

ANNEX – UN COUNTY TEAM SUBMISSION TO UPR REVIEW OF LEBANON, THIRD CYCLE, 2020

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

UPR of Lebanon - Second Cycle Thematic list of recommendations

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations (Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)
Right or area: 2.1. Acceptance of international norms					
132.1. Ratify international instruments on human rights to which the country is not yet party (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Côte d'Ivoire	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	Lebanon did not ratify or access to any of the human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party. The Government reported that steps have been taken to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (CRC/C/LBN/Q/4-5/Add.1, para. 45), and the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 24)
132.17. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone) (Honduras) (Portugal); Conclude the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Turkey); Expedite the necessary process to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand); Facilitate ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sierra Leone Honduras Portugal Turkey Thailand Republic of Korea	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	Not implemented	See 132.1 above
132.28. Accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Uruguay	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	
132.62. Provide all the material and human means to ensure the success of the National Human Rights Plan which was ratified by Parliament for the period 2014-2019 (United Arab Emirates); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United Arab Emirates	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms Affected persons: - general	In progress	The ten members of the of the NHRI of which five members also serve as the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) for the prevention of torture as required under the OP-CAT, were sworn in July 2019. As of end February 2020, both mechanisms had yet to become operational and did not have a dedicated budget.
132.16. Establish a legal framework and a national commission of inquiry on missing persons, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 5.2. Institutions & policies 13.2. Enforced disappearances 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - disappeared persons	Partially implemented	- On 13 November 2018, the Lebanese Parliament passed the Law 105 on Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons. - The law foresees the establishment of a “National Commission for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared in Lebanon”. Action is still to be taken to appoint the commissioners and allocate a budget to make the Commission operational. - ICPED was signed by Lebanon in 2007, but is yet to be ratified.

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132.20. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, and promote the awareness of the society and institutions on the right to equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities in all areas of life (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Mexico	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 8. Non-discrimination Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	Not implemented	- CRPD and CRPD-OP were not ratified. The Government reported that efforts are being made to implement the Convention. In cooperation with the Civil Service Board. - The Ministry of Social Affairs has prepared and submitted a concept paper to facilitate access to public posts for persons with special needs, to be adopted by the competent Lebanese authorities. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 24) - Limited progress observed in promoting awareness about the right to equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities in all areas of life
132.2. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Poland) (Portugal); Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Montenegro Poland Portugal Australia	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation 12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	- No progress in the ratification process. - Abolition of the death penalty remains a controversial issue among political groups. - The National Human Rights Plan discussed by Parliament in 2012 calls on the Government to endorse General Assembly resolution 62/149 concerning a moratorium on the death penalty and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant (CCPR/C/LBN/3, paras. 48- 51)
132.3. Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Italy	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation 12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	- No progress - Abolition of the death penalty remains a controversial issue among political groups. The Government has taken a number of steps to fulfil its international obligations in this regard. (CCPR/C/LBN/3)(Part 3, article 6, para 48) - Concluding Observations (2018), CCPR: “ <i>The State party should maintain the moratorium on executions and give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty. Pending the abolition of the death penalty, the State party should undertake a comprehensive review of relevant legislation to ensure that the death penalty can be imposed only for the most serious crimes, that is, only for crimes of extreme gravity involving intentional killing. It should also consider ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.</i> ” (CCPR/C/LBN/CO/3, para 22)

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132.4. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with the view of total abolition thereof (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Namibia	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation 12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	- No ratification - The National Human Rights Plan discussed by Parliament in 2012 calls on the Government to endorse General Assembly resolution 62/149 concerning a moratorium on the death penalty and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant (CCPR/C/LBN/3, paras 48- 51). However, no action was taken to follow up on this recommendation.
132.56. Implement in full the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, which Lebanon acceded to in 2008, in particular by establishing a national preventative mechanism as a matter of priority (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	- Act No. 62 promulgated on 27 October 2016 established the National Commission for Human Rights and the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture. However, the members of the NHRI, including the five members constituting the NPM, were only sworn in in July 2019, and, as of end-February 2020, the NHRI and NPM had yet to become operational and did not have a dedicated budget.
132.15. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay) (Argentina) (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Uruguay Argentina Sierra Leone	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 13.2. Enforced disappearances Affected persons: - disappeared persons	Not implemented	
132.25. Ratify ILO Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, and implement it to ensure the right of all workers to freely organize (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sweden	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 14.5. Freedom of association 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	
132.21. Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France); Ratify the Rome Statute (Switzerland) (Paraguay) (Austria) (Costa Rica); Take all necessary steps towards acceding to the Rome Statute (Cyprus); Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute (Latvia); Accede to and implement the Rome Statute in national legislation (Poland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France Switzerland Paraguay Austria Costa Rica Cyprus Latvia Poland	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity 20.3. International humanitarian law Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	No progress

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132.22. Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute and accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Estonia	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity 20.3. International humanitarian law Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	No progress
132.23. Ratify various international human rights statutes and conventions, including the Rome Statute, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 169 and 189 (Ghana); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132 Comments: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 states at page 3: 132.23 - Ghana - Partially accepted - The accepted part is the one referring to the ratification of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	Ghana	Supported/Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity 20.3. International humanitarian law 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - indigenous - persons with disabilities	Not implemented	
132.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 21. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	
132.18. Positively consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to fully ensure the rights of persons with disabilities to education, employment and their participation in political and public life (China); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	China	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 23.1. Right to work 25. Right to education Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	- The Government has reported that efforts are being made towards ratifying the Convention. - The Ministry of Social Affairs has prepared and submitted a concept paper to facilitate access to public posts for persons with special needs, to be adopted by the competent Lebanese authorities. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para 24) - In its ministerial statement, the Lebanese Government expressed its commitment “to ensuring quality education for all persons in its territory” (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para 109) - The Ministry of Education and Higher Education reported that it is running a pilot project in 30 public schools and has provided 100 schools with classroom resources to facilitate the education of children with special needs (visual, hearing and learning difficulties). (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Para 112)

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132.24. Take steps toward accession to ILO Convention 189 (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Philippines	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general - women - girls - migrants - migrant workers	Not implemented	The discussions with the Philippines was put on hold by the previous Minister of Labour. He decided to develop a new approach for migrant workers in line with Convention 189, to be used as base for the agreement with all sending countries. However, it is not clear yet, the stand of the new Government concerning this matter.
132.19. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and effectively implement the national plan in order to make the education system open to children with disabilities (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Italy	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 24. Right to health 25. Right to education Affected persons: - children - persons with disabilities	Not implemented	- The Government reported that the Ministry of Education and Higher Education is running a pilot project in 30 public schools and has provided 100 schools with classroom resources to facilitate the education of children with special needs (visual, hearing and learning difficulties). (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para 112)
132.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Estonia) (Honduras) (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Estonia Honduras Paraguay	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.5. Children in armed conflicts Affected persons: - children	Not implemented	
132.12. Consider the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Panama); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Panama	Supported	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.5. Children in armed conflicts Affected persons: - children	In progress	

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132.13. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal) (Honduras) (Madagascar) (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Senegal Honduras Madagascar Sierra Leone	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	Not implemented	- No progress in the ratification process - Lebanon has signed bilateral agreements on issues pertaining to migrant workers with a number of countries, including Egypt and Syria. The Ministry of Labour is also conducting negotiations with a number of embassies – including those of Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon, Turkey and Iraq – with a view to concluding agreements to protect the rights of domestic workers. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 45)
132.14. Take steps toward accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Philippines	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	Not implemented	- In December 2018, the Government reported that the Ministry of Labour would present the international human rights instruments, in particular those that relate directly to groups that experience racial discrimination such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to employers' groups, workers organizations and local NGOs to seek their views thereon. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 215)
132.26. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Belgium	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	In December 2018, the Government reported that “ <i>Owing to the historical circumstances of the Lebanese State, its social structure and considerations regarding the emergence, formation and exercise of authority, Lebanon is not a country of asylum in the conventional sense. As long as these considerations remain valid, it will be difficult to implement the Committee’s recommendation that the State ratify international instruments and conventions because doing so would undermine or, at best, complicate the country’s approach to asylum.</i> ” <i>Despite all the legal restrictions, security risks and economic concerns in the country, Lebanon has welcomed more than 1.5 million displaced Syrians over the course of the Syrian crisis.</i> <i>Lebanon continues to hold reservations regarding the term “refugee” as used by international organizations and agencies. In Lebanon, the term is used to refer to “refugees destined for third countries”, rather than Lebanon.”</i> (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, paras. 212-214)
132.27. Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay) (Iceland); Promote the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Uruguay Iceland Paraguay	Noted	2.1. Acceptance of international norms 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	
Right or area: 2.2. Reservations					

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132.10. Review current legislation and amend as necessary all discriminatory provisions against women and lift all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Germany	Noted	2.2. Reservations 5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented	- A review of discriminatory provisions in the Penal Code, Labour Code, and 15 Personal Status Codes has been undertaken. Draft laws to amend discriminatory provisions including on child marriage, nationality, and labour rights are currently under review in parliamentary committees. - Amendments to Act No. 293/2014 on the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence - 10 deputies submitted a proposal to further amend Act No. 293/2014. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 48) - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a bill in March 2018 to amend the Nationality Act to allow a Lebanese woman married to a foreign national – with the exception of nationals of neighbouring States – to confer her nationality to her family. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 81) - Civil society organizations are working at various levels to ensure that the Lebanese Nationality Act is amended and the provisions that discriminate against women are removed. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 146) - Article 487 (Penal Code) repealed - Article 522 (Penal Code) repealed - Draft law to amend article 505 (CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part 2 section 1:Progress made in amending laws and developments in jurisprudence) - No reservations to CEDAW withdrawn
132.6. Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal) (Slovenia) (Croatia) (Paraguay); Take steps to withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia); Lift the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Korea); 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); 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal Slovenia Croatia Paraguay Namibia Republic of Korea Norway Uruguay	Noted	2.2. Reservations 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - children - women	Not implemented	- No progress concerning the reservations to CEDAW. - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a bill in March 2018 to amend the Nationality Act to allow a Lebanese woman married to a foreign national – with the exception of nationals of neighbouring States – to confer her nationality to her family. This bill is based on the provisions of the Lausanne Peace Treaty of 1923, which established Lebanese citizenship after the end of the First World War. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section 1, Para 81) - Civil society organizations are working at various levels to ensure that the Lebanese Nationality Act is amended and the provisions that discriminate against women are removed. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section 2, Para 146)

