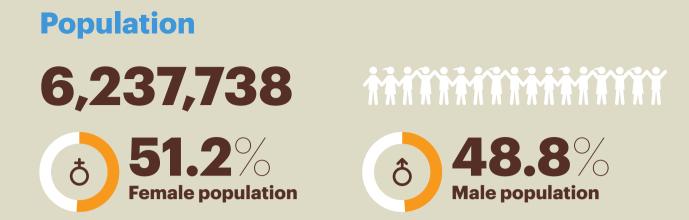


# LEBANON Scorecard on Gender-based violence



### **Representation in politics**



Most political powers are against reserving a quota for women in politics, although a women quota (at 30%) is suggested in the draft electoral law. To date, female representation in politics is 3.1%

## **Literacy rate**





#### **Maternal mortality rate**

**15** deaths /100,000 live births (2015)

## Total fertility rate 1.73 children born/woman

## **Prevalence of child marriage**

- Marriage before the age of 18 is legalized by all Personal Status Codes in Lebanon.
- Early and child marriage is reported as cultural practice within some communities prior to displacement.
- Early and child marriage is used as a coping mechanism by refugees in Lebanon to alleviate economic burden or protect the girls against any possible abuses.

of Syrian women refugees in Lebanon, aged 20-49 years (41% among 20-24 years) were married before their 18th birthday

of the Lebanese women aged 15-19 years are currently married or in a union

## **Prevalence of domestic violence**

- Physical violence within the family or at home is one of the most reported types of violence.
- An average of 1 in 2 persons reported that they personally know someone subjected to domestic violence.
- UNFPA's office in Lebanon and its local partner KAFA, together with other women's rights organizations, have been supporting the adoption of the new Law 293 to protect women and other family members from family violence on 1st April 2004.
- UNFPA supports prevention and response interventions addressing domestic violence,

65 of reported incidents are committed by family members, and 71% took place inside the survivor or perpetrator's household

including lifesaving and legal interventions, capacity development of law enforcement officers on law 293.



## **Prevalence of rape and sexual violence**

- UNFPA is supporting Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) interventions, including capacity development of service providers and commodities for targeted facilities.
- A Clinical Management of Rape protocol is available and was elaborated with UNFPA's support.



#### **Referral system to respond to GBV**

A well-structured Referral System for GBV survivors is in place through the coordination among different service providers (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Civil Society Organizations, and the Ministry of Justice.)

## **Existing laws on gender-based violence (GBV)**

- Law against early/child marriage: the Penal Code establishes penalties for not registering underage marriages.
- A draft law on a minimum age for marriage has been drafted in response to the Syrian refugee crisis, suggesting, in case of underage marriages, to require approval from a civil court.
- Law against Domestic Violence: 1st April 2014 (Law 293)

- Law against Rape: Criminal Code (1943)
- Law against sexual harassment: Criminal Code
- Law against Honour killing: Law 162 repealing article 562 of the Penal Code which allowed for reduced sentences for crimes committed in the name of honour (2011), Anti-Trafficking Law of 2011.



# **UNFPA Programmes against gender-based violence (GBV)**

#### **COORDINATION:**

UNFPA's Lebanon is co-leading GBV coordination, clinical management of rape

#### **PARTNERSHIPS:**

UNFPA is working closely with affected populations, community-based organizations, local government structures (i.e. municipalities), local and international NGOs, relevant

#### **SERVICES:**

- 14 safe spaces (including a residential shelter) rehabilitated and/or supported nationwide. Mobile interventions are also made available.
- Support the delivery of GBV case management, psycho-social services, legal counseling and representation, integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and family planning (FP) counseling, referral to other services such as mental health and safe shelters, vocational training and life skills, recreational activities as well as awareness and information on GBV and SRH services, including through the peer to peer approach and the engagement of men and male youth.
- Over 1,100 specialized and non-specialized service providers trained on GBV and SRH.

#### **AWARENESS CREATION:**

 Over 40,000 community members, including men and boys received GBV/ SRH awareness and information on services available in 2015. (CMR), GBV case management, GBV information management system (GBVIMS) coordination.

government institutions and UN agencies to ensure that the GBV needs are met and systems are in place to respond and prevent GBV.

- 239 internal security force staff members trained on dealing and referring cases of violence against women and legal framework.
- 670 medical and paramedical staff members trained on CMR and patient centered approach.
- 23 CMR trained facilities equipped with post rape treatments.
- Several impact assessments/studies undertaken to generate evidence on GBV and SRH.
- 30,000 women received dignity/personal hygiene kits.
- Over 1,620 women/girls at risk or survivors benefited from counseling through hotlines.



## In the future, UNFPA will focus on:

- Comprehensive child/early marriage risk mitigation interventions.
- Community-based empowerment and capacity development of local service providers.
- The implementation of a joint project on GBV prevention and response with UNDP on capacity development of municipal police and judges, engaging men and male youth,

engaging media on GBV safe and ethical reporting.

- The implementation of programmes against sex trafficking interventions.
- Capacity development at municipality level, including the integration of a GBV curriculum in educational facilities providing a master on social work starting in November 2016.

