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Lebanon

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I. Introduction

1. Since the beginning of 2025, Lebanon has been traversing a period of positive change, which has been marked by the operationalization of constitutional institutions, the election of a president and the formation of a government that has placed reform and recovery at the core of its priorities. This has led to progress on several fronts.¹ The turnaround has been accompanied by a strong political will, popular support and international backing,² thanks to which Lebanon is now on the road to recovery.
2. This follows a period between 2019 and 2024 when Lebanon was menaced by interleaved political, economic and social crises and their repercussions, which had a direct impact on the situation of human rights, especially for the most vulnerable groups.
3. The tragedy of the Beirut port explosion left a deep mark on the collective consciousness. The pandemic then imposed additional burdens, and those challenges have been compounded by the ongoing Syrian displacement crisis. In addition, Israeli aggression has caused thousands of victims and has left in its wake injured and displaced persons, widespread destruction and an ongoing occupation.
4. These challenges have hindered the passage of legislation, the operation of government and the practice of oversight. They have also delayed strategic decision-making and the implementation of structural reforms, including those related to the promotion and protection of human rights. Nevertheless, State institutions have continued to operate, running vital public utilities, pursuing legislative and administrative initiatives and cooperating with international partners, within the limits of available resources.
5. In the light of this, the fourth report under the universal periodic review mechanism gives an objective oversight of the progress achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights and outlines a vision for the future.

II. Methodology

6. The present report is based on a comprehensive review of the 294 recommendations made by the Human Rights Council during the previous review. The text was drafted between September 2024 and October 2025, during a period marked by Israeli aggression and the repercussions thereof.
7. A workshop to draft the report was formed by invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migrants in its capacity as the secretariat of the “national mechanism for preparing reports and following up on recommendations from international bodies”.³ The process involved representatives from the relevant government bodies who, over previous years, have attended workshops in Lebanon and abroad, as well as cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and civil society organizations. The national mechanism has continued to perform its functions effectively,⁴ despite the challenges the public administration has had to face as a result of the crises.
8. The mechanism held consultations with members of the Chamber of Deputies as well as with civil society organizations and the National Human Rights Commission. Its purpose in so doing was to hear the views of all stakeholders and involve them in defining priorities for the post-reporting phase.

III. Cooperation with the United Nations

9. Lebanon discussed its periodic report before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2021 and its periodic report before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2022.
10. Lebanon welcomed a visit from the Special Rapporteur on human rights and extreme poverty in 2021 and one from the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary

executions in 2025. In addition, the country has welcomed a number of other special rapporteurs on study visits that also involved official meetings.

11. The State welcomed a second visit from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2022.

12. Lebanese experts⁵ were renominated for membership of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2024 and of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture in 2022.

13. Lebanon participated in the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and renewed its commitment to the principles enshrined in the Declaration.

14. The State values its close cooperation with OHCHR and its Regional Office in Beirut,⁶ and continues its active partnership with the United Nations and other international organizations, which has led to outcomes that are detailed in the present report.

IV. Cooperation with civil society organizations

15. The State attaches particular importance to its partnership with civil society organizations, particularly in the light of the expertise such organizations possess in various fields and their strong presence on the ground. The crises that Lebanon has suffered over recent years have reaffirmed the importance of such partnership – which has produced a number of results that are described in the present report – and of the need for concerted efforts to protect and promote human rights, especially in difficult times.

V. Measures taken to implement the recommendations of 2021

A. General recommendations

National Human Rights Commission including the Committee for the Prevention of Torture⁷

16. Following the passage of Act No. 62/2016, under which the Commission was established, in 2018 the Government appointed the 10 members of the Commission of whom 5 constitute the Committee against Torture. The Prime Minister then issued a circular urging administrative, judicial, security and military bodies to facilitate the activity of the Commission and enable it to draw up action plans for the promotion and protection of human rights.

17. On 9 October 2025, the Government approved the Commission's financial statutes and rules of procedure, pending the drafting of decrees concerning its budgetary allocations and headquarters.

18. The Commission has been included in the "independent bodies" section of the general budget and has had separate budgets approved for 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Principles of international humanitarian law⁸

19. In 2024, the Ministry of Justice and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) signed a memorandum of understanding to strengthen cooperation with a view to raising awareness about international humanitarian law, drafting relevant laws, training judges and ancillary judicial staff and supporting the Institute for Judicial Studies.

20. The Army has an "international humanitarian law and human rights directorate" which seeks to disseminate the relevant principles and to monitor the extent to which they are being applied by military units. Those same principles have been incorporated into military teaching curricula, which range from curricula intended for trainee recruits to those intended for staff officers. Moreover, the role of "international humanitarian law and human

rights advisor” has been created in larger military units, and the advisors undergo continuous training.

21. The National Committee for International Humanitarian Law⁹ has been created under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister. Its task is to draft periodic reports, including a detailed report on Israeli violations of the principles of international humanitarian law and the rules for conducting hostilities.

Training for public sector staff¹⁰

22. Public sector personnel, including officers and enlisted troops of the security services and the military, undergo regular periodic training, including the following:

- The Army, in cooperation with other allied armies, runs training courses on human rights, international humanitarian law, healthcare in places of deprivation of liberty, international law enforcement standards, protection for vulnerable groups including refugees, investigations, trafficking in persons, standards for the treatment of prisoners, the Convention against Torture, the International Criminal Court and train-the-trainer initiatives. A code of conduct for the Army has been distributed and military personnel have been trained in its use, while a platform for distance learning has also been created.
- The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces organizes training on combating trafficking in persons, applying human rights principles during operations, the rights of women, identifying harassment and domestic violence, the treatment of prisoners and combating torture. A guide has been produced to ensure that law enforcement activities comply with the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality. Sporting events have been held aimed at raising awareness about discrimination against women, domestic violence, harassment and rape. Standard operating procedures have been developed for the Directorate’s own “committee against torture” as well as a code of conduct for members to use during operations and training. An educational film entitled “You don’t have to be a policeman” has been produced, which deals with the relationship between the Internal Security Forces and religious figures. Also, a series of training cards has been printed setting forth the basic rules for conducting investigations into offences of human trafficking and sexual assault and for assisting victims; the basic rules for handling complaints of domestic violence; and the basic principles of anti-harassment legislation and the rehabilitation of victims. Activities have been organized at the regional level with civil society bodies and local communities as part of a project to reinforce community policing.
- The Directorate General of Public Security organizes training on human rights and international humanitarian law and runs capacity-building courses for staff in places of deprivation of liberty.¹¹
- The Directorate General of State Security likewise organizes training on human rights, investigation procedures (particularly under article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), the rights and treatment of persons in detention, prison administration and the code of conduct.¹²

National Human Rights Strategy¹³

23. Following the completion of the first stage of the National Strategy, the process of updating the Strategy began in 2021, under the supervision of the parliamentary committee for human rights. Discussions have been organized among all the stakeholders, and the process is due to be completed soon.

Combating terrorism¹⁴

24. Over the course of the years, Lebanon has entered into a number of regional and international agreements in this regard, passing laws and emanating decrees aimed at combating terrorism and limiting its impact.

25. The National Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism was adopted in 2018, and the final touches are currently being made to the draft of a national counter-terrorism strategy, prior to its endorsement by the Government.

26. The Ministry of Justice has joined the expert group on counter-terrorism, in collaboration with the European Union and the CT JUST organization.

27. As concerns the security apparatus and the military:

- The Army has reinforced its presence on the eastern border by setting up observation towers and checkpoints. It has also sought to counter destabilization attempts by dismantling terrorist networks and arresting individuals who were planning acts of sabotage. In this connection, the Army has received support from the international community in the form of training, arms, information sharing and border management. For its part, the Ministry of National Defence has updated its Integrated Border Management Strategy and sent the resulting draft for approval to the Office of the Prime Minister.
- The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces has several specialized units, notably the Counter-Terrorism and Espionage Division which is part of the police force and whose job it is to gather and analyse information on terror groups and individual terrorists, monitor the movement of suspects, keep sleeper cells under observation and coordinate with judicial authorities and local and international security agencies. In addition to this, it monitors suspicious financial transfers, enforces arrest warrants against persons implicated in terror activities and helps to uncover and thwart terrorist operations before they occur.
- The Directorate General of Public Security seeks to identify sources of funding of terror groups, to monitor terrorist networks and to arrest and bring to justice wanted individual terrorists of different nationalities. It also monitors borders with a view to stopping the illegal movement of terrorists, and it exchanges information with foreign security agencies that provide training to members of the Directorate.
- The Directorate General of State Security coordinates with foreign intelligence services on security plans aimed at combating terror groups, money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Directorate for Intelligence and Special Operations has been created to handle counter-terrorism activities, especially in Palestinian and Syrian refugee camps.

28. On 9 September 2025, the Government approved a bill to amend the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act and the Fiscal Procedures Act. The amendments are intended to address shortcomings that had emerged in the enforcement of the two Acts.

B. Civil and political rights

Facilitating access to justice¹⁵

29. Since 2019, the Ministry of Justice has been running a joint initiative¹⁶ for the implementation of legal aid projects and the promotion of juvenile justice through an “access to justice group”.¹⁷ Principles and guidelines such as a code of conduct and standard operating procedures have been developed for the operation of legal aid offices. A number of regions¹⁸ have been selected in which to open such offices, which will provide legal support to marginalized and disadvantaged groups, whether they be Lebanese, non-Lebanese or stateless persons. In addition to legal advice and representation, the offices work to raise awareness about rights as well as about mediation and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.¹⁹ The access to justice group has decided to open a further two offices and has contracted a non-governmental organization to operate them, one in the central prison in Roumieh and the other in the women’s prison in Baabda.

