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Lebanon

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1971)		ICCPR-OP 2
	ICESCR (1972)		OP-CRC-AC (signature, 2002)
	ICCPR (1972)		ICRMW
	CEDAW (1997)		CRPD (signature, 2007)
	CAT (2000)		ICPPED (signature, 2007)
	OP-CAT (2008)		
	CRC (1991)		
	OP-CRC-AC (signature, 2002)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2004)		
	CRPD (signature, 2007)		
ICPPED (signature, 2007)			
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (reservation, art. 22, 1971)		
	CEDAW (reservations, arts. 9 (2), 16 (1) (c), (d), (f), (g) and 29 (1), 1997)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	CAT, art. 20 (2000)		ICERD, art. 14
	OP-CRPD (signature, 2007)		OP-ICESCR
	ICPPED (signature, 2007)		ICCPR, art. 41
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT, arts. 21-22
			OP-CRC-IC
		ICRMW	
		OP-CRPD (signature, 2007)	
		ICPPED (signature, 2007)	

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁴		ILO Convention No. 87 ⁷ ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸
	ILO fundamental conventions except No. 87 ⁵		Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁹
	Palermo Protocol ⁶		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹⁰
	Convention against Discrimination in Education		

1. The United Nations country team reported that Lebanon had not ratified any human rights or labour rights instruments since 2010 and had not withdrawn its reservations to CEDAW, despite accepting several universal periodic review recommendations to that effect.¹¹ The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) encouraged Lebanon to ratify OP-CRC-AC.¹² The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Lebanon withdraw its reservations to articles 9 (2) and 16 of CEDAW.¹³

2. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, recommended that Lebanon sign and ratify the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, ICRMW and International Labour Organization (ILO) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).¹⁴

3. The country team noted that, in 2013, the Committee on Freedom of Association of ILO had requested the Government to keep it informed of any progress in the ratification of Convention No. 87, noting that in 2012 the Ministry of Labour had submitted to the Cabinet a draft law to authorize its ratification.¹⁵

4. In 2013, the Committee against Torture recommended that Lebanon make the declaration under article 22 of CAT.¹⁶

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Lebanon to ratify the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.¹⁷

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. In 2013, the Committee against Torture undertook an inquiry mission to Lebanon, during which it was informed that a bill to amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had been submitted to Parliament in December 2012.¹⁸ It recommended that Lebanon define and criminalize torture as a matter of priority,¹⁹ and amend its legislation to ensure that acts of torture were not subject to any statute of limitation.²⁰

7. The country team, noting the increase in child marriage among Syrian refugee girls, called on Lebanon to accelerate the adoption of the draft law regulating the marriage of minors.²¹ The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and

Recommendations noted the promulgation in 2011 of Act No. 164 on trafficking in persons, and the country team urged Lebanon to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies for the implementation of that Act.²²

8. The country team noted that, in 2013, the ILO Committee had requested that the Government adopt the pending amendments to the Labour Code regarding the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour, as the vulnerability of many households in Lebanon was forcing children into some of the worst forms of child labour and exploitation.²³

9. The ILO Committee requested that the Government take the measures necessary to provide genuine protection for all migrant domestic workers against discrimination in all aspects of employment.²⁴ The Special Rapporteur on slavery indicated the need for an overarching framework to bring together all policies, laws, procedures and programmes for domestic workers and recommended that Lebanon formalize the national steering committee as a government institution to coordinate all activities related to migrant domestic workers.²⁵ In 2013, the ILO Committee noted that migrant domestic workers were excluded from protection under the labour legislation because they were tied to a particular employer under the *kafala* (sponsorship) system.²⁶ The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended enacting legislation to protect some 200,000 domestic workers, warning that without legal protection some of them would end up living in domestic servitude, under the absolute control of and dependent on their employers. She recommended that Lebanon adopt a law to deal with the specificities of migrant domestic workers, abolish the *kafala* system and criminalize domestic servitude.²⁷

10. UNHCR and the country team, noting that there was no comprehensive domestic legal framework on the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees, especially children, recommended developing a specific legal framework defining and protecting their rights and freedoms, given that the 1962 law regulating entry, stay and exit from Lebanon did not distinguish asylum seekers and refugees from other migrants.²⁸ UNHCR recommended that Lebanon amend that law with a view to decriminalizing the illegal entry or presence of asylum seekers and refugees who were registered with UNHCR, and that it lower the cost of residence permit renewal.²⁹

11. UNICEF noted that gaps remained in the harmonization of national legislation with CRC and with its enforcement, and that the increase in the age of criminal responsibility from 7 to 12 years had still not been enshrined in law.³⁰ It urged Lebanon to accelerate the revision of law 422/2002 on the protection of minors in conflict with the law to ensure full compliance with CRC.³¹

12. UNICEF noted that the enforcement of the laws regulating the removal of children from the care of their families remained weak. It recommended promoting foster care and stated that placements must be reviewed periodically.³²

13. The country team noted with concern that the 2014 law on the protection of women and all members of the family from domestic violence required amendment to ensure that it met international standards.³³ UNHCR observed that the law did not criminalize marital rape.³⁴

14. The ILO Committee urged Lebanon to revise the draft law on the regulation of domestic workers to include a specific prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination against domestic workers in all aspects of their work.³⁵

15. The same Committee urged Lebanon to take the measures necessary to ensure that the amendments to the Labour Code were urgently adopted to bring it into line with ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), taking into consideration the Committee's comments on discrepancies between national legislation and that Convention. It urged the Government to raise the minimum age for admission to work to 15 years.³⁶

16. UNHCR noted that homosexuality was criminalized under article 534 of the Penal Code and that there was a high number of incidents of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity in Lebanon.³⁷ The country team recommended that Lebanon remove article 534 from the Penal Code,³⁸ and UNHCR recommended amending the 1925 law governing attribution of nationality in Lebanon to remove gender-discriminatory provisions.³⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

17. The Committee against Torture was informed that a draft law establishing a national human rights institution had been endorsed by the Parliamentary Law Committee, but had not yet been tabled for approval by Parliament.⁴⁰ The Committee against Torture recommended establishing such an institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles)⁴¹ and completing that process in accordance with OP-CAT.⁴² The country team recommended establishing a standing interdepartmental body in charge of human rights with a functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of obligations and recommendations emanating from United Nations instruments and mechanisms.⁴³

18. UNICEF recognized the achievements of the National Ten-Year Strategy for Women's Affairs in Lebanon (2011-2021) and emphasized the need to provide an adequately funded action plan in the future.⁴⁴

19. UNICEF, noting that significant progress had been achieved in the light of the amendment of law 686 increasing the age of compulsory education from 12 to 15 years or to grade 9, emphasized the need to ensure that the law was implemented for all children.⁴⁵

20. UNHCR noted that, on 23 February 2015, the General Security Office had issued a new set of regulations regarding the entry and stay of migrants. Thereafter, Syrians wishing to enter Lebanon were admitted only for an approved reason, not including international protection, and upon presentation of valid identity documents. Refugees would only be admitted for exceptional humanitarian reasons still to be determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs.⁴⁶ The country team and UNHCR recommended that Lebanon develop a specific legal framework defining and protecting the rights and freedoms of refugees,⁴⁷ and integrate asylum-seeking and refugee women and children in national strategic plans.⁴⁸

21. The country team noted the need for a policy to reduce stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV through an updated multisectoral national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS.⁴⁹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	March 2004	2015	-	Eighteenth to twenty-second reports pending consideration
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	May 1993	2015	-	Second report pending consideration
Human Rights Committee	April 1997	-	-	Third report overdue since 2001
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	April 2008	2014	-	Fourth and fifth reports pending consideration
Committee against Torture	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2001
Committee on the Rights of the Child	June 2006	-	-	Fourth and fifth reports overdue since 2011; initial report on OP-CRC-SC overdue since 2006

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

<i>Country visits and/or inquiries by treaty bodies</i>		
<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>
Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture	May 2010	Confidential
Committee against Torture	April 2013 ⁵⁰	Torture while in detention

22. UNICEF reported that, despite its technical and budgetary support to assist the Government in fulfilling its reporting obligations under CRC, there had been a lack of progress in that regard.⁵¹

23. In 2013, the Committee against Torture adopted its report on Lebanon under article 20 of CAT. In January 2014, Lebanon submitted its observations on the report and indicated that it did not consent to the publication of the inquiry report.⁵² The Committee recommended that Lebanon authorize the publication of the report and submit its initial report under article 19 of CAT.⁵³

24. UNESCO encouraged Lebanon to submit its three pending reports under the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁵⁴

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁵⁵

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Trafficking in persons (2005) Joint visit to Lebanon and Israel: summary executions; internally displaced persons; adequate housing; and health (2006) Food (2006)	Slavery (2011) ⁵⁶ Freedom of religion (2015)
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	-
<i>Visits requested</i>	Slavery	Foreign debt Adequate housing
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review, 12 communications were sent. The Government replied to 8 communications.	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>	-	

25. The country team noted that the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief had undertaken a mission to Lebanon in March 2015 to learn more about the coexistence of different religious or belief communities in the country.⁵⁷

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

26. Lebanon hosted the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, which had been established as an advisory agency to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Beirut in 2002. The Regional Office currently covered 11 countries, including Lebanon.

