



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 September 2010

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Ninth session

Geneva, 1-12 November 2010

Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1*

Lebanon

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

* Late submission.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	12 November 1971	Reservation (art. 22)	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	3 November 1972	None	-
CEDAW	16 April 1997	Reservation (arts. 9, 16 and 29)	-
ICCPR	3 November 1972	None	Inter- state complaints (art. 41): No
CAT	5 October 2000	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
OP-CAT	22 December 2008	None	-
CRC	14 May 1991	None	-
OP-CRC-SC	8 November 2004	None	-

Treaties to which Lebanon is not a party: OP-ICESCR, ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC-AC (signature only, 2002), ICRMW, CRPD (signature only, 2007), CRPD-OP (signature only, 2007) and CED (signature only, 2007).

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ³	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁴	No
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵	Yes, except Protocol III.
ILO fundamental conventions ⁶	Yes, except 87

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. In 2008, the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recommended that Lebanon consider accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.⁷ The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) made a similar recommendation in 2006.⁸ In 2004, the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) had recommended that Lebanon ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961.⁹

2. CEDAW encouraged Lebanon to consider ratifying ICRMW, CED and CRPD.¹⁰ It also encouraged Lebanon to ratify the OP-CEDAW and to accept the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.¹¹ In 2010, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) recommended that Lebanon consider making efforts to advance the ratification of ILO Conventions No. 97 on Migration for Employment and No. 143 on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions), as well as the ICRMW.¹²

3. CEDAW was concerned about Lebanon's reluctance to withdraw its reservation to article 9 (2) so as to allow Lebanese women to pass their nationality to their children and foreign spouses.¹³

4. CEDAW urged Lebanon to remove its reservation to article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g) of the Convention. It called upon Lebanon to ensure equality for women in marriage and its dissolution, by giving women equal rights to property accumulated during marriage.¹⁴

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. In 2010, UNCT noted that the cumulative effect of prolonged political uncertainty as well as a major armed conflict, political assassinations, repeated temporary paralysis of key institutions and violent clashes in recent years had not favoured a consistent, nationwide respect for human rights and had been detrimental to the general level of progress in the domain of good governance and human development. Nevertheless, recently improved stability had allowed for economic growth as well as the holding of parliamentary elections and the subsequent formation of a national unity government in 2009.¹⁵

6. UNCT noted that the Lebanese Constitution of 1990 incorporates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into its provisions. International human rights norms and standards have constitutional status and a higher standing than the national law, according to the preamble of the Constitution. However, gaps remain in the fulfilment of legal obligations under international human rights treaties, including due to the insufficient incorporation of procedural safeguards in existing laws and practices.¹⁶

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

7. As of 24 August 2010, Lebanon did not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).¹⁷

8. CERD remained concerned about the possible impact of the system of political confessionalism on the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Lebanon. It recommended that Lebanon undertake a continued effort to monitor and review the situation with a view to the gradual elimination of that system.¹⁸

9. In December 2008, Lebanon ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT). Although missing the one year deadline for the establishment of a National Prevention Mechanism (NPM) required under the OP-CAT, the process to establish such a mechanism is ongoing and benefits from a broad consensus that torture must end. Discussions are also taking place regarding the possible establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI).

10. UNCT noted that the government, through an inter-ministerial committee, supported by UNDP, is currently developing its first National Social Development Strategy, expected to be released before the end of 2010.¹⁹

11. UNCT reported that in April 2010, a draft law on the protection of women from domestic violence had been approved by the Cabinet and sent to Parliament for adoption. It noted that civil society had taken an active and successful role in legal drafting.²⁰

12. UNCT also noted that 60 national and local political newspapers, in addition to 1,835 licensed cultural, social and business publications, represented different viewpoints in national debates. Forty privately registered universities, along with the public Lebanese University, together with affiliated social and technical research institutes and think tanks, created a favourable academic setting for the production and exchange of knowledge and ideas. With over 3,360 registered NGOs, Lebanon has one of the most vibrant civil societies in the region.²¹

D. Policy measures

13. In 2008, CEDAW expressed concern about the lack of progress towards the development of the National Plan of Action for Human Rights, as was intended by the Lebanese Parliamentary Committee.²² In 2010, UNCT highlighted the ongoing work by the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee to articulate a National Plan of Action for Human Rights, in cooperation with UNDP and OHCHR, a process that had been reinvigorated in December 2009.²³

14. While welcoming the National Plan on School for All (2005-2015), CRC noted with concern that no central authority was in charge of pre-school education.²⁴

15. UNCT noted the formalisation of the National Tripartite Steering Committee (NSC) on Child Labour.²⁵

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁶</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2002	March 2004	-	Eighteenth report overdue since 2006

CESCR	1990	May 1993	-	Second report overdue since 1995
HR Committee	1996	April 1997		Third report overdue since 2001
CEDAW	2006	January 2008	-	Combined fourth and fifth report due 2014
CAT	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2001
CRC	2004	May 2006	-	Combined fourth and fifth report due 2011
OP-CRC-SC	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2006

16. In accordance with OP-CAT, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) visited Lebanon from 24 May to 2 June 2010 and presented its confidential preliminary observations to the authorities of Lebanon.²⁷

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	SR on trafficking (7 to 16 September 2005) ²⁸ Joint visit to Lebanon and Israel by SR on summary executions, Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons, SR on adequate housing and SR on health (7 to 14 September 2006) ²⁹ SR on the right to food (11 to 16 September 2006) ³⁰
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	SR on contemporary forms of slavery (Requested in 2010)
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 13 communications were sent. The Government replied to 11 communications.

Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues

Lebanon responded to 16 of the 23 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders.³¹

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

17. UNCT reported that the confessional system in Lebanon and its diverse personal status laws had brought differentiated, rather than shared and universal rights to its citizens. Thus, access to political, economic and administrative power was often dependent upon religious and factional affiliation. In the area of social and economic rights, a market-oriented environment continued to function with limited regulation, which at times verged on lawlessness. As a result, confessional networks functioned as the main avenue to secure employment and obtain access to public goods and services. The negative influence of this system was illustrated by the limited progress made on social reconciliation, ending impunity and consolidating peace.³²

18. UNCT also noted that traditional gender disparities remained prevalent in the educational system and in the division of labour. In 2007, two thirds of women were neither in education nor employment, compared to 46 per cent of men.³³ In public administration, female participation was mostly restricted to lower professional grades. Women were nearly absent in higher management positions and more than twice as often employed as unskilled workers than men. The 2009 Human Development Report showed that women often earned only a quarter of what men earned in comparable positions. Much work remained to be done to achieve equal pay and benefits for women in the workplace, and to eliminate gender discrimination in the area of social and health benefits.³⁴

19. In 2008, CEDAW urged Lebanon to pay special attention to the needs of rural women and to take appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women with respect to ownership and inheritance of land.³⁵

20. In 2004, CERD noted that, since Lebanese citizenship is derived exclusively from the father, this could result in a situation of statelessness for children born of a Lebanese mother and non-citizen father.³⁶ In 2006, CRC urged Lebanon to review its legislation with a view to ensuring that Lebanese mothers have the right to confer Lebanese citizenship to their children.³⁷ In 2010, UNCT made similar recommendations to Lebanon to amend its nationality law to enable Lebanese women to confer their nationality to their children.³⁸

21. In 2006, CRC noted with concern that the Constitution and domestic laws did not ensure to foreign children, including refugee and asylum-seeking children, the same protection as to Lebanese children. It was also concerned at the persistent of de facto discrimination faced by children with disabilities.³⁹

22. In 2004, CERD urged Lebanon to take measures to ameliorate the situation of Palestinian refugees and, as a minimum, amend legislative provisions and policies that have a discriminatory effect on the Palestinian population in comparison with other non-citizens.⁴⁰

