



REVIEW OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RESEARCH IN LEBANON



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REVIEW OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RESEARCH IN LEBANON

June 2010

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FOREWORD



Despite the significant progress achieved in Lebanon with regard to women empowerment and specifically women and girls' access to education and participation in social, economic and cultural fields, and despite the endorsement of Lebanon of most human rights instruments, and despite the fact that violence against women has become a phenomenon in the spotlight and is referred to as a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights of women, Violence against women is still part our daily lives and within its different forms. In addition, available data on violence against women remains scarce and scattered and efforts for addressing and ending this violence remain modestly coordinated.

Over the years, UNFPA has worked closely with government institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions, media, etc... for the advancement of women through promoting legal measures, raising awareness and supporting research and training. Since 2008, UNFPA has been collaborating with gender-based violence (GBV) actors in Lebanon, through the support of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Italian Cooperation to mainstream and institutionalize GBV prevention and response in national planning and development.

In accordance with the key priorities for 2010 which were identified jointly as a result of a close coordination and consultation with concerned stakeholders, four national studies on GBV in Lebanon and one GBV lexicon were completed:

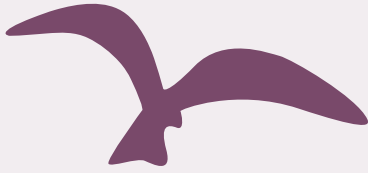
- Situation Analysis of Gender-Based Violence
- Assessment of Media Coverage of Gender-Based Violence
- Review of Gender-Based Violence Research
- Review of Gender-Based Violence Resource and Training Materials
- Gender-Based Violence Lexicon

The aim of the "Review of Gender-Based Violence Research in Lebanon" is to identify, compile and review all existing studies and research - qualitative and quantitative - conducted in Lebanon in the past 15 years relevant to GBV prevention and response. In other words, the intention is to achieve a comprehensive impression of GBV research in Lebanon. To reach this aim, the study objectives are to:

- (a) Develop an inventory of the existing research work relevant to GBV in Lebanon
- (b) Develop a brief abstracts index of the GBV-related research based on a set of agreed criteria
- (c) Identify research gaps and propose a research priorities agenda in GBV at the national and sub-national level

The deliverables are a comprehensive report and catalogue of GBV research studies in Lebanon.

The development of these studies is not an end in itself and we hope that they will provide evidence and recommendations that will assist national and international actors in addressing GBV at multiple levels and in putting an end to this human rights violation and obstacle to development.



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UNFPA wishes to thank all partners and stakeholders - namely governmental institutions and administrations, non-governmental organizations, universities, research centres, and experts - who contributed their knowledge, experience and time towards the development, review, and validation of this study.



RESEARCH CENTER AND TEAM

Education for Change (EfC)

Education for Change (EfC) is an independent consulting and research company specialising in:

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- Information and information systems,
- Human rights, gender equality and inclusion.

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- Strategy and policy analysis,
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- Capacity and institution building, and
- Research studies.

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EfC works to inform and help people and organisations empower themselves, providing clients with professional consulting services, robust research and effective project management.

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BACKGROUND

Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. This review of GBV research in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including, but not limited to:

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993)
- International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994)

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region GBV is increasingly being recognised as a significant phenomenon, “deeply rooted in existing power relationships, sexuality, self-identity and the structure of social institutions”.¹ Knowledge and understanding of the many facets of the problem in MENA communities is gaining ground, as revealed by the increasing number of research studies conducted on the subject in the past few years. A few countries (including Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey) have undertaken large scale, population-based surveys on the magnitude of and attitudes towards GBV;² others including Lebanon and Syria have done prevalence studies within selected groups of women.³ Studies from Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia have highlighted the complications associated with abuse and its detrimental effect on the psychological, reproductive and physical health of women.⁴

With the limited data available regionally, it is notable that:

- (a) GBV is widespread (in different forms);
- (b) Reported prevalence falls within the range of GBV reported worldwide;
- (c) Acceptance of violence, particularly spousal violence, is high;
- (d) Most victims do not seek assistance, especially not formal help, and significant barriers exist to seeking help including a scarcity of safe, accessible and effective places of protection and intervention.

Despite these characteristics GBV is not recognised a major problem in all MENA countries. Only 17 out of the 22 Arab states have ratified CEDAW and even among ratifying states efforts employed to combat GBV are arguably quite limited. The newly established Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) of UNFPA recently conducted a mapping of activities on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region. It found that forms and focus of GBV differ from country to country and include physical abuse and violence, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, child and early marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.





Lebanon ratified the CEDAW in 1996. The Lebanese Constitution states that all men and women are equal before the law to enjoy civil and political rights equally and be equally bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction (Article 7). There is no national law for the minimum age of marriage or for the age of consent. Religious, not civil, courts govern personal status matters including marriage, divorce and inheritance.

GBV is prevalent in Lebanon in different forms, including domestic/marital physical, sexual and psychological violence. It is estimated by NGOs working with abused women in Lebanon that almost 80 percent of female victims of domestic violence are also victims of spousal rape.⁵

In 2008, the UNFPA Lebanon launched a 2-year project which aims to look at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development, supported by the contribution of the Government of Italy. This assignment is one of several activities implemented under a consolidated 2-year GBV action plan with prioritisation for 2009-2011 and managed by UNFPA and its partners.

UNFPA has a global mandate to promote the rights of every man, woman and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, including ensuring that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Its programmes are cross-sectoral, covering reproductive health, maternal health, education and HIV/AIDS for example.

Several features characterise the national context in relation to GBV:

- (a) The five-year UN Development Assistance Framework 2010 – 2014 highlights GBV as one of two priority areas within the Gender goal for the UN in Lebanon;
- (b) The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) are both concerned with issues of GBV; the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE) is concerned with eliminating gender discrimination in textbooks and formal education materials;
- (c) Lebanon has acceded to and taken action on its international agreements including the CEDAW;
- (d) In 1996, a national women's strategy was developed which identifies "Women under Occupation" as one of its nine priority areas of work;
- (e) The National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) is entrusted with providing overall advice and advocacy on women empowerment and gender mainstreaming. NCLW is currently revising the women's strategy (above) to incorporate GBV;
- (f) Many NGOs exist that are involved with national and local programming against GBV;
- (g) There is currently no national plan of action for GBV in Lebanon that comes from Government and an overall lack of long-term coordination planning and action.

Despite the absence of a national plan of action on GBV, the ministerial declaration of the current cabinet stipulates the need to address GBV within the context of empowering women.⁶ The draft law on the protection of women from domestic violence, approved by the Council of Ministers in April 2010 and currently referred to the House of Representatives for endorsement, also represents progress. The draft bill "includes any act of violence against women occurring in the family because they are women committed by a family member and which may result in harm or suffering for the female, physical, psychological, sexual or economic, including threats of such acts or deprivation of liberty, whether occurring within or outside the family home" (Article 2, paragraph 2). The Government is committed to adopting a plan of action to finalise the discussion of the bill, and develop policies to combat trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

Civil society is very active in Lebanon. Several studies have been conducted by social researchers on the profile of survivors of violence and the impact that violence has on the health and psychology of the victim. Most of these were conducted by women's organisations that used the findings to advocate for social and legislative reforms. The

Government emphasises on the role of the NCLW and the necessity of the expansion of its powers and role in contributing to proposals for national policies to eliminate discrimination against women and their implementation.

GBV prevalence studies started in more recent years with research conducted since the year 2000 revealing, for example, that 35% of women presenting to primary health care facilities report being subject to domestic violence;⁷ and that 16% of children report being exposed to one act of sexual abuse once in their lifetime.⁸ However, these are not generally considered to adequately represent the scale of the reality and a national population-based prevalence survey does not exist for Lebanon.

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ABBREVIATIONS



CAWTAR	Centre for Arab Women Training and Research
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
GBV	Gender-based violence
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IWSAW	Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World
LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
LCC	Listening and Counselling Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAW	Violence against Women
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

The background features a stylized line-art illustration of a face. The nose is replaced by a pen nib, and the upper part of the face is framed by a leaf-like shape. The entire illustration is rendered in a dark purple color against a lighter purple background.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction



Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. It is entrenched by power relations and control, cultures of silence and denial, political and cultural apathy, and affects men and women throughout their lives.

This review of GBV research in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which constitutes UNFPA's framework for operations in developing countries. ICPD Programme of Action recognizes that women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of development; encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and social and family roles with special emphasis on the prevention of violence against women and children; and calls on countries to take full measure to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children.

In 2008, the UNFPA in Lebanon launched a 2-year project to look at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development. This Review of GBV Research in Lebanon is one of several activities commissioned in 2010 within this project. The aim of this review is 'to identify, compile and review all existing studies and research – qualitative and quantitative - conducted in Lebanon in the past 15 years relevant to GBV prevention and protection.' The review included a literature review of Lebanese, regional and international research related to GBV in Lebanon; stakeholder consultations including telephone interviews and a focus group; and systematic cataloguing of located research studies.

Findings



105 research studies are catalogued and reviewed here. A general evolution of GBV research in Lebanon seems apparent from highlighting the problem through considering what could be done to tackle GBV, to most recently reflecting on what has been done and summarising best practices, key gaps and emerging needs.

The most common contexts for GBV research are the legal, health and social sectors. Most recently there is evidence of researchers addressing the wide-ranging and long term impact of GBV beyond the explicit signs of abuse to the implicit impact of verbal, emotional, economic and legal abuses that have a lasting legacy.

Most research has taken known abused women, who have already self-reported to NGOs and women's organisations, as the study population. This is a selective population that importantly focuses on women. However, there remain very few studies concerned with the attitudes and characteristics of male perpetrators of abuse or men's and communities' experiences and perceptions of violence. Many researchers have not sufficiently taken account of the dynamics between men and women that interact with GBV. Researchers are working GBV through a primary concern with the female victim/survivor sidelining men, men and women's roles and relationships and balances of power and cultural norms.

Repetition and duplication is a feature of GBV research in Lebanon. It is sometimes due to poor publication mechanisms, poorly organized funding and the absence of a central repository for GBV research. While repetition and duplication create a strong body of evidence for political lobbying and advocacy and strengthen the veracity of individual study findings, repetition prevents exploration of under-represented and diverse issues and study populations.

Recommendations



Based on the review and analysis of the collated research, focus group discussion and wide consultation with stakeholders, recommendations are identified under two key areas: i) Research Approaches and Policy Linkages, and ii) Topics for Further Research.

The summary of recommendations for research approaches and policy linkages are:

- Create common ground on GBV research;
- Improve inter-researcher collaboration;
- Translate research into policy;
- Conduct regular national population-based surveys on GBV;
- Monitor and evaluate GBV and GBV interventions;
- Create and coordinate an entity (committee or centre) for GBV in Lebanon.

The summary of recommendations for topics for further research are:

1. Thematic Areas for further research:

- Socio-cultural determinants of GBV;
- Costing and economic impact of GBV;

- Intervention assessment studies;
- Non-governmental organisations and GBV;
- Education systems and GBV.

2. Forms of GBV for further research:

- GBV at work/in the workplace;
- Sexual violence and rape;
- Marital rape;
- Economic violence (deprivation of personal income, household income etc);
- Early marriage (forced marriage of girls under 18 years).

3. Study populations for further research:

- Adult men (as abusers, as victims of violence, and as engaged in the fight against GBV);
- Youth (especially older adolescents between 15 – 19 years);
- Refugees (Palestinian, Iraqi, Sudanese and all refugee communities in Lebanon) and marginalised or at-risk groups (sex workers, domestic workers);
- Religious leaders, community leaders and educators (major figures in communities including Sheiks, priests, teachers and others);
- Legislators and policy makers.

I. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. Global Overview

Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. It is entrenched by power relations and control, cultures of silence and denial, political and cultural apathy, and affects men and women throughout their lives.

This review of GBV research in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including, but not limited to:

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993)
- International Conference on Population and Development agreements (ICPD, 1994)

The CEDAW recognises that gender-based violence is a human rights violation and obliges ratifying States to take positive action to end discrimination. Recommendation 19 (1992):

'the definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence directed at a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty'

(General comments: 6)

The CEDAW description frames some major types of GBV: physical, psychological, sexual, threatening behaviour, coercion and deprivations of liberty. These are sometimes described as 'direct' or 'explicit' forms of violence. Yet, violence is also economic, legal, institutional and socio-cultural, (i.e. embedded in legal systems or educational curriculum for example) forms referred to as 'indirect' or 'implicit'

GBV is a problem of pandemic proportions. In former years deemed a private family or nation state-based issue, GBV is now widely recognised as a phenomenon of public importance. The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women identifies three areas in which violence commonly takes place: 1) in the household; 2) in the community; 3) perpetrated or condoned by the State.

At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her; one woman in four has been abused during pregnancy, and around 5,000 women are murdered every year in the name of family 'honour', and violence has severe health, economic and social costs.

"Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms... In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture."

(Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, paragraph 112).

Violence occurs in times of peace and conflict and few forms are specific to one situation or the other. However, during conflict violence may be used as a weapon of war to intimidate, destabilize communities, perpetuate fear and shame and communicate with opposition forces. Rape, incest and forced marriage are some prevalent forms of violence against women in conflict contexts. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000) aims to protect women and girls from all forms of violence in situations of armed conflict.

Bearing in mind the declarations of the severity and extent of GBV globally, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000), which countries pledged to achieve by 2015, consist of several chapters and goals that are pertinent to GBV. Such chapters include those on Peace, Security and Disarmament; Development and Poverty Eradication, and Democracy and Good Governance. MDG 3 to promote gender equality and empower women and MDG 6 to combat HIV/AIDS, in particular, connect strongly with eliminating GBV.

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (PoA) constitutes UNFPA's framework for operations in developing countries. The Programme of Action recognizes that women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of development. It encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and social and family roles with special emphasis on the prevention of violence against women and children (ICPD PoA, paragraph 4.27). At the state level, it calls on countries "to take full measure to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children" (ICPD PoA paragraph 4.9). These statements underpin UNFPA's approaches to development.

There are many global initiatives to tackle GBV, to protect those who experience it, and to prevent it from

happening. Resistance movements and responses are diverse. Global studies apply different terminologies, from 'violence against women' (and girls) to 'gender violence' or 'gender-based violence'. There has been a general trend over time to talk about 'gender-based violence' rather than 'violence against women', although the choice of language is always significant. Women are disproportionately the victims of violence and 'violence against women' importantly serves as a reminder of this fact. However, the adoption of 'gender-based violence' aims to reflect the fact that violence stems from gendered power relations, hierarchies and can also be perpetrated against boys and men. Although females are most often the victims of violence, and males the perpetrators, the term 'gender-based violence' recognises that males may also be victims and recognises that males and females have potentially active roles in eliminating violence.

The term used in this report is 'gender-based violence' (GBV). While much research reviewed focuses on violence against women and girls, studies on violence against boys and men and across sexuality, income, religious and socio-cultural spectrums in Lebanon are an important component of the review.

One significant trend in global GBV work has been to engage men and boys in the fight against violence. Another trend is in the widening of understanding of forms of GBV that goes beyond sexual and physical violence to include psychological abuse, bullying, economic abuse and discrimination. National governments and individuals also increasingly understand that the negative effects of GBV affect all development goals - poverty, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, as well as being a human rights abuse. There are both human rights-based and instrumental arguments posited through research for tackling GBV. Qualitative and quantitative research with a wide range of methodologies and approaches feed into these emerging trends and more research is being commissioned and funded to produce further evidence bases for effective and sustainable policy and practice to eliminate GBV.

2. Regional Overview



In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region GBV is increasingly being recognised as a significant phenomenon, "deeply rooted in existing power relationships, sexuality, self-identity and the structure of social institutions". Knowledge and understanding of the many facets of the problem in MENA communities is gaining ground, as revealed by the increasing number of research studies conducted on the subject in the past few years. A few countries (including Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey) have undertaken large scale, population-based surveys on the magnitude of and attitudes towards GBV; others including Lebanon and Syria have done prevalence studies within selected groups of women. Studies from Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia have highlighted the

complications associated with abuse and its detrimental effect on the psychological, reproductive and physical health of women.

With the limited data available regionally, it is notable that:

- GBV is widespread (in different forms);
- Reported prevalence falls within the range of GBV reported worldwide;
- Acceptance of violence, particularly spousal violence, is high;
- Most victims do not seek assistance, especially not formal help, and significant barriers exist to seeking help including a scarcity of safe, accessible and effective places of protection and intervention.

Despite these characteristics GBV is not recognised a major problem in all MENA countries. Only 17 out of the 22 Arab states have ratified CEDAW and even among ratifying states efforts employed to combat GBV are arguably quite limited. Certain types of GBV, though not peculiar to MENA countries, seem to occur more frequently: honour crime (particularly in Iraq), female genital mutilation (Yemen, Egypt), domestic violence and sexual abuse. The UNDP Arab Human Development Report 2009 states that “health is by no means assured for all citizens of Arab countries, with women suffering the most from neglect and gender biased traditions.”

According to the 2009 Arab Human Development Report, “*economic violence* is another form of violence commonly practiced against Arab women. Examples range from depriving a woman of an inheritance to taking control of her economic resources. Husbands sometimes force their working wives to forfeit their incomes under the pretext of making ends meet and supporting the family. In this guise, a woman’s assets and income are sometimes appropriated unjustifiably”.

The newly established Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) of UNFPA recently conducted a mapping of activities on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region. It found that forms and focus of GBV differ from country to country and include physical abuse and violence, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, child and early marriage and FGM. Furthermore, while it acknowledges trends in the region for conducting research and mappings on GBV, it found that the region would benefit from improved knowledge sharing.

The status of women in the region, although different by country, is commonly controlled by the Sharia or religious laws (except Tunisia). Research studies have commented on how Koranic passages have been taken out of context to create a religious ‘alibi’ justifying GBV. In addition, gender stereotyped roles, patriarchal norms and the sanctity of the family prevail to hinder progress towards tackling violence. Research is uncovering that many people, including both men and women, justify wife beating and even hold women partially responsible for the abuse they suffer. Women in the region rarely

consider seeking help outside the family and they are often counselled by their families to forgive their husband, be tolerant of his behaviour, and return to his household. It is widely known that many cases go undetected and unreported; the strength of family ties in this region makes it more likely that women will not report assault by a relative, let alone by their intimate partner, and even when they do, they may not reveal the full truth.

Conflict and regional political instability is of importance. Several countries have been and still are suffering from repeated wars and conflicts and deteriorating economic conditions are jeopardising women’s health and curtailing actions to combat GBV. During wartime, women often experience sexualised violence, forced pregnancy, abduction, rape, sexual slavery and forced prostitution, mainly due to their identity and gender. Women bodies become sites for war: exploitation, abductions, trafficking increase during wartime due to the breakdown in law and order, and to combatant tactics to terrorise the civilians. In addition, domestic violence is known to increase during wartime and post-conflict periods due to ex-combatant trauma and the influence of a militaristic culture of violence strain domestic relations. When assessing GBV in refugee, internally displaced and post-conflict settings, sexual violence has been found to be only one of the types of GBV that armed conflict exacerbates. In response, the UN Security Council issued Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to ensure women’s full participation in a) preventing and resolving conflict; b) promoting peace and security; and c) protecting women in times of conflict, post-conflict and peace.

Given the sensitive nature of the subject and of women’s rights more generally in MENA these studies can be considered as spearheading further regional research and action. Research has been instrumental in shedding light on available interventions, identifying their needs and gaps and the obstacles they are encountering. It has revealed that women survivors will only seek police assistance in extreme cases, risking losing the sympathy of family and friends, and their report may be ignored by the police. There are few countries that have enacted laws against domestic violence, yet when present these laws are hardly implemented, social services are restricted on how much help they can offer and the staff of the few services currently available for women report receiving death threats.

For a number of reasons it is difficult to draw a precise picture of the GBV situation in the MENA region from the research conducted in the area: there is considerable variation in how abuse is defined across studies, as interpretations of physical or other forms of abuse may differ across socio-cultural contexts; differences in data collection methods (sampling, questionnaires, interviews and more) as well as how survey questions are formulated (for example, longitudinal versus last one year) also render comparisons problematic. In addition, very few studies use standardised questionnaires or validate their research instruments and there are significant differences

in surveyed populations. Therefore, the research that is represented through this review can only hope to capture a portion of reality; there is reason to think that whatever information gathered from research on GBV in the region may not reveal the nature of reality and may well be underestimated.

There are several gaps in the information gathered from existing research. Data from several countries on prevalence, determinants, and consequences is lacking; there is a need for more in-depth analysis on attitudes and beliefs, including from spouses and health care providers, to better plan interventions or take preventative measures; there is a need for more evaluation and assessments of interventions (like shelters) in the Arab cultural context; and comparative studies across countries need to be strengthened in order to share experiences and lessons learned.

3. National Overview

Lebanon is situated in the Middle East with borders to Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territories with the Mediterranean sea along its west coast. Following years of stability around the millennium, the July 2006 war by Israel on Lebanon caused significant civilian death and infrastructure damage to Lebanon, as well as reports of significant human rights abuses.

Lebanon ratified the CEDAW in 1996. The Lebanese Constitution states that all men and women are equal before the law to enjoy civil and political rights equally and be equally bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction (Article 7). There is no national law for the minimum age of marriage or for the age of consent. Religious, not civil, courts govern personal status matters including marriage, divorce and inheritance.

GBV is prevalent in Lebanon in different forms, including domestic/marital physical, sexual and psychological violence. It is estimated by NGOs working with abused women in Lebanon that almost 80 percent of female victims of domestic violence are also victims of spousal rape¹.

In 2008, the UNFPA Lebanon launched a 2-year project which aims to look at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development, supported by the contribution of the Government of Italy. This assignment is one of several activities implemented under a consolidated 2-year national GBV action plan with prioritisation for 2009-2011 and managed by UNFPA and its partners.

UNFPA has a global mandate to promote the rights of every man, woman and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, including ensuring that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Its

programmes are cross-sectoral, covering reproductive health, including maternal health and HIV/AIDS for example.

Several features characterise the national context in relation to GBV:

- The five-year UN Development Assistance Framework 2010 – 2014 highlights GBV as one of two priority areas within the Gender goal for the UN in Lebanon;
- The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) are both concerned with issues of GBV; the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) is concerned with eliminating gender discrimination in textbooks and formal education materials;
- Lebanon has acceded to and taken action on its international agreements including the CEDAW;
- In 1996, a national women's strategy was developed which identifies 'Women under Occupation' as one of its nine priority areas of work;
- The National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) is entrusted with providing overall advice and advocacy on women empowerment and gender mainstreaming. NCLW is currently revising the women's strategy (above) to incorporate GBV;
- Many NGOs exist that are involved with national and local programming against GBV;
- There is currently no national plan of action for GBV in Lebanon that comes from Government and an overall lack of long-term coordination planning and action.

Despite the absence of a national plan of action on GBV, the ministerial declaration of the current cabinet stipulates the need to address GBV within the context of empowering women. The draft law on the protection of women from domestic violence, approved by the Council of Ministers in April 2010 and currently referred to the House of Representatives for endorsement, also represents progress. The draft bill "includes any act of violence against women occurring in the family because they are women committed by a family member and which may result in harm or suffering for the female, physical, psychological, sexual or economic, including threats of such acts or deprivation of liberty, whether occurring within or outside the family home" (Article 2, paragraph 2). The Government is committed to adopting a plan of action to finalise the discussion of the bill, and develop policies to combat trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

Civil society is very active in Lebanon. Women's movements and activism in Lebanon can be traced to the end of the 19th century but the subject of GBV has gained most significant interest in the last decades. Early studies attempted to address the issue through a rights-based perspective, educating women about their rights, pointing out legislative abuses and gender discrimination in religious and civil laws. Several studies

¹ Freedom House Special Report Lebanon 2010

have been conducted by social researchers on the profile of survivors of violence and the impact that violence has on the health and psychology of the victim. Most of these were conducted by women's organisations that used the findings to advocate for social and legislative reforms. The Government emphasises on the role of the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) and the necessity of the expansion of its powers and role in contributing to advising and guiding national policies to eliminate discrimination against women and their implementation.

GBV prevalence studies started in more recent years with research conducted since the year 2000 revealing, for example, that 35% of women presenting to primary health care facilities report being subject to domestic violence; and that 16% of children report being exposed to one act of sexual abuse once in their lifetime. However, these are not generally considered to adequately represent the scale of the reality and a national population-based prevalence survey does not exist for Lebanon.

Several characteristics summarise the situation of GBV research in Lebanon:

- Most research is conducted by female researchers;
- Most research is conducted by social scientists or legal specialists (the latter mostly desk reviews) thus stressing social and legal aspects of GBV;
- Recent (last ten years) research addresses health and GBV;

- Determinants of violence, characteristics of victims and abusers, the effects of abuse and proposed solutions have been the subject of several studies, many of which consider GBV from the perspective of the survivor (most often female);
- Academics are frequently involved in GBV research hence encouraging university students to do GBV research, potentially sustaining ongoing interest;
- Much research is organised or implemented by NGOs or women's organisations, therefore tailored to women's needs or used for an evidence base and advocacy;
- Research is funded to a great extent by external agencies and influenced accordingly; for example, most research relating GBV to conflicts has occurred post the Israeli war, when more funding was available in that area;
- Research to date has succeeded in positively influencing action and decision-making processes in combating GBV in Lebanon: the extensive reviews of existing laws and publications related to honour crimes may have contributed to the amendment of the law, and studies highlighting the impact of violence are likely to have contributed to the development of the current family violence law.

II. WORK PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of this assignment was:

'to identify, compile and review all existing studies and research – qualitative and quantitative - conducted in Lebanon in the past 15 years relevant to gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and protection.' (UNFPA, Terms of Reference).

The intention is to achieve a comprehensive impression of GBV research in Lebanon.

To reach this aim, the assignment objectives were to:

- (I) develop an inventory of the existing research work relevant to GBV in Lebanon;
- (II) develop a brief abstracts index of the GBV-related research based on a set of agreed criteria;
- (III) identify research gaps and propose a research priorities agenda in GBV at the national and sub-national level.

The agreed methodology packaged the work into four distinct elements: (1) desk review and analysis of documentation; (2) stakeholder consultations; (3) instruments development; and (4) reporting.

1. Desk Review



The approach recognised the need to understand, through existing research studies and participatory stakeholder consultations, the types, objectives, methodologies, agendas, application and findings of GBV research in Lebanon. Researchers on GBV face many methodological, ethical and data sensitivity challenges, which we appreciate may affect research itself and this collection and review of documentation. Much research in Lebanon is unpublished and/or highly sensitive.

This study understands 'research' to mean any published or unpublished documentation including review study, article, paper or book, by an academic, NGO, government organisation such as a ministerial department, UN agency or research institution.

Through wide national and international research including stakeholder consultations and following up references and bibliographies in gathered documentation, over 150 documents were collected and analysed. It was not the mandate of the research team

to assess or evaluate the quality of the collected research, beyond the fact that they are relevant and accessible to this review.

105 studies are included in the Catalogue (Annex 1). They are all written after 1995. The research team gathered more documentation than is contained in the Catalogue because not all documents provided sufficient information to complete at least half of the required bibliographic details and some did not take a gender approach to the analysis of their findings.

Documents were first reviewed in the original language (Arabic, English or French), discussed in English, and abstracts produced in Arabic and English. Where possible, the authors were invited to produce their own bibliographic entry in the Catalogue and write their own abstract (if not already available). The Catalogue states when the abstract is the author's own.

2. Stakeholder Consultations



As a result of a rapid early literature review, key stakeholders in Lebanon were identified for consultation and further enquiry. In conjunction with the ongoing, incremental review of research, face-to-face, telephone and email correspondence were held with key stakeholders. They were asked their opinion about issues including: the volume, common thematic areas and methodologies of GBV research in Lebanon; the constraints and opportunities for doing GBV research in Lebanon; and the findings and effects of the research.

During March – May 2010, a list was consolidated of 80 contributors/interested parties to research on GBV in Lebanon including Lebanese NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies, ministries and individuals. This list of stakeholders containing professional contact details is provided in Annex 3. These stakeholders provided, or lead the reviewers to, the majority of the documentation included in the Catalogue.

Reflecting the participatory and collaborative approach to the review, the consultants conducted, as an additional activity to the TOR, one focus group with identified persons to enhance their understanding of the status, challenges, gaps, needs and recommendations from researchers, relevant organisations and individuals on GBV research in Lebanon. This focus group provided insights into the need for some of the recommendations outlined later in this report. The list of focus group participants is provided in Annex 2.

3. Instrument Development



Documentation from the desk review was gathered into electronic and paper folder archives and logged systematically into a database that contained basic bibliographic information (title, author, date of publication,

partners, aims and objectives, research population, languages and any web URLs).

Having gathered the documents and in consultation with UNFPA, the research team added detail to the bibliographic information in order to consistently cross-check and compare research studies. These analytical facets included, type of GBV, age of research population; other research population characteristics and research methodology.

Short abstracts accompany each document. These abstracts are intended to highlight the objectives and key findings of the research with particular reference to GBV in Lebanon. It is indicated in the Catalogue whether the abstract was written by the author or by the research consultants. The review team takes full responsibility for the abstracts given in Arabic and English.

Each document is coded for quick reference (see section IV.2). The documents are ordered in the same way in the report and the Catalogue.

Based on the review, Catalogue and abstracts, the consultants present this report.

III. LIMITATIONS AND FACILITATING FACTORS

The following table presents the most salient limitations and facilitating factors experienced by the review team.

Table 1: Limitations and Facilitating Factors.

Limitations	Facilitating factors
It took considerable time to gather documents – stakeholders can be slow to respond; the document gathering and progressive analysis was more time-consuming than anticipated.	The consultants used existing networks, contacts and personal knowledge to facilitate the process of document gathering and built in flexibility to the timetable.
Few research studies produced in Lebanon are available electronically or on the internet somewhat restricting sharing and easy access/reference.	The review team sourced documents electronically wherever possible, used scanning facilities and otherwise worked with paper copies.
Much research is unpublished or out of print (not available in libraries) and therefore difficult to access.	Since most research is recent, it was possible to contact the author in many, though not all, cases and get hold of the report.
Few research studies are available in English or French; most are written only in Arabic.	The consultants worked in three languages and divided the work according to language capabilities.
Sharing learning and data between project partners was slightly constrained by the fact that the Situational Analysis assignment (commissioned by UNFPA to CAWTAR) could not inform this assignment as it had not been completed.	UNFPA facilitated a partners' meeting for the three implementing entities in Beirut. This meeting encouraged partners and other stakeholders to share data and contacts lists and to provide suggestions and input to each others' assignments.
The increasing diversity of methods used to compile the research – not only literature review but also interviews, focus groups and a questionnaire expanded the core focus of analysis.	The analysis section focuses on the documentary analysis, supplemented to its benefit by other qualitative data (author or organisation comments for example).



IV. ANALYSIS

1. Overview of the Literature

105 research studies were compiled into the Catalogue. These include published and unpublished reports, books and book chapters, journal articles, magazine/newsletter articles, master degree theses and independent studies.

The majority of these documents were procured in paper copy only; there were few with existing abstracts (although these have been made available or written specifically for this review in some instances), references or bibliographies; the documents range from a few pages to hundreds of pages.

Most studies compiled into this review are available only in Arabic language, although a significant proportion is also available in English (especially regional/international research on Lebanon particularly when funded by an international body). Very few studies are available uniquely in French although this is sometimes an additional language for publication. This trend reflects the relatively few organisations and individuals working mainly in the French language. The most accessible and published research has been funded by UN agencies (including UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP) or international NGOs (Save the Children, World Vision, Oxfam).

Geographically, there are significant pools of research studies in the south of Lebanon (concerning Palestinian refugee camps) and in Beirut and its suburbs. Several studies across the Catalogue, however, cover other regions and governorates in Lebanon, so that overall there is a good geographical spread of research throughout Lebanon.

The authors of the collected research studies are mostly academics within the social sciences, legal specialists, or medical doctors/health specialists. The research team have also collected unpublished masters' theses from university graduates in the social sciences.

Much of the research this study has gathered on GBV in Lebanon is qualitative. It uses methods including interviews (group and individual), focus groups (with women, men, community and religious leaders, NGO staff), and surveys (household questionnaires, verbal question and answer sheets). This links to recent social science research intent on gathering data on experiences of men, women and children of violence, and individuals' understanding, interpretation and ways of talking about violence. Fewer studies combine qualitative and quantitative methods, and those are usually from the health sector.

Legal sector research studies are often reviews of legislative processes, procedures and charges. They take court records or legal documents and review them with regard to relevance to different manifestations of GBV.

2. Rationale for Analysis

As a result of collecting the research studies and consulting with stakeholders, three key major distinguishing features of research emerge: authorship, study population and study focus. These are taken as the three main levels of analysis for the Catalogue and report, as follows.

Level 1: Authorship

A – Written and conducted primarily by a Lebanese individual or organisation (author and implementing agency);

B – Written and conducted primarily by an international individual or organisation (including international or regional (MENA) authors, funders, publishers, even if with a national partner).

This primary level of analysis enables the reader to quickly seek out international or national texts and begin to consider other implications such as language of publication, accessibility, dissemination etc. The Catalogue contents are accordingly coded with the first letter A or B.

Level 2: Study Population

The second level of analysis and cataloguing is by study population age group and characteristics. There is a range of GBV research study populations in Lebanon, but a thorough overview of its contents reveals these five main groups.

1. General research (background or population characteristics not given);
2. Women only (Lebanese, multiple nationalities or nationality not given);
3. Adults (men and women; Lebanese, multiple nationalities or nationality not given);
4. Young people (boy and girl children and adolescents; Lebanese, multiple nationalities or nationality not given);
5. Refugee/migrant communities living in Lebanon.

These groups are also devised to account for instances where the exact study population is unclear, for example 'Lebanese villages affected by the July 2006 war'. There are unavoidable overlaps between categories, particularly category 2 and 3. The reviewers consider it important to acknowledge and discuss studies that focus *solely on women* in Lebanon as a group separately to studies that involve or examine both *men and women*. Women-only research, often lead by female researchers and/or supported by women's NGOs, comprise the majority type of study by population (see section 3.2 (A))

and importantly choose to focus GBV data collection on women.

We have also extracted refugee/migrant community studies from women, adults and youth studies because this is an important separate category for analysis. There are distinct features and findings of research within this population group, which includes Palestinian, Iraqi, Sudanese and other migrant or refugee persons in Lebanon (see 3.5 (A5)).

Level 3: Study Focus

P - GBV *primary* focus of study

S - GBV *secondary* outcome of research

The third level of analysis considers the aim of research – whether its purpose is primarily and from the outset to research GBV or whether GBV emerges only from the findings, as an unexpected or unintentional (secondary) result of the research. Whether the document is primarily or secondarily concerned with GBV has an effect on the concerns and focus of the author and indicates the volume of the document content on GBV. Those studies where a discussion related to GBV are a cause of the results or findings have less early discussion framing the issue. However, these studies are useful to learn in what other research contexts and topics GBV is emerging as a key issue (for example, child abuse studies, studies on bullying in school etc.).

The Catalogue is coded accordingly with the first letter A or B, second digit from 1 to 5, and third letter P or S (for example, the first entry in the Catalogue is coded A1P). Within this 3-tier classification, research studies are subsequently ordered by year of publication (if published) with the most recent first.

For ease of reference in the following section (3 below) the titles of all catalogued documentation related to each section are given in boxes. The reader can refer to these titles and to the relevant Catalogue section alongside the analysis.

3. Research Analysis: Lebanese Research

3.1 GENERAL RESEARCH (A1)

GBV Primary Research Focus:

Mapping gender-based violence services in selected war-affected villages (2008)

Legal violence against women in Lebanon: the personal status laws and penalties (2008)

Shadow report violence against women on the basis of sexual orientation. Submitted for the 40th CEDAW session (2008)

The wives pay the price for the failure of marriage (2008)



Mapping of the services related to gender-based violence in the southern suburbs of Beirut (2007)

Solutions for violence in the Code of Medical Ethics and the Penal Code (2005)

Honor crimes, paradigms and violence against women (2005)

Arab media and violence against women: concept paper of the media and anti-violence against women (2004)

Honour: its concepts and definitions (2004)

On combating violence against women: ideologies and programs (2002)

On combating violence against women: the performance of Lebanese Non-Governmental Organisations (2002)

The Law and violence against Women (2001)

Crimes of honour: crimes of horror (2000)

Honour killings: a legal study (1999)

The legal status of married women in Lebanon (1998)

GBV Secondary Research Outcome:

Knowledge guide on the situation of women (2010)

Lebanon National Human Development Report 2008 – 2009: Towards a citizen's state (2009)

Measures to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings: Lebanon country assessment (2008)

Women's rights in marriage and divorce in Islam (2008)

The harvest of the first decade: 1998 - 2007 (2007)

Discrimination in reading books and national education and civil upbringing in the primary cycle (2006)

Shadow report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (2005)

Roundtable on sexuality, femininity and masculinity (2002)

Gender, citizenship and the role of NGOs in ESCWA countries affected by conflict: the case of Lebanon (2000)

Introduction

The shadow reports for CEDAW and the UN Human Development Report, one specifically focused on GBV and two with GBV as a secondary outcome, highlight the fact that these studies are situated within the backdrop of international mandates for reporting to human rights conventions and the UN Millennium Development Goals. This global context is important because the focus of general Lebanese research related to GBV is increasingly (over the years) on redressing human rights failings vis-a-vis international requirements. The global mandates also facilitate giving voice to under-heard human rights discrimination, including GBV against lesbian women (2008 CEDAW Shadow Report).

Much research in this group considers processes and practices related to gender equality, GBV and related issues. In the primary group, many studies look at GBV as it is handled in the law, by NGOs, or in health, social, legal and educational services. They tend to be overview studies, mapping or guides to the general context and situation. For dissemination, half (12/24 studies in total) are available in English as well as Arabic.

The majority of the studies listed here have been written since 2005, indicating an increasing interest in research that focuses on GBV and related equality issues. This may also reflect increasing pressure among the international community for states to show how and whether they are meeting the MDGs as the 2015 targets loom.

Most of these studies review discrimination and violence against women in Lebanon. Besides the fact that the subject is women in Lebanon, they do not specify further the characteristics of these women (religion, ethnicity, socio-economic status etc).

Trends and Key Issues

Legislative reviews and analysis of laws and policies are relatively common in the last ten years. Six out of the seven studies listed here that review legislation focus on GBV, including honour crime. They examine religious and civil legislation, and compare laws to case files and court records. The studies highlight gaps, inconsistency and inequality in the application of legislation and treatment of women. The recommendations echo a demand for a national review of laws and their implementation, and for legal violence to be acknowledged as a significant form of discrimination against women in Lebanon.

The four honour crime studies listed include legal reviews but also narrate the personal stories of survivors or victims and their relationships. They stress the inequality in the Lebanese law that permits murder in the name of family and social honour. Some research on honour crimes (including those listed in A2P) shed light on the complex social configurations of honour crimes, highlighting that women can be complicit in this practice because of entrenched cultural norms and expectations on young women. The studies draw attention to the problems of doing research on honour crimes in Lebanon: lack of accurate data collection, lack of evidence, misreporting of deaths, and historical leniency to perpetrators of honour crimes. The studies are consistent in their call for more research to build a better knowledge base on which to base campaigns and legislative change.

There are two studies reviewing and assessing NGO and women's agency's work on GBV - approaches, beliefs, protection and prevention activities. One study takes religious and secular NGOs and compares their methods to tackle GBV; the other describes the achievements and challenges of the National Commission for Lebanese Women. This research (also present in category A2) suggests a concern with the importance of understanding best practice at community level, and with demands

(globally and in Lebanon) for NGO accountability, responsibility and effectiveness.

In recent years general research has started to focus on solutions and ways to effectively tackle GBV through mapping studies and knowledge guides. This research aims to share best practice at community level among academics, NGOs and government agencies and pinpoint needs and gaps in services, awareness and action. Some are particularly linked to the July 2006 conflict, which destroyed many existing services.

In research through which GBV is a secondary outcome, more light has been shed on groups that have been ignored, such as victims of trafficking. The UNODC 2008 report showed the inadequacy of legislation on trafficking. The report highlighted that many trafficked female domestic workers were subject to physical abuse and sexual harassment; girl children (trafficked for labour) were sexually and physically abused; artists were exposed to sexual harassment. Although this issue is small scale in Lebanon and not easy to assess, the quality and existence of the research shows the way forward for legal reforms. It also raises awareness of the pervasiveness of GBV across many different sectors and communities.

Gaps and Needs

The research studies highlight that there is a general lack of accurate documentation on many GBV issues such as NGO and state service provision (volume, type, impact), consistency of legal verdicts, and prevalence of honour crimes. There are no established national monitoring indicators or tools and no national survey dedicated to GBV.

Unique studies on GBV and Arab media, and on aspects of violence linked to trafficking and school curricula are informative. These connections remain neglected areas of research with little action taken in response (category A4 does list some further research on GBV and education/schools). It is useful that many studies highlight GBV as a secondary outcome because this reinforces the pervasiveness of GBV across subject and populations of study.

Research on the performance of NGOs and agencies on GBV is small. An ongoing critical performance assessment, building on these reports, of what different entities are doing and how they are affecting the way GBV is addressed nationally would be invaluable. These assessments could also include a cross-sectoral review of what social workers, health care workers, security forces, educationalists, and religious leaders are doing on GBV.

There are very few evaluations of interventions on GBV, for example on the adequacy of referral systems or resolutions for GBV survivors: what exists, what are the barriers for use, how long does the process take. In conjunction, there are few best practice studies

that pinpoint successful measures and explain their effectiveness and transferability to other service providers – for example, how to integrate existing social services that counsel victims of physical, sexual and psychological abuse with other services in health or legal sector for advice on, for example, medicine, inheritance, nationality laws.

Furthermore, there is no comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of the legal system (civic and religious). The duration of a legal process for a GBV case and the financial implications for the prosecution are not exactly known although there is a general understanding that resorting to courts is a long process and quite costly, and this may be a deterrent for many victims. But there are gaps in understanding the financial, logistical and cultural barriers preventing the prosecution of GBV.

There is, arguably, a reason to believe that legal and honour crime research has positively contributed to policy change given the recent amendment of the honour crime law and drafting of the domestic violence law, currently being approved by the Council of Ministers.

3.2 WOMEN ONLY (A2)

GBV Primary Research Focus:

Involving health care in domestic violence: opinions and attitudes of Lebanese women (2009)

Battered because they are women (2008)

Pain and sorrow of women: marital violence in Lebanon - A field study (2008)

Reasons why women stay in abusive relationships and their coping mechanisms: a qualitative study in Lebanon (2008)

Femicide crimes before the Lebanese judiciary system (2008)

Violence in the marital home: Shiyah as model area (2008)

Domestic violence: the Lebanese experience (2007)

Crimes against women in Lebanon: crimes of honour between reality and the law (2007)

The phenomenon of violence against women in Lebanon - analytical reading in the files of three women organizations (2007)

Women lifeguards (2006)

The issue of violence against women by the husband (2005)

The impact of education in changing the forms of violence against women (2003)

Marital rape and proper standards between the spouses (2002)

Jawari 2001: A study on violence against women in the family (2002)

One origin and many pictures: the culture of violence against women in Lebanon (2002)

Perceptions of rape: insights from women in Beirut (2000)

Testimonies on honour crimes (2000)

Family violence (1999)

Combating violence against women in the family (1998)

GBV Secondary Research Outcome:

UNGASS Country Progress Report Lebanon (2010)

Legal interpretation of the status of sex workers with regard to the risk of transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (2009)

Reducing vulnerability and risk to HIV/STIs: expanding choices for female sex workers (2009)

Predicament of Lebanese women married to non-Lebanese: field analytical study (2009)

Women, war and violence: surviving the experience (2008)

A case study on behaviour change among female sex workers: interventions from 2001 – 2007 (2008)

Assessment of psychosocial and mental health needs of women in war affected regions (2007)

Illiteracy surrounds Lebanon's women and youth: reasons for illiteracy and the absence of the State's role (2005)

The status of women in Lebanese legislation (2005)

Women's participation and personal status issues in post-war Lebanon (2005)

Enhance women's participation in local governance and proposed implementation of a quota-system (2003)

Psychological health of women among scholars and religious persons – a field study (1998)

Introduction

Much research in this group exposes women's experiences of GBV and related issues by taking a whole group approach – not distinguishing women by age, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic status, but considering multiple different women grouped by experience.

Researching women in Lebanon as a composite group stresses that GBV does not affect only a certain type of woman; there are not necessarily or naturally 'high risk' groups. The volume of research on GBV that focuses on women only (19 studies included here, the largest primary group in the Catalogue) is likely to reflect the fact that the issue is still inadequately addressed, and women's voices insufficiently listened to, especially at the institutional level. Four of the studies in the primary group are by masters' students.

This group of studies uses mainly qualitative research

methods including focus groups and interviews. Several aim to get to know the women in their study population. In this way, the research gives voice to women who have directly experienced violence, and women who deal with survivors of abuse.

The majority of the research in this group is done by academics affiliated with relatively large national NGOs such as KAFA 'Enough violence and exploitation' and the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW). Those with GBV as a secondary research outcome are most often linked to a UN agency as the funder or implementing agency and have another core topic as well as GBV, such as HIV/AIDS or literacy.

Trends and Key Issues

'Crimes of honor: between reality and the Law', a book published by LECORVAW in 2007, argues that by affording only men a legal loophole for murder, the law contradicts Lebanon's constitution, which guarantees that "all Lebanese are equal before the law" (Article 7). Lenient sentences on the grounds of defending honour and decency have been argued against by women activists since the 1970s, but only the recent law review ameliorates the situation. Honour crime research is a prominent feature of much research on GBV to date.

Honour crime research is situated within a general pre-eminence of research on family violence, specifically violence against heterosexual married women by their husband or family. This includes marital violence and domestic violence research. Many of these researchers take their study population from files of women's organisations that receive and support women. They have tended to be women across religious and socio-economic groups, who are supported by the organisation and whose files the research is utilising.

From the earliest of these studies (2002) they tend to be quite specific about types of violence experienced by women: the main types are verbal (taunting), physical (beating), economic and psychological. These studies focus on the woman's voice and opinion as the key element of the research and highlight that many women are willing to talk about their experiences. Most recent women's testimonies aim to answer questions of "why" more than "what" (for example, 'Reasons why women stay in abusive relationships and their coping mechanisms: a qualitative study in Lebanon', 2008, and 'Women lifeguards', 2006).

This research regularly draws attention to patriarchal norms and prevailing cultural stereotypes that keep families silent together on the issue of violence. Some research attempted to establish common determinants and characteristics of abuse and those likely to be violent. A few of these studies are consistent in suggesting that lower educational levels and lower income increases the likelihood among abusers of turning to violence ('Jawari 2001', 'Pain and sorrow', 2002) while others disagree and suggest that there is no correlation between level

of education and likelihood of abuse ('The impact of education in changing the forms of violence against women', 2003).

These earlier studies importantly stress the impact of the problem on the psychological well being of the survivor. They also draw attention to the gender biased laws and norms and their embedded inequality on GBV, including a prevailing attitude and practice of blaming the victim.

There is a slight noticeable shift over the years of primary GBV research in sample population origin and size. Researchers are increasingly looking beyond the files of women's organisations for their sample of women with whom to gather primary data on GBV. Studies are now more likely to sample the general population – men and women – regardless of whether they have ever reported violence (this is usually not known at the outset of these studies). This may reflect a gradual opening up of the space to talk about issues related to GBV, although this is gradual and the research has significant inherent challenges, issues and silences.

Compared to family or domestic violence, far fewer studies address rape, incest and sexual assault, including within domestic violence studies. One problem is that some research does not adequately define what is meant by the researcher or study group by 'domestic violence' – what examples of forms of violence this term in this instance refers to (or links to international definitions). Some understanding of terminology is taken for granted and the text can be loaded with emotive, subjective language.

Three publications with GBV as a secondary outcome relate to female sex workers. The link to GBV is made through a concern with HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These recent studies reveal the vulnerability of sex workers and their endurance and acceptance of violent and abusive acts by the partner, client and pimps for securing financial return. It is a subject that is part of the GBV sector but not considered in Lebanon until recently.

Other studies where GBV has emerged as an outcome are quite wide-ranging. The context of war and conflict is specific to the post-1990 and post-2006 era and highlights women's increased vulnerability during and after war. The other studies concern issues of the state – nationality law, literacy, personal status, governance and politics.

Gaps and Needs

The findings of the studies on sex workers suggest the need for linking research that focuses primarily on GBV with research on sex workers and other marginalised groups. This research advocates for an understanding of GBV that always includes restricted freedoms, psychological violence and stigma.

There seems to be considerable scope to follow-up on

issues raised in one or two studies through more updated research, for example on discrimination against women in politics. There are none or very few studies on women in Lebanon on:

- Defining what is meant by marital, family and domestic violence. What forms of abuse are involved (physical beating, slapping, knife crime, threats, sexual assault);
- Marital rape and sexual violence;
- GBV in the workplace and workplace harassment (across all sectors including politics);
- Economic violence and discrimination (family and state levels);
- 'Modern' forms of slavery in Lebanon and GBV (night club workers, sex workers, forced labourers etc);
- Successful women's empowerment strategies against violence, especially those developed and used by women survivors.

3.3 ADULTS (A3)

GBV Primary Research Focus:

Economic abuse among Lebanese women (2010)

Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of medical students in Lebanon regarding domestic violence (2010)

Women facing violence (2010)

Domestic violence: a man's perspective - A Lebanese Study (2000)

Violence against women (2000)

Domestic violence against women by the husband (1998)

Factors associated with domestic violence in low income Lebanese families (1998)

GBV Secondary Research Outcome:

Experiences, needs, vulnerabilities and resources of older adults: the July 2006 war on Lebanon (2009)

Female headship in Lebanon, vulnerability assessment of female heads of households: the July 2006 war on Lebanon (2009)

Rapid assessment of women's needs for protection and safety in war affected areas (2007)

Manhood and the changing conditions of women: a field study (2007)

Counselling in reproductive health: current status and needs in service delivery points across Lebanon (2005)

The rights of youth: marriage and the social and economic barriers (2003)

The Lebanese evaluation of the burden of ailments and needs of the Nation (L.E.B.A.N.O.N.) study (2000)

Introduction

The study population is adult (over 18 years of age) men and women in Lebanon (Lebanese or unspecified nationality). Many of these studies use mixed qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data, including focus groups, interviews and questionnaires. They include different religious and age groups, including undergraduate students at university and older persons. Most consider men and women's attitudes and experiences of violence together; only one study focuses solely on men.

Within GBV primary research some of the same trends and issues discussed in (A1) and (A2) recur: gender discrimination in legislation, domestic violence and honour crimes. Many of the studies also examine determinants of violence and testimonies – trying to pin down reasons (“why”) and experiences of abuse and link them to employment, family finances, education and the media.

Reproductive health and general health studies highlight further GBV issues and the most recent secondary studies are concerned with the impact of the July 2006 war on vulnerable groups in Lebanon: older adults and female heads of households.

Trends and Key Issues

The most recent research from 2010 with GBV as a primary focus are all mixed method studies – including questionnaire, literature review, mapping, focus groups and interviews. The first two (currently unpublished) studies link the trends in research on domestic violence with emerging (becoming known) issues of economic violence and national healthcare systems and processes.

There are a number of studies that examine violence specifically in terms of domestic violence and link to the health sector – this is similar to the facets of other categories of research considered in this report. The studies attempt to better understand people's knowledge and attitudes to violence and responses to certain scenarios. The domestic violence studies most often gather data through interviews or questionnaires from married couples. Both men and women's experiences are used to develop findings and recommendations. The recommendations include the need to bolster strong family relationships in order to tackle violence.

Three studies across the whole group have youth as their study population (18 – 27 years). They focus on describing young people's attitudes to violence, with the implication that this is a major period in life for the formation of attitudes and knowledge that affect practice. They seem to be quite consistent in their findings. In 'Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of medical students in Lebanon regarding domestic violence' (2010) it was found that students exposed to family violence were less likely to believe that battered women should be helped. In 'Manhood and the changing conditions of

women: A field study' (2007) it was found that students only moderately rejected gender stereotypes and young men did not accept the notion of equality between the sexes.

In the only study to focus on men's perspectives on domestic violence, the study raised differences in the way the couples defined violence: men defined violence as a physical act whereas women defined violence as a mainly psychological act. The attitudinal and emotional differences between men and women's beliefs and practices around violence are relatively consistent and significant in these particular studies.

Researchers' attempts to define determinants of violence – education, employment, the media – are also present in the secondary studies. Reproductive health research draws attention to GBV cases and the low level of awareness, knowledge and client satisfaction with GBV services. Conflict and post-conflict research assesses the safety, risk and needs of adults, highlighting the need for services and psycho-social support. Verbal and emotional abuse is commonly revealed in these studies. These studies are published, reflecting the interest of the international community on conflict issues.

The psychological needs of those affected by abuse recur through different research including the large-scale L.E.B.A.N.O.N study (part of the World Mental Health Survey Initiative) and the concern with the social construction of gender and its change over time (manhood and masculinities).

Gaps and Needs

Compared to the women only (A2) research group and the refugee group (A5), there are relatively few studies that research attitudes to GBV among married or engaged couples together; for example, examining how attitudes developed, how they may be changed, how the husband and wife cope with stress, and the use of violence as a way of coping. There is a lack of joint testimonies. Encouraging dialogue between couples and families on GBV, through effective, supportive and culturally sensitive research, may facilitate understanding and positive behaviour against violence.

In the context of the relative wealth of research on domestic violence and violence within the family, no research has considered whether GBV and other forms of violence would be most effectively tackled within a framework of addressing family/domestic violence. This decision would relate to the provision of services; for example, whether the integration of child abuse services with other social services and women's refuges would be effective as well as cost efficient. There may be a need to do more research on the coexistence and inter-relationship of GBV with other forms of violence within and beyond the family.

Research does not reveal much about conflict

management strategies employed by couples and families to cope with crisis and stress without resorting to violence. This includes families and relations where violence is used, and those where it is never used in any form.

Very little is known about violence against men and there is no general sociological/psychological research considering the perceptions and attitudes of men as perpetrators of violence. There are no studies on young men in particular. The student research findings suggest that further research with young, unmarried adults would help to identify whether this age group should be a focal point for research and action to prevent GBV in marriage and relationships.

There is also no research on intersections between GBV and disability, including physical and mental disability.

3.4 YOUNG PEOPLE (A4)

GBV Primary Research Focus:

Does my home protect me? (2010)

Experience of violence among school children in Lebanon (2009)

Child sexual abuse: the Lebanese situation (2008)

Sexual violence against adolescent girls in Lebanon (2006)

Cross-generation sexual abuse within the extended family (2004)

GBV Secondary Research Outcome:

Honour and shifts in masculinity (2007)

Type and frequency of bullying and self-esteem in the elementary school (2005)

Global school-based student health survey, Lebanon Country Report (2005)

Gender, education and child labour in Lebanon (2004)

Introduction

The GBV research studies that relate to young people are all concerned with the home or the school as the context of abuse. They question whether a child's family home or school are safe places, free from all forms of violence. The majority of young people in these studies are adolescents in their early teenage years allowing researchers to talk to them more easily than younger children and capture experiences at a pivotal growth period. Unlike studies in other categories, these research reports do tackle sexual violence – indeed this type of violence is at the forefront of three out of five of the primary studies. This is likely to be linked to an overlap between these studies and studies only on child sexual abuse, which are not included in this Catalogue because they

do not discuss gender as a category of analysis beyond disaggregating data by sex ('Child sexual abuse', 2001 is included because it discusses gender bias in attitudes and practices of abuse of children).

Trends and Key Issues

These studies are concerned with prevalence of exposure of young people to violence, looking at self-reporting statistics gathered through methods including interviews and surveys. They reveal the stark reality of young people's experiences – that they witness and directly experience physical, psychological and sexual violence; that they are sometimes aware that these experiences are violations of their human rights or are 'wrong'; and that they are willing to discuss violence. However, parents, families and communities can create cultures of silence that prevent children from speaking out.

Aligned with recent international research on school GBV, three of the catalogued studies consider schools as the context of violence ('Experience of violence among school children in Lebanon' World Vision with Lebanon's Higher Council for Childhood and Save the Children; 'Type and frequency of bullying and self-esteem in the Elementary school', a masters' thesis, and the 'Global school-based student health survey', World Health Organisation with Ministries). 'Does my home protect me?' also uses children in school as the study population. The study populations tend to be large – mostly over 1000 children.

The Global school-based student health survey (GSHS) was administered to students in grades 7-9 in 100 schools across Lebanon. It included questions on alcohol and other drug use, dietary behaviours, hygiene, mental health, protective factors, violence and unintentional injuries, and attitudes towards sexual and reproductive health and HIV related knowledge. The survey did ask questions specifically about violence but not explicitly about GBV and results were not disaggregated by sex. However, it shows a prevalence of bullying (30%) and physical violence from parents (40%) and a related issue of a lack of parental care and knowledge about what children are doing in their free time.

The school-based studies highlight that verbal and emotional abuse is pervasive but mostly tolerated by teachers, parents and the community. Violence against children is linked to trauma and low educational attainment. 'Type and frequency of bullying and self-esteem in the elementary school' study is consistent with other school-based studies in its finding that there is a significant difference in self-esteem of victims subject to frequent bullying versus those subject to infrequent bullying.

'Experience of violence among school children in Lebanon' found that reports of physical violence were more frequent with boys, but that "physical violence especially with younger, socially vulnerable children in public schools has been the experience with more

than 75% of children". Girls seem to be more likely to experience sexual abuse, which is silenced by the culture of the home and may account for lower reporting of violence generally among girls than boys. Societal tolerance and gender stereotypes, as well as children's contradictory opinions and understanding, all contribute to the difficulty of research on GBV among young people.

Gaps and Needs

The relatively low number of studies available on GBV and young people highlight that there needs to be more research done with school-aged children on GBV – from elementary to higher education, including formal schools and special schools, juvenile justice educational facilities and other non-formal education systems.

The existing studies show that adolescents have a good level of awareness about sexual and physical violence and are willing to discuss the subject, but that they exhibit contradictions in their responses. These contradictions and confusion could be explored in further research.

In terms of building a picture of cycles of repeated violence, across different places including the school and the home, more qualitative and quantitative research with children and adolescents would help to assess whether points of intervention at schools (through the national curriculum or school-based counseling for example) would help to prevent violence being repeated by children against their peers as they grow up.

There is no research in this category on early marriage as a form of GBV in Lebanon, even though it is a phenomenon recorded throughout the Middle East region.

3.5 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT COMMUNITIES (A5)

GBV Primary Research Focus:

Servant, daughter or employee? A pilot study on the attitudes of Lebanese employers towards migrant domestic workers (2010)

Domestic violence against women during pregnancy: the case of Palestinian refugees attending antenatal clinics in Lebanon (2009)

Coerced sexual intercourse within marriage: a clinic based study of pregnant Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (2008)

Screening for domestic violence during pregnancy in an antenatal clinic in Lebanon (2007)

Sexual and gender-based violence among non-Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (2005)

Agreement between husband and wife reports of domestic violence: evidence from poor refugee communities in Lebanon (2004)

Domestic violence among selected Palestinian refugee

communities in Lebanon: an exploratory study and ideas for further action (2000)

Introduction

Refugees in Lebanon live in highly unstable and poor conditions. They have very few rights, may be frequently arrested and searched by police or armed services, and their jobs and family conditions are insecure. Many have psychological and physical trauma from their homeland. These features frame experiences and attitudes towards GBV.

The majority of research related to refugee and migrant populations in Lebanon concern Palestinian refugees. One study focuses on migrant workers as a group (nationalities not specified) and only one catalogued study focuses on non-Palestinian refugees including Iraqi, Sudanese, Somali and Ethiopian.

The studies catalogued relating to Palestinian refugees specifically consider women's situation and research women during pregnancy (three studies, not elsewhere in the catalogue). Consequently these are analysed and considered from the health perspective and generate sufficient interest and findings that all these studies are published in academic journals.

Trends and Key Issues

'Domestic violence among selected Palestinian refugee communities in Lebanon: An exploratory study and ideas for further action' (2000, Association Najdeh) highlights the prevalence of domestic violence among Palestinian refugee women with nearly one third of women experiencing beating by their husband. The severity of this issue may have maintained its importance to researchers to date (most recently, 2009). These more recent studies use a screening tool (the Abuse Assessment Screen) to identify experiences of violence among Palestinian women, showing still high prevalence rates of violence among women attending health care services or clinics.

Domestic violence is the type of GBV most researched in this category. Most studies have women only as the study population, but some (fewer) include men and women. For example, the published academic report: 'Agreement between husband and wife reports of domestic violence' (2004) compares Palestinian husband and wife reports of wife beating using household survey data collected from poor communities. The finding that men and women's reports are similar is a result not often shown by other research on GBV.

The Palestinian domestic violence research often aims to link prevalence with education. When women are pregnant, their experiences of verbal, physical and sexual violence appear to be connected with low educational levels and previous experience of abuse (the abuse is regular), but other factors (gestational period, age, length of marriage) appear to be inconclusive.

Domestic violence is also prevalent in non-Palestinian refugee families according to the one catalogued report (2005). As with Palestinian communities, community tolerance means that honour crimes and early marriage in particular are present.

The exploitation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon has been the subject of heightened attention in the media and by international organisations very recently. Most are women working out of sight and controlled by their employer. They may experience violation of rights including economic violence (withholding wages). Research on this subject is minimal, but the recent study suggests that this may be a trend for future research.

Gaps and Needs

In total, only seven studies that examine GBV and refugee/migrant communities in Lebanon are catalogued in this review; some of these are by the same researchers. This category is under-researched. Much information is needed on GBV prevalence, assessment of effects and consequences, risk factors, available services and resources, attitudes, governing laws, community practices and more. In particular there are no studies that address young refugees specifically – looking at how refugee youth experience GBV.

As there seems to be more knowledge about residential Palestinians it may be worth conducting a comparative study that takes two groups of Palestinians, residential and camp refugees, and compares their prevention and protection mechanisms for GBV, support and referral systems. Such a comparative analysis could also be used to frame and contextualise the situation of different groups of non-Palestinian refugees, and give weight to advocacy messages on GBV for refugees and migrant communities in Lebanon.

Extending from this, there is a gap in a broader analysis of whether ethnicity is an aggravating factor for GBV, for both men and women. How far does ethnicity (and what ethnicities) initiate or perpetuate violence, if at all?

Overall, more in-depth qualitative research is required to know more about neglected communities (migrant workers, refugees, trafficked persons, homosexual communities etc.) and the problems they encounter when dealing with the legal system and services for GBV. This research would help to highlight what types of services are most needed by refugees and migrants, to provide more, and more relevant and effective services.

Millennium Development Goals: Lebanon Report (2008)

The Arab Human Development Report 2005: Towards the rise of women in the Arab World (2005)

Special Report: Lebanon 2005 (2005)

The Second Arab Women Development Report - Arab adolescent girls: reality and prospects (2004)

Millennium Development Goals: Lebanon Report (2003)

Introduction

Overall, research comparisons between international and regional research and national research highlight that the former tend to be more rigidly structured (methodologically and in the reporting), internationally contextualised (relating the research to the bigger picture), regular (periodic reporting of the same issues and within the same or similar structure) and often part of large scale multi-country studies.

The Freedom House (INGO) Special Reports, compiled every five years (listed here for 2005 and 2010 'Special Report: Lebanon'), take the country as a case study, highlighting key issues, changes and trends between reports on GBV, among other topics. Similarly to the Arab Human Development Reports and the country and regional MDG reports, these Special Reports use international conventions and standards to frame their analysis and discussion. They are important as globally recognised and easily accessible overview documents on the issue of gender and GBV pertinent to Lebanon and the MENA region (as the Arab Women Development report does not contain country-by-country sections).

Trends and Key Issues

The Freedom House Special Reports, the MDG Reports and the Arab Human Development Reports all give national overviews on the status of gender equality in Lebanon, as part of a more general report. The fact that these are regular reports enables comparisons over time for key issues. They consistently highlight the same core issues over time. These are: systematic legislative gender bias (for example, the personal status laws) and uneven implementation of laws; different treatments of men and women in Lebanese society; low access of women to political participation; and the positive efforts of civil society and women's organisations on gender equality issues.

The Arab adolescents report, authored by the Centre for Arab Women Training and Research and the UNDP, highlight a factor arising in A4, that violence is a problem in schools. It also highlights how young boys and girls' attitudes and behaviour can differ with respect to relationships and violence.

Gaps and Needs

International general research is grounded by the

4. Research Analysis: International Research

4.1 GENERAL RESEARCH (B1)

Special Report: Lebanon 2010 (2010)

international conventions and reporting mechanisms for the MDGs. This means that it uses the structure and reporting requirements of these mechanisms and focuses on general issues of gender equality and those specified in MDG 3. In the context of the general national reports, these give further clout to key issues and increase the potential for advocacy and action around key highlighted topics.

4.2 WOMEN ONLY (B2) AND ADULTS (B3)

Women Only (B2)

Of war, siege and Lebanon: women's voices from the Middle East and Asia (2006)

Adults (B3)

Sexual and bodily rights as human rights in the Middle East and North Africa (2004)

More than victims: the role of women in conflict prevention (2003)

Introduction

These two groups can be taken together as they echo a finding of this analysis that highlights a concern across the research categories with women and conflict. This concern is reflected by the discourse of the international community and wider research regionally and internationally. The 2004 study on Sexual and Bodily Human Rights also re-asserts the context of human rights declarations within which much international research is placed.

Trends and Key Issues

The thread in these three documents concerns bodily integrity – the right to have control over one's own body, and instances where this right has been violated (during war, for example). The studies compile regional writings and discussion on the issue – thus have a broader geographical and cultural focus; they discuss many of the forms of violence that appear in national research (domestic violence, physical violence, honour crimes) as well as a core concern with legislation and the need for legislative reform.

As they are authored by women, they echo the concern of national research to represent women's voices at the forefront of research. The activism of NGOs and processes of collaboration are also at the foreground of these reports.

Gaps and Needs

These research studies and compilations of writings emphasise collaboration and working together. If this is a strength of regional and international writing on GBV related to women and adults in Lebanon then there

should be scope to expand this. If non-Lebanese authors and agencies can take a role to facilitate collaborative research across national and international research teams, or bring together disparate writings, this could make comparisons and contrasts on practice and policy for GBV easier.

These documents also have a role to play in raising up less heard voices – as the Sexual and Bodily Human Rights workshop report does for gender and sexuality issues.

4.3 YOUNG PEOPLE (B4)

Gender-based sexual violence against teenage girls in the Middle East: a comparative situation analysis of honour violence, early marriages and sexual abuse in Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Yemen (2007)

A child protection assessment: Palestinian camps and gatherings, Tyre South Lebanon (2009)

From a child's point of view: stories and tales written by children and young people (2009)

Woman or child? Voices of teenage girls in the Middle East (2005)

Introduction

These studies are grounded by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and international statements that children must not be subjected to violence and discrimination. Similarly to the national studies on young people these reports consider mainly adolescents and include a concern with sexual violence. They concentrate on the voices of the children – many including abstracts and quotations directly from them, and including their stories or drawings. In this way, these studies are participatory and child-centred.

Trends and Key Issues

Three of these reports are regional studies and as such can be used to compare experiences across the MENA region and highlight possible lessons, different and similar experiences of children in Lebanon in order to potentially focus further national research. Again similarly to the national studies, they show that children are capable and willing to talk about their experiences and opinions about violence and express their rights, when given the creative tools and opportunity to do so. Sexual abuse is a common issue. Findings from girls in Lebanon in the report 'Woman or child?' emphasise that power relations and gender roles, honour crime and biased attitudes to acceptable behaviour of boys and girls are widespread.

Gaps and Needs

The regional 'voices' reports are very effective in raising issues around GBV within and around Lebanon by showing that this is an issue that affects children

throughout many countries and that children can be activists against. They use creative and powerful tools including drawings, workshops and action research methods, which can be effectively used for regional and national advocacy.

These are very recent reports and their recommendations state that more research should be done of this kind with children and communities on child labour and exploitation, legislative change, and awareness-raising and empowerment programmes designed for young people.

4.4 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT COMMUNITIES (B5)

Violence against women in the context of war: experiences of Shi'i women and Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon (2010)

Frequently asked questions and answers about live-in domestic workers in Lebanon (2009)

Promoting the rights of women migrant domestic workers in Arab States: the case of Lebanon (2009)

The wives and mothers of heroes: evolving identities of Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon (2007)

Surviving on the margins: life stories of Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon (2006)

Gender and migration in Arab States: the case of domestic workers (2004)

Introduction

These research studies fall into two main types: international academic articles on Palestinian refugee women and war (2010, 2007, 2006 – written by the same author), and ILO reports on migrant domestic workers in Lebanon (2009 and 2004). These two types cover the major populations researched by Lebanese studies (A5) but are all more specifically focused on women and on the direct implications of conflict.

Trends and Key Issues

The rights of migrant workers in Lebanon is a core issue for the ILO and one that is not peculiar to Lebanon. The ILO's 2009 papers highlight key issues and raise awareness about domestic workers rights and vulnerabilities with lessons learned to enforce standards and provide short answers to key legal, employment and social regulations. The documents appear to be aimed at policy makers, employers and domestic workers. ILO's 2004 report examined more extensively the social and legal protection mechanisms of Arab states including Lebanon. Evidence is given of verbal, physical and sexual violence and abuse such as food rationing.

Research on Palestinian refugees is a common concern among the international community and INGOs in

particular. The three Palestinian refugee women studies (all by the same author) use qualitative research methods to establish and narrate the life stories and experiences of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The papers consider links between camp life and violence and women's ways of coping.

Gaps and Needs

Similarly to the Lebanese research, there are no catalogued studies here on non-Palestinian refugees or other marginalised groups such as trafficked persons. Considering the depth and quality of the research that does exist in this category, a wider range of study population would be invaluable to the national and international community, for example to bolster Lebanese research on non-Palestinian and migrant communities in Lebanon.



V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A general evolution of research seems apparent from a start with highlighting the problem (more than ten years ago and at present) to considering what could be done to tackle GBV; to reflecting on what has been done and attempting to highlight best practices, gaps and emerging needs.

The most common contexts for GBV research are its legal or social milieu. Most recently there is evidence of researchers addressing the wide-ranging and long term impact of GBV beyond the explicit signs of abuse to the longer term implicit effects of psychological, economic and legal abuses that have a lasting legacy.

Most research has taken known abused women, who have already self-reported to NGOs and women's organisations, as the study sample and subjects of the research. This is a selective population that importantly focuses on women. However, there remain very few studies concerned with male perpetrators of abuse themselves or men's experiences and overall community perceptions of violence. Increasingly recent research is drawing on the general population of women as the survey sample, potentially benefiting the types and volume of findings and results generated in future.

This draws in the summary finding that many researchers have not looked at the core aspect of GBV: the dynamics between men and women, in particular between husbands and wives. Arguably, researchers are working GBV through a primary concern with the victim/survivor at the same time sidelining the fact that the implicit issue is gender, which involves both men and women. There is a lack of detailed research on how traditional gender roles in Lebanon play out in terms of current manifestations of GBV.

Legislative research studies, of which there are also several, addressed GBV in Lebanon from the human rights perspective, and later included the psychosocial

dimensions, looking at risk factors, causes of aggression, and causes of responses.

There appears to be significant repetition and duplication among research purposes, coverage and findings – on the one hand this usefully creates a strong body of evidence for lobbying and advocacy purposes and strengthens the veracity of individual study findings; on the other hand such repetition may channel funding into doing the same research over and over again, rather than looking into new and diverse issues and pressing needs and gaps, and instead of building on what has already been done. From the process of compiling this Review of Research it seems that some of the duplication may be due to poor availability of research studies (especially unpublished), absence of a clearinghouse on GBV, and absence of adequate referencing and bibliographies in GBV studies in general.

As funding is a major problem for researchers and organisations wanting to do research, better cooperation and collaboration between researchers could enhance funding opportunities and efficiencies, creating more and better opportunities to meet the needs of study populations and sectors.

Recommendations of research tend to be quite vague – they demand more and better awareness raising on GBV within a human rights context, legislative reform that upholds gender equality, or improvement of services. Many do not develop practical details into how the recommendations might be met, and by whom.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS



Based on the review and analysis of the collated research, focus group discussion and wide consultation with stakeholders, recommendations are identified under two key areas: 1) Research Approaches and Policy Linkages, and 2) Topics for Further Research.

These recommendations are intended for a general audience including UNFPA and other UN agencies in Lebanon, and also NGOs in Lebanon, independent researchers, academics, policy makers and any other interested party.

Overarching the recommendations below, the review has highlighted that relatively few studies have an abstract or summary preceding the full report; few are available in more than one language (usually Arabic), and few are easily accessible. It is recommended that researchers, and those producing research-based studies and reports, endeavour to take the following actions in future:

- include abstracts or summaries of the research report as a core part of their output (especially for any published work);
- translate the full report or, at least, the summary of the report, in more than one language (Arabic, English and/or French);
- make the report as accessible as possible through reproduction and dissemination of printed copies, uploading on the internet, or reproduction through another media (for example a newsletter, journal, booklet, policy brief etc.).

These actions would greatly facilitate the sharing of research processes and findings and enhance the work done to tackle GBV in Lebanon.

1. Recommendations for Research Approaches and Policy Linkages



• Create Common Ground

This review shows that there is a need to build on existing expertise, awareness, knowledge and experiences on GBV in Lebanon to develop a commonly agreed, understood and used vocabulary and definitions of GBV concepts. It is widely known that this is a difficult process. Many stakeholders would need to be involved in this process, including government, UN agency, NGOs, academia and research institutions,

through collaborative and participatory experiences such as focus groups or mapping sessions. A common vocabulary, while sensitive to cultural difference in Lebanon, would also facilitate the identification of knowledge gaps and areas of need for further research on GBV. The development of common ground should also be encouraged at regional level through sharing lessons learned and knowledge generated from research and related activities.

• **Improve Inter-Researcher Collaboration**

Researchers working more and better together would help to avoid duplication of research, minimise repetition, and make cost savings and donor funding efficiencies. Joint research projects between two or more researchers would be an effective way of undertaking cross-disciplinary studies on GBV, for example across health and social care, or education and culture, which is both realistic because GBV affects all these areas simultaneously, and effective for advocacy and research funding proposals. Inter-researcher collaboration could also be facilitated by training workshops on good practice in GBV research, included perhaps in appropriate university postgraduate curricula.

• **Translate Research Into Policy**

There is a need to 'translate', or transfer, research findings into concrete policy dialogue and actions i.e. legislative reform and service interventions. This is about creating evidence-based policy. This could be initiated by promoting and conducting more primary GBV research in the academic sector. Multi-disciplinary research, in particular, would help to bring in different policy audiences from health, education, social and cultural economic sections.

• **Conduct Regular National Population-Based Surveys**

These surveys could be based on, or developed into, household questionnaires and conducted periodically (every five years). The aim of the survey would be to monitor GBV prevalence and determinants and assess the outcomes and impact of GBV interventions. The survey could be included in the five years National Statistical Master Plan (currently under discussion) either as a stand-alone survey or integrated within large scale population/demographic surveys. For an effective survey, GBV vocabulary needs to be well agreed.

• **Monitor and Evaluate GBV and GBV Interventions**

A national monitoring system needs to be put in place to ensure adequate, reliable and systematic collection of GBV data by various stakeholders and entities, including new data collected through research. It would also include data from police and judiciary services, religious and community leaders who are largely absent from research to date. This data collection system would need to be compatible with other health, social and demographic systems otherwise GBV will remain hidden,

underreported and without an accurate understanding of the problem. An effective system would further support evidence-based policy making.

There is a strong requirement for more evaluations of GBV research and interventions made as a result of research to understand how effective, efficient, sustainable and relevant they are in responding to GBV. Is the research of a sufficient quality to compel corresponding action? In addition, there is a need to be more critical of which research-based interventions to import from other MENA countries. For example, women's shelters: are they useful and accepted in Lebanese culture? How can we assess their impact on women in Lebanon?

• **Create and Coordinate an Entity (Committee or Centre) for GBV**

This entity would be a space (physical or virtual) where GBV stakeholders and experienced or interested parties can share knowledge, practices, needs, and ideas for new GBV action including research as a core component but also including advocacy, media studies, policy making etc. This focal point could be entrusted with the development and maintenance of a web-based clearinghouse for GBV research and facilitate communication between research producers and research users. This entity could be expanded to holding GBV data, coordinating funding, allocating resources, monitoring research, undertaking independent evaluations, and holding debates about GBV issues.

2. Topics for Further Research

Research is very rarely a waste of time and effort – as this review shows, research studies highlight specific issues, problems and successes, strengthen the case for appropriate action, and build evidence-based policy. Good research can affect positive change in policy and practice. Reflective research that builds on the expressions and inputs of individuals can be powerful sources of social change and problem solving.

The review has shown that there is a demand among stakeholders for shared and agreed priority GBV research areas. For this reason, the following research ideas, developed from the needs and gaps shown in this review of research, are shown below. They are divided into Thematic Areas, GBV Areas and Study Populations. These are shown because they are currently under-researched and critical areas to develop new knowledge, increase understanding and improve practice to eliminate GBV in Lebanon.

2.1 THEMATIC AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

• **Socio-Cultural Determinants of GBV**

Socio-cultural variables that affect GBV trends over time, including:

- I) The media (national/international television, radio, internet and portrayal of gender, effects on GBV etc);
- II) Migration (effects of returning Lebanese on gender roles and expectations and GBV; effects of immigration of MENA and other populations on GBV)
- III) Globalisation (including the internet);

• Costing and Economic Impact of GBV

What does GBV in Lebanon cost to the national bill for the provision of services across all sectors, campaigns and information provision etc?

• Intervention Assessment Studies

For example:

- I) Which interventions to tackle GBV work and which do not work? An assessment to review the comparative effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and relevance of different types of intervention (by different community groups).
- II) Which indicators for GBV are applicable to which communities?
- III) An assessment of screening tools used.
- IV) How long does it take and how much does it cost to an individual to take a GBV case through the courts of law?

• NGOs and GBV

What are the knowledge, attitudes and practices on GBV among permanent and temporary staff at NGOs that are involved with GBV work (including women's organisations, organisations working with refugees, migrants and any national group dealing with GBV in Lebanon)?

• Education Systems and GBV

- I) Are schools free from violence in Lebanon? What types of violence are prevalent, affecting which children?
- II) What are teachers' and school staff knowledge, attitudes and practices on GBV in schools?
- III) How do textbooks and other school materials portray boys and girls' roles and relationships? How do they portray GBV?

- Early marriage (forced marriage of girls under 18 years).

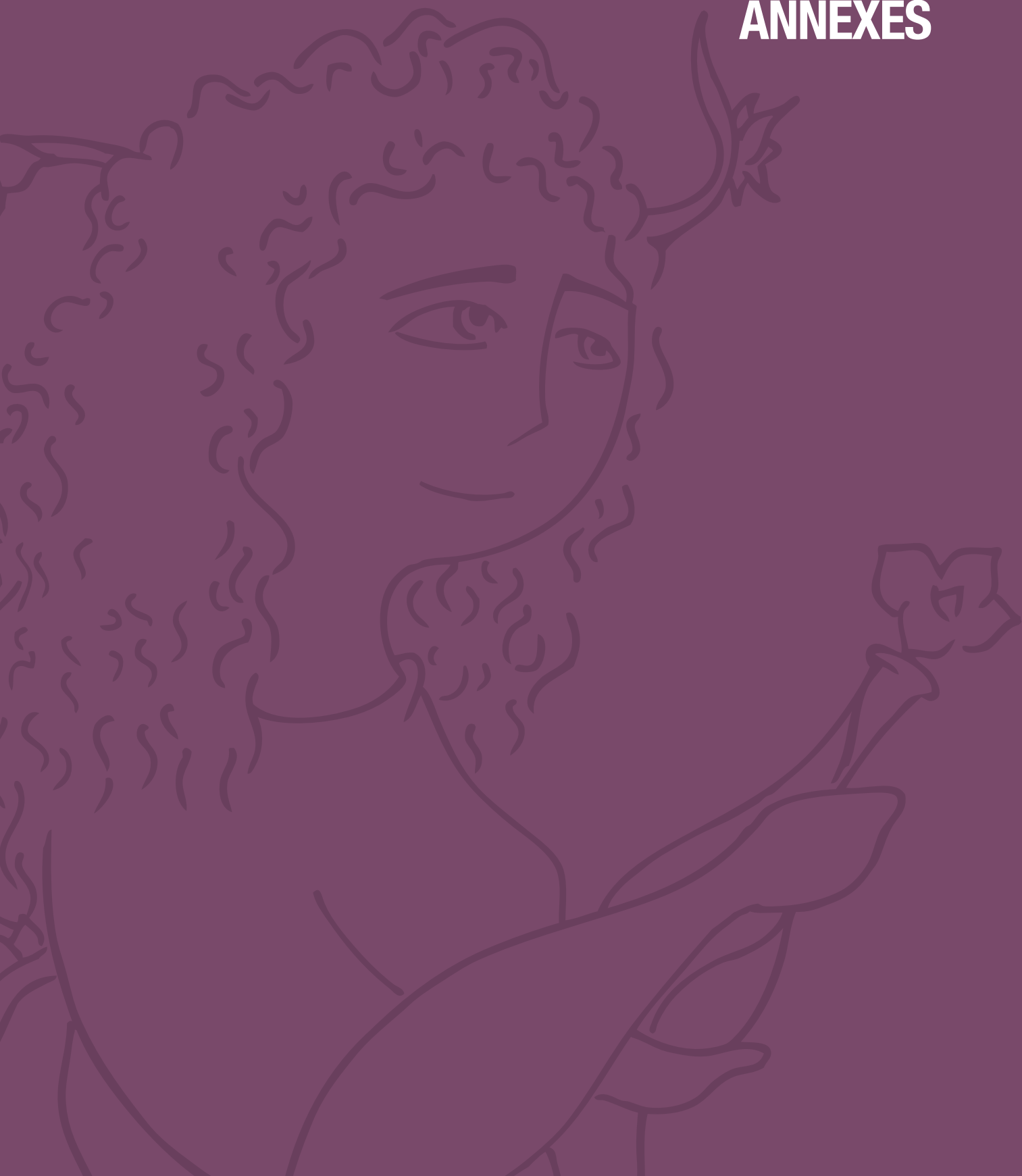
2.3 STUDY POPULATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Adult men (as abusers, as victims of violence, and as engaged in the fight against GBV);
- Youth (especially older adolescents between 15 – 19 years);
- Refugees (Palestinian, Iraqi, Sudanese and all refugee communities in Lebanon) and marginalised or at-risk groups (sex workers, domestic workers);
- Religious leaders, community leaders and educators (major figures in communities including Sheiks, priests, teachers and others);
- Legislators and policy makers.

2.2 FORMS OF GBV FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- GBV at work/in the workplace;
- Sexual violence and rape;
- Marital rape;
- Economic violence (deprivation of personal income, household income etc.);

ANNEXES





Annex 1

Catalogue of GBV Research in Lebanon

All abstracts are written by the authors of this report, unless otherwise indicated. The report authors take full responsibility for any inaccuracies or errors in all bibliographic information.

Catalogue code	: A1P
Title in Arabic (original language)	: العنف القانوني ضد المرأة في لبنان: قوانين الأحوال الشخصية والعقوبات
Title in English	: Legal Violence against Women in Lebanon: the Personal Status Laws and Penalties
Author(s)	: Zalzal, M R., Ibrahim, G., Khalifeh, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar El Farabi
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Rassemblement Démocratique des Femmes Libanaises (RDFL)
Implementing partners	: Oxfam Quebec, Canadian International Development Agency
Funder	: Open Society Institute
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Legal violence
Research methodology	: Review of Lebanese national legislation
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -
Abstract:	<p>This research consists of a thorough review of all laws: religious (Muslim and Christian) and civil/penal laws with the aim of highlighting their discriminatory aspect against women. There are several recommendations forwarded including the need to have a family violence law that criminalizes violence against women and hence ensures the safety of the abused.</p>

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic (original language)	: مسح خدمات النوع الاجتماعي في قرى مختارة متضررة من الحرب
Title in English	: Mapping Gender-Based Violence Services in Selected War-Affected Villages
Author(s)	: Usta, J
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)
Implementing partners	: United Nations Population Fund, KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Non specific
Research methodology	: Questionnaire
Study population age group	: Not applicable
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese villages affected by the July 2006 war
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This study is a mapping of GBV services in areas covered by the UNFPA supported project 'Women Empowerment: Peaceful Action for Security and Stability' (WEPASS), implemented by the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW). Ten villages are included: Ras Baalback, Yarine, Ghazieh, Nabatieh, Deir Mimas, Ghobeiry (Beirut southern suburb), Bint jbeil, Aytaroun, Dweir and Kfeir. Women were contracted to do the mapping (questionnaire) in their own villages including all social/health centres, organizations/individuals providing medical, legal, psychological services or active in women's development or empowerment.

The mapping reveals clusters of larger and more comprehensive centres/organizations in urban areas. More rural areas or villages rely on individual efforts or political/religious parties for service provision. Gender-based violence is encountered with variable percentages and prevalence. There is a lack of accurate documentation, collaboration between centres and a duplication of services.

The responses to violence are listening, couple reconciliation or preaching to the spouse. There is a lack of psychological services and awareness of expert women's organizations. Vocational training, youth initiatives and agricultural support need to be developed. There is willingness to participate in a programme addressing gender-based violence, but a need for training and institutional building. Several obstacles to implementing a programme were forecast: lack of trust between community and organisations; ongoing political influences, lack of financial resources; lack of motivation; and community apathy.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: تقرير الظل - العنف ضد المرأة على أساس التوجه الجنسي. مقدّم لدورة سيداو ال ٤٠
Title in English (original language)	: Shadow Report - Violence Against Women on the Basis of Sexual Orientation. Submitted for the 40th CEDAW session
Author(s)	: HELEM
Place of Publication, Publisher	: HELEM
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Sexuality-based discrimination and violence
Research methodology	: Summary report
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender persons
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.arabhumanrights.org/publications/countries/lebanon/shadowreports/helem-sr-08e.pdf

Abstract:

This 3-page report highlights discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, effects of the criminalisation of homosexuality, and the normalisation of heterosexuality in Lebanese society. The report argues that the definition of violence within CEDAW encompasses all violations faced by lesbian and bisexual women. These violations encompass the health, police and legal services. The report recommends the repeal of Article 534 that criminalizes homosexuality and the introduction of sexuality education in schools.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic (original language)	: الزوجات يدفعن ثمن فشل الزواج
Title in English	: The Wives Pay the Price for the Failure of Marriage
Author(s)	: Hatab, Z.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, Association Najdeh
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Open Society Institute
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Legal violence, discrimination
Research methodology	: Analytical review of legislation and case verdicts
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The objectives of the study were to review legislation and religious court verdicts issued in Lebanon during the years 2005-2007 in cases related to marital conflicts and to analyse them in view of data available on the magnitude of the problem of marital conflict, while pointing to the violations of the rights of married women.

Results reveal a wide variation in court verdicts issued in cases of marital conflict, therefore not allowing women to uphold their rights for equality within personal laws. This lack of consistency is leading to discrimination against women within legislation and needs to be addressed.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: مسح للخدمات المتعلقة بالعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في الضاحية الجنوبية لبيروت
Title in English (original language)	: Mapping of the Services Related to Gender-Based Violence in the Southern Suburbs of Beirut
Author(s)	: Usta, J.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Cooperazione Italiana
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Bilateral agency
Implementing agency	: Italian Cooperation Office, Embassy of Italy
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Cooperazione Italiana
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Questionnaire
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Centres and organisations in Beirut southern suburbs
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

Mapping included 67 centres present in Beirut southern suburbs including health centres, women's organisations or associations dealing with women's issues. The results reveal that the GBV services in the southern suburbs of Beirut are still primordial and need extensive work consisting of training staff, creating new facilities, strengthening or reorienting some old ones. The resistance of the community can be lessened by raising awareness and involving its leaders (including religious leaders) in the planning and implementation process. Adequate recording, referral and networking needs to be established for proper monitoring and assessment of gender-based violence.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: الحلول ضد العنف في قانون الاداب الطبية و قانون العقوبات
Title in English (original language)	: Solutions for Violence in the Code of Medical Ethics and the Penal Code
Author(s)	: Kerechekian, S.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Ministerio de asuntos exteriores y de cooperacion
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Agence Espanola de cooperacion international
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This study confirms that legal and practical solutions against violence are available within the framework of current Lebanese laws. The study refers to provisions against violence in European legislation and in international treaties and conventions signed by Lebanon.

The study also provides an analysis of solutions through the Law of Medical Ethics and Lebanese penal code, with examples, that can be used as legal evidence in practice according to different societal groups.

It emphasises the growing role of awareness raising and building the future of the homelands.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: الشرف
Title in English (original language)	: Honour Crimes, paradigms and violence against women
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Study
Forms of GBV included	: Honour crimes
Research methodology	: Desk review
Study population age group	: Undefined
Study population characteristics	: Undefined
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This publication brings together the practical insights and experiences of individuals and organizations working in diverse regions and contexts to combat “Crimes of Honour”. This book serves as a resource, in addressing honour crimes and more broadly, violence against women, which can be used by academicians, lawyers, policy makers and activists.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: الإعلام العربي والعنف ضد المرأة: ورقة عمل الإعلام ومناهضة العنف ضد المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: Arab Media and Violence Against Women: Concept Paper of the Media and Anti-Violence Against Women
Author(s)	: Unknown
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Regional Office of the Middle East and North Africa, Beirut
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: -
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Amnesty International, Egyptian Women's Issues
Funder	: Regional Office of the Middle East and North Africa, Beirut
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Qualitative
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Media individuals from Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

A workshop was organized with 36 media personnel from across the Middle East to increase the contribution of the media in raising awareness about violence against women and the ways to confront it, through the analysis of the level of contribution of the media in the subject, to discuss the needs of media professionals, providing them with resources and necessary information, and educating them about the legal mechanisms concerning the issue. This paper comes out of that workshop.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: الشرف: مفهومه و دلالاته
Title in English (original language)	: Honour: its Concepts and Definitions
Author(s)	: Sidawi, R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Focus group discussion
Study population age group	: Adults (30-61years)
Study population characteristics	: Couples (parents) from all regions and religions of Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the implementing agency*

This report is based on field research conducted by an independent Canadian researcher in cooperation with LECORVAW between January and February 2003 entitled 'Family honour in Lebanon through the socialisation of brothers and sisters'.

The subject of this report is based on the dilemma of double standards held by parents about the concept of honour. This is linked to the cultural infrastructure of Lebanon, which is characterised by an internal fracture related to Lebanon's history and links to the West.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: عن مناهضة العنف ضد المرأة: إيديولوجيات وبرامج في كتاب (نساء وجمعيات لبنانيات بين إنصاف الذات وخدمة الغير)
Title in English (original language)	: On Combating Violence Against Women: Ideologies and programs
Author(s)	: Beydoun, A C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar An-Nahar
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: The Lebanese Association of Women Researchers (BAHITHAT), Oxfam GB.
Document type	: Book chapter (book entitled 'Women and Organisations: Lebanese women between fairness to self and serving others')
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Case study
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: NGO activists (leaders and members)
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

This book chapter profiles several Lebanese non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – Muslim, Christian and secular - and describes their approaches to violence against women as portrayed in their strategies and implementation of programs and mostly in their position vis-à-vis the march that was held in the year 2000 against poverty, violence and discrimination against women. It considers the responses of these organizations to the mentioned march as a revealing factor of their inherent position towards the patriarchal gender order.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: عن لمكافحة العنف ضد المرأة : أداء الجمعيات اللبنانية غير الحكومية
Title in English (original language)	: On Combating Violence Against Women: The Performance of Lebanese Non-Governmental Organizations
Author(s)	: Baydoun, A C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol.19, Nos. 97-98, Spring/Summer, Beirut
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Organisational review
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese NGOs
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.lau.edu.lb/centersinstitutes/iwsaw/raida.html

Abstract: *By the author*

This paper profiles two Lebanese non-governmental organisations (NGOs) –one Muslim (Najat Social Organisation), the other one secular and civic (Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women) – and compares their approaches to violence against women. Each organisation has a different definition of, and solutions to, violence. The article describes each organisation's ideology and responses to violence. The concluding paragraphs consider the responses in context and in comparison.



Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: القانون والعنف ضد المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: The Law and Violence against Women
Author(s)	: Tchelpian, B.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2001
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Review of legislation
Study population age group	: Undefined
Study population characteristics	: Undefined
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This study includes the provisions of the Lebanese penal code and laws of personal status around: 1) rape, 2) crimes of honour, 3) beating and physical abuse, 4) adultery, 5) divorce, 6) nursery, and 7) alimony.

The Lebanese government has signed the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women under the law (572) issued on 24 July 1996, but through the revision of the laws, we notice the absence of legal provisions regarding the rights of abused women or the existence of unfair legal provisions.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: جرائم الشرف : جرائم الرعب
Title in English (original language)	: Crimes of Honour: Crimes of Horror
Author(s)	: Moghaizel, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol. 17
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Honour crime
Research methodology	: Review of legislation
Study population age group	: Undefined
Study population characteristics	: Undefined
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: [Copies available online from 2001 onwards only at http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida.html]

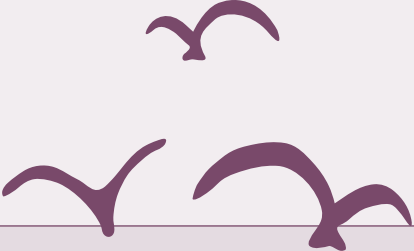
Abstract:

In this article, the laws related to honour crimes in Lebanon and in the Arab world are presented with a call for their cancellation based on the basic principle of equality, justice, dignity and personal freedom. Other reasons forwarded to cancel Article 562 include its authorization for personal justice which circumvents the authority of the judiciary, abuse by people who think they can benefit from it, as well as because Article 562 represents a failure of Lebanon to abide to CEDAW.

Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: جرائم الشرف: دراسة قانونية
Title in English (original language)	: Honor Killings: A Legal Study
Author(s)	: Mughayzel, F., Sater, M A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Joseph and Laure Mughazel Institute
Publication year	: 1999
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Joseph and Laure Mughazel Institute
Funder	: Joseph and Laure Mughazel Institute
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Honor crime
Research methodology	: Review of legislation
Study population age group	: Adults
Study population characteristics	: Undefined
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This study explains the stages experienced in identifying the provisions related to honour crimes and the role of the contribution of the Mughazel institute in the coordination and adjustments.



Catalogue Code	: A1P
Title in Arabic	: الوضع القانوني للمرأة المتزوجة في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: The Legal Status of Married Women in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Shehadeh, L R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Cambridge University Press, UK, International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 30, No. 4
Publication year	: 1998
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Legal violence
Research methodology	: Review of legislation
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?jid=MES&volumeId=30&issueId=04

Abstract:

This paper examines the position of married women in the Lebanese legislation both in the Personal Status Code and in the secular or civil law. It shows that, although the Lebanese constitution does not discriminate between the sexes, the law does at different levels. What stands out, however, is that this discrimination is aimed mainly at married women. Hence, one is left with the impression that upon marriage, a Lebanese woman forfeits most of her rights as an individual and citizen. Thus, while the Lebanese constitution and civil law treat single women as equal to men in most matters, women are relegated to second-class status in civil law once they are married and become the wards of their husbands.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: الدليل إلى معرفة أحوال المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: Knowledge Guide on the Situation of Women
Author(s)	: Baydoun, A C., Alatat, A., Kabanji, J.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), Lebanon
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Government
Implementing partners	: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
Funder	: United Nations Development Fund for Women UNIFEM
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Literature review
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

This guide is a compilation of putative indicators for women's advancement in twelve different areas of concern comprising family and legislation. Violence against women indicators are considered among these areas.



Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: Lebanon National Human Development Report 2008 - 2009: Towards a Citizen's State
Author(s)	: Beydoun, Ahmed; Beydoun, Abbas; Hamdan, K., and Yahya, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: United Nations Development Programme. (UNDP) Beirut
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementing partners	: Council for Development and Reconstruction
Funder	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Literature review
Study population age group	: All
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/arabstates/lebanon/name,3303,en.html

Abstract:

Toward a Citizen's State is the fourth National Human Development Report (NHDR) for Lebanon. Work commenced on this current report at the end of 2005 in partnership with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). Citizenship is the primary theme of this report which addresses citizenship and the sectarian state, and the relationship of the state, its institutions, its constitution including personal status laws to citizen. It also focuses on socio-economic citizenship rights and considers social policies from the view-points of citizenship rights and comprehensive social development. In addition to that, the report looks into citizenship, culture, education and communal identities.

The report specifically discusses the few guarantees given to refugees in Lebanon, and the deficiencies in progress regarding women's rights. It notes that honour crimes and domestic violence persist; the legal and economic violence of women's marginalisation in personal status laws; and violence and the private space (section 3.1).

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	:
Title in English (original language)	: Measures to Prevent and Respond to Trafficking in Human Beings: Lebanon Country Assessment
Author(s)	: Statistics Lebanon (Smith, C.)
Place of Publication, Publisher	: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Beirut
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Implementing partners	: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Justice Lebanon
Funder	: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual exploitation, economic abuse
Research methodology	: Review of legislation, survey,
Study population age group	: Children and adults
Study population characteristics	: Victims of trafficking and persons involved with trafficking-related activities
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/lebanon-unodc-launches-report-on-trafficking.html

Abstract:

This comprehensive research study, conducted between 2005-2007, estimates that the problem of human trafficking in Lebanon is small – around 60 persons per year. Traffickers are mostly male; victims mostly female.

The research included a review of legislation including specific articles in the penal code; surveys and structured interviews with government officials, NGOs and victims of trafficking; and case file reviews. It found that there is a general lack of provisions specific to human trafficking in Lebanese law; and there are 4 main types of victim: i) migrant (domestic) workers, mostly women from Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines; ii) “artists”, women from Eastern Europe working in nightclubs and adult entertainment; iii) children, for labour or adoption; iv) organ trafficking. The research found that 14 out of 24 female domestic workers had been subject to physical abuse and 9 out of 24 to sexual abuse; 25 out of 38 interviewed children were girls and 18 had been sexually abused, 24 physically abused.

It is intended that recommendations (including training to officials at relevant agencies) strengthen legal provisions and improve government and non-government action on trafficking.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: حقوق المرأة في الزواج و الطلاق في الاسلام
Title in English (original language)	: Women's Rights in Marriage and Divorce in Islam
Author(s)	: Kaddoura F., Shehadeh L., Shaarani A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: -
Implementing agency	: National Committee for the Follow-Up on Women's Issues (CFUWI)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: USAID, America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST)
Document type	: Booklet
Forms of GBV included	: Legal violence
Research methodology	: Desk review of laws
Study population age group	: Adults and adolescents
Study population characteristics	: Married women/women considering marriage or divorce
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This booklet raises awareness of women in Lebanon to their rights in marriage and divorce and provides an example of a marriage contract. It also makes recommendations for legislative reforms in marriage and divorce.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: حصاد العشرية الأولى ٢٠٠٧-١٩٩٨
Title in English (original language)	: The Harvest of the First Decade: 1998-2007
Author(s)	: Neamat, L., Boladian, S., Hamdan, G., Azouri, L., Ramadan, N., Kiwan, F. and Mfarrej. J.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Book
Document type	: Multiple
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: Women
Study population characteristics	: Arabic
Publication language(s)	: -
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This book describes the biography of the National Commission for Lebanese Women, including how it was established, its activities and achievements, challenges and expectations.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: التمييز في كتب القراءة والتربية الوطنية والتنشئة المدنية في المرحلة الابتدائية
Title in English (original language)	: Discrimination in Reading Books and National Education and Civil Upbringing in the Primary Cycle
Author(s)	: Shaarani, A., Charafeddine, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: National Committee for the Follow-up on Women's Issues (NCFUWI), Beirut
Publication year	: 2006
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: National Committee for the Follow-up on Women's Issues (NCFUWI)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: European Union
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Social role discrimination
Research methodology	: Qualitative discourse analysis
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: School books (Arabic literature and Civics) used in elementary schools
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This study is based on the analytical approach-based gender differences in the elementary stage textbooks (21 analysed in this study) to find out the status of discrimination in the curriculum. This has been done through: 1) an analysis of gender roles in the textbooks, 2) analysis of the public image of the male and female, as it exists in the texts on the basis of the word, paragraph and subject, 3) image analysis for monitoring roles, 4) analysis of the language used in addressing the students, 5) analysis of expectations based on roles that have been monitored.

The study has proved that the quality of female roles in those textbooks is subjected to the traditional view of females, with the characteristics of compassion, kindness, etc. while male characteristics are related to rationality, leadership and management.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: تقرير الظل عن التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ الاتفاقية بشأن إلغاء جميع أشكال التمييز ضد المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: Shadow Report on the Progress Achieved in the Implementation of the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
Author(s)	: Chaarani, A K., Charafeddine, F., Abou Habib, L., Atweh, H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: International NGO
Implementing agency	: National Committee for the Follow-up on Women's Issues (NCFUWI)/Collective for Research and Training on Development Action (CRTDA)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All related to CEDAW
Research methodology	: Desk review
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The report gives achievements and limitations against aspects of CEDAW in relation to Lebanon. In Part 1, 'Reinforcing Equality' it argues, for example, an improvement in data collection using gender indicators; the deterioration of the situation of women; the lack of coordination and clout of NGO efforts for gender equality; Lebanon's restrictive reservations to nationality and personal status laws; and the discriminatory penal code law.

In Part 2, 'Educating to investigate equality', the report highlights: high illiteracy among women; restrictions on women's political participation due to election law; and the hostile attitude of society towards women in politics. In point 7, violence against women, the report discusses patriarchy, the prevalence of honour crimes, violence in marriage, and the some examples of research and prevention activities.

The report ends with critical national issues to abolish discrimination against women.

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: وقائع جلسة الاستماع العربية حول العنف القانوني والمساواة في العائلة
Title in English (original language)	: Roundtable on Sexuality, Femininity and Masculinity
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council Resist Violence Against Women
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Turkish Women's Human Rights
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

A report on the roundtable on 'Deconstructing Masculinity and Femininity in the Middle East and Maghreb.



Catalogue Code : A1S
Title in Arabic : النوع الاجتماعي والمواطنة ودور المنظمات غير الحكومية في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا المتضررين من الصراع: حالة لبنان
Title in English (original language) : Gender, Citizenship and the Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in ESCWA Countries Affected by Conflict: the Case of Lebanon
Author(s) : Kiwan, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher : UN-Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Publication year : 2000
Affiliation : UN-Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Implementing agency : UN-Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Implementing partners : -
Funder : UN-Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Document type : Article
Forms of GBV included : General
Research methodology : Review
Study population age group : -
Study population characteristics : -
Publication language(s) : Arabic
Reference : http://www.escwa.un.org/information/publications.asp
Abstract: The aim of this article is to review achievements so far in the field of population education in schools; this includes resources, training, capacity building, awareness and sensitisation materials developed in relation to population and gender issues, and HIV/AIDS in school programs.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: اشراك الرعاية الصحية في العنف المنزلي : آراء ومواقف من المرأة اللبنانية
Title in English (original language)	: Involving Health Care in Domestic Violence: Opinions and Attitudes of Lebanese Women
Author(s)	: Usta, J.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: World Health Organisation (WHO)
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: All forms
Research methodology	: Focus group
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Women at primary health centres from 6 governorates in Lebanon, all socio-economic and educational levels
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

Domestic violence has a major impact on health. In Lebanon, 35% of women presenting to primary health care clinics were found to be subject to domestic violence; yet the health care system is reluctant to address the issue. Among the reasons forwarded is a prevailing cultural belief that asking about exposure to domestic violence may be considered an invasion of family secrecy and accordingly women may oppose it. The following study explores women's attitude towards screening for domestic violence when performed by health care providers: their comfort and satisfaction with the screening, their preferences regarding the screening set up, their satisfaction with the screening and their expectations from getting the health system involved in the care of violence victims.

For one week, all health care providers in 6 primary health centres administered a domestic violence screening tool (HITS) to all women in the reproductive age group presenting for care. From these women, a random sample was chosen for 6 focus group discussions. The results revealed that most women encourage the involvement of the health care system in addressing domestic violence and perceive it as improving their relationship with their physician. They prefer screening to be performed by a doctor or social worker when there is time to listen. Although they recognized that the help provided by the medical team may be limited, they perceived the step to be important to break the silence and feel supported. Suggestions made: including men in the screened population, improve services providing psychological support, a media campaign to prepare communities and increase participation.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: معنفات لأنهن نساء
Title in English (original language)	: Battered Because they are Women
Author(s)	: Sukkar, C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, Nahhal Press Institution
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Rassemblement Démocratique des Femmes Libanaises (RDFL)
Implementing partners	: Ministry of Social Affairs
Funder	: Ministry of Social Affairs
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence, multiple
Research methodology	: Review of RDFL files
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years+)
Study population characteristics	: Women reporting abuse to RDFL
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The first study covered the files of 295 victimized women that resorted to RDFL offices in all the Mohafazats. These cases were monitored and documented over a two-year period (2004 and 2005). The results indicated that these women belong to a variety of social segments and religious sects. Their testimonies include the form of violence perpetrated against them, their reactions to that violence and the attitudes of people in their communities. The study focused on identifying the different forms of violence, its impact on the victims and their families, and the type of assistance offered to these female 'victims of domestic abuse.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: آلام النساء وأحزانهن: العنف الزوجي في لبنان - دراسة ميدانية
Title in English (original language)	: Pain and Sorrow of Women: Marital Violence in Lebanon - A field Study
Author(s)	: Sharafeddin, F., Sukkar, C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar El Farabi
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Rassemblement Démocratique des Femmes Libanaises (RDFL)
Implementing partners	: Oxfam-Quebec, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Funder	: Oxfam-Quebec
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Questionnaire and interviews to deliberate sample
Study population age group	: Adults aged 18 and 45 years
Study population characteristics	: Women from files (who have reported violence to RDFL) from all Mohafazats in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

This study addresses the issue of violence against women in 3 parts: The first involves getting to know the woman: her age, her educational level, how her marriage happened and how she sees it. The second tackles the abuse, how and why it happened. The third part attempts to uncover the consequences of the abuse.

The sample is 300 women from RDFL files including Christian (136), Moslem (131) and Druze (33), married, divorced and single mostly with secondary level education.

The results reveal that all forms of abuse co-exist. In response to the abuse, the attitude of the husband varied between indifference, remorse, and forced sexual relations whereas the attitude of women reflected the family value system prevailing in Lebanon: patience and sacrifice driving the majority of women to remain silent, either for fear of threats or punishment, or in hope and expectation of change. The victim pressed charges against the perpetrator only in cases of severe physical abuse. This explains the finding of a long interval between the incidence of abuse and its reporting.

Women commented on the effects of personal status laws, the culture and value system that in spreading a culture of marital violence and covering it with secrecy. The feeling that they have no legal protection whatsoever deepens women's perception of being 'victims' destined to be a sacrifice for their families pushing them to accept violence as an unavoidable fate.

Catalogue Code : A2P

Title in Arabic : الأسباب التي تجعل النساء تبقى في علاقات مؤذية وآليات التعامل معها: دراسة نوعية في لبنان

Title in English (original language) : Reasons why Women stay in Abusive Relationships and their Coping Mechanisms: a Qualitative Study in Lebanon

Author(s) : Alameddine, M., Torossian, L.

Place of Publication, Publisher : American University of Beirut (AUB)

Publication year : 2008

Affiliation : Academic

Implementing agency : American University of Beirut (AUB)

Implementing partners : -

Funder : -

Document type : Research report

Forms of GBV included : -

Research methodology : Interviews

Study population age group : Adults (18 years+)

Study population characteristics : Women survivors of abuse

Publication language(s) : English

Reference : -

Abstract:

Domestic violence is a preventable and important health issue that needs to be addressed in Lebanon given the high prevalence rate and associated physical and psychological consequences on women's health. Using a qualitative approach, 7 interviews were conducted with abused women in order to elucidate the reasons behind women's decision to stay in the marriage and how do they cope with the abuse. The findings highlighted that women tend to stay for financial security, presence of children in the family, social and family pressure to remain married, and lack of policies that protect women against domestic violence. Within the relationship, women used different coping strategies depending on the severity of the abuse and available resources. Those who had social and financial support from their family and/ or friends were able to confront their husbands at a later stage and stop the physical abuse or even get a divorce. Accordingly, it is important to design interventions that not only focus on the abused woman, rather on her family of origin and the whole Lebanese culture which condones domestic violence and keeps it a private matter to be dealt with within the family sphere. In addition, policies that deal specifically with domestic violence are needed to limit the husband's power and further protect women from potential abuse.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: جرائم قتل النساء أمام القضاء اللبناني
Title in English (original language)	: Femicide Crimes Before the Lebanese Judiciary System
Author(s)	: Beydoun, A C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Global Fund for Women
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic/Family violence, murder
Research methodology	: Review of court records
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Individuals accused of murdering female blood relatives or relatives through marriage from 6 governorates.
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The objective of the study is to show that the murder of women within the family is a maximization of a larger scale but lower intensity of pervasive violence against women. 66 courts records together with nine complete files of concluded trials between the years 1999 and 2007 were reviewed and analysed.

The results are presented in three major chapters: 1) the crime itself (details of the crimes, time, place, murder, weapon, demographic and social characteristics of the victim and aggressor, and the relation between them etc.), 2) the trial (stressing the victim's situation, presence or lack of support.) and the role of article 562 of the Penal code in the facilitation of femicide crime; and 3) an analysis of the interplay of gender relations between victim and aggressor. The concluding chapter highlights the importance of the role of the state in leading the process of legislative changes in family violence law.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: ممارسة العنف في البيت الزوجي: نموذج منطقة الشياح
Title in English (original language)	: Violence in the Marital Home: Shiyah as Model Area
Author(s)	: Dbuk, H I.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social sciences
Funder	: -
Document type	: Master thesis
Forms of GBV included	: General
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (22 – 54 years)
Study population characteristics	: Abused Lebanese Women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research questions consider the use of violence as a disciplinary measure used to “tame” women. Five women were interviewed. The author concludes that the culture of violence is rooted in all religious and cultural backgrounds; that the patriarchal culture predominating Lebanese society justifies violence against women and gives the man the right to exercise power over his wife and forces the woman to accept.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: العنف المنزلي : التجربة اللبنانية
Title in English (original language)	: Domestic Violence: the Lebanese Experience
Author(s)	: Usta, J., Farver, J A., Pashayan, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Journal of Public Health, Vol 121 (3), pp. 208-219
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: YWCA
Implementing partners	: United Nations Population Fund/Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, psychological, economic
Research methodology	: Cross sectional survey
Study population age group	: Adolescents and adults (14-65 years)
Study population characteristics	: Women, majority married, half with secondary school education.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.publichealthjrnl.com/article/S0033-3506%2806%2900287-3/abstract

Abstract: *By the author*

This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of domestic violence among women presenting to primary health care facilities in Lebanon; to identify presenting symptoms and responses to varied forms of violence; and to examine variables associated with domestic violence.

A cross-sectional survey of all women presenting to four primary health care centres in different geographic areas of Lebanon from September 2002 to October 2002. A questionnaire was administered in interview format. Information collected from participants: demographic characteristics, perceived health status, prior exposure and responses to domestic violence, and characteristics of the perpetrators.

Of 1418 participants, 35% reported domestic violence and 22% had family members exposed to domestic violence. Among those exposed to violence, verbal abuse or insult was most common (88%) followed by physical violence (66%); 57% reported their experiences to family, friends or authorities. Women had higher frequencies of reported physical symptoms than those not exposed. Generally, the perpetrators were spouses who had demographic backgrounds comparable to their wives. Multiple regression analyses showed that women's education level, work status, health status, and familial violence predicted domestic violence.

Women readily talk about their abuse when asked. The rate of domestic violence is high and a significant health issue. Additional research is needed to better understand the extent of the problem and to develop more effective reporting methods.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: جرائم قتل النساء في لبنان: جرائم الشرف بين الواقع والقانون
Title in English (original language)	: Crimes against Women in Lebanon: Crimes of Honour Between Reality and the Law
Author(s)	: Howayek, D., Sidawi, R., Abou Mrad, A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: CIMEL/INTERIGHTS
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Funder	: CIMEL/INTERIGHTS
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Honour crimes
Research methodology	: Desk review
Study population age group	: Adolescents and adults
Study population characteristics	: Women in Lebanon killed for reasons of 'honour'
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

A review of 25 lawsuits of murder crimes committed against women, within the honour crimes category and where a court order was issued, from the year 1998 till 2003. The authors recognize that the review is not comprehensive as several crimes may not be brought to court to avoid scandal. This study shows that after the amendment of Article 562, the Lebanese courts continued to show leniency towards crimes committed on the pretext of "crimes of honour." They do not apply the terms of Article 562, and in practice apply the terms of article 193 (honourable motive) and 252 (excuse of mitigation), because of the difficulty of realizing all the necessary elements. More commonly they apply article 253 to recognize mitigation reasons.

The authors question whether it is enough to call for the repeal of Article 562 or consider the problem to lie in the dominant mindset of society as a whole, which ties the understanding of honour to the body of the woman and considers it the exclusive property of men. They also question the role that the media plays when bringing these crimes up as individual and personal cases rather than as an issue of general concern.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: ظاهرة العنف ضد النساء في لبنان - قراءة تحليلية في ملفات ثلاث منظمات نسائية
Title in English (original language)	: The Phenomenon of Violence against Women in Lebanon- Analytical Reading in the Files of Three Women Organizations
Author(s)	: Sukkar, C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: -
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Global Vision
Funder	: Oxfam-Quebec
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: General
Research methodology	: Review of files
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Women who reported experiences of violence to RDFL, LECORVAW, or Mariam and Martha organisations between 2004 - 2005
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The records of 480 cases were reviewed using the standard questionnaire used by Rassemblement Démocratique des Femmes Libanaises (RDFL).

The analysis included the different types of abuse, the attitude of abused women, the attitudes of their families and surroundings, the way the organisations are addressing the situation or dealing with the cases, and what are the services provided to them. The relation to the socio-cultural and economic variables was also studied.

The aim was to highlight the social isolation of abused women and their frail psychological, legal and social condition, which are preventing them from opposing violence.

Catalogue Code :	A2P
Title in Arabic :	حارسات الحياة
Title in English (original language) :	Women Lifeguards
Author(s) :	Yared, N S.
Place of Publication, Publisher :	Bahithat No. 11
Publication year :	2006
Affiliation :	Academic
Implementing agency :	-
Implementing partners :	-
Funder :	-
Document type :	Book
Forms of GBV included :	Domestic violence
Research methodology :	Testimonies
Study population age group :	Adults
Study population characteristics :	Lebanese women
Publication language(s) :	Arabic
Reference :	-

Abstract:

This book is a narration of two women (one illiterate; the other married to a non-Lebanese) who cared for their family in spite of the domestic violence from which they were suffering.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: قضية العنف ضد المرأة من الزوج
Title in English (original language)	: The issue of Violence Against Women by the Husband
Author(s)	: Jawad, L A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social Sciences
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: General
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (23-55 years)
Study population characteristics	: Abused married women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research findings highlight the presence of violence within the family and its tremendous negative effect. Recommendations for solutions are provided: legal reforms or amendments to religious laws; and resource or help centres for abused married women.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: أثر التعليم في تغيير أشكال العنف ضد المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: The Impact of Education in Changing the Forms of Violence Against Women
Author(s)	: el Zoghbi, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2003
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social Sciences
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, psychological
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Adult women in Lebanon with a high level of education
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

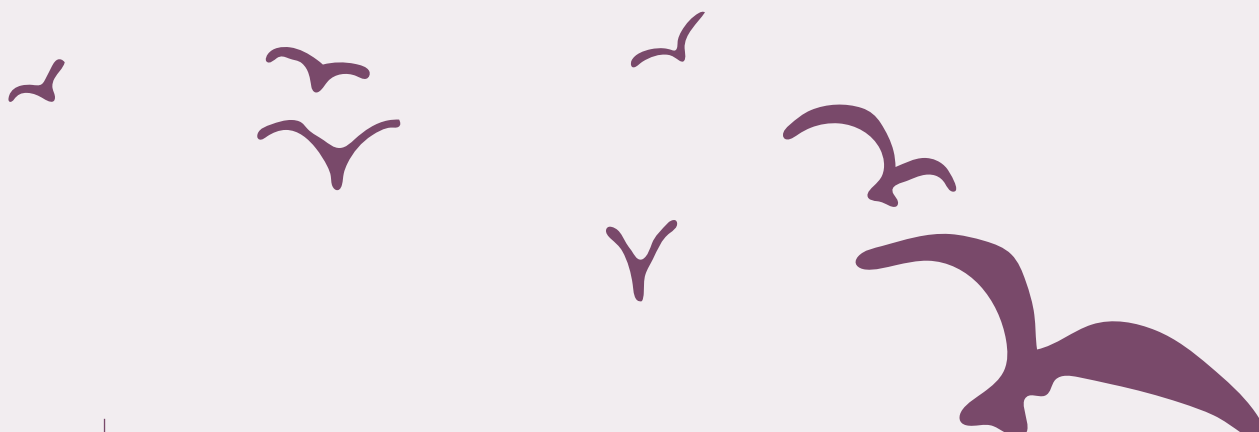
Abstract:

The objective of the research study was to assess the relation between violence exposure and women's education. Three women were interviewed. In the opinion of these women, education may provide women with certain level of independence but does not protect women from abuse because of gender stereotyping and patriarchal societal norms.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: اغتصاب الزوجة والمعايير السوية بين الزوجين
Title in English (original language)	: Marital Rape and Proper Standards Between the Spouses
Author(s)	: Ali, M.H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social Sciences
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: General
Research methodology	: Case study
Study population age group	: Adults (18+)
Study population characteristics	: Women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research highlights that rape is not only limited to a woman's body but involves the economic and social conditions of the woman and her rights and values in society through marginalizing the woman or using her for commercial reasons.



Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: جوارى ٢٠٠١: دراسة حول العنف ضد المرأة في العائلة
Title in English (original language)	: Jawari 2001: A Study on Violence Against Women in the Family
Author(s)	: Sidawi, R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: -
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementing partners	: Oxfam GB
Funder	: Oxfam GB
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Interviews, drawings
Study population age group	: Adults (26-45 years)
Study population characteristics	: Women seeking assistance through LECORVAW for experiences of domestic violence
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research included 2 study groups. The first sample is 100 women from LECORVAW; 93 married, aged 26 - 45 years, 33% working of which 20% below minimum wage.

Violence was associated with lower educational standards and non-working status of women and commonly perpetrated by the husband. Physical violence was more employed by men with lower income whereas psychological and economic violence was more commonly exerted by men of higher income. 88% of the sample was subject to economic abuse. Social variables related to abuse were early marriage and presence of violence in the husband or wife's family. To get out of violence, women proposed patience and self empowerment and did not agree to divorce for children's sake. Most women would resort to silence, crying and surrendering to violence. The author suggests this reflects a prevailing societal attitude toward women encouraging sacrifice, care for others and family unity.

The second sample was 7 married working women. They were asked to express themselves through drawings and write a program for a day where a violent event occurred. Most drawings included death, sickness, or suffering while the program reflected the multiple responsibilities assumed by women. No pattern for the abusive event could be identified.

All women agreed that laws have to be changed but disagreed on solutions to violence: some encouraged women to care more for their husband whereas others were in favour of filing complaints and going to court. The author concludes that these contradictions reflect women's self perception as a follower to man, related to traditional culture and education.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: أصل واحد و صور عديدة: ثقافة العنف ضد المرأة في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: One Origin and Many Pictures: the Culture of Violence Against Women in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Charafeddine, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar Al Farabi
Publication year	: 2002
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Fredriech Ebert Association
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: General
Research methodology	: Testimonies
Study population age group	: Adults (20 – 40 years)
Study population characteristics	: Women from urban and rural areas, employed and unemployed, all educational levels
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: ISBN: 9953-411-80-8

Abstract:

The objectives were to explore the mechanisms of discrimination that are present within the prevailing culture in Lebanon, and their manifestations within the lifestyles and social behaviours.

The women's testimonies were focused on the discrimination they were subject to during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. The author discusses the basis of violence, to conclude that it has one basis which is the prevailing culture: similar stereotypes of women were present across generations, religions, educational levels or geographic locations (urban or rural).

A question is raised related to the future of violence against women in the Lebanese society with recommendations for stressing gender equality within human rights and development based on justice.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: تصورات الاغتصاب : لمحات من النساء في بيروت
Title in English (original language)	: Perceptions of Rape: Insights from Women in Beirut
Author(s)	: Wehbi, S.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol 17 No. 89, pp.10-15
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual violence (rape)
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: Adults
Study population characteristics	: Women in Beirut city
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: <i>[Copies available online from 2001 onwards only at http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida.html]</i>

Abstract:

Women's perceptions of rape in the Beirut context are presented. The study reveals that when a sexual incident involves strangers, child victims, the use of physical force or occurs within the bounds of an arranged marriage then it is more likely to be perceived as rape and not consensual sex. Awareness-raising campaigns making women aware of their rights and providing information about current available services are recommended as well as creation of women's shelters.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: شهادات حول جرائم الشرف
Title in English (original language)	: Testimonies on Honor Crimes
Author(s)	: Hamdar, A
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol 17 (89), pp 22-25.
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Honour crime
Research methodology	: Testimonies
Study population age group	: Unknown
Study population characteristics	: Adult Lebanese women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: [Copies available online from 2001 onwards only at http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida.html]

Abstract:

The short article narrates the story of two women who were victims of honour crimes while illustrating the encouraging attitudes of family members towards saving honour and wiping the shame.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الأسري
Title in English (original language)	: Family Violence
Author(s)	: Al Wahhab, L A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar Al Mada
Publication year	: 1999
Affiliation	: -
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic/Family violence
Research methodology	: Review of literature
Study population age group	: Adults (22 - 65 years)
Study population characteristics	: Women convicted of murdering their husbands
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The review reveals that all women convicted for murdering their husbands are of low educational level coming from rural areas and mostly working in unskilled jobs. 90% were forced to marry at an early age (14-16 years) to a husband who was older by 14 to 26 years. They all sought help and protection from their family because their husband was abusive and violent, but they were all forced to endure domestic violence. They had to support their children as the husband was additionally economically abusive.

Catalogue Code	: A2P
Title in Arabic	: مناهضة العنف ضد المرأة في الأسرة
Title in English (original language)	: Combating Violence Against Women in the Family
Author(s)	: Khuri, S., Khuri, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: -
Publication year	: 1998
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic/Family violence
Research methodology	: Field descriptive study-clustered random sampling
Study population age group	: Adults
Study population characteristics	: Women from Beirut governorate living with their husbands
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

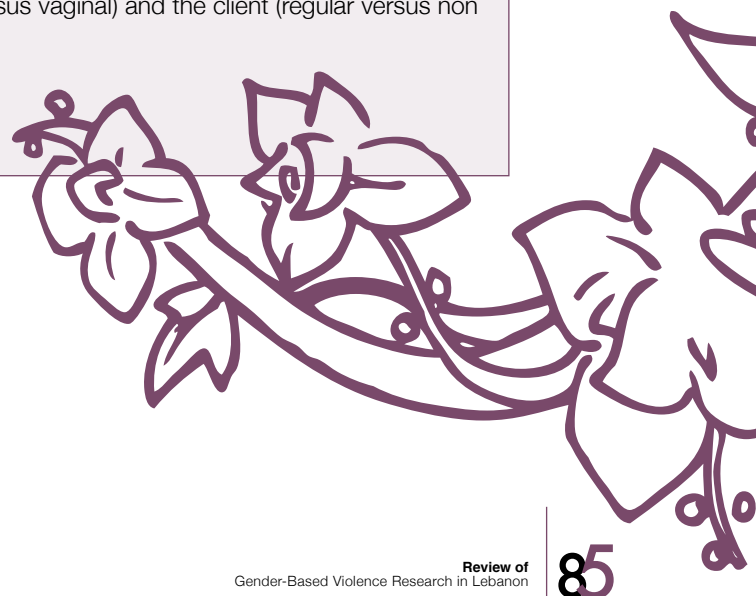
The objectives of the study were to explore the presence of violence against women within the family, its predisposing and contributing factors, and the characteristics of the families where violence is occurring. The sample included 400 women who were administered a questionnaire. 15% of women admitted to being subject to violence, 52% of them were subject to more than one type of violence.

A major obstacle to adequately addressing violence is women's refusal to admit to its presence or declare it, mainly because they believe in the legitimacy of violence within the family, and that it is the due right of the husband. The authors recommend a national plan to combat violence against women within the family.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: UNGASS Country Progress Report Lebanon
Author(s)	: National AIDS Control Program (NAP) - Ministry of Public Health
Place of Publication, Publisher	: United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) - AIDS
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: National AIDS Control Program (NAP) - Ministry of Public Health
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Adults (18+ years)
Study population characteristics	: Females sex workers, mostly married, 55% Lebanese
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/lebanon_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf institutes/iwsaw/raida.html]

Abstract:

The report provides a bio-behavioural survey amongst the most at risk populations for HIV/AIDS in 2008 in Lebanon. It includes a section on 107 female sex workers, where no cases of HIV were identified. Over half of sample reported relatively low age at first sexual intercourse and more than 97% had more than 5 clients within last month. The rate of condom use was relatively high, but differs according to the type of intercourse (anal versus vaginal) and the client (regular versus non regular)

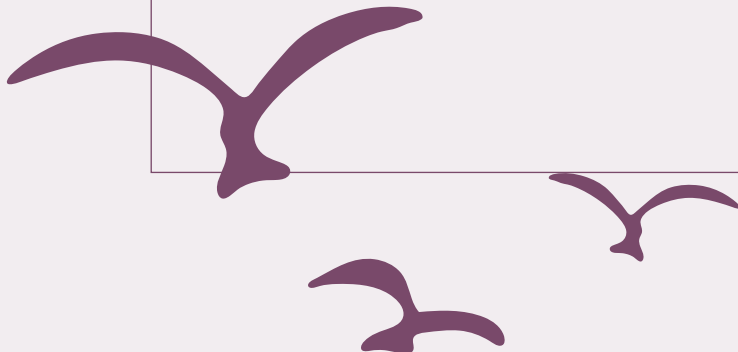




Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic (original language)	: عاملات الجنس والإصابات المنقولة جنسياً في النظام اللبناني
Title in English	: Legal Interpretation of the Status of Sex Workers with Regards to the Risk of Transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Author(s)	: Saghieh, N. and GeaGea, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: -
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Health Care Association
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Legal
Research methodology	: Desk review of international and national laws related to sex workers
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Sex workers in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This research evaluates the adequacy of Lebanese legislation related to sex workers, particularly in terms of ensuring protection against the transmission of HIV and any sexually transmitted diseases. The research proposes legislative reforms including revoking the provisions leading to discrimination against sex workers, purifying of all forms of stigma and isolation, and revoking penal punishment for sex workers.



Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: Reducing Vulnerability and Risk to STIs/ HIV: Expanding Choices for Female Sex Workers
Author(s)	: Chemaly, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: 2009
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: -
Implementing agency	: Soins Infirmiers et Développement Communautaire (SIDC)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: Exploratory descriptive- quantitative and qualitative
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: Pimps, clients of female sex workers and interior security forces
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The study aims at identifying the risk factors in relation to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) from the perspectives of female sex workers' (FSWs) clients and pimps; assessing the prevalence of condoms' use by FSWs' clients in Lebanon and the factors determining this use; and shedding light on new approaches to improve prevention and protection. Interviews with 31 key informants (pimps, clients of FSW and interior security forces) were conducted and the quantitative study included 300 questionnaires filled. This study recommends : developing awareness campaign as well as special outreach programs and services targeting "pimps and souteneur" concerning risky behaviours in relation to STIs/HIV including drugs use and alcohol consumption; creating an "ambulatory" health care unit targeting FSWs, clients and pimps; encouraging some Health Centres to engage specialists in STIs/HIV; intensifying awareness campaign through media and talk shows and targeting youth through school sex education; developing male clinics as health care services; make female condoms more accessible

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: محنة المرأة اللبنانية المتزوجة من غير اللبنانيين : دراسة تحليلية ميدانية
Title in English (original language)	: Predicament of Lebanese women married to non-Lebanese: Field Analytical Study
Author(s)	: Charafeddine, F.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Beirut
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: UNDP Project on Lebanese Women's Rights and the Nationality Law
Implementing partners	: National Committee for the Follow-Up on Women's Issues
Funder	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Legal, economic, gender discrimination
Research methodology	: Secondary data review, interviews with women
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese women
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.undp.org.lb/communication/publications/downloads/mujaz_en.pdf

Abstract:

The Lebanese Nationality law does not grant women from the right to pass their nationality to their husbands and children on an equal basis with men. The study aims to secure the necessary mobilization to amend the law in order to achieve equality between women and men. It completes many efforts recently made to campaign for awareness of and change to the legislation and is part of the UNDP project on Lebanese women's rights and the Nationality Law.

This study conducted in-depth interviews with 34 women from all social classes, various Lebanese sects and governorates. Figures in the text are compiled from Ministry datasets and religious courts. It is put together in 4 sections covering the Lebanese women's movement, the UNDP project, examining a move towards another law, and conclusions and recommendations.

Results highlight that the Nationality law negatively affects not only women but the whole family. Knock-on effects included problems with access to education, social and health services, residency, work and inheritance. It argues that denying women the right to pass their nationality to their husbands and children deprives them and their children of their fundamental rights as citizens. It also leads to prevent children from residing in Lebanon and the consequent separation of the family.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: المرأة و الحرب و العنف: التغلب على التجربة
Title in English (original language)	: Women, War and Violence: Surviving the Experience
Author(s)	: Usta, J., Farver, J A., Zein, L.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Journal of Women's Health, Vol. 17 (5) pp793-804
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: Women Empowerment: Peaceful Action for Security and Stability (WEPASS)
Implementing partners	: United Nations Population Fund/KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, Sexual
Research methodology	: Cross sectional survey/focus group
Study population age group	: Adults (15-72 years)
Study population characteristics	: Women from conflict-affected areas
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.liebertonline.com/toc/jwh/17/5

Abstract: *By the author*

This study investigates how Lebanese women were affected by the July 2006 war, with a specific focus on exposure to personal violence and how they coped with the circumstances. Participants were 310 women at Ministry of Social Affairs Centers located in six geographic areas with varying exposure to the conflict. A questionnaire was administered to collect information about demographic characteristics, experiences of the conflict, perceived psychological functioning, exposure to violence, exposure to domestic violence during and after the conflict, and coping strategies.

89% of the women left their homes during the conflict because of fear or worry about safety. 39% reported at least one encounter of violence perpetrated by soldiers, 27% reported at least one incident of domestic abuse during the conflict, and 13% reported at least one incident after the conflict perpetrated by their husbands or other family members. Women's self-reported negative mental health scores were positively correlated with the violence associated with the conflict and with domestic violence during and after the conflict. Women who reported that they did not know how to cope or had tried to forget about their experiences reported more frequent domestic violence exposure during the conflict and had higher negative mental health outcomes than those who reported using active strategies.

During armed conflict, domestic violence is likely to increase. Investigating the psychological impact of war on women, both forms of violence exposure must be considered. The use of active coping strategies may help in reducing psychological distress.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: A Case Study on Behaviour Change among Female Sex Workers: Interventions from 2001 - 2007
Author(s)	: Kaddoura F, Shehadeh L, Shaarani A
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: National agency/UN agency
Implementing agency	: National AIDS Control Program (NAP), Ministry of Public Health
Implementing partners	: UNAIDS, World Health Organisation (WHO)
Funder	: World Bank
Document type	: Booklet
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual and physical violence, economic violence
Research methodology	: Summary report
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Female Sex Workers
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This report summarises the three interventions made by the National AIDS Control Programme between 2001 and 2007 to increase awareness and prevention efforts among female sex workers regarding HIV. The first phase involved a situation analysis and initiating partnerships with gatekeepers; the second phase involved mobilisation and collaboration with gatekeepers and development of support materials; and the third phase involved strengthening hotline and referral services, strengthening coordination and networks, revising materials and assessment of behaviour change among female sex workers.

The project found that sex workers experience risky and unsafe environments; many have entered sex work after a history of abuse or forced being into sex in exchange for money. They experience rape and violence that increases exposure to HIV.

Behaviour change is difficult to bring about and pressure from clients and employers has a significant negative effect, but the outreach did increase condom use among the women.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: تقييم احتياجات الصحة النفسية والعقلية للنساء في المناطق المتضررة بالحرب
Title in English (original language)	: Assessment of Psychosocial and Mental Health Needs of Women in War Affected Regions
Author(s)	: Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Lebanon
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Lebanon
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Political, physical, psychological
Research methodology	: Focus groups
Study population age group	: Late adolescents and adults (15 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Women from areas heavily exposed to war in the south of Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

A qualitative assessment based on Focus Group discussions that aimed to explore the types of problems that women face at times of war adversities. The study was conducted after the July 2006 war in Lebanon with women from heavily war exposed areas, in the South of Lebanon: Nabatieh, Tyre, Rmeich, Debel and the Southern suburbs of Beirut. These sites were chosen by networking with local NGOs or centers who were providing services for the war affected community in those regions.

IDRAAC in this project explored in-depth the psychosocial needs and mental health of women facing specific war adversities. It was particularly concerned with collecting information related to affected subgroups among women along the broad lines of exposure to war losses and traumatic events, grief, separation issues, exposure to interpersonal violence, reproductive health needs, social role changes, displacement, economic hardship, overwhelming responsibilities, family burdens, general and mental health difficulties, problems in the social context, concerns, hopes, and perception of self.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: الامية تحاصر نساء لبنان و شبابته . اسباب الامية و غياب دور الدولة
Title in English (original language)	: Illiteracy Surrounds Lebanon's Women and Youth: Reasons for Illiteracy and the Absence of the State's Role
Author(s)	: Debs, M. N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: United Nations Development Programme
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: League for Lebanese Women's Rights
Implementing partners	: Fiedrich Ebert Stiftung
Funder	: Oxfam Quebec-Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Economic, social discrimination
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Adults (18 - 39 years)
Study population characteristics	: Illiterate and barely literate women from 4 areas of Beirut suburbs; married and single.
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research objectives were to identify the socio-economic reasons for illiteracy, its consequences on the society and the whether there is willingness among women to become literate. The sample includes 300 illiterate or barely literate adult women. 62% were forced to drop out of school while the others agreed unwillingly. The main reasons identified for dropping out or not attending school were poor finances or health of parents (31%); parents' ignorance (20%); paid labour (21%). 27% had other reasons such as helping with household tasks, early marriage, or war. There was a preference for educating boys. The negative effects of illiteracy included ignorance, social marginalisation, limited potential for improvement at work, and inability to provide academic assistance to their children.

Although most women recognized the advantages of literacy programs, many of them refused to participate; reasons provided included objection from husband, fear of ridicule by children, feeling too old to return to school. They recommended reinforcing compulsory primary education, building and expanding primary, secondary and vocational schools.

The recommendations stress the importance of compulsory primary education, strategies to improve the economic situation, implementing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and fighting discrimination against women, coordination between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Affairs to set an action plan to address illiteracy, and setting laws that prohibits youth and adolescent labour and early marriage.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: وضع المرأة في التشريع اللبناني
Title in English (original language)	: The Status of Women in Lebanese Legislation
Author(s)	: Multiple contributors
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol. 23, Nos. 111-112, Fall/Winter
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Complete Journal
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple, including political and legal, physical and sexual violence
Research methodology	: Mixed
Study population age group	: Various
Study population characteristics	: Various
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida111-112/main.html

Abstract:

This edition of Al-Raida is dedicated to exploring and sharing research on the status of women in Lebanese legislation. It includes features of particular relevance to gender-based violence on: nationality law, women in marriage and inheritance, seeking justice for physical and sexual violence, and personal status laws.

The contributions are made by more than a dozen writers from within and outside Lebanon.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: مشاركة المرأة وقضايا الأحوال الشخصية في لبنان ما بعد الحرب
Title in English (original language)	: Women's Participation and Personal Status Issues in Post-War Lebanon
Author(s)	: Mansour, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol 22, Nos. 109-110, Spring/ Summer, pp. 41-46
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Legal and institutional violence
Research methodology	: Literature review, interviews with activists and women, observation.
Study population age group	: Adults (18 – 60)
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese women
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida111-112/main.html

Abstract:

The article considers women's participation in fighting personal status laws through literature review and in-depth interviews with activists and women. It covers the concept of women's participation, the role of different discourses (NGO, governmental, religious), and how to bridge the gaps. The author critiques some literature and coverage of personal status laws and ways in which reform is made difficult. It argues that women's participation may be curbed by uneven power relations resulting from dependence on religious courts and family.

Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: تعزيز تمثيل المرأة في المجالس المحلية و اقتراح تطبيق الكوتا في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Enhance Women's Participation in Local Governance and Propose Implementation of a Quota-System
Author(s)	: Krayyem, H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: -
Publication year	: 2003
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: League for Lebanese Women's Rights
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Fiedrich Ebert Stiftung
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Political participatory discrimination
Research methodology	: Desk review and literature analysis
Study population age group	: Adults
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The book presents various obstacles preventing women's representation in local government and groups them into economic, political and legal, traditional and cultural, psychological and ideological and proposes the quota system as a way to achieve equality; the quota being the minimum number of positions occupied by women in the various political representations. 75 countries have already implemented the quota system. Advocates of the quota find it a way to abolish obstacles facing women representation whereas opposing views consider it to be not democratic since the elections will be based on gender and not qualifications. The author presents the different types of quota: closed or open, minimum or maximum number, and optional and reports that the most commonly employed quota is the open minimum number. Some of the goals of the League for Lebanese Women's Rights include achieving a 30% participation of women in the political decision making process by the year 2005. Accordingly, women are to be encouraged to participate in political life, training sessions need to be conducted. Legislative change of the act 24 of the 1997 municipality laws is also recommended.



Catalogue Code	: A2S
Title in Arabic	: - صحة النساء النفسية بين أهل العلم وأهل الدين - دراسة ميدانية
Title in English (original language)	: Psychological Health of Women Among Scholars and Religious Persons – a Field Study
Author(s)	: Beydoun, A C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Dar Eljadid
Publication year	: 1998
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: The Middle East Research Competition (Ford Foundation, Cairo)
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, psychological
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychotherapists, psychological counsellors and psycho-analysts) with religious healers from 7 sectarian communities.
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The book portrays the condition of women in mental health as viewed by two types of caretakers: mental health professionals and religious healers.

Both parties presented psychological and sexual violence as a major stressor and cause of mental illness of women, and expressed their limited ability in addressing it.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الاقتصادي لدى المرأة اللبنانية
Title in English (original language)	: Economic Abuse Among Lebanese Women
Author(s)	: Usta, J., Habib, R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished report
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Population Council
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Economic
Research methodology	: Literature review, focus group, interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese men and women from health care centres and public places, different socio-economic levels, marital and working status
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

Advising women to join the work force has been employed as a strategy to prevent and help them resist domestic abuse. Yet, a strong correlation was previously found between exposure to domestic violence and working status of abused women. In addition, many working women report lack of control over their own income, undermining the effect expected to be achieved by empowering women through work. This study explores the different types of economic abuse that paid working women are exposed to; the factors that predispose the woman to such an abuse, and those involved in making her accept it.

The study includes: focus group discussions with women, interviews with men and women (each separately) where the above mentioned points were raised and opinions registered and analysed; and a desk review of the existing religious and civil laws in Lebanon.

The findings reveal the various forms of economic abuse that Lebanese women are exposed to, as well as the opinion of men and women regarding its determinants. A larger scale study is recommended to assess the impact of economic abuse on women in particular and families in general.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: معلومات، مواقف و معتقدات تلامذة الطب في بيروت بما يتعلق بالعنف الاسري
Title in English (original language)	: Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs of Medical Students in Beirut Regarding Domestic Violence
Author(s)	: Usta J, Abu Farhat H, Hleis S, Roumani M, Bzeil H
Place of Publication, Publisher	: -
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: All
Research methodology	: Cross sectional survey
Study population age group	: Adults (21-27 years)
Study population characteristics	: Medical students from 3 major universities in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

A total of 545 students from the three major medical schools in Lebanon (American University of Beirut, Saint Joseph University and the Lebanese University) filled a self administered questionnaire that included demographic information, scales that reflect their attitude towards women, marital role expectations, exposure to family violence, beliefs about domestic violence, knowledge about domestic violence and its health impact, and the trauma symptoms checklist.

The results revealed so far that the students' willingness to help battered women correlated positively with their knowledge about the impact of violence on health, their mothers' level of education (the students whose mothers went to university were more willing to help battered women as compared to students whose mothers had a complementary or lower level of education), their marital role expectations and attitudes toward women (students who believed that women are equal to men and that marriage is built on companionship held the view that battered women should be helped). However, students who were exposed to family violence (whether verbal aggression or physical violence) were more likely to have high scores on the trauma symptoms checklist and less likely to believe that battered women should be helped.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: نساء يواجهن العنف
Title in English (original language)	: Women Facing Violence
Author(s)	: Baydoun, A C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: Oxfam GB
Funder	: -
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Literature review, field research, mapping
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Women in Lebanon reporting violence and staff of non-governmental organisations tackling the issue
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The book presents an approach to the issue of violence against women from three different angles: the first part is a methodological review of literature produced in Lebanon related to violence against women in an attempt to lay a sound basis on which to build the field research.

The second part is an analysis of responses to a questionnaire administered to women reporting violence in an attempt to shed light, from a gender perspective, on intimate relationship and intra family dynamics. It examines further the nature of support networks available to these women, victims' methods in seeking help and assistance; victims' expectations of these support networks, and the services provided by organizations actively working in this field.

The third part addresses the role of non-governmental organisations in combating violence against women and stresses the importance of performing a mapping of all organisations working on gender-based violence. The book shows that women whether social workers, researchers or reporters of violence, have implicitly or explicitly joined efforts to combat violence against women.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: العنف المنزلي: وجهة نظر الرجل - دراسة لبنانية
Title in English (original language)	: Domestic Violence: A Man's Perspective - A Lebanese Study
Author(s)	: Mroueh, M M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Hagaizian University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Surveys
Study population age group	: Adult men (22 – 65 years)
Study population characteristics	: Men recruited at random through door-to-door contact.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The research was conducted in order to investigate the male perspective on violence. The literature review showed the social, psychological, and biological causes of violence. Two surveys were conducted (one with men; the other with couples together) to explore how men defined and justified violence, and how wives explained what instigated it. The survey showed a discrepancy between the male's and the couple's answers: whereas men defined violence as a physical act, women viewed it mainly as psychological one. Both men and women attributed violence to feelings of lack of control and facing financial problems. Two findings may be valuable to couple therapy: the first one was why men are afraid to discuss "violence". Was it because they were violent themselves? The second one was that both men and women considered violence as a mean of teaching the wife a lesson. These two findings are worth investigating in future research.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: العنف ضد المرأة
Title in English (original language)	: Violence against Women
Author(s)	: Rahhal, S M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social Science
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Case study
Study population age group	: Adults (29 – 67 years)
Study population characteristics	: Married men and women
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research aimed to explore the determinants of gender-based violence: the socio-cultural conditions of the wife, the husband, the living conditions of the wife's family and of the husband's family, the couple's relationship within the family and the violent events.

Ten cases were studied.

The findings reflect the devastating effects of family violence on the family, and puts forward recommendations for action.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الأسري ضد المرأة من الزوج
Title in English (original language)	: Domestic Violence Against Women by the Husband
Author(s)	: El Dahouk, L.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 1998
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese University, Department of Social Sciences
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, sexual (rape), psychological (insults and humiliation)
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (23-59 years)
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese couples, wives from south Lebanon, or Beirut, Muslim; some husbands also from Akka or Mount Lebanon, Muslims, Christians or Druze
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -



Abstract:

The general results concluded from the interviews reveal that the family situation has an effect on couples' interactions, and the educational level of the husband has a significant effect on lessening the severity of the violence, whereas the educational level of the wives affects her perception of violence (a major insult). Women's employment empowers her mental capacities and improves her resistance and decision making. Physical abuse of children predisposes the child to consider battering as a mean of communication. Lastly, the media (TV in particular) helps to propagate violent norms.

Catalogue Code	: A3P
Title in Arabic	: العوامل المرتبطة بالعنف المنزلي في الأسر اللبنانية ذات الدخل المنخفض
Title in English (original language)	: Factors Associated with Domestic Violence in Low Income Lebanese Families
Author(s)	: Keenan, C., El Haddad, A., Balian, S.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Image Journal of Nursing Scholarship Vol 30, No 4
Publication year	: 1998
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Literature review and testimonies
Study population age group	: Adults (18+ years)
Study population characteristics	: Low income Moslem and Christian Armenian women
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/search/allsearch?mode=viewselected&product=journal&ID=119944832

Abstract: *By the author*

The purpose of the study was to analyse the cultural context of domestic violence in low income Moslem and Christian Armenian families in Lebanon. Analysis also included an identification of family stressors, conflict management strategies, and Moslem and Christian Armenian cultural differences. The study was part of a larger project to identify patterns of wife and child abuse in low income Middle Eastern families in Lebanon and Egypt.

Qualitative analysis of descriptive narratives by 60 low income women who self reported spouse abuse in two urban Lebanese clinics during a 2 month period in 1992. Narratives describing incidents were obtained during semi structured interviews and recorded in the participant's native language and translated to English for coding and content analysis.

Contextual factors for violence included unmet role expectations, conflict with husband's relatives, alcohol abuse. Family stressors were emotional, financial, and work. Women used 3 types of conflict management: negotiation, taking initiative, passive resignation.

Conclusion: From a cultural perspective, the analysis revealed both strengths and vulnerabilities of women who experienced domestic violence. The study raised questions, including whether it is appropriate to apply Western generated domestic violence theories to a Middle Eastern population. Culturally specific nursing interventions should be directed toward bolstering strong family and social resources to cope with stressors and modify patterns of maladaptive communication.



Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: تقييم سريع لاحتياجات المرأة للحماية والسلامة في المناطق المتأثرة بالحرب
Title in English (original language)	: Rapid Assessment of Women Needs for Protection and Safety in War Affected Areas
Author(s)	: El-Kak F., Chaya M., Usta J., Asmar K.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Survey, interviews
Study population age group	: Adolescents and adults
Study population characteristics	: Young men and women, health care providers and community leaders
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

This study aimed to assess attitudes, perceptions, and information of individuals on Reproductive Health (RH) issues and services, gender and gender-based violence concepts, client satisfaction with RH services and the gender dimensions within RH service provision.

A stratification sampling method was used with probability proportional to numbers of centres within each "caza" (territorial province). 16 Service delivery Points (SDPs) were selected. Within the selected SDPs, exiting clients and providers of RH services were interviewed. The final sample size was 109 existing clients and 205 from the general public. Structured questionnaires assessed different themes related to RH concepts, attitudes, perceptions, practices, utilization, satisfaction, gender, GBV, and youth-related issues. Interviews were also held with community leaders and health providers.

Findings revealed a high level of awareness, knowledge, and client satisfaction regarding RH concept and services, not paralleled in case of STIs, reproductive tract cancers, and GBV. Leaders and providers highlighted the important role of the centres and expressed support to their services. They recommended expanding RH awareness coverage and widening services to include more target groups, strengthening links between centres and the community, introducing GBV services and counselling and re-addressing understanding of RH. The study also recommends re-designing packages and logistics of RSH information provision and transforming RH services into a true comprehensive, preventive, and educational type of services, including gender concepts, to serve the whole community.

Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: Experiences, Needs, Vulnerabilities and Resources of Older Adults: the July 2006 War on Lebanon
Author(s)	: Sibai, A.M
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Lebanon, Population and Development Strategies Project
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: Population and Development Strategies project, United Nations Population Fund, Ministry of Social Affairs
Implementing partners	: World Health Organisation (WHO)
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Social and economic marginalisation, neglect
Research methodology	: Household questionnaire, interviews
Study population age group	: Older adults (65 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Residents of areas affected by the July 2006 war in 3 geographic areas: South of Lebanon, southern suburbs of Beirut and Bekaa Valley
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The overall objective of this study was to quantitatively assess and compare the experiences and needs of older adults living in three July 2006 war affected areas, presenting the perspective of older people in terms of experiences, vulnerabilities and needs in order to provide recommendations to non-governmental and governmental organizations regarding policies and actions on emergency preparedness and responsiveness to older adults.

This research found that feelings of abuse and neglect were higher among older men compared to older women with a significantly higher proportion of men reporting abuse. However, congruent with various findings on displaced and refugee populations, older women more commonly reported being marginalized in both economic and social terms. These included a greater reliance on family for income, lower reporting of financial satisfaction, lower levels of education and greater proportion of divorcees and widowers.

Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: Female Headship in Lebanon, Vulnerability Assessment of Female Heads of Households: the July 2006 War on Lebanon
Author(s)	: REACH MASS, ed. Naufal, H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Lebanon, Population and Development Strategies project
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: REACH MASS
Implementing partners	: Population and Development Strategies project, United Nations Population Fund, Ministry of Social Affairs
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: -
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.popdev-lebanon.org/Uploads/Files/Publications/Female%20Headship%20Web.pdf

Abstract:

This study aimed to support the Ministry of Social Affairs and organizations affiliated with it, to improve performance and respond better and faster to the needs of female heads of households in emergency and conflict situations. The specific objectives were to: i) assess the status of the situation and needs of female heads of households during the July 2006 war; ii) evaluate the consequences of the war on this group; iii) identify their emerging needs in the post-war period focusing on areas most affected by the war (South Lebanon, Bekaa and southern suburbs of Beirut).

This report highlights the responsibility, productivity, sacrificial attitude and independence of female heads of household. Those interviewed sometimes thought that society was judgmental and prejudiced against them due to social norms, although the family is mostly supportive. The conditions of these women mean that they can receive verbal and emotional abuse (primarily) in addition to physical, sexual and economical abuse (lower incidence). In war time, women, including female heads of households, are more exposed to gender-based violence. During and after the war, their needs intensified. Organisations find the post-war challenges difficult to meet due to lack of resources and poor systems.

The report concludes that the plight of female heads of households remains largely overlooked. There is a need for special, coordinated programmes.

Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: تقديم الاستشارة في مجال الصحة الإنجابية : الوضع الحالي والاحتياجات في نقاط تقديم الخدمات عبر لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Counselling in Reproductive Health: Current Status and Needs in Service Delivery Points Across Lebanon
Author(s)	: Khoury, B.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Public Health
Funder	: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Non-specific
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (18+ years)
Study population characteristics	: Health centre clients and service providers (men and women).
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The objectives of the study were to 1) assess the presence and quality of counselling provided at the service delivery points, 2) assess patient's perspective of counselling services provided, goals and expectations, 3) propose how counselling can be proposed in the future and 4) propose a detailed training plan.

Interviews were conducted with 70 clients and 34 providers of health centres across Lebanon.

The results reveal that providers reported a higher number of all kinds of abuse while clients minimized it, possibly because of embarrassment and fear of speaking. The counselling skills provided are felt by both the providers and clients to need more improvement. Recommendation for a reproductive health counselling package with evaluation of services is provided.

Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: الرجولة وتغيّر أحوال النساء : دراسة ميدانية
Title in English (original language)	: Manhood and the Changing Conditions of Women: a Field Study
Author(s)	: Beydoun, A C. .
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, Centre for Arab Culture
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Academic (The Lebanese University)
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Lebanese University and Middle East Research Competition (Ford Foundation, Cairo)
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Discrimination
Research methodology	: Empirical field study
Study population age group	: Adults (18-21 years)
Study population characteristics	: Male and female university students
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The field study researches gender roles among Lebanese youth aiming to explore certain aspects of the gender identify of Lebanese male and female university students. Ranging across various cities, sects, communities and social classes, the study's results revealed the young women's stance vis-à-vis the beliefs and behavioural proscriptions as imposed on women by their families and society at large.

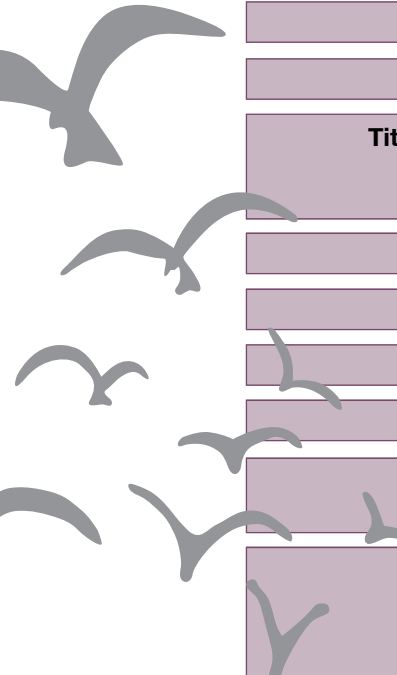
It showed that their attitudes conveyed a moderate rejection of the gender stereotypes, yet did not reach the extent of an outright challenge. However, young men were still hesitant and lingered somewhere between acceptance and rejection. Compared to their female counterparts, the males were much more conservative and did not accept the notion of equality between the sexes in their society whether in the home, public domain or in intimate relations between men and women.

Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: حقوق الشباب: الزواج والمعوقات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية
Title in English (original language)	: The Rights of Youth: Marriage and the Social and Economic Barriers
Author(s)	: Hamdan, H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Women's Rights study and Research Centre
Publication year	: 2003
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: League for Lebanese Women's Rights
Implementing partners	: Fiedrich Ebert Stiftung/Women's Rights study and Research Centre
Funder	: European Union
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Economic
Research methodology	: Cross-sectional survey
Study population age group	: Adults (18-27 years)
Study population characteristics	: Young men and women from different geographic areas, mostly university level of education
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

The research explores the opinion of the young generation on 2 major issues: the first relates to marriage, divorce, civil marriage, multiple marriages, premarital relations, characteristics of the spouse, reasons for marriage; the second addresses their economic situation, working conditions, types of work, income, expenses etc.

The results are presented by religion, gender, and socio-economic level. The author recommends active interventions from the concerned organisations with active participation of the youth to bypass the obstacles preventing the youth from fulfilling their marriage rights.



Catalogue Code	: A3S
Title in Arabic	: التقييم اللبناني لعبء الامراض واحتياجات الأمة
Title in English (original language)	: The Lebanese Evaluation Of the Burden of Ailments and Needs Of the Nation (L.E.B.A.N.O.N.) study
Author(s)	: Multiple
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: NGO/Academic
Implementing agency	: Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC)
Implementing partners	: Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology at St George Hospital University Medical Center; Balamand University, Faculty of Medicine; Harvard University, Faculty of Public Health Sciences; World Health Organisation
Funder	: -
Document type	: Unpublished
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Desk review and empirical data collection
Study population age group	: Adults (18+)
Study population characteristics	: Men and women in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.idrac.org.lb/sub.aspx?ID=163&MID=43&PID=30&SECID=30

Abstract: *By the authors*

In 2000, as part of the World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative, a global assessment of mental health headed by Harvard University, Faculty of Public Health Sciences, and the World Health Organization, Geneva. The Lebanese Evaluation Of the Burden of Ailments and Needs Of the Nation (L.E.B.A.N.O.N.) study was conducted by IDRAAC in association with the It is the first national study conducted not only in Lebanon but also in the Arab world. The main objectives of the study were mainly to assess the prevalence of mental health disorders, their burden on the society, comorbidity with other chronic medical conditions, their treatment and associated risk factors.

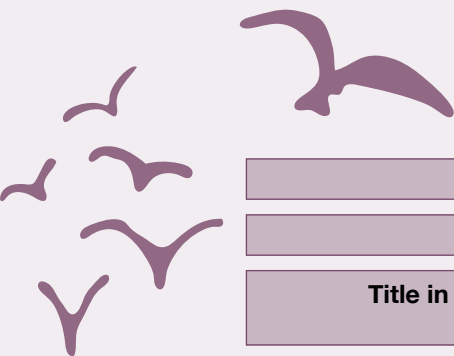
In addition to mental disorders, nationally representative information about gender-based violence was also collected. The study has collected data on the use of physical violence to resolve conflicts between the couple, the number of times violence was used, frequency of the conflicts and fights between the perpetrator and the victim, exposure to gender-based violence during childhood as well as factors that promote empowerment of women such as decision making within the couple.

Catalogue Code	: A4P
Title in Arabic	: هل بيتي يحميني؟
Title in English (original language)	: Does My Home Protect Me?
Author(s)	: Fayad, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, sexual, psychological
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Adolescents (14 – 21 years)
Study population characteristics	: Boys and girls currently in education in Lebanon from different governorates and different social situations.
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The objective of the study was to identify the prevalence of violence exposure of the youth within their home, school, work or local community. 1071 students from 32 schools and universities in the 6 governorates were surveyed, of which there were 611 girls: 50.5% living in urban, 89% living with parents, 60% share room with siblings.

Results are expected to highlight the percentage of young people experiencing different forms of violence. Publication of the results is pending.



Catalogue Code	: A4P
Title in Arabic	: تجربة العنف بين اولاد المدارس في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Experience of Violence Among School Children in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Adib, S.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: World Vision
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: World Vision
Implementing partners	: Higher Council for Childhood Lebanon, Save the Children
Funder	: World Vision, Save the Children
Document type	: Report and PowerPoint
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, emotional (mental and verbal)
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Adolescents (10-18 years)
Study population characteristics	: School children (boys and girls) in complementary and secondary school cycles, from 6 governorates; 54% from public schools, 67% middle to low socio-economic status
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:	
<p>The objectives of the study are to measure the experience of violence experienced by children in schools and to assess differences by gender, age, socio-economic status, educational background, school location and school system. 1177 children were interviewed.</p> <p>The overall self reported experience with physical violence at school was found to be 6.9% and with verbal abuse 19.9%.The reports of physical violence were more frequent in boys, public schools, south Lebanon and Bekaa as compared to other regions, and by children whose parents have lower educational level. Physical violence especially with younger, socially vulnerable children in public schools has been the experience with more than 75% of children. Pervasive emotional abuse among peers is a societal problem across regions and social strata. Efforts are needed to decrease our national tolerance to verbal abuse and to modify norms of public discourse as early as childhood.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A4P
Title in Arabic	: الإساءة الجنسية للطفل: الوضع في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Child Sexual Abuse: the Lebanese Situation
Author(s)	: Usta, J., Mahfoud, Z., Chahin, G A., Anani, G.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Save the Children Sweden
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: Higher Council for Children/Ministry of Social Affairs
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden/SIDA
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, emotional, sexual
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Children and Adolescents (8-17 years)
Study population characteristics	: Lebanese children from health centres, summer camps etc nationally
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://www.crin.org/docs/CSA_Study_FINAL_ENGLISH%5B1%5D.pdf

Abstract:

To understand the scope of child sexual abuse in Lebanon, this research: 1) assessed the magnitude of CSA in Lebanon, 2) identified the predisposing factors for abuse and drew profiles of at-risk children, 3) assessed the effect of the July 2006 war on the prevalence of abuse.

The national research included a cross sectional survey of children aged 9-14 years (1025 respondents) and focus group discussions with children, mothers and educators.

16% of children admitted experiencing at least one form of sexual abuse before and after the war with no difference by gender, religion, education by the gender of the person sharing the child's room; however, sexual abuse was significantly more frequent among working children, and children from separated families.

Most incidents of sexual abuse, often repeated, occurred at home by a male. There was a high correlation between sexual abuse and the presence of physical, psychological or witnessing of violence at home. When compared to the non-abused, sexually abused children had lower school grades, less healthy lifestyles and poorer psychological profile. Abused girls had more sleeping problems, post traumatic stress disorder related symptoms and anxiety than abused boys. The frequency of sexual abuse during war was significantly higher among boys. In most reported incidents the perpetrators were male.

Focus groups held with mothers and educators reflect a lack of knowledge of the prevalence and factors leading to child sexual abuse. There is a striking gender bias related to the way the issue is addressed with secrecy favoured if the victim is female. There was also reluctance to report abuse if the perpetrator is a family member.

Catalogue Code	: A4P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الجنسي الواقع على المراهقات في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Sexual Violence Against Adolescent Girls in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Sidawi, R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Save the Children Sweden
Publication year	: 2006
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual violence
Research methodology	: Desk review
Study population age group	: Adolescents
Study population characteristics	: Adolescent boys and girls of various religions and geographic areas of Lebanon, including Palestinian adolescents
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

Three aspects of sexual violence are studied: early marriage, concept of honour and sexual harassment. The methodology included desk review of the laws (civil, personal or criminal), 12 focus group discussions with adolescents (9 with girls and 3 with boys) selected according to the age, religion, educational level and work type of the parents. The desk review of the laws reveals several areas of discrimination against girls within the existing legislation. The group discussions showed the adolescents have a good awareness level regarding what sