

Fourth cycle

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW - LEBANON

The LGBTIQ+ community in Lebanon - by Proud Lebanon



Proud Lebanon is a non-religious, non-political, non-partisan civil rights society that aims to promote sustainable social and economic development in Lebanon and the region and is working on achieving protection, empowerment and equality for marginalized groups through community service activities. Proud Lebanon started its activities in August 2013 and is registered since April 2014 as a Lebanese non-profit civil society.

Website: www.ProudLebanon.org

E-mail: info@ProudLebanon.org

Tel: +961.76.608205

Facebook: www.facebook.com/ProudLebanon

Twitter: www.twitter.com/ProudLebanonORG

Proud Lebanon submits this report to highlight the persistent and systematic human rights violations faced by LGBTIQ+ individuals in Lebanon. Despite international obligations and Lebanon's commitments under various human rights treaties, LGBTIQ+ persons continue to face discrimination, violence, legal persecution, and social marginalization. This report provides an overview of key human rights violations, analyzes Lebanon's legal framework, and proposes recommendations for ensuring the protection and fulfillment of LGBTIQ+ rights in Lebanon.

Introduction

In the 2015 UPR cycle, Canada (Recommendation No. 132.98.) and Sweden (Recommendation No. 132.97.) recommended that Lebanon repeal Article 534 of the Penal Code - “Any sexual intercourse against the laws of nature is punishable with imprisonment for a period of one month to one year, as well as a penalty ranging from 200 thousand Lebanese Pounds to one million Lebanese Pounds”. As of 2025, this recommendation is not implemented, and Article 534 remains in force. While some court rulings have dismissed its application, the law has not been formally repealed and continues to be used against LGBTIQ+ individuals.

In the 2021 UPR cycle (Third Cycle), Germany (Recommendation No. 150.79), Canada (Recommendation No. 150.72), Australia (150.84), and Iceland (Recommendation No. 150.80) recommended that Lebanon revise or repeal Article 534 of the Penal Code. Canada (Recommendation No. 150.72), , France (150.78), and Argentina (150.77) further called for laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Additionally, Norway (Recommendation No. 150.89) called for the decriminalization of homosexuality and ensuring non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Lebanon did not accept this recommendation. Recommendation No. 150.145 from Romania and Recommendation No. 150.161 from New Zealand called for the protection of human rights defenders and the prevention of reprisals. However, civil society actors and LGBTIQ+ activists continue to face increasing hostility and persecution.

Peaceful assemblies are frequently banned, and individuals face arbitrary detention, forced confessions, and torture. LGBTIQ+ individuals in Lebanon face widespread and systematic violations of their rights.

Article 534 continues to be used to criminalize consensual same-sex relations.

Hate speech, threats, physical and digital blackmail are rampant, often endorsed or ignored by state institutions.

Transgender individuals face denial of gender-affirming care and are routinely excluded from the job market.

Academic and cultural freedoms are under threat, with research and events on LGBTIQ+ topics censored or canceled. In healthcare, HIV-positive and transgender persons are denied services or face unethical treatment.

The report offers a comprehensive analysis of these human rights violations and provides actionable, SMART recommendations to address them.

1. Non-Discrimination

As a principle recognized by the Lebanese State, Lebanon has ratified major international human rights treaties, including the UDHR, CRC, CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, and CAT, all of which uphold the principles of equality and non-discrimination. Lebanon’s Constitution also guarantees equality before the law.

However, despite these commitments, Lebanon has not taken specific steps to interpret or apply these treaties in a way that explicitly protects individuals based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC).

Moreover, the provisions of the ratified conventions are inconsistently implemented, and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ individuals persists.

Recommendations:

- By the end of 2026, enact a national anti-discrimination law that explicitly includes protections based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, aligning with Lebanon's commitments under the ICCPR and ICESCR.

2. Legal Framework - Article 534 and criminalization

Article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code criminalizes "sexual intercourse contrary to nature," and has long been used to justify the criminalization and persecution of LGBTIQ+ persons. This provision has led to arbitrary arrests, degrading treatment, invasive bodily searches, and psychological abuse.

Although several courts; including military tribunals, have issued rulings disregarding Article 534, these remain a minority and lack national consistency. Judges have occasionally suspended penalties but left marks on civil records, further stigmatizing the accused. The vague wording of the law leaves it open to broad interpretation and misuse by security forces and prosecutors.

In 2023, Proud Lebanon submitted a draft law to repeal Article 534, backed by nine MPs. In the same year, former Minister Mohammad Murtada and MP Ashraf Rifi submitted their own draft laws aimed at criminalizing the "promotion" of homosexuality. The initiative sparked major backlash from political and religious figures such as Hassan Nasrallah and MP Ashraf Rifi, who condemned it as a threat to "family values." Former Minister Mohammad Murtada responded with a counter law to criminalize the "promotion" of homosexuality, proposing prison sentences of up to five years.

This legislative retaliation was supported by anti-LGBTIQ+ campaigns led by religious and political institutions. Hate speech intensified, with judges, clerics, and conservative media framing LGBTIQ+ identities as perversions. State institutions like the ministries of culture have amplified this rhetoric by sponsoring anti-LGBTIQ+ events, further legitimizing institutional discrimination.

Digital platforms have become a tool for blackmail, with individuals targeted on dating apps, harassed, and extorted. Victims refrain from filing complaints due to fear of prosecution under Article 534. Law enforcement often exploits private data on personal devices without judicial warrants, using them to extract confessions.

Meanwhile, forced anal examination tests, though discouraged by the Lebanese Order of Physicians, remain legally permissible. Some countries have gone the way of legislative bans, others have issued public policies in which they recognise that forced anal examinations are a form of torture and therefore prohibited by the Convention against Torture. There is no legislative ban, leaving detainees at risk of torture and invasive procedures.

In addition, LGBTIQ+ individuals are systematically subjected to HIV and drug testing upon arrest by the morality police in Ras Beirut and are sometimes transferred to the overcrowded Ramlet El Bayda station. Those who test HIV-positive are segregated in the Blue Building of Roumieh prison, a facility associated with mental illness, which contributes to further stigmatization.

Because sexual orientation cannot be proven definitively, public prosecutors often rely on unlawful searches of detainees' phones to collect evidence.

Public prosecutors and some judges continue to apply Article 534 in discriminatory ways. For example, some judges

deliver sentences but withhold penalties, leaving individuals with a criminal record for up to five years, thus reinforcing stigma and limiting access to employment and civil rights.

Recommendations:

- By the end of 2025, ensure the official transfer of the draft law to repeal Article 534, submitted by Proud Lebanon, to the appropriate parliamentary committees for formal discussion.
- Adopt the draft law and officially repeal Article 534 by mid-2026, replacing it with a law that explicitly protects the rights of LGBTIQ+ individuals.
- By the end of 2025, initiate formal collaboration with the UN Independent Expert on SOGIESC to review Lebanese laws and propose amendments aligned with international human rights standards.
- By 2027, adopt a roadmap to gradually reform the confessional judicial system, starting with training 100% of family and criminal court judges on secular legal principles and human rights obligations.
- Train 75% of judges and law enforcement officers on LGBTIQ+ rights and non-discriminatory procedures by the end of 2026, with annual refresher courses monitored by both the Ministry of Justice and ministry of interior with the support of NCLW.
- Criminalize all forms of hate speech and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity by passing relevant amendments to the Penal Code by 2026.
- By 2026, mandate the Lebanese government to develop and implement a protection plan in coordination with civil society that ensures the safety of human rights defenders and LGBTIQ+ activists.

Advocacy and Political Engagement

In previous Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycles, Lebanon received several recommendations urging the revision or repeal of Article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code, which criminalizes "sexual acts contrary to nature." This provision has historically been used to target LGBTIQ+ individuals. In the third UPR cycle held in 2021, for example, the Netherlands (Recommendation 150.88) called for the repeal of Article 534 and other provisions used to criminalize same-sex relations and nonconforming gender identities and expressions. Similarly, Germany (Recommendation 150.79) recommended passing legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and to repeal Article 534. Australia (Recommendation 150.84) also urged Lebanon to repeal this article and enact legislation to protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ individuals. Chile (Recommendation 150.73) explicitly recommended the decriminalization of same-sex relationships. To date, none of these recommendations have been implemented, and Article 534 remains in force.

Proud Lebanon has been at the forefront of efforts to advance legal reform, viewing the repeal of Article 534 as both a legal necessity and a moral obligation. As part of its advocacy strategy, Proud Lebanon drafted a repeal bill in consultation with legal experts and organized several roundtable discussions and public forums that brought together Members of Parliament, stakeholders, and civil society actors. In July 2023, a significant milestone was reached when the Kataeb party, in collaboration with Proud Lebanon, submitted the repeal bill to Parliament, garnering the support of nine MPs from across the political spectrum.

However, this progress was met with fierce resistance. Political and religious leaders launched a campaign of backlash. MP Ashraf Rifi and former Minister Mohammad Murtada introduced counter-legislation aimed at criminalizing what they termed the "promotion of homosexuality," with penalties reaching up to five years in prison. Public figures, including former Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah, used mass platforms to portray the bill as a threat to family values. In parallel, anti-LGBTIQ+ events proliferated, some of which were organized by groups such as the Lebanese Council of Women, with the active participation of government officials. Conferences held in

Beirut and Tripoli in 2023 and 2024 further normalized state-sponsored hostility toward LGBTIQ+ rights and visibility.

These developments reflect not only a failure to implement UPR recommendations but also a deepening institutional resistance to LGBTIQ+ inclusion. The recommendations to repeal Article 534 and enact protections for sexual and gender minorities remain not implemented, and the current political climate has exacerbated the risks faced by LGBTIQ+ individuals and their advocates.

Recommendations:

- Repeal Article 534 of the Penal Code by 2026 and replace it with a civil law, such as the draft proposed by Proud Lebanon, that explicitly protects individuals from discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- By 2027, adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that includes protections based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression in collaboration with civil society.
- To uphold its international human rights commitments, Lebanon should reject all draft laws criminalizing LGBTIQ+ advocacy or expression and ensure this is formally recorded in the parliamentary record.
- Establish and enforce a code of ethics for Parliamentarians and Ministers that includes provisions for condemning hate speech and anti-LGBTIQ+ rhetoric by public officials.
- Launch a nationwide sensitization and awareness campaign by 2026, coordinated by the Ministry of Information in partnership with civil society, with success indicators including a national perception index and annual reporting on hate crime incidents and prosecutions.

7. Discrimination in Healthcare, Education, and Employment

Healthcare

Transgender individuals and people living with HIV continue to face discrimination and unethical treatment in healthcare settings. The situation worsened following the economic crisis, which led the WHO to suspend support for the National AIDS Program (NAP). The merging of NAP with the TB program, coupled with funding shortages, resulted in critical gaps, including the distribution of expired antiretroviral medications in early 2024. Relevant UPR recommendation: Mexico (150.87) urged Lebanon to guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health services for marginalized groups, including LGBTIQ+ individuals and people living with HIV. This recommendation remains not implemented.

Recommendations:

- Ensure sustainable funding for the National AIDS Program and uninterrupted access to ART and SRHR services by the end of 2025.
- By 2028, train 50% of healthcare providers in public facilities to deliver inclusive, non-discriminatory care to LGBTIQ+ individuals and people living with HIV, with implementation monitored through annual audits by the Ministry of Health.

Education

LGBTIQ+ students in Lebanon continue to experience bullying, exclusion, and a lack of institutional protection. Academic freedom is also increasingly compromised, especially when research addresses sexual orientation and

gender identity. In a recent case at the National Lebanese University, a thesis on mental health resilience among LGBTIQ+ individuals was blocked just two days before its defense due to pressure from religious groups, highlighting censorship and interference in academic standards.

While the 2021 UPR did not include a specific recommendation addressing LGBTIQ+ rights in education, several countries; such as Iceland (150.209); urged Lebanon to integrate inclusive curricula, including comprehensive sexuality education. To date, this remains not implemented.

Recommendations

- Enforce inclusive education policies aligned with UNESCO’s guidance on gender equality and safe learning environments by 2025.
- Legally protect academic freedom by prohibiting religious or political interference in research and thesis defense processes.
- Establish and monitor anti-discrimination procedures in all educational institutions to support LGBTIQ+ students and staff.
- By 2028, provide nationwide training for educators and administrators on inclusion, diversity, and the rights of LGBTIQ+ individuals in educational settings.

Employment

LGBTIQ+ individuals, particularly transgender persons, face widespread discrimination in the workplace. Many are denied job opportunities, harassed, or forced to conceal their identities to avoid retaliation. The absence of legal gender recognition further exacerbates the exclusion of transgender individuals from the labor market.

Although UPR Recommendation 150.79 (Germany, 2021) called on Lebanon to adopt anti-discrimination laws inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity, no such legislation has been implemented to date.

Recommendations

- Introduce legal gender recognition procedures by 2026 to ensure transgender individuals can access identity documents reflecting their gender.
- Require public and private sector employers to adopt diversity and inclusion policies, with confidential mechanisms for reporting discrimination.
- Promote equal opportunity in hiring, retention, and promotion for LGBTIQ+ individuals through national labor strategies and employer incentives.

Freedom of Expression and Assembly

LGBTIQ+ events and initiatives in Lebanon continue to face systematic suppression. In 2018, the organizer of Beirut Pride was detained and pressured to cancel planned activities.

More recently, in 2023 and 2024, public events and discussions were banned under the pretext of protecting “public morality.” These actions were largely driven by organized hate campaigns, often backed by religious institutions, resulting in intimidation, threats, and misinformation targeting LGBTIQ+ communities.

While multiple UPR recommendations, including Sweden (150.92), France (150.78), and Germany (150.152), urged Lebanon to protect freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, these rights remain severely restricted for LGBTIQ+ individuals.

Recommendations

-
- Issue clear directives by mid-2026 to prohibit the arbitrary banning of LGBTIQ+ events, ensuring full protection of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
 - Develop and enforce a standard protection protocol by end-2025 to ensure police neutrality and the safety of LGBTIQ+ public events.

9. Arbitrary Detention and Abuse During Investigations

LGBTIQ+ individuals arrested on unrelated charges; such as alleged drug use, are often subjected to additional abuse based on their perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. Reported violations include coerced confessions, extortion, and verbal or physical harassment during detention.

Despite UPR recommendations urging Lebanon to uphold due process and prevent ill-treatment (e.g., Recommendation 150.133, United States), such abuses remain prevalent and unaddressed in practice.

Recommendations

- Prohibit the use of morality laws in unrelated arrests or investigations by 2025.
- Ensure safeguards in detention, including legal access and independent monitoring, to prevent abuse.

10. Closure of Support Centers and Rise of Extremist Pressure

Access to essential services for LGBTIQ+ individuals has been severely restricted. In Tripoli, the closure of centers like Skoon and Marsa disrupted HIV and SRHR service delivery. This decline coincides with rising extremist campaigns that have targeted providers and shut down safe spaces.

In Beirut, the 2023 attack on OM Bar and the cancellation of multiple LGBTIQ+ events in 2022 under religious pressure reflect escalating violence and censorship. These actions are largely driven by unregistered groups like Jnoud El Rab and Jnoud El Fayhaa, often backed by religious actors.

These incidents underscore a broader climate of fear and shrinking civic space, marked by legal restrictions, public threats, and intimidation targeting LGBTIQ+ advocacy and care.

These developments directly contradict several UPR recommendations, including Recommendation 150.87 (Mexico, 2021), which urges Lebanon to guarantee universal access to SRHR services, especially for LGBTIQ+ individuals, and Recommendation 150.78 (France, 2021), which calls on the government to address harassment and intimidation of LGBTIQ+ persons and ensure respect for peaceful protest.

Recommendations

- Restore HIV and SRHR services in high-risk areas like Tripoli by mid-2025.
- Expand LGBTIQ+-inclusive services nationwide, in line with UPR Recommendation 150.87.
- Legally address threats from extremist groups through a national protection mechanism.
- Ensure LGBTIQ+ spaces and organizations are protected and can operate safely, as per Recommendation 150.78.

11. Institutional Discrimination and Misuse of Public Platforms

In 2023, the Beirut Bar Association hosted and sponsored the launch of an anti-LGBTIQ+ book on its premises under the personal patronage of then-president Nader Gaspard. The book employed derogatory language and portrayed LGBTIQ+ individuals as a threat to family and societal values. The use of a major legal institution to legitimize such rhetoric reflects a concerning normalization of institutional discrimination.

This act contradicts Lebanon's obligations under international human rights law and specific UPR recommendations, such as Recommendation 150.92 (Sweden, 2021), which calls for comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and the protection of LGBTIQ+ rights, and Recommendation 150.86 (Luxembourg, 2021), which urges the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Recommendations

- Prohibit the use of official institutions to promote hate speech against LGBTIQ+ individuals.
- Ensure academic, legal, and cultural institutions uphold non-discrimination and human rights standards for all.

Conclusion

Despite Lebanon's repeated commitments under international human rights treaties and multiple UPR cycles, LGBTIQ+ individuals continue to face systemic discrimination, criminalization, and violence.

Article 534 remains unrepealed, essential services have been disrupted, and state institutions have either endorsed or ignored escalating hate speech and repression.

Civil society efforts, including those led by Proud Lebanon, have advanced legal reform and advocacy, but progress has been met with institutional and political resistance.

To uphold its international obligations and ensure dignity, equality, and protection for all, Lebanon must urgently act.

Overall Recommendations

- Repeal Article 534 and pass an anti-discrimination law protecting sexual orientation, gender identity, expression, and related grounds by mid-2026.
- Restore and expand inclusive HIV, SRHR, and mental health services nationwide by end-2025, prioritizing high-risk areas.
- Guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful assembly for LGBTIQ+ individuals by banning arbitrary event restrictions and ensuring police protection.
- Enact legal safeguards to protect LGBTIQ+ individuals and organizations from hate speech, violence, and institutional bias.

References

Non-Discrimination as a Principle Recognized by the Lebanese State

- *The Lebanese Constitution:*
<https://www.presidency.gov.lb/English/LebaneseSystem/Documents/Lebanese%20Constitution.pdf>

- The official report on progress made in the implementation and identification of challenges to implement the Beijing Platform for Action:
<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/64/National-reviews/Lebanon-en.pdf>
- The New Arab – Gay, Lebanese and Proud: Fighting Homophobia:
<https://www.newarab.com/Features/2015/5/15/Gay-Lebanese-and-proud-fighting-homophobia>

Legal Framework and Criminalization of LGBTIQ+ Identities

- Human Dignity Trust – Lebanon Country Profile: <https://www.humandignitytrust.org/country-profile/lebanon/>
- Human Rights Watch – Attack on Freedoms Targets LGBTI People (2023):
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/09/05/lebanon-attack-freedoms-targets-lgbti-people>

UPR Recommendations and Action by Proud Lebanon

- UPR Info – Lebanon Review & Recommendations: <https://www.upr-info.org/en/review/lebanon>
- Washington Blade – The Battle Over LGBTQ Rights in Lebanon (2023):
<https://www.washingtonblade.com/2023/09/12/a-provocative-ad-a-divided-nation-the-battle-over-lgbtq-rights-in-lebanon/>

Roundtables and Political Engagement

- Proud Lebanon Official Page (for events & roundtables)
<https://www.facebook.com/ProudLebanon>
- Le Monde – In Lebanon, a Bill Decriminalizing Homosexuality Meets Violent Resistance:
https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/08/03/in-lebanon-a-bill-decriminalizing-homosexuality-meets-violent-resistance_6103661_4.html

