

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	821
Land:	Libanon
Kilde:	UNHCR
Titel:	Background Note on Gender Equality, Nationality Laws and Statelessness 2024
Udgivet:	8. marts 2024
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	4. juli 2024



BACKGROUND NOTE ON
Gender Equality,
Nationality Laws and
Statelessness
2024

Nationality laws which do not grant women equality with men in conferring nationality on their children are a cause of statelessness and a concern for UNHCR.¹ Since 2012, UNHCR has issued an annual background note on gender equality in provisions in nationality laws which relate to conferral of nationality on children. This background note provides the most up-to-date information available to UNHCR as of March 2024.

Sixty years ago, the nationality laws of most States did not provide equal rights to women in nationality matters. This has radically changed for the better since the adoption in 1979 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). UNHCR's survey of nationality legislation reveals that equality between men and women relating to conferral of nationality on children² has not yet been attained in 24 countries, and these countries are located in almost all parts of the world. Many of these States are found in the Middle East and North Africa (twelve countries). Five States in Asia and the Pacific and five States in Sub-Saharan Africa do not grant mothers equal rights as fathers to confer their nationality on their children, and the same is the case in two States in the Americas. These States are listed in the table on page 8 and an analysis of those countries' laws is presented on pages 8 to 13. It is important to note that an additional group of States grant equality to men and women with regard to the nationality of children but not with regard to acquisition, change or retention of nationality upon change in civil status.³

1 Discrimination between men and women in nationality matters is addressed in a number of international human rights treaties. Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) guarantees women's equality (i) with respect to acquisition, change, or retention of their nationality and (ii) their ability to confer nationality on their children. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other treaties also address the issue.

2 The scope of the survey is limited to issues concerning conferral of nationality by maternal descent to biological children born as of March 2022. For example, it is known that a number of countries do not allow naturalized mothers to confer their nationality to their children on the same basis as men. Other countries place limitations on the ability of adoptive mothers to confer their nationality equally with adoptive fathers. Some countries that have reformed their laws to ensure equal rights concerning transmission of nationality by mothers and fathers have not done so with retroactive effect, such that children born before the date of the reform may not be able to acquire nationality from their mothers on the same basis as they can from their fathers. These examples are not included within the scope of this survey.

3 An assessment undertaken by UNHCR shows that more than 50 States retain such legal provisions.

Gender inequality in nationality laws can create statelessness where children cannot acquire nationality from their fathers. This can occur (i) where the father is stateless; (ii) where the laws of the father's country do not permit conferral of nationality in certain circumstances, such as when the child is born abroad or is born out of wedlock; (iii) where a father is unknown; (iv) where a father has been unable to fulfill administrative steps to confer his nationality or acquire proof of nationality for his children because, for example, he has died, has been forcibly separated from his family, or cannot fulfill onerous documentation requirements; or (v) where a father has been unwilling to fulfill administrative steps to confer his nationality or acquire proof of nationality for his children, for example if he has abandoned the family. Ensuring gender equality in nationality laws thus helps to mitigate risks of statelessness. It is against this background that UNHCR promotes gender equality in nationality laws as part of its mandate to prevent and reduce statelessness.

Law reform to date

There is a growing willingness and commitment by States to take action to achieve gender equality in nationality laws. In many instances, discriminatory elements of nationality laws were 'inherited' by new States shortly after gaining independence from former colonial powers. Some of these nationality laws have not been reviewed since. In recent years, reform has been undertaken in countries as diverse as Sri Lanka (2003), Egypt (2004), Algeria (2005), Indonesia (2006), Iraq (partial reform in 2006), Morocco (2007), Bangladesh (2009), Kenya (2010), Tunisia (remaining gaps addressed in 2010), Yemen (2010), Monaco (2005, 2011), Senegal (2013), Suriname (2014), Madagascar (2017), Sierra Leone (2006, 2017), the United Arab Emirates (partial reforms in 2011 and 2017), Iran (partial reform in 2019), and Liberia (2022). In many cases, the relevant law reform simply extended to women the right to confer nationality on their children.

