

ROADMAP FOR LEBANON’S THIRD UPR CYCLE

Advocating for the human rights of refugees and displaced women

by

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Collective for Research & Training on Development – Action



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Executive Summary

This report falls within the scope of the “Empowering Women for Peacebuilding, Inclusive Leadership, and Human Rights” project- an initiative of the Women’s Learning Partnership implemented with WLP partners in Lebanon (CRTD.A), Jordan (SIGI-J) and Nigeria (CEADER). This initiative aims to increase the influence of women from conflict-affected areas in decision-making on peace and security by conducting regional, national, and local training programs on leadership, peacebuilding, and human rights, and by supporting women’s advocacy on peace and security at the international level.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a human rights mechanism of the Human Rights Council established on 15 March 2006 by the UN General Assembly resolution 60/251.

Based on a four and half year cycle, the UPR assesses the human rights situation in each of the 193 member states of the United Nations as well as their actions, challenges and needs in accordance with their international human rights obligations and commitments. Each subsequent session reviews the progress of implementation of recommendations and pledges from previous sessions.

Lebanon has been reviewed twice so far on 10 November 2010 and 2 November 2015. The third UPR review will take place in November 2020.

This report aims to assess how the UPR mechanism and the upcoming round of UPR can be used by CRTD.A to advocate for the human rights of refugees and displaced women.

It will be divided into four sections. The first section will describe the UPR process. The second section will present an analysis of the last two UPR reports submitted by the Lebanese government as well as the last two concurrent shadow reports submitted by civil society and interest groups and the last two sets of recommendations by the UPR committee.

The third section will scope and analyse the existing non-governmental bodies engaged in lobbying using the UPR mechanism and the focus areas of their advocacy as well as the strategies used.

Finally, the fourth section will provide a set of recommendations as well as a road map as to how the UPR mechanism and the upcoming round of UPR can be used by CRTD.A to advocate for the human rights of refugees and displaced women.

Introduction

What is the UPR

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a human rights mechanism of the Human Rights Council established on 15 March 2006 by the UN General Assembly resolution 60/251.

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All the states have been reviewed twice so far. The 3rd UPR cycle started in 2017 and ends in 2021.

The UPR is distinct from other treaty-based mechanism in 4 aspects:

1. Its universal coverage guarantees that all states members of the UN must undergo a mandatory periodic review every four-and-a-half-year cycle. The HRC will review all states irrelevant of their reporting or participation level.
2. Unlike the review process of the treaty bodies that is undertaken by independent experts, the UPR is an interstate or intergovernmental process under the auspices of the HRC whereby countries are assessed by their peers, the members of the Human Rights Council and other state parties, in an interactive dialogue.
3. The UPR is also a comprehensive process. It does not focus on thematic topics or a specific treaty or group; conversely the comprehensive legal and institutional framework of human rights of a state is scrutinized.
4. The UPR is a participatory mechanism through which the participation of all relevant stakeholders (State, UN, civil society, NHRIs, human right defenders, etc.) is secured by making stakeholders' submission one of the 3 main documents that serve as a basis of the review.

The reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group which consists of all the 47 members of the Human Rights Council. The UPR WG generally meets 3 times a year. Each state review is facilitated by groups of 3 states, known as "troika", who serve as rapporteurs. Troika members are selected randomly among the HRC members through a drawing of lots in respect of geographic and regional balance.

Each state is reviewed on the basis of 3 documents:

1. A national report submitted by the state under review
The state under review provides a 20-page report with detailed information on how it has fulfilled its human rights obligations and commitments including information on achievements, best practices, challenges, and limitations. Countries are encouraged to meet with civil society to gather information for the report.

2. A compilation of UN information about the state under review
This is a 10-page report compiled by the OHCHR containing relevant information from treaty bodies, independent experts or special rapporteurs, UN agencies, and other relevant documents from the UN, compiled by the OHCHR.
3. A summary of stakeholders submissions prepared by OHCHR
This is a 10-page summary of credible and reliable information provided by national stakeholders, NGOs, NHRIs, grassroots organizations, and other relevant groups. NGOs submissions (max 5,630 words if submitted by a group of organizations and 2,815 words if submitted by a single organization) are crucial to the UPR because they provide a direct and grassroots assessment of the human rights situation.

The UPR assesses the extent to which each state respects its human rights obligations set out in:

- The Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- The human rights instruments to which the country is a party (treaties or conventions)
- The country's voluntary pledges and commitments
- International Humanitarian Law (Geneva Conventions)

The review process

The UPR process comprises 4 phases:

1. **Preparatory phase:** Before the review, the state's national report, the UN report and the summary of the stakeholders' submissions are prepared and compiled.
2. **Review of the state party:** The review takes place in Geneva during a session of the UPR Working Group. The state under review presents its report. Subsequently, a 3.5 hour interactive dialogue facilitated by the troika takes place between the state under review and other UN member states. During this discussion any UN Member State can ask questions, comment and/or make recommendations to the State under review. The troika may group issues or questions to be shared with the State under review to ensure that the interactive dialogue takes place in a smooth and orderly manner.

Within 48 hours of the state review, the UPR Working Group informally adopts an outcome report that provides a summary of the actual discussion and a list of the questions, comments and recommendations made by States to the country under review, as well as the responses by the reviewed State. During the adoption, the reviewed State has the opportunity to make preliminary comments on the recommendations choosing to either accept or note them.

Box 1: Content of the informal outcome document

The outcome report is prepared by the OHCHR in collaboration with the state under review and includes the following:

1. Assessment of the situation of human rights in the reviewed state, including positive developments and challenges;
 1. Identification of best practices;
 2. Proposals for cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights;
 3. Provision of technical assistance;
 4. Summary of comments, questions, and recommendations made by States;
 5. Accepted and noted recommendations by the state under review;
- Recommendations that the reviewed state would like to defer decision-making on.

After the report has been adopted, editorial modifications can be made to the report by States on their own statements within the following two weeks including voluntary commitments from the state under review and accepting pending recommendations.

Box 2: three-and-half-hour interactive dialogue at the UPR Working Group session

State under review (1 hour 10 minutes)	Introduction of the country's report
	10-30 mins
	Time to respond to question and recommendations
	25-45 mins
	Final Remarks
	5-10 mins
UN member states (2 hours 20 mins)	Countries ask questions and make recommendations
	140 mins

- 3. Official adoption of the outcome document:** At the next plenary session of the Human Rights Council, usually about four months after the UPR (to give time for the state under examination to consider and to accept or reject recommendations), the HRC officially adopts the revised outcome document. During the formal adoption, the state under review can answer questions and respond to recommendations raised during the review process by NGOs and other states before the item is voted on. Time is also allocated to member and observer States who may wish to express their opinion on the outcome of the review and for NHRIs, NGOs and other stakeholders to make general comments. However, at this stage, no modification to the report is made. The official adoption session is allocated one hour.

Box 3: Official adoption of the outcome document		
60 minutes	20 mins	State under review makes a formal statement and replies to questions and recommendations.
	20 mins	Countries express their opinion on the outcome document. HRC member states have 4 mins for each intervention and observer countries 3 mins.
	20 mins	NGOs can make “general comments”. Each speaker has only 2 mins for intervention. Time slots are granted on the first come first serve basis.

- 4. Follow up and implementation of recommendations:** States are responsible for implementing the recommendations comprised in the outcome document and requested to provide information during the next review on the progress or failure of the implementation.

Overview of Lebanon's two previous UPR cycles (2010- 2015)

The Lebanese State's engagement with the UPR

Lebanon's first review session under the UPR mechanism took place on 10 November 2010 during the 9th session of the UPR Working Group.

The Universal Periodic Review Working Group adopted its first report on Lebanon on 12 November 2010.

The final outcome report was adopted by the HRC in Geneva on 17 March 2011.

Lebanon's second review session took place on 2 November 2015 during the 23rd session of the UPR Working Group.

The UPR Working Group adopted its first report on Lebanon on 4 November 2015.

The final outcome report was adopted by the HRC in Geneva on 16 March 2016.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the lead in the 2 previous UPR cycles in preparing the national report in coordination with other relevant ministries such as justice, interior, social affairs and labor.

The first national report in 2010 comprised Lebanon's human rights obligations in accordance with domestic legislation and international instruments. It included 3 separate sections on women rights, Palestine refugees and other refugees.

Section IV highlighted the gender equality provision in the Lebanese constitution and the reasons for the reservations to CEDAW. It also listed the governmental bodies mandated to monitor matters related to women. It also mentioned the different laws that impact women lives in Lebanon and the reforms and measures that have been carried out to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in legislation and public administration.

Section VII of the national report was dedicated to Palestine refugees stressed on Lebanon's commitment to ensure decent life to Palestinian refugees residing in Lebanon and its cooperation with UNRWA.

Section VIII stated that Lebanon is hosting refugees of various nationalities, in particular Iraqi refugees despite its incapacity to host more refugees due to geographic, economic and political constraints.

The second Lebanese national report in 2015 covered the progress made in implementing the recommendations made in the previous UPR cycle. It included:

- 1) a section on the "Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women" that focused on the enactment of a law on protection of women from domestic violence, the issues pertaining to the issue of amendment of the Lebanese Nationality law, the abolition of the so-called honor crimes, the bills aimed at amending articles discriminating against women in the criminal code, women prisoners and women's political participation.

and 2) a section entitled “Rights of non-citizens” with a sub-section on “Non-Palestinian refugees” that highlighted the situation of Syrian displaced persons in Lebanon and the key responsibilities of the Ministry of Social Affairs; and a second sub-section on “Palestine refugees” that underscored the steps that have been taken to improve the employment and working conditions of Palestine refugees including the amendment of the labor code and the social security act.

None of the national reports in 2010 and 2015 addressed the status and rights of women refugees.

Lebanon received 147 recommendations in the first round, 100 of which were accepted, in addition to 257 recommendations in the second round, 139 of which were accepted.¹

Only 2 of these recommendations tackled women and girls refugees in specific:

- 1) Protection measures for women and girls refugees from economic and sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, as well as child and forced marriage.
- 2) Healthcare and access to education for Syrian refugees especially women, children, elderly people and persons with disabilities.

The majority of the recommendations related to women’s rights are applicable not only to Lebanese nationals but also to refugees, IDPs and migrants.

The Lebanese state rejected most of the recommendations pertaining to the rights of refugees and IDPs. It only accepted the recommendation related to: 1) strengthening the international and regional cooperation to secure the provision of humanitarian assistance; 2) safeguarding optimal living conditions; and 3) facilitating the provision of identification documents for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

As for the women rights related recommendations, the Lebanese state accepted those related to: 1) women’s participation and empowerment in the political, economic and social spheres; 2) promotion of women’s rights in health, education and social services; 3) combatting domestic violence against women; and 4) improving the situation of female migrant workers. On the other hand, it rejected all recommendations with regard to personal status laws, nationality and sexual rights.

General Recommendations received by Lebanon	
1st cycle	147
2nd cycle	221

¹ Table (accepted/ rejected/ progress status): Lebanon’s commitments: state of play and progress status for 2020- Annex 4

Focus areas of recommendations related to refugees and IDPs	
Recommendation	Lebanon's position
Ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 protocol.	Noted
Develop a legal framework for the protection of the rights and freedoms of refugees and asylum seekers	Noted
Birth Registration of refugee children to avoid statelessness	Noted
Property rights of Palestinian refugees	Noted
International and regional cooperation to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees	Supported
Labor and social security rights and access to market for Palestinian refugees	Noted
Guarantee the principle of non <i>–refoulement</i>	Noted
Protection measures for women and girls refugees from economic and sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, as well as child and forced marriage.	Noted
Safeguard optimal standards in living conditions of refugees and IDPs.	supported
Facilitation of the registration of Syrian refugees and renewal of residency permits	Noted
Healthcare and access to education for Syrian refugees especially women, children, elderly people and persons with disabilities.	Supported
Freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees (their entry and exit)	Noted
Identification documents for Palestinian refugees	Supported

Focus areas of recommendations related to women's rights	
Recommendation	Lebanon's position
Withdrawal of reservations to CEDAW	noted
Amend personal status legislation with respect to marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance rights	Noted
Reform the nationality law to grant women the right to confer citizenship to their children and spouses	Noted
ban child, early and forced marriage	noted
Gender equality and women participation in public affairs	Supported
Eradication of discrimination in penal code especially on issues of adultery, rape, sexual harassment and abortion	noted
Women's political, economic and social empowerment	supported
Promotion of women's rights in areas of health and combatting VAW	supported
Promotion and implementation of the national strategy for women	supported
Extend the definition of domestic violence to sexual, economic and psychological violence and criminalize marital rape	noted
Repeal articles in penal code related to sexual orientation and gender identity (LGBT)	noted
Combat trafficking in persons	supported
Improve access to quality education, health and social services	supported
Improve the situation of women migrant workers	supported
Equality in social insurance and taxation laws and lifting restrictions on spouses in bankruptcy law	supported

Stakeholders' engagement trends in Lebanon's UPR

Mapping Stakeholders and priority issues

The UPR process involves all relevant stakeholders, including NGOs, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and regional mechanisms.

NGOs include national and international NGOs as well as trade unions, lawyers associations, human rights organizations, etc.

In the first UPR cycle, 23 national and international NGOs participated in the first UPR cycle with 14 individual submissions and 9 joint submissions.²

5 submissions (3 individual reports and 2 joint submissions) encompassed the situation of all human rights in Lebanon.

4 stakeholders specialized in issues of arbitrary detention, enforced and involuntary disappearance, torture and extrajudicial executions focused their 4 submissions on this thematic area.

4 submissions were directed towards specific rights, namely economic and social rights, sexual rights, and religious freedom.

The remaining stakeholders focused on groups of people such as children, women, youth, migrant domestic workers, Palestinian refugees, people with disabilities.

Several stakeholders addressed the rights of refugees- Palestinian refugees in particular- within the framework of a comprehensive report on human rights that included a paragraph on the rights of refugees such as the submissions of Amnesty International, Coalition of Civil Society Organisations in Lebanon- CCSOL, Human Rights Watch, and ALEF Act for Human rights with IKV Pax Christi Netherlands and Pax Christi International, and the Ordre des Avocats de Beyrouth (Beirut Bar Association).

The Coalition of Civil Society Groups Active in Lebanon addressed the socio-economic rights of refugees as part of a comprehensive report on socio-economic rights in Lebanon, while the Palestinian Human Rights Organization submitted a report focused on the socio-economic rights of Palestinian refugees.

Frontiers Ruwad Association dedicated its submission to the comprehensive rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and stateless while other stakeholders tackled particular or specific rights of refugees:

Al Karama, Lebanese Center for Human Rights- CLDH, Ruwad Frontiers, ALEF- act for human rights and Restart Center highlighted the arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances and torture

² Table number 1: CSOs engagement trends in the 1st UPR Cycle

of refugees as part of a comprehensive report focused on these specific human rights violations; The Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice dealt with the Right to education and the work of Palestinian children refugees; The Youth Advocacy Process spoke of Palestinian youth in their report focused on youth rights in Lebanon; The Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union (LPHU) included the Palestinians with disabilities in their submission that underlined the rights of persons with disability.

In the first cycle, none of the stakeholders addressed the human rights situation of refugees and displaced women in specific, nor their gender-specific rights. Nonetheless the submissions that focused on women rights comprised women refugees.

RDFL and the national Committee for Follow Women’s Issues highlighted the rights of women refugees as part of their joint submission on women’s rights in Lebanon.

In the second UPR cycle the number increased to 38 stakeholders.³

In addition to the stakeholders who addressed the rights of refugees and women in the first cycle, 6 new submissions tackled these issues; one in the framework of a comprehensive report on human rights (JS8), 2 others focused on children refugees as part of a report on child rights (JS14 and JS20).

2 submissions were specifically dedicated to the situation of refugees and IDPs’ one of them was prepared by the NRC and the second one by a group of women called “women of the camp”. The latter did not however the human rights situation of refugees and displaced women in specific, nor their gender-specific rights.

In the 2nd UPR cycle, only one report talked about the specific situation of Syrian women refugees as part of a report on women rights (JS24).

	Total number of stakeholders
1st cycle	23
2nd cycle	38

³ Tables number 2: CSOs engagement trends in the 2nd UPR Cycle

Stakeholders who addressed the rights of women or/ and refugees and IDPs			
Name of stakeholder	Cycle	Women's rights	Refugees and IDPs
Amnesty International	1-2	Comprehensive report on human rights including women rights	Comprehensive report on human rights including the rights of refugees
Al Karama	1-2		A report on arbitrary detention and torture including the status of refugees
Coalition of Civil Society Groups Active in Lebanon	1-2		Comprehensive report on economic and social rights including the rights of Palestinian refugees
CCSOL - Coalition of Civil Society Organizations in Lebanon for the UPR	1	Women's protection	Comprehensive report on Human Rights including the rights of refugees
CLDH - Lebanese Center for Human Rights	1-2		Report on detention including detention of asylum seekers and refugees
Frontiers Ruwad Association	1-2		A report focused on the rights refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and stateless
Human Rights Watch	1-2		Comprehensive report on human rights including the rights of Palestinian refugees
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice	1-2		- Right to education of Palestinian children refugees - Work of Palestinian children refugees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALEF Act for Human rights • IKV Pax Christi Netherlands • Pax Christi International 	1-2	Comprehensive human rights report including women's rights	Comprehensive report on human rights including the rights of refugees
KAFA	1	Migrant domestic workers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHU - Lebanese Physical Handicapped • Youth Association of Blind 	1-2		Palestinian refugees with disability

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecumenical Disability advocates network • Lebanese Association for Self advocacy • Palestinian Disability forum • Parent association of deaf children in Lebanon 			
Equality Now	2	report on Comprehensive women rights	
Global Campaign for Equal Nationality rights and Coalition of NGOs for UPR Lebanon	2	Report on women rights with a focus on nationality and statelessness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasawiya • The Sexual Rights initiative 	1-2	Sexual rights	
National Committee for Follow Women's Issues	1	Nationality law	
Ordre des avocats de Beyrouth	1	Comprehensive human rights report including women's rights	Comprehensive report including fundamental rights of refugees
Joint submission PHRO - Palestinian Human Rights Organization	1-2		Report focused on socio economic and civil rights of Palestinian refugees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDFL - Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • The National Committee for Follow Women's Issues 	1	Report on comprehensive women's rights	Report on women's rights including women refugees: Convention on the status of refugees and the Casablanca protocol
Youth Advocacy Process	1		Report on youth including Palestinian youth

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruwad Frontiers • ALEF- act for human rights • Restart Center • Al Karama 	1		Torture, arbitrary detention and fair trial including refugees
<p>Joint Submission 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon • Arab NGO Network for Development • Kafa- Enough Violence and Exploitation • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies- Emna forum Lebanon • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues • Working Women League in Lebanon <p><u>Supporting NGOs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a • Frontiers Ruwad Association • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanese Committees of relatives of the 	2	report on comprehensive women rights including women refugees (Palestinian women refugees and Syrian women refugees)	report on comprehensive women rights including women refugees

missing and kidnapped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections Address • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanon Support • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • The International Center for Transitional Justice 			
Joint submission 8	2		Comprehensive report on human rights including the rights of refugees
joint submission 14	2		report on child rights including children refugees
Joint submission 20	2		report on child rights including children refugees
Joint submission 24	2	Report on women rights including syrian women refugees	Report on women rights including Syrian women refugees
Make mothers matter	2	Nationality law	
Norwegian Refugee Council	2		Report on refugees and IDPs
Women of the Camp	2		Report on Palestinian refugees

Stakeholders' strategies in the 2 UPR cycles

The stakeholders' strategies covered the different phases of the UPR process and could be grouped in 4 main approaches: 1) building civil society coalitions; 2) establishing national reporting mechanisms; 3) conducting advocacy and raising awareness; and 4) follow-up and monitoring the implementation of UPR recommendations.

Building Civil society coalitions

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) reached out to CSOs working on a diverse array of human rights before the beginning of the first UPR round with the end goal of facilitating the formation of a CSO coalition in Lebanon. It succeeded in November 2009 in bringing over 50 NGOs together under the name of "Coalition of Civil Society Organizations in Lebanon- CCSOL" for the UPR to submit a joint comprehensive stakeholders report to Lebanon's first UPR in November 2010. FES undertook a series of activities to build the capacity of the coalition in institutional organization and train them on the technicalities of the UPR process ANND and Justicia acted as the secretariat of CCSOL.

ANND also facilitated the setting up of another coalition of 22 Lebanese NGOs to produce a common report focused economic and social rights. ANND was advantageously empowered to share the expertise and best practices they gained from other UPR reviews in the region with the members of the coalition who had no prior experience of submitting communications to the UPR mechanism.

Several other human rights organizations working on the same human rights issues area joined forced in smaller coalitions to draft joint submissions that are either thematically-oriented in areas such as justice or group-oriented like refugees, women or children-related issues, convinced that a joint report would yield more impact than several individual submissions.

Some national and international organizations chose not to participate in a coalition and submitted individual submissions based on their priorities.

For the second UPR, the thematic clusters continued to work under the umbrella of the CCSOL coalition. New CSOs that previously had not engaged with the UPR were subsequently invited to join the coalition.

It was also evident that while several NGOs submitted individual reports in the first cycle, the majority of them favored the submission of joint reports as a coalition in a specific areas of human rights in the 2nd UPR because of the strategic benefits of working in coalitions, namely visibility, impact and efficient engagement with the UPR.

Establishing national mechanisms for reporting

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) led a series of capacity-building workshops in 2009 ahead of the first UPR round to introduce stakeholders in Lebanon to the submission process and the technicalities of the process. It also provided guidance and technical assistance to the CSOs on drafting submissions and advocacy tools to guarantee that their input would result in constructive recommendations.

As a result, 23 stakeholders in the 1st UPR and 38 stakeholders in the 2nd UPR prepared and submitted reports on the human rights situation of Lebanon to OHCHR; most of them were in English but some were drafted in Arabic or French.

The establishment of the CCSOL contributed to the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting. The members of the coalition were divided according to their area of expertise into thematic working groups under the headings of women's rights, child rights, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and refugees, and so on. Each working group drafted a section of the report in accordance with the UPR guidelines. The sections were compiled into one document with a coherent structure leading up to a joint collation report that covered the holistic situation of human rights in Lebanon.

OHCHR's support extended to the follow-up phase of the UPR and ensured that the national reporting mechanism remained sustainable throughout and between the 2 cycles.

Conducting advocacy and awareness raising in Lebanon and in Geneva

In Lebanon

Awareness raising: The stakeholders engaged in several awareness raising activities targeted to the wider public, the media, representations of civil society organizations, members of parliament through:

- public conferences
- the dissemination of information related to the UPR by means of a website <https://www.upr-lebanon.org/> and a Facebook page UPR Lebanon
- booklets and publications on the UPR
- press conferences
- briefings for journalists about the UPR and the CSO recommendations

Multi-stakeholder dialogue: They also conducted several multi-stakeholders dialogues with parliamentarians to keep the UPR on the agenda. Meetings were held with the parliamentary Human Rights committee at different phases of UPR to discuss the state's report and the recommendations made to Lebanon, and to lobby parliamentarians to take up their role in promoting the implementation of recommendations.

Furthermore more, several roundtables were held at the parliament to bring up attention to the UPR process and its subsequent recommendations. The latest roundtable took place on (date) To discuss the mid-term report on implementation of UPR Recommendations. The roundtable was attend by civil society representatives, parliamentarians, media and embassies

Lobbying friendly embassies: In-country pre-sessions were also organized in Lebanon between national CSOs, diplomats representing member states of the Human Rights Council, OHCHR and other UN agencies prior to each review in Geneva to ensure that recommending states are aware of the human rights realities and the CSOs recommendations and concerns.

Stakeholders also sent letters and briefings to embassies and diplomatic missions in Lebanon and privately met with their respective representatives prior to the UPR review in Geneva and urged them to ask particular questions or to make specific recommendations during the review.

In Geneva

Lobbying friendly delegations represented in the HRC and permanent missions in Geneva: pre-sessions were held in Geneva between NGOs and member states prior to the UPR Working Group session. NGOs seized the opportunity to lobby delegations to ensure the incorporation of their priority issues in advanced questions and recommendations of the recommending states.

Side events and press conferences: Several human rights organization organized discussions panels, hold press conferences and/or issued press statements to share their assessment of Lebanon's UPR review at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, namely ANND, FES-Geneva Office, The Geneva Institute for Human Rights, Alef Act for Human Rights, RDDL, UPR-Lebanon.org, The Najdeh Association, and The Human Development Center.

Statement during plenary: In the 1st UPR cycle- 2010, verbal Statements were undertaken by: African Association of Education for Development, Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Watch, International Institute of Mary our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, ALEF & Pax Christi International & International Catholic Peace Movement, RADDHO, Sudwind, World Vision International.

Furthermore written statements were submitted by: Arab NGO Network for Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and FIDH.

In the 2nd UPR cycle- 2015, verbal statements were communicated by: Action Canada for Population and Development, Amnesty International, Arab Commission for Human Rights, COC Netherlands, International Association for Democracy in Africa, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, United Nations Watch and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Follow up and monitoring of the implementation of UPR recommendations

In the first cycle, Anti- Slavery international and Abaad NGO submitted 2 separate UPR mid-term reports to the Human Rights Council on a voluntary basis.

Another mid-term report focusing on the social and economic rights was presented by a coalition of NGOS led by ANND.

In the second cycle, the stakeholders had accumulated a wealth of experience with the UPR mechanism, hence they established a monitoring mechanism and took stock of the implementation and submitted a joint CSO coalition mid- term report assessing the progress on recommendations that Lebanon received during its second UPR. The report included the status of implementation on the levels of laws, practices and policies categorized into three rates: no progress, limited progress and progress.

A workshop was organized in October 2018 at the Lebanese Parliament to discuss the mid-term report and the role of the parliament in implementing the recommendations ahead of the third UPR cycle that will take place in 2020.

Getting started with the third UPR cycle (Oct-Nov 2020)

Key dates and deadlines

Lebanon's 3rd UPR Review	
Deadline for Lebanon's national report submission	July 2020 (tentative)
Deadline for Lebanon NGOs and other stakeholders submissions	19 March 2020 (Tentative)
Lebanon's review date (interactive dialogue)	UPR WG 37th session (Oct-Nov 2020)
Informal adoption of Lebanon's outcome document	48 hours after the date of the review session (Oct- Nov 2020)
Formal adoption of Lebanon's outcome document	The HRC regular session will take place in March 2021

Timeline for UPR engagement in the current cycle



Guidelines for submissions

Stakeholders-should follow the OHCHR **technical guidelines for stakeholders' submissions for the 3rd cycle**.

Format: the submission (report) must be in word format

Length (footnotes are excluded from the word count):

- Individual submission: 2,851 words (approx. 5 pages)
- Joint submission: 5,360 words (approx. 10 pages)

Identification: The submission must include in the cover page:

- name(s) of the CSO(s)
- include a brief description of the main activities of your CSO
- short summary of your submission

Language: The submission should be in one of the six UN official language, but according to the technical guidelines of the OHCHR, written contributions are preferred to be written in: English, French or Spanish

Number paragraphs and pages

Stakeholders' submissions should be sent and received through the [On-line UPR submissions registration system](#) no later than 19 March 2020 (3:00 p.m. Geneva time). Late submissions will not be considered.

The report will be public and will be uploaded to OHCHR's country webpage with the name of the submitting CSO(s).

Mapping of Refugees and women Friendly States

Countries who submitted questions in advance	
Asked about refugees	Asked about women
Belgium	Belgium
Germany	Czech Republic
Netherlands	Denmark
Norway	Ireland
Slovenia	Mexico
Sweden	Netherlands
UK	Norway
US	Slovenia
	Sweden
	UK
	US

Countries who made recommendations on women, refugees and IDPs

Country	Women's rights	Refugees	IDPs
Algeria	Red		
Argentina		Blue	
Armenia		Blue	
Australia	Red		
Austria		Blue	
Bahrain	Red		
Bangladesh	Red		
Belgium	Red	Blue	
Brazil	Red	Blue	
Canada	Red	Blue	
Chile	Red	Blue	
Colombia	Red		
Congo		Blue	
Croatia	Red		
Czechia	Red		
Denmark	Red		
Djibouti	Red		
Ecuador		Blue	Green
Egypt		Blue	
Finland		Blue	
France	Red	Blue	
Germany	Red	Blue	
Greece	Red		
Holy See	Red	Blue	
Honduras	Red		
Iceland		Blue	
Iran	Red		
Ireland		Blue	
Israel	Red		
Italy	Red		
Kenya	Red		
Korea	Red	Blue	
Laos	Red		
Latvia	Red		
Luxembourg	Red		
Mexico	Red		
Namibia	Red		
Netherlands	Red	Blue	
Nicaragua	Red	Blue	
Norway	Red	Blue	
Pakistan	Red	Blue	

Palestine			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Philippines			
Portugal			
Russia			
Senegal			
Serbia			
Sierra Leone			
Singapore			
Slovenia			
Spain			
Sri Lanka			
Sudan			
Sweden			
Syria			
Thailand			
Togo			
United Kingdom			
United States			
Uruguay			
Yemen			

Why should CRTDA engage with the UPR process

The holistic approach of the UPR proved to be a great method to increase awareness about human rights issues in Lebanon.

Women's rights and justice have been two of the top 5 issues raised internationally during the 2 UPR cycles.

Top 5 issues raised internationally during the 2 UPR cycles
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. International instruments2. Women's rights3. Rights of the child4. Torture and other CID treatment5. Justice

These two issues are of particular importance to refugees and displaced women. Nonetheless, the emerging needs and concerns of this specific group remained underemphasized at the UPR, notwithstanding the fact that the refugee crisis posed a heavy burden to Lebanon since 2011.

None of the national reports in 2010 and 2015 addressed the status and rights of women refugees.

The CSOs' submissions attended to the issues of large groups of Palestinian and Syrian refugees. The specific rights and challenges of refugees and displaced women such as SGBV, early marriage, conflict issues affecting women in particular and access to justice among others, have not significantly underlined.

The submission of the "Women of the camp" in the second review could have been an interesting attempt in this sense. However, it grew to be a lost opportunity because didn't focus on women refugees- specific issues but rather on general issues facing all refugees.

Mindful of this state of play, CRTDA could seize the third UPR cycle to advocate for increased attention to the underrepresented issues of refugees and displaced women.

One or multiple submissions dedicated for this specific group anchored in first-hand evidence could give higher visibility to their issues rather than a general report addressing all kinds of human rights issues of women or of refugees.

What is interesting about the UPR is that, unlike the treaty bodies, the review goes beyond the state's commitments to the international human rights conventions it has ratified. For instance, Lebanon has been reviewed for matters of death penalty knowing that the Lebanese state has not made any commitment thereof. Therefore, CRTDA may find it very beneficial to use the UPR to promote the human rights of refugees and displaced women whereas Lebanon has not ratified the 1951 refugee convention and other related instruments. The recommending states can still use the UPR as a platform to urge Lebanon to take measures ensuring their protection and rights.

CRTDA's roadmap for the 2020 UPR

Phase		Entry point/ Activity	Time Frame	Comments	Issues to remember
Before the Review	Consultation Process and elaboration of national report	Engage in consultation with the Lebanese government for the preparation of the country report	6 months- 1 year before	Lobby the Lebanese state to reflect and address critical issues in its report.	This will help CRTDA inform what topics the government's report will address.
	Stakeholders report	<p>Submit an individual stakeholder report (5 pages)</p> <p>Coordinate one or several coalition reports (10 pages) with NGOs, INGOs and grassroots or local community organizations to emphasize key issues and ensure they are included in the Stakeholders summary report and raised in the UPR session itself.</p>	6 months before the deadline for presenting a CSO submission	Discuss whether it would be best for NGOs to bring up the same issues, or whether it would be better to divide the list of issues between groups of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These reports will be included in the summary report prepared by OHCHR. It is recommended to refer to the outline of the OHCHR Summary of NGO submissions to think about where the issues and recommendations highlighted in CRTDA's reports might fit in. • The submission content and format should follow the technical guidelines for stakeholders' submissions for the 3rd cycle issued by OHCHR. • It is recommended to draft the submission in English. Submissions in Arabic take 40 days translation in Geneva.

		Launch an initiative similar to Women of the Camp and train women refugees to report on their human rights situation from a gender perspective. (participant-driven submission)		<p>The Syrian refugee women who are trained by CRTDA within the framework of the “Participation and Empowerment of Syrian Refugee Women” project could be coached to report on their situation.</p> <p>A researcher can also do a focus group with them and compile some of their messages to be used as examples in CRTDA’s submission in the annexes.</p>	
	Lobby other countries	Prepare a list of the issues and recommendations that CRTDA wants to see raised during the interactive dialogue.	4-6 months before the review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRTDA should look at how recommendations are drafted by states and try to use the same language. This would facilitate that states adopt them as they are. • Prioritize issues and recommendations. The most effective advocacy focuses on 3 to 4 issues with 	<p>Lobbying countries about the rights of displaced and refugee women is the only way to make sure recommendations will be raised during the review.</p> <p>It is important to see where the recommendations are drafted in that particular country. There are countries where the embassies in Lebanon do the recommendations and then their missions in Geneva only read them. Other countries prepare the recommendations at their permanent mission in Geneva as the human rights focused mission and some</p>
		Prepare advocacy factsheets that include a short explanation for each priority issue and highlight why the issue should be raised and the supporting evidence to be distributed for lobbying purposes.			

		Identify countries that are members of the HRC and observer countries that may be sympathetic to CRTDA questions/issues to raise them during the interactive dialogue.	4-6 months before the review	<p>5 to 6 recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendations could be also shared in the form of a video where women refugees and displaced are requesting them, for media exposure. 	<p>others in the country of origin by the ministry of foreign affairs or human rights or other relevant institutions. Mapping this will help CRTDA be more effective in the targeting, especially of non-Western embassies.</p>
		Distribute the list to delegations of countries that you have identified to lobby in Geneva and to as many embassies and missions as possible in Lebanon.	3 months before the review		
		Meet with the identified friendly embassies in Lebanon.	3-4 months before the review		
		Contact identified friendly permanent missions in Geneva	1-2 months before the review		
During the Review	Interactive Dialogue	Organize a side event to highlight key issues that concern Lebanon and ensure CRTDA's voice is heard.	one day before the review	CRTDA may attend but not speak at the review session itself.	

		Attend the UPR WG session- interactive dialogue	The day of the review		Getting an approval to do a press conference at the UN HQ in Geneva is very difficult thus it is better to partner with an organization with ECOSOC status to facilitate and coordinate the press conference and get approval.
		Hold a press conference or issue a statement on your assessment of the Lebanese state review and provide briefing for journalists.	The day of the review		
After the review	Adoption of outcome report	Lobby the Lebanese state to make voluntary commitments and to accept specific recommendations of relevance to CRTDA's key human rights issues.	Before the adoption of the outcome report		
		Participate in the UPR plenary session of the HRC and make an oral or written statement	The day of the plenary session		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 minutes of the session are allocated for oral statements from NGOs. Each speaker has 2 minutes only. • Coalition statements (coalition statements) will be prioritized during the session as first on list of speakers. • The NGO intervention should refer to a specific paragraph in the outcome document. Otherwise, it
		Contact States that made relevant recommendations to Lebanon to thank them and express your interest in continuing to work with them, and ask them to pressure the	As soon as possible after the review		

		Lebanese government about implementation and urge them to the translate their recommendations into funding and programming or diplomatic pressure.			would be interrupted.
Between Reviews	Follow up of recommendations and preparation for the next review-	Publicize the outcome document and raise awareness of the accepted and rejected recommendations and the voluntary pledges by the Lebanese state.	As soon as possible after the review		
		Put pressure on the Lebanese state to fulfill its UPR obligations	3-6 months after the review		
		Develop a strategy to monitor implementation and progress	3-6 months after the review		
		Submit a mid-term report to the HRC on UPR implementation	2.5 years after the review		
		Initiate an in-country dialogue on the next review cycle	3.5 – 4 years after the review		

APPENDIX

- Annex 1** Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle): Information and guidelines for relevant stakeholders' written submissions
- Annex 2** Lebanon's human rights obligations and commitments
- Annex 3** CSOs engagement trends in the UPR Cycles
- Annex 4** Recommendations Received by Lebanon on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the 2 UPR Cycles
- Annex 5** Recommendations Received by Lebanon on IDPs in the 2 UPR Cycles
- Annex 6** Recommendations Received by Lebanon on women's rights in the 2 UPR Cycles

Annex 1: Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle): Information and guidelines for relevant stakeholders' written submissions⁴

I. Background

1. The basis, principles and objectives of the universal periodic review were set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1⁵ and reaffirmed in resolution 16/21. The objective is the improvement of the human rights situation on the ground.

2. Resolution 16/21 (12 April 2011) further provides clarification on the focus and documentation to be used during the second and subsequent reviews:

The reviews will be based on three documents identified in paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 namely:

- Information prepared by the State concerned, which can take the form of a national report;
- A compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 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;
- A summary of additional, credible and reliable information provided by other relevant stakeholders to the universal periodic review which should also be taken into consideration by the Council in the review, with a separate section foreseen for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. Information provided by other national human rights institutions will be reflected accordingly, together with information provided by other stakeholders.

3. The reviews should focus on, inter alia, the implementation of previous recommendations and the developments of the human rights situation in the State under review. As such, relevant stakeholders are encouraged to focus their contribution on assessments of implementation of past recommendations and comment on their impact thereon, as well as on developments or relevant issues not addressed during previous reviews.

4. In addition, relevant stakeholders shall keep in mind that the review is based on:

- a) The Charter of the United Nations;

⁴ 4. Stakeholders, which are referred to in Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, include, inter alia, NGOs, national human rights institutions, human rights defenders, academic institutions and research institutes, regional organizations, as well as civil society representatives. Different stakeholders may also provide joint submissions.

⁵ One of the principles reads as follows: "UPR should ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, as well as any decisions that the Council may take in this regard".

- b) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- c) Human rights instruments to which a State is party;
- d) Voluntary pledges and commitments made by States, including those undertaken when presenting their candidatures for election to the Human Rights Council; and
- e) Applicable international humanitarian law.

II. Written contribution

A. Content

5. Stakeholders are strongly encouraged to provide written submissions in line with the following:

a) The submissions should be specifically tailored for the UPR and contain information on the follow-up to the preceding reviews, including an assessment of and comments on the implementation of recommendations. Developments since the last review and any other human rights issues should also be included. A matrix of thematically clustered recommendations shall be posted on the OHCHR-UPR country pages and the webpage on UPR at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx>.

b) When referring to the implementation of recommendations from previous cycles, the clear identification of each recommendation (HRC report, cycle, paragraph number, recommendation number and recommending country) is encouraged, as it will contribute better to report on the status of implementation and follow-up to the preceding reviews.

c) If reference is done to repeated recommendations from the previous cycles, all recommendations by cycle and report number should clearly be identified, also indicating that the recommendation is a repeated one.

d) Follow-up information and analysis should be given on: progress made in the implementation of recommendations, including comments on its impact on the enjoyment of human rights; regressive actions if any; and the identification of the actions that remain to be taken for full implementation, if any, i.e. in the form of a recommendation to the State under review.

In addition to the comments on the implementation of previous recommendations, measuring and reporting on the level of implementation of recommendations -including against indicators that may have been defined by States as part of their follow-up action plans - may also be done by using values (i.e. numbers, percentages, or categories such as “fully implemented”, “partially implemented”, “in the process of implementation” or “not implemented yet”), with relevant explanations. As regards any non-implemented recommendations, challenges or needs of technical cooperation could also be identified.

e) Relevant stakeholders may find it useful to add into the column in the matrix of thematically clustered recommendations (referenced above point 5a) any such values and comments on the implementation of previous recommendations. The matrix may be submitted as an annex to the

main contribution (its input would not be added to the word count). The submission of the matrix should not replace the main contribution provided by the stakeholder.

f) The submissions must contain credible and reliable information on the human rights situation in the State under review, highlight main human rights issues of concern, best practices and recommendations thereon; and cover the period elapsed since the last review.

6. Submissions must not contain abusive language, must comply with the word count limits and must be presented within the established deadline.

7. Practical suggestions

a) First-hand information should be given priority, as well as the stakeholder's own views, findings and conclusions. Second-hand information should be referenced and referred to in endnotes, and included only if necessary.

b) While referring to information attributed to United Nations bodies/agencies and/or mechanisms in their submission, stakeholders should consider, to the extent possible, not listing all treaties ratification or copying concluding observations and recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies and/or the special procedures of the HRC or reports by UN bodies/agencies, as the latter are expected to be reflected in the UN compilation prepared by OHCHR.

c) Stakeholders should consider making recommendations and reiterate previous ones where relevant. These should be S.M.A.R.T. – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Result-Oriented and Time-Bound, and linked to the themes addressed in the main submission.

d) Only submissions and annexes to the submissions which are used for the summary will be uploaded. Stakeholders are encouraged to make submissions accessible for persons with disabilities.

e) When available, stakeholders may also share progress reports (e.g. mid-term/periodic progress reports) by including them in an annex.

B. Format

8. **Document format** - Use of word documents only - Written (main) submissions should be saved and submitted as a Word document only.

9. **Identification** - Written submissions should be clearly identifiable. The cover page of the main submission should clearly identify the submitting stakeholder(s) (letterhead, name and acronym, logo, webpage, email and postal address, etc.). For joint submissions, a list of organizations should be added as an Endnote in the cover page or as an annex to the document.

10. **Brief description of main activities of the organization/coalition (not to be included in the word count)** - A paragraph describing the main activities of the submitting

organization/coalition, as well as date of establishment, especially for those organizations which interrelate for the first time with the UN, is also encouraged to be included in the cover page.

11. **Length** – Individual written submissions must not exceed 2815 words (additional documentation can be annexed for reference). Joint submissions must not exceed 5630 words. The cover page, endnotes and annexes will not be counted within the word/page limits of contributions.

12. **Use of endnotes** - Stakeholders should only use endnotes to reference information. Endnotes should not include any substantive information therein as it will not be taken into consideration in the summary.

13. **Numbering paragraphs and pages** - For ease of reference, paragraphs and pages should be numbered.

14. **Language** - Written contributions should be submitted in one of the UN official languages and preferably in English, French or Spanish.

C – Methodology

15. Stakeholders are encouraged to consult with one another at the national level for the preparation of the UPR submissions. Joint submissions by a large number of stakeholders are encouraged, when the stakeholders focus on issues of similar nature.

D – Confidentiality

16. The UPR mechanism does not provide for confidentiality and is conducted on the basis of public documents. Submissions which respect the abovementioned guidelines, as originally received will be publicly made available on OHCHR's - UPR country webpages, with the name of the submitting stakeholder(s).

17. Reference to individual cases should be made only if the safety and well-being of all concerned individuals will not be jeopardised by such a reference.

18. Addressing acts of intimidation and reprisal against those who seek to cooperate, cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations in the field of human rights is a priority for OHCHR, Any act of intimidation or reprisal should be promptly reported (reprisals@ohchr.org).

III. When to submit written contributions

19. Deadlines for submissions – Tentative deadlines for stakeholders' submissions can be found on the OHCHR UPR webpage (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx>). Stakeholders should check regularly the above-mentioned webpage, in case updates (or extensions) are announced.

20. Stakeholders should note that written submissions to OHCHR should be sent indicatively at least six months before the relevant session of the Working Group on UPR, please consult the UPR webpage regarding the exact deadlines of upcoming sessions <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx>.

21. Please note that submissions received after established deadlines will not be considered.

22. Written submissions should be final.

IV. Where and how to submit written contributions

23. Stakeholders' submissions should be sent only through the **“On-line UPR Submissions Registration System”** for written contributions for the UPR documentation available at the following link:

<https://uprdoc.ohchr.org>

24. All contributing organizations – national and international, individual organizations or coalition of organizations - will be requested to open an organizational profile in the system.

25. The approval of the organizational profile can take up to 24 hours and it is not automatic. Automatic messages are sent when a profile is created, approved and when contributions are submitted.

26. Contributing organizations may submit one individual contribution and participate in one or more joint contributions per country (per session). When submitting joint contributions on behalf of coalitions, it is advisable to create a separate profile for each coalition.

27. Should organizations need to provide more than one joint submission on behalf of a number of coalitions, it is advisable to contact the UPR Submissions Helpdesk to the email indicated below, to get assistance and avoid duplicating organizational profiles.

28. All submissions used by the Secretariat will be listed in the Endnote 1 of the Summary report and posted on the UPR country webpages. Joint submissions will be referred to in the UPR documentation as ‘Joint submissions’ and identified with a number, as well as with the name of the Coalition and/or the list of organizations which form part of the coalition.

29. Contributing organizations can submit: (a) a cover letter/page; (b) one main submission (and translations in different UN languages) and (c) a maximum of 10 annexes.

30. Once contributions have been uploaded in the system, organizations will receive an automatic confirmation of their submission. Organizations can also consult their contributions history in the on-line system at any time. No additional confirmation by the OHCHR Secretariat will be sent.

31. The system does not allow organizations to add documents for a country after the automatic confirmation of their initial submission has been received. Additional documents (such as translations of main submissions, cover letters or annexes) should be sent by email to the UPR Submissions Helpdesk.

32. Should organizations encounter technical problems using the on-line system, please contact the **UPR Submissions Helpdesk**.

V – Further Information

- OHCHR UPR webpage at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>.

- OHCHR UPR webpage for NGOs and NHRIs: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx>

- Chapter VII of Working with the United Nations Human Rights Programme: A Handbook for Civil Society, which is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/CivilSociety/Pages/Handbook.aspx>.

How to contact us:

1. **UPR Submissions Helpdesk:** uprsubmissions@ohchr.org
2. **OHCHR National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms and Civil Society Section:**
 - **National Institutions and regional Mechanisms:** nationalinstitutions@ohchr.org
 - **Civil Society:** civilsociety@ohchr.org or Tel: +41 22 917 96 56

Annex 2: Lebanon's human rights obligations and commitments

A. Charter of the United Nations

B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

C. Human Rights treaties ratified by Lebanon

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
2. Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
5. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
6. Convention on the Rights of the Child
7. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
8. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography
9. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
10. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
11. Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture
12. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
13. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Preamble, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
14. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

D. International Humanitarian Law

1. Geneva convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
2. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
3. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
4. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
5. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)
6. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims on Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)

Annex 3: CSOs engagement trends in the UPR Cycles

Table 1: CSOs engagement trends in the 1st UPR Cycle					
	NGO	Engagement trend	Language	FOCUS AREA	SUB- AREAS
1.	Amnesty International	Individual submission	EN	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Women’s rights: nationality, family laws, CEDAW reservations 2- Rights of Palestinian refugees: property, social security, education, work, non- ID 3- Migrant domestic workers 4- Torture and other ill-treatment 5- Death penalty
2.	Al Karama	Individual submission	EN AR FR	Arbitrary detention Enforced and involuntary disappearances Torture Extrajudicial executions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The judicial system and courts of exception 2- Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances 3- Torture and extrajudicial executions 4- The status of refugees and foreign workers
3.	Coalition of Civil Society Groups Active in Lebanon	Joint submission	EN	Economic and social rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to adequate standards of living 2- Right to work 3- Right to education 4- Right to health 5- Right to social security <p>(including Palestinian refugees)</p>

4.	<p>CCSOL - Coalition of Civil Society Organizations in Lebanon for the UPR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALEF – Act for Human Rights • Alkarama • Al-Nawras Association for Culture and Social • Arab NGO Network for Development • Baldati • Children and Youth Center • Christian Aid • Creadel-Lebanon • Committee of the Parents of Kidnapped or Missing persons in Lebanon • Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network – EDAN • Euromed Platform • Fronteirs Ruwad Association • Helem 	Joint submission	EN	General	<p>1- Economic , social and cultural rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The right to work and the right to freedom of association b) The right to social security c) Child labor and protection of vulnerable children d) The right to an adequate standard of living e) The right to health f) The right to education g) The right to adequate housing and to own property (Palestinian refugees) <p>2- Civil and political rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The right to life- death penalty b) Torture c) Arbitrary, arrest and detention d) Enforced disappearance e) Freedom and liberty of movement- Palestinian camps f) The right to fair trial g) Access to information h) Women’s protection i) Reforming the electoral system in Lebanon j) The right to nationality k) Equality in dignity and rights (domestic violence, sexual orientation) l) Refugees m) Civil marriage n) judicial independence and impartiality
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Development Center • Institute of Progressive Women Union • JUSTICIA for Development & Human Rights • Lebanese Association for Civil Rights – LACR • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections – LADE • Lebanese Association for Self-Advocacy • Lebanese Center for Civic Education • Lebanese Development Forum • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanese Center for Human Rights – CLDH • Lebanese Parents 				
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	<p>Association for Deaf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union • Lebanese Trade Union Training Center • Maharat Foundation • Mouvement Social • Nabaa • Nahwa Al Muwatiniya • Najdeh Association • Norwegian People's Aid- Lebanon • Palestinian Disability Forum • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • Partnership Center for Development and Democracy • Rassemblement Democratique de la Femme Libanaise – RDFL • Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture 				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children – Regional Office for MENA • Shahed Association for Human Rights • S.O.L.I.D.E – Support of Lebanese in Detention and Exile • Thabet Association for Right of Return • The Association of Civic Responsibility • The Center for Refugees Rights – Aidoun • The Ghassan Kanafani Cultural Foundation • The National Institution of Social Care and Vocational Training • Women’s Programs Association • Youth Association of Blind 				
5.	CLDH - Lebanese Center for Human Rights	Individual submission	EN	detention Torture	including detention of asylum seekers and refugees

				Enforced disappearance Independence and impartiality of judiciary	
6.	Frontiers Association Ruwad	Individual submission	EN	Refugees, Asylum-seekers, migrants and stateless	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to life, liberty and security of the person 2- Administration of justice, impunity and the rule of law 3- Right to seek asylum and to legal identity: <i>non-refoulement</i> and undocumented refugees (non-ID) 4- Right to nationality and stateless people
7.	GIEACPC - End All Corporal Punishment of Children	Individual submission	EN	Child rights	Corporal punishment of children (186 penal code)
8.	Human Rights Watch	Individual submission	EN	General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Torture and ill-treatment 2- Women's rights: nationality, domestic violence 3- Migrant domestic workers 4- Palestinian refugees 5- Detention of foreigners at the end of their sentences 6- The disappeared
9.	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice	Individual submission	EN	Child rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to education 2- Right to education of Palestinian children refugees 3- Right to work for Palestinian refugees
10.	Institute on Religion and Public Policy	Individual submission	EN	Religious freedom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Political representation of religious minorities 2- Personal status laws
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALEF Act for Human rights • IKV Pax Christi Netherlands 	Joint submission	EN	General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Overdue reports to Treaty bodies 2- Rights to life, liberty and security of persons : death penalty 3- Freedom of association, thought, conscience and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pax Christi International 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> religion 4- Freedom of movement: IDPS/ refugees (Palestinian and non- Palestinian, Iraqi refugees), foreign domestic workers, human rights defenders 5- Arbitrary detention and rights of detainees 6- Administration of justice and rule of law 7- Torture 8- Child rights 9- Women rights and gender equality 10- Economic, social and cultural rights 11- Human trafficking 12- Migrants, refugees
12.	KAFA	Individual submission	EN	Migrant domestic workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Labor rights 2- Freedom of movement
13.	KHIAM - Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Individual submission	EN	Enforced and involuntary disappearance torture	
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHU - Lebanese Physical Handicapped • Youth Association of Blind • Ecumenical Disability advocates network • Lebanese Association for Self advocacy • Palestinian 	Joint submission	EN	People with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- UN Convention on the rights of persons with disability 2- Right to work 3- Right to education 4- Right to health 5- Non-discrimination (accessibility, political rights) 6- Rights of Palestinian refugees

	<p>Disability forum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent association of deaf children in Lebanon 				
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasawiya • The Sexual Rights initiative 	Joint submission	EN	Sexual rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- LGBTQ: 534 penal code 2- Nationality 3- Sexual education 4- Abortion 5- Migrant domestic workers
16.	National Committee for Follow Women's Issues	Individual submission	EN	Women rights	Nationality law
17.	Ordre des avocats de Beyrouth	Individual submission	EN	General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Women's rights (nationality, honor crimes, adultery, personal status laws) 2- Torture, enforced disappearances, human trafficking 3- Judiciary 4- Public freedoms 5- Fundamental rights (refugees, migrant workers, people with disability)
18.	PHRO - Palestinian Human Rights Organization	Joint submission	EN	<p>Palestine refugees</p> <p>Socio- economic and civil rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to work 2- Right to own property 3- Right to legal personality 4- Right to freedom of movement 5- Arbitrary detention and right to fair trial 6- Right to adequate housing
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDFL - Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • The National Committee for 	Joint submission	EN	Women Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- CEDAW Reservations 2- Clearing legislation from discrimination against women 3- Women refugees: Convention on the status of refugees and the Casablanca Protocol 4- Nationality law: complete gender equality

	Follow Women's Issues				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5- Penal Code: art 562 "honor crimes"; 503 & 504, 522 (marriage in case of rape); 487,488, 489 (adultery); sex trafficking; abortion 6- Bankruptcy law: 625, 626, 627, 628 (rights of the wife of a bankrupt man) 7- Domestic violence against women and girls 8- Civil status laws 9- Women's political participation; quota 10- Labor code 11- Social security
20.	World Vision International	Individual submission	EN	Child rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Child labor 2- Street children 3- Non-ID children 4- Children affected by armed conflict 5- Children with disabilities 6- Violence against children
21.	<p>Youth Advocacy Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aidoun Group • Al- Ahed Youth Union • Amel Association • Association Najdeh • The Collective For Research And Training On Development-Action (CRTD.A) • The Free Patriotic Movement • Helem 	<p>Joint submission</p> <p>Between 19 organizations</p>	EN	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Participation in public life (elections law, join and form associations, access to information, people with disability) 2- Protection (Non-ID, early marriage, domestic violence, juvenile delinquents, refugees) 3- Freedom and citizenship (nationality law, sexual orientation) 4- Education (free and compulsory education, sexual education, quality of education) 5- Economy (youth employment) 6- Health (consumption of tobacco and alcohol, psychological health) 7- Palestinian youth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Human Development Center • Indyact • Kafa (Enough) Violence & Exploitation • The Lebanese Family Planning Association • The Lebanese Forces Party • Lebanon Support • Masar • Meem • Nabaa • Norwegian People's Aid • The Progressive Youth Organization • Volunteers Without Borders 				
22.	Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights	Individual submission	EN	Sexual and reproductive rights	1- Decriminalization of homosexuality: 534 penal code
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruwad Frontiers • ALEF- act for human rights • Restart Center • Al Karama 	Joint Submission	EN	Torture, arbitrary detention and fair trial	Including refugees

Table 2: CSOs engagement trends in the 2nd UPR Cycle

NGO	Engagement trend	Language	FOCUS AREA	SUB- AREAS
Amnesty International	Individual submission	EN	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Women’s rights: nationality, domestic violence 2- Refugees: Syrians, Palestinians 3- Migrant domestic workers 4- Torture and other ill-treatment 5- Impunity for HR violations 6- LGBT
Al Karama	Individual submission	EN FR AR	Arbitrary detention Enforced and involuntary disappearances Torture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Ratification of ICCPED, Opt. protocol to ICCPR, art 22 CAT. 2- NHRI, NPM, commission of inquiry on the fate of disappeared. 3- Right to life, liberty and security: death penalty, arbitrary detention, torture. 4- Right to fair trial: military court, judicial council
Badael Alternatives	Individual submission	EN	Child rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Child trafficking 2- Illegal adoption
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF JEHOVAH'S CHRISTIAN WITNESSES	Individual submission	EN	Freedom of conscience and religion	
Equality Now	Individual submission	EN	Women rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Nationality law 2- Exemption of rape offenders from punishment upon marriage: 522 penal code

					3- Sex trafficking and prostitution
Frontiers Association	Ruwad	Individual submission	EN	Refugees, Asylum-seekers, migrants and stateless	1- Right to nationality, identity and legal personality 2- Right to enjoy fundamental rights
Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights & Coalition of NGOs for UPR-Lebanon		Joint submission	EN	Women rights Child rights	1- CEDAW reservations, nationality law 2- Ratification of the conventions relating to the status of stateless persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Steering Committee of Equality Now • Equal Rights Trust • the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion • UNHCR • UN Women • Women's Refugee Commission 					
GIEACPC – Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children		Individual submission	EN	Child rights	Corporal punishment of children
Human Rights Watch		Individual submission	EN	General	1- Arbitrary Arrest, Lengthy Pretrial Detention, Ill-Treatment and Prison Conditions 2- Women's rights 3- Migrant workers' rights 4- Refugees

					5- Legacy of Past Conflicts and Wars: national commission for the disappeared
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABAAD- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Act for the Disappeared • ALEF – Act for Human Rights • Al Karama for Researches and Studies • AMEL Association • Association of Former Political Detainees in Syrian Prisons • Centre for Lebanese Studies • Committee of Families of the Kidnapped and Disappeared in Lebanon • Development for People and Nature Association • Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – Lebanon • Human Rights Centre – Beirut Arab University • International 	Joint submission 1	EN	Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to truth: missing persons and forcibly disappeared, Truth seeking measures, memorialization 2- Right to justice 3- Right to reparation 	

<p>Center for Transitional Justice – Lebanon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Center for Civic Education • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Palestinian Human Rights Organization • Permanent Peace Movement • The Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue • The Sustainable Democracy Center • Volunteers Without Borders <p><u>Supporting Organizations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon Branch • Arab NGO Network for Development • Arab Organization of Persons with Disabilities • Coalition of Campaigns Against Violence in Tripoli 				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society Movement • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanon Support • Lebanese Trade Union Training Center • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • Peace Initiatives • The Lebanese Transparency Association • The Partnership Center for Development & Democracy (PCDD) <p><u>Academics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmad Beydoun • Anita Nassar • Carla Eddé • Elias Khoury • Elie El-Hindy • Karim El-Mufti • Maha Shuayb • Nawaf Kabbara • Omar Houry • Tarteel al-Darwich • Makram Oueiss 				
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Ruwad Frontiers	Joint submission 2	EN	Refugees Asylum Seekers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol 2- Right to seek asylum 3- Right to liberty 4- Right to <i>non-refoulement</i>, life & security 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mousawat Organization • Palestinian Disabilities Forum • Developmental Action without Borders (Naba'a) • Martyr Abu Jihad alWazir Foundation for Rehabilitation of the Disabled • Dignity Foundation for disabled Palestinians in Lebanon • Blind University Students Association • Society Rehabilitation Association • Arab Association for Rescue • Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO) • Arab NGO Network for 	Joint submission 3	EN AR	Palestinian refugees with disabilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The right to recognize the legal status of the Palestinian refugee with disabilities 2- The right of moving, accommodation and travel 1- The right to access facilities with complete independence 2- The right of health and rehabilitation 3- The right to work 4- The right of education 5- The right to adequate housing 6- The right to own a property 7- The right to establish associations 8- The right in freedom of opinion and expression 9- The right of the Palestinian with disability to be protected within the family 10- Respect Privacy 	

<p>Development ANND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for the Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (CEP) • The International Center for Transitional Justice- ICTJ • Lebanese Committee of relatives of the Missing and Kidnapped • 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice • International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Development 	Joint submission 4	FR	Child rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to education 2- Violence against women, youth and children 3- Child refugees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon • Arab NGO Network for Development • Kafa- Enough and Violence and 	Joint submission 5	EN	Women rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationality law 2. Personal status laws 3. Right to civil marriage 4. Family violence 5. Right to inheritance and property 6. Women's participation in political life 7. Female prisoners 8. Trafficking of Women for Forced Domestic Labor and Sexual Exploitation 9. Right to work

<p>Exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies– Emna forum Lebanon • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues • Working Women League in Lebanon • Supporting NGOs • Development Action without Borders/Naba’a • Frontiers Ruwad Association • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections Address • Lebanese 				<p>10. Right to education 11. Social security law 12. Refugee rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Palestinian women refugees b. Syrian women refugees </p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace Lebanon Support Palestinian Organization for Human Rights The International Center for Transitional Justice 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l'Association Tahaddi Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd Apprentis d'Auteuil 	Joint submission 6	FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women rights Child rights minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Domestic violence 2- Women literacy 3- Child labor 4- Access to education for Syrian children refugees 5- Rights of Doms "Nawar" as ethnic minority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Slavery International (UK) KAFA (Lebanon) 	Joint submission 7	EN	Migrant domestic workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Endemic abuse and exploitation 2- Inaccessibility of justice mechanisms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACT for the Disappeared Alef-Act for Human Rights Alkarama Arab NGO Network for Development Badael Alternatives 	Joint submission 8	EN	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- NHRI 2- Death penalty 3- Rights of migrants and refugees 4- Right to identity 5- Access to justice 6- Independence of judiciary 7- Torture 8- Missing and Enforced disappearances 9- Access to information 10- Periodic Elections and Reform Election Law 11- Freedom of opinion, expression and belief in Lebanon

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontiers Ruwad Association • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections • Lebanese Center for Human Rights • Lebanese Transparency Association • Legal Agenda • Maharat Foundation • Mosaic • The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) <p>SUPPORTING NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon • Arab Network for Child Rights (MANARA) • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a 				<p>12- Freedom of association 13- Right to family 14- LGBT rights</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • Lebanon Support • Nahwa Al Muwataniya • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies– Emna forum • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab NGO Network for 	Joint submission 9	EN	General	1- right to an adequate standard of living 2- Right to Work

<p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association Najdeh • Housing and Land Rights Network- Habitat International Coalition • Lebanese Trade Union Training Center • Lebanese Transparency Association • The Lebanese Observatory for the Rights of Workers and Employees <p><u>SUPPORTING NGOs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Amel Association • Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon • Arab Network for Child Rights -MANARA • Committee for Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3- Right to Healthcare 4- Right to education 5- Right to a Healthy Environment 6- Right to water 7- Right to Adequate Housing
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • Lebanon Support • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues • The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies– Emna forum Lebanon 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Network for Development 	Joint submission 10	EN	The Rights of Periodic Elections and Reform of	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections • Lebanese Transparency Association • Maharat Foundation • The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) • Arab Network for Child Rights (MANARA) • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a • Independent Lebanese Association • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • Nahwa Al Muwatiniya • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues • Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union (LPHU) 			Electoral Law	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouvement Social • Volunteers Without Borders • Lebanese Trade Union Training Center • Lebanese Labor Watch • Permanent Peace Movement 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advocates for Human Rights • Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort • Lebanese Coalition for the Abolition of the Death Penalty 	<p>Joint submission 11</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>Death penalty</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO) • Human Development Center • Association Najdeh • Norwegian People's Aid Lebanon Office • Developmental 	<p>Joint submission 12</p>	<p>EN AR</p>	<p>Palestinian refugees</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- right to legal personality 2- right to freedom of movement, travel and residence 3- Right to work 4- Right to owning property 5- rights to adequate housing and shelter 6- right to health 7- Right to fair trial 8- right to protection 9- Right to free Opinion and expression

<p>Action Without Borders (NABAA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for the Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon • Resource Center for Employment Promotion and Social Protection • Palestinian Association for Human Rights • Women's Humanitarian Organization (PWHO) • Centre for Refugee Rights / Aidoun • Women Program Association • Mousawat Association • Joint Christian committee for Social service (JCC). <p><u>SUPPORTING NGOS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network • Arab NGO Network for 				
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<p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Center for Transitional Justice • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Centre libanais des droits humains (CLDH) • ABAAD Resource Center for Gender Equality • Rassemblement démocratique des femmes libanaises (RDFL) • Lebanese Committee of relatives of the missing and Kidnapped • TATWIR Strategic studies & Human development • Youth for Development • Fraternity Association For Social and Cultural work • Al Jalil Development Association • Bama Zaitouna Association 				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian youth development – Entmaa • Social Support Society • Jinan University 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab NGO for Network Development • Association Najdeh • Lebanese Trade Union Training Center • Lebanese Transparency Association • The Lebanese Observatory for the Rights of Workers and Employees <p>LIST OF SUPPORTING NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Network for Child Rights (MANARA) • Committee for Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon • Development Action without 	<p>Joint submission 13</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>Economic and social rights of workers</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to work 2- Unemployment 3- Social security 4- Foreign domestic workers 5- Trade union freedoms 6- Rights of Palestinian workers

<p>Borders/Naba'a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues • The International Center for Transitional Justice 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality • Alef-Act for Human Rights • Arab NGO Network for Development • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a • Frontiers Ruwad Association • Kafa- Enough Violence & Exploitation 	<p>Joint submission 14</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>Child rights Children refugees</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Ratification of the additional protocols to the CRC and convention on the Status of Stateless Persons. 2- Right to Nationality of mother 3- Right to identity: Non-ID 4- Child trafficking 5- Right to education 6- Child labor

<p>SUPPORTING NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Network for Child Rights - MANARA • Geneva Institute for Human Rights • Independent Lebanese Association • Jinan University • Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections • Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped • Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace • Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering • Palestinian Organization for Human Rights • The International Center for Transitional Justice • The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues 				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union • the Youth Association of the Blind • the Lebanese Association for Self-Advocacy • the Palestinian Disability Forum • Darb El Wafaa Association for the PWD • Takat, the Lebanese Down syndrome Association • the Association of Visually Impaired People • Youth Friendship Club 	<p>Joint submission 15</p>	<p>EN AR</p>	<p>Persons with disability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to education 2- Right to health 3- Right to work 4- Right to participate in political and public life 5- Rights of refugees with disabilities (Palestinians, Syrians)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FREEMUSE – The World Forum on Music and Censorship • PEN international 	<p>Joint submission 16</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>Freedom of expression Artistic freedoms</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Freedom of expression: censorship, Detention and Criminal Defamation, digital freedom 2- Freedom of association 3- Freedom of assembly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALEF- Act for Human Rights • PAX 	<p>Joint submission 17</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>General</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- NHRI, NPM 2- Rights to Life, Liberty and Security of Persons 3- Freedom of association, thought, conscience, and religion 4- Freedom of Movement 5- Arbitrary Detention and Rights of Detainees 6- Torture and people deprived of their liberty

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAX Christi International 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7- Child rights 8- Women rights & Gender Equality 9- Economic, social and cultural rights 10- Human trafficking 11- rights of migrants and refugees 12- The judiciary and access to justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality AFE • Sexual Rights Initiative 	<p>Joint submission 18</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>LGBT rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- decriminalization of homosexuality 2- Torture against gay men 3- Discrimination and Violence against Women 4- Right to health 5- right to freedom of association and expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association Justice et Misericorde (AJEM) • ALEF - act for human rights • Al Karama Foundation • Centre Libanais des Droits Humains (CLDH) • Frontiers Ruwad Association • Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture • Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture 	<p>Joint submission 19</p>	<p>EN</p>	<p>Torture</p> <p>Detention</p> <p>Unfair Trials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- NHRI, NPM 2- Torture 3- Military tribunal 4- Places of detention 5- Death penalty 6- Enforced and involuntary disappearances

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Action without Borders/Naba'a • Mouvement Social <p><u>Supporting NGOs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality 	Joint submission 20	EN	Child rights Syrian and Palestinian children refugees and displaced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- right to have legal personality: nationality law, birth registration, non-ID children 2- right to education 3- right to health 4- child labor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helem • Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality (AFE) 	Joint submission 21	EN	LGBT rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Decriminalization of homosexuality 2- Torture 3- Violence against women 4- Freedom of expression 5- Access to healthcare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy International • Social Media Exchange (CMEX) • the Association for Progressive Communication 	Joint submission 22	EN	Right to privacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Lack of constitutional protection of the right to privacy 2- Communication surveillance 3- Data protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caritas Internationalis • International Confederation of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul 	Joint submission 23	EN	General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- right to education 2- right to health 3- Trafficking and labor exploitation 4- women rights 5- child rights 6- migrant workers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center 				7- refugees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A Project Center for Reproductive Rights Sexual Rights Initiative 	Joint submission 24	EN	gender equality sexual and reproductive rights LGBT rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- family violence 2- marital rape 3- personal status law 4- rights of LGBT persons 5- contraception and safe abortion 6- Syrian women refugees
KHIAM - Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Individual submission	EN	Torture Detention Enforced disappearance	
Legal Agenda	Individual submission	EN	Independence of judiciary Right to due process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to a fair trial 2- Violations to the right of a “due process”
Make mothers matter	Individual submission	EN	Women rights	Nationality law
Norwegian Refugee Council	Individual submission	EN	Refugees displaced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Right to seek safety from conflict and persecution, right to work and right to freedom of movement 2- Birth registration, right to identity, and nationality

					3- Housing, land and property rights
	Women of the Camp		EN	Refugees	1- Legal status of palestinian refugees living in Lebanon 2- Extension of STL jurisdiction to Sabra and Shatila Massacre

Annex 4: Recommendations Received by Lebanon on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the 2 UPR Cycles

Number	Recommendation	Recommending State	Response	Issue	Cycle
1.	Sign and ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and ensure their effective implementation at the national level	Belgium	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2
2.	Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol	Uruguay	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2
3.	Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol	Iceland	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2
4.	Promote the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Paraguay	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2
5.	Develop a specific legal framework defining and protecting rights and freedoms of refugees and amend the 1962 Law on Entry and Exit with a view to de-penalise the illegal entry or presence of asylum-seekers and refugees registered by UNHCR	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	2

6.	Take legal and administrative steps to ensure that every refugee child born in Lebanon is properly registered by the authorities and issued with the documents to prove it, without prejudice to the question of permanent residency or acquisition of citizenship	Austria	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
7.	Consider amending legislation, which limit Palestinian refugees from owning property, considering the suffering of our people there and facilitate their lives and meet their human needs, with emphasis on the right to return as one of the basic rights to the Palestinian refugees	Palestine	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom of movement <input type="checkbox"/> Right to land	2
8.	Take into particular consideration the vulnerable situation of migrants and refugees in the country, in particular women and children	Nicaragua	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
9.	Engage constructively with international and regional partners to secure support for programs aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees	Philippines	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	2
10.	Remove the discriminatory restrictions on access to the labor market for Palestinian refugees	Iceland	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	2

11.	Take legal and administrative measures to guarantee the principle of non-refoulement and the adequate and fair treatment for those requesting international protection	Argentina	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2
12.	Continue the cooperation with international organizations and donor countries to find solutions to the problems of the refugees	Armenia	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	2
13.	Continue to enhance domestic legal frameworks promoting the human rights, security and well-being of refugees and migrants in Lebanon	Philippines	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants	2
14.	Consider developing a comprehensive domestic legal framework on the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees with a view to better ensure their basic human rights and living conditions	Republic of Korea	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	2
15.	Establish specific legal provisions in order to define and protect the rights and freedoms of refugees	Republic of Congo	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	2
16.	Pursue its efforts to put an end to remaining discriminations against women and Palestinian refugees	Belgium	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Racial discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
17.	Put in place measures to protect refugees and asylum-	Thailand	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-	2

	seeking women and girls from economic and sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, including sexual abuse, as well as child and forced marriage and discrimination			<input type="checkbox"/> seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	
18.	Ensure the full protection of refugees and displaced persons by strengthening the appropriate mechanisms of attention to safeguard optimal standards in their living conditions	Ecuador	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Internally displaced persons	2
19.	Promote the registration of Syrian refugees by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in order for the international community to help Lebanon to cope with this humanitarian crisis and to allow the return of Syrians in the country when peace returns. Promote refugee access to livelihoods	France	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	2
20.	Improve the situation of refugees by facilitating their registration and by renewing residency permits, by setting up an effective mechanism for birth registration to avoid statelessness of newborn children, and by allowing refugees, including Palestinian refugees, access to segments of the official labor market	Germany	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
21.	Continue its laudable efforts to give shelter to refugees and, through the involvement of UNHCR, to provide an effective administrative system for their registration and protection	Holy See	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	2

22.	Strengthen the efforts to ensure the protection and dignity of Syrian refugees, especially with regard to health care, access to education and protection of children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities in situation of risk	Chile	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Right to education <input type="checkbox"/> Right to health <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
23.	That amendments to the Labor Law and the Social Security Law granting Palestinian refugees the right to work be made operational as soon as possible	Norway	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	1
24.	Seek international assistance in the provision of basic services to the refugees	Pakistan	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	1
25.	Continue to strive to obtain international assistance and technical advice to face the pressures in connection with the reception and hosting of refugees, and in his regard strengthen cooperation with relevant international organizations	Egypt	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	1
26.	Step up its efforts, with the continued cooperation and assistance by the UNHCR and relevant stakeholders, in addressing the protracted refugee situation	Thailand	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	1

27.	Ensure that education covers all areas of the country, including the living areas of refugees, bearing in mind that the mandate of the UNRWA covers the educational needs of Palestinian refugees.	Yemen	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Right to education	1
28.	Continue to call on the international community and donor countries to finance projects such as the initiative launched by the Government in 2006 to improve the lives of the Palestinian refugees and the living conditions in camps, and similar initiatives to ensure a life in dignity for Palestinian refugees until the time of their return to their Palestinian homeland, in cooperation with the international community	Sudan	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance and cooperation	1
29.	Accede to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and to its additional Protocol, and ensure that these instruments are implemented at the national level	Belgium	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1
30.	Lift the obstacles to employ Palestinian refugees, give access to employment to the Palestinian refugees, give access to free education to all children of refugees and enable universal health care	France	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Right to education <input type="checkbox"/> Right to health <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child	1
31.	Guarantee freedom of movement for the Palestinian refugees and commit to the improvement of their employment	France	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom of movement	1

32.	Grant Palestinian refugees the freedom of movement and in particular facilitate the free entry into and exit from Nahr el Bared camp	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom of movement	1
33.	Issue permits to refugees in Lebanon to allow them freedom of movement and employment, including the right to work in professions that require syndicate membership, and without onerous renewal or fee restrictions	United States	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Freedom of movement <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	1
34.	Grant Palestinian refugees the right to own land	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Right to land	1
35.	Take legislative action to ensure the right of the Palestinian refugees to inherit and register property, including the right to own land	Finland	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Right to land	1
36.	Amend legislation that restricts the ability of Palestinian refugees to own property, specifically the Presidential Decree of January 1969, as modified in April 2001	Netherlands	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Right to land	1
37.	Resolve fully the problem of the identification documents of the Palestinian refugees and modify legislative provisions and policies that have discriminatory consequences on the Palestinian population as compared to other non-citizens	Ireland	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1
38.	Further improve the enjoyment of all human rights by Palestinian refugees, granting them a legal treatment no	Brazil	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1

	worse than to other non-nationals, especially with regard to right to work and to freedom of movement taking into account the responsibility of the international community			<input type="checkbox"/> Freedom of movement <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	
39.	Bridge the gaps left by the amended law on registered Palestinian Refugees, such as allowing Palestinian refugees to extract temporary work permits	Netherlands	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	1
40.	Take efficient measures to swiftly ameliorate the situation of Palestinian refugees including amending legislative provisions and policies that have a discriminatory effect on the Palestinian population	Finland	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1
41.	Adopt the necessary laws to contribute to alleviate the socio-economic conditions of Palestinian refugees	Canada	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> ESC rights - general	1
42.	Take further measures to improve the working possibilities and working conditions of the Palestinian refugees	Finland	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Labor	1
43.	Strengthen efforts to assist Palestinians living in Lebanon who are lacking identity documents so that it will be possible for them to live a decent life	Palestine	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1
44.	Strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Commission to assist Palestinian Refugees as a step to improve the human rights and humanitarian situation for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	United Kingdom	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees	1

Annex 5: Recommendations Received by Lebanon on IDPs in the 2 UPR Cycles

Number	Recommendation	Recommending State	Response	Issue	Cycle
1.	Make it easier for displaced persons in Lebanon, and their children, to obtain legal status in order to prevent any violation of fundamental rights recognised in treaties to which Lebanon is party, and develop a legal framework defining and protecting the rights and freedoms of those individuals	United Kingdom	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Internally displaced persons <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child	2
2.	Ensure the full protection of refugees and displaced persons by strengthening the appropriate mechanisms of attention to safeguard optimal standards in their living conditions	Ecuador	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Internally displaced persons	2

Annex 6: Recommendations Received by Lebanon on Women's rights in the 2 UPR Cycles

Number	Recommendation	Recommending State	Response	Issue	Cycle
1.	Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Portugal	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
2.	Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Slovenia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
3.	Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Croatia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
4.	Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Paraguay	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
5.	Take steps to withdraw its reservations to the	Namibia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments	2

	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women			<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	
6.	Lift the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Republic of Korea	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
7.	Lift its reservation on Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and allow women to pass the citizenship to their children	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
8.	Review all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including the one related to article 9.2, with a view to withdrawing them	Uruguay	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
9.	Withdraw all its reservations to the Convention on the	Luxembourg	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women				
10.	Consider withdrawal of its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Latvia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
11.	Take further measures to eradicate discrimination against women, as prescribed by Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by considering the withdrawal of its reservation to Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and allowing women to pass on citizenship to their children in the same manner as men	Sweden	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
12.	Review current legislation and amend as necessary all discriminatory provisions	Germany	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	against women and lift all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women				
13.	Amend its legislation so that it treats equally all women and men with respect to marriage, divorce and inheritance rights as well as conferring citizenship to their children and spouses	Czechia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
14.	Amend personal status laws and develop a comprehensive policy at the national level, consistent with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to ensure that women are treated in the same way as men in issues related to child custody, inheritance and divorce	Canada	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
15.	Reform the nationality law to give women the	Kenya	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness	2

	capacity to acquire, retain and transfer citizenship on an equal basis with men and to bring the law into compliance with international human rights standards			and the right to nationality	
16.	Pass laws that aim at ensuring equal treatment of women, in issues related to child custody, inheritance and divorce	Netherlands	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
17.	Adopt laws to eliminate child, early and forced marriage	Sierra Leone	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
18.	Effectively implement Act No. 293 and amend relevant provisions in family law in order to ensure equality between women and men	Italy	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
19.	Continue to promote gender equality and the involvement of women in public services	Laos	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
20.	Continue to implement the	Pakistan	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	National Strategy for Women [2011-2021] for promoting women's development				
21.	Redouble its efforts to eradicate all forms of gender discrimination, particularly on issues such as marriage, adultery, rape and abortion, and guarantee the right of women to property, inheritance and unrestricted disposition of their estate	Uruguay	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
22.	Adopt appropriate policies and additionally promote gender equality in public affairs as well as enforce strict sanctions against all kinds of discrimination and abuse of women's rights	Serbia	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
23.	Further measures aimed at achieving effective gender equality	Chile	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
24.	Redouble efforts to promote the status of	Djibouti	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	women				
25.	Continue with efforts to empower women economically, politically and socially, and take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women	Croatia	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
26.	Implement action-oriented measures to strengthen protection and promotion of women's rights in the areas of health and combating violence against women	Singapore	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
27.	Pursue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women through the implementation of the National Strategy for Women	Algeria	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
28.	Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in law and in practice, by amending the legislation on personal status and nationality as	Spain	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	well as the Penal Code				
29.	Redouble its efforts to advance women's rights, including by improving legal systems regulating marriage and family relations in a way that eliminates discrimination against women	Republic of Korea	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
30.	Modify the definition of domestic violence in law in order to better protect women against sexual, economical and psychological violence	Togo	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
31.	Repeal Articles 487, 488, 522 and 534 of the Penal Code	Slovenia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
32.	Enforce the 2014 Law to Protect Women and all Members of the Family from Family Violence, criminalize marital rape, and ensure that marriage to the victim does not exempt a sexual offender from punishment	Canada	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

33.	Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence, sexual harassment and exploitation of women, in particular adolescents, women heads of households without a partner and girls with children	Colombia	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
34.	Harmonize Law 293 on domestic violence to ensure it is in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and allocate human, institutional and financial resources for its proper implementation	Honduras	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
35.	Criminalize marital rape and establish a common minimum age for marriage at 18 years old	Slovenia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
36.	Adopt and implement all necessary measures to effectively prevent domestic violence and gender-based homicides	Panama	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

37.	Ban child marriage	Holy Observer See	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
38.	Ban child marriages and amend Law 422 of 2002 on the protection of minors in conflict with the law in order to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in compliance with international standards	Czechia	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
39.	Adopt a draft law on the marriage of minors	Djibouti	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
40.	Further strengthen measures to protect children and women from all forms of violence	Sri Lanka	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
41.	Continue efforts on achieving gender equality and fighting against human trafficking	Greece	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
42.	Continue efforts to strengthen equality between men and women	Russian Federation	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2

	and in combatting trafficking in persons				
43.	Amend the Nationality Law to ensure that women have the right to pass on their nationality to their children and husband	Denmark	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
44.	Provide opportunities for women to pass on Lebanese citizenship and withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	France	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights <input type="checkbox"/> Statelessness and the right to nationality	2
45.	Adopt a national action plan to encourage women's participation in political and public life	Italy	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
46.	Implement the necessary policies to encourage women to participate in political and public life	Mexico	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
47.	Improve access to quality education, health and social services, in	Italy	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> ESC rights - general <input type="checkbox"/> Right to	2

	particular for children and women			education <input type="checkbox"/> Right to health <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	
48.	Take into particular consideration the vulnerable situation of migrants and refugees in the country, in particular women and children	Nicaragua	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
49.	Strengthen efforts to improve the well-being of women migrant workers in Lebanon and their rights	Sri Lanka	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
50.	Improve the situation of the foreign workers including female domestic workers as they constitute a vulnerable group	Senegal	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
51.	Pursue its efforts to put an end to remaining discriminations against women and Palestinian refugees	Belgium	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Racial discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
52.	Put in place measures to	Thailand	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers	2

	protect refugees and asylum-seeking women and girls from economic and sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, including sexual abuse, as well as child and forced marriage and discrimination			- refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	
53.	Strengthen the efforts to ensure the protection and dignity of Syrian refugees, especially with regard to health care, access to education and protection of children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities in situation of risk	Chile	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum-seekers - refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Right to education <input type="checkbox"/> Right to health <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
54.	Take concrete steps to guarantee gender equality and abolish all means of gender-based violence	Israel	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	2
55.	Consider the creation of additional national mechanisms to promote and protect human rights of vulnerable groups especially women,	Iran	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

	children, and people with disabilities				
56.	Adopt the draft law on protection of women from domestic violence as soon as possible, and ensure its effective implementation	Norway	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
57.	Pass legislation, namely the Family Violence Bill, to strengthen reporting on, and investigations of, incidents of family violence and increase protections for victims	Australia	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
58.	Adopt and implement the bill for the protection of women against domestic violence, mentioned in its national report, in order to criminalize domestic violence, and implement concrete measures to punish the aggressors	Mexico	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
59.	Develop a comprehensive policy at the national level, consistent with the provisions of the Convention on the	Spain	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

	Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, with the view to achieving gender equality and to combat gender violence				
60.	Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in law and practice	Norway	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
61.	Continue endowing its National Commission for Women Affairs with public policy making and decision making powers	Nicaragua	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
62.	Further strengthen the protection of rights of vulnerable groups, like children, women, migrant workers and persons with disabilities	Bangladesh	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
63.	Continue efforts for the advancement of women and their participation in public life, and fight violence against women	Algeria	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

64.	Continue efforts for the empowerment of women in society	Bahrain	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
65.	Further pursue its efforts for the empowerment of women	Syria	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
66.	Establish laws and cultivate processes and institutions to protect women's rights, foster women's political participation, and ensure equitable representation of their interests and concerns	United States	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
67.	Exert further efforts to adopt the draft law submitted to parliament on full equality between women and men in the area of social insurance and tax law, the draft law on the lifting of restrictions on the assets of wives whose spouses are declared bankrupt, and the draft law on the protection of women from domestic violence	Sudan	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

68.	Ratify the optional protocols to ICESCR and ICCPR and the optional protocols to CEDAW and the one concerning children in armed conflict, signed in 2007	Spain	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> CP rights - general <input type="checkbox"/> ESC rights - general <input type="checkbox"/> International humanitarian law <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
69.	Withdraw all reservations to CEDAW which undermine the compliance of its obligations or the purpose of the treaty	Spain	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
70.	Consider lifting its reservations to CEDAW	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
71.	Amend the law on citizenship in such a way that ensures that all Lebanese women, regardless of the nationality of their husband, can pass on their citizenship to their children and husbands	Netherlands	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

72.	That the proposed draft law which would allow Lebanese women to pass on their nationality to their children and foreign spouses be adopted as soon as possible	Norway	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
73.	Enact legislation to grant Lebanese nationality to the spouses and children of Lebanese women	United Kingdom	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
74.	Amend its law on nationality to enable Lebanese women to confer their nationality to their children	Canada	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
75.	Amend personal status laws so as to further ensure women's rights, in particular with regard to marriage dissolution, child custody and inheritance	Brazil	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
76.	Amend the personal status laws in line with CEDAW, to ensure that women are treated in the same way as men in issues related to child custody, inheritance	Netherlands	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Detention <input type="checkbox"/> International instruments <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

	and divorce				
77.	Amend all discriminatory provisions in personal status laws in particular issues related to child custody, inheritance and divorce	Israel	Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1
78.	Abolish the crime of honour in its penal code and continue to take the necessary measures in order to better promote women's rights in all spheres of the society	Greece	Supported	<input type="checkbox"/> Rights of the Child <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights	1

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