27. Lebanon contributed financially to OHCHR in 2014 (its previous contribution had been made in 2006).

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

28. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women referred to the existence among certain sectors of society of a stereotyped image of women and requested information about measures taken to modify deeply entrenched patriarchal attitudes.⁵⁸

29. UNICEF noted that discriminatory practices were prevalent against children with disabilities, foreign children, refugee children and children from poor Lebanese households.⁵⁹

30. UNESCO encouraged Lebanon to facilitate the participation in cultural life of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and non-governmental organizations from civil society and vulnerable groups, and to ensure that women and girls were given equal opportunities, in order to address gender disparities.⁶⁰

31. After his visit to the country in March 2015, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion stated that religious family laws and courts had become a publicly contested area in which religious freedom issues and gender-related discrimination largely overlapped.⁶¹

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

32. The country team noted that death sentences continued to be requested by the prosecution in terrorism cases.⁶²

33. During its inquiry mission, the Committee against Torture found that torture was a pervasive practice that was routinely used by the armed forces and law enforcement agencies. Evidence gathered throughout the country indicated a clear pattern of widespread torture and ill-treatment of suspects in custody, including individuals arrested for State security crimes and other serious crimes, as well as foreigners, especially Syrians and Palestinians, and individuals arrested in the course of civil policing, in particular lower-income individuals arrested for minor crimes.⁶³ The inquiry mission received information that torture took place mainly during arrest and interrogation in certain police stations and in detention facilities under the responsibility of the Internal Security Forces and the military intelligence services.⁶⁴ The Committee demanded urgent, strong and coordinated action by Lebanon to eradicate torture.⁶⁵ UNHCR noted that the vast majority of Syrians in detention who had been interviewed had been subjected to torture.⁶⁶ The Committee against Torture reported that there appeared to be a deliberate disregard for fundamental legal safeguards for persons deprived of their liberty.⁶⁷

34. The same Committee was concerned at allegations received with regard to unlawful arrests and torture by non-State actors, such as militias affiliated to Hizbullah and other armed militias, and the subsequent handover of the victims to the Lebanese security agencies.⁶⁸

35. The Committee was concerned at allegations of the use of solitary confinement in detention centres under the authority of the Internal Security Forces and military intelligence services.⁶⁹

36. During its inquiry mission, the Committee against Torture observed severe overcrowding in all the prisons it visited.⁷⁰ It expressed serious concern over the conditions of detention, which could be described as cruel, inhuman and degrading, amounting to torture in some cases. It recommended preventing inter-prisoner violence.⁷¹ The ILO Committee requested Lebanon to indicate whether the work performed by prisoners for activities of public utility might be for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations.⁷² UNICEF noted that children and adult prisoners were detained together in most detention facilities in Lebanon. Children arrested over charges of participation in terrorist activities were in some cases held for up to a month in military detention facilities prior to their transfer to facilities hosting adult prisoners awaiting trial for terrorism, under the responsibility of the Internal Security Forces.⁷³

37. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested Lebanon to provide information on measures taken to effectively prevent domestic violence

and gender-related killings, including femicide and crimes committed in the name of so-called honour.⁷⁴

38. UNICEF noted that, despite the efforts of the Government with the adoption of the 2012 action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, obstacles to education and the socioeconomic situation of vulnerable households remained extremely worrying and resulted in children, including refugees, working for long hours under exploitative and unsafe conditions for substandard wages. Almost three quarters of street-based children in Lebanon had been found to originate from the Syrian Arab Republic.⁷⁵ The ILO Committee strongly encouraged the Government to strengthen its efforts to improve the functioning of the education system, particularly by increasing the school enrolment rates, and to protect street children from the worst forms of child labour.⁷⁶

39. UNICEF noted that the protection of children against violence and exploitation was weak, with corporal punishment being lawful in the home, alternative care settings and penal institutions, and as a punishment for committing a crime.⁷⁷

40. UNICEF noted that domestic violence, sexual harassment and exploitation remained the main protection concerns for women and adolescent girls and boys, single heads of households and child mothers.⁷⁸

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that there were a number of legal lacunae in the anti-trafficking legislation and challenges regarding its implementation,⁷⁹ and requested information on steps taken to review the laws that facilitated the sexual exploitation of women.⁸⁰ The ILO Committee expressed its concern at the lack of data available on the trafficking of children, particularly girls.⁸¹

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

42. The Committee against Torture noted that the penal justice system was dysfunctional as, for example, there were unjustified delays between the first and subsequent hearings.⁸² It recommended that Lebanon take all measures necessary to ensure that the penal justice system functioned efficiently to protect the fundamental rights of detainees during arrest and investigation, in pretrial detention and after conviction;⁸³ strengthen the fundamental legal safeguards in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and adopt effective measures to ensure that all detainees enjoyed in practice all fundamental legal safeguards.⁸⁴ It also recommended ensuring that any evidence obtained as a result of torture was not used.⁸⁵ The Committee recommended that Lebanon establish an independent complaints mechanism with the authority to investigate promptly, impartially and effectively all reported allegations of and complaints about torture and ill-treatment; protect complainants against reprisals;⁸⁶ and ensure that the alleged perpetrators were duly prosecuted.⁸⁷

43. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that Lebanon establish a labour tribunal that resolved cases swiftly, and permit migrant domestic workers who substantiated allegations of serious abuse or exploitation by employers to remain temporarily in Lebanon.⁸⁸

44. The country team observed that access to free legal aid during investigation and in court remained problematic and that the legal aid system needed to be reviewed and better monitored to ensure that fair trial guarantees were met.⁸⁹

45. The country team called for the increase in the age of criminal responsibility from 7 to 12 years to be enshrined in law. It observed that there were still many gaps in the implementation of law 422/2002 on juvenile justice and that, proportionally, more non-Lebanese children than Lebanese children were subject to prosecution; the numbers were

particularly high for Syrian children.⁹⁰ UNICEF recommended the development of a mechanism for determining the best interests of children in judicial and non-judicial cases.⁹¹ UNHCR noted that refugee children were detained in juvenile prisons and the lack of alternatives meant that they were left in detention without appropriate protection, care and assistance.⁹²

46. The ILO Committee noted that a lack of accessible complaint mechanisms, lengthy judicial procedures, and restrictive visa policies dissuaded many workers from filing or pursuing complaints against their employers.⁹³

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

47. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion expressed concern about the absence of a civil law on marriage in Lebanon. He noted that allowing civil marriage would be a test case in further strengthening diversity.⁹⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the State party acknowledged that the plurality of legal systems regulating marriage and family relations discriminated against women.⁹⁵

48. The Committee also noted that, in 2012, a ministerial committee formed to study proposals to amend the nationality law had recommended that Lebanese women not be granted the right to pass on their nationality to their children and foreign husbands.⁹⁶

49. The country team noted that the placement of children in care institutions remained a challenge, with approximately 20,000 children currently placed in 200 residential-care institutions. It called for the promotion of foster care and for all placements to be reviewed periodically, in line with international standards.⁹⁷

50. UNHCR noted that children born to unregistered fathers were not entitled to have their births registered with the Lebanese authorities and therefore did not acquire an official birth certificate. If registration did not take place within one year, the child would be considered as unregistered. A UNHCR survey indicated that 70 per cent of Syrian children born in Lebanon did not have an official birth certificate.⁹⁸

51. UNHCR noted that under sharia law, the minimum age of marriage for girls was 9 years.⁹⁹ UNICEF recommended that Lebanon ban child marriage.¹⁰⁰ UNHCR noted that domestic violence, sexual violence and early marriage remained the main protection concerns for asylum-seeking and refugee women and girls.¹⁰¹

E. Freedom of movement

52. The country team noted that there has been a multiplication of municipal curfews, mostly targeting Syrian refugees or migrant workers. The legal basis for the curfews was unclear and the increase coincided with the multiplication by the Ministry of the Interior of municipal police forces with limited oversight and no regulatory framework.¹⁰² UNHCR noted that Syrian refugees who did not have valid residence permits were not able to move freely or go through checkpoints and were at risk of arrest and detention.¹⁰³ The country team noted that an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 Palestine refugees continued to live in Lebanon without any formal valid identification, resulting in restrictions of movement, risk of arrest and difficulties completing civil registration. The country team called for further efforts to adequately address their situation with a view to enabling them to complete civil registration processes.¹⁰⁴

53. The country team noted that the Nahr el-Bared Palestine refugee camp, among others, was subject to entry and exit controls that could be tightened during periods of

heightened security, which could expose the refugees to increased risk of arrest and detention.¹⁰⁵

F. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

54. UNESCO noted that defamation was a criminal offence under the Penal Code and recommended decriminalizing it and placing it in a civil code.¹⁰⁶

55. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion praised the unique tradition of religious diversity, in particular in the Middle East region, and urged the Lebanese people to protect and preserve it.¹⁰⁷ He noted that no religious persecution was taking place in Lebanon and that most people agreed that the existing system created stability and predictability between the religious communities. While power-sharing between religious communities helped to maintain stable relationships, it could weaken common citizenship and reinforce political fragmentation. People were free to confess and practise various religions and beliefs in the way they saw fit. Some Lebanese openly declared themselves agnostics or atheists and expressed critical views on religion in general. However, the Special Rapporteur was concerned that people who openly considered themselves non-believers still had to refer to their religion of origin when applying for certain posts in society.¹⁰⁸

56. The country team noted that the precarious political situation had been highlighted by extended periods under caretaker Governments and, since the end of President Michel Suleiman's term on 25 May 2014, a vacant Presidency. Citing the impossibility of holding parliamentary elections owing to the security situation, Parliament had extended its mandate, in November 2014, until 20 June 2017. A new draft electoral law had not been adopted owing to disagreements among main political blocs. There was no political or constitutional agreement over Parliament's competence to legislate during the continued Presidency vacuum.¹⁰⁹

57. UNESCO called for Lebanon to ensure that journalists and media workers were able to practise their profession in a free and safe environment, to investigate all attacks on journalists and media workers and to ensure full implementation of the rule of law.¹¹⁰

58. UNESCO encouraged Lebanon to pursue its plans to introduce an access to information law that was in compliance with international standards.¹¹¹

59. The country team noted that, in 2014, the ILO Committee had requested that the Government limit intervention by labour inspectors in the internal affairs of trade unions and confederations solely to cases of complaints raised by a significant number of members.¹¹²

60. The Committee against Torture was concerned at allegations of intimidation of the representative of Alkarama in Lebanon related to human rights activities, in particular documenting cases of torture.¹¹³

61. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, noting that Lebanon had indicated that the low participation of women in political and public life was due to the prevailing sectarian political system and a dominant patriarchal culture, requested information on measures taken to encourage women to participate in political and public life.¹¹⁴

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

62. The country team recommended improving access to the labour market for Palestine refugees, including by further simplifying the work-permit application process, and by collaborating with professional syndicates to remove barriers related to nationality or reciprocity that continued to prevent Palestine refugees from practising some syndicated professions.¹¹⁵ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested information on steps taken to ensure equality between women and men in employment.¹¹⁶

63. The ILO Committee urged the Government to make progress in adopting effective legal and practical measures aimed at preventing and prohibiting sexual harassment.¹¹⁷

64. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion noted that little attention had been given to religious beliefs and practices among the tens of thousands of migrant workers in Lebanon.¹¹⁸

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

65. UNICEF recommended that Lebanon make every effort to enable equal and equitable access to good quality services to every child in the country.¹¹⁹ The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that Lebanon ensure that the children of migrant domestic workers enjoyed access to basic rights such as identity, health care and education.¹²⁰ UNICEF noted that at least half the Syrian and Palestine refugees in Lebanon were children. They were at higher risk of accessing unsafe water and sanitation conditions and faced barriers to access to quality education, health and social services.¹²¹

66. UNICEF noted that access to basic rights remained severely restricted for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.¹²²

67. UNICEF noted that Palestine refugees in Lebanon were unable to meet their basic food and non-food needs.¹²³ The country team noted that a law passed in 2001 prevented Palestine refugees de facto from legally acquiring, transferring or inheriting property in Lebanon. Socioeconomic conditions in all Palestine refugee camps remained substandard, with poor quality of infrastructure and overcrowding. Many of those who had left Nahr el-Bared Camp following the conflict in 2007 continued to live in particularly difficult conditions.¹²⁴

I. Right to health

68. The country team noted that Lebanon had succeeded in reducing maternal mortality rates below the Millennium Development Goal. It called for more focus on enhancing the detection of and management and referral systems for pregnancy-related complications that could lead to death or seriously endanger women's lives, and on detecting the causes of maternal mortality among Syrian refugee women.¹²⁵

69. UNICEF reported that the Bekaa valley, Hermel and northern Lebanon had lagged behind the national average in 2012 with regard to a series of health indicators, notably access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation.¹²⁶ UNICEF reported that failing water and wastewater infrastructure limited access to safe and sufficient water, affecting child health.¹²⁷

70. UNICEF noted that there was a lack of psychological services and that specialized medical services, such as for children who were suspected of being abused, were rare.¹²⁸

71. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested information on steps taken to bridge the disparities in delivering health services to women.¹²⁹

