



LEBANON

KHIAM REHABILITATION CENTER FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE SUBMISSION IN VIEW OF LEBANON'S SECOND PERIODIC REVIEW BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

TORTURE, DETENTION, AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE



What is KRC?

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture was founded in June 1999 Registration 143, and it was named after the name Khiam prison in southern Lebanon, which closed on 23 May 2000.

KRC is a non-governmental organization working for the rehabilitation of victims of violence and torture, and the defense of human rights. It's a member of IRCT, the Global Network Against Torture SOS in Geneva, and a member on Amman Network for rehabilitation and defense of human rights, and obtained a consultative status in the United Nations in summer 2010.

Summary of the contribution:

Our report will cover UPR recommendations approved by Lebanon in March 2011 in front of the UPR cycle and CAT report and recommendations to the Lebanese government in 2014 and the effects of the Syrian and Iraqi displacement and the issue of prisons and enforced disappearance.

Political emptiness and the terror war:

The Syria war has influence on the Lebanese situation in all ways, car bombs, terrorist operations, the displacement of Syrian Pat is 25% of the population of Lebanon, political and sectarian serious split, paralysis of state institutions, the vacuum in the presidency and unable to elect a president, a second renewal of the parliament and the confiscation of the most important right of the Lebanese citizens to elect their representatives, different security problems in Sidon, Tripoli and Bekaa, and the arrest of hundreds of person related to terrorist groups, the kidnapping of 26 military from the Lebanese army from Daech and Nosra on August 2, 2014, the high unemployment rates of 20%, scandals on the health level and food, environmental and corruption in all state institutions. High murder, domestic violence, and 33 terrorist bombing in 2014 claimed the lives of 118 martyrs and 2486 wounded.

Recommendations of Periodic Review:

In 2010, Lebanon pledged in front of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, the implementation of the 41 UPR recommendations, including: the criminalization of all kinds of torture, and amend the relevant legislation to harmonize the definition of torture in the local laws and the establishment of the national preventive mechanism to prevent torture and to establish an independent national body empowered to investigate the fate of missing persons and submit overdue reports.

Recommendations of the Committee against Torture*:

On the seventh of October 2014 the Committee against Torture issued a summary of the reality of torture in Lebanon after visiting investigation carried out between the years 2012 and 2013, The Commission has concluded that torture "is rampant in Lebanon to exercise recourse to her armed forces and agencies in charge of law enforcement" and showed "that torture is a systematic practice in Lebanon".

-
- The UNCAT issued in October 20,2014 a report on the occurrences of Torture and ill-treatment in Lebanese detention facilities



Shy steps:

The Lebanese government has promised to implement the recommendations and worked on: "The establishment of the human rights section in the unit of the General Inspectorate of the Internal Security Forces in the Ministry of Interior in 2008 and sat up a committee to investigate cases of torture in 2010 and the issuance of the Code of Conduct elements of the internal security forces in 2012 and receiving the Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture

(SPT) 2010 and the reception of the Committee against Torture (CAT) in 2013, and the announcement of the national Plan for Human Rights in the year 2012 and provide some of the projects about torture and missing to the parliament, "but these steps remained shy limited results".

We do not deny that Lebanon is going through tough times, and faces a terrorist war and the flood of Syrian displacement, but these difficult circumstances should be an incentive to promote the human rights situation and fulfill his promise to the Human Rights Council and not vice versa.

Prisons and torture continues:

We see a decline in the human rights situation and the continuation of torture in prisons, in a meeting called by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Office of Beirut on 22.10.2014 to discuss the report of the Committee Against torture on her visit to Lebanon in the presence of representatives of the Lebanese security services and representatives of the Ministries and some civil society organizations revealed Brigadier Antoine Boustany of the Inspector General at the Ministry of the Interior that he had received 68 complaints about torture in 2014 as what the Interior Minister Nihad Machnouk restoration of Roumieh prison during a security operation on 12/01/2015 is a confirmation on the Committee against Torture report concerning the situation in the Lebanese prisons and which was rejected by Lebanon and considered it unfair and not objective.

The process on 12/1/2015 in building "B" in Roumieh prison revealed official negligence and transformed Roumieh prison into a hotbed of terrorism and violence, torture and discrimination, he built some of the emirate of prisoners in jail.

On September 25, 2014, the prisoner Mohammed Arabs was killed under torture, he was tortured at the hands of extremists prisoners. On January 26, 2014 was hanged prisoner Ghassan Alguendkulai Roumieh in prison after being tortured, and there have been several attempts to escape in prison.