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132.9. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sweden	Noted	2.2. Reservations 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - children - women	Not implemented	See 132.6
132.156. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Noted	2.2. Reservations 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not implemented	See 132.6
132.7. Withdraw all its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Luxembourg	Noted	2.2. Reservations 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not implemented	
132.8. Consider withdrawal of its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Latvia	Noted	2.2. Reservations 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not implemented	
Right or area: 3.1. Cooperation with treaty bodies					
132.77. Continue submitting periodic reports to the treaty bodies Lebanon is party to (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Iraq	Supported	3.1. Cooperation with treaty bodies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented	- Important progress made in brining Lebanon up to date with its reporting obligations. - Initial report under CRC-OP pending since 2006 - Periodic report to CEDAW was due in November 2019, and as of end February was yet to be submitted
Right or area: 4. Inter-state cooperation & development assistance					

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132.73. That the international community support Lebanon (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Kuwait	Supported	4. Inter-state cooperation & development assistance Affected persons: - general		
Right or area: 5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework					
132.29. Consider enacting, in consultation with civil society, an optional civil code that takes into account Lebanon's international human rights obligations (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United States of America	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	
132.92. Adopt the draft law on the marriage of minors (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Congo	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - children	Not implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No laws adopted - The Higher Council for Childhood, in collaboration with UNICEF, is formulating a national strategy on child marriages. - Two bills of law to regulate the marriage of minors and protect children from early marriage have also been proposed by the non-governmental sector. (CRC/C/LBN/Q/4-5/Add.1, paras. 48-49) - A group of parliamentarians has sponsored a bill on raising the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18 years. The bill has been submitted to the competent parliamentary committees for review prior to its adoption by the Chamber of Deputies. A bill to prohibit marriage of persons under the age of 18 is currently being discussed in the Administrative and Justice Committee. Its provisions are applicable to both girls and boys. (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, para. 165)

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132.97. Secure the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons by amending Article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code and by codifying a protection against the discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons into law (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sweden	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT)	Not implemented	In March 2018, the Government reported that, “Lebanese law continues to criminalize “intercourse that is contrary to nature” (article 534 of the Criminal Code), and judges still consider that intercourse between persons of the same sex is contrary to nature and liable to prosecution.” (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, para. 13) Although there are little efforts to repeal Article 534, a series of court rulings support the position that Article 534 should not be used to prosecute consensual conduct between adults. In 2017, a judge challenged the legal basis of the arrest of men, declaring in a Metn Court ruling that “homosexuals have a right to human and intimate relationships with whoever they want, without any interference or discrimination in terms of their sexual inclinations, as it is the case with other people.” This judge relied on Penal Code Article 183, which states, “An act undertaken in exercise of a right without abuse shall not be regarded as an offence.” The Government commented that the 2017 court ruling, and other three court rulings handed down by judges specializing in misdemeanours and infractions (in 2009, 2014, and 2016) had recognized the rights of homosexuals. However, as the Government noted, these “four rulings remain segregated from the majority of judicial rulings in this regard, which continue to criminalize homosexual practices” (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, para. 14)
132.98. Reform existing laws that can be used to discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code criminalising “sexual acts against nature” (Austria); Repeal article 534 of the Penal Code (Spain); Repeal Article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code, which criminalizes homosexuality, and pass legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada); Revise article 534 of the Penal Code so that its scope is clearly defined and that it does not discriminate against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (Czech Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Austria Spain Canada Czech Republic	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT)	Not implemented	See 132.97
132.132. Adopt a draft law on the marriage of minors (Djibouti); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Djibouti	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - children	In progress	Three draft proposals on setting a unified minimum age of marriage at 18 for boys and girls across all religious denominations were submitted to parliament. A specialized parliamentary committee was commissioned to prepare a fourth bill for discussion.

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<p>132.93. Repeal Articles 487, 488, 522 and 534 of the Penal Code (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132</p> <p><i>Note: Arts. 487, 488 provides that a married woman who has an extramarital affair can be imprisoned from three months to two years, whereas the punishment for the same crime for a man is one month to one year.</i></p> <p><i>Art. 522: If a rapist marries his victim following the crime, the law exonerates him</i></p> <p><i>Art. 534: criminalizes “unnatural sexual intercourse” with up to one year in prison</i></p>	Slovenia	Noted	<p>5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>8. Non-discrimination</p> <p>29.2. Gender-based violence</p> <p>29.1. Discrimination against women</p> <p>13.1. Liberty & security – general</p> <p>14.6. Right to private life, privacy</p> <p>19. Rights related to marriage & family</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT) - persons deprived of their liberty 	Partially implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 487 repealed - Article 522 repealed - Draft law to amend article 505 (CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part 2 section 1:Progress made in amending laws and developments in jurisprudence) - A bill amending Law 293 of 2014 and proposes to abolish Articles 487, 488, and 489 of the Penal Code, was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2017, waiting to be passed into law by Parliament (See ESCWA. UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, Lebanon - Gender Justice & The Law, page 15) - On Article 534, see 132.97
<p>132.108. Declare an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition from the penal code and commute the sentences of prisoners already sentenced to death (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132</p>	Ireland	Noted	<p>5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>12.4. Death penalty</p> <p>12.6. Conditions of detention</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general 	Not implemented	<p>The moratorium on the executions of death penalties is only informal. The authorities have not committed to consider formalizing the moratorium or abolishing death penalty. The courts are still imposing death penalties.</p>

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132.35. Define and criminalize torture as a matter of priority and amend its legislation accordingly (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Turkey	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general	Fully implemented*	On 20 October 2017, the Parliament adopted Law No 65 on the Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Law No. 65/2017). The Law itself amended the Lebanese Penal Code (PC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). PC was amended to include the definition of torture and sanctions for a crime of torture, and to include an absolute ban of torture. CPC was amended to make inadmissible any evidence obtained through torture, and to specify the prosecution of torture crimes. *However, concerns that the new law does not meet the necessary thresholds and safeguards afforded under international standards (see Concluding Observations of the UN Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/LBN//CO/3 [2018], para. 28). In January 2020, the Lebanese Parliamentary Human Rights Committee started considering amending the Law No. 65 with the aim to align it with the recommendations of the UN HRC
132.36. Amend relevant national legislation in line with the Convention against Torture (Hungary); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Hungary	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented*	On 20 October 2017, the Parliament adopted the Law No 65 on the Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Law No. 65/2017). *The Law does not meet the requirements of Article 7 of the ICCPR, as it: (a) limits the definition of torture to situations of investigation, interrogation, judicial investigation, trial and punishment; (b) fails to criminalize cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; (c) includes a statute of limitations for prosecuting torture; (d) prescribes penalties that do not reflect the gravity of the crime; and (e) does not provide for effective remedies and reparation. In January 2020 the Parliament's Human Rights Committee started considering amendments to the Law to bring it in line with the Convention.
132.111. Put an end to the practice of torture, criminalize all acts of torture, ensure that all allegations are duly investigated and the perpetrators are prosecuted and punished thereby fully applying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Switzerland	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented	See 132.36

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.113. Introduce national legislation that criminalizes all forms of torture and ill treatment, that Lebanon prosecutes perpetrators of torture, and imposes judicial sentences that correspond to the gravity of torture crimes committed (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Netherlands	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - judiciary	Partially implemented*	See 132.36
132.117. Take the appropriate legislative measures in order to incorporate into national law the provisions of the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol for the purpose of ensuring its effective implementation (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Luxembourg	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Partially implemented	See 132.36
132.60. Ensure that the legislation for establishing the National Preventative Mechanism is in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Canada	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Fully implemented	The Parliament adopted in November 2016 Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, including the Committee on Prevention of Torture. The latter is in line with requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
132.34. Criminalize torture in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and combat impunity in this field (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Belgium	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented	See 132.36 above

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132.118. Incorporate the provisions of the Convention against Torture into domestic laws, and implement the recommendations of the Committee against Torture following the inquiry mission to Lebanon (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Germany	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented	See 132.36 above

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations (Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)
<p>132.31. 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);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132</p>	Canada	Noted	<p>5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework</p> <p>12.6. Conditions of detention</p> <p>29.1. Discrimination against women</p> <p>30.2. Children: family environment and alternative care</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children - women 	Not implemented	<p>- Age of custody raised in Druze personal status law and a paragraph added to article 64 that prohibits one parent from denying the other parent's opportunity to see the child that is in his or her custody. (CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part two, section 1, fifth point)</p> <p>- Some Christian religious courts have made progress with regard to the issue of granting custody of minor children to the mother regardless of whether she bears partial responsibility for the annulment of the marriage (CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part two, section 1, sixth point)</p> <p>- NCLW, requested an expert on Christian sects personal status laws to prepare a study on the main areas in which women are discriminated against and to identify the provisions that can be amended or improved (same thing for Muslim sects as a second step)</p> <p>(CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part two, section 2, Para a, b)</p> <p>- Equal matrimonial rights for women and men in matters of inheritance are subject to the personal status system of each religious denomination. There is, however, an Inheritance Act, which is a civil law that applies to all non-Islamic denominations and which provides that men and women are entitled to equal shares of an inheritance (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, article 5 (v), para. 84)</p> <p>- Concerning the divorce see (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, article 5 (iv), para. 83)</p>

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132.155. Amend the Nationality Law to ensure that women have the right to pass on their nationality to their children and husband (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Denmark	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality Affected persons: - children - non-citizens - women	Not implemented	- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a bill in March 2018 to amend the Nationality Act to allow a Lebanese woman married to a foreign national – with the exception of nationals of neighbouring States – to confer her nationality to her family. This bill is based on the provisions of the Lausanne Peace Treaty of 1923, which established Lebanese citizenship after the end of the First World War. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section 1, Para 81) - Civil society organizations are working at various levels to ensure that the Lebanese Nationality Act is amended and the provisions that discriminate against women are removed. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Para. 146)
132.157. Make the necessary legislative amendments to allow all children born in Lebanon to be entitled to the legal recognition through their birth registration (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Mexico	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality Affected persons: - children	In progress	Based on a Circular issued by the Ministry of Interior in October 2017, valid legal residency of the Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) parents residing in Lebanon is no longer required for civil registration of births at the hospital-level and Mukhtar-level. However in order for a Palestine refugee from Syria to obtain an official birth certificate at the Lebanese Nofous-level and have it validated by the Lebanese Foreigners' Registry, valid legal residency is still a prerequisite. In addition, in September 2019, a new circular was issued by the Ministry of Interior, no longer requiring the costly court proceedings to obtain birth registration of PRS children aged above one year who were born in Lebanon between January 2011 and February 2019. For children born to Palestine refugee from Lebanon, birth registration is facilitated through the Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees (DPAR) of the Lebanese Ministry of Interior. The complex nature of the birth registration system means that difficulties in access remain, and rates of birth registration, especially amongst refugees, remains low. The Government of Lebanon is considering digitizing civil registry records and undertaking a law reform to simplify birth registration processes for all children regardless of nationality, and remove the general requirement to obtain birth registrations through a judicial process when not completed administratively before the child's first birthday. refugees

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132.30. 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 (Czech Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Czech Republic	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - children - women	Not implemented	- Equal matrimonial rights for women and men during the conclusion, implementation and dissolution of the marriage contract are subject to the personal status system of each religious denomination. A bill submitted by the Minister of Women's Affairs aimed at granting fathers paternity leave was referred to the Chamber of Deputies on 19 December 2017. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 83) - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a bill in March 2018 to amend the Nationality Act to allow a Lebanese woman married to a foreign national – with the exception of nationals of neighbouring States – to confer her nationality to her family. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 81) - Civil society organizations are working at various levels to ensure that the Lebanese Nationality Act is amended and the provisions that discriminate against women are removed. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 146) -Equal matrimonial rights for women and men in matters of inheritance are subject to the personal status system of each religious denomination. There is, however, an Inheritance Act, which is a civil law that applies to all non-Islamic denominations and which provides that men and women are entitled to equal shares of an inheritance (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, para. 84)
132.88. Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in law and in practice, by amending the legislation on personal status and nationality as well as the Penal Code (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Spain	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - non-citizens - women	Not implemented	See 132.31 above
132.78. Effectively implement Act No. 293 and amend relevant provisions in family law in order to ensure equality between women and men (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Italy	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 19. Rights related to marriage & family 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented	Government's approval at its meeting on 3 August 2017 of amendments to Act No. 293/2014 on the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence. The amendments had been proposed by the Minister of Justice in partnership with the Minister of Women's Affairs, the Minister of Human Rights and civil society organizations concerned with women's issues. On 26 November 2018, 10 deputies submitted a proposal to further amend Act No. 293/2014. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section I, article 2, Para 48 and 49)

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132.125. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Canada	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 19. Rights related to marriage & family 29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented	- 2014 law: The State has taken numerous steps to combat domestic violence against women. Perhaps the clearest indication of the desire of the national authorities to protect women, children and other family members who have been subjected to violence was the Lebanese Government's approval of amendments to Act No. 293/2014 on the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence. The amendments had been proposed by the Minister of Justice in partnership with the Minister of Women's Affairs, the Minister of Human Rights and civil society organizations concerned with women's issues. On 26 November 2018, 10 deputies submitted a proposal to further amend Act No. 293/2014 (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, section 1, article 2, paragraph 2, Part I, Para 48) - There is a proposed amendment to the Domestic Violence Act addressing the criminalization of marital rape by removing the phrase "marital rights" and defining any act of violence against women with a view to obtaining sexual intercourse, or because of sexual intercourse, as an aggravating circumstance. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Article 2, paragraph 2, part II, Para 52) - Article 522 repealed - Draft law to amend article 505 (CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5/Add.1, part 2 section 1:Progress made in amending laws and developments in jurisprudence) - More on (https://www.undp.org/content/dam/lebanon/docs/Women%20Emp/Lebanon%20Country%20Assessment%20-%20English.pdf , page 15.)
132.65. Continue making practical steps aimed at the development of the institutional and human rights infrastructure to better implement its human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Ukraine	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 20.3. International humanitarian law Affected persons: - general	In progress	In November 2016, Parliament adopted Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights (NHRI). Within the Commission, the Law establishes a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) - the Committee, as required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. As of end February 2020, both the Commission and the Committee have yet to become operational, and have not received a dedicated budget
132.40. Amend its legislation to ensure that Palestinians in Lebanon have the right to inherit and register property, including the right to own land, as previously recommended (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Finland	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 26. Right to protection of property, financial credit Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented	Prior to 2001 Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL) were entitled to property ownership but with the adoption of Law 296/2001 Palestine refugees are prevented from legally acquiring, transferring immovable property in Lebanon. No positive legislative changes have taken place during the period under review to give PRL the right to own or transfer and register immovable property in Lebanon

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132.128. Criminalize marital rape and establish a common minimum age for marriage at 18 years old (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovenia	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 29.2. Gender-based violence 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - women	Not implemented	- There has been a proposed amendment to the Domestic Violence Act addressing the criminalization of marital rape by removing the phrase “marital rights” and defining any act of violence against women with a view to obtaining sexual intercourse, or because of sexual intercourse, as an aggravating circumstance. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Article 2, paragraph 2, part II, Para 52) - A draft bill on setting the minimum age for marriage at 18 across all denominations is currently under review by parliamentary committees. In 2019, a National Child Marriage Action Plan was developed in collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Higher Council for Children, with a draft plan due to be finalized in early 2020.
132.131. 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 (Czech Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Czech Republic	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	Not implemented (child marriage)/in progress (raising the age of criminal responsibility)	- A bill on raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 for boys and girls was sponsored and submitted to the competent parliamentary committees for review prior to its adoption by the Chamber of Deputies. A bill to prohibit marriage of persons under the age of 18 is currently being discussed in the Administrative and Justice Committee. Its provisions are applicable to both girls and boys. (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, Section 13, Underage marriage, Para 165) - A bill to amend Act No. 422/2002 is being discussed in the Lebanese House of Representatives with a view to introducing improvements aimed at raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years, taking into account the interest of the juvenile in all proceedings in case the offence is committed jointly with an adult, assigning specialist consultants to the juvenile judge, allowing appeals against juvenile courts judgments and creating a police specialized in juvenile affairs within the General Directorate of Internal Security Forces(CRC/C/LBN/4-5 , section V, Para 2) (no progress in the discussion)
132.135. Take adequate measures to ensure full compatibility of national legislation with the provisions and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovakia	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	In progress	-During 2019, the implementation of Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) finalized the Strategic Plan on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (supported by UNICEF) that sets out the main priorities to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry to fulfil its mandate on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence, and in collaboration with MoSA, finalized the MoSA Strategic Plan on the Protection on Women and Children 2019 – 2026.
132.168. Continue taking further steps at the legislative level, that take into consideration the recent developments and the economic and social conditions of vulnerable families and provide better protection for children (Libya); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Libya	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	-	

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132.137. Improve the harmonization of national legislation with that of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the legal status of corporal punishment of children and provisions on the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Croatia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Croatia	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.2. Children: family environment and alternative care Affected persons: - children	In progress	- See (CRC/C/LBN/Q/4-5/Add.1, Part I, Para 10) - A bill to amend Act No. 422/2002 is being discussed in the Lebanese House of Representatives with a view to introducing improvements aimed at raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years, taking into account the interest of the juvenile in all proceedings in case the offence is committed jointly with an adult, assigning specialist consultants to the juvenile judge, allowing appeals against juvenile courts judgments and creating a police specialized in juvenile affairs within the General Directorate of Internal Security Forces(CRC/C/LBN/4-5 , section V, Para 2) (no progress in the discussion) [See CRC/C/LBN/Q/4-5/Add.1, Part I, Para 10]
132.37. Adopt laws to increase the age of criminal responsibility and to eliminate child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132 Comments: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 states at page 3: 132.37 - Sierra Leone - Partially accepted - The accepted part is the one referring to the adoption of the laws to increase the age of criminal responsibility.	Sierra Leone	Supported/Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.4. Juvenile justice Affected persons: - children	In progress	- A bill on raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 for boys and girls was sponsored and submitted to the competent parliamentary committees for review prior to its adoption by the Chamber of Deputies. A bill to prohibit marriage of persons under the age of 18 is currently being discussed in the Administrative and Justice Committee. Its provisions are applicable to both girls and boys. (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, Section 13, Underage marriage, Para 165) - A bill to amend Act No. 422/2002 is being discussed in the Lebanese House of Representatives with a view to introducing improvements aimed at raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years, taking into account the interest of the juvenile in all proceedings in case the offence is committed jointly with an adult, assigning specialist consultants to the juvenile judge, allowing appeals against juvenile courts judgments and creating a police specialized in juvenile affairs within the General Directorate of Internal Security Forces(CRC/C/LBN/4-5 , section V, Para 2) (no progress in the discussion)

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132.151. Raise the age of criminal responsibility of children from 7 to 12 years, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Montenegro); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Montenegro	Supported	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.4. Juvenile justice 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.4. Juvenile justice Affected persons: - children	In progress	See relevant section of 132.37
132.39. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Norway	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	
132.167. 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 (State of Palestine); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	State of Palestine	Noted	5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	Prior to 2001 Palestine refugees from Lebanon were entitled to property ownership but with the adoption of Law 296/2001 Palestine refugees are prevented from legally acquiring or transferring immovable property in Lebanon. No positive legislative changes have taken place during the period under review to give Palestine refugees from Lebanon the right to own, transfer and register property in Lebanon.
Right or area: 5.2. Institutions & policies					
132.42. Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sierra Leone	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented*	In November 2016, the Parliament adopted the Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, including the Committee on Prevention of Torture (the Commission; the Committee). The Commission also includes the anti-trafficking commission performs several tasks, including <i>Monitoring the application of laws related to the punishment of trafficking in persons crime and making the necessary recommendations to address the shortcomings of the application of relevant laws, decrees and decisions by the relevant authorities.</i> * As of end February 2020, the Commission has yet to become operational, and has not received a dedicated budget
132.43. Create a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Hungary); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Hungary	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented*	See 132.42
132.44. Establish a National Institution for Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Namibia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented*	See 132.42

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132.46. Strengthen the institutional framework for human rights by establishing a national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Spain	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented*	See 132.42
132.47. Move expeditiously to establish a National Institution for Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Australia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.48. Continue efforts to set up the National Human Rights Institution (Sudan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sudan	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.49. Continue efforts aiming at establishing the independent national human rights institution (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Egypt	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.50. Redouble its efforts in finalizing the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Indonesia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.51. Hasten the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (Nigeria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Nigeria	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.52. Continue its efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Oman); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Oman	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.53. Finalize the procedure to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42
132.54. Take the necessary steps to establish the National Human Rights Institution (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Jordan	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.42

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.160. Adopt a national action plan to encourage women's participation in political and public life (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Italy	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - women	In Progress	The National Commission for Lebanese Women [NCLW] (in collaboration with UNFPA) updated the action plan (2017-2019) of the 10 years national women strategy. The action plan identifies women in political life as one of its 12 strategic objectives. The NCLW further prepares yearly reports to provide information on the status of implementation. In addition, several interventions related to women's increased participation in political and public life were included in Lebanon's NAP on UNSCR 1325, which was endorsed by the Council of Ministers in September 2019.
132.186. Ensure that the National Plan for Integration of Persons with Disabilities has the necessary human, institutional and financial resources for its effective implementation (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Honduras	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	Efforts have been taken, including by the ministry of education, which has developed a plan for including people with disability in the regular public sector schools. However, the implementation is at the micro level and not enough to cover wide range of people, nor diversity of children. Currently, the State funding still goes to support the 103 special institutions that cover 12000 persons with disabilities in segregated special education. While 45000 child with disabilities have got no access to education
132.64. Continue its positive efforts in ensuring effective implementation of its National Human Rights Plan, including by seeking necessary technical and financial assistance (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Malaysia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies 4. Inter-state cooperation & development assistance 7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society Affected persons: - general	-	See 132.62
132.55. Consider the establishment of an independent mechanism for children and provide it with necessary human and financial resources (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovakia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies 7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society Affected persons: - children	Partially implemented	-No independent mechanism exists at present. Nevertheless, some efforts towards this objective can be seen in the mandate/work of the Higher Council for Childhood (HCC) that was established in 1994. The HCC is the national framework for complementary work between non-governmental organizations and the public sector as to child care and development in compliance with international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It aims to implement the general principles of children rights to improve the situation of children in Lebanon and ensure their rights to survival, development and protection. However, we cannot consider that this mechanism is fully independent falls directly under the Ministry of Social Affairs. -In October 2016, the Lebanese Parliament approved a law creating an independent National Human Rights Institute (NHRI), which could have provided a platform for an independent mechanism. Nevertheless, the decision to establish this entity was later cancelled.

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations (Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)
132.63. Continue its ongoing efforts in adopting various national human rights policies based on the National Human Rights Plan 2014-2019, including by providing the necessary budgetary requirements for the actual implementation of those policies (Indonesia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Indonesia	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies 7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society Affected persons: - general	In progress	
132.147. Adopt a National Action Plan on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and pursue measures aimed at preventing trafficking and providing appropriate protection to victims (Republic of Moldova); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Republic of Moldova	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies 12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	The Government did not adopt a national anti-trafficking action plan
132.80. Continue to implement the National Strategy for Women (2011-2021) for promoting women's development (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Pakistan	Supported	5.2. Institutions & policies 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	See 132.160
Right or area: 5.3. Political framework & good governance					
132.66. Continue efforts to maintain its achievements made in the field of human rights (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Bangladesh	Supported	5.3. Political framework & good governance Affected persons: - general	-	
132.152. Continue making progress towards a more efficient functioning of government institutions, continuing the fight against corruption and promoting transparency (Holy See); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Holy See	Supported	5.3. Political framework & good governance Affected persons: - general	-	
132.183. Continue to implement the National Plan for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Pakistan	Supported	5.3. Political framework & good governance 31.4. Persons with disabilities: protecting the integrity of the person Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	See 132.186
Right or area: 6. Human rights education and training					

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.70. Continue to mainstream human rights through training and awareness-raising programs in all relevant sectors (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Egypt	Supported	6. Human rights education and training Affected persons: - general	In progress	The Ministry of Administrative Reform runs training programmes for public sector employees to raise awareness about gender equality, human rights, the environment and renewable energy. A number of training courses have been held at the initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights, in cooperation and coordination with OHCHR, with a view to raising awareness about human rights protection mechanisms, boosting the capacities of staff in the relevant ministries, stakeholders and specialists, and building a network to facilitate communication among those groups and with civil society representatives.
132.72. Promote the training of the personnel of the public sector in the field of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Supported	6. Human rights education and training Affected persons: - general	In progress	See 132.70
132.189. Continue its efforts to protect persons with disabilities including awareness-raising campaigns about the rights of people with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Supported	6. Human rights education and training 31.3. Persons with disabilities: protection against exploitation, violence and abuse 31.4. Persons with disabilities: protecting the integrity of the person Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	There have been a limited amount of public awareness initiatives by the government. Whereas significant efforts have been undertaken by disabled persons organizations to promote inclusion, including the “my rights” campaign.
Right or area: 7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society					
132.71. Consider developing Human Rights Indicators, as an important instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal	Noted	7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society Affected persons: - general		
132.83. Further measures aimed at achieving effective gender equality (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Chile	Supported	7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women		
Right or area: 8. Non-discrimination					

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.94. Ensure maximum attention to the protection and enjoyment of equal rights for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Chile	Noted	8. Non-discrimination Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT)	Not implemented	
132.95. Decriminalise homosexuality and ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Norway	Noted	8. Non-discrimination Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT)	Not implemented	
132.96. Promote the protection of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Spain	Noted	8. Non-discrimination Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT)	Not implemented	
132.41. Continue making efforts to protect the rights of older persons (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Saudi Arabia	Supported	8. Non-discrimination 24. Right to health 22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general Affected persons: - older persons	In Progress	The Ministry of Social Affairs, in partnership with UNFPA, developed standards for enhancing quality services at the elderly institutions and hence ensuring older people are treated with dignity and respect. Under the same partnership, a rights-based national ageing strategy is being developed and expected to be finalized by end 2020
Right or area: 11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation					
132.100. Take the necessary measures to effectively regulate the acquisition and possession of firearms (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Uruguay	Noted	11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation 12.1. Right to life 12. Right to physical and moral integrity 20.3. International humanitarian law Affected persons: - general		
132.161. Implement the necessary policies to encourage women to participate in political and public life (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Mexico	Supported	11. Civil & political rights – general measures of implementation 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	Several interventions related to women's increased participation in political and public life were included in Lebanon's NAP on UNSCR 1325, which was endorsed by the Council of Ministers in September 2019. See 132.160
Right or area: 12.1. Right to life					

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.109. Replace the de facto moratorium with a de jure moratorium, to commute all death sentences, and stay all executions (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Norway	Noted	12.1. Right to life Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	The moratorium on the executions of death penalties is only informal. The authorities have not committed to consider formalizing the moratorium or abolishing death penalty. The courts are still imposing death penalties.
Right or area: 12.4. Death penalty					
132.101. Abolish de jure the death penalty (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.102. Abolish the capital punishment in all cases and in all circumstances (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.103. Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and commute all the death sentences with a view to its abolition (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Switzerland	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.105. Establish a moratorium with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sierra Leone	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.106. Establish an immediate de jure moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Luxembourg	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.107. Transform the de facto moratorium on the death penalty into an official moratorium with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Germany	Noted	12.4. Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
132.104. Abolish death penalty for all crimes and meanwhile put in place a de jure moratorium on executions, as provided by five resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, including the most recent resolution 69/186 of 18 December 2014 (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Belgium	Noted	12.4. Death penalty 14.4. Right to peaceful assembly Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	See 132.109
Right or area: 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment					

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.45. Speed up the establishment of the National Independent Commission for Human Rights which includes the establishment of a permanent national committee to prevent torture, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Bahrain	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - general	In progress	See 132.56
132.58. Establish a National Prevention Mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Denmark	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	See 132.56
132.206. Take legal and administrative measures to guarantee the principle of non-refoulement and the adequate and fair treatment for those requesting international protection (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Argentina	Noted	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	Article 88 of the Lebanese Penal Code prescribes that deportation can only take place on the basis of a court decision. However, In April 2019, the Higher Defence Council adopted a decision on stricter measures against irregular entry. This was later followed by an instruction by the General Security Office (GSO) providing for the deportation of persons displaced from Syria apprehended for irregular entry after 24 April 2019 and their handing over to the Syrian authorities. Deportations based on these decisions started being implemented in May 2019. Within the first three months alone, more than 2,700 persons displaced from Syria had been deported according to the GSO and the practice has continued. These deportations are normally executed following only a verbal confirmation from the Public Prosecution. Consequently, persons displaced from Syria, including Palestine refugees from Syria, are not afforded the possibility to have an independent assessment as regards the possibility of persecution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment upon a deportation, as required pursuant to the CAT, ICCPR and CRC
132.59. Establish without delay a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture with adequate personnel and financial resources for its effective and independent work (Czech Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Czech Republic	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	See 132.56

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132.57. Establish a national mechanism to prevent torture competent to visit detention centres and monitor the situation of detainees (Costa Rica); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Costa Rica	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	See 132.56
132.112. Improve prison conditions by strengthening preventive measures to protect prisoners from ill-treatment and torture and investigating allegations of abuse (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United States of America	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	The recently-established Committee on Prevention of Torture (the National Preventive Mechanism) has the power to visit all places of detention, interview inmates, monitor and report on its findings, and to process individual cases of alleged ill-treatment. However, the Committee still requires the appropriate budget to become operational (see 132.56 above)
132.114. Comply with the Convention against Torture, criminalise all forms of torture and ill-treatment; ensure places of detention under its control are subject to open and transparent scrutiny by bodies independent of government and undertake prompt and impartial investigations of allegations of torture (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Australia	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Partially implemented	See 132.36 and 132.112
132.124. End arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, including violence committed by the police and the armed forces; fight effectively against the impunity of the perpetrators of such acts (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Noted	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention 13.2. Enforced disappearances 13.3. Arbitrary arrest and detention 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	There is no credible data on the arbitrary detentions and ill-treatment. In the recent protests in late 2019 and January 2020, there were reports on the use of excessive force by the security forces. The then Minister of Interiors committed to investigating the incidents. No results of such investigations, if taken, were made public by February 2020.

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132.115. Provide comprehensive and effective protection against cases of torture and accountability of perpetrators, in particular for persons in detention or prison facilities (Holy See); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Holy See	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	The Parliament adopted in November 2016 Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, including the Committee on Prevention of Torture. The latter is in line with requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. However, the Committee is neither operative nor funded yet.
132.116. Take urgent, strong and coordinated action at all levels to eradicate torture, punish perpetrators, compensate victims and ensure effective legal safeguards for all persons deprived of their liberty (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Ireland	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	Progress has been made at the legislative side. See 132.36 and 132.115
132.120. Take appropriate steps to address acts of torture of all persons, including migrants in detention, and to tackle the phenomenon of child labour and ensure that all children of school going age have unimpeded access to education (Ghana); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Ghana	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 12.6. Conditions of detention 25. Right to education 30.3. Children: protection against exploitation 34. Migrants Affected persons: - children - persons deprived of their liberty	Partially implemented	On tackling torture see 132.36 and 132.115. On child labour, under Lebanese Labor Law (1946), the minimum age of employment is 14 years, and it is further forbidden to set children below 18 years of age to work more than six hours per day. However, the refugee crisis has exacerbated the precarious situation of households, including increasing households' vulnerability, social exclusion and economic hardship. An increasing number of children, in particular refugee children, are working long hours for low wages, often in work that is hazardous, exposing them to violence, exploitation, abuse, and trafficking, as well as depriving them of education. This has had significant repercussion on access to education and school drop-out levels
132.119. Adopt a law on the general prohibition of torture based on a comprehensive definition of torture in conformity with the Convention against Torture and providing for adequate assistance to victims as well as for victims' access to redress and compensation (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Austria	Supported	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 16. Right to an effective remedy, impunity Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented	See 132.36

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132.61. Initiate national consultations, involving representatives from civil society organizations and human rights defenders, in order to adopt and implement a national system to prevent and fight against torture and all forms of ill-treatment, in line with recommendations submitted by the Committee against Torture and the obligation to establish a National Preventive Mechanism, as contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Brazil	Noted	12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment 36. Human rights defenders Affected persons: - human rights defenders - general	Fully implemented	The Parliament adopted in November 2016 Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, including the Committee on Prevention of Torture. The latter is in line with requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
Right or area: 12.6. Conditions of detention					
132.122. Take all measures necessary to accelerate its criminal justice procedure and improve the conditions of its prisons and detentions centres, including the elimination of overcrowding (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Japan	Supported	12.6. Conditions of detention Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	Since 2018, UNODC has been coordinating closely with the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to improve detention conditions, and to ensure minimum basic needs such as health kits for prisoners and improving food distribution. In September 2019, the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) launched a "Roadmap for Transitioning to a Rehabilitative Detention System". The Roadmap aims to provide an institutional framework to address the most pressing flaws of the prison's system, as well as to enhance coordination amongst all actors involved, including UN agencies. - The recommendation should be applied with particular attention to refugees, asylum seekers, displaced persons, and migrants who are at risk of detention.
132.123. Put an end to unlimited detention on remand and free all persons detained without official accusation and trial (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Switzerland	Noted	12.6. Conditions of detention 15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	NO DATA AVAILABLE	OHCHR The Code of Criminal Procedure clearly and explicitly prohibits all secret detention at the hands of judicial police officers or extrajudicial actors. The law prohibits the arbitrary detention of persons residing in Lebanese territory by providing for judicial control and oversight of the actions of judicial police officers and by fixing the period during which a person may be held in custody in connection with the preliminary investigation by judicial police officers. That period may not be altered or exceeded - Judicial police officers who infringe the legal provisions and principles governing pre-trial detention, such as by holding a person in detention without a court order, are held to account and prosecuted for the offence of deprivation of liberty (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1 section VI, Para 86, 88,89) - The recommendation should be applied with particular attention to refugees, asylum seekers, displaced persons, and migrants who are at risk of detention.

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132.121. Promote the welfare of detainees, and continue with the reforms necessary for the protection of their rights by improving conditions in detention facilities and continuous staff training (Ecuador); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Ecuador	Supported	12.6. Conditions of detention 22.4. Right to social security Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	In progress	See 132.122
Right or area: 12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking					

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132.143. Identify, protect and support victims of trafficking and forced labour (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Australia	Supported	12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - general	In progress	<p>- The Government took some measures to implement the 2011 anti-trafficking law, and to collaborate with partners to identify and support victims of trafficking. A counter-trafficking working group (CTWG) developed standards operating procedures for victim of trafficking identification, assistance and protection. It comprises representatives from the Ministry of Justice including a representative of the Juvenile Department, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Internal Security Forces (ISF), General Security (GS); representative from the Prime Minister office and NGOs. This initiative was supported by IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNHCR. This draft SOPs is yet to be adopted- Pursuant to article 1 of Act No. 164/2011 adopted on 24 August 2011, a new section on human trafficking (section 3) was inserted into book 2, chapter 8, of the Criminal Code (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section I, Para 43)</p> <p>- A bill was presented to the Council of Ministers on 24 May 2018, aims to amend Act No. 164/2011 with a view to developing a modern, independent law to combat human trafficking, incorporating all the elements of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in order to combat trafficking, protect victims, promote international cooperation, establish a national anti-human trafficking institution and introduce a procedural mechanism for identifying victims and providing protection.</p> <p>The Government should continue its efforts toward the non-criminalization of victims of trafficking as a result of being trafficked. It should further adopt a proactive approach to ensure proper identification of victims of all forms of exploitation including slavery, labor exploitation, and organ trafficking</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) is currently developing a policy related to the establishment of funds to assist victims of trafficking. A decree is being drafted to create the account that is defined in the current CT law 164. This account is supposed to be funded by the money confiscated from traffickers as well as any donations.</p> <p>-</p>
132.145. Continue intensifying the efforts aimed at combatting trafficking in person and guarantee the protection of victims (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Jordan	Supported	12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - general	In progress	<p>- See 132.143</p> <p>- On the occasion of the world day against trafficking in persons (TIP), the Minister of Justice and IOM launched a call-for-action campaign targeting policy makers and the general public with the aim of advocating for amending the current anti-trafficking law no. 164 (2011). This initiative engaged in a collaborative manner, different stakeholders including members of the Lebanese parliament, actors, journalist, ministers and other known public figures in an awareness campaign. This campaign was launched by the Lebanese Minister of Justice with a short film highlighting the suffering of girls who are victims of forced or/and early marriage that was produced by NGO Justice without frontiers.</p>

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132.146. Pursue and enhance efforts to combat human trafficking as well as raising awareness as to the threat posed by this scourge and protect its victims (Qatar); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Qatar	Supported	12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking Affected persons: - general	In progress	See 132.143
132.144. Continue efforts on achieving gender equality and fighting against human trafficking (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Greece	Supported	12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	A gendered review of the Labour Law is under way in a working group comprising the National Commission for Women, UN Women, IFC, the ILO and the World Bank's Mashreq Gender Facility. This review will inform the ongoing Labour Law review process.
132.148. Continue efforts to strengthen equality between men and women and in combatting trafficking in persons (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Russian Federation	Supported	12.7. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	Anti-trafficking efforts are focused on women and children victims. Protection services to trafficking victims, operated by NGOs, provide assistance to female and child victims only.
Right or area: 13.2. Enforced disappearances					
132.110. Continue efforts in addressing the problem of missing persons (Cyprus); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Cyprus	Supported	13.2. Enforced disappearances Affected persons: - general	In progress	Law No. 105 for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared was passed on 13 November 2018. The law foresees the establishment of the National Commission for Missing and Enforced Disappearance, tasked with investigating enforced disappearances. As of end-February 2020, the members of the Commissions had yet to be nominated, and a budget had yet to be allocated to make the Commission operational through its obligations to access and collect information, carry out exhumations and identifications of burial sites, and return to relatives the remains of their loved ones - The application of the law should also take into account the impact on families of Palestine refugees from Lebanon who went missing during the civil war.
Right or area: 14.2. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion					
132.90. Continue its policy of tolerance and diversity among the different ethnic and religious groups (Armenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Armenia	Supported	14.2. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	-	
Right or area: 14.3. Freedom of opinion and expression					

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133.2. Take concrete steps to assure freedom of expression and to guarantee the protection of peaceful protesters (Israel). Source of position: A/HRC/31/5 - Para. 133, 134	Israel	Noted	14.3. Freedom of opinion and expression 14.4. Right to peaceful assembly Affected persons: - general	In progress	- The Chamber of Deputies adopted several laws, such as the Right of Access to Information Act and the Protection for Whistle-Blowers Act, with a view to combatting corruption and strengthening freedom of expression.(CERD/C/LBN/23-24, article 5, paragraph d(vii), Para 90) - The Lebanese authorities undertake to protect and guarantee the right to peaceful protest provided that all restrictions designed to maintain security and public order and to protect the rights and freedoms of others are respected. The Ministry of the Interior, in coordination with the British Embassy's policing support team, has issued a manual on the management of public security operations and on training for law enforcement personnel regarding their roles and responsibilities during demonstrations, in accordance with international norms, in particular the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, article 5, paragraph d(viii), Para 93)
Right or area: 14.4. Right to peaceful assembly					
132.99. Ensure that the security forces, including the military, are governed, during peaceful demonstrations, by the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (Costa Rica); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Costa Rica	Supported	14.4. Right to peaceful assembly Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	OHCHR / UNODC / UNSCOL -No Progress
Right or area: 15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial					
132.149. Improve the conditions for fair trial by introducing reforms to limit the Military Tribunal's jurisdiction to members of the armed forces and enhance the independence of the judiciary (Hungary); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Hungary	Noted	15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - judiciary	Not implemented	-Three bills on the abolition of the military court and the restoration of jurisdiction over a number of offences to the courts of justice are currently being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. (CCPR/C/LBN/Q/3/Add.1/Rev.1, section IX, Part 2, Para 132)
132.150. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovenia	Supported	15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial 5.1. Constitutional & legislative framework 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.4. Juvenile justice Affected persons: - children	In progress	See relevant section of 132.131
Right or area: 17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality					

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.153. Further improve its birth registration system and ensure that this system is accessible to all children born in Lebanon (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Turkey	Noted	17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality Affected persons: - children	In progress	See 132.157
132.215. 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 new-born children; and by allowing refugees, including Palestinian refugees, access to segments of the official labour market (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Germany	Noted	17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 23.1. Right to work 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - children - refugees and asylum-seekers	In progress	<p>- See 132.157 on birth registration</p> <p>- Some measures have been taken relating to legal residency which have promoted the human rights, security and well-being of refugees in Lebanon. Most significantly, In February and March 2017, the Government of Lebanon decided to waive the 200 USD fee for renewal of residency and overstay fees. The waiver applies to refugees registered with UNHCR prior to 1 January 2015 who have not previously renewed their residency based on sponsorship, tourism, property ownership, or tenancy. The rate of legal residency among refugees remains low, due, among other reasons, the limited scope and uneven application of the waiver.</p> <p>- In July 2017, the Lebanese General Security Office issued a memorandum allowing the unlimited free-renewal for 6 months for those Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who had entered Lebanon regularly before September 2016. This memorandum however excludes all PRS who entered regularly after September 2016, those who entered Lebanon irregularly and those PRS who were given a departure order. A considerable amount of PRS are therefore still unable to regularize their stay in Lebanon.</p> <p>- There have been no improvements in access to the labour market for refugees during the reporting period.</p> <p>- Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL) are still prohibited from practicing 39 professions due to the precondition of holding the Lebanese nationality, or having to meet the reciprocity of treatment condition in order to access the profession. PRL are required to obtain an annual permit from the Ministry of Labour to work legally in Lebanon. According to the amended Labour Law 129/2010, PRL employees can obtain this work permit free of charge but it is bound to the will of their employer and requires a cumbersome administrative procedure. Furthermore, PRL workers do not benefit from the National Social Security Fund equally as per their contributions; they cannot access the sickness and maternity fund, nor the family allowances fund. In August 2019 the former Ministry of Labour adopted decision 93/1 to simplify the procedure to obtain a work permit but still the work permit is linked to the work contract.</p> <p>- In 2019, the Ministry of Labor implemented a plan called, “Action against Illegal Foreign Employment on the Lebanese Territory”. The plan however undermines the definition of a refugee under international law by classifying Syrians into two categories ‘refugees’ and ‘migrant workers’, and clearly stating that the MoL will withhold work permit for refugees registered with UNHCR.</p>

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132.32. Reform the nationality law to give women the 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 (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Kenya	Noted	17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - non-citizens - women	Not implemented	However, several draft law proposals to amend the nationality law are currently under review by parliamentary committees. See 132.10
132.154. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Austria	Noted	17. Rights related to name, identity, nationality 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - children - judiciary	In progress	See 132.157
Right or area: 18. Right to participate in public affairs & right to vote					
132.159. Safeguard the democratic nature of Lebanon, as prescribed by Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by carrying out local elections as planned, without delay, as well as by urgently facilitating the appointment of a president and the holding of a parliamentary election (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sweden	Supported	18. Right to participate in public affairs & right to vote Affected persons: - general	-	
Right or area: 19. Rights related to marriage & family					
132.89. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Republic of Korea	Noted	19. Rights related to marriage & family 29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	Efforts to improve legal systems regulating family relations are underway. In 2017, the personal status law of the Unitarian Druze denomination was amended in relation to inheritance, dowry, and raising the age of custody for boys from 7 to 12 and for girls from 9 to 14. Proposals to set a unified age of marriage for boys and girls at 18 have been submitted to Parliament.
Right or area: 20.1. Human rights & counter-terrorism					
132.218. Continue efforts in the fight against terrorism including assistance to victims of terrorism (Armenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Armenia	Supported	20.1. Human rights & counter-terrorism Affected persons: - general		
132.219. Continue to fight firmly against terrorism so as to provide security guarantees to the people of Lebanon to enjoy all human rights (China). Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	China	Supported	20.1. Human rights & counter-terrorism Affected persons: - general		
Right or area: 21. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation					

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132.169. Pursue further efforts in order to further bolster economic, social and cultural rights and support the implementation of programmes and national related plans (Qatar); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Qatar	Supported	21. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation Affected persons: - general		
132.68. Continue to strengthen national human rights mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable sectors of society (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Bahrain	Supported	21. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation 5.2. Institutions & policies Affected persons: - general		A number of training courses have been held at the initiative of the [former] Ministry of Human Rights, in cooperation and coordination with OHCHR, with a view to raising awareness about human rights protection mechanisms, boosting the capacities of staff in the relevant ministries, stakeholders and specialists, and building a network to facilitate communication among those groups and with civil society representatives. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section II, Para 133)
Right or area: 22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general					
132.171. Continue implementing the program of support for the poorest families as a means to combat poverty (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Cuba	Supported	22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general Affected persons: - persons living in poverty		
132.209. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Republic of Korea	Noted	22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	
132.213. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Ecuador	Noted	22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers		
132.170. Continue consolidating the national policies to combat poverty and social exclusion in favour of the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Supported	22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living - general 37. Right to development – general measures of implementation Affected persons: - general		
Right or area: 22.3. Right to adequate housing [/ ESCR general]					

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132.166. Work towards additional efforts to promote economic and social rights; to enhance in particular the right to work, education, health and housing (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Saudi Arabia	Supported	22.3. Right to adequate housing 24. Right to health 25. Right to education Affected persons: - general	In progress	With regard to adequate housing specifically, the Parliament passed a new rent law in 2017, in an effort to improve the tenure security of hundreds of thousands of households holding old rental agreements. The new law still fails to define a comprehensive and clear rent policy whereby rental rates are determined based on indicators such as minimum wage, average national income, inflation rates, <i>etc.</i>
Right or area: 23.1. Right to work					
132.162. That the Ministry of Labour accelerate passing the executive decrees of the Labour Law to facilitate access to employment for Palestinians and open the prospect of work in all professional fields (State of Palestine); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	State of Palestine	Noted	23.1. Right to work Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented	Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL) are still prohibited from practicing 39 professions due to the precondition of holding the Lebanese nationality, or having to meet the reciprocity of treatment condition in order to access the profession. PRL are required to obtain an annual permit from the Ministry of Labour to work legally in Lebanon. According to the amended Labour Law 129/2010, PRL employees can obtain this work permit free of charge but it is bound to the will of their employer and requires a cumbersome administrative procedure. Furthermore, PRL workers do not benefit from the National Social Security Fund equally as per their contributions; they cannot access the sickness and maternity fund, nor the family allowances fund. In August 2019 the former Ministry of Labour adopted decision 93/1 to simplify the procedure to obtain a work permit but still the work permit is linked to the work contract.
132.197. Amend the Labour Code to extend legal protection to domestic workers equal to that afforded to other workers and reform the visa sponsorship system so that workers can terminate employment without sponsor consent (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United States of America	Noted	23.1. Right to work Affected persons: - migrant workers	In progress	A review of the Labour Law is under way in a working group comprising the Government, employers' and workers' representatives and other stakeholders, including the ILO. Comments regarding the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon issued by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations under ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 111 will need to be duly considered in this context.

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132.164. Ensure equal rights to all workers in the country in accordance with international standards (Nigeria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Nigeria	Noted	23.1. Right to work 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general	In progress	A series of activities are implemented with social partners in Lebanon through the signed Decent Work Country Program aimed at raising awareness on equal rights to all workers, including supporting the enforcement of law. In addition, the Ministry of Labour, with the support of ILO is looking to adopt an effective complaint mechanism to address labour complaints related to domestic work. To date, the ministry finalized a job description for social workers who will be assigned to handle the complaints. The ministry is in the process of developing standard operating procedures for a helpline dedicated to domestic workers (national and migrants), and is consulting with national stakeholders on a national referral mechanism on services that are beyond the mandate of MOL. The former minister of Labour also requested ILO to coordinate a working group on Kafala Reform. A national tripartite consultation is planned to discuss and validate an action plan on kafala reform and a new Draft Standard Unified Contract for the Employment of Migrant Domestic Workers which is based on c189, and address the most exploitative element of the sponsorship system, and address wage and other discrepancies in working conditions which may lead to discrimination on the basis of nationality.
132.165. Pursue efforts to ensure that labour relations between workers and employers are in line with international labour standards (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Iraq	Supported	23.1. Right to work 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general	In progress	The legal framework for labour relations between workers and employers would be strengthened through ratification of ILO Convention No. 87 on freedom of association and the right to organise by Lebanon. ILO is supporting awareness and advocacy campaigns in Lebanon to promote rights of migrant domestic workers.
132.184. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities, especially regarding access to education and employment (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Finland	Supported	23.1. Right to work 25. Right to education Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	See 132.186 New laws on disability rights are being discussed by both the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee and the Parliamentary Committee on the SDGs. Although Law 220/2000 calls on the State to provide Lebanese persons with disabilities with full medical coverage and health care, the ministerial circulars to adopt the disability card for hospitalization are not respected in most public hospitals.

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132.202. Take necessary measures to ensure that effective protection against discrimination in all aspects of their employment is provided to all migrant domestic workers (Albania); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Albania	Noted	23.1. Right to work 34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	In progress	Discussions on a standard employment contract for migrant domestic workers are under way in a working group comprising the Ministry of Labour, the ILO and a civil society coalition. Discussions are also held on the establishment of a telephone helpline at the Ministry of Labour. A review of the Labour Law is also under way in a working group comprising the Government, employers' and workers' representatives and other stakeholders, including the ILO. Comments regarding the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon issued by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations under ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 111 will need to be duly considered in the Labour Law reform process.
132.203. Remove the discriminatory restrictions on access to the labour market for Palestinian refugees (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Iceland	Noted	23.1. Right to work 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	See 132.162
Right or area: 23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work					
132.163. Establish a monitoring mechanism to prevent abuse, guarantee decent working conditions and wage payments (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Madagascar	Noted	23.2. Right to just and favourable conditions of work Affected persons: - general	Not implemented	
Right or area: 24. Right to health					
132.172. Continue the search for measures to address the high cost of health services and the existing quality disparity in the market for such services (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Cuba	Supported	24. Right to health Affected persons: - general	In progress	The main goal of the National Health Strategy is to achieve Universal Health Coverage which is based on the principles of justice, equity, poverty reduction and the rational use of resources. In order to address the high cost of health services, the Ministry of Public Health, with the support of the World Bank, piloted the implemented the delivery of a pre-paid package of essential primary healthcare services to the impoverished Lebanese through a network of 75 centres. This pilot phase was able to reach 110,000 poorest Lebanese and provided them with primary health care. This pilot phase is currently being evaluated for possible expansion to reach a total of 350,000 of the poorest Lebanese.

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132.178. Improve access to quality education, health and social services, in particular for children and women (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Italy	Supported	24. Right to health 25. Right to education Affected persons: - children - women	In progress	<p>-During scholastic year 18/19, 51,739 non-Lebanese refugee children were enrolled in the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) public schools (regular shift). Also, with the help of Donors and the UN community, 205,025 Non-Lebanese refugee children were enrolled in second shift schools.</p> <p>-Moreover, non-formal education programmes are offered for refugees. Local and international NGOs funded by the international community are in charge of implementing these programmes.</p> <p>- Concerning healthcare, with a view to ensuring the quality of the services provided in institutions for persons with mental disorders, the Ministry of Public Health is implementing the WHO Quality Rights initiative, with the support of WHO. The latter provides guidance on how to assess the quality and human rights aspects of the mental health services and how these can be improved. The Ministry of Public Health has a team of assessors and has started assessing facilities that provide mental health care. This initiative was intensified following the closure of one of the psychiatric hospitals in Lebanon due to allegations of serious human rights violations against beneficiaries. The Ministry of Public Health was able to transfer beneficiaries to safe locations and to attend to their most urgent needs (health, hygiene, specialized services, etc.).</p> <p>In terms of improving access to quality health services, the Ministry of Public Health (supported by WHO and partners, and through additional funds from the European Union) is providing subsidized medications for acute and chronic conditions to the most vulnerable through a network of health facilities. It also provides training and monitoring to a network of primary health care facilities to improve the quality of their services. This includes support in completing the accreditation as well as production of national guidelines to standardize care and training on these guidelines.</p> <p>In addition the Ministry of Public Health, the Lebanese Order of Midwives and the Lebanese Society for Obstetrics and Gynaecologists, in partnership with UNFPA, are supporting the delivery of capacity development trainings to all service providers in the public sector on rights-based reproductive health and family planning counselling targeting mostly Syrian refugees women as well as vulnerable Lebanese women, especially of low socio economic status.</p>
132.185. Further strengthen efforts to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, including by developing and implementing policy instruments to meet the education needs of children with disabilities (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Singapore	Supported	24. Right to health 25. Right to education Affected persons: - children - persons with disabilities	In progress	<p>With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) started a pilot programme in 30 schools and succeeded to get special educator position to be publicly funded. No other policy instruments have been developed.</p> <p>- The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) remains to be de facto education service provider through contracted NGOs, yet it has defaulted in its payments.</p>