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

23. UNCT noted reports of ill-treatment, abuses and practices amounting to torture in connection with initial detention in police and other security facilities. Impunity for such violations was widespread. There were also continuing reports of arbitrary detention and poor conditions of detention, particularly for migrants and other non-citizens.⁴¹

24. UNCT reported that the occupancy level of prisons in Lebanon, based on official capacity, was around 140 per cent. The lack of adequate facilities and services presented major obstacles for prisoners to access their basic rights. Due to inadequate space allocation at detention facilities, detainees convicted or accused of minor offences were not separated from those convicted of serious crimes.⁴²

25. In 2009, the Working Group on enforced disappearances noted that since its establishment, the Working Group had transmitted 320 cases to the Government, of which 312 remained outstanding.⁴³ In the period 2007 to 2009, the Special Rapporteur on torture, individually or jointly with other mandates, including the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Special Rapporteurs on the independence of judges and lawyers, and human rights and counter-terrorism, transmitted 10 communications relating to 39 individuals to the Government of Lebanon.⁴⁴ The Government responded to these communications and the allegations contained therein.⁴⁵ In one communication, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention highlighted that the prolonged detention without charge or trial of eight persons in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri had violated basic norms of the right to a fair trial and given the detention an arbitrary character.⁴⁶

26. UNCT noted that the rate of domestic violence was high in Lebanon and that women remained significantly under-protected on issues of personal status laws and gender-based violence, including marital rape and so-called honour crimes. Women faced with violence rarely sought adequate legal or other means of protection, as domestic violence was perceived as a family matter. UNCT also drew attention to the recognition in article 562 of the Penal Code of mitigating factors for perpetrators of honour crimes, but noted that the scope of these factors had been narrowed by the judiciary in recent years.⁴⁷ In this regard, CEDAW and UNCT recommended that Lebanon consider amending its Penal Code.⁴⁸ In 2008, CEDAW had similarly expressed concern at provisions in the Penal Code which allow for mitigation of penalties for crimes committed in the name of honour, tolerate marital rape and allow for charges to be dropped in rape cases.⁴⁹

27. UNCT noted that certain groups of women, including refugee women, Palestinian women without official documents and female migrant domestic workers, were often unable to access legal processes in cases of abuse, exploitation or domestic violence or refrained from seeking redress out of fear of detention.⁵⁰

28. In 2006, CRC noted that in Lebanon corporal punishment was lawful in the home, and was still used in schools and other institutions. It urged Lebanon to review its legislation.⁵¹ UNCT noted that legal and social protection against abuse of children and their exploitation was weak, notably in cases of physical and sexual abuse.⁵² CRC also noted with concern that the Penal Code criminalized only the rape of girls, leaving boys without legal protection.⁵³

29. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking concluded that Lebanon had a significant problem of trafficking, which affected in particular foreign women recruited as domestic workers and in the sex industry.⁵⁴ The Special Rapporteur recommended the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements in areas requiring cooperation with countries sending large numbers of migrant workers, as well as the amendment of the Penal Code to criminalize all forms of trafficking.⁵⁵

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

30. UNCT noted a lack of accountability and transparency mechanisms with regard to special judicial mechanisms, such as the Justice Council and military courts. Military courts enjoyed broad jurisdiction, extending beyond disciplinary matters. In contradiction of international standards relating to administration of justice, they also tried civilians. Similar

concerns existed with regard to the Justice Council, to which judges were appointed by the executive branch, which then also took decisions on the referral of cases, in contradiction of the principles of separation of power, independence of the judiciary and equality before the law. Issues related to the right to appeal, retrial and trials in absentia, as well as failure to differentiate between adults and juveniles were also matters of grave concern.⁵⁶ UNCT recommended that Lebanon continue its efforts towards ensuring an independent judiciary with judges able to maintain international human rights principles and standards.⁵⁷