J. Right to education

72. UNICEF recommended that Lebanon continue and progressively implement free, compulsory and quality education for all children up to the age of 15.¹³⁰ The country team noted that the percentage of Lebanese children enrolled in public schools had continued to drop owing to the perception that the teaching was of poorer quality in those schools than in private schools.¹³¹

73. UNESCO recalled that Lebanon had rejected the universal periodic review recommendation that it remove obstacles to employment for Palestine refugees, give access to free education to all children of refugees and enable universal health care.¹³² The country team noted that the overall enrolments of Syrian refugee children remained critically low, with most Syrian youth of secondary school age out of school.¹³³ UNHCR noted that the lack of educational opportunities for the majority of school-aged Syrian children was a significant challenge, with over 200,000 school-aged refugee children lacking access to age-appropriate education owing to the fact that the capacity of the public education system was overstretched.¹³⁴

74. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion stated that the education system in Lebanon reinforced the effects of economic stratification, leaving some children from economically poor families deprived of good opportunities to develop a positive experience of religious diversity in their school education.¹³⁵

K. Persons with disabilities

75. UNICEF noted the severe consequences of the inadequate assistance for persons with disabilities, who faced challenges in gaining access to services, collective centres and tented settlements, and who faced isolation and stigma. Lebanon still needed to enforce law 220/2002 on persons with special needs.¹³⁶

76. UNESCO noted that Lebanon had not implemented any additional measures to improve the integration of children with disabilities in mainstream education or to further promote vocational training.¹³⁷

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

77. The ILO Committee urged Lebanon to continue taking measures to ensure that migrant workers were fully protected from abusive practices and conditions that amounted to the exaction of forced labour. It expressed the firm hope that the bill regulating the working conditions of migrant domestic workers, as well as the standard unified contract regulating their work, would be adopted in the near future.¹³⁸ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that Lebanon acknowledged that women migrant domestic workers were subjected to violence and abuse by their employers.¹³⁹ The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted information that the Internal Security Forces had insufficient knowledge and understanding of how to deal with cases of migrant domestic workers, and classed many deaths of migrant domestic workers as suicide without carrying out a proper investigation into the cause of death or the contributing factors.¹⁴⁰ She recommended that Lebanon develop a salary threshold not lower than the minimum national salary and guarantee migrant domestic workers' freedom of movement and their right to keep their identification documents.¹⁴¹

78. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that Lebanon criminalize debt bondage and prohibit employment agencies from charging fees to domestic workers rather than employers.¹⁴²

79. The country team called on Lebanon to modify the requirements for renewing the residence permits of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁴³ UNHCR recommended that the Government ensure strict adherence to the international principle of non-refoulement and that no deportation measures be taken before the protection needs of foreign nationals or stateless persons who had indicated in any manner a need for international protection were assessed.¹⁴⁴ UNHCR noted that, as at the end of December 2014, some 11,500 individuals, including 3,300 Syrian inmates, were detained in prison facilities in Lebanon.¹⁴⁵ UNHCR noted that there was no domestic legislation or administrative practice to address the specific needs of refugees and asylum seekers.¹⁴⁶

80. The country team and UNHCR emphasized the deepening impact of the Syrian crisis. As at 20 March 2015, more than 1,177,234 Syrian refugees had been registered with UNHCR, and 45,000 Palestine refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic had registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, putting great pressure on the Government's exceptional hospitality.¹⁴⁷ UNHCR and UNICEF noted the vital need for an effective display of international solidarity, without which the country's capacity to respond and withstand the Syrian crisis would be severely affected, and called for the urgent mobilization of resources.¹⁴⁸

81. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested information on measures in place to protect refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls from gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and to protect refugee girls from child and forced marriage, which was often imposed by their families in the belief that doing so would protect them.¹⁴⁹

82. UNICEF and UNHCR noted the vulnerability of Syrian refugee children to economic exploitation through forced labour and sexual exploitation, early and forced marriage, and discrimination by host community members.¹⁵⁰ UNHCR stated that refugee children who needed assistance required proper identification and safe referral.¹⁵¹ It noted the fragile national child protection system, especially for unaccompanied minors and separated children.¹⁵²

83. UNHCR noted that housing was often the biggest challenge for refugees in Lebanon and expressed concern about that fact that many of them were living in insecure dwellings pending a decision on establishing formal shelter sites.¹⁵³

84. The country team noted that, between March 2011 and August 2013, Palestine refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic had been allowed relatively free access to Lebanon but, since then, many of those without legal status had been issued with departure orders by the Lebanese authorities.¹⁵⁴ Recalling the high unemployment rate for Palestine refugees, and their vulnerability to inequalities and prejudices with respect to access to employment, the ILO Committee asked the Government to provide the text of the amendment to the Labour Law.¹⁵⁵

85. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted a disturbing tendency in Lebanon to place refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in an irregular situation in administrative custody.¹⁵⁶

86. The country team observed that there has not been an official census since 1932.¹⁵⁷ UNHCR noted that the exact figures on statelessness were not known, but could be as high as 200,000.¹⁵⁸ UNICEF and the country team stated that the complex civil registration system was among the causes of statelessness and recommended that Lebanon ensure that birth registration was accessible to all children born in Lebanon, including refugee children

and the children of *maktoum al kayd* (unregistered) stateless fathers.¹⁵⁹ The country team and UNHCR recommended permitting registration after one year by facilitating late registration judicial cases.¹⁶⁰

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Lebanon from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/9/LBN/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present 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
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
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 CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

⁴ 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); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva 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). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁵ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Discrimination (Employment

- and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ⁶ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁷ ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).
- ⁸ ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ 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 International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ¹¹ See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Lebanon, para. 4.
- ¹² See UNICEF submission for the universal periodic review of Lebanon, para. 35.
- ¹³ See UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Lebanon, pp. 7 and 10.
- ¹⁴ See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, para. 136.
- ¹⁵ See country team submission, para. 29.
- ¹⁶ See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 38 (gg).
- ¹⁷ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Lebanon, p. 13.
- ¹⁸ See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 7.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (b).
- ²⁰ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (c).
- ²¹ See country team submission, para. 25.
- ²² Ibid., para. 25, ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Lebanon, adopted in 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133624:NO and http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133621:NO and ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3134131:NO.
- ²³ See country team submission, para. 34.
- ²⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Lebanon, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3181146:NO.
- ²⁵ See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, para. 135.
- ²⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- ²⁷ See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, paras. 136 and 137 (a) and (b).
- ²⁸ See UNHCR submission, pp. 1 and 4, and country team submission, paras. 53-60.
- ²⁹ See UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ³⁰ See UNICEF submission, paras. 1 and 10.
- ³¹ Ibid., para. 28.
- ³² Ibid., para. 13.
- ³³ See country team submission, para. 16.
- ³⁴ See UNHCR submission, p. 7.
- ³⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146811:NO.
- ³⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from

- www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133621:NO and ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from
- www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133585:NO. See also UNICEF submission, para. 15 and ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from
- www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133545:NO.
- ³⁷ See UNHCR submission, p. 7.
- ³⁸ See country team submission, para. 23.
- ³⁹ See UNHCR submission, p. 10.
- ⁴⁰ See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 7.
- ⁴¹ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (h).
- ⁴² Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (t).
- ⁴³ See country team submission, para. 5.
- ⁴⁴ See UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, p. 9, available from www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Lebanon_COAR_2012.pdf.
- ⁴⁵ See UNICEF submission, para. 20.
- ⁴⁶ See UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ⁴⁷ See country team submission, paras. 53-60.
- ⁴⁸ See UNHCR submission, p. 7.
- ⁴⁹ See country team submission, para. 13.
- ⁵⁰ See A/69/44, para. 110.
- ⁵¹ See UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, p. 1.
- ⁵² See A/69/44, para. 114.
- ⁵³ Ibid., annex XIII, paras. 38 (ee) and (hh).
- ⁵⁴ See UNESCO submission, pp. 10-13.
- ⁵⁵ For the titles of special procedures mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁵⁶ See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1 and 2.
- ⁵⁷ See country team submission, para. 8.
- ⁵⁸ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 7. See also para. 20.
- ⁵⁹ See UNICEF submission, para. 3.
- ⁶⁰ See UNESCO submission, p. 14.
- ⁶¹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15791&LangID=E.
- ⁶² See country team submission, para. 14.
- ⁶³ See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 29.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 10. See also A/69/44, annex III, paras. 8, 13 and 15.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 40.
- ⁶⁶ See UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- ⁶⁷ See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 32.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 31. See also annex XIII, para. 10.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 11.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 23. See also annex XIII, para. 24.
- ⁷¹ Ibid., annex XIII, paras. 35, 38 (w), (x) and (z).
- ⁷² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- ⁷³ See UNICEF submission, para. 11.
- ⁷⁴ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 8.
- ⁷⁵ See UNICEF submission, para. 15.

