

Rights of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

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Introduction

A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, according to Geneva Convention of 1951.

The 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the status of refugees was limited to refugees within Europe before January 1951, which means it had two scopes, spatial and temporal. These limitations did not last long due to the amendment of the convention by protocol 1967 that removed these two limitations making the provisions universal.

Lebanon is not a state party neither to the Geneva Convention of 1951 nor the Protocol of 1967; as a result, for those who are under temporary protection, the rights of refugees are threatened with violations despite many agreements signed by the state, such as the universal declaration of human rights.

In fact, Syrian refugees in Lebanon are not considered as refugees in the countries. Actually, in Lebanon they are displaced persons and they have not benefited completely from international law in these two countries.

Syrian Refugee Situation in Lebanon:

Since the start of the Syrian revolution on the 13th of March 2011, hundreds of people have run away to Lebanon, which shares its northern and western borders with Syria. By the end of 2011, UNHCR had registered 5,130 persons (UNHCR, 2012a), the number has increased each year with increasing violence in Syria. At the end of December 2012, the number was 128,314 refugees, 65,605 of them situated in the north and 50,137 in Bekaa and Beirut and 12,572 in the south (UNHCR, 2012b). On the 31st of December 2013, the number became 805,835 (UNHCR, 2013). After just one year, on the 31st of December 2014, the number escalated to reach 1,158,995 (UNHCR, 2014a), distributed throughout a number of Lebanese areas: 1,787 in Beirut 2.7%, the north 24% and Bekaa 35.3% (UNHCR, 2014b).

By the 6th of May 2015, UNHCR Lebanon temporarily suspended new registrations of Syrian refugees according to the instructions of the Government of Lebanon. On the 30th of September 2016, the number of the registered refugees was 1,017,433 (UNHCR, 2016).

In June 2017, Lebanon had 246,126 Syrians in informal settlements with 43,727 tents while one year earlier, in June 2016, the number was 218,587 (UNHCR, 2017).

In February 2019, the number of Syrian refugees became 1.5 million in addition to 208,800 Palestine refugees; it is worth mentioning that the number of vulnerable Lebanese people was 1 million (UNHCR, 2019). In fact, the Lebanese government estimated that the number of Syrian displaced persons was 1.5 million because it includes the number of persons who were not registered by the UNHCR (UNHCR, 2015-16).

The entrance of Syrian refugees to Lebanon has been welcomed by the Lebanese society that helped them through many local associations and organizations, many of them were hosted in Lebanese households due marriage and family ties between the two peoples (Syrians and Lebanese). Moreover, a survey was carried out by the University of Saint Joseph, in 2016 showed that 78% of Lebanese people have normal, good or very good relations with Syrians (Alsharabat et al, 2017), despite the fact that the Lebanese are suffering on many levels. Socially speaking, the number of vulnerable Lebanese is about 1 million with almost 300,000 Palestine refugees while politically speaking, and the situation is not stable and there are security threats. Meanwhile, on the economic level, the state faces many challenges with 0.2 GDP in 2018 (World Bank, 2019) and 0% of the rate of development in 2019 in addition to the general debt that reached 116720 billion Lira in April 2019, according to the Lebanese bank (Banque du Liban, 2019).

The situation of the Syrian refugees was not stable during these periods which witnessed several decisions from the Lebanese authorities. First, on the 15th of December 2014, the government decided to cooperate with the UN on the development of a Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). Second, on the 25th of October 2014, the Lebanese government declared the prohibition of the Syrian refugees to cross the Lebanese borders in order to reduce the number of refugees that was more than 1 million, which means the quarter of the Lebanese people. Third, on the 5th of January 2015, the Lebanese authorities imposed travel visa on Syrians for the first time in history (arabic.cnn.com, 2015) by issuing regulations that divided Syrians into seven categories and each one has specific procedures and conditions to earn the visa.

That was in brief the context of the Syrian refugees living in Lebanon and facing a lot of difficulties and challenges in a state that is not only not a party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, but also has a chaotic political situation due to instability and absence of any strategy designed to deal with this flux of Syrians fleeing their country starting from an open to close borders as a *laissez-faire*

approach, and not ending with issuing on the state level tough regulations and violation acts which will be justified during the following chapters.

On the other side, international organizations have started to act with the government through bilateral agreements according to a staff member of an International NGO in Lebanon who described the situation in 2016 “the mandate of each actor is unclear. It is harder to set out policies once and for all and hold certain actors more responsible than others... Our mandate is itself ‘informal’ in a country which is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention of Geneva” (Boustani et al, 2016, pp.14).

Lebanon between the international and national law:

“Lebanon is Arab in its identity and in its affiliation. It is a founding and active member of the League of Arab States and abides by its pacts and covenants. Lebanon is also a founding and active member of the United Nations Organization and abides by its covenants and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Government shall embody these principles in all fields and areas without exception” (Lebanese Constitution, 1990).

As the Lebanese Constitution supports the adherence to the United Nations agreements, this chapter will examine how Lebanon treats the Syrian refugees by highlighting the violations that they face according to both international and national law. The chapter examines the different rights of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, legal status, education, work, movement and traveling, and non-refoulement.

Legal Status:

Till the 5th of January 2015, Syrians were able to enter Lebanon without a visa, but to have a legal situation, a Syrian person had to get a residence permit and find a guarantor to guarantee them while staying in Lebanon. A guarantor could not be any Lebanese, he/she had to be an employer and Syrians refugees should afford paying the General Security 200 USD every year for every person above 15 they guarantee. These created two main problems for refugees, the first one is the high cost of the residence and the second one is the dilemma of finding a guarantor. This situation made refugees suffer from exploitation because the cost of this guarantee could go up to \$1000 as it is considered as a kind of trade for the guarantor (anapress.net, 2018), which made 74% of Syrian refugees to stay without residence permit and face the threat of detention and being sent back to Syria (hrw.org, 2019a) simply because they cannot afford the fees, especially that 70% of Syrian refugees live under the line of poverty.

Due to the increase number of Syrian refugees, the government decided to end its open door policy, stop the UNHCR to register any refugee and move into a visa policy that divided Syrians into categories who can enter Lebanon for a limited period like tourists and residents who can stay there.

The categories are:

1. Tourist
- b-Working visit
- c-Owner of property
- d-Tenant property
2. Study
3. Travel through airport or sea ports
4. Displaced person for exceptional reason or registered refugees
5. Medical treatment
6. Visit foreign embassy
7. Enter under a prior undertaking of responsibility (general-security.gov.lb, n.d).

Each one of these categories demands some procedures and conditions.

In March 2017, the Lebanese General Security Directorate announced that it will give residence permits for refugees who were registered by the UNHCR before 1-1-2015 and waiver them of any cost. This includes all the Syrian refugees who entered the country legally or illegally. It is worth mentioning that the number of refugees who were qualified to benefit from this is unknown (Frangieh, 2017).

Without residence permit, refugees cannot work; they face the danger of getting arrested, they cannot even register their marriage legally or their children if the two parents do not have residence permits, which resulted in a huge number of unregistered children that in turn, forced the authority to accept to register them if only one of the parents have it. After time, the authority abolished this condition.

In addition, this year the refugee students, who don't have residence permit or their parents do, cannot obtain their results of the official exams.

In case of any violation of the residence regulations or a wish to travel, the refugee should go for reconciliation. The General Security Directorate clarified the reconciliation procedure as detailed in the table below:

The Situation	Fees	Tackle
Legal entrance before 5-1-2015	Depends on the duration of the infraction	Fees payment, allow to depart
		Without fees payment, allow to depart with permanent entry ban
Legal entrance After 5-1-2015	In case of no fees payment	Allow to depart with one-year entry ban
	In case of fees payment	Pay fees, allow to depart and one-year entry ban
		Without paying fees, allow to depart with a permanent entry ban
Illegal entrance (stealthily)	Fees 600.000 L.L	Pay fees, allow to depart
		Without paying fees, allow to depart with a permanent entry ban
Syrians who have a residence permit according to a document from the UNHCR	No fees (free)	Allow to depart
Pledge of responsibility	Depends on the duration of the infraction	Pay fees, allow to depart
		Without paying, allow to depart with a permanent entry ban (general-security.gov.lb, 2019)

The Lebanese government does not accept to establish any tents formally. All the tents are informal and randomly distributed without the state coordination. Actually, local organizations took this responsibility, and till now the number of these tents is unknown and undeclared. In fact, the tents are located in private lands and the organizations rent these lands from their owners by formal contracts

certified by the Moukhtar (the head of the neighborhood) and documented by the municipality. Moreover, there are private tents in which landlords made a concrete floor so refugees can rent them for \$20-40 per month.

In fact, NGOs and local organizations work to provide refugees with basic needs (food, water, sewage system). Despite the fact that refugees pay for living in the tent, they pay electricity bills that are very expensive, and pay for garbage transportation (shrc.org, 2018).

On 15-4-2019, the Lebanese High Defense Council adopted a number of confidential resolutions concerning the Syrian refugees of which only two was known.

First was about demolishing concrete roofs housing the refugees in the camps. The 10th of June was the deadline and after it the army would destroy the tents. In reality, the Lebanese army had already demolished many tents in the camp of Jasmine in the area of Barr al-Bas (Bekaa) on 24/4/2019 without any prior warning. Second was the deporting Syrian citizens entering Lebanon without going through the official crossings (legal-agenda.com, 2019).

As a matter of fact, 7000 tents were affected by this resolution and 35,000 Syrians remained without houses (Zhairi, 2019) or roofs to protect them from the cold winter. Refugees used concrete roofs in colder villages to protect themselves from cold in winter and heat in summer. Unfortunately, several Syrians died in those tents due to severe circumstances as the weather is bad and they do not have proper houses. Also, the army obliged the refugees to destroy their homes to implement the resolutions. On the 1st of July 2019, the armed forces dismantled 20 shelters (hrw.org, 2019b). The poor refugees should live under plastic roofs and wall without any protection to abide by the law.

The decision was based on the Lebanese Construction Law NO. 646 (2014) following political speeches about the repatriation of refugees, which can be considered as a measure to force refugees to return to their country, especially that this decision came suddenly after 9 years of the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

The last decision of the High Defense Council breaches the international law; first by demolishing the shelters of refugees and keeping people without houses. This is a gap in the Geneva Convention of 1951 that didn't mention anything about refugee tents, it only stated that refugees should respect the law of the host state. Additionally, in the article 21 of the convention, which is about the provision of housing, it states that the state should treat refugees as favourable as possible. In this situation, Lebanon applies the national law, the construction law, and refugees according to the convention should respect it, and here appears the dilemma because nothing in the convention addresses the concrete shelter or how the tents should be built, organized or managed. If we say that the core of the convention is to treat refugees as the state people, the resolution is fair because it is applied to all the Lebanese; however, every human being should have the right to have a house and this was stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights article and the Geneva Convention of 1951 considering that refugees should be treated as the citizens who should have the basic rights.

Second, for the people who entered illegally and should depart to Syria, where they will face many threats varies from arresting, getting tortured and killed, these people entered stealthily due to the fact that they were unable to cross the Syrian borders legally, especially men who were escaping compulsory conscription, detention and torture to death in security branches because of opposing the regime in Syria. Lebanese authorities had not taken any of these threats into consideration and allowed the General Security Directorate to issue those resolutions and put them in action arresting many Syrians and sending them to the borders to face their destiny. This is a gross violation to many international conventions, one of them is the Geneva convention of 1951- article 31 that states "The

Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorization, provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.”

Education:

In Lebanon the education is mandatory and free according to the article 49 in the law number 686 issued on 16 March 1998 for children under 15 years old (ahdath.justice.gov.lb). On the bilateral level, Lebanon and Syria have an agreement allowing for mutual recognition of secondary and tertiary education certificates. Article 2 of the decree for equivalency dictates that “Certificates and degrees under the same types of studies and scientific level issued by authorities of another state are equivalent to similar certificates and degrees issued by Lebanese authorities, based on the principle of mutuality”; this agreement permits students to enter directly the university without any additional requirements (El-Ghali et al, 2017).

On the international level, Lebanon has signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the convention on the right of the child in which article 28 supports the right of any child to learn and to have free and compulsory education in the primary level.

Abiding by these provisions and in order to educate all refugee children, the public schools were opened for them with an establishment of a committee in collaboration with the ministry of social affairs to follow the situations of the Syrian refugees (Educational Newsletter, 2012). The situation has been like this until 2014 when the minister of MEHE declared the ban of registering foreign students in public schools due to the disability of accommodation the decree has been amended to permit them to enter public schools with a condition to be 50% less than the Lebanese students (Saed, 2014).

To avoid like these decisions and to protect the right of children where all children have the right to education, a strategy has been established by the Lebanese government, i.e. Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) in collaboration with UN agencies in 2014, with fundamental elements:

- spending \$600 million over three years, rising from \$177 million in 2014 to \$231 million in 2017
- reaching an average of 413,000 Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese children aged 3 to 18
- integrating investments in school infrastructure and education quality with an emphasis on developing the teacher workforce, monitoring learning outcomes and school-based management
- expanding the second-shift system and increasing classroom availability through new constructions or renting (Watkins et al, 2014).

This strategy increased the number of refugees in the public schools with the opening of 1,000 schools in the first shift with the majority of Syrian refugees in 400 public schools, and the opening of 160 schools as a second shift (afternoon classes) and the vast majority of the students are Syrians. As a result, 218,000 non-Lebanese were in public schools in the 2017-2018 while the Lebanese were 265,000, and according to LCRP approximately 45 % of the students in the public schools are non-Lebanese (LCRP, 2019).

Palestinian refugees from Syria have enrolled in the UNRWA schools (which are specified for Palestinian refugees since they have come to Lebanon) by increasing class sizes and opening second shifts (Jalbout, 2015). In case of the inability of UNRWA schools to accommodate more Palestinian children, the Lebanese public schools host them.

Despite this strategy 61% of Syrian refugees aged 15 to 24 were not employed, not in education, and not attending any training which means that the majority of Syrian refugees are out of school due to many reasons like the cost of transportations, and education materials and works (UNHCR, 2018).

This year the minister of education and higher education Akram Shehayeb has declared the permission for all children in Lebanon to enter public schools even the Palestinians children can register directly without waiting the registrations of the Lebanese students to end as the case in the previous years (mehe.gov.lb, 2019).

In conclusion, Lebanon tries to educate all refugees on its land with the help of the international donors for vulnerable people including the Lebanese to fund the budget which is increase with the shifting of more than 18000 Lebanese students from private to public schools this year due the economic crisis, and this put high pressure in the public education.

Despite this, the ministry continues to provide the basic rights for children to learn but this work is not enough with the number of Syrian refugees who are not enrolled in schools which is unacceptable and treat their futures not only for them but for the society. Without education we will have an uneducated generation, the future generation of Syria.

Freedom of Movement:

Syrian refugees who entered directly to Lebanon before the close of the borders in 2014 and the new restrictions of the state, the movement of refugees is not free and it differs from one city to another due to some municipalities' decisions that prohibited Syrian refugees from wandering at night.

The legal situation of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon depends on having a legal residence permit from the general security. This permit allows the person to stay in Lebanon for one year with \$200 fees and refugees have to sign a paper that prevents them working in Lebanon. This has been in act since 2015 for the Syrian refugees who were already in Lebanon, but for the new refugees who want to cross the borders, they cannot due to the decision to close the borders with some exception and procedures to enter as we explained. Before this date, the residence permit should be renewed by going to the border and doing a new entrance to Lebanon. This procedure prevented the majority of Syrian refugees who were threatened by their regime to have a legal situation because they might be arrested.

Syrian refugees should not work and pay \$200 every year according to the residence permits, and even without this permit, a Syrian person cannot move freely in Lebanon and they are under pressure to be arrested if any army checkpoints stop them and in Lebanon there are a lot of these check points. For instance if you are in Tripoli in the north of Lebanon and you want to go to Minyeh which is 10 minute far by car, there is a fix checkpoint and sometimes some checkpoints appear suddenly and require the residence permit from the refugees. During some interviews with Syrian refugees, Hossam said that the big problem for him was the residence permit, he was arrested for two days during his going to the university to do an exam, he said: " I cannot feel that I am secure, I cannot work even if I have gotten the residence permit, also there are specific places to walk I cannot go wherever I want for example if there is a checkpoint I cannot cross it and go like al-Madfoun point (this point link the north with Beirut), there is no freedom of movement."

Residence permit and freedom of movement are related so we cannot move freely without residence permit and you will be all the time under the pressure of being arrested and you will lose your own security because in every time you decide to go outside, you put yourself under the pressure of arrest, this situation violates the universal declaration of 1948 which gives all persons the right of movement freely under article 13 that said, "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State." and Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In addition, the Geneva Convention provides this right to refugees in its article 26: Each Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully in its territory the right to choose their place of residence to

move freely within its territory, subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

The freedom of movement is a right for any person in the world if he is refugee or not he should move freely without any fear because he is a human.

Not only the residence is the cause of not being move freely but also at least 45 municipalities imposed curfews on Syrian refugees in 2014 (hrw.org, 2014a) by different form some municipalities putted banners banning Syrian refugees to wander at night in a specific hours only if there is any case of urgent health, the resolutions are implement by the police of the municipality.

The reasons of this curfew as the municipalities said is maintaining security in the city after some accident were made by Syrian people even if they are rare and in some case the investigation clarifies that the offender is a Lebanese (El Helou, 2014) but the problem that the eyes go back to Syrians as they are strangers in the region specially when it come in the small village and the problem is in the generalization if someone did a crime it doesn't mean that all Syrian are criminals, also the turmoil in the two villages Irsal and el Kaa ; second is saving the identity and the social system of the city (Euro-Med Monitor for Human Rights, 2017) a strong example is Bcharri which has used racist and anti-humanitarian words in its declaration to not only impose curfew from six o'clock at night but also prohibited the gathering of Syrians in the public square and prevent the residents to renew them house from 15-11-2017: " Because we are the owners of the land and the decision in Bcharri and because our land is not for sale and our homes are not for strangers except to good deeds and the love of our freedom and our will, no one can impose on us settlement solutions or places for emergency new people at the expense of our people" so they used the term of new emergency to describe the Syrians refugees and they see them as a persons who want to take their land and the due returned to crime took place in the Mazyara village when a Syrian killed a woman which created harsh reactions to Syrians not only in the border of this village because its municipality has given the Syrian to leave the village in 21 hours but also to another villages as Bcharri and here a collective punishment was occurred and this is the dangerous when the generalization happen, Syrian pay the price of small accident that can happen everywhere instead of punish the criminal a whole society is punished by facing restrictions in their basic rights; third a fear for a demographic changing, the Christians in Lebanon have a fear from this because the majority of Syrians are Muslim (they are not minority in Lebanon On the contrary the president of Lebanon should be Maronite and the members of parliament are divided equally between Muslims and Christians but always there is a fear from refugees to change the demography of Lebanon to increase the number of Muslims which even in numbers the Lebanese Muslims are the majority according to book fact-world with 57,7% and 36.3% Christians (Fanack, 2019), and this has happened also for the Palestinians refugees and this is what the same municipality said: " And if the belief that this kind of crime will scare us to leave our land for another, and where the act of resistance is a daily act, especially when we see our society and our demography break down as a result of this systematic and planned displacement" (website.bcharri.net, 2017);third Syrian gatherings or problems with Lebanese people and some municipalities imposed as Precautionary measure to protect the inhabitance (El Helou, 2014).

The curfew by the municipalities is illegal, the municipalities law does not explicitly stipulate in any of its articles the right of the municipal council or its president to impose a curfew, Lebanese laws only authorize the military authority to impose curfews on persons and vehicles under a resolution and under conditions set by the emergency law (Bibi, 2017).

In April 2013, Marwan Charbel, who was then the interior minister, said that there was no legal basis for the curfews, and that local municipalities did not have the right to infringe on the authority of the

state-wide security forces – whatever the conditions – including imposing local curfews (hrw.org, 2014b).

Non-Refoulement:

Non-refoulement is a foundation protection rights of refugees, it comes from the French words "refouler" that means to drive back or to repel. It first appears in 1933 in the Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees article 3. The concept was adopted by the general assembly of the UN in 1946 (Goodwin-Gill, 2014) and by the Geneva Convention of 1951 under article 33:

“1. No Contracting State shall expel or return (*refouler*) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers

of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.
2. The benefit of the present provision may not, however, be claimed by a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is, or who, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country”.

The idea of non-refoulement is to protect the refugees from any form of threat that can be face it, related to race, religion, nationality or political opinion would be tantamount to delivering him into the hands of his persecutors (Weis, n.d).

247 Syrians refugees had been deported by the Lebanese authorities to Syria only in 3 months between mid-May and 9 August 2019 according to Amnesty International, and this go back to the implementation of the higher defense council decision on 24 April 2019 to deport refugees who entered Lebanon illegally after this date (amnesty.org, 2019).

The policy of forced deportation has started in 2017, but on 26 April 2019 the Human Rights Watch announced that at least 16 refugees has been expelled to Syria after they arrived at the Beirut airport despite their fear to be arrested some of them had registered in the UNHCR and the majority of them were feared to face torture or persecution if they returned (hrw.org, 2019c).

The Lebanese General Security denied on 25 May 2019 the accusations about the force deportation of Syrians in the Rafik Hariri international airport and their signing on the voluntary return paper, he asserts in the statement his coordination and cooperation with all the relevant international organizations (general-security.gov.lb, 2019).

In addition, dissident soldiers from the Syrian army and some opposition members have been delivered to Assad regime despite knowing of their dangerous situation if they returned because definitely they will be arrested. Some of these names: Osman Taha Abu Talal, Ahmad Khaled Khalaf and Khaled Zein el Din el Iter (stepagency-sy.net, 2019).

The deportation had been coordinated with the Syrian ambassador in Beirut, specifically to deliver Syrian oppositions (almodon.com, 2019), this policy threatens the life of Syrian facing detention; torture and prosecution and it means that Lebanon is a part and responsible for any repression and persecution that might confront the Syrians who were turned over to the Syrian regime, infringing article 3 of the “international covenant against Torture and Other Forms of Mistreatment or Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment” who is a member of this convention since 25-10-2000, that confirms:

1. No State Party shall expel, return ("refoul") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights”.

ACHR has documented that Syrians had been forced to sign papers that indicate their agreement to leave the Lebanese territories willingly (voluntary repatriation to Syria).

Lebanon is doing a flagrant violation to all the national and international laws, non-refoulement is a mandatory principle in the international laws that all states should be respected even if they are not a member in the Geneva convention 1951.

In the national laws, Lebanon violated article 26 in the "law on foreigners" 1962: any foreigner who is the subject of prosecution or sentenced to a political offense by a non-Lebanese authority, or whose life or freedom is threatened for political reasons may be granted political asylum"; article 31 of this Law stipulates that "If a political refugee was to be deported [from Lebanon] he shouldn't be deported where his life or freedom are at risk”.

In the international levels, in addition of the convention against torture Lebanon is a part in many other conventions that oblige the government to not send any person to a state in which he may face threat to his life and these conventions are: The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights in which Article 13 of the covenant stipulates that:

"An foreigner lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant maybe expelled there from only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority".

Moreover, The International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance: signed by Lebanon in 06/02/2007, in article 16, stipulated that : No State Party shall expel,

return ("refouler"), surrender or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to enforced disappearance.

Labor Rights:

The Syrian labor in Lebanon not started at the beginning of the revolution but it took place for a many previous years to after 1990, that means after the Lebanese civil war. the number of labor was between 500-700 thousand Syrian labor (Darwish, 2016), in 2003 Syrian workers were 80% of the foreign workers in Lebanon (Balanche, 2007), the employees worked specially in three aspect: building-agriculture-cleaning.

In 2005 the Ministry established the Department of Welfare of Syrian Workers, to:

-Implement the necessary procedures to implement laws and regulations related to the work of Syrian workers.

-Receive complaints and demands received from Syrian workers related to disputes and disputes with employers and refer them to the competent authorities for decision according to the provisions of the law.

-Register and study applications for work permits for Syrians in accordance with the laws and regulations in process and the special procedures adopted for Syrian workers.

-Coordinate with the competent departments in the Ministry in matters related to the exchange of information and the good application of laws and regulations.

-Coordinate with the joint labor offices on the Lebanese-Syrian border standards and exchanging information on the work of Syrian workers in Lebanon.

- Prepare statistical data on the Syrian labor force in Lebanon, and organize schedules of work permits that have been approved according to the approved forms (Official Gazette, 2005, pp.5160-5161).

With the beginning of the influx the labor market wasn't organize until 2014 (Bu Moussa, 2015) when the ministry of labor declare that Syrian refugees can work in 3 sector: building-agriculture and cleaning, but if any Lebanese institutions indicate its searching for a Lebanese labor for three months without finding any one , it can apply for the ministry to employ Syrian by submitting indices (legal-agenda.com, 2019). for the Palestinians Syrians refugees, the ministry of labor not give them any permission.

90% of the Syrian work without permission from the labor ministry the reason that if you have a resident and you are registered by the UNHCR it is prohibited to work only in daily works, 30% of them are without work and the average of the salary is 277\$ less than the minimum average in Lebanon (ilo.org, 2014).

Some privileges of Syrian workers enjoyed due some agreements and conventions between the two states, they pay only 25% of the work permit fees, Exempting the employer from providing a bank guarantee valued at one million five hundred thousand Lebanese pounds as required by all other foreign workers and Exemption of the employer from the request of the initial and prior approval as required by all other foreign workers(lebanese-forces.com , 2019).

In each year the Ministry of Labor should announce the fields of work that they confined only to the Lebanese, on 15 February 2018, the ministry indicates the work and the job that are only specify for the Lebanese under the decision 1/29 with this decision Syrian can work only in building, agriculture and cleaning there are some exception if he lives in Lebanon since his birth, his mother Lebanese (before was prohibited), director in a foreign company registered in the ministry and if the state permit for the Lebanese to work in any of the category that the decision involve. It covers all the foreigners only the Palestinian who born in Lebanon and registered in the ministry of interior have an exception. The Syrians in Lebanon don't have the right to work even as a waiter in the restaurant they should find a job in the three sector, they cannot enter to the work market only illegally and without permission and this explain why 90% of the refugees don't have the work permit because simply they cannot get it, they don't have access to any work, the situation is complicated and there is ambiguity from the general security and some other decision, in addition if any refugee registered by the UNHCR he don't have the permission to work and this is drive the majority of Syrians to work illegally to provide their needs, what the organization offer is not enough.

In order to organize the work of labor and to protect the public money, the Ministry of Labor declares a decision to the Syrians who want to settle their situation and they apply before 31-12-2019 to pay for 2 previous years for the work permit but if he enter during this duration they calculates from the beginning of this date(Ministry of labor, 2019a).

In July 2019, the Ministry established a campaign combating the illegal employment of foreign workers, to limit the number of illegal worker by giving them deadline for one month to settle their situation, but it doesn't mean that the ministry will give for all of them work permit due the ministry regulation, after this respite the ministry has started to suppress the irregularities many market and institutions closed, the plan followed by media campaign with a title " no one can drive your like your country worker", the plan can considered as indirect step to force refugees for the returning.

The right of work that the universal declaration of human rights provided is inapplicable, any persons have the right to work to provide his basic needs in the general situation, so how in the war when a person leave his lands and state to secure he need more help in the new society to search for a job and have it because he should build his life from the zero, the majority of this persecuted persons come only with their clothes some of them with money and other without, they need house, electricity, water, health care....Syrian face closed barrier instead of declaring some exception to facilitate their daily life more decision restrict them, they are suffering for the basic need as a human not only as a refugee, the universal declaration precedes the law of refugees in the Geneva Convention of 1951, so even if the state isn't a member there is no excuse, Article 23 has stipulated that:

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

In Lebanon, the employer prefers to employ Syrian worker in order to pay for him less than the Lebanese, because the refugee accept any work whatever the conditions are in order to have any earns, there is some exploitation to their circumstances the employee employ many Syrians instead for a Lebanese and with this manner he can gain a lot, Syrians work for more hours with less salary, and some institutions employ them to decrease their duties toward the employee and abandon from their rights to have health insurance and the yearly and weekly vacation (Ghossin, 2019), and after the ministry plan to limit the illegal worker even who work in day they need a work permit (Ministry of labor, 2019b).

No right of work in Lebanon, it restricted by many decisions and limits for Syrians they have only three fields there is no free choice and this drive them to work illegally which threat them to face punishment that it can be a force returning to Syria, now they are obligated to have the work permit or to return.

In the international level the right of refugees to work is maintained by article 24 of the Geneva convention that demands for the state to treat refugees the same treatment of their nationals.

Conclusion

Syrian refugees in Lebanon are suffering from the basic rights as a human being, it is right that Lebanon is not a member in the Geneva Convention 1951 which means he didn't responsible to abide with its principles and rules but in the other side many other international agreements and conventions impose him to give any human the basic rights and abide with the international custom, even in the national level the constitution is very clear that the state respect the international conventions this is in the paper but the reality is so far from this.

This year the number of Syrian who have returned due the severe conditions are between 50 and 99 thousand, it is not a voluntary return because they declare that the circumstances in Lebanon force them to return (hrw.org, 2019c) and not their believes that Syria is safe.

The racist speeches towards Syrians increase in Lebanon with the demanding to return them under the pretext that the country cannot accommodate with the number, some politicians and parties refer all the economic, infrastructure and security crisis to refugee, this views affect the rights of refugees and increased the restrictions on the Syrian refugees.

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