Indeed, although nationality laws can be complex, reforms to ensure gender equality can often be achieved through relatively simple changes to the formulation of relevant provisions. This can be seen in the example of Kenya's constitutional reform in 2010. Under the prior Kenyan Constitution of 1969, Kenyan mothers and fathers could confer Kenyan nationality on their children born in Kenya on an equal basis, but only Kenyan fathers could confer nationality on children born abroad. The 2010 Constitution of Kenya addressed this, using the following formulation: *A person is a citizen by birth if on the day of the person's birth, whether or not the person is born in Kenya, either the mother or father of the person is a citizen.*

Initiatives at regional level to promote gender equality in nationality matters

Commitments made at the regional level have been instrumental in promoting change. In February 2015, Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) committed to ensuring that women and men have equal rights to confer nationality on their children under the Abidjan Declaration of Ministers of ECOWAS Member States on Eradication of Statelessness.⁴ The States reiterated this commitment in the legally binding Banjul Plan of Action⁵ adopted in May 2017. In October 2017, Member States of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region signed a Declaration on the Eradication of Statelessness⁶ and an accompanying Plan of Action⁷ which commits those States to ensuring that women and men have equal rights to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality on their children and spouses. In December 2018, Member States of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, endorsed the N'Djamena Initiative on the Eradication of Statelessness in Central Africa,⁸ under which they also commit to ensuring equal nationality rights for women and men to acquire, change, retain and transmit their nationality. In February 2018, the League of Arab States (LAS) adopted the Arab Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity,⁹ which calls for gender equal nationality legislation in all LAS Member States. Work has now begun to develop an Action Plan to implement the commitments of the Declaration.

In February 2024, the African Union Assembly of States adopted the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights Relating to the Specific Aspects of the Right to a Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa. This groundbreaking protocol enshrines equal nationality rights for women and men to acquire, change, or retain their nationality, and to confer nationality to their children.

4 Abidjan Declaration of Ministers of ECOWAS Member States on Eradication of Statelessness, 25 February 2015, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/54f588df4.html>

5 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Plan of Action on Eradication of Statelessness, 2017 – 2024, 2017, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5915c88a4.html>

6 Declaration of International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Member States on the Eradication of Statelessness, 16 October 2017, CIRGL/CIMR/DEC/15/10/2017, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/59e9cb8c4.html>

7 Action Plan of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) On the Eradication of Statelessness 2017-2019, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5a7c16aa4.html>

8 N'Djamena Initiative on the Eradication of Statelessness in Central Africa, 12 December 2018, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5c2f3f8b4.html>

9 League of Arab States, Arab Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity, February 2018, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5a9ffbd04.html>

Engagement with human rights mechanisms to advocate for reform

The issue of gender discrimination in nationality laws has also received significant attention in recent years as part of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which involves a regular review of the human rights record of all 193 UN Member States. From 2008 to 2020, at least 250 Recommendations were made concerning the removal of gender discriminatory provisions in nationality laws. Of the States that received and 'accepted' these Recommendations, Monaco, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Suriname, Madagascar, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have since reformed their gender discriminatory nationality laws¹⁰. Iran, which 'accepted' the Recommendation once and 'noted' the second time, has partially reformed its nationality law. The United Arab Emirates, which 'noted' the Recommendation, has also partially reformed its nationality law subsequent to a Recommendation being received.

Almost 200 of the total number of Recommendations on this issue were directed at the 24 countries that still discriminate in conferral of nationality to children. Nearly a fifth of those have been accepted: Bahamas (4), Bahrain (11), Barbados (4), Brunei Darussalam (1), Burundi (1), Iran (1), Kiribati (1), Libya (4), Nepal (6), Oman (2), Qatar (1), Syria (4), and Togo (1).

The #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness

UNHCR's [#IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness in 10 years, launched in November 2014](#), envisages the achievement of gender equality in all nationality laws by the year 2024 as part of the Campaign's broader goals. A practical strategy through which this can be achieved is set out in Action 3 of the [Global Action Plan](#). The objective of achieving gender equality in nationality laws is also supported by Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals.¹¹ UNHCR continues its work with a range of governments and civil society groups to promote reform to nationality laws and assist in their implementation.

¹⁰ For Iran this reform is partial and some discrimination remains

¹¹ UNHCR, The Sustainable Development Goals and Addressing Statelessness, March 2017, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/58b6e3364.html>

Progress since the start of the Campaign

Since the beginning of the #IBelong Campaign, three countries have reformed their nationality laws to allow mothers to confer their nationality on their children on an equal basis as men:

Madagascar and **Sierra Leone** in 2017, and **Liberia** in 2022.

In 2017, the **United Arab Emirates** (UAE) partially reformed its law to allow Emirati women married to foreigners to confer their nationality on their children aged six years and above, subject to a number of conditions. This adds to the existing circumstances in which Emirati women can confer their nationality, for example where children are born in the UAE and their fathers are unknown, stateless or where the paternal relationship has not been substantiated.

In 2019, **Iran** partially reformed its law to allow Iranian women to submit an application to confer their nationality on their children wherever they are born. The Government retains discretion as to whether to grant or deny conferral of nationality requested in the application. While the reform does not put mothers and fathers on a fully equal footing with respect to their ability to confer nationality on their children, it represents a significant incremental improvement. Since the law amendment, according to a report by the National Center for Cultural Observance, over 109,000 individuals have applied for Iranian nationality and 26,000 of them have been issued Iranian national identity documentation by January 2024. The same report indicates that out of 62,056 applicants from Sistan and Baluchestan province, only four individuals successfully naturalized, and a large proportion of applications are still pending or have been rejected.

In July 2023, a parliamentary group in Iran proposed a new bill, which, if adopted, would amend the 2019 nationality law. The new bill aims at restricting the applicability of the 2019 law, allowing only children above the age of 18 born to officially registered marriages to apply for naturalization, whereas according to the 2019 law, children from Sharia marriages (not officially registered), which took place before the adoption of the law, are also eligible to apply for naturalization. This bill also introduces new requirements for eligible children, such as renouncing their other nationality and a DNA test proving their lineage to the Iranian mother. Eligible children below 18 will be provided with a residence permit based on their father's residence status. The amendment remains under review by the parliament.

In a landmark decision in September 2021, the **Malaysian** High Court upheld Article 8 of the Malaysian Federal Constitution, which does not permit gender discrimination in any law, and recognized an equal right for men and women to transmit nationality to their children born overseas. This decision was overturned at the Court of Appeal in August 2022, and is pending final decision by the Federal Court of Malaysia.¹² In February 2023, the government announced its decision to amend the Constitution to grant Malaysian women the right to confer their nationality to their overseas-born children on an equal basis with men. However, along with this positive amendment, the proposal to reform the citizenship provisions of the Constitution also contains amendments that seek to remove safeguards for children born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless, and for foundlings.

At the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, **Liberia** and **Eswatini** pledged to resolve issues of gender discrimination in its nationality law before the end of the #IBelong Campaign in 2024.¹³

To fulfil this pledge, in 2022, the President of **Liberia** signed an act to amend the Aliens and Nationality Law, removing gender-discriminatory provisions preventing women to confer nationality to their children on an equal basis as men.

In **Eswatini**, the current litigation, *Machakata v. Minister Home Affairs & others* (Notices of Application and Founding Affidavit), to which the Eswatini Ministry of Home Affairs is not opposing, aims to resolve the issue through a declaratory order of the High Court that the offending legislative provisions be interpreted so as to not result in gender discrimination.

12 See: *Suriani Kembpe & 6 others -v- Government of Malaysia & Ors* [2021] 8 CLJ 666; *Mahisha Sulaiha Abdul Majeed v Ketua Pengarah Pendaftaran & Ors and Anor Appeal* [2022] 8 CLJ 697

13 An additional four States made pledges concerning gender discrimination that are outside the scope of this survey.

States where mothers cannot confer nationality to their children on an equal basis as fathers

The table below uses a color scheme to divide the laws of the 24 States into three categories. The laws of the first group of countries (red) have nationality laws which do not allow mothers to confer their nationality on their children with no, or very limited, exceptions – these laws create the greatest risk of statelessness. The laws of the second group of countries (orange) allow women to confer nationality in some circumstances. For example, some make exceptions for mothers to confer nationality if the father is unknown or stateless and some establish a discretionary procedure for conferral of nationality upon application. The laws of the third group of countries (yellow) also limit the conferral of nationality by women but additional guarantees ensure that statelessness will rarely arise.

The Bahamas	Burundi	Jordan	Libya	Oman	Sudan
Bahrain	Eswatini	Kiribati	Malaysia	Qatar	Syria
Barbados	Iran	Kuwait	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia	Togo
Brunei Darussalam	Iraq	Lebanon	Nepal	Somalia	United Arab Emirates

Out of these 24 countries, 21 are signatories to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which in Article 9(2) requires States Parties to grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children. Only Iran, Somalia, and Sudan are not signatories. However, 12 of the signatory countries have made Reservations against Article 9(2) or to the entirety of Article 9.¹⁴ The countries that are signatories to CEDAW without a Reservation against Article 9(2) are: Barbados, Burundi, Eswatini, Iraq, Kiribati, Libya, Mauritania, and Nepal.

¹⁴ These countries are: The Bahamas, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates.

Overview of nationality laws which do not grant women equality with men in conferring nationality to their children

Middle East and North Africa

Nationality laws in twelve countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region do not grant equality to women with regard to the right to pass their nationality to their children.

The nationality law in **Qatar** does not permit Qatari mothers to confer their nationality on their children, without exception, even if this would result in statelessness. However, Qatari law gives the children of Qatari mothers priority for naturalization, but only after living in Qatar for more than 25 years.

Under the **Kuwaiti** nationality law, where a Kuwaiti mother has a child with a father who is unknown or whose paternity has not been established, the individual concerned may apply for Kuwaiti citizenship at majority. The same applies to a person born to a Kuwaiti mother whose foreign father has divorced the mother or who has died. In all such cases, nationality is granted by Decree based on the discretionary recommendation of the Minister of Interior.

Under the nationality law of **Lebanon**, Lebanese women can only confer their citizenship if the child's paternity is unknown or cannot be established and the child is born in Lebanon and is recognized by the Lebanese mother while a minor.

The nationality laws of **Jordan** and **Libya** do not allow women married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children. However, in certain circumstances, they do permit women to confer their nationality on their children born in the territory, for example where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation, though it is understood that application in practice may be limited.

In **Saudi Arabia** under the nationality law, Saudi women can only confer their nationality to children born in and outside the country if the fathers are unknown or stateless. In addition, sons and daughters of Saudi women married to foreigners may be granted Saudi nationality subject to several conditions, including fluency in Arabic, permanent residency and "good conduct", and only upon submission of an application for nationality within one year of reaching the age of majority.

The nationality law of the **UAE** provides that Emirati women can only confer nationality to their children if they are born in the UAE and paternity has not been established, or where the father is unknown or stateless. In addition, children born to Emirati women married to foreigners can acquire Emirati nationality from their mothers from the age of six by application as long as certain conditions are fulfilled.

In **Iraq**, although the Iraqi Constitution of 2005 establishes gender equality by providing that nationality is acquired by descent from either national men or women, Iraq's 2006 nationality law limits the ability of Iraqi women to confer nationality on children born outside the country. For such births, the child of an Iraqi mother may apply for Iraqi nationality within one year of reaching majority, providing that the child's father is unknown or stateless and the child is residing in Iraq at the time of the application.

In **Syria**, the nationality law provides that Syrian mothers can only confer nationality if the child was born in Syria and the father does not establish filiation in relation to the child.

The nationality law of **Bahrain** only allows Bahraini mothers to confer their nationality on their children born either in Bahrain or abroad if the father is unknown or lacks documents to establish filiation.

Under the nationality law of **Oman**, Omani mothers may confer nationality on their children born either in Oman or abroad if the fathers are unknown or are former Omani nationals. In addition, in very limited circumstances, a child born from an Omani mother and a foreign father may be granted Omani citizenship. An Omani woman can apply for the naturalization of her children only if she is a widow, divorced or has been abandoned by her foreign husband for at least ten years. To complete the process, the child must then spend ten consecutive years in Oman before claiming the citizenship.

In **Mauritania**, national mothers can confer nationality on children when the father is unknown or stateless. Children born in Mauritania to Mauritanian mothers and foreign fathers can also acquire Mauritanian nationality; however, these children can renounce their nationality at majority, even if this leaves them stateless. Children born abroad to Mauritanian mothers and foreign fathers can only opt for Mauritanian nationality in the year before reaching majority.

Africa

Nationality laws in five countries in Africa do not provide mothers equal rights as fathers to confer their nationality on their children.¹⁵

Under the 1962 Citizenship Law of **Somalia**, Somali mothers cannot confer nationality on their children.

Eswatini's Constitution stipulates that children born after 2005 can only acquire nationality from their Swazi fathers, unless the child was born out of wedlock and has not been claimed by the father in accordance with customary law, in which case the Swazi mother can pass on her nationality. Eswatini's 1992 Citizenship Act contains the same provisions applicable to children born after 1992.

African States with constitutional guarantees of gender equality that have not yet reformed the relevant provisions in their nationality laws

Three African States – **Burundi**, **Sudan**, and **Togo** – have enshrined the principle of gender equality in recent constitutions but have yet to reform the relevant provisions of their nationality laws.¹⁶ In principle, constitutional provisions prevail over the nationality law in each State. However, because nationality laws tend to be more specific and practice-oriented, administrative authorities may be more likely to apply the older provisions of these laws rather than look to constitutional guarantees of gender equality.

For example, in **Burundi**, the 2000 Nationality Code does not allow Burundian mothers to confer nationality on their children except when maternal filiation is established in situations where they are born out of wedlock, to unknown fathers, or are disowned by their fathers. This is at variance with Article 12 of Burundi's 2005 Constitution, which guarantees Burundian men and women equality in nationality matters.

¹⁵ There are two countries in Africa where women and men have equal rights to confer nationality on their children, but where nationality conferred by the mother may be repudiated by the person concerned during a period before reaching majority, while this does not apply to children born to national fathers. These nationality provisions do not fall within the scope of this background note. In Guinea, even though women and men have equal rights to confer nationality to children, a child born abroad to a Guinean mother and a foreign father can repudiate Guinean nationality 10 months before reaching majority. In Benin, although children can acquire nationality from their mothers, in some cases, these children can renounce nationality within 6 months of reaching majority. This is the case for children born abroad to a foreign father and to those born in Benin.

¹⁶ The discrepancies between constitutional and nationality law provisions in the Gambia, Lesotho and Zimbabwe are not included in this list as it is clear that in these countries the provisions of their respective constitutions prevail. In the Gambia, the chapter on citizenship in the Constitution, which is the law applied for nationality matters, has addressed the discrimination related to transmission of nationality to children born abroad contained in the Citizenship Act. In Lesotho, discrimination with respect to women's ability to confer nationality on children present in Part II of the Citizenship Act was repealed by Article 166 of the Constitution. In Zimbabwe, the Constitution contradicts the discriminatory provisions contained in the Citizenship Act, and in the cases where inconsistencies were challenged in court the Constitution prevailed. However, these citizenship acts should still be amended in order to be aligned with the gender equal provisions of each constitution.

In **Togo**, while the 1978 Nationality Law contains a safeguard to grant citizenship to children born in its territory who cannot claim the nationality of another State, it only allows Togolese mothers to confer their nationality on their children if the father is stateless or of unknown nationality. This is contrary to Article 32 of the 1992 Constitution, which grants Togolese nationality to children born to Togolese fathers or mothers.

In **Sudan**, the 1994 Nationality Act provides that children born outside the country before the coming into force of the Act whose fathers were born in Sudan are Sudanese. The Act furthermore provides that all children residing in Sudan at the coming into force of the Act, whose ancestors from the father's side were residing in Sudan since 1956, acquire Sudanese nationality by descent. After 1994, the Act grants citizenship to children born to a father who was a Sudanese national by descent. The law was amended in 2005 to allow a child born to a Sudanese mother to acquire Sudanese nationality by birth by application. These provisions from the 1994 Act are at variance with Article 7 of the Interim Sudanese Constitution that guarantees that "every person born to a Sudanese mother or father shall have an inalienable right to enjoy Sudanese nationality and citizenship." After the creation of the independent State of South Sudan, the Republic of Sudan amended its nationality law in 2011 and subsequently in 2018 but has yet to amend the relevant sections of the 1994 Act to ensure equal rights between Sudanese women and men to confer their nationality to their children. The Interim Sudanese Constitution remains in force until Sudan adopts a permanent constitution.

Asia

The nationality laws in five countries in Asia and the Pacific do not provide mothers equal rights as fathers to confer their nationality on their children.

In **Brunei Darussalam** the nationality law does not permit national women to confer their nationality to their children at all.

In **Iran**, with the 2019 reform to the nationality law, Iranian women married to non-Iranian men can in principle apply to confer their nationality to their children regardless of where they are born, with retroactive effect.

Under **Kiribati's** nationality law, children born in the country to a Kiribati father or mother can acquire the nationality of Kiribati; however, only children born abroad to Kiribati fathers, not mothers, acquire the nationality of Kiribati.

In **Malaysia**, children born in the country to either Malaysian mothers or Malaysian fathers automatically acquire Malaysian nationality. However, children born to Malaysian mothers abroad may only acquire Malaysian citizenship at the discretion of the Federal Government through registration at an overseas Malaysian consulate or at the National Registration Department in Malaysia.

In **Nepal**, the Nepalese nationality law provides for a Nepalese woman to confer her nationality to her child only where the father is unknown, and the child was born in and has resided in Nepal. Children born to Nepalese mothers and foreign fathers can apply to acquire citizenship through naturalization, provided they have permanent domicile in Nepal and have not acquired the foreign citizenship of their fathers.

Americas

The nationality laws of two States in the Caribbean do not allow women to confer nationality on their children on the same terms as fathers.

In **The Bahamas**, the nationality law provides that children born in the country to either a Bahamian father or mother acquire Bahamian nationality. However, only children born abroad to Bahamian fathers can acquire Bahamian nationality. The only exception to this relates to unmarried mothers, who can confer their Bahamian nationality to their children born in or outside of the Bahamas.

Under the nationality law of **Barbados**, all children born in the country acquire Barbadian nationality at birth, but Barbadian mothers cannot confer nationality on their children born abroad, whereas Barbadian fathers can.

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