a similar period. In case of recurrence, the said agency shall lose its license or shall be closed if not licensed.

Article 51

Bicycles shall not be ridden on public roads by those under eight (8) calendar years, and the person in charge of the child shall be held responsible for all harmful consequences thereon.

Article 52

Bicycle rental agencies and their employees shall not rent bicycles to children under the age of eight (8) years; otherwise they shall be held accountable for all harmful consequences caused to third parties and to the child himself.

¹⁵ The third paragraph was added by Law no. 126 of 2008

PART FOUR
Child Education
Chapter 1

Article 53⁽¹⁶⁾

Child education shall, for all educational stages target the following objectives:

- 1 - The development of the child's personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, taking into consideration that the educational programs conform to the child's dignity, enhance his feelings of self worth, prepare him to participate in society and assume his responsibilities.
- 2 - The development of respect for the general rights and freedoms of human beings.
- 3 - The development of respect for the child's parents, his cultural identity, his language, and his religious and national values.
- 4 - The development of the child's sense of belonging and loyalty to his country, promote brotherhood, tolerance among human beings, and the respect of others.
- 5 - The consolidation of values of equality and non-discrimination among individuals on the basis of religion, sex, ethnicity, race, social origin, disability, or any other forms of discrimination.
- 6 - The development of respect for the natural environment and its preservation.
- 7 - The preparation of the child for responsible life in a united civil society where rights' awareness are concomitant with commitment to duties.

Article 54⁽¹⁷⁾

Free education in public schools is a right for all children.

The educational responsibility of the child shall be rest with the parent having custody, and in case of disagreement as to the best interests of the child, any of the concerned parties shall bring such matter to the attention of the President of the Family Court, in his capacity as a judge for temporary affairs, to decide upon the issue taking into consideration the financial situation of the child's legal guardian, without prejudice to the right of the parent having educational responsibility.

¹⁶ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

¹⁷ The second paragraph was replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

Chapter 2
Kindergartens

Article 55

Kindergarten is an educational system achieving comprehensive development for children prior to the primary educational stage, and preparing them to enroll in it.

Article 56

Without prejudice to the provisions on the role of nurseries as stated in Part 3, a kindergarten is any self supporting educational institution for children, or class, or classes annexed to an official school, as well as any establishment admitting children above the age of four (4) years in order to achieve the objectives set forth in the following article.

Article 57

Kindergartens aim at assisting children prior to school age, in achieving comprehensive mental, physical, spiritual, social, moral and religious development for each child

Article 58

Kindergartens shall be governed by the plans and programs of the Ministry of Education, and shall fall under its administrative and technical supervision. The By-laws shall determine kindergartens specifications, establishment procedures, work organization, admission regulations, and tuition.

Chapter 3
Stages of Education

Article 59

The two pre-university stages of education shall be as follows:

- 1 - Compulsory Basic Education Stage. It includes two levels: the primary level and the preparatory level. Another level may also be added as specified in the By-laws.
- 2 - Secondary Education Stage (general and technical).

Article 60

Basic education shall develop the capabilities and aptitudes of students, satisfy their needs, and provide them with the necessary values, information, and behavioral, practical and professional skills appropriate to their different environments, hence enabling those who complete the compulsory basic education stage to proceed forward to a higher education stage to become, after suitable professional training, productive citizens in their communities.

Article 61

The secondary general education stage shall prepare students for practical life and for higher and university education, as well as for public life participation, along with promoting religious, behavioral, and national values and principles.

Article 62

The secondary technical education shall primarily form technicians' cadres in the fields of industry, agriculture, management, and services. It also aims at building their technical capacities.

Article 63

The provisions of the Law on Education shall apply where no provision is prescribed in this Part.

PART FIVE

Care for the Working Child and Working Mother

Chapter 1

Care of Working Child

Article 64⁽¹⁸⁾

Without prejudice to the provision of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Law No.139 of 1981 on Education, children shall not be employed for work before reaching the age of fifteen (15) calendar years. Nor shall they be provided with training before they reach the age of thirteen (13) years.

Children of twelve (12) to fourteen (14) years of age may, by a decree from the concerned Governor and subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, be licensed for seasonal employment which has no harmful consequence to their health or growth, nor interferes with their school attendance.

Article 65⁽¹⁹⁾

The employment of children in any type of work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children shall be prohibited, in particular regarding the employment of a child in any type of work set forth in the ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Taking into account the provisions set forth in the first paragraph, the By-laws shall determine the system for child employment, the cases in which employment is permitted, and the types of work, crafts, and trades in which children may work, according to their different ages.

Article 65-bis⁽²⁰⁾

A medical examination shall be performed on the child prior to his employment, to ensure that he is fit to perform the assigned work. Such examinations shall be conducted periodically, at least once a year, as set forth by the By-laws .

In all cases, the work shall not cause any physical or mental pain or harm to the child. or prevent the child's from attending school and enjoy recreational and developmental activities appropriate to his capabilities and talents. The employer shall be insure the child and protect him from work hazards while at work.

The child shall have seven (7) days of annual leave in addition to that of an adult's annual leave, and it shall not be postponed or withheld from him whatever the reason.

¹⁸ The phrase 'fourteen years' was replaced by the phrase 'fifteen years,' and the phrase 'twelve years' was replaced by the phrase 'thirteen years' in Law no. 126/2008

¹⁹ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

²⁰ Added by Law no. 126/2008

Article 66⁽²¹⁾

A child shall not work for more than six (6) hours a day, the working hours shall include one or more period for meals and rest totaling not less than one hour. This/these period/s shall be determined so that the child shall not work for more than four (4) continuous hours.

Children shall not work overtime, or work during the weekends or official holidays.

In all cases, children shall not work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Article 67

Any employer who employs a child under the age of sixteen (16) years shall issue him a work ID card stating that he is working for him., The picture of the child shall be affixed on this ID card, and the Bureau for Manpower shall approve it and stamp it with its seal.

Article 68⁽²²⁾

An employer who employs one child or more shall take into consideration the following:

- 1 - To post in a visible spot, at the workplace, a copy of the provisions prescribed in this chapter.
- 2 - To maintain an updated record of the basic data of the children working for him including, inter alia, the child's name his date of birth, the nature of his work, the number of his working hours and rest periods, and the content of the certificate proving his ability to work. Such record shall, when requested, be presented to the competent authorities.
- 3 - To notify the appropriate administrative body of the names of currently employed children, and the names of persons in charge of supervising their work.
- 4 - To provide working children with sleeping quarters separate from that of adult workers, in cases where working conditions require their overnight stay.
- 5 - To keep at the employer's headquarters all official documents regarding the age of all working children and their health status, to be presented when requested. It behoves the employer to ensure the real age of the children working for him.
- 6 - To provide the workplace with all necessary health and professional safety devices, and train the children how to use them.

Article 69

The employer shall hand over to the child personally, or to one of his parents, his wage or bonus and other dues payable thereto. Handing over this payment shall clear the employer's obligations.

²¹ The phrase " 8pm " was replaced by the phrase " 7pm" in Law no. 126 of 2008

²² Replaced by Law no. 126/2008

Chapter 2
Care of Working Mother

Article 70⁽²³⁾

A female working for the State, the public sector, the business sector, and private sector, whether with a permanent or temporary contract, shall be entitled to a maternity leave with full salary for three (3) months after delivery. In all cases, a female worker shall not be entitled to this leave more than three times during her entire service period.

The daily working hours for a pregnant woman shall be reduced by at least one (1) hour, as of the sixth month of pregnancy. It is prohibited to employ her for any overtime work during pregnancy and until the end of the first six (6) months following the child's birth.

Article 71

A female employee breastfeeding her child shall have, during the two (2) years following delivery, in addition to the prescribed rest period, the right to another two rest periods of not less than a half hour each. The female employee shall have the right to combine the two periods and they shall be considered part of her working hours without any deduction from her wages.

Article 72

A female employee working for the State, the public sector, and business sector shall have the right to an unpaid leave for a period of two (2) years to care for her child. She shall be entitled to this leave three (3) times during her entire service period.

In exception to the provisions of the Social Insurance Law, the entity where the female employee is working shall cover its share in the social insurance and that of the female employee as stated by this law, or the female employee if she so wishes, may be granted wage compensation equivalent to twenty-five per cent (25%) of the wage she was entitled to receive at the start date of the leave period.

In the private sector, a female working in an establishment employing fifty (50) or more workers shall have the right to an unpaid leave for a period not exceeding two (2) years, in order to care for her child. The female employee is not entitled to this leave more than three (3) times during her entire period of service.

Article 73

An employer who employs one hundred (100) or more female workers in one same location shall establish a nursery, or entrust to a nursery the task of caring for the children of his female employees, according to the terms and regulations set forth by the By-laws.

Establishments that are located in one same area and employing each less than one hundred (100) female workers shall collectively implement the obligations set forth in the previous paragraph, according to the terms and regulations set forth by the By-laws.

²³ Replaced in Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 74

Whoever violates the provisions of Part 5 of this Law shall be penalized with a fine of not less than one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds.

The fine shall be duplicated according to the number of workers concerned with the violation. In case of recurrence, the penalty shall be doubled, and shall not be stayed.

PART SIX

Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled Child

Article 75⁽²⁴⁾

The State shall ensure the protection of the child from disability and from all work liable to harm his health or his physical, mental, spiritual, or social development. The State shall take all necessary measures for the early detection of disabilities, the rehabilitation of the disabled, and employment of the disabled when they reach the age of work.

The State shall take all appropriate measures for media participation in the awareness and guidance programs on the prevention of disability, focusing on the rights of disabled children to increase their awareness of as well as that of their caregivers to facilitate their integration and participation in the society.

Article 76

A disabled child shall have the right to enjoy special social, physical, and mental care promoting self-reliance, and facilitating the child's integration and participation in the community.

Article 76-bis⁽²⁵⁾

A disabled child shall have the right to education, training, and vocational rehabilitation at the same schools, institutes, and training centers available to non-disabled children, except in exceptional cases resulting from the nature and degree of disability.

In such exceptional cases, the State shall be ensure education and training in classes, schools, institutions, or special training centers, as the case may be. Such institutions shall meet the following requirements:

- 1 - To be linked to the regular education system as well as to the training and vocational rehabilitation system for non-disabled children.
- 2 - To meet the needs of the disabled child and be located in near his home.
- 3 - To provide all disabled children with comprehensive education or training program, whatever their age or degree of disability.

Article 77

A disabled child shall have the right to rehabilitation. Rehabilitation shall mean providing social, mental, medical, educational and professional services necessary to the disabled child and his family to assist them in overcoming the consequences of his disability.

The State shall provide rehabilitation services and prosthetic equipment, free of charge, within the allocations earmarked for this purpose in the general budget of the State, and subject to the provision of Article 85 of this Law.

²⁴ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

²⁵ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 78

The ministry responsible for social affairs shall establish institutes and establishments as necessary to provide rehabilitation services to the disabled children. The Ministry may authorize establishing these institutes and establishments according to the terms and regulations set forth by the By-laws.

The Ministry of Education shall establish schools or classes for the disabled children commensurate with their capacities and aptitudes. The By-laws shall determine the admission regulations, the curriculum, and examinations system.

Article 79

The entities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the previous article shall deliver a certificate free of charge to each disabled child who has been rehabilitated. The rehabilitation certificate shall indicate the profession in which he has been trained and other data as indicated in the By-laws.

Article 80

The rehabilitation authorities shall notify the Manpower Bureau located within the jurisdiction of the disabled child's home that he has been rehabilitated. The Manpower Bureaus shall record in a special register, the names of children who have been rehabilitated. The disabled child or the person acting on his behalf shall receive the registration certificate of the child free of charge.

The Manpower Bureaus shall assist disabled children who are registered with them in taking up work suitable to their ages, abilities, and residential location. They shall notify the Directorate for Social Affairs within their jurisdiction with a monthly report on the disabled children who have been employed.

Article 81

The Minister of Manpower, in agreement with the Minister responsible for social affairs, shall issue a decree determining specific activities in the governmental administrative system, the general authorities, the public sector units, and public business sector to be allocated to disabled children holding rehabilitation certificates, in accordance with the rules legally regulating the foregoing.

Article 82

An employer employing fifty (50) or more employees, whether employed in the same place or in separate places in one city or village, shall employ disabled children nominated by the Manpower Bureaus, within a minimum of two percent out of the five percent set forth in Law No. 39 of 1975 on Rehabilitating the Disabled.

The employer may fulfill this percentage by hiring disabled children from outside the nominations made by the Manpower Bureaus, from among those who have previously been registered in these offices.

The employer shall notify the concerned Manpower Bureau of the names of those he has employed by registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt within ten (10) days from the date of their employment.

Article 83

The employer, referred to in the previous article, shall keep a special register to record the names of disabled children with rehabilitation certificates employed by him. The data indicated in the rehabilitation certificate shall be recorded as well in the register. This register shall be submitted to the Manpower Bureau inspectors within the jurisdiction of the business of the employer, whenever required by the inspectors. This Bureau shall also be notified with the total number of workers, the number of positions occupied by the aforementioned disabled children, and the wage received by each of them, within the time limit and according to the form determined by the By-laws.

Article 84

Whoever violates the provisions of the two previous articles shall be penalized with a fine of not less than one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds and not more than one thousand (1,000) Egyptian pounds.

A court ruling may also compel the employer to pay to the rehabilitated disabled child whom the employer refrained from employing, a monthly amount equivalent to the effective or estimated wage for the work he was nominated to perform, operative from the date of proving this violation, and for a period not exceeding one (1) year. This obligation shall lapse if the disabled child joins a suitable job.

Article 85

A fund for the care and rehabilitation of disabled children shall be established and shall enjoy the status of a legal person. A decree from the President of the Republic shall be issued establishing the Fund and determining its mandate. The fines imposed for the crimes stated in this Part shall constitute part of the Fund's resources.

Article 86⁽²⁶⁾

Shall be exempted from all types of taxes, duties, and fees all prosthetic equipment and their spare parts, the equipment needed for their production, and the means of transportation for the use of the disabled child and for his rehabilitation.

It is prohibited to use this equipment and means of transportation by non- disabled persons, and any person who commits such an offence shall be imprisoned for a period not less than one (1) year and a fine of not less than two thousands (2,000) Egyptian Pounds and not exceeding ten thousands (10,000) Egyptian Pounds, in addition to confiscating the equipment in question.

²⁶ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

PART SEVEN

Child Culture

Article 87

The State shall ensure the satisfaction of the cultural needs of the child in all fields including literature, art, and knowledge, and link them with the values of the society within the framework of human heritage and scientific development.

Article 88

Libraries for the child shall be established in each village, in the districts and in public areas. Child Culture Clubs shall also be established successively including a library, a movie room, and a theater. The By-laws shall determine the regulations for establishing these libraries or clubs and management organization.

Article 89

It shall be prohibited to publish, show, or circulate any printed material or audio or visual productions on children's that addresses basic instincts or beautifies behavior contrary to the society values , or leads them to delinquency.

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty in any other law, any person violating the provisions of the previous paragraph shall be penalized with a fine of not less than one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds and not more than five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds, along with the confiscation of the printed material or audio or visual productions that are the subject matter of the violation.

Article 90

The terms and regulations set forth by the By-laws shall determine the movies that are prohibited for display before children in cinemas and similar public places. The directors of movie theaters and similar public places - as shall be determined by a decree of the Minister of Culture - those exploiting these places, show organizers, and people responsible for admitting the public are forbidden to allow children to enter these places, or allow them to view the movie or show if it is forbidden to children, as shall be decided by the appropriate authorities. It shall also be prohibited to bring along children when entering to view these shows.

Article 91

The directors of movie theaters and similar public places shall announce at the movie theater and in all their advertising that the show is prohibited to children. Such announcements shall be very explicit, clear and in Arabic language.

Article 92

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty stated in any other law, any person violating the provisions of Article 90 of this Law shall be penalized with a fine of not less than fifty (50) Egyptian pounds, and not exceeding one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds, for every child.

Also, any person violating the provisions of Article 91 of this Law shall be penalized with a fine of not less than fifty (50) Egyptian pounds and not more than five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds.

Article 93

Employees - as determined by a decree of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister of Culture - shall have the status of law enforcement officers in confirming all acts taking place in violation to the provisions of this Part and their implementation decrees

PART EIGHT

Dealing with children having infringed the penal law

Article 94⁽²⁷⁾

Criminal responsibility shall not apply to the child who has not reached the age of twelve (12) years at the time of committing the crime.

Yet, if the child is at or above seven (7) years and below twelve (12) calendar years, and has committed a felony or a misdemeanor, only the Child Court being the competent court, may rule in accordance with any of the measures set forth in Article 101 Items 1, 2, 7, and 8 of this Law.

Appeals against rulings placing a child under institutional care are permissible in accordance with Items 7 and 8 before the Appellate Court concerned with child cases, and in accordance with Article 132 of this Law.

Article 95⁽²⁸⁾

Subject to the provisions of Article 111 of this Law, the provisions found in this chapter, shall apply to a child who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) calendar years at the time of committing the crime, or if the child is in an at risk situation.

Article 96⁽²⁹⁾

The child shall be considered at risk if he is exposed to a situation threatening the sound upbringing that should be made available to him, or in any of the following cases:

- 1 - If the child's safety, morals, health, or life is at risk.
- 2 - If the conditions surrounding the child's upbringing in the family, or at school, or in care institutions, or others, places him at risk, or if the child is exposed to neglect, abuse, violence, exploitation, or vagrancy.
- 3 - If the child is unduly deprived of his rights, even partially, in terms of custody or in visiting either parent or whoever is rightfully entitled to visitation rights.
- 4 - If those responsible for covering the child's expenses abandon him, or if the child loses his parents, or one of them, or if the child's parents or his guardian abandon all responsibility towards him.
- 5 - If the child is deprived of basic education or if his educational future is at risk.
- 6 - If the child is exposed in the family, school, care institutions, or other to violence, or to acts contrary to public morals, or pornographic material, or to commercial exploitation of children, or to harassment or sexual exploitation, or to the illegal use of alcohol or narcotic substances affecting the mental state.

²⁷ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

²⁸ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

²⁹ Replaced by Law no. 126/2008

- 7 - If the child is found begging. Acts of begging include offering for sale trivial goods and services, or performing acrobatic shows and other activities not considered an appropriate source of living.
- 8 - If the child collects cigarette butts, or any other kinds of trash or waste.
- 9 - If the child has no permanent residence, or generally sleeps in the streets or in other unfit places for residence or accommodation.
- 10 - If the child mingles with deviants or suspected deviants, or with those known for their bad reputation.
- 11 - If the child behaves badly or revolts against his father's authority or guardian or custodian or caregiver, or is against his mother's authority in the case of the death, absence, or legal incapacity of his guardian. In this case, no measures shall be taken concerning the child, even if it is investigation procedures, unless there is a complaint from his father, guardian, custodian, mother or caregiver according to the circumstances.
- 12 - If the child has no legitimate means of supporting himself or does not have trustworthy provider.
- 13 - If the child is physically, mentally or psychologically sick or mentally disabled, in a manner affecting his ability to perceive or chose, and where such illness or weakness would endanger his safety or that of others.
- 14 - If the child is under seven (7) years of age and committed a felony or a misdemeanor.

With the exception of the cases mentioned in Items 3 and 4, any person putting a child at risk shall be imprisoned for a period not less than six (6) months, and a fine of not less than two thousand (2,000) Egyptian pounds, and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties.

Article 97⁽³⁰⁾

A General Committee for Childhood Protection shall be established in each Governorate, chaired by the Governor, and having as members the directors of the security, social affairs, education, and health directorates, as well as representatives from the civil society concerned with childhood affairs, as well as any other party as deemed necessary by the Governor. A decree shall be issued by the Governor in this regard.

This committee shall formulate the general policy for childhood protection in the Governorate, and shall follow up the implementation of this policy.

Within the jurisdiction of each department or police district, a sub-committee for childhood protection shall be established. The sub-committee shall be established by virtue of a decree from the General Committee and shall include security, social, psychological, medical, and educational representatives. The number of members shall be at least five (5) and exceeding

³⁰ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

seven (7), including the chairman of the committee. The sub-committee may include among its members one or more representatives from the organizations of the civil society concerned with childhood affairs.

The sub-committees for childhood protection shall monitor all cases of children at risk and take the necessary preventive and therapeutic interventions for all these cases and shall follow up measures taken.

Taking into account Article 144 of this Law, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) shall establish a General Department for Child Helpline, mandated to receive children and adults' complaints, and handle them efficiently to protect children from all forms of violence, risks, or neglect. The department shall include among its members representatives for the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Social Solidarity and Local Development selected by the concerned ministers, in addition to representatives from civil society organizations selected by NCCM Secretary General, as well as any other party as deemed necessary by the Secretary General

The General Department for Child Helpline shall be empowered to investigate any complaint received, follow up the investigation results, and forward reports concerning the findings to the relevant authorities.

Article 98⁽³¹⁾

If a child is found in a situation of being at risk, as stated in Article 96 of this Law, Items 1 and 2 and from 5 to 14, his case shall be referred to the sub-committee for childhood protection to take the necessary actions as set forth in Article 99-bis of this Law. The sub-committee shall, if it deems it necessary, request that the child prosecution, warn in writing, the child's guardian to remove the causes placing the child at risk. Objection to this warning may be made in front the Child Court, provided it is done within ten (10) days from receiving the warning notice. Examining this objection shall abide to the procedures set forth when objecting to criminal orders, and the ruling is final.

If the child is found in one of the situations of being at risk referred to in the previous paragraph after the ruling becomes final, the matter shall be referred to the sub-committee for child protection. The sub-committee, in addition to its powers as stated in the previous paragraph, shall have the right to take the child to the child prosecution so as to take one of the measures as set forth in Article 101 of this Law. If the child has not reached seven (7) years of age, the measures to be applied shall be either delivery to parents, guardians, or custodians, or placement in one of the specialized hospitals.

Article 98-bis⁽³²⁾

Any person who finds that a child is at risk should provide urgent help that is adequate to shield or remove this child from danger.

³¹ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

³² Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 99⁽³³⁾

The sub-committees for childhood protection shall receive complaints about cases of children at risk, and in such cases, they can - after investigating the seriousness of the complaint - summon the child, or his parents, or his guardian or the person in charge of the child to listen to what they have to say about all the facts pertaining to the complaint.

The sub-committee shall examine the complaint and endeavor to remove all its causes. If it fails to do so, it shall submit a report concerning the incident and the exact measures undertaken to the General Committee for Childhood Protection to take necessary legal measures.

Article 99-bis⁽³⁴⁾

The sub-committees for childhood protection shall carry out any of the following measures and procedures as necessary:

- 1- Keep the child with his family and commit the parents to take the necessary measures to remove the dangerous environment within a specific deadline. The sub-committee shall carry out periodic supervision visits.
- 2 - Keep the child with his family and regulate the social intervention methods of the bodies responsible for providing social, educational, and health services necessary for the child and for assisting his family.
- 3 - Keep the child with his family while taking necessary precautions to prevent any contact between the child and the persons that could pose a threat to his health, physical, or moral well being.
- 4 - Recommend to the relevant court to place the child temporarily, until the danger is removed, in a family or association, or social or educational institution or, when necessary, at a health or therapeutic institution, in accordance with the legal procedures.
- 5 - Recommend to the relevant court to take urgent and necessary measures to place the child in a reception center or rehabilitation center or health care institution or with a reliable family or association or an appropriate social or educational institution for a period of time until the risk is removed; this is in cases where children are at risk or are neglected by the parents or guardians.
- 6 - The sub-committee, if necessary, could raise the matter to the Family Court to compel the person in charge of the child to pay a temporary alimony. The Court's decision in this matter shall be implemented, and cannot be stayed if objected to..

In cases of imminent danger, the General Department for the Child Helpline at NCCM or the Committee for Childhood Protection, whoever is closer, shall take all necessary measures and

³³ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

³⁴ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

urgent procedures to remove the child from the place where he is at risk and place him in a safe place, with the assistance of concerned officials, if necessary.

Any positive or negative action that threatens the life of a child or his physical or moral safety to the extent that it cannot be cured with time shall be considered an imminent danger.

Article 99-bis (a)⁽³⁵⁾

The committees for childhood protection shall periodically monitor the procedures and results of implementing the measures undertaken concerning the child. The Committees for Childhood Protection shall recommend to the authorities, when necessary, to review those measures and replace or suspend them so as to keep as much as possible the child in his family environment and avoid depriving him from the family environment except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time; in such a case, the child shall be taken back to his family environment as soon as possible.

Article 100

If the act constituting a crime occurs as a result of a mental or psychological disease or a mental weakness whereby the child loses his ability to perceive or choose, or if at the time of the crime he was suffering from a sickness causing a serious deterioration in his perception and freedom of choice, a sentence shall be pronounced placing him in one of the specialized hospitals or institutions.

Such a measure shall be implemented according to the regulations set forth in the Law concerning those affected by one of these cases during investigation or after pronouncing the verdict.

Article 101⁽³⁶⁾

The verdict for a child who has not reached fifteen (15) years of age, in case he commits a crime shall include one of the following interventions,:

- 1 - Reproach/censure
- 2 - Delivery to parents, guardians, or custodians
- 3 - Training and rehabilitation
- 4 - Committing to certain obligations
- 5 - Judicial probation
- 6 - Community service activities not harmful to the child's health or mental state. The By-laws shall determine the nature of this work and restrictions thereof.
- 7 - Placement in one of the specialized hospitals
- 8 - Placement in one of the social care institutions

³⁵ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

³⁶ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

With the exception of confiscation, closing stores, and returning the place to its original state, the child shall not be subjected to any other penalty or intervention stated in any other law.

Article 102

Reproach is a reprimand and censure addressed to the child by the Court for an act committed by him, and a warning against the recurrence of such behavior.

Article 103

The child shall be delivered to one of his parents, or his guardian, or his custodian. If none of them is qualified for his upbringing, the child shall then be delivered to a reliable person who shall assume the responsibility of his upbringing and proper behavior or to a trustworthy family where the family provider shall be committed to fulfill these requirements.

If the child possesses his own financial means of support, or has someone who is legally obligated to financially support him, and the person to whom the child is delivered by virtue of a court judgment requests alimony for the child, the judge shall in his ruling to deliver the child, determine the amount to be obtained from the child's funds, or the amount to be paid by the person responsible to pay the alimony after notifying him of the court session determined and the dates on which the alimony shall be paid. The alimony shall be collected by the administrative sequestration. The ruling delivering the child to an individual other than the one responsible for the alimony shall be for a period not exceeding three (3) years.

Article 104⁽³⁷⁾

Child training and rehabilitation shall be done through the Court entrusting the child to one of the centers specialized thereof, or to one of the factories, or stores, or farms who will accept to train the child according to his circumstances. The Court shall determine in its ruling the duration for such training, providing that the period during which the child is to remain with said entities shall not exceed three (3) years as to not interfere with the child's regular attendance in basic education.

Article 105

Committing to certain obligations shall mean forbidding the child to visit certain types of places, or compelling the child to appear at specified times before certain persons or authorities, or attending punctually certain meetings for guidance, or any other such restrictions as shall be determined by a decree of the Minister responsible for social affairs. The verdict shall state that this measure shall be for a period of not less than six (6) months and not exceeding three (3) years.

Article 106

Judicial probation shall mean placing the child in his natural environment under guidance and supervision and while observing the duties determined by the Court. The period of judicial probation shall not exceed three (3) years. If the child fails in the probation, the matter shall

³⁷ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

be submitted to the Court to take any other measures as it deems proper as set forth in Article 101 of this Law.

Article 107⁽³⁸⁾

Placement of a child shall mean entrusting him to one of the social care institutions for juveniles affiliated to, or recognized by, the Ministry concerned with social affairs. If the child is disabled, he shall be placed in a suitable institute for his rehabilitation. The duration of such placement shall not be determined by the Court in its ruling. The Court shall follow up the child's case by means of a report submitted at least once every two months, by the institution where the child is placed so as to enable the Court to decide whether to immediately stop the measure, or replace it if necessary, provided that the placement in the institution is for the shortest appropriate period of time. In all cases, the Court ruling to place the child shall be a measure of last resort.

In all cases, placement duration should not exceed ten (10) years for criminal act cases and five years for misdemeanor cases.

Article 108

A child sentenced to placement in one of the specialized hospitals shall be placed in one where he will receive the care necessary for his condition.

The Court shall ensure that the child is kept under treatment by way of monitoring at periodic intervals not exceeding one (1) year between each, during which it shall receive the doctor's reports.

The Court shall order the release of the child if his condition permits it. If the child reaches the age of twenty-one (21) years and his condition still necessitates treatment, he shall be transferred to a specialized hospital for adult treatment.

Article 109⁽³⁹⁾

If a child who has not reached the age of fifteen (15) years commits two crimes or more, the Court shall pass a verdict to enforce a suitable measure. This measure shall be implemented even if after this ruling, it is discovered that the child committed another crime either prior to, or subsequent to that verdict.

Article 110

Such measure shall inevitably expire once the convicted child has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years. However, the Court may in criminal cases, upon the request of the Public Prosecution and after consulting with the social observer, pass a ruling placing the convicted child under judicial probation for a period not exceeding two (2) years. If the condition of the convicted child, for whom a ruling was passed placing him in a specialized hospital, necessitates continuing his treatment, he shall be transferred to one of the hospitals suitable for his case, according to the provision of Article 108 of the present Law.

³⁸ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

³⁹ The phrase "did not attain" was replaced by "did not reach" in Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 111⁽⁴⁰⁾

No accused person shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or forced labor if, at the time of committing the crime, he did not reach the age of eighteen (18) years.

Without prejudice to the provision of Article 17 of the Penal Code, if the child who has reached the age of fifteen (15) years commits a crime punishable by a death sentence, or life imprisonment, or forced labor, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment. Furthermore, if the crime committed is punishable by imprisonment, he shall be placed in custody for a period not less than three (3) months.

The Court, instead of placing the child in custody, may sentence him with the measure stated in Article 101, Item 8 of this Law.

However, if the child who has reached fifteen (15) years of age commits a misdemeanor punishable by placing him in custody, the Court may, instead of sentencing the child to the penalty decreed for it, sentence the child to one of the measures set forth in Article 101, Items 5, 6, and 8 of this Law.

Article 112⁽⁴¹⁾

Children may not be detained, placed in custody, or imprisoned with adults in one place . In detention, it should be observed that children are to be classified according to their age, sex, and nature of their crime.

Shall be sentenced to jail for a period not less than three (3) months, and not exceeding two (2) years, and a fine not less than one thousand (1,000) Egyptian pounds, and not more than five thousand (5,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties, any public official or in charge of a public service who detains, places in custody, or imprisons a child with one or more adults in one place

Article 113⁽⁴²⁾

Shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding three hundred (300) Egyptian pounds any person who - after receiving a warning notice according to the first paragraph of Article 98 of this Law - neglects to watch over the child and, as a result, the child was placed at risk according to one of the cases referred to in the aforementioned article.

Article 114⁽⁴³⁾

Shall be penalized with a fine not less than two hundred (200) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand (1,000) Egyptian pounds any person to whom the child was delivered and, as a result of neglecting his duties, the child committed a crime or was at risk according to one of the cases set forth in this Law.

⁴⁰ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴¹ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴² Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴³ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

If this situation is the result of a gross neglect of his duties, the penalty shall be in this case imprisonment for a period not less than three (3) months and not exceeding one (1) year and a fine not less than one thousand (1,000) Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties.

Article 115

With the exception of the parents, the grandparents, the husband and the wife, shall be penalized with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand (1,000) Egyptian pounds, or by one of the two penalties, whoever hides a child who has been sentenced to be delivered to a person or an entity in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or induces the child to run away, or helps him to do so.

Article 116⁽⁴⁴⁾

Without prejudice to the provisions of criminal involvement, any adult who induces a child to commit a misdemeanor, or trains him to do it, or helps him, or facilitates it in any way, but did not attain his goal, shall be sentenced to half the maximum sentence decreed for this crime.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than six (6) months if the offender uses coercive or threatening methods with the child, or if he is related to him, or is one of those responsible for his upbringing or watching over him, or one to whom the child was delivered to by virtue of the Law, or was a servant to any of the aforementioned.

In all cases, if the crime is committed on more than one child, even at different times, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than one (1) year, and not exceeding seven (7) years.

Shall be penalized with the penalty set forth for cases of instigating a crime, any adult who induces a child to commit a felony, or prepares the child for this, or helps him, or facilitates it in any way, but did not attain his goal,.

Article 116-bis⁽⁴⁵⁾

The minimum penalty decreed for any crime shall be doubled if the crime is committed by an adult against a child, or if it is committed by one of the parents, or by one of the child's guardians, or by people in charge of supervising or upbringing the child, or by those who have authority over the child, or by a servant to any of the above mentioned.

Article 116-bis (a)⁽⁴⁶⁾

"Shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than two (2) years and a fine of not less than ten thousand (10,000) Egyptian pounds, and not exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) Egyptian pounds any one importing, or exporting, or producing, or preparing, or viewing, or printing, or promoting, or possessing, or broadcasting pornographic material using children, or related to the sexual exploitation of children. Tools and other instrumentalities used to commit these

⁴⁴ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴⁵ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴⁶ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

crimes and proceeds derived from such offences shall be seized, and the premises used to commit such offences shall be closed for a period not less than six (6) months. All the above shall be undertaken without violating the rights of those with good intentions.

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty prescribed in any other law, each of the following shall be subject to the same penalty:

- a) anyone using a computer or internet or information networks or cartoons to prepare, or save, or process, or display, or print or publish or promote pornographic activities, or induce or exploit children to engage in prostitution or pornographic activities or defame them, or sell them.
- b) anyone using a computer or internet or information networks or cartoons to induce children to delinquency or use them in committing crimes or engage them in illegitimate activities or immoral acts, even if the crime did not occur.

Article 116-bis (b)⁽⁴⁷⁾

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty in any other law, shall be penalized by a fine of not less than ten thousand (10,000) Egyptian pounds, and not exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) Egyptian pounds, anyone who publishes, or broadcasts in the media any information or data, pictures, or drawings related to the identity of a child at a time when his case is being examined by the authorities concerned with children at risk or are in conflict with the law.

Article 116-bis (c)⁽⁴⁸⁾

Provisions for the dismissal of a criminal case, in case of conciliation or reconciliation, as decreed in the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law, shall prevail for crimes committed by a child.

Article 116-bis (d)⁽⁴⁹⁾

Child victims and witnesses of crime, at all stages of arrest, investigation, trial, and implementation, shall have the right to be heard, and to be treated with dignity and sympathy with full respect for their physical, psychological, and moral safety, and shall have the right to protection, to health, social and legal assistance, to rehabilitation, and integration in the society, in accordance with the United Nations Guidelines on Justice for Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

Article 117⁽⁵⁰⁾

Officers appointed by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister responsible for social affairs shall, within their areas of competence, have the authority of judicial arrest in case of crimes committed by children, when they are at risk, and in all crimes stipulated by this Law.

⁴⁷ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴⁸ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁴⁹ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵⁰ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 118

A decree by the Minister responsible for social affairs shall be issued for the selection of social observers and for determining the conditions required to be available

Article 119⁽⁵¹⁾

A child who has not reached fifteen (15) years of age shall not be placed in temporary custody. The Public Prosecution may place him in one of the observation centers, for a period not exceeding one (1) week, and shall make him available upon each request if the circumstances of the case necessitate keeping him in custody. However, the period for keeping the child in custody shall not exceed one (1) week unless the court decides to extend the period according to the regulations for temporary custody as stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.

As an alternative to the procedure of the previous paragraph, an order may be issued to deliver the child to one of his parents, or to his guardian, and make him available upon each request. Any person violating this duty shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) Egyptian pounds.

Article 120⁽⁵²⁾

In the seat of each Governorate, one or more child court shall be established. The Minister of Justice may issue a decree to establish child courts in other places. Their areas of jurisdiction shall be determined in the decree establishing them.

The tasks of public prosecution for these courts shall be assumed by Specialized Child Prosecution to be established by a decree from the Minister of Justice.

Article 121⁽⁵³⁾

The Child Court shall be composed of three (3) judges, and shall be assisted by two specialized experts one of whom at least (1) shall be a woman. The attendance of the two (2) experts during the proceedings is compulsory, and they shall submit their report to the Court after studying the circumstances of the child in all respects before the Court passes its ruling.

The said two (2) experts shall be appointed by a decree of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister responsible for social affairs. The conditions to be fulfilled by those who shall be appointed as experts shall be determined by a decree of the Minister responsible for social affairs.

Appealing the judgment passed by the Child Court shall be done before an of Appellate Court to be established in each Court of First Instance, composed of three (3) judges where at least two (2) of them shall have the rank of Court President. The provision of the two (2) previous paragraphs shall be observed in the composition of this Court.

⁵¹ The phrase "did not attain" was replaced by the phrase "did not reach" in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵² The phrase "juvenile court" was replaced by the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵³ The phrase "juvenile court" was replaced by the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 122⁽⁵⁴⁾

The Child Court shall exclusively deal with issues concerning the child when accused of a crime or in case of his delinquency. The Court shall also be entitled to pass judgments regarding criminal cases set forth in Articles 113 to 116 and in Article 119 of this Law.

As an exception to the provision of the previous paragraph, the Criminal Court or the Supreme State Security Court, according to each case, shall have jurisdiction over criminal cases where the accused - at the time of committing the crime - is a child above fifteen (15) years of age while the accomplice is not a child and the case necessitated bringing the criminal action against the accomplice jointly with the child. In this case, the Court – prior to passing its judgment – shall examine the circumstances of the child from all aspects and may seek the assistance of experts if it so wishes.

Article 123⁽⁵⁵⁾

The jurisdiction of the Child Court shall be determined by the place where the crime occurred, or where one of the cases of delinquency occurred, or where the child was caught, or where the child, or his guardian or his custodian resides depending on the circumstances.

The Court may, when necessary, convene in one of the social care institutions in which the child is placed.

Article 124⁽⁵⁶⁾

In all circumstances, all cases before the Child Court shall follow the rules and procedures stated in the misdemeanor articles, unless otherwise prescribed by the Law.

Article 125⁽⁵⁷⁾

The child has the right to legal assistance; he shall be represented in criminal and misdemeanor cases whose penalty is placing him in custody by lawyer to defend him in both the investigation and trial phases. If no lawyer has been selected by the child, the public prosecution or the Court shall appoint one, in accordance with the rules and regulation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article 126

Nobody is allowed to attend the trial of the child before the Child Court except his relatives, witnesses, lawyers, social observers, and any other person having the permission of the Court to attend with a special permit.

The Court - if it deems it necessary - may order the child to leave the session after questioning him, or send away any of those mentioned in the previous paragraph. In case the child leaves the session, the Court may not order sending away the lawyer or the social observer. Furthermore, the Court may not pass a judgment convicting the child except after

⁵⁴ The phrase “juvenile court” was replaced by the phrase “child court” in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵⁵ The phrase “juvenile court” was replaced by the phrase “child court” in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵⁶ The phrase “juvenile court” was replaced by the phrase “child court” in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵⁷ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

explaining to him the procedures that have taken in his absence. The Court may exempt the child from attending the trial in person, if it is in his best interests, and shall content itself with the attendance of the child's guardian or custodian on his behalf, in which case the judgment shall be considered issued in his presence.

Article 127⁽⁵⁸⁾

The social observers referred to in Article 118 of this Law shall open a file for each child accused of a crime or misdemeanor prior to proceeding with the case, the file should include a comprehensive assessment of his educational, psychological, mental, physical, and social status. The case shall be dealt with in light of what is in this file.

The Court, prior to issuing a judgment, shall discuss the content of the aforementioned assessment report with those that have compiled it and may order additional investigations.

Article 128

If the Court believes that the physical, mental, or psychological condition of the child necessitates examining him before passing a ruling, it shall order placing him under observation in a suitable place for the necessary duration; Court proceedings shall stop until the examination of the child is completed.

Article 129⁽⁵⁹⁾

No civil actions shall be accepted before the Child Court.

Article 130

A Court judgment on the child to enforce some measures is mandatory and shall be implemented even if the case is subject to appeal.

Article 131

All procedures required by the law that the child be notified with, and all judgments passed concerning him, shall be notified to one of his parents, or his guardian, or the one responsible for him. Every one of the aforementioned shall have the right, for the interest of the child, to contest in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the Law.

Article 132⁽⁶⁰⁾

Judgments passed by the Child Court shall be subject to appeal except judgments where the child is reprimanded and delivered to his parents or his guardian; these shall not be appealed except in case of error in implementing the Law , or invalidating the judgment or procedures.

The appeal shall be filed before the Court of First Instance having this competence.

⁵⁸ Replaced by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁵⁹ The phrase "juvenile court" was replaced by the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶⁰ The phrase "juvenile court" was replaced by the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126 of 2008

Article 133⁽⁶¹⁾

If a judgment is passed sentencing the accused, who was considered to be above the age of fifteen (15) years, then it was established through official documents that he has not reached that age, the lawyer shall raise the issue to the Court where the judgment was passed to reconsider its ruling according to the Law. If the sentence is pronounced against the accused, who was considered to be above the age of eighteen (18) years, then through official documents it is established that he has not reached that age, the Attorney General shall raise the matter to the Court where the ruling was passed to reconsider its judgment, and pronounce a ruling abolishing that judgment, along with referring the papers to the Public Prosecution for action.

In the previous two cases, the execution of the judgment shall be stayed, and the convict may be placed under custody according to Article 119 of this law.

If a judgment is pronounced on an accused considered to be a child, then through official documents it is established that he is above eighteen (18) years, the Attorney General shall raise the matter to the Court where the ruling was issued to reconsider the judgment according to the two previous paragraphs.

Article 134⁽⁶²⁾

Only the president of the Child Court, within whose jurisdiction the judgment shall be executed, shall have the authority to rule over all disputes, and to issue decrees or orders related to the implementation of judgments passed. However, in deciding an objection concerning implementation, he shall abide by the rules as stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Law.

The president of the Child Court or his assigned delegate from among the Court's judges or experts shall visit the observation centers, training and rehabilitation centers, social care institutions, specialized hospitals, punitive institutions, and other authorities cooperating with the Child Court located within the area of the court's jurisdiction - at least once every three (3) months - to ensure that the above institutions are complying with their obligations to rehabilitate the child and assist him to reintegrate into society. The Court President may send a report with his comments to the concerned General Committee for Childhood Protection to act accordingly.

Article 135⁽⁶³⁾

With the exception of the reproach measure, the social observer shall supervise the implementation of the measures stipulated in Articles 101 to 104 of this Law, observe the convicted child sentenced with these measures, and provide him as well as to those in charge

⁶¹ The phrase "attained fifteen years" was replaced by the phrase "reached the age of fifteen years," and the phrase "did not attain" was replaced by the phrase "has not reached," and the phrase "attained eighteen years" was replaced by the phrase "reached the age of eighteen years" in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶² The first clause replaced the phrase "juvenile court" with the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126/2008, and the second clause is replaced in Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶³ The phrase "juvenile court" was replaced by the phrase "child court" in Law no. 126 of 2008

of his upbringing with directives. He shall submit to the Child Court periodic reports on the child for whom he is in charge of and of supervising.

The person responsible for the child shall notify the social observer of the child's death or sickness, or the change of his home address, or his absence without permission, and also all other unforeseen occurrences thereto.

Article 136

If the child contravenes the judgment imposing measures by virtue of Articles 104, 105, and 106 of this Law, the Court may, after listening to his him, order extending the duration of the measure by not more than half the maximum time limit prescribed in the foregoing Articles, or replace it by another measure in accordance with his condition.

Article 137

With the exception of the measure set forth in Article 102 of this Law, the Court after reviewing the reports submitted to it, or upon the request of the Public Prosecution, or the child, or the guardian, or the custodian, or the person to whom the child was delivered, shall have the authority to end the measure, or modify its system, or replace it, subject to the provision of Article 110 of this Law. If this request is refused, it may not be renewed except after the lapse of at least three (3) months from the date of refusal. The sentence issued in this respect shall not be contested.

Article 138

Any measure which was not implemented for one (1) complete year from the date of the judgment shall only be executed by virtue of a decree issued by the Court upon the request of the Public Prosecution after consulting the social observer.

Article 139⁽⁶⁴⁾

The implementation of a measure shall not be enforced by means of physical coercion on the convicted children that are subject to the provisions of this Law, and who have not reached the age of eighteen (18) complete years at the time of implementation.

Article 140

Children shall not to pay any fees or expenses before all courts in connection with cases related to this Part.

Article 141

Penalties restricting freedom to which the children are sentenced shall be implemented in special punitive institutions to be organized by a decree of the Minister responsible for social affairs in agreement with the Minister of Interior.

If the child reaches twenty-one (21) years of age, the penalty or the remaining period of the sentence shall be carried out in one of the public jails. However, carrying out the penalty

⁶⁴ Replaced the phrase "did not attain" with the phrase "have not reached" in Law no. 126 of 2008

may continue in the punitive institutions if there is no danger from this, and the remaining period of the penalty does not exceed six (6) months.

Article 142

For every convicted child an implementation file shall be opened in which the case file shall be included where all papers connected with implementing the judgment are placed, as well as all decrees, orders, and judgments issued in connection with carrying out the penalty. This file shall be submitted to the president of the Court prior to taking any of the procedures prescribed in Article 134 of this law.

Article 143

The provisions of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law shall apply where no provision is prescribed in this Part.

PART NINE

National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

Article 144

A council to be named “The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood” (NCCM) shall be established. It shall enjoy the status of a legal person and have its seat in the city of Cairo. A decree by the President of the Republic shall be issued determining its composition its organization, and its mandate.

Article 144-bis⁽⁶⁵⁾

A fund shall be established affiliated to the NCCM, to be named the Childhood and Motherhood Care Fund. The Fund shall have the status of a legal person and a special budget. Its financial year will start with the beginning of the state’s financial year, and will end with it. The surplus of the financial year shall be carried over to the next financial year.

Article 144-bis (a)⁽⁶⁶⁾

The Fund shall have a board of directors chaired by the Secretary General of the NCCM. The Prime Minister shall issue a decree determining the composition of the board of directors of the Fund and its operative system. The duration of the Fund’s board of directors shall be three (3) years, renewable.

Article 144-bis (b)⁽⁶⁷⁾

The Board of Directors of the Fund shall be the party in control, particularly with regards to the following:

- 1 - Undertake the necessary actions to develop the fund’s resources
- 2 - Establish shelter homes, schools, and hospitals for children
- 3 - Establish services and productive projects, organize events, charity bazaars, exhibitions, and sports events, in order to achieve the objectives of NCCM, after obtaining the necessary permits from the concerned authorities
- 4 - Provide assistance to the entities concerned with childhood and motherhood
- 5 - Carry out any activity that would promote the rights of the child.

Article 144-bis (c)⁽⁶⁸⁾

The fund’s resources are composed of the following:

- a) The amounts allocated in the national budget for the Fund
- b) Fines and reconciliation dues related to crimes set forth in this law

⁶⁵ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶⁶ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶⁷ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

⁶⁸ Added by Law no. 126 of 2008

- c) Investment proceeds from the Fund's capital and real estate allocated to the Fund or at its disposition
- d) Donations, grants, contributions, and trusts which the Board of Directors of the Fund decides to accept. These donations, grants, contributions, and trusts shall be exempted from all types of taxes.

The Child Law amendments included other articles. However, when discussing the amendments it was agreed to transfer them as additional articles in other laws (Penal Code - Civil Status Law) as stipulated in Law no.126 of 2008, these articles are placed in the following annex.

ANNEX

First: The new articles that have been added in accordance with Law no.126 of 2008 to the Penal Code issued by Law no. 58 of 1937

- **Article 242-bis was added, and reads as follows:**

Taking into consideration the provisions of Article 61 of the Penal Code, and without prejudice to any stronger penalty prescribed by another law, shall be penalized by imprisonment for not less than three (3) months and not exceeding two (2) years, or with a fine of not less than one thousand (1000) Egyptian pounds, and not exceeding five thousand (5000) Egyptian pounds, any one who caused the injury which is punishable by Articles 241, 242 of the Penal Code, through performing female genital mutilation.

- **Article 291 was added, and reads as follows:**

It is prohibited to violate the right of a child to protection from trafficking or from sexual, commercial or economic exploitation, or from being used in research and scientific experiments; the child shall have the right to awareness and be empowered to address those risks.

Without prejudice to any stronger penalty prescribed by another law, shall be penalized with forced labor for a period not less than five (5) years and a fine of not less than fifty thousand(50,000) pounds, and not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds, anyone who buys or sells a child, or offers a child for sale, or anyone who delivers or accepts or transfers a child as a slave, or exploits the child sexually or commercially, or exploits the child in forced labor, or other illegal purposes, even if the crime is committed transnationally.

Shall also be subject to the same punishment anyone who engages or induces in the said acts aforementioned in the preceding paragraph, even if the crime was not committed as a result of said acts.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 116 bis of the Child Law, the penalty shall be doubled if committed transnationally by an organized criminal group. Taking into account the provisions of Article 116 bis of the Child Law, shall be punished by imprisonment anyone who has transferred from a child one of his organs or part thereof. The child consent or the consent of the person in charge of the child shall not be recognized.

Second: The new article that has been added in accordance with Law no. 126 of 2008 to Law no. 143 of 1994 on Civil Status

- **Article 31-bis was added, and reads as follows:**

The marriage contract shall not be registered for those who did not reach eighteen (18) years of age.

The State ensures carrying out a medical examination for those wishing to get married to ensure that they are free from diseases that may affect their lives or the health of either one of them, or the health of their offspring; and informs them of the results of the examination. A decree from the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister of Justice shall determine those diseases, the types of examination and procedures, and the parties licensed to conduct the examination.

The marriage contract shall not be registered, unless those wishing to get married submit to the registrar evidence that the said medical examinations referred to in the previous paragraph were carried out.

Without prejudice to any criminal penalty stipulated in any other law, anyone who registers a marriage that violates provisions of this article shall receive disciplinary punishment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part One: General Provisions

Part Two: Child Health Care

Chapter 1 Practicing the Obstetric Profession

Chapter 2 Birth Registration

Chapter 3 Vaccination and Immunization of the Child

Chapter 4 Child Healthcare card

Chapter 5 Child Nutrition

Part Three: Social Welfare

Chapter 1 Nursery

Chapter 2 Alternative Care

Chapter 3 Protection from Traffic Risks

Part Four: Child Education

Chapter 1

Chapter 2 Kindergartens

Chapter 3 Stages of Education

Part Five: Care for the Working Child and Working Mother

Chapter 1 Care of Working Child

Chapter 2 Care of Working Mother

Part Six: Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled Child

Part Seven: Child Culture

Part Eight: Dealing with children having infringed the penal law

Part Nine: National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

Annex

Additions to the Penal Code

Additions to the Civil Status Law

第2次調査 調査ポイントに対する調査結果表

	調査ポイント	詳細	調査結果
1	NCCM 側の期待とニーズの確認	NCCM 側は同案件を「ストリートチルドレン支援」と位置づけて要請してきているが、ストリートチルドレン支援といっても予防、保護、社会復帰・家族再統合などと段階が分かれており、NCCM 側がどの段階の支援を期待しているのか明確でない。また、現在の骨子案は、保護的措置の改善を強く意識したものとなっているが、成果1の直接支援対象として挙げられている CPC は、どちらかといえば予防的措置への貢献が期待される仕組みである。NCCM 側の期待及びニーズが、ストリートチルドレン支援のどの段階に、また保護的措置の改善・予防的措置の改善のどちらに優先度を置いているのか、確認が必要である。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/4 の NCCM ラミア次官との会合により、ストリートチルドレン支援における NCCM の最終目的は「家族もしくは社会への再統合」で、JICA との協力に対しては予防的・保護的措置双方におけるインパクトを期待していることが明らかになった。 本協力の直接支援対象として想定されている子ども保護委員会（CPC）は、既に路上生活をしている子どもから家庭内暴力といった路上生活に陥る危険性のあるリスクを抱える児童までを、その介入・支援の対象としているため、CPC の組織化・能力強化は、NCCM の期待（予防的・保護的措置双方におけるインパクト）にかなう可能性が高いことが確認された。
2	NCCM 内の取り組み姿勢と協働体制の整備	第1次調査で作成された骨子案で想定されているように、日本人専門家が長期で入り、モデル形成・普及をめざした案件を実施していくためには、これを可能にするエジプト関係機関の取り組み姿勢と協働体制が、C/P 機関である NCCM 内に整備される必要がある。具体的には、①決定権のある専任の C/P 人材が配置されること、②C/P 機関内に専門家の執務スペースが確保されること、③モデル試行のためのフィールドが確保されること、④案件を実施するための独自予算があること、⑤C/P 機関が他ドナーによる同様の支援についての情報を一括把握・共有するフォーカルポイントとして機能すること、である。こういった取り組み姿勢と協働体制の整備に、NCCM がコミットしているのか、また物理的に可能なのか、確認・協議が必要である。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/P 機関の取り組み姿勢と協働体制の整備に関し、現時点での確保は難しい。 具体的には、①調査2カ月前に NCCM トップの人事異動があったこと、②新任のラミア次官は JICA との協力に非常に前向きだが、引き継ぎの欠如もあり、協力内容につき具体的なイメージを抱けていないこと、③NCCM 担当者が非常に多忙で調査中に十分な協議機会をもてなかったことから、C/P 機関の現時点での取り組み姿勢は高いとは判断できない。 実施体制整備に関しても、適切とはいえない C/P 人材の任命、CPC に対する役割・権限が明文化されていないことに起因しモデル試行のフィールド確保に困難が予想されることなどから、現時点での確保は難しいと判断される。

<p>3</p>	<p>成果で想定されている直接支援対象の課題・ニーズの確認</p>	<p>第1次調査で作成された骨子案では直接支援対象として、成果1ではCPCが、成果2ではヘルプラインNGOが、成果3では地域コミュニティ・住民がそれぞれ想定されている。CPCの課題として、本業を他に有するメンバーが、当該活動に対して価値・メリットを感じることができておらず、持続的運営の支障になりかねないというリスクが報告されている。一方、ヘルプラインNGOの能力は既に十分であるとして、更なる能力強化の必要性を疑問視する情報も入っており、対象候補地での直接支援対象からの聞き取りを通じた課題・ニーズの再確認が必要となっている。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 第2次調査での情報収集及び分析から、CPCの設置・運営は実質的には2009年から始められたばかりで、その組織化・能力強化については、協力ニーズが高いことが確認された。 ● 一方、CPCは、監督機能・調整上、予算やインフラ上、人事上、運営上の課題を抱えている。エジプト当局は、課題への対応を進めているものの、実施体制や財政に係る課題は、その対応にある程度の時間と政策的インプットを要するものと考えられる。そのため、当初予定していた「技術協力プロジェクト」という協力アプローチが現況で妥当なのか、再検討が必要である。 ● ヘルプラインNGOについては、概して能力が十分との事前情報があり、能力強化対象というよりは協力実施のパートナーとして位置づけるべきであることが確認された。 ● また、地域コミュニティ・住民を対象とした活動に関しては、協力を開始し、コミュニティと信頼関係ができ、コミュニティの実態をつかんでから可能になるものであり、現時点で協力内容に含めるのは時期尚早との判断に至った。
<p>4</p>	<p>協力アプローチと日本側からの投入の具体的な検討</p>	<p>現在、同案件の協力アプローチとして技術協力プロジェクトが想定されているが、案件の性質からよりふさわしいと判断されれば、個別専門家や本邦研修といった他のアプローチの適用も検討すべきである。調査では、NCCM側の期待・ニーズ、直接支援対象の課題・ニーズに沿った形で骨子案を見直し、それにふさわしい協力アプローチを再検討する予定である。事前の情報収集から、NCCM側はJICAの協力ツール*や日本のリソースを十分把握していないとのことなので、NCCMとの協議</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 協لاسキームに関しては、日本による技術協力の必要性は高いが、①エジプト政府はストリートチルドレン課題に対する戦略・政策の具体化の過程にあること、②NCCM側の体制整備も不十分なことを主な理由とし、現時点では「技術協力プロジェクト」型協力は難しいとの判断に至った。 ● 長期専門家派遣に関しては、NCCMにとってJICAとの協力は初めてであり、日本人専門家との協働に不慣れであろうと見込まれること、また常勤かつ長期の専門家に対する希望が特に挙げられてい

		<p>では、JICA の協力ツールや日本の児童保護分野でのリソースを紹介する。</p> <p>*JICA が提示できる協力ツールとして、専門家（長期・短期）、研修（本邦・第三国）、機材供与、会議（国際・域内・国内）などを想定している。</p>	<p>ないことから、難しいとの判断に至った。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 現状で必要かつ妥当とされる協力は、戦略・政策の過程を後押しするものであること、具体的には、わが国の児童保護政策やその制度・仕組みの共有を中心とした政策ダイアログの実施が有効であることが合意され、投入としては、わが国の経験を直に見聞できる本邦研修が妥当かつ効果的との判断に至っている。
5	プロジェクト対象候補地の選定	<p>他ドナーの既存類似案件とのすみ分けやNCCM側の期待・ニーズを念頭に、プロジェクト対象候補地を選定する必要がある。第1次調査時には、ストリートチルドレンが多く集まる大都市から1地域、ストリートチルドレンが出身地とする地域から1地域、合計2地域選択するといった案が出ていたが、これもNCCMの期待・ニーズが保護的措置の改善にあるのか、予防的措置の改善にあるのかで判断が異なってくる。例えば、予防的措置の改善の方が優先度が高い場合には、ストリートチルドレンが出身とする地域のみを選択することが妥当だと考えられる。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/4のNCCMとの協議から、NCCMはストリートチルドレン課題の予防的・保護的措置双方におけるインパクトを期待しており、「技術協力プロジェクト」型協力の場合は、予算的・人員配置的理由から、ストリートチルドレンの「受入れ」・「出身」という要素が混在する1県を対象とすることが合意された。 第2次調査の情報収集・分析の結果、大都市圏でこの条件を満たしていると判断された県は、カイロ県、ヘルワン県、ギザ県である。 投入が本邦研修と合意されたため、現地での活動を実施する対象県の選定の必要性はなくなったが、研修参加者を上記条件に当てはまる県から招へいするなど、情報収集・分析結果をできる限り活用する予定である。
6	他ドナーによる既存類似案件に係る追加情報収集	<p>第1次調査時に合意された骨子案に、CPCの組織化・能力強化が成果の1つとして加えられたが、CPCの組織化・能力強化は、UNICEFがアレキサンドリア県で、USAIDが複数県で実施中である。特に、UNICEFの事業についてはCPC-コミュニティをつなぐ包括的なモデル形成・試行を行っていることが報告されており、わが国として更にどのような貢献ができるのか、新たにモデルを提示する</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第2次調査で、CPCに照準を合わせた支援の実施が確認されたのは、UNICEF、USAID、セーブ・ザ・チルドレン英国（SCUK）、プラン・エジプトに限られる。 UNICEFは、アレキサンドリア県、ミニヤ県、アシュート県で、包括的なCPC組織化・能力強化支援を行っているが、活動地が1県につき1～2地区と限定されている。

		<p>ことが適切であるのか、追加情報収集に基づく検討・見極めが必要となっている。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● USAID は、NCCM と連携して実施しており、CPC メンバーに対する導入研修、フォローアップ研修の実施とドナー調整に限られる。 ● SCUK は、カイロ南部でストリートチルドレンに焦点を当てた CPC 運営強化事業を開始したばかりである。プラン・エジプトも支援を開始したばかりで、同団体活動対象県における単発の研修に限られている。 ● 既存の支援は、地理的にも規模的にも限定されているため、わが国として CPC に照準を合わせた協力を行うニーズは十分にあることが確認された。 ● その際、UNICEF が事務局を担うドナー調整会合で、密な情報共有・調整を行うことが、重複を避け、既存ドナーの取り組みとの相乗効果を生む要となることが確認された。
<p>7</p>	<p>既存の JICA 事業との連携の検討</p>	<p>ストリートチルドレン支援分野は、エジプトにおける青年海外協力隊事業の重点分野であり、2010年9月現在5名の協力隊員が派遣されていることから、協力隊事業との連携が前向きに検討できると考えられる。調査時に、企画調査員（ボランティア）及び協力隊員と会合をもち、彼らの取り組みや彼らの視点から見た同分野の課題を聞き取り、協力隊事業との連携の形を具体的に模索することが、効果的であると考えられる。また、類似分野の新規案件が検討されており、こういった類似案件等を包含したプログラムをとらえたうえで、本案件も検討し実施する視点をもつことが効果的ではないかと考える。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9/19 に、企画調査員（ボランティア）及びストリートチルドレン支援を行う現地 NGO に配属されている協力隊員4名より聞き取りを行い、ストリートチルドレンに対する社会の偏見が根強いことや、就職といった自立が難しいことなど、課題が共有された。 ● 本協力の投入が本邦研修となったため、現場における具体的な連携を検討することは難しいが、本案件も協力隊事業や他類似案件と同じ、わが国の対エジプト援助重点分野の1つである「社会福祉の向上」という開発課題に対応するものであるとの視点をもち、実施に臨むこととする。



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

World Trade Center - 8 th. Floor, 1191 Corniche El Nil St., Boulak., Cairo

Tel : 2574 8240 Fax : 2574 8243

P.O. Box 475 Dokki

4th November 2010

HE Minister / Mushira Khatab

Minister of State for Family and Population

Arab Republic of Egypt

CC: Dr. Lamiaa Mohsen

Secretary General

National Council of Childhood & Motherhood

**Completion Report for the Second Preparatory Study for
'The Project for Strengthening Child Support Network through Promotion of Helpline
(toward a Child Friendly Community) in Egypt'**

Excellency,

With reference to formal request made by the Government of Egypt for the Japanese Technical Cooperation in the field of street children support, which was approved by the Government of Japan in late 2009, and referring to the First Preparatory Study from 28th March to 9th April 2010 which had witnessed your Excellency's kind support and attendance, the Study team identified the possible area of cooperation and drafted a project basic design through due participation of different stakeholders led by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) of your esteemed ministry. Consequently, JICA has dispatched this Second Preparatory Study between September 19th to November 11th 2010, which was required to have further discussions with NCCM to decide the details of, to assess the relevance and feasibility of, and to finalize the contents of the cooperation that satisfy both sides.

In this context, it gives me a great pleasure to submit to your Excellency the Completion Report for the Second Preparatory Study on the stated above project, hence, I would request a meeting with your Excellency within the remaining period of our research (until November 11th) to have further discussions on the findings and future cooperation based on the captioned report enclosed herewith.

I look forward to your Excellency's valuable feedback.

Yours respectfully,

Nobuhiro IKURO

Chief Representative

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Egypt Office

• Attachment: as stated above

هيئة التعاون الدولي اليابانية (جايجا)

مركز التجارة العالمي - الدور الثامن - 1191 كورنيش النيل - برلاق - القاهرة. تليفون: 2574 8240 (202) فاكس: 2574 8243 (202) - ص.ب. 475 الدقى

**Completion Report for the Second Preparatory Study for
*'The Project for Strengthening Child Support Network through Promotion of Helpline
(toward a Child Friendly Community) in Egypt'***

A Research Mission Team, organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA) and headed by Mr. Shigeru Otake (Senior Representative of JICA Egypt Office), hereby reports to Her Excellency Mrs. Mushira Khatab, the Minister of the Ministry of State for Family and Population of Egypt, the findings from the Second Preparatory Study, conducted from 19th September 2010 to 11th November 2010, concerning the Japanese Technical Cooperation for *'The Project for Strengthening Child Support Network through Promotion of Helpline (toward a Child Friendly Community) in Egypt'*. It is also an aim of the report to present a way forward based on the findings so as to materialize the bilateral cooperation.

1. Background

In response to a formal request made by the Government of Egypt for the Japanese Technical Cooperation in the field of street children support, which was approved by the Government of Japan in late 2009, JICA conducted the First Preparatory Study from 28th March to 9th April 2010. The Study team identified the possible area of cooperation and drafted a project basic design through due participation of its counterpart agency i.e. the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (hereinafter referred to as NCCM) of the Ministry of State for Family and Population. This Second Preparatory Study was required to have further discussions with NCCM to decide the details of, to assess the relevance and feasibility of, and to finalize the contents of the cooperation that satisfy both sides.

2. Study Objectives

The Study was carried out in line with the following four objectives;

- (1) To check whether the current project design matches NCCM's strategic priority and expectation.
- (2) To assess NCCM's readiness to lead the project as the main implementer.
- (3) To assess the relevance and feasibility of positioning Committees for Childhood Protection (commonly referred to as CPCs) as the main intervention target.
- (4) To assess a duplication risk by studying other donors' existing support for CPCs.

3. Study Areas and Methods

The Study was carried out in the following five governorates, namely Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Helwan and Al Minya. The methodology employed for the Study included consultation meetings, interviews, observation visits and round table discussions with the relevant stakeholders.

4. Study Findings

Through the Study, the Mission Team has drawn the following findings for the above-presented Study Objectives.

(1) NCCM's strategic priority and expectation

- The current project design matches NCCM's strategic priority and expectation;
 - Technical support for CPCs is one of NCCM's priorities as the Council led the amendment of the Child Law of Egypt that makes CPC formation and activation mandatory, therefore it is responsible for monitoring and technically supporting CPCs.
 - Technical support for CPCs can fulfill NCCM's expectation towards the envisaged cooperation i.e. having both preventative and protective impacts on street children, as the Committees respond to cases of children at risk, especially street children in urban areas, and make intervention at every stage including prevention and protection.

- (2) NCCM's readiness as a project implementer
 - Due to the very tight and busy schedule of NCCM, and according to NCCM's involvement in important and significant projects/events with different stakeholders, the Mission Team was unable to elaborate substantial discussions about the details of the cooperation with responsible persons of NCCM.
 - Therefore, the Team was unable to assess their readiness that includes but is not limited to; assign the project management personnel: make appropriate arrangements for receiving Japanese experts: coordinate with relevant authorities to secure access to the target areas and population.
- (3) CPCs as the main intervention target
 - CPC could be a very powerful mechanism for protecting children at risk including the ones in street situations if the members are equipped with appropriate skills, and the relevant government agencies both at the central and governorate levels provide strong support for them.
 - However, the Mission Team believes that the current level of involvement by government agency members of CPCs as well as cooperation from governorate offices is insufficient for meeting the original expectation envisaged for the CPC mechanism.
 - Capacity building of CPCs, especially that of sub-CPCs at the district level, may not produce much impact unless some improvements are made in the budgetary allocation and personnel assignment such as the provision of Technical Secretariats for sub-CPCs.
- (4) Duplication risk
 - Duplication risk is not very high as leading donors supporting CPCs, namely USAID, UNICEF and Save the Children, regularly share information and resources through a donor coordination network so as to avoid duplication and to make their work mutually complementary.

5. Study Conclusion: A Way Forward

In its Technical Cooperation, JICA highly values and supports the counterpart government's own initiative, and encourages the institutionalization of the cooperation impacts; for this reason, NCCM's readiness as the main implementer, access to CPCs and active interests from governorate offices are the prerequisites for implementing this envisaged cooperation in a form of a project. Given the above findings, the Mission Team believes that it would be beneficial for the Egyptian child protection policy makers and officials as well as JICA to deepen understanding of necessary policy initiatives and of Japan's resources in this thematic field for the purpose of exploring further cooperation options. The process may include dialogues between two countries' relevant officials, experts and stakeholders, and invitation of Egyptian personnel for a study trip to Japan.

As the existing cooperation in this thematic field, JICA dispatches Japanese volunteers to Egyptian NGOs that protect shelter and support street children. JICA continues its engagement in its volunteer programme that supports the Egyptian authorities' and civil society's efforts for protecting children. JICA may also consider making use of its scheme for promoting the work of NGOs at grassroots level so as to support NCCM's dedication to protecting children at risk, especially street children.

The Mission Team concludes this report with sincere appreciation for the interest and cooperation extended by Her Excellency Mrs. Mushira Khatab, her ministry and NCCM, and with a sincere wish for mutually enhancing cooperation between Egypt and Japan.

Date: 4th November 2010

Mr. Shigeru Otake
The Research Mission Team Leader

Meeting Minutes:

Meeting between the Secretary General of NCCM and JICA Study Mission Team

Date and time of the meeting: November 8, 2010 (Monday), from 13:30pm to 14:15pm

Location of the meeting: Office of the Secretary General of NCCM, 3rd Floor of NCCM Head Office, Coumich Al-Maadi, Cairo

Attendees:

1. NCCM

Dr. Lamiaa Mohsen

(Secretary General, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood of the Ministry of State for Family and Population (NCCM/MoFP))

Ms. Somaya El-Alfy

(General Director of the General Administration for Development and Gender, NCCM/MoFP)

Ms. Magda Barsoum

(NCCM Team Leader, Combating Violence against Women and Children)

2. JICA

Mr. Shigeru Otake (Senior Representative, JICA Egypt Office)

Mr. Tatsuya Yanagi (Representative, JICA Egypt Office)

Mr. Shintaro Nakamura (Senior Advisor on Social Security, JICA Headquarters)

Ms. Masako Ueda (Associate Expert, Social Security Division, JICA Headquarters)

Meeting Agenda:

- Reporting the Completion of the Second Preparatory Study for the Technical Cooperation envisaged between NCCM and JICA
- Discussions on a way forward

Main Points from the Discussion:

- The JICA Mission Team orally presented the contents of the Study Completion Report to Dr. Lamiaa and received her comments.
- Dr. Lamiaa agreed with the points made by the Mission Team in the Study Conclusion; especially, the prematurity of implementing a full-scale project at this early stage of partnership between NCCM and JICA: the suggested preliminary steps for facilitating cooperation dialogues through receiving a

short-term Japanese expert(s) in Egypt and sending Egyptian personnel for a study trip to Japan.

- Both sides agreed to continue communication through the designated contact persons so as to materialize the suggested steps in the Study Conclusion.

Discussion Details:

- Mr. Otake, the Team Leader of the Study Mission Team, introduced the purpose of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to report the completion of the Study to Dr. Lamiaa, to orally present the contents of the Study Completion Report and to discuss about a way forward.
- Dr. Lamiaa acknowledged the receipt of the Study Completion Report, which was respectively sent to HE Mrs. Mushira Khatab, the Minister of the Ministry of State for Family and Population, and to Dr. Lamiaa on November 4, 2010.
- Mr. Nakamura orally presented the contents of the Study Completion Report, and asked comments from Dr. Lamiaa and other attendees of NCCM.
- Dr. Lamiaa commented that our findings concerning CPCs are accurate, however, these were precisely the reasons why this project cooperation between NCCM and JICA was needed. She said that her understanding was to solidify the institutionalization process of CPCs through the project cooperation by bringing new expertise through receiving Japanese experts.
- Ms. Ueda clarified by saying that weaknesses identified with regard to CPCs certainly constitute the reasons for the Study Conclusion, however, the decisive reason for JICA to reach the Conclusion was concerning NCCM's readiness as a project implementer.
- Dr. Lamiaa commented that she thought the assignment of the project management personnel was an issue to be dealt with once the project commenced, and the priority of the Study Mission was to collect data and to finalize the project design.
- Ms. Ueda explained that the Mission Team carried out the data collection in the recommended governorates, namely Minya and Helwan, and drafted the project design in reference to the data. (Here, she handed over the Project Image(draft) and Project Design Matrix (draft) to Dr. Lamiaa.) She added that the Mission Team was ready to share the project design documents with NCCM by late October, and made a meeting request for this purpose, however, the meeting was not materialized.
- Ms. Ueda reiterated the Mission Team's suggestion made in the Study Conclusion; the Mission Team thinks that a full-scale project may not be an appropriate form of cooperation in this early stage of partnership between NCCM and JICA. The Mission Team believes that some preliminary steps are needed both for Egyptian and Japanese sides to understand each other's system/ resources in Child Protection better before moving to a full-scale project implementation. Such steps could include the dispatch of a short-term Japanese expert(s) to Egypt to run discussions and seminars, and the invitation of Egyptian counterparts to Japan to observe the system/ resources in the country.
- Dr. Lamiaa agreed that such steps will be useful before starting a full-scale project, and enquired whether

we have similar child protection committees in Japan.

- Mr. Nakamura affirmed the availability of the similar committees in Japan, and explained about the committees, known as ‘Community Committees for Children in Need of Protection’, in reference to the PowerPoint Presentation document.
- Ms. Ueda added by saying that the committees in Japan are relatively new (8 years since they became mandatory) and they have been facing similar challenges as their counterparts in Egypt. So, both sides could learn each other through the possible observation visit by the Egyptian counterparts.
- Dr. Lamiaa reaffirmed the relevance of the Mission Team’s suggestion, and commented that such steps that will facilitate cooperation dialogues between Egypt and Japan need to be taken earlier, as situations surrounding CPCs are changing day by day.
- The Mission Team acknowledged the importance of the timing, however, requested for understanding that it usually takes for months before sending a short-term expert(s) or receiving overseas counterparts to Japan as due preparation and coordination are needed.
- Mr. Nakamura assured that NCCM’s interest in the suggested steps will be shared with his colleagues at JICA Headquarters. In exchange, he requested NCCM’s cooperation for making necessary arrangement for receiving and supporting activities of a Japanese expert(s) such as organizing discussions, seminars and/or workshops and selecting appropriate candidates to be invited to Japan.
- Mr. Nakamura’s request was positively responded by NCCM side.
- In referring to the need of continuing communication between NCCM and JICA, Ms. Ueda enquired whether Ms. Somaya remains as the contact person for JICA.
- Dr. Lamiaa affirmed this enquiry.
- Ms. Ueda explained that Mr. Nour remains as the contact person along with Mr. Yanagi on JICA side, and requested the continuing communication to materialize the suggested steps.
- Ms. Somaya requested the copy of the PowerPoint Presentation. The English copy and its Arabic translation will be emailed to the NCCM attendees.
- The Mission Team expressed its gratitude for the discussion opportunity and for NCCM’s agreement with the suggested steps in the Study Conclusion.
- The meeting was concluded at 14:15pm.

End

Meeting documents handed over to NCCM:

- A copy of Completion Report for the Second Preparatory Study
- PowerPoint Presentation on ‘Child Protection: comparison between Egypt and Japan’
- A booklet ‘Graphs and Charts on Japan’s Child Welfare Services (2010)’
- Project Image (DRAFT)
- Project Design Matrix (DRAFT)