Forcibly disappeared persons²⁰

30. The Chamber of Deputies passed Act No. 105 of 2018 regarding missing and forcibly disappeared persons. The Act states: “Family members and relatives of persons who are

missing or who have been forcibly disappeared have the right to learn the fate of their loved ones, including their whereabouts and the place where they are being held or detained, or to know the whereabouts of their mortal remains and to have those remains delivered into their care”.

31. The Act includes provision for the creation of the National Commission for Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons, which has legal personality and is administratively and financially independent. The Commission consists of ten members appointed by decree for a non-renewable five-year term,²¹ who are fully independent from any other authority in the performance of their duties. The Commission’s financial statutes and rules of procedure have been adopted and it has been allocated funds from the general budget.

32. Following the events in Syria in December 2024, which resulted in the release of prisoners and detainees, and in response to a request from the Commission, the Prime Minister has formed a crisis cell to monitor events, maintain communications, organize field visits and seek data that might help to uncover the fate of persons missing or forcibly disappeared in Syria and facilitate the return of those who have been liberated.

33. The Ministry of Telecommunications has allocated a toll-free hotline to the Commission which it can use to run media campaigns and receive feedback.

Combating trafficking in persons²²

34. The Ministry of Justice has drafted a bill to amend the Human Trafficking Act No. 164/2011. The purpose of the bill, which has been referred by the Council of Ministers to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration and approval, is to create a mechanism and procedures to protect trafficking victims, provide them with assistance they need, penalize traffickers, strengthen national and international cooperation and establish a “national commission to combat trafficking in persons”.

35. The Ministry of Justice and the Council of Europe have developed a guide to help monitor and identify trafficking victims. The guide, which has been distributed to other ministries, sets forth the questions to be used when interviewing victims of human trafficking. It also includes a list of specific and general indicators wherewith to recognize the crime and identify victims and a personal data protection manual.

36. On 14 May 2025, the Government approved a document of “standard operating procedures”, which is a tool to increase the effectiveness of all the entities involved in combating human trafficking.

37. The Army strives to identify and dismantle trafficking networks, to which end it conducts raids to arrest persons implicated in the exploitation of others for prostitution or forced labour, especially women and children. It has also intensified its border control operations with a view to preventing people smuggling as well as its efforts to protect vulnerable communities and prevent them from being exploited by trafficking networks, particularly during times of economic crisis which bring increased risks of poverty and unemployment. In this connection, the Army coordinates with international organizations and civil society groups in order to provide protection and care for victims.

38. The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces has organized courses on standard operating procedures and on tools to protect children at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. It also operates a hotline for the protection of irregular migrants and, having received reports of drownings and other incidents, it has conducted rescue operations and arrested traffickers.

39. The Directorate General of Public Security seeks to arrest the gangs involved in people smuggling and human trafficking, and to provide shelter for victims.

40. The Ministry of Social Affairs has formed a team of 25 social workers from various regions to intervene in cases of human trafficking, interview victims and refer them to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Ministry is collaborating with IOM on the implementation of a joint plan of action in four areas: Tripoli and Tyre (irregular migration) and Ashrafiyah and Burj Hammoud (migrant workers as potential victims). The team will focus on managing cases and on building capacities to protect and assist migrants

and marginalized persons, including trafficking victims, who have been subjected to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Combating corruption and promoting transparency²³

41. A series of corruption-related laws has been enacted. The first of these was Act 32/2008, which extended the powers of the Special Investigation Commission to enable it to lift bank secrecy and freeze assets resulting from corruption. Subsequent pieces of legislation included the Act endorsing the Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, the Act regulating the declaration of cross-border transportation of currency, the Access to Information Act, the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act and the Act approving accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

42. Other laws have also been enacted: on combating public-sector corruption, on establishing the National Anti-Corruption Agency, on protection for informants, on the recovery of assets deriving from crimes of corruption, on transparency in the petroleum sector and on exchanging information for fiscal purposes. Further pieces of legislation cover public-sector procurement, the regulation of public-private partnerships, the verification of online transactions and the protection of personal data. In addition to this, amendments have been made to the Banking Secrecy Act, the Cash and Credit Act, the Fiscal Procedures Act and the Income Tax Act.

43. The military has tightened oversight standards to ensure transparency in the management of its budget and has adopted internal auditing and expenditure-control mechanisms. In addition, it has participated in operations against smugglers of fuel and other basic commodities, reinforced its checkpoints and set up border watchtowers to prevent smuggling. The Army has also helped State institutions to ensure the delivery of basic services such as fuel and food, especially during the 2021 living crisis.

44. The Directorate General of State Security gathers information about cases of corruption in public institutions, receiving reports and complaints, conducting investigations to verify violations and arresting persons implicated in corruption and the misuse of public assets, in coordination with the competent courts. Personnel of the Directorate help the Ministry of the Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture to report potential wrongdoers.

45. Under the Act to protect informants in cases of corruption, the Ministry of Justice has established an office to receive complaints from such persons. The Ministry of Social Affairs has also opened a centre²⁴ to receive complaints and reports of corruption and to provide information about available services.

46. The Ministry of the Economy and Trade has formed a “corruption risk management committee” and has launched a digital transformation project that is intended to reduce corruption by streamlining administrative operations. The Ministry publishes periodic reports on cases of corruption it has uncovered, on the outcome of market surveillance, on measures taken in regard of the budget and public-sector procurement and on steps taken to promote transparency.

47. The National Anti-Corruption Agency has been allocated a headquarters and included in the “independent bodies” section of the general budget. Members of the Agency have been appointed, and the Prime Minister has informed the relevant authorities²⁵ of the need to cooperate with the new body. The Agency has adopted its financial statutes and rules of procedure and – having finalized its staffing tables, structure, recruitment conditions and code of conduct – has begun receiving financial disclosures, declarations of interest and complaints. In coordination with national, regional and international partners, the Agency has drafted a plan of action for 2023 and 2024, and it has incorporated information on the implementation of the plan into its annual report. The Agency has also met with the presidency of the Lebanese University and the Scientific Research Council to discuss the possibility of including the subjects of integrity and corruption in educational curricula.

48. The first report under the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020–2025 was issued, covering the period between May 2020 and September 2021. This was followed by the

second report, covering the period between October 2021 and March 2024. The office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform is currently gathering information for the drafting of the third report and for updating the Strategy.

49. Acting under the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act, the Act to combat public-sector corruption and to establish the National Anti-Corruption Agency and the Financial Disclosure Act, the Bank of Lebanon has issued a circular enjoining banks to monitor the accounts of public servants and to notify the Special Investigation Commission accordingly. The circular, which is intended to assess the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism, was issued by decree of the board of the Bank of Lebanon, meeting on 20 May 2022. Under the circular, banks are required to apply due diligence and²⁶ recognized corruption indicators, and then to decide whether or not to report the matter to the Special Investigation Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 44/2015.

50. The office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform has drafted a “citizens’ guide” and an “administrative guide” on the Access to Information Act.

51. The Government has endorsed the final draft of a public-sector procurement strategy. It has also approved the financial statutes and rules of procedure of the Public-Sector Procurement Agency as well as decrees containing regulations for Agency staff.

52. The Government has approved the National Digital Transformation Strategy 2020–2030, which is intended to raise standards of living for citizens, to improve the economic and legal environment for businesses and to promote transition towards transparent governance and digital services. A decree on digital endorsements and signatures has also been passed. Although certain challenges have hindered the full implementation of the Strategy, some government entities have nonetheless chosen to be guided by it:

- The Ministry of the Economy and Trade has moved to digitalize the services offered by the Consumer Protection Directorate
- The governorate of Nabatiyah has drafted a guide for citizens on the submission of applications and has restructured its customer reception and guidance office. It has also created a complaints box and set up a telephone line to receive complaints
- The governorate of South Lebanon has opened a website where citizens can consult legal texts and circulars and learn about application procedures
- The municipality of Beirut has adopted an online payment system for municipal taxes
- The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces has a website via which it receives complaints concerning the conduct of its personnel.

53. The Chamber of Deputies has enacted Act No. 306/2022 which amends certain provisions of the Banking Secrecy Act, article 150 of the Cash and Credit Act, article 23 of the Fiscal Procedures Act and article 103 of the Income Tax Act. Under the amendments, the following categories of person are not entitled to absolute banking secrecy:

- Public servants and heads of politically active administrative associations and bodies and of civil society organizations, and their spouses and minor children as well as their creditors and/or trustees and/or guardians and/or economic rights holders
- Candidates in parliamentary, municipal and mayoral elections who possess chain holdings or other indirectly controlled assets, in accordance with applicable laws
- Current and former chairpersons and board members of banks, chief executive officers and auditors
- Chairpersons and board members of companies that manage or own audiovisual, written and electronic media outlets
- Anyone who previously held any of the aforementioned responsibilities, including retirees and former employees.

54. The internal capabilities of oversight agencies in Lebanon have improved, as follows:

- The Central Inspectorate has acted to implement Act No. 19/2021 (a loan agreement signed with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the

implementation of an emergency initiative to reinforce the social safety net in response to the pandemic and the economic crisis) and Act No. 230/2021 (payment cards). It is also implementing a ministerial decree concerning mechanisms and criteria (in the form of direct calls and complaints from citizens) for the application of Act No. 230/2021. These are then to be recorded in the complaint registration system and shared with the competent authorities so that citizens can be informed of the outcomes. Moreover, the resulting data is to be analysed and evaluated, reports submitted and recommendations made, with a view to improving the service.