- ⁷⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- ⁷⁷ See UNICEF submission, para. 6.
- ⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 5.
- ⁷⁹ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 10.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 11.
- ⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- ⁸² See A/69/44, annex XIII, para. 33.
- ⁸³ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (e).
- ⁸⁴ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (d).
- ⁸⁵ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (k).
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (o).
- ⁸⁷ Ibid., annex XIII, para. 38 (p).
- ⁸⁸ See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, paras. 137 (i) and (m).
- ⁸⁹ See country team submission, para. 18.
- ⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 22.
- ⁹¹ See UNICEF submission, para. 9.
- ⁹² See UNHCR submission, p. 6.
- ⁹³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3134134:NO.
- ⁹⁴ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15795&LangID=E.
- ⁹⁵ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 20.
- ⁹⁶ Ibid., para. 13.
- ⁹⁷ See country team submission, para. 26.
- ⁹⁸ See UNHCR submission, p. 9.
- ⁹⁹ Ibid., p. 7.
- ¹⁰⁰ See UNICEF submission, para. 30.
- ¹⁰¹ See UNHCR submission, p. 7.
- ¹⁰² See country team submission, para. 27.
- ¹⁰³ See UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ¹⁰⁴ See country team submission, para. 63.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 62.
- ¹⁰⁶ See UNESCO submission, pp. 10 and 13.
- ¹⁰⁷ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15795&LangID=E.
- ¹⁰⁸ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15791&LangID=E.
- ¹⁰⁹ See country team submission, para. 2.
- ¹¹⁰ See UNESCO submission, p. 13.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid., p. 13.
- ¹¹² See country team submission, para. 28.
- ¹¹³ See the letter dated 10 November 2011 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/LBN/INT_CAT_RLE_LBN_7536_E.pdf.
- ¹¹⁴ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 12.
- ¹¹⁵ See country team submission, para. 64.
- ¹¹⁶ See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 16.
- ¹¹⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146815:NO. See also CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 16.

- 118 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15791&LangID=E.
- 119 See UNICEF submission, para. 33.
- 120 See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, para. 137 (p).
- 121 See UNICEF submission, para. 2.
- 122 Ibid., para. 25.
- 123 Ibid., para. 26.
- 124 See country team submission, para. 61.
- 125 Ibid., paras. 36 and 38.
- 126 See UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, p. 5, and UNICEF press release, available from www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_72726.html.
- 127 See UNICEF submission, para. 17.
- 128 Ibid., para. 19.
- 129 See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 19.
- 130 See UNICEF submission, para. 32.
- 131 See country team submission, para. 41. See also CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 14.
- 132 See UNESCO submission, p. 12.
- 133 See country team submission, para. 43.
- 134 See UNHCR Lebanon: Child Protection Update, October 2014, p. 2, available from www.google.ch/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEYQFjAF&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdata.unhcr.org%2Fsyrianrefugees%2Fdownload.php%3Fid%3D7672&ei=goncVLe0B4XZOKiugLgM&usq=AFQjCNECa128oHwsF7fWZoTgBz9ZEQfKkA&bvm=bv.85761416.d.ZWU.
- 135 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15791&LangID=E.
- 136 See UNICEF submission, para. 23.
- 137 See UNESCO submission, p. 12.
- 138 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- 139 See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 18.
- 140 See A/HRC/21/41/Add.1, para. 130.
- 141 Ibid., para. 137 (c).
- 142 Ibid., para. 145.
- 143 See country team submission, para. 56.
- 144 See UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- 145 Ibid., p. 5.
- 146 See UNHCR 2014-2015 Global Appeal, p.1, available from www.unhcr.org/528a0a2da.html.
- 147 See country team submission, para. 3. See also UNHCR, 2015 UNHCR country operations profile – Lebanon, para.1, available from www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486676&submit=GO; UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, para.1; and UNHCR submission, p. 1.
- 148 See 2015 UNHCR country operations profile – Lebanon, para. 5, and UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, para. 3.
- 149 See CEDAW/C/LBN/Q/4-5, para. 3.
- 150 UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Lebanon, p. 2, and UNHCR Lebanon: Child Protection Update, October 2014, p. 2.
- 151 UNHCR Lebanon: Child Protection Update, October 2014, p. 2.
- 152 Ibid., p.2.
- 153 UNHCR 2013 Global report Lebanon, pp. 1 and 5, available from www.unhcr.org/539809f8b.html.
- 154 See country team submission, para. 65.
- 155 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Lebanon, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014).
- 156 See A/HRC/WGAD/2011/55, para. 25, and A/HRC/WGAD/2011/56, paras. 12 and 16.
- 157 See country team submission, para. 45.
- 158 See UNHCR 2014-2015 Global Appeal, p. 1.
- 159 See UNICEF submission, para. 37, and country team submission, paras. 45-46.

¹⁶⁰ See UNHCR submission, p. 9, and country team submission, para. 48.