31. UNCT also encouraged Lebanon to continue its efforts in ensuring the transfer of prison administration to the Ministry of Justice,⁵⁸ and to consider amending the Penal Code with a view to providing for alternatives to imprisonment.⁵⁹ Specialized training on human rights norms and standards with regard to the treatment of prisoners should be provided to prison personnel.⁶⁰

32. In 2006, CRC noted with concern the very low minimum age of criminal responsibility, which is currently set at 7 years, the lack of juvenile penal procedures and a juvenile probation service necessary for the development and implementation of alternative measures, as well as inadequate prison facilities and detention conditions.⁶¹

33. In 2010, UNCT noted that in connection with armed clashes between opposing political forces or involving the Lebanese Armed Force in 2007, a number of minors had been arrested and prosecuted on terrorism charges.⁶²

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

34. In 2010, UNCT stated that the main source of concern regarding women's equal access to rights stemmed from Lebanon's personal status laws which were associated with the religious affiliation of the person. Marriage, divorce, guardianship, custody and inheritance were considered aspects of religious practice, or related thereto, and the rules governing personal status were as many as there were recognized religious denominations.⁶³ In 2008, CEDAW reiterated its recommendation that Lebanon urgently adopt a unified personal status code in line with the Convention and applicable to all women in Lebanon, irrespective of their religion.⁶⁴

35. In 2006, CRC noted with concern that the minimum age for marriage still depends on a person's religious beliefs and belonging to one of the 18 officially recognized religious or confessional groups. UNCT similarly noted that there was no standardized minimum age for marriage, and that in some sects, marriage was allowed from the age of 9 years.⁶⁵ It reiterated its recommendation that urgent measures be taken to engage different groups and prohibit the practice of early and/or forced marriage.⁶⁶

5. Freedom of movement

36. In 2010, UNCT reported that an estimated 3,000 Palestinian refugees continued to live without Government issued identification cards and faced restrictions of movement, risk of arrest and difficulties registering births and deaths. By the end of 2008, the government had issued ID-cards to around 750 persons before suspending the process, only to reinstate it in February 2010, creating some hope that the issue may be resolved conclusively during 2010.⁶⁷

37. UNCT informed that restrictions to freedom of movement remained in place for Palestinians in most of Nahr El Bared camp. It encouraged Lebanon to remove restrictions on movement around the camp and normalize relations between its residents and the surrounding Lebanese community.⁶⁸

6. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

38. UNCT noted that the current electoral law in Lebanon fell short of international standards for free and fair elections on a number of points, including with regard to the manner in which ballots are prepared and distributed and restrictions placed on the right of individuals to run for and hold office, the lack of an independent election management body, regulation and monitoring of campaign financing and the very low representation of women in elected bodies.⁶⁹

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

39. UNCT noted that the number of working children in Lebanon was estimated at about 100,000, equal to 10 per cent of the national child population.⁷⁰ In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts recommended that amendments to the Labour Code regarding the sale and trafficking of children be adopted as a matter of urgency.⁷¹

40. The ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2010 that the phenomenon of child labour existed on a wide scale in Palestinian refugee camps and surrounding areas. The Committee also noted that non-Lebanese children, such as Syrian and Palestinian boys living in refugee camps, constituted over 80 per cent of children working on the street.⁷² CRC recommended that Lebanon continue to address the issue of street children by adopting a comprehensive national strategy to provide these children with official documents and adequate assistance, including recovery and social reintegration services.⁷³

41. UNCT noted that migrant domestic workers remained particularly vulnerable and were specifically excluded from the protection of the Lebanese Labour Law. A number of reports had confirmed abuses by employers and recruiting agents, including non-payment or delayed payment of wages, withholding of identity papers, inadequate food and housing, forced confinement to the workplace, prohibition of rest time as well as verbal, physical and sexual abuse.⁷⁴ UNCT recommended that Lebanon continue its efforts in reviewing its labour law with a view to including migrant workers in its scope.⁷⁵ Previously, in 2006, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons had also recommended that the protection of the Labour Code be extended to domestic workers.⁷⁶

42. According to the 2007 Common Country Assessment (CCA), Palestinian refugees suffer significant limitations on their right to work and are excluded from many professions and employment opportunities.⁷⁷

8. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

43. UNCT stated that poverty and regional disparities remained a serious problem, despite improvements in the last decade, and over a quarter of the population lived under the upper poverty line.⁷⁸

44. UNCT noted that national policies to address the poverty challenge and to alleviate disparities between regional and social groups remained insufficient. Existing elements of national planning for basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation, were not sufficient to secure accessible and affordable services for disadvantaged and excluded populations. Commercially oriented private operators provided between 50 and 90 per cent of services in education and health, thus increasing disparities and patterns of social segregation.⁷⁹

45. Socio-economic conditions in all 12 Palestinian refugee camps remained deplorable. An increasing number of Palestinian refugees were deprived of a decent standard of living, and poverty levels among Palestinians were higher than in any other country hosting Palestinian refugees.⁸⁰

46. In 2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons as well as the Special Rapporteurs on summary executions, the right to health, adequate housing, and the right to food visited Lebanon following the armed conflict and made a number of recommendations to the Government regarding the reconstruction process, including with regard to the health system and the health needs of the displaced, and the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to assist internally displaced persons and returnees.⁸¹ UN-Habitat highlighted the extraordinary scale of destruction in the South of Lebanon and the resulting challenges facing the national shelter recovery programme.⁸²

9. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

47. UNCT noted that, although educational attainment had improved, education quality and standards had not. A 2007 study found that education status strongly correlated to poverty levels and that children were more affected by deprivation in Lebanon. Persons living in poorer areas thus tended to rely more on public schools of sub-standard quality.⁸³

48. In 2006, CRC expressed concern at the low level of enrolment in secondary education of Palestinian refugee children, particularly girls.⁸⁴

49. CRC took note of Lebanon's intention to make education compulsory up to the age of 15 years from the current age of 12 years.⁸⁵ UNCT encouraged Lebanon to amend existing legislation with a view to setting the age of compulsory education at 15 and also to include children of non-citizens in compulsory education.⁸⁶

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

50. UNCT observed a long-standing presence of foreign workers in Lebanon, strengthened in recent years by migrant streams, mainly of women domestic workers from South-East Asian and Eastern African countries. At present, the migrant population was estimated to be in excess of 200,000.⁸⁷ UNCT noted that migrant domestic workers were specifically excluded from the protection of the Lebanese Labour Law under article 7, which views their work in private households as different from work in other workplaces. This legislative gap, in combination with weak oversight, had manifested itself in poor working conditions and violations of the basic rights of migrant domestic workers.⁸⁸

51. UNHCR noted that Lebanon hosted around 400,000 Palestinian refugees. In addition, there were 10,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from other nationalities registered with UNHCR.⁸⁹ UNHCR reported that, in 2003, it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the General Security Office in the Ministry of Interior to provide protection space for refugees and asylum-seekers. This, however, had proved insufficient, as it was not designed to respond to such large numbers.⁹⁰

52. In 2010, UNCT noted that access to basic rights for Palestinian refugees, many of whom had resided in Lebanon for over 60 years, remained of great concern. Palestinian refugees were regarded as foreigners and effectively excluded from the enjoyment of many civil and socio-economic rights, including the right to work. Although ministerial decrees allow Palestinian refugees to work in the private sector and in certain professions, such decrees were not accompanied by necessary administrative implementing measures.⁹¹

53. UNCT recommended that Lebanon continue its efforts towards removing obstacles hindering the enjoyment by Palestinian refugees of full economic and social rights, including the right to work, social protection, ownership of property and exemption from the condition of reciprocity which they cannot fulfil.⁹² UNCT noted that the socio-economic conditions in all 12 camps in Lebanon remained deplorable.⁹³

54. CRC recommended that Lebanon ensure that all children within its territory, including children of Palestinian refugees without identity documents, be registered immediately after birth.⁹⁴

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

55. In 2004, CERD noted that Lebanon continued to be confronted with numerous challenges resulting from almost two decades of war, foreign intervention and partial occupation. Furthermore, it noted that Lebanon had hosted a large number of Palestinian refugees for several decades.⁹⁵

56. UNCT reported that, in spite of prolonged political instability in the period 2005 to 2009, Lebanon had undertaken measures to improve the human rights situation and fulfil its obligations under international human rights treaties. For example, a process had been launched for the establishment of a national plan of action for human rights, efforts had been made to introduce a unified contract for migrant domestic workers, and measures had been taken to allow refugee children to access public schools and Palestinian refugees to access public hospitals. The ratification of the OP-CAT and the ongoing process towards establishing a national prevention mechanism are also noteworthy, as is the intended establishment of an independent NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles.⁹⁶

57. UNCT highlighted the need for Lebanon to face its legacy from the civil war and the current culture of impunity, and to regain the trust of its people in law enforcement agencies. Specific measures will need to be introduced to reduce gender discrimination, which remains anchored in laws and traditions. The protection of rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, refugees, stateless persons, migrant workers and persons with disabilities, should be made a national priority.⁹⁷

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

Specific recommendations for follow-up

58. UNCT encouraged Lebanon to establish a permanent inter-ministerial structure tasked with the responsibility of reporting to treaty bodies and the universal periodic review mechanism.⁹⁸

59. UNHCR recommended that Lebanon provide for the issuance of temporary residency permits for persons under the mandate of UNHCR, pending the search for a durable solution.⁹⁹

60. UNCT encouraged Lebanon to ensure that international standards are adequately integrated into its national legislation, and implemented and monitored once integrated.¹⁰⁰ It also encouraged continuation of all efforts aimed at anchoring peace in respect for rule of law and addressing a legacy of displacements, enforced disappearances and abductions, accompanied by a persistent culture of impunity.¹⁰¹

61. UNCT encouraged Lebanon to remove its reservation to articles 9, paragraph 2, and 16.1(c), (d), (f) and (g) of CEDAW, as recommended by the Committee (2008),¹⁰² to include provisions on domestic violence in the Penal Code, and to move cases of domestic violence from religious courts to the civil court system.¹⁰³

62. Finally, UNCT recommended that Lebanon consider making efforts to advance the ratification of ILO Convention No. 97 and No. 143 as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.¹⁰⁴

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

63. CRC recommended that Lebanon seek technical assistance in the field of disability issues from UNICEF and WHO,¹⁰⁵ on abuse, neglect and maltreatment of children from UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO),¹⁰⁶ and on the issue of street children from relevant United Nations and other international organizations.¹⁰⁷ CRC further recommended that Lebanon continue to seek necessary technical and financial support on demining activities within a framework of international cooperation, including from United Nations agencies.¹⁰⁸

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol

- Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁷ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 40 and 41.
- ⁸ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 71 and 72.
- ⁹ CERD/C/64/CO/3, para. 13.
- ¹⁰ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 49.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 46.
- ¹² UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 37.
- ¹³ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 42.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 45.
- ¹⁵ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 2.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁷ For a list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/13/45, annex I.
- ¹⁸ CERD/C/64/CO/3, para. 10.
- ¹⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 41.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.
- ²² CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 16 and 17.
- ²³ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, paras. 6 and 7.
- ²⁴ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 63.
- ²⁵ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 27.
- ²⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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|-------|--|
| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
- ²⁷ OHCHR Press release of 02 June 2010, Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture concludes mission to Lebanon, 2 June 2010.
- ²⁸ E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.3.
- ²⁹ A/HRC/2/7.
- ³⁰ A/HRC/2/8.
- ³¹ The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 30 June 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents: (a) E/CN.4/2006/62, para. 24 and E/CN.4/2006/67, para. 22; (b) A/HRC/4/23, para. 14; (c) A/HRC/4/24, para. 9; (d) A/HRC/4/29, para. 47; (e) A/HRC/4/31, para. 24; (f) A/HRC/4/35/Add.3, para. 7; (g) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (h) A/HRC/7/6, Annex; (i) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (j) A/HRC/8/10, para.120, footnote 48; (k) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (l) A/HRC/10/16, footnote 29 AND Corr.1, n° 4; (m) A/HRC/11/6, Annex; (n) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (o) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (p) A/HRC/12/21, para.2, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (r) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (s) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (t) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (u) A/HRC/13/42, Annex I; (v) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (w) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2.
- ³² UNCT submission to the UPR, 2010, para. 4.
- ³³ *Ibid.*, para. 19.

- ³⁴ Ibid., para. 20.
- ³⁵ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 37.
- ³⁶ CERD/C/64/CO/3, para. 13.
- ³⁷ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 39 and 40.
- ³⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 18.
- ³⁹ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 27.
- ⁴⁰ CERD/C/64/CO/3, para. 12.
- ⁴¹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 11.
- ⁴² Ibid., para. 14.
- ⁴³ A/HRC/13/31, para. 327.
- ⁴⁴ A/HRC/7/3/Add.1, paras. 129 to 133; A/13/39/Add.1, paras. 167 to 171.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., paras. 129 and 130; A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para. 139; A/HRC/13/39/Add.1, paras. 167 to 170, and 173.
- ⁴⁶ A/HRC/10/21/Add.1, paras. 46-47.
- ⁴⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 21.
- ⁴⁸ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 26 and 27; UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 23.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid., paras. 26 and 27.
- ⁵⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 22.
- ⁵¹ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 41 and 42.
- ⁵² UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 24.
- ⁵³ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 47.
- ⁵⁴ E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.3, para.70.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., paras. 77 and 81.
- ⁵⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, paras 10-12.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 13.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 15.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 13.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid.
- ⁶¹ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 84.
- ⁶² UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 25.
- ⁶³ Ibid., para. 17.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 19.
- ⁶⁵ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 17.
- ⁶⁶ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 25 and 26.
- ⁶⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 32.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid., para. 34.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 16.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 27.
- ⁷¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062010LBN182, 2nd para.
- ⁷² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010LBN182, 6th para.
- ⁷³ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 78.
- ⁷⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 36.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 37.
- ⁷⁶ E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.3, para. 82.
- ⁷⁷ United Nations CCA Lebanon, December 2007, p. 18, available at <http://www.undg.org/docs/10504/Lebanon-CCA-Report-2007.pdf>.
- ⁷⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 38.
- ⁷⁹ Ibid., para. 40.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 31.
- ⁸¹ A/HRC/2/7, para. 104; A/HRC/2/8, paras. 31 (j) and (m).
- ⁸² HABITAT, Shelter Recovery in Southern Lebanon (II), available at <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=6915&catid=208&typeid=13&subMenuId=0>.

- ⁸³ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 39 and footnotes 7 and 8.
⁸⁴ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, paras. 65 and 66.
⁸⁵ Ibid., paras. 63 and 64.
⁸⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 25.
⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 35.
⁸⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 36.
⁸⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Lebanon, p. 1.
⁹⁰ Ibid., p. 1.
⁹¹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 30.
⁹² Ibid., para. 34.
⁹³ Ibid., para. 31.
⁹⁴ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 38.
⁹⁵ CERD/C/64/CO/3, para. 4.
⁹⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 42.
⁹⁷ Ibid., para. 43.
⁹⁸ Ibid., para. 9.
⁹⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Lebanon, p. 3.
¹⁰⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 43.
¹⁰¹ Ibid., para. 5.
¹⁰² Ibid., para. 20.
¹⁰³ UNCT submission to the UPR on Lebanon, para. 23.
¹⁰⁴ Ibid., para. 34.
¹⁰⁵ CRC/C/LBN/CO/3, para. 51.
¹⁰⁶ Ibid., para. 48.
¹⁰⁷ Ibid., paras. 77 and 78.
¹⁰⁸ Ibid., para. 70.
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