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132.190. Strengthen measures towards the integration of children with disabilities into formal education mechanisms (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Maldives	Supported	24. Right to health 25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In progress	See 132.185
132.217. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Chile	Noted	24. Right to health 25. Right to education 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - children - older persons - persons with disabilities - refugees and asylum-seekers - women	In progress	See 132.178
132.86. Implement action-oriented measures to strengthen protection and promotion of women's rights in the areas of health and combating violence against women (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Singapore	Supported	24. Right to health 29.1. Discrimination against women 29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	In progress	The recently endorsed National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 include measures to increase the protection of women from gender-based violence, and through strengthening coordination systems between health, police, justice and social services. In addition, the Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, in partnership with UNFPA and ESCWA, developed a national Strategy and its Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls. UNFPA further supported measures by piloting an integrated service package for reproductive health and Gender-based violence at the health care outlets. The package ensures that women have access to a wide range of services through a one stop shop. UNFPA also rolled out a package on essential service (health, protection and legal) for women and girls survivors of violence.
Right or area: 25. Right to education					
132.69. Continue its efforts to spread the culture of human rights across the school curriculum and public awareness campaigns (Yemen); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Yemen	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - general	In progress	The Parliament adopted in November 2016 Law No. 62 on the Establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights, including the Committee on Prevention of Torture. The Commission is tasked, <i>inter alia</i> , to promote a human rights culture and support the development and implementation of education programmes on human rights. In addition, a full-scale revision of the education curriculum is underway. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section 2, Para 132)

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.173. Make primary education compulsory, free and accessible to all children (Togo); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Togo	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	-The MEHE continued to subsidise primary education for all Lebanese children who enrolled in public schools; despite the enormous financial pressures from the state of the Lebanese economy. The UN complemented these school fee subsidies to cover parent-fund related costs; thereby entirely subsidising the cost of primary education for Lebanese children accessing public school (i.e., 220,178 Lebanese children enrolled in public schools) -The UN also supported the MEHE to subsidise the cost of education for 205,025 refugee children aged 6-14 years, for the last scholastic year. This is a recurrent/yearly intervention.
132.174. Pursue efforts to provide education for all people residing in the Lebanese territory (Algeria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Algeria	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - general	In progress	-During scholastic year 18/19, 332,126 children were enrolled in MEHE public schools (regular shift), of which 273,634 are Lebanese, 48,797 are Syrians and 9,695 are from other nationalities. Also, with the help of Donors and the UN community, 205,025 Non-Lebanese refugee children were enrolled in second shift schools. -Refugee children with disabilities have limited access to schools and were twice more likely to be out school than refugees without disabilities. Those that do attend are eligible to receive 20 USD per month cash assistance for Reaching School (donor-funded).
132.175. Continue efforts to establish a free and compulsory quality education for all children up to the age of 15 (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Congo	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In progress	See 132.174
132.176. Continue its efforts to establish a free and compulsory quality education for children up to the age of 15 years (Djibouti); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Djibouti	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In progress	See 132.174
132.177. Ensure equitable and sustainable resources to education (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovakia	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children		
132.179. Strengthen and expand the education infrastructure in order to offer quality inclusive education to all children on its territory (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Slovenia	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In progress	-The Ministry of higher Education (MEHE) has undertaken considerable effort to support the rehabilitation of public schools to support better learning environments; and in addition to support – where possible – to rehabilitate them to meet access requirements for children with physical disabilities. -207 public schools were rehabilitated since 2015 in line with the MEHE's national standards called Effective School Programme (ESP) that cover WASH facilities, safety, security, and ensures inclusive environment. Minimum 4 new public schools compliant with ESP will be built up during 2020/2022.

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132.180. Pursue efforts to promote the quality of education and to establish mandatory free education for all (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Madagascar	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	See 132.173
132.181. Guarantee free, obligatory, and quality education for all children (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Maldives	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	See 132.173
132.182. Further develop, exponentially and progressively, free and compulsory quality education for all children up to 15 years of age (Panama); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Panama	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	See 132.173
132.187. Continue to realize the rights of persons with disabilities, including their right to education, in the framework of the National Plan for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities which it has adopted (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Russian Federation	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In Progress	See 132.185 and 132.186
132.191. Implement policies focused on the integration of children with special needs into the public education system, adapt buildings, and provide training to teachers and educational staff to promote an enabling and inclusive environment for education (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Canada	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	See 132.185 and 132.186
132.192. Intensify efforts to integrate persons with special needs in schools (Oman); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Oman	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - persons with disabilities - children	In Progress	See 132.185 and 132.186
132.193. Continue to strengthen the educational system and to ensure equal access of disabled children to education (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Supported	25. Right to education Affected persons: - children	In Progress	See 132.185 and 132.186
132.139. Continue efforts of the Lebanese Government to improve the functioning of the education system, including by advancing the enrolment and by protecting street children from the worst forms of child labour (Albania); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Albania	Supported	25. Right to education 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 30.3. Children: protection against exploitation Affected persons: - children - children in street situations	In Progress	-There has been no formal engagement from the MEHE or the Government to fully engage with street children with programmes of education. -However, non-formal education programs were developed and implemented by UNICEF to provide access to learning to children engaged in child labour (including street children) and bridge them to reach formal education or youth employability programs.

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Right or area: 29.1. Discrimination against women					
132.79. Continue to promote gender equality and the involvement of women in public services (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	In collaboration with UNFPA, the National Commission for Lebanese Women updated the action plan (2017-2019) of the 10 years national women strategy. In addition, UNFPA provided technical support for monitoring the implementation of the strategy through producing yearly reports about progress achieved. UNFPA partnered with the National Commission for Lebanese Women for the development of the national combined 5 th and 6 th CEDAW report which highlighted Lebanon's status in terms of the implementation of the State's commitments to CEDAW. UNFPA in partnership with the Lebanese University developed a report on Lebanon's status vis-à-vis compliance and alignment with SDG 5 - Through the recently endorsed National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, the Government of Lebanon has committed to increasing women's representation in public life.
132.82. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Serbia	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	See 132.79
132.85. Continue with efforts to empower women economically, politically and socially, and take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Croatia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Croatia	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	See 132.79
132.87. Pursue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women through the implementation of the National Strategy for Women (Algeria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Algeria	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	In progress	See 132.160
132.84. Redouble efforts to promote the status of women (Djibouti); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Djibouti	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women 19. Rights related to marriage & family Affected persons: - women	In progress	See 132.79

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Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.81. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Uruguay	Noted	29.1. Discrimination against women 29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	In progress	Amendments to personal status matters (Sunni and Druze communities) have taken place. Proposal for a civil code on personal status matters have also been put forward by political figures and civil society organizations. More recently, a public debate has been launched on the need for a unified civil law on personal status as a key entry point for the full citizenship of women and men. Some amendments to the Penal Code and the Labour Code have taken place and additional amendments have been proposed (i.e. sexual harassment in public and the workplace, which would amend provisions in both the Penal Code and Labour Code).
132.127. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Honduras	Noted	29.1. Discrimination against women 29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	In progress	A bill to amend Law 293 of 2014 includes the repealing of Articles 487, 488, and 489, was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2017, but has yet to be passed by Parliament.
133.1. Take concrete steps to guarantee gender equality and abolish all means of gender-based violence (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5 - Para. 133, 134	Israel	Noted	29.1. Discrimination against women 29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	In progress	- Concrete actions are being taken to promote women's participation in political and public life, in economic life and through the amendment of laws related to domestic violence, trafficking in persons, etc. - The Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, in partnership with UNFPA and ESCWA, developed a national Strategy and its Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
132.212. Put in place measures to 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 (Thailand); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Thailand	Noted	29.1. Discrimination against women 29.2. Gender-based violence 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers - children - women - girls	Not implemented	- As of yet, there is no minimum age for marriage established in Lebanese civil law, and marriage is instead governed by personal status codes of various religious sects, some of which provide for the marriage of girls as young as nine. Refugee women and girls are particularly at risk of economic and sexual exploitation and gender-based violence, including sexual abuse, as well as child and forced marriage and discrimination. Often, this vulnerability is linked to their lack of legal residency in Lebanon, which hampers women and girls' access to justice and legal remedy. - There is a discussion to reform the domestic violence law 293 to recognize the needs of intersectional groups and incorporate other forms of SGBV. There is also UN/ governmental coordination to propose and pass legislation protecting against sexual harassment.

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132.204. Strengthen efforts to improve the well-being of women migrant workers in Lebanon and their rights (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sri Lanka	Supported	29.1. Discrimination against women 34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers - women	In progress	Discussions on a standard employment contract for migrant domestic workers are under way in a working group comprising the Ministry of Labour, the ILO and a civil society coalition. Discussions are also held on the establishment of a telephone helpline at the Ministry of Labour. A gendered review of the Labour Law conducted in a working group comprising the National Commission for Women, UN Women, IFC, the ILO and the World Bank's Mashreq Gender Facility will inform the ongoing Labour Law review process. Comments regarding the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon issued by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations under ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 111 will need to be duly considered in the Labour Law reform process.
Right or area: 29.2. Gender-based violence					
132.91. Modify the definition of domestic violence in law in order to better protect women against sexual, economical and psychological violence (Togo); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Togo	Noted	29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - women	In progress	One of the proposals put forth in amending Law No. 293 is the adoption of a broader definition of domestic violence based on abuse of power within the family. The amendments also include considering the crime of domestic violence as a separate crime, thereby ensuring greater clarity in the legal text and greater applicability and punishment of all possible criminal consequences of domestic violence from murder, manslaughter, sexual exploitation and begging to repression and physical and moral abuse, to economic violence.
132.126. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Colombia	Supported	29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - children - girls - women	In progress	Law No. 293 is currently being implemented through the adoption of a hotline for domestic violence, trainings of ISF personnel and through the establishment of a unit to handle cases of violence. A national strategy to prevent violence against women and girls was adopted in 2019 and additional measures to protect all women and girls from gender-based violence are included in the recently endorsed NAP on UNSCR 1325. A draft law on sexual harassment in public and in the workplace is currently under review in parliamentary committees. The Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, in partnership with UNFPA and ESCWA, developed a national Strategy and its Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
132.129. Adopt and implement all necessary measures to effectively prevent domestic violence and gender-based homicides (Panama); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Panama	Supported	29.2. Gender-based violence Affected persons: - general - women	In progress	See 132.126
Right or area: 30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection					
132.130. Ban child marriage (Holy See); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Holy See	Noted	30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	Not implemented	Under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the Higher Council for Childhood (HCC) and in partnership with UNICEF, an inter-ministerial child marriage action plan that aims at creating greater cross sectoral collaboration to prevent and respond to child marriage in Lebanon was rolled out in 2019

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132.136. Further strengthen measures to protect children and women from all forms of violence (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sri Lanka	Supported	30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children - women	In progress	-During 2019, UNICEF continued to provide financial and technical support for the finalization of the development and the implementation of Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) Strategic Plan on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence that sets out the main priorities to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry to fulfil its mandate on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence, and in collaboration with MoSA, finalized the MoSA Strategic Plan on the Protection on Women and Children 2019 – 2026. -MOSA National Plan feeds into the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) -Integration of gender equality and GBV risk mitigation elements in the teacher training manual of MEHE/CERD - See further 132.126
132.141. Enhance promotion and protection of the rights of the child, including measures against sexual and labour exploitation (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Japan	Supported	30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	In progress	-The country has its legal framework in place and programs exist (at level of government and civil society) to address sexual and labour exploitation, however more work needs to be done at level of law reinforcement, system strengthening and cross-sectoral programmatic interventions.
132.142. Continue strengthening legal and policy protections which guarantee the rights of the child, in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Serbia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Serbia	Supported	30.1. Children: definition, general principles, protection Affected persons: - children	In progress	
Right or area: 30.2. Children: family environment and alternative care					
132.33. Pass laws that aim at ensuring equal treatment of women, in issues related to child custody, inheritance and divorce (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Netherlands	Noted	30.2. Children: family environment and alternative care Affected persons: - children - women	In progress	Amendments to personal status matters (Sunni and Druze communities) have taken place. Proposal for a civil code on personal status matters have also been put forward by political figures and civil society organizations. More recently, a public debate has been launched on the need for a unified civil law on personal status as a key entry point for the full citizenship of women and men.
132.138. Prohibit all corporal punishment of children, including in the home and all other settings, and explicitly repeal the right to discipline children according to “general custom” in the Penal Law (Estonia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Estonia	Noted	30.2. Children: family environment and alternative care Affected persons: - children	In progress	Corporal punishment for children is only permitted by parents, and no other entities, regardless of the place (e.g. home or other settings)
Right or area: 30.3. Children: protection against exploitation					

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132.133. Develop a strategy to combat child labour (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Sierra Leone	Supported	30.3. Children: protection against exploitation Affected persons: - children	In Progress	Strategy has been developed by the government in 2012 and revised in 2016 with an annex targeting Syrian refugees specifically. However, the endorsement of the National Action Plan (NAP) remains pending.
132.134. Implement measures to fight against child labour (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Supported	30.3. Children: protection against exploitation Affected persons: - children	In progress	Measures and programs continue to be implemented at level of prevention and response for fighting against child labour and for enhancing the work conditions of children, however child labour remains a major concern and a priority to address.
132.140. Progress on measures to provide psychological and specialized medical services for children victims of abuse, and continue fighting the worst forms of child labour (Colombia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Colombia	Supported	30.3. Children: protection against exploitation Affected persons: - children	In progress	The national framework is in place through the NAP and so are the national Case Management SOP's setting processes for interventions for children at risk including children engaged in child labour and its worst forms. The SOP's processes also include referrals and services such as legal, medical and specialized services for children when and as needed.
Right or area: 31.3. Persons with disabilities: protection against exploitation, violence and abuse					
132.188. Take further steps to ensure the protection of persons with disabilities (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Greece	Supported	31.3. Persons with disabilities: protection against exploitation, violence and abuse Affected persons: - persons with disabilities	In progress	See 132.184
Right or area: 34. Migrants					
132.194. Abolish the “kafala” sponsorship system with regard to migrant domestic workers (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Denmark	Noted	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	Not implemented	
132.198. Improve the legal situation of migrant workers (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Austria	Supported	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	In progress	
132.199. Further strengthen the promotion and protection of rights of foreign workers (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Bangladesh	Supported	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	In progress	
132.200. End the sponsorship system for migrant domestic workers (France); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Noted	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	Not implemented	
132.201. Amend the labour code and visa sponsorship system to accord the necessary legal protection to migrant domestic workers on an equal footing with other workers (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Kenya	Noted	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	Not implemented (labour code yet to be amended)/In progress (review of labour law)	A review of the Labour Law is under way in a working group comprising the Government, employers' and workers' representatives and other stakeholders, including the ILO. Comments regarding the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon issued by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations under ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 111 will need to be considered in this context.

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132.205. Improve the situation of the foreign workers including female domestic workers as they constitute a vulnerable group (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Senegal	Supported	34. Migrants Affected persons: - migrant workers	In progress	Discussions on a standard employment contract for migrant domestic workers are under way in a working group comprising the Ministry of Labour, the ILO and a civil society coalition. Discussions are also held on the establishment of a telephone helpline at the Ministry of Labour. A gendered review of the Labour Law conducted in a working group comprising the National Commission for Women, UN Women, IFC, the ILO and the World Bank's Mashreq Gender Facility will inform the ongoing Labour Law review process. Comments regarding the situation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon issued by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations under ILO Conventions Nos. 29 and 111 will need to be duly considered in the Labour Law reform process.
132.195. Take into particular consideration the vulnerable situation of migrants and refugees in the country, in particular women and children (Nicaragua); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Nicaragua	Supported	34. Migrants 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - children - refugees and asylum-seekers - women	In progress	See 132.164 and 132.212
132.196. Engage constructively with international and regional partners to secure support for programs aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Philippines	Noted	34. Migrants 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers - migrants	Fully implemented	See 132.207
132.208. Continue to enhance domestic legal frameworks promoting the human rights, security and well-being of refugees and migrants in Lebanon (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Philippines	Noted	34. Migrants 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	In progress	See 132.215 for progress on the domestic legal framework related to legal residency and 132.157 for progress on birth registration.
Right or area: 35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs)					
132.38. 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Noted	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - children - internally displaced persons - refugees and asylum-seekers	In progress	With regard to the legal residency of Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS): In July 2017, the Lebanese General Security Office issued a memorandum allowing the unlimited free-renewal for 6 months for those Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who had entered Lebanon regularly before September 2016. This memorandum however excludes all PRS who entered regularly after September 2016, those who entered Lebanon irregularly and those PRS who were given a departure order. A considerable amount of PRS are therefore still unable to regularize their stay in Lebanon. Furthermore, children born to parents with irregular legal status automatically inherit the irregular status of their parents in Lebanon, thus denying them any opportunity to regularize their legal status in Lebanon and impacting their fundamental rights and freedoms

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132.207. Continue the cooperation with international organizations and donor countries to find solutions to the problems of the refugees (Armenia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Armenia	Supported	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Fully implemented	The Government of Lebanon and its people have shown a tremendous solidarity with and responsiveness towards the refugees from Syria. Lebanon has continued to provide a safe haven for refugees and contributed significantly to international solidarity and responsibility sharing, and global public good. Lebanon's response to the influx of Syrian refugees has inspired multiple provisions in the Global Compact on Refugees, as illustrated in the compilation of Good Practices produced by UNHCR and the Government of Lebanon ahead of the Global Refugee Forum that took place in December 2019. These include the Government's central role in developing the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 and leading the coordination of key sectors of intervention in close collaboration with UN agencies and international and national NGOs.
132.210. Establish specific legal provisions in order to define and protect the rights and freedoms of refugees (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Congo	Noted	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	
132.211. Pursue its efforts to put an end to remaining discriminations against women and Palestinian refugees (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Belgium	Noted	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers - women	Not implemented	<p>Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL) continue to be discriminated on; they are still prohibited from practicing 39 professions due to the precondition of holding the Lebanese nationality, or having to meet the reciprocity of treatment condition in order to access the profession. PRL are required to obtain an annual permit from the Ministry of Labour to work legally in Lebanon. According to the amended Labour Law 129/2010, PRL employees can obtain this work permit free of charge but it is bound to the will of their employer and requires a cumbersome administrative procedure. Furthermore, PRL workers do not benefit from the National Social Security Fund equally as per their contributions; they cannot access the sickness and maternity fund, nor the family allowances fund.</p> <p>Furthermore, prior to 2001 Palestine refugees from Lebanon were entitled to property ownership but with the adoption of Law 296/2001 Palestine refugees are prevented from legally acquiring, transferring immovable property in Lebanon. No positive legislative changes have taken place during the period under review to give Palestine refugees from Lebanon the right to own, transfer and register property in Lebanon.</p>
132.214. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	France	Noted	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	There has been no progress in the discussions to promote the registration of Syrian refugees by UNHCR.

ANNEX – UN COUNTY TEAM SUBMISSION TO UPR REVIEW OF LEBANON, THIRD CYCLE, 2020

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

UPR of Lebanon - Second Cycle Thematic list of recommendations

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations (Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)
132.216. 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); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Holy See	Noted	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) Affected persons: - refugees and asylum-seekers	Not implemented	
132.74. Continue its constant support to the human rights issues and provide support to the humanitarian efforts (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Kuwait	Supported	35. Refugees & internally displaced persons (IDPs) 38. 4. Inter-state cooperation & development assistance Affected persons: - general		
Right or area: 36. Human rights defenders					
132.158. Strengthen the measures to ensure a safe environment for the activities of human rights defenders (Colombia); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Colombia	Noted	36. Human rights defenders Affected persons: - human rights defenders	Not implemented	No progress
Right or area: 38.1. Human rights, structural adjustment/economic reform policies & foreign					
132.67. Request from the international community all necessary aid and technical assistance to enable Lebanon to meet its international commitments on human rights (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Côte d'Ivoire	Supported	38.1. Human rights, structural adjustment/economic reform policies & foreign 4. Inter-state cooperation & development assistance Affected persons: - general		
Right or area: 40. Follow-up to treaty bodies					
132.75. Consider the possibility of establishing a national system to follow up international recommendations (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Paraguay	Supported	40. Follow-up to treaty bodies 41. Follow-up to special procedures 42. Follow-up to UPR Affected persons: - general	Implemented	- The National Committee for the Preparation of Reports and Follow-Up to Recommendations, established pursuant to Decree No. 3268 of 19 June 2018, is chaired by the Prime Minister and is responsible for preparing reports on international human rights treaties and following up on recommendations made by international human rights protection mechanisms. (CERD/C/LBN/23-24, Section II, Para 222)

ANNEX – UN COUNTY TEAM SUBMISSION TO UPR REVIEW OF LEBANON, THIRD CYCLE, 2020

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

UPR of Lebanon - Second Cycle Thematic list of recommendations

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation	Comments / explanations <i>(Regarding UNCT assessment of status of implementation)</i>
132.76. Consider establishing a permanent inter-ministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/31/5/Add.1 - Para. 132	Portugal	Supported	40. Follow-up to treaty bodies 41. Follow-up to special procedures 42. Follow-up to UPR Affected persons: - general	Implemented	A national mechanism for reporting and follow up (NMRF) was established under the Prime Minister's Office in May 2018. With the assistance of OHCHR, the NMRF acquired the technical know-how related to the reporting process to the international human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and UPR. The NMRF should enable Lebanon's timely submissions of periodic reports to the UN human rights mechanisms.