- The Audit Court has issued reports concerning abuses in the administration of public assets and various cases of corruption, including violations committed by senior officials.
- The State Council has issued decrees relative to the implementation of the Access to Information Act, tightened the rules for the disbursement of public funds and issued decrees underscoring the need to respect the rulings of the Audit Court in its role as an oversight body. The Council has also adopted a decree stating that ministers may be legally pursued for their private assets if they are found to have mismanaged public assets in the exercise of their functions, irrespective of any criminal prosecution to which they might also be liable before the Supreme Council for the Impeachment of Presidents and Ministers.
- In line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, the Office of the Public Prosecution at the Court of Cassation has implemented several letters rogatory relating to crimes of corruption. Via the Minister of Justice, the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation has deposited casefiles received from the Audit Court with the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by an opinion concerning the prosecution of the ministers and officials concerned. This is in line with the procedures envisaged for the prosecution of presidents and ministers.
- As concerns the prosecution of officials, the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation has requested prosecutors to submit the casefiles in which the administrative authorities have failed to respond to requests for authorization. The Public Prosecutor then issued decrees of authorization to proceed with the prosecution on the grounds that the failure to respond had extended beyond any reasonable time limit and amounted to a refusal of authorization. This is consistent with the amendment to article 61 of the Staff Regulations.
- A number of senior officials have been referred to the Office of the Public Prosecution. They have been prosecuted and some have been incarcerated.
- The first investigative judge in Beirut is pursuing investigations against a number of former senior officers in cases of illicit enrichment.

55. Efforts to contain the perils of corruption have also been made at the sectoral level, including the following:

- The Ministry of Justice has acted to manage the risk of corruption in the Beirut department for the enforcement of sentences. In this connection, a committee has been formed which has developed mechanisms for the electronic distribution of casefiles from courts, and a report has been drafted outlining possible risks and setting forth proposals to mitigate them.
- A working group in the Ministry of Social Affairs is in the process of assessing the risk of corruption in the provision of social services and is drafting a report outlining possible risks and setting forth proposals to mitigate them.
- The President of the Lebanese University has formed a committee to promote integrity and transparency, and the committee members have been trained in the application of methods of sectoral corruption risk management.²⁷ The University's efforts in this regard focus on the relationship with students, the careers of professors and staff, and public procurement. The committee has drafted a report outlining possible risks and setting forth proposals to mitigate them.

56. A number of important amendments have been made to the Access to Information Act in order to enhance transparency and facilitate the implementation of the Act, notably the following:

- There is no requirement to declare any status, interest or justification when applying to obtain documentation.
- The list of departments, institutions and entities involved in the implementation of the Act has been expanded to include the Directorate General of the Office of the President, the Directorate General of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and the Directorate General of the Office of the Council of Ministers. The list of courts has also been expanded to include religious courts, and the competent authorities have been placed under an obligation to rule on applications without reference to any oversight authority, if one exists.
- Administrative documents have been defined as any documentation held by the administration, irrespective of whether it belongs thereto or is issued or held thereby.
- The list of non-disclosure information has been amended by removing from the list information liable to jeopardize financial and economic interests or the integrity of national currency, while adding the provision that confidentiality clauses in administrative contracts are not to preclude the right of access.
- The list of public documents has been amended to enable such documents to be posted on the website of the authority concerned in formats that may be searched, transferred and downloaded, thus facilitating access and reuse. Also, the Official Gazette is to be made available in an online version. Lastly, the obligation to reveal the value of transactions involving the disbursement of public funds has been changed to include movements in excess of 50 million Lebanese pounds (LL) rather than LL 5 million.
- A copy or photocopy of the requested document, in whatever format, is to be provided free of charge.
- Even if there is some delay in creating the National Anti-Corruption Agency, the review process does not end with a refusal to allow access to information on the part of an independent administrative entity defined in the Act establishing the Agency. In fact, there exists a possibility to have the matter examined by a judge for summary affairs, from either the administrative or the ordinary courts, with no obligation on the part of the party concerned to declare their status or interest. The refusal on the part of the entity must then be subject to administrative review, once the Agency has been created and sworn in before the President of the Republic.

57. On 8 May 2025, the Prime Minister issued two decrees, one to form a “ministerial anti-corruption committee” and another to form a “technical committee” to assist the ministerial committee. Their purpose is to oversee the development and implementation of the relevant national strategies.

Combating torture²⁸

58. As concerns the enforcement of the relevant laws:

- The Army has made its personnel familiar with Act No. 65/2017. The Act, which aims to combat torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, has also been incorporated into military guidelines. In addition, article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended to allow official bodies to take statements from suspects or complainants, and the text has been circulated in three languages within investigation centres.
- The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces has circulated two service notes among its personnel, especially investigators, concerning the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Act No. 65/2017. The notes stress the importance of abiding by article 47, and the code of conduct has been amended in that regard.

- Personnel of the Directorate General of Public Security, investigators in particular, receive periodic training in how to interact with persons in detention and safeguard their legal rights.
- The Directorate General of State Security has made its staff familiar with Act No. 65/2017 and Act No. 191/2020 concerning rights and safeguards for persons in detention. The text of article 47 has been posted in interrogation rooms, and Directorate staff receive periodic training in interaction with persons in detention and the administration of places of deprivation of liberty. In cooperation with the courts and the Bar Association, a hotline has been set up and lawyers made available who offer their services free of charge.

59. As concerns the improvement of conditions in places of deprivation of liberty:

- The Army is seeking to bring detention conditions in military prisons into line with international standards and to resolve problems, particularly as concerns logistics. Health conditions inside prisons are regularly monitored by doctors, who submit quarterly reports in that regard with suggestions about how to prevent the spread of disease among inmates. During the pandemic, additional measures were taken to monitor the condition of inmates, and staff in military prisons received regular check-ups. A primary healthcare project is being run in a number of military prisons²⁹ while, in one particular facility, a project to improve lighting and ventilation in line with international standards has been successfully completed. Specialized committees have been formed to address the issue of overcrowding, and new military prisons have been built in several regions. As a way of easing overcrowding, the military courts have been intensifying their weekly sessions, issuing rulings to acquit or release accused persons, handing down sentences to time already served or ordering fines in lieu of custody. A protocol has been signed with ICRC whereby the latter can visit military prisons and hold private interviews with inmates in order to learn about their situation and verify that no human rights violations have occurred. The Government Commissioner at the Military Court (at all times) and military investigation judges (in the course of their duties) have the right to visit and inspect military prisons. The Directorate of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights also makes regular visits to military prisons to check inmate conditions and compliance with human rights standards. Considerable emphasis is placed on adherence to the guidelines for the administration of military prisons – which are consistent with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) – and to the standing orders of the prison governor and prison doctor. A mechanism is in place to allow inmates of military prisons to make complaints using a form provided for that purpose and placing them in complaints boxes. The complaint is then examined by the competent authority, and the prisoner is informed of the outcome. The content of the complaint is kept confidential from prison staff, particularly if it concerns torture or ill-treatment. Prisoners can also submit complaints to inspectors without the prison governor or guards being present, or directly to Army Command or the competent courts. The Army has issued guidelines intended to facilitate the work of the National Human Rights Commission including the Committee for the Prevention of Torture, and it has formed a committee to monitor the implementation of the recommendations that emerged from the visit of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture.
- The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces makes use of advanced investigation methods, which are also taught under the curriculum followed by officers and enlisted men at military institutes. It also monitors the casefiles of detainees who come before the courts and seeks to smooth any obstacles delaying the progress of trials. The Committee for the Prevention of Torture visits prisons, custody suites and places of detention³⁰ then submits reports on logistical aspects, humanitarian conditions and any cases of torture or ill-treatment. The Directorate has also acted to improve medical services in prisons and custody suites and has sought to renovate and refurbish some of the compounds, buildings and courthouses it operates, with a particular focus on interrogation rooms and custody facilities.

- The Directorate General of Public Security applies directives and memoranda that are intended to regulate the needs of persons in detention, define standards and means for their ongoing welfare, protect their rights and ensure non-discriminatory treatment. Lists of the rights of detained persons are on display in custody suites, and the Directorate is careful to avoid overcrowding there. It also provides inmates with daily rations of food and water, sleeping quarters, heating, medication and health services as well as special care in particular cases.
- The Directorate General of State Security monitors its own investigative mechanisms and places of detention in order to identify and punish any human rights violations. The Directorate's Section for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights makes visits of inspection to detention facilities and detainees and follows up on any alleged violations, inside or outside the Directorate. Complaints boxes are in place and constantly monitored, while a number of associations³¹ also visit detention facilities and detainees and report their findings.

Judicial independence³²

60. On 2 May 2025, the Government approved a bill to regulate the ordinary judiciary and referred it to the Chamber of Deputies, which then approved an amended version of the bill on 31 July 2025. The President of the Republic then used his constitutional right to return the bill to the Chamber of Deputies for reconsideration.

Military court jurisdiction³³

61. Reference is made to paragraphs 91–93 of the third national report under the universal periodic review mechanism.

Death penalty³⁴

62. The voluntary moratorium on the enforcement of the death penalty continues to be applied.

63. Although it still exists in law, the death penalty is not handed down by the criminal courts save in very rare circumstances and in the case of particularly grave or heinous crimes where no mitigating factors can be found in the offender's favour. In 2024, the courts handed down just three sentences of death.

64. There have been several attempts to abolish the death penalty, including a proposal in 2004 to commute it to hard labour for life. A similar bill was put forward by the Ministry of Justice in 2008.

Repercussions of the port explosion³⁵

65. After the explosion, the Army acted as an intermediary in the fair distribution of humanitarian aid and foodstuffs to affected persons. Its actions in that regard were regulated by mechanisms that operated using data collected by civil society groups and international organizations.

66. Since the beginning of 2025, the judiciary has resumed its investigations into the explosion, summoning more officials for questioning as part of renewed efforts to ensure accountability.

Freedom of opinion, expression and peaceful assembly³⁶

67. Freedom of expression by spoken or written word, freedom of printing and freedom of assembly and association, within the framework of the law, are all enshrined in the Constitution. The Constitution also guarantees the right of assembly and demonstration as a fundamental right which individuals and groups can use to express their diverse opinions, peacefully and without recourse to violence.

68. When dealing with any mass gathering, security agencies and the military are careful to strike a balance between, on the one hand safeguarding rights and, on the other, upholding public order, protecting public rights of way, populated areas and private property and

respecting citizens' right to freedom of movement, as well as other rights such as the right to privacy and personal security. At the same time, they also seek to confront any violence or riotous behaviour. Thus, restrictions on freedom of assembly are imposed only when such freedom conflicts with the minimum conditions required to protect the rights of others. In dealing with peaceful protesters and journalists, security agencies and the military abide by their codes of conduct, which prohibit the use of excessive force.

69. The Army has equipped its personnel with riot gear and body protection. It has also prohibited the use of firearms, rubber bullets or tear gas, except by order from the highest operational level and in line with the basic principles of necessity, proportionality, legality and distinction. Units have been ordered to take all due precautions, such as initial recourse to peaceful means, gradual reaction, the provision of the maximum degree of protection for the people involved and minimizing injuries. In this connection, the Army applies the following operational procedures:

- Demonstrators are protected against physical or verbal harm, inside or outside the gathering. Security units patrolling peaceful assemblies include female soldiers to deal with female demonstrators.
- Emphasis is given to respect for the rights of the most vulnerable persons, especially women, children and persons with disabilities.
- As part of a transparency strategy, workshops are held with media professionals where views can be exchanged and discussed directly and constructively.

Media freedom³⁷

70. The freedom of the media and protection for journalists and media professionals are guaranteed under the Constitution and the law. The Ministry of Information seeks to protect these freedoms while ensuring that their exercises does not affect the peace of society or arouse sectarian strife. The Ministry is also engaged in drafting laws to regulate print and audiovisual media.

71. The Army also seeks to facilitate the work of journalists and media professionals, ensuring that they are able to access locations where gatherings are taking place and enabling them to film and conduct interviews, while also preserving their personal safety.

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

Promoting economic, social and cultural rights and social protection³⁸

72. During the period of food and fuel shortages, the Army provided direct humanitarian support to marginalized communities in remote areas, distributing food and fuel, and providing health services. At the same time, it continued its efforts to combat smuggling across land and sea borders and helped to ensure that essential goods reached citizens at lower prices. It also secured roads and vital facilities, thereby enabling economic and commercial life to continue.

73. The Ministry of Social Affairs has implemented a "work-for-cash"³⁹ initiative on small-scale development projects in several regions. The aim is to provide temporary job opportunities for families most in need, with priority being given to women and persons with disabilities.⁴⁰

74. The Ministry of the Economy and Trade has acted to facilitate access to safe food in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of individuals, especially during the Israeli aggression. In that regard, it has taken the following measures:

- Developing e-services and digitalization programmes as well as a system for filing and tracking consumer complaints electronically.
- Launching a unified consumer protection system and issuing a monthly price index for basic commodities, in order to promote fair and transparent competition.

- Keeping markets under close observation and penalizing violations in order to combat monopolies and price manipulation; protecting consumers against fraud, counterfeits and forgeries and referring violators to the competent courts.
- Enacting the Competition Act No. 281/2022 to prevent monopolistic practices and economic exploitation.
- Creating an online platform via which importation and goods clearance requests can be submitted electronically; increasing the number of supervisors in ports to accelerate the entry of foodstuffs.
- Launching an online licensing service for trade fairs so as to enable small and medium-sized businesses to market their products and enter foreign markets.
- Coordinating with economic organizations and large-scale businesses to ensure the equitable distribution of foodstuffs and avoid blockages and supply problems.
- Setting up the “Euro Med Trade Helpdesk” regarding the use of modern technologies and the opening of new markets.
- Signing a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish a “trade help desk” and an online platform. This is part of a project for “the economic empowerment of women via the promotion of women-led businesses” and aims to facilitate the work of small and medium-sized enterprises and help their products gain access to local and foreign markets.

75. In 2023, the Chamber of Deputies passed a law amending certain provisions of the Social Security Act to accommodate the creation of a retirement and social protection system.

76. The National Social Protection Strategy was adopted in 2024 in order to expand social protection programmes to cover different stages of citizens’ lives. The Strategy also envisages capacity-building for the relevant institutions, the creation of an effective and accountable system of governance and the provision of sustainable funding. The focus of the Strategy is on assistance, social insurance, economic inclusion, engagement with the labour market, social welfare and access to basic healthcare and education. A joint ministerial committee and a technical committee have been set up as part of the Office of the Prime Minister to prepare implementation plans for the Strategy.

77. A national children’s allowance programme has been developed to provide monthly cash assistance to children, to help families fulfil their responsibilities and to mitigate the additional costs of childcare. However, the implementation of the programme has been impeded due to a lack of financial resources.

Right to health⁴¹

78. Between 2020 and 2025, the Ministry of Health moved away from its traditional budgeting towards programme-based financial planning, thereby enabling resources to be channelled towards primary healthcare, laboratories and staff. A lump-sum payment model was introduced in primary healthcare centres, which has helped to improve access to care for the most vulnerable categories. Structural reforms have been made to the system for funding and distributing drugs, thus increasing transparency and ensuring the availability of essential medicines. The network of primary healthcare centres has been expanded and State-run hospitals have been modernized, which has helped to ensure the continuity of services, especially during the recent Israeli aggression. Also, the creation a national centre for crisis health management and the roll-out of unified strategies have improved coordination and response during health crises. At the same time, digitalization in the health sector has improved data collection and resource management. Training has been given to healthcare professionals in order to cover short-term gaps and to strengthen the capacity of the system to deal with health challenges.

Right to education⁴²

79. A decree was issued in 2022 to regulate compulsory free education. Under the decree, free basic education is mandatory for all children aged between 6 and 16, without discrimination.

Combating extreme poverty⁴³

80. A national programme for families most in need which applies transparent criteria to deliver social services to beneficiaries constitutes one of the mainstays of the national social safety net. As the cost-of-living crisis began to make itself felt, financial resources were mobilized to increase levels of assistance under the programme, and the distribution of the food card was expanded from 10,000 families in 2019 to 15,256 families (or about 83,000 individuals) in 2021. The programme was subsequently adjusted to accommodate the effect of currency devaluation and reduced funding. Field visits took place and new methods of data collection and analysis were devised. The results of this reassessment were released in 2024, and the Ministry of Social Affairs resumed the provision of monthly cash assistance to 74,489 families.

81. A sum of LL 150 billion was allocated to the programme in the 2024 general budget, to be paid in the form of a one-time emergency cash grant of LL 8.955 million to 16,751 beneficiaries, divided as follows: 13,493 female heads of households, 3,057 heads of households with disabilities and 200 older persons with no family of their own.

82. During the course of 2024, the national programme for families most in need was merged with the ESSN project, which had been launched in September 2021, to create a single entity known as the “Aman” programme. This initiative, which brought the total number of beneficiary families to around 166,000, was set in train after about 75,000 home visits had been made by 500 inspectors to reaffirm the eligibility of households that had been benefiting from the national programme for families most in need for the previous 11 years.

83. During the Israeli aggression, the Ministry of Social Affairs provided emergency cash assistance to families registered with the programme. At the same time, the disaster management unit in the Office of the Prime Minister created an online platform to register displaced persons and returnees living in damaged homes, and the programme’s field team began visiting families registered on the platform who had been displaced or suffered harm as a consequence of the Israeli attacks. By May 2025, around 50,000 home visits had been made.

84. The Ministry of Social Affairs is implementing the “PEIL” pilot programme for economic inclusion, which is set to run for 18 months. The programme is aimed at helping 1,500 beneficiaries of the “Aman” programme to escape poverty by providing basic technical training and helping participants start their own business.

D. Rights of the most vulnerable persons

Women⁴⁴

Eliminating discrimination and promoting equality

85. In 2025, the Chamber of Deputies enacted the Flexible Working Act, which promotes the employment of women.

86. In 2023, the Chamber of Deputies passed a law amending certain provisions in the Social Security Act that concern women and children. The amendments aim to ensure equality of benefits between male and female beneficiaries and to remove the requirement whereby maternity benefits are to be based on at least 10 months prior participation in social security. Furthermore, the entitlement of the husbands of female beneficiaries has been extended and the requirement for them to be over the age of 60 has been removed. In addition, children who are unable to earn their living due to full-time studies may benefit from social security until reaching the age of 15, as may children with a disability card and those unable to work, without any age limit.

87. The parliamentary committee for women and children has approved a proposal for a law that would authorize mothers to open a current account for their minor children, with the mother alone holding the right to withdraw and deposit funds.

88. The National Strategy for Women 2022–2030 has been developed, along with its first plan of action for the period 2024–2026.

89. A second national plan of action has been developed for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. The plan, which comes following the completion of the first plan,⁴⁵ seeks to consolidate the role of women in leadership positions, reinforce legal frameworks protecting them from violence, respond to crises and disseminate a culture of peace.

Combating violence against women

90. In 2020, the Chamber of Deputies approved a number of the amendments that had been proposed to Act No. 293/2014 on the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence. The definition of domestic violence was extended to include actions committed during the marriage or by reason thereof, or during the period of divorce. Also, the summary affairs judge was invested with authority to appeal directly to the police for the enforcement of protection orders and – if the victim has left the home – for the immediate removal of her children aged under 13, irrespective of the age of custody which, in any case, differs between one religious community and another. Another amendment gives minors the right to apply for protection directly to the competent court, without the authorization of a guardian. Penalties for violating court orders were also increased.

91. During the pandemic, in order to facilitate submission procedures, urgent applications concerning cases of domestic violence could be submitted to courts of summary jurisdiction by email.

92. The Directorate General of Internal Security Forces continues to receive reports of domestic violence via its hotline. This has helped to protect numerous victims, especially women who are unable to reach police stations. In 2024, there were 775 complaints of domestic violence, 6 of online extortion against girls and female minors, 81 of sexual harassment and 24 of statutory rape.

93. The Ministry of Social Affairs has finalized contracts with 14 specialized civil society organizations to provide services for female victims of violence.⁴⁶ The services include psychosocial rehabilitation, reintegration, empowerment and capacity-building.⁴⁷ Safe spaces have been created in development service centres where survivors of violence can receive free assistance, including primary healthcare, psychosocial support, economic and social empowerment and legal advice; this has benefited around 8,000 women and girls. Standards have been drawn up to enhance the quality of the care, protection and rehabilitation offered in temporary shelters to protect women and girls from violence. In 2023, a document was adopted containing the “national standard operating procedures for gender-based violence” which aims to create a network of services among the various bodies working with survivors of violence and to provide training in case management to Ministry social workers. The document is initially to be tested in five centres.

94. The National Commission for Lebanese Women, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, has conducted awareness-raising sessions in a number of State-run secondary schools⁴⁸ in different governorates. This comes as part of the project “Empowered and capable girls: education for all”, which is intended to prevent adolescent girls from abandoning education or entering early marriage, to identify warning signs among children and adolescents, and to explain the action that needs to be taken if they suffer violence.

Combating harassment

95. The Act to criminalize sexual harassment and rehabilitate victims, enacted in 2020, was a major step towards curbing sexual violence against women, in particular women exploited by persons who hold physical, moral or functional authority over them, especially in the workplace. A “policy to prevent, respond to and penalize workplace sexual harassment” has been drafted, also with the aim of making the Act more widely known.

Participation of women in public life

96. Women’s involvement in successive governments has been increasing since 2018, in terms both of the number and importance of the ministerial positions they have held for the first time, including in the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of

Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Displaced Persons, the Ministry of Administrative Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migrants. A woman has also held the position of Deputy Prime Minister.

97. At the parliamentary elections of 2022, the proportion of women elected to the Chamber of Deputies was 6.25 per cent, as compared to 4.7 per cent in 2018.

98. The proportion of successful female candidates in municipal elections went from 5.2 per cent of the total in 2016 to 10.6 per cent in 2025.

99. Proposals have been made to amend the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act to include a quota for women.

100. There are at least as many women as men in the judiciary, and they are gaining access to important positions.⁴⁹ There has also been a gradual increase in the number of women in the diplomatic corps and in the number of female ambassadors, who are reaching more influential postings.

101. As concerns the Army, the first class with female officers graduated from the Military Academy in 2022, followed by other classes in subsequent years. A training manual on gender awareness has been drafted, and a committee has been set up to formulate a policy to prevent, respond to and penalize sexual harassment and violence within the military. Also, a “gender unit” has been created as part of the Army Command, which undertakes periodic assessments of the process of female integration and addresses any needs and shortcomings. Guidelines have been amended accordingly.

102. Women account for 5.8 per cent of personnel of the Internal Security Forces and of Public Security where a “gender focal point network” has been established. There are 58 female officers and 689 enlisted women. Women also represent 4.6 per cent of personnel in State Security where they are deployed in various units, perform administrative and security tasks, and participate in training courses and workshops to develop their leadership skills.

Personal status

103. There is no unified civil code regulating personal status. However, certain religious communities have taken action on that front, as follows:

- In the Sunni community, marriageable age is 18 for both sexes, and the marriage of minors under the age of 15 is prohibited. Persons who have reached the age of 15 must meet the requirements of physical, mental and psychological maturity for marriage. There is also a mandatory obligation to obtain the consent of the girl concerned and of her guardian, and the absence of consent on either side means that the marriage can be annulled. Judges are required to ensure couples are aware of their legal duties and rights before a contract of marriage can be concluded.
- As concerns the Shiite community, the head of the Ja’fari Courts has produced a booklet setting forth the conditions for marriage which betrothed couples are required to read and sign before concluding a contract. Furthermore, the wife is granted the right to set preconditions related to divorce, child custody and alimony before signing the contract.

Equality in the transmission of nationality

104. Following the submission in 2019 of a draft amendment to the Nationality Act which envisaged recognizing the right of women to transmit their nationality to their children, the National Commission for Lebanese Women organized a campaign to lobby the Government and members of parliament. It also published a study entitled “Nationality is not naturalization” and organized panel discussions for official institutions and civil society groups.⁵⁰

Combating marital rape

105. A proposal has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to amend certain provisions of the Criminal Code concerning crimes against public morals, including article 503, to eliminate the marital exception envisaged in cases of rape.

Withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

106. A proposal has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies “to withdraw the reservation of Lebanon to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.”

Children⁵¹*Child protection*

107. The Ministry of Social Affairs continues to monitor and manage cases of children at risk, with the consent of the children themselves and in partnership with their parents, while respecting privacy and confidentiality.⁵² The Ministry also provides support for the civil society groups that operate in this area with which, on an annual basis, it concludes contracts⁵³ for the provision of services such as rehabilitation, psychological treatment and reintegration into society. These services are provided by specialized teams at day-care or residential centres which, at the indication of judges or prosecutors, take in child victims for whom remaining in their family would constitute a risk.⁵⁴

108. The Ministry of Social Affairs has developed a system to monitor children at risk and refer them in a safe and confidential manner to case-management teams within the various units operated by the Ministry. In addition, the Ministry helps other ministries⁵⁵ develop their own internal systems to monitor and refer children at risk, and to link their systems with child protection partners, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs itself.

109. The Ministry of Social Affairs has produced quality standards for the kindergartens it runs. The standards are intended to ensure a safe environment, to provide support for parents and to empower women and promote their role within the family. The focus is on good governance, human resources, the learning and play environment, inclusivity and equal opportunities, partnership with parents, health and safety, infrastructure, hygiene, nutrition and physical activity.

110. In 2023, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched its “We are volunteers” platform. The aim is to encourage young people and adolescents to participate in voluntary activity via an institutional website that offers various opportunities to work with civil society organizations, private companies and the public sector.⁵⁶ An inter-ministerial committee has been established to implement the recommendations that emerged from the national plan to implement the youth policies of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

111. In 2024, the Ministry launched its “Father” programme which seeks to engage fathers in the early development of their children. The programme includes sessions to raise awareness, to promote a culture of positive parenting and to reduce levels of domestic violence. It also includes training for social workers as well as a plan to establish model family spaces in development service centres.

112. Training programmes were run in 2025 to build capacity among specialists and educators in the practical application of standards and concepts surrounding early childhood development.

113. The Supreme Council for Childhood is conducting awareness-raising sessions for parents and children about the dangers of the misuse of the Internet.⁵⁷ A stakeholders’ committee has been formed that brings together government bodies, civil society and the private sector to run media campaigns and advertisements raising awareness about how to contact the competent authorities and about the safe and responsible use of technology and mobile devices.

114. In 2023, the Supreme Council for Childhood set up a national early childhood development group which, in 2024, produced a draft of a national early childhood development strategy.

115. In order to promote children's right to express their views, the Supreme Council for Childhood encourages them to participate in the "Standing Arab Children's Parliament" as well as in other Arab forums and related cultural and educational events.

Child labour

116. A bill to amend the Labour Code includes provisions to prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15 in work that is unlawful or that may expose them to danger. It also prohibits the exploitation of children in forced labour. The bill would allow children aged 15 and over to work, on condition that their job does not affect their education or vocational training.

117. The National Committee to Combat Child Labour has been created, under the leadership of the Minister of Labour.

Juvenile justice

118. The Ministry of Justice has a comprehensive plan of action to promote juvenile justice, which envisages capacity-building for judges and forensic doctors via online and in-person training. The plan also includes provision for child-friendly rooms in courthouses with child-appropriate educational material, as well as standard procedures for the use of such rooms. The Ministry is furthermore working to develop non-custodial alternatives to detention for the rehabilitation of children and it is running reinsertion programmes in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs. In addition to this, it is developing an emergency- and crisis-management system and holding meetings to encourage judges to embrace child-friendly justice.

119. A reform centre for juveniles in conflict with the law was set up in 2022, and the Ministry of Justice has worked to ensure that it is fitted out in line with international standards. The Ministry has also provided training to specialized staff at the centre to enable them to deliver psychosocial, legal and medical assistance to individuals and families, and to run educational, cultural, and recreational activities.

Combating Child Marriage

120. In 2023, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched its "National Plan of Action to Prevent and Address Child Marriage 2023–2030". The purpose of the Plan is to mitigate the phenomenon of child marriage by improving the legal framework, promoting awareness of the dangers of such marriage and providing services for girls.

121. On 7 September 2023, the parliamentary committee for human rights approved a proposed law to protect children from early marriage and referred it to the administration and justice committee.

Raising the age of criminal responsibility

122. A proposed law to amend Act No. 422/2002 on the protection of children in conflict with the law and children at risk has been submitted to the parliamentary committee for women and children. The proposal includes amendments that would raise the age of criminal responsibility, introduce non-judicial alternatives, prevent children from entering into contact with the justice system and strengthen the role of the Ministry of Social Affairs in non-judicial resolutions.

*Older persons*⁵⁸

123. In 2021, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched the "National Strategy for Older Persons 2020–2030" and its accompanying plan of action. The Strategy focuses on the physical and mental health of older persons and seeks to provide them with socioeconomic security. It also aims to promote their active involvement in society, support families, enhance intergenerational solidarity and build a safe and friendly environment while

preventing violence, and protecting older persons who have suffered abuse, particularly during crises and conflicts.

*Persons with disabilities*⁵⁹

124. Lebanon ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol in 2025.

125. A draft national strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2024–2030, which is currently being discussed in the relevant ministries, includes, as a matter of priority, a plan for inclusion in all aspects of economic, health-related, social, educational and political life. It also envisages the provision of services and of inclusive and accessible public spaces.

126. During 2024, the Ministry of Social Affairs provided care, integration and rehabilitation services for 9,019 persons with disabilities via contracts with 102 care institutions. The Ministry continues to provide the following services:

- It makes appointments for persons with disabilities and their families, with a view to diagnosing disabilities according to certain recognized categories, and it issues or renews disability cards⁶⁰
- It approves applications from persons with disabilities to benefit from social welfare services in specialized institutions⁶¹
- It issues eligible disabled persons with parking permits,⁶² including permits to park in front of their own homes
- It issues statements or requests for exemption from customs or registration fees, fiscal duties on real estate and municipal taxes.⁶³

127. In order to facilitate access to available services for as many people with disabilities as possible, work is underway to open nine new centres affiliated with the disability rights insurance programme, to develop other programmes and to introduce a cash allowance scheme as part of automated payment and follow-up systems. The programme is designed to provide social care in the form of cash assistance under the national social protection system in order to support persons with disabilities and help improve their standard of living.

128. The cash allowance scheme for persons with disabilities, launched in 2023, was aimed at 9,000 persons with disabilities aged between 18 and 28 who are in possession of a disability card.⁶⁴ In 2024, the age range was expanded to 15–30, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 12,750. By the beginning of 2025, the range had been further expanded to include persons aged between 0–30 and bringing the total to more than 19,000 beneficiaries. Two months' coverage for the 0–14 age group is met from the Ministry's budget.

129. Pilot "connection and referral" initiatives have been launched to support selected beneficiaries of the cash allowance for persons with disabilities. The initiatives take the form of home visits by social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs who seek to understand the impact cash assistance is having on the lives of beneficiaries, monitor their needs, connect them with the services they require and involve them in the decisions that affect them.

130. An item was included in the 2024 Budget Act for an allocation of LL 150 billion in social grants for each of the following: children, persons with disabilities, older persons and poor persons. The grants were disbursed during the course of 2024, including to disability-card holders of all age groups (approximately 45,000 persons with disabilities) in the form of a one-time payment equivalent to around \$100.

131. The Ministry of Social Affairs continues to offer free psychological and linguistic evaluations of children with learning difficulties. The examinations are conducted by specialists at the Model Centre for Persons with Disabilities and, depending upon the outcome of the tests, the children are then directed to institutions under contract with the Ministry of Social Affairs where, depending upon the availability of places, they obtain free education.⁶⁵

*Migrant workers*⁶⁶

132. A bill to amend the Labour Code was drafted and submitted to the Council of Ministers on 11 April 2022. The bill envisages amendments to articles 7 and 8 of the current Code which would make domestic workers, both Lebanese and foreigners, subject to the provisions of the Labour Code.

133. On 4 September 2020, the Ministry of Labour issued an updated version of its standard employment contract for domestic migrant workers, which had been in force since 2009. The contract regulates the contractual relationship between workers and employers and seeks to ensure equality. However, the State Council suspended the process on the grounds that the bill was in violation of several formal requirements, and the Ministry of Labor is in the process of reviewing it.

134. The Ministry of Labour has issued a number of decrees to regulate recruitment bureaux for foreign domestic workers. It has also adopted a mechanism to classify such bureaux and to regularize the status of foreign workers who act in capacities other than those specified on their work permit. In the wake of complaints it has received concerning workers' rights, the Ministry has taken a number of administrative steps against offending recruitment bureaux by suspending their activities or withdrawing their licenses.

135. Domestic workers who have been mistreated or who have a dispute with their employer or recruitment bureau can lodge a complaint with the Ministry of Labour, either directly, via their embassy or through a civil society association. If attempts to reach an amicable settlement fail, the claimant can have recourse to the competent courts. These include labour arbitration tribunals, which have handed down numerous rulings awarding compensation for damages or requiring the payment of due wages.

136. The Ministry of Labour received 89 complaints concerning domestic migrant workers in 2022. These included 62 complaints from employers against recruitment bureaux, of which 41 were resolved; 7 complaints from workers against recruitment bureaux, of which 6 were resolved; and 20 complaints from embassies, associations and trade unions, of which 15 were resolved. In 2024, the Ministry received 69 complaints, including 31 from employers against recruitment bureaux, 7 complaints from workers and 31 complaints from embassies, associations and trade unions. The majority of the complaints concerned the non-payment of wages.

137. The Ministry of Social Affairs has developed a tool to assess the needs of migrant workers who are at risk of violence or of becoming victims of trafficking. It also runs reception centres for such workers, and it operates hotlines and prints brochures in several languages to inform them of their rights and duties.

*Asylum seekers*⁶⁷

138. Legal residency and freedom of movement for asylum-seekers and displaced persons from Syria is regulated by the Entry, Exit and Residency in Lebanon Act and by Instruction No. 5/2017 issued by the Directorate General of Public Security and its amendments and annexes.

139. As concerns the principle of "non-refoulement", Lebanon adheres to international instruments and to the memorandum of understanding between the Directorate General of Public Security and the Regional Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Refugees may not be returned to their country of origin if there is any possibility that they might be exposed to risk or suffer torture. The Directorate General of Public Security must grant refugees a movement permit on a temporary basis for a period of up to a year, pending a decision to resettle them in a third country.

*Palestinian refugees*⁶⁸

140. The Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee is in the process of formulating a bill containing a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the status of Palestinian refugees and protect their rights, in accordance with the Constitution and with international standards.

141. The bill addresses the obligation to avoid any legal measures that might lead directly to the mass concession of citizenship, except in cases stipulated in the Nationality Act. It also provides a legal definition for Palestinian refugees and envisages a standard unified biometric identification card, and it recognizes certain fundamental rights such as work, social security, healthcare, education and the right to association, as well as limited property rights. Lastly, it includes provisions to ensure that Palestinian refugees comply with legal, financial and public order regulations, a comprehensive plan to administer the camps and a strategy for the right of return.

142. The bill offers solutions to the labour restrictions that Palestinian refugees still face due to the failure to issue implementing regulations for Acts No. 128 and No. 129 of 2010, which were intended to amend the Labour Code and the Social Security Act to allow Palestinians to work in certain sectors. The solution is to grant Palestinian refugees who hold a biometric identification card the right to work in all private sector jobs, including those regulated by special laws, but excepting posts in the public sector, in security agencies and in the military. The bill also envisages simpler procedures for obtaining a work permit, and it exempts refugees from the payment of fees and the requirement of reciprocity. It envisions a gradual integration of Palestinian workers into private enterprises and a periodic review of the situation by a joint committee. The bill, moreover, allows Palestinians to join labour and professional unions under specific conditions, expands social security entitlements and addresses existing exclusionary provisions. Lastly, it simplifies the process whereby Palestinian refugees can access health insurance, retirement plans, and work-related benefits.

143. The bill includes a proposal to amend Act No. 296/2001, which prevents Palestinian refugees from owning real estate, by allowing them to own a residential property under specific conditions. Under this provision, the refugee concerned must be registered with the Directorate General for Refugee Affairs and must hold permanent residency since 1946 or 1967, while the property in question must be an integrated housing unit dedicated exclusively to family housing. Ownership is subject to prior authorization from the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities, after consultation with the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee.

144. The Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee has participated in educational and youth-centred initiatives as part of a joint action plan 2024–2025, working to promote early childhood education and to provide academic support through local associations. It has also expanded its programmes for youth empowerment, vocational training, skills development and psychological support. The joint action plan also aims to improve public health, nutrition and water and sanitation services in Palestinian camps and communities.

145. The Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee seeks to integrate Palestinian refugee children into national disability strategies and to make it easier for them to access education, healthcare and social protection.

146. The Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee is working on institutional reforms to improve living conditions and access to basic services in Palestinian camps and communities. It also supports the role played by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in providing education, healthcare, and cash assistance. The Committee is setting up offices at the local level to represent Lebanese government institutions inside the camps and to improve access to legal, administrative and social services. Efforts are being made to regulate the electricity supply with mechanisms to regularize billing and to eliminate unlawful connections to the network.

147. In order to maintain stability inside the camps, the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee is seeking to promote cooperation between security agencies and the military, on the one hand, and Palestinian representatives, on the other. This process, which has helped to limit the availability of weaponry, will open the way for a reconsideration of security measures in and around the camps, using an approach dictated by the needs of human security.

148. As concerns Palestinians from Syria, on 19 December 2024, the Directorate General of Public Security issued a decree allowing them to regularize their legal status, without financial penalties. On 9 October 2025, the Government gave its approval for Palestinians from Syria to enrol in State-run schools.

*Displaced Syrians*⁶⁹

149. Since 2015, in partnership with the United Nations, the Lebanese State has been running the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, which covers 10 different sectors and seeks to meet the needs of 1.5 million displaced Syrians. The Plan, in fact, aims to provide the displaced persons with humanitarian assistance while also supporting their host communities via projects aimed at promoting development and boosting resilience. The Response Plan has evolved over time to address various socioeconomic and health crises, notably the pandemic. To this end, it focuses on the most vulnerable Lebanese, including those displaced by war, as well as on Palestinian refugees, including those from Syria, and migrants.

150. In partnership with UNHCR, a plan was launched in 2021 to register marriages and births among the community of displaced Syrians and record them in the registry of foreigners at the Directorate General of Personal Status. In this way, 27 per cent of marriages were documented in 2020, rising to 37 per cent in 2024 and to 50 per cent in 2025, thereby helping to protect children from the risk of statelessness. Documents belonging to displaced Syrians have been archived in digital format to save them from damage or loss.

151. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, the Government has been issuing decrees to enable Syrian children to continue their studies and sit official exams. In the academic year 2023/24, 10,356 Syrian students took the ninth grade of basic education and sat the exam for the middle-school certificate, while 5,199 students sat the exam for the secondary-school certificate.

152. According to data from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Syrian students enrolled in State-run and private schools from kindergarten to the third level of secondary school number 282,871, most of whom lack documentation allowing them to reside legally in Lebanon. In enactment of the principle that basic education should be compulsory and free of charge only for Lebanese children and legal residents, on 17 September 2024 the Government ruled that no student should be enrolled in school save on presentation of a valid legal document, be it a Lebanese residency card or a UNHCR identification card. The Directorate General of Public Security was charged with verifying the authenticity of documents as necessary. However, the decree had the effect of removing around 40,000 students from State-run schools and gave rise to deleterious coping mechanisms. As a consequence, the Government reconsidered its decision and, on 9 October 2025, re-enrolled the affected students while also adopting a prior warning system to advise parents to regularize their legal status.

153. On 16 June 2025, the Government approved a plan for the return of displaced Syrians, and the ministerial committee in charge of implementing the plan signed an exchange of letters agreement with UNHCR. The Ministry of Social Affairs was tasked with drafting a framework for the return and integrating that framework into the Response Plan, with a view to returning around 400,000 displaced persons in the course of 2025. The plan envisages a financial incentive worth \$100 per person, from UNHCR, and seeks to connect returnees with reintegration programmes inside Syria. For its part, the Directorate General of Public Security announced the cancellation of all fines and fees and the lifting of entry bans, to begin on 1 July 2025, and this decision was then extended until 31 December 2025. As of 30 September 2025, 294,912 displaced persons had returned to Syria and been removed from the UNHCR database.

154. In order to address the issue of stateless children, the Government has extended the deadline for the registration of Syrian babies who are over the age of 1 and have not yet been registered. The Minister of the Interior and Municipalities has been tasked with developing an accurate mechanism for registering births and other civil status events among displaced Syrians since 11 January 2011, and for recording these in the registries of foreigners of the Directorate General of Personal Status at the governorate level. The deadline was extended from 9 February 2022 until a final decision on this matter is taken.

155. The Army provides security and protection, especially for women and children, in areas with large concentrations of refugees and displaced persons. It seeks to prevent clashes and incidents, to ensure that refugees are not being exploited or recruited by extremist groups or terrorist networks and to provide support and relief during natural disasters such as floods or fires. In addition to this, the Army is consolidating its surveillance of land and sea borders

to prevent unlawful entries and to counter the smuggling of drug and arms, in which refugees are sometimes implicated or which are directed against their communities. Additional checkpoints have been set up at the border to monitor the movement of refugees and migrants by land and sea, and to prevent any infiltration that might constitute a threat to security. The Army also runs training courses on the provision of basic humanitarian assistance to refugees, including one on protecting migrants at sea, and it has developed training programmes on how to interact with refugees.

*Homosexuality*⁷⁰

156. The legal situation remains unchanged.

157. Two proposed laws are under consideration before the Chamber of Deputies, one to “repeal article 534 of the Criminal Code” and the other to “amend certain articles of the Criminal Code related to crimes against public morals and public ethics”.

158. Legal opinion remains divided over the interpretation of article 534 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes “unnatural” sexual relations. Some judges are of the view that the text criminalizes homosexuals because homosexuality amounts to “unnatural sexual intercourse” and, therefore, the text of the Code is applicable as it stands. Other judges do not believe that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults should be criminalized and that the article – which in any case does not define what is meant by “unnatural sexual intercourse” – does not concern them. Several rulings have been handed down by single criminal judges, each of whom has used their authority to construe and interpret the text and to give a new meaning to the word “natural” which, they consider, has changed in line with changing concepts customs and beliefs. In 2018, the Mount Lebanon Misdemeanour Court of Appeals issued a ruling to the effect that homosexuality is not a crime. The ruling was a majority verdict as one of the auxiliary judges gave a dissenting opinion upholding the need to apply the article of the Code until such time as it is repealed. The Criminal Court of Cassation has not issued any opinion interpreting the text of the article. A number of judges who do criminalize homosexuality under article 534 are, nonetheless, imposing fines rather than terms of imprisonment.

VI. Vision for the future

159. The Lebanese State is seeking to transform the challenges of the current phase into an opportunity to embrace a comprehensive process of reform underpinned by the principles of human rights, dignity, equality, justice and rule of law. In this context, the State has identified a body of priorities, including:

- Disseminating a culture of human rights via schools and the media
- Protecting public freedoms and freedom of opinion and expression, and providing a safe environment for journalists and media professionals
- Strengthening the independence of the judiciary and anti-corruption mechanisms
- Building a comprehensive social protection system and ensuring fair and effective access to services for the most vulnerable groups
- Combating violence against women and promoting gender equality
- Ensuring the right to a healthy environment
- Enhancing protection for the rights of refugees and migrant workers
- Combating hate speech and adopting comprehensive prevention and awareness-raising policies
- Strengthening the role of national human rights bodies, ensuring their independence and providing them with the necessary resources
- Empowering civil society and promoting participatory governance to help formulate and monitor the implementation of public policies

- Continuing to engage positively with international human rights mechanisms and to implement their recommendations.

VII. Cooperation with the international community

160. Lebanon reaffirms its readiness to work in partnership with civil society organizations, the United Nations system and regional and international partners on a basis of transparency, accountability, and community partnership in order to build a just, inclusive and prosperous State that prioritizes human beings and their rights.

Notes

- 1 التوصية ٤٧.
- 2 التوصية ٩٨.
- 3 التي أنشأتها الدولة اللبنانية بموجب المرسوم رقم ٣٢٦٨ تاريخ ٢٠١٦/٦/١٩.
- 4 التوصية ٥٠.
- 5 التوصية ٨.
- 6 التوصية ١٤.
- 7 التوصيات ٥١، ٥٢، ٥٣، ٥٤، ٥٥، ٥٦، ٥٧، ٥٨، ٦٠.
- 8 التوصيتان ٥٧ و٥٨.
- 9 المنشأة بموجب المرسوم رقم ٤٣٨٢ تاريخ ٢٠١٠/٦/٢١.
- 10 التوصيات ٦٨، ٦٩، ١٣١، ١٣٢، ٢١٣، ٢٤٠.
- 11 وفي هذا الإطار، نُظِّم حوالي ٢٢ تدريب لحوالي ٥٧٤ عنصر منذ العام ٢٠٢٠.
- 12 وفي هذا الإطار، نُظِّم حوالي ٦٠ تدريب لحوالي ٥٠٠ عنصر.
- 13 التوصية ٥٩.
- 14 التوصيات ١٠٢، ١٠٣، ١٠٤.
- 15 التوصية ١٤٩.
- 16 مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة السامية لشؤون اللاجئين، بدعم من الحكومة الكندية، وبالتعاون مع نقابتي المحامين في بيروت والشمال.
- 17 التي تضم ممثلين عن برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين، ووزارة العدل، ونقابتي المحامين في بيروت وطرابلس.
- 18 في صيدا وطرابلس وبعليك، والجامعة اليسوعية في بيروت.
- 19 منذ افتتاحها في العام ٢٠٢١، قدّمت المكاتب المساعدة القانونية لـ ٢٥١٨٦ شخصاً.
- 20 التوصيات ١٠، ٢٨، ٣٠، ٣٢، ٣٣، ١٣٠، ١٤١، ١٤٦.
- 21 وتضمّ الهيئة عضوين من القضاة السابقين في منصب الشرف، وعضوين من ذوي الخبرة في القانون العام والجنائي وحقوق الإنسان، وأستاذ جامعي في حقوق الإنسان أو الحريات العامة، وطبيب شرعي، وعضوين من الناشطين في حقوق الإنسان، وعضوين من جمعيات ذوي المفقودين والمخفيين قسراً.
- 22 التوصيات ١٦٨، ١٦٩، ١٧٠، ١٧١، ١٧٢، ٢٤٢.
- 23 التوصيات ٦٢، ٦٣، ٦٤، ٦٥، ٦٦، ١٣٣، ١٤٤.
- 24 ويضمّ المركز ٣٠ موظفاً، ويتلقى أكثر من ١٧٠٠ مكالمة يومية، وحوالي ٣٠.٠٠٠ اتصالاً شهرياً.
- 25 أي الإدارات والمؤسسات العامة والبلديات واتحاداتها والمصالح المستقلة والصناديق والمجالس والهيئات.
- 26 التشدد في مراقبة الحسابات والعمليات والقيام بالمتابعة المستمرة لعلاقة العمل، الاستحصال على معلومات أكثر تفصيلاً عن العميل وعن صاحب الحق الاقتصادي، فتح حساب فرعي لقيّد العمليات غير المرتبطة بالوظيفة.
- 27 التي طوّرها برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي.
- 28 التوصيات ١٦، ٤٨، ٤٩، ٥١، ٥٢، ٥٤، ٥٥، ٥٦، ٥٨، ٦٠، ١١٧، ١٢٤، ١٢٥، ١٢٦، ١٢٧، ١٢٨، ١٢٩، ١٣٢، ١٣٣، ١٣٩، ١٤٠، ١٨١.
- 29 بموجب مذكرة التفاهم الموقعة في العام ٢٠١٩ مع اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر.
- 30 بلغ عدد هذه الزيارات ٢٦ منذ مطلع العام ٢٠٢٤.
- 31 كالصليب الأحمر الدولي.
- 32 التوصيات ١٣٦، ١٣٨، ١٤٣، ١٤٨، ١٤٩.
- 33 التوصية ١٢٥.
- 34 التوصيات ١، ٢، ٣، ٩، ١٨، ٢٨، ١٠٧، ١٠٨، ١٠٩، ١١٠، ١١١، ١١٢، ١١٣، ١١٤، ١١٥، ١١٦، ١١٨، ١١٩، ١٢٠، ١٢١، ١٢٢.
- 35 التوصيات ١٣٦، ١٣٧، ١٤٧، ١٤٨، ١٤٩، ٢٠٣.
- 36 التوصيات ٧٨، ١٣٣، ١٤٢، ١٤٧، ١٥٢، ١٥٥، ١٥٦، ١٥٧، ١٥٨، ١٥٩، ١٦٠، ١٦١، ١٦٢، ١٦٣، ١٦٤، ١٦٦.
- 37 التوصيات ١٣٥، ١٤٥، ١٥٠، ١٥٣، ١٦٠، ١٦١، ١٦٤.
- 38 التوصيات ٤٥، ٩٤، ٩٥، ٩٧، ٩٩، ١٠١، ١٧٨، ١٧٩، ١٨٠، ١٨٢، ١٨٣، ١٨٤، ١٨٧، ١٨٨، ١٩٢، ١٩٣، ١٩٤، ٢٠٤، ٢٢٨.
- 39 أي Cash for Work.
- 40 وخلال ٣ سنوات، تمّ إشراك ما يقارب ٢٥ الف مواطن لبناني، وغير لبناني، في هذه المشاريع.

- 41 التوصيات ١٩٦، ١٩٧، ١٩٨، ١٩٩، ٢٠٠، ٢٠١، ٢٠٥، ٢٠٧.
- 42 التوصيات ١٩٦، ٢٠٨، ٢١٠، ٢١١، ٢١٢.
- 43 التوصيات ١٠٠، ١٧٨، ١٨٠، ١٨٥، ١٨٩، ١٩٠، ١٩١، ٢٠٠.
- 44 التوصيات ٣٤، ٣٥، ٣٦، ٣٧، ٣٨، ٣٩، ٤١، ٤٦، ٧٠، ٧١، ٨٠، ٨٢، ٩١، ٩٣، ١٧٢، ١٧٣، ١٧٤، ١٧٥، ١٧٩، ٢١٤، ٢١٥، ٢١٦، ٢١٧، ٢١٨، ٢١٩، ٢٢٠، ٢٢١، ٢٢٢، ٢٢٣، ٢٢٤، ٢٢٥، ٢٢٦، ٢٢٧، ٢٢٨، ٢٣٠، ٢٣١، ٢٣٢، ٢٣٤، ٢٣٥، ٢٣٦، ٢٣٧، ٢٣٨، ٢٣٩، ٢٤٠، ٢٥٠، ٢٨٦، ٢٨٧، ٢٨٨، ٢٨٩، ٢٩٠، ٢٩٢، ٢٩٣، ٢٩٤.
- 45 التي امتدّ تنفيذها من العام ٢٠١٩ إلى العام ٢٠٢٣.
- 46 وللمعرضين للانحراف كالإدمان على الكحول والمخدرات، والتشرد...، وللمصابين بنقص المناعة المكتسبة.
- 47 وخلال العام ٢٠٢٤، بلغ عدد المستفيدين من هذه الخدمات ما يقارب الـ ١٠٥٨٨ مستفيداً.
- 48 استهدفت حوالي ١٠٠٠٠ طالب وطالبة.
- 49 ومنها: رئيسة لغرف محاكم التمييز والاستئناف والبيدائية، ورئيسة أولى محاكم الاستئناف، ونائب عام استئنافي، وقاضي تحقيق أول، ومديرة عامة لوزارة العدل، ورئيسة لهيئة القضايا، ورئيسة لهيئة التشريع والاستشارات، ورئيسة لمعهد الدروس القضائية، وعضو في مجلس القضاء الأعلى، والمجلس العدلي.
- 50 وعرضت خلاله "فيديو توعوي".
- 51 التوصيات ١٥، ١٧، ١٩، ٢٠، ٢٨، ٢٩، ١٧٩، ٢٣٩، ٢٤١، ٢٤٣، ٢٤٤، ٢٤٥، ٢٤٦، ٢٤٧، ٢٤٨، ٢٤٩، ٢٥٠، ٢٥١، ٢٥٢، ٢٥٣، ٢٥٤، ٢٥٥، ٢٥٦، ٢٥٧، ٢٥٨، ٢٥٩، ٢٦٠، ٢٧٨.
- 52 فوصل عدد الحالات التي تمت متابعتها إلى ٣٥٠٠ حالة حتى نهاية العام ٢٠٢٤.
- 53 وعدد هذه العقود ١٦.
- 54 وفي العام ٢٠٢٣، بلغ عدد المستفيدين من هذه الخدمات حوالي ٨٠٠ طفل.
- 55 كالعدل، والتربية والتعليم العالي، والصحة العامة، والعمل، والسياحة، والداخلية والبلديات، والزراعة، والثقافة، المديرية العامة لقوى الامن الداخلي، والمديرية العامة للامن العام.
- 56 بلغ عدد المسجلين أكثر من ١٢.٠٠٠ متطوعاً، وعدد الفرص التطوعية المسجلة ٤١٧ فرصة من قبل ١١١ جهة شريكة.
- 57 يستهدف سنوياً ما يزيد عن ٣٠٠٠ طفلاً من مختلف المناطق.
- 58 التوصيات ١٩٠، ١٩٥، ١٩٩، ٢٤٠.
- 59 التوصيات ٢٢، ٢٣، ٢٤، ٢٥، ٢٦، ٢٧، ٢٥٩، ٢٦٠.
- 60 يقارب معدل البطاقات الجديدة سنوياً ١٩٠٠ بطاقة، وتجديد ما يقارب ٩٥٠٠ بطاقة، وما يقارب الـ ١٠٠ ملف إعاقة تعليمية.
- 61 ويصدر البرنامج سنوياً ما يقارب الـ ٨٠٠ طلب رعاية.
- 62 يتم إصدار ما يقارب الـ ٧٠ بطاقة موقف خاص سنوياً.
- 63 ويصدر البرنامج سنوياً ما يقارب الـ ١٠٠٠٠ افادة أو اعفاء.
- 64 وقيمة البديل \$٤٠ شهرياً.
- 65 ويتراوح عدد الاطفال الذين يستقبلهم المركز سنوياً بين ٦٠٠ و ٧٠٠ طفل من ذوي الصعوبات التعليمية، في حين يحصل ما حوالي ٥٠٠ إلى ٧٠٠ طفل على جلسات علاج لغوي.
- 66 التوصيات ١٧٠، ١٧٦، ١٧٧، ٢٠٦، ٢٥٧، ٢٦١، ٢٦٢، ٢٦٣، ٢٦٤، ٢٦٥، ٢٦٦، ٢٦٧، ٢٦٨، ٢٦٩، ٢٧٠، ٢٧١، ٢٧٣، ٢٧٥، ٢٧٩، ٢٨١، ٢٨٢، ٢٨٣، ٢٨٤، ٢٨٥.
- 67 التوصية ١٠٥، ١٠٦، ١٢٣، ٢٧٢.
- 68 التوصيات ٢٢، ٢٠٦، ٢٦٥، ٢٦٧، ٢٦٨، ٢٦٩، ٢٧٤، ٢٧٧.
- 69 التوصيات ٢٠٦، ٢١١، ٢٦٥، ٢٦٧، ٢٦٨، ٢٦٩، ٢٧٦، ٢٨٠، ٢٩١.
- 70 التوصيات ٧٢، ٧٣، ٧٤، ٧٩، ٨١، ٨٣، ٨٤، ٨٥، ٨٦، ٨٨، ٨٩، ٩٠، ٩٢، ٢٣٣.