Backlash Following the Draft Law Proposal

- **official copy of the draft law signed and presented - Proud Lebanon - 2023:**
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ERyaLhgWKEDR3SzDMtDWyebfuT6Y_Omm/view?usp=sharing
- AP News – Lebanon's Leaders Go After LGBTQ+ Symbols (2023):
<https://apnews.com/article/lebanon-lgbtq-crackdown-anti-gay-pride-df43f3e0a065c136bca42f07e8de78e7>
- Le Monde – In Lebanon, a Bill Decriminalizing Homosexuality Meets Violent Resistance:
https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/08/31/in-lebanon-a-bill-decriminalizing-homosexuality-arouses-violent-resistance_6118007_4.html
- Human Rights Watch – Lebanon: Attack on Freedoms Targets LGBTI People:
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/09/05/lebanon-attack-freedoms-targets-lgbti-people>
- Al-Monitor – Lebanon: Backlash as MPs Introduce Bill to Decriminalize LGBTQ+ Relationships:
<https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2023/09/lebanon-backlash-mps-introduce-bill-decriminalize-lgbtq-relationships>
- L'Orient Today – Repeal of Article 534: MP Abdel Massih Withdraws His Signature from the Draft Law:
<https://today.lorientjour.com/article/1346464/repeal-of-article-534-mp-abdel-massih-withdraws-his-signature-from-the-draft-law.html>
- Washington Blade – A Provocative Ad, A Divided Nation: The Battle Over LGBTQ Rights in Lebanon:
<https://www.washingtonblade.com/2023/09/12/a-provocative-ad-a-divided-nation-the-battle-over-lgbtq-rights-in-lebanon/>
- France 24 – LGBTQ Lebanese Under Attack as Activists Decry Eroding Freedoms:
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20231005-lgbtq-lebanese-under-attack-as-activists-decry-eroding-freedoms>
- Amnesty International – Lebanon: Attack on LGBTI Bar Another 'Ominous Sign' of Deteriorating Rights Situation:
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/08/lebanon-attack-on-lgbti-bar-another-ominous-sign-of-deteriorating-rights-situation/>

"تسعة نواب يرفضون تجريم المثليين عبر اقتراح قانون... عبد المسيح انسحب وريفي يرد"
 رير من صحيفة النهار يناقش تسعة نواب إلغاء المادة 534 من قانون العقوبات اللبناني، وردود الفعل المتباينة، بما في ذلك انسحاب النائب أديب عبد المسيح الاقتراح.:

نقال من فتاة الحرة يستعرض الجدل الدائر في لبنان بين محاولات إلغاء تجريم المثلية الجنسية ومساعي تشديد العقوبات عليها، مع التركيز على الاقتراحات القانونية المقدمّة من قبل النواب.: <https://www.alhurra.com/lebanon/2023/08/09> بين-إلغاء-التجريم-وتشديده-المثلية-الجنسية-تشعل-مواجهة-بالقوانين-في-لبنان

<https://arabic.euronews.com/2023/10/05/lebanon-beirut-liberty-human-right-lgbt-violence-fear-security-soci>

نأمل من منظمة العفو الدولية بسط الضوء على الاقتراحات القانونية المقدمة في أغسطس 2023 لتجريم العلاقات المثلية، والانتهاكات المستمرة لحقوق أفراد مجتمع الميم عين في لبنان.:

رير من منظمة "منا لحقوق الإنسان" يناقش الاقتراحات القانونية المقدمة في أغسطس 2023 لتجريم العلاقات المثلية، والانتهاكات المستمرة لحقوق أفراد الميم-عين لبنان: <https://menarights.org/ar/articles/lbnan-alhjwm-ly-alhryat-ysthdf-afrad-almym-yn>

[https://aljumhuriya.net/ar/2023/09/27/%D8%AD%D8%B2%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%87-%D9%88:."ب](https://aljumhuriya.net/ar/2023/09/27/%D8%AD%D8%B2%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%87-%D9%88:.)
%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF%
/8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%A

https://www.forss-program.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FORSS_Etude-baseline_Liban_version-numerique.pdf

Education

- **UNESCO – Out in the Open: Education sector responses to SOGI-based violence**
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000242532>
- **Discussion on Thesis Ban at Lebanese University (Reddit Thread):**
https://www.reddit.com/r/lebanon/comments/16wt6kt/lebanese_university_blocks_thesis_on_lgbtq/
- **العربي الجديد – الجامعة اللبنانية تمنع طالبة مناقشة أطروحتها عن المثلية الجنسية:**
<https://tinyurl.com/4yv9yfcc>
- **Daraj – رلى مجذوب: الجامعة اللبنانية إلى أين؟ –**
<https://tinyurl.com/bdm4ybdu>
- **Ornella Matta, PhD: جريمة أخلاقية في الجامعة اللبنانية**
<https://tinyurl.com/bdhzsf3k>
- **Video Campaign – لأنه واجب أخلاقي | A Moral Duty (2024):**
<https://tinyurl.com/52b3twvv>

Employment

- **SIDC – Shadow Report on LGBTIQ+ Workplace Discrimination:**
https://sidc-lebanon.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Annex26_Shadow-report-of-LGBTI-Human-Rights-Violations-at-the-Workplace.pdf
- **The European External Action Service:**
https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lebanon/enhancing-inclusivity-lgbti-community-workplaces-lebanon_en
- **The Media Line:**
<https://themedialine.org/people/despise-win-in-courts-lgbt-community-suffers-discrimination-abuse-in-lebanon/>
- **Proud Lebanon:**
https://ccprcentre.org/files/documents/INT_CCPR_ICO_LBN_27260_E1.pdf

Freedom of Expression and Assembly

- **France 24 – LGBTQ Lebanese under attack as activists decry eroding freedoms:**
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20231005-lgbtq-lebanese-under-attack-as-activists-decry-eroding-freedoms>
- **BBC – Beirut Pride canceled after organizer detained:** <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-44141603>
- **Amnesty International – Crackdown on LGBTI Gatherings (2022):**
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/06/lebanon-authorities-launch-unlawful-crackdown-on-lgbti-gatherings/>
- **Human Rights Watch - Lebanon: Attack on Freedoms Targets LGBTI People - 2023:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/09/05/lebanon-attack-freedoms-targets-lgbti-people>
- **Human Rights Watch - Lebanon: Unlawful Crackdown on LGBTI Gatherings - 2022: Lebanon:**
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/07/04/lebanon-unlawful-crackdown-lgbti-gatherings>
- **Amnesty International - Lebanon: Attack on LGBTI Bar Another 'Ominous Sign' of Deteriorating Rights Situation - 2023:**
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/08/lebanon-attack-on-lgbti-bar-another-ominous-sign-of-deteriorating-rights-situation/>
- **United Nations Lebanon - UN Lebanon Joint Statement in Support of LGBTIQ+ in Lebanon - 2022:**
<https://lebanon.un.org/en/188293-un-lebanon-joint-statement-support-lgbtiq-lebanon>
- **Al-Monitor -LGBTQ Lebanese Under Attack as Activists Decry Eroding Freedoms - 2023:**
<https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2023/10/lgbtq-lebanese-under-attack-activists-decry-eroding-freedoms>

Arbitrary Detention and Abuse

- **OHCHR Submission – Violations Against LGBTQ People in Lebanon:**

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=Klb2YyGMbfQz4xLHWzMIhsoSdYEolZLY5oAm9Vo880Xlr8qFebp6DO8

- **HRW – Lebanon: Lebanon: Attack on Freedoms Targets LGBTI People**

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/09/05/lebanon-attack-freedoms-targets-lgbti-people>

Closure of Support Centers and Extremist Pressure

- **Legal agenda - The Attack on a Health Care Center in Tripoli - 2023:**

<https://english.legal-agenda.com/the-attack-on-a-health-care-center-in-tripoli/>

- **Human Rights Watch - Lebanon: Unlawful Crackdown on LGBTI Gatherings -**

2022:<https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/07/04/lebanon-unlawful-crackdown-lgbti-gatherings>

- **Amnesty – Lebanon: Attack on LGBTI Bar is an Ominous Sign- 2023:**

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/08/lebanon-attack-on-lgbti-bar-another-ominous-sign-of-deteriorating-rights-situation/>

- **UN Lebanon – Statement on IDAHOTB (2021):**

<https://lebanon.un.org/en/126954-un-lebanon-joint-statement-international-day-against-homophobia-biphobia-intersexphobia-and>

Cultural Censorship and Academic Repression

- **Orient Le Jour - Bar Association head hosts author who made recommendations to 'reduce the spread of homosexuality in Lebanon - 2023 -**

<https://today.lorientlejour.com/article/1335951/bar-association-head-hosts-author-who-made-recommendations-to-reduce-spread-of-homosexuality-in-lebanon.html>

- **HRW – Anti-LGBT Rhetoric Undermines Rights in Lebanon:**

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/08/01/anti-lgbt-rhetoric-undermines-rights-lebanon>