The present government is responsible for the security of prisoners and to protect them and this could not be achieved unless the Lebanese government in a general study of prison conditions in Lebanon, according to the Ministry of Justice statistics looked like prisons are overcrowded and overcrowding Skip red lines. The number of prisoners has reached even 01.12.2015 eight thousand prisoners, "a statement to the Interior Minister Nihat Hanged after the security operation in Roumieh prison," 60% is governed and distributed as follows: 977 Syrian (18%) and 496 Palestinians (9.23%) and 456 of nationalities any different that the percentage of non-Lebanese about 40% and there are 57-conviction death.

Sidon and the death of al-Bayoumi:

On 24/06/2014 Sidon witnessed over two days clashes between the Lebanese army and supporters of Sheikh Ahmed AlAseer led to the fall of the martyrs and the arrest of 110 people .34 Lebanese 0.58 Syria 0.13 Palestinians and 5 of Bangladeshi nationality has a rare-Bayoumi, who died under torture after he died surrender to the Lebanese army, and told officers he was arrested for investigation in the death of al-Bayoumi.



The recommendations of the UPR to address prison conditions and the establishment of preventive mechanism to prevent torture was not carried out by the Lebanese government, and we can say that the move only positive is the restoration of the building "B" in Roumieh prison, a move if it were not associated with the acceleration of trials and improving prison conditions remain just a step media. The overcrowding is a serious warning of an explosion if the Lebanese government did not take the initiative to declare a state of emergency judicial and address the health and social conditions.

Victims of enforced disappearance:

The Lebanese government did not abide by its commitments to establish a national commission to investigate the fate of missing persons and the establishment of the Bank of D.n.o Asadegh and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the decree is still missing in the Council of Ministers included.

We note that the missing file in Lebanon include missing in Lebanon and the second missing in Israel, and the third missing in Syria and fourth in Libya on Imam Musa Sadr and his two companions file.

And a reflection of the events in Syria has escalated enforced disappearances, On 24 May 2011 kidnapped Shibley Aisami from Aley, a former deputy to the Syrian president, and until the moment his fate is still unknown as he dated 22/5/2012 was kidnapped 11 Lebanese citizens were on their way to visit holy sites in Syria and after numerous mediations were released on 25 August 2013 and are health and psychological condition extremely dangerous.

On August 2, 2014 was hijacked by armed groups "Daash" and "Front victory" 22 military of the Lebanese army in the valley of Aarsal has executed two organizations 4 Lebanese soldiers slaughtered or shot, and still hostages employed by lightning groups tool blackmail against the Lebanese government and the families suffer from psychological and social conditions difficult.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

We believe that the Lebanese government approval, despite the recommendations of the UPR and the preparation of some of the projects to combat torture, but failed for the following reasons:

.1Did not establish a formal process of a device or mechanism to follow up on the recommendations and reporting.

.2Did not put the calendar time for implementation.

.3Did not organize a serious dialogue with civil society organizations, both during the preparation of the first national report of 2010 or the second national report 2015 and thus contrary to the universal periodic review criteria.

National Reports to the Lebanese government prepared independently of the stakeholders do not believe that dialogue is required national dialogue.

It is true that Lebanon is facing a very difficult challenges of turning sometimes without fulfilling its obligations, but cannot be convinced that the circumstances make Lebanon delayed 15 years or 19 years for reporting to the United Nations!!!

Even all the blame on the Lebanese government, the international community has a responsibility also by leaving Lebanon alone flops in a sea of Syrian displacement without the active assistance to help the displaced and did not initiate various foreign governments over the past four years to help Lebanon to implement the key recommendations as we as civil society we fail to follow recommendations with successive governments did not Njdl recommendations as part of a national coalition of civil coherent.



Call on the Lebanese government, including the following:

At the level of the prison:

- the establishment of national preventive mechanism to prevent torture and lack of integrated National Plan for Human Rights
- amending national legislation to harmonize the definition of torture in local laws.
- Provide initial and periodic report to the Committee against Torture after a delay of 15 years.
- Declare a state of emergency judicial and put an end to the arrest of the reserve.
- The implementation of Article 14 of the Convention against Torture rehabilitation and compensation to prisoners
- Documenting the physical and psychological evidence of torture.
- Creation of an independent complaints mechanism.
- Determine the period of time to put the prison under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice
- deployment of the Lebanese government's report on the Committee against Torture Report

On the issue of missing persons:

- Ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances
- Decree approving the National Commission to investigate the fate of missing an initial step towards a modern law sophisticated.
- Families of the missing victims of torture and consider their inclusion of Article 14 of the Convention against Torture.

11/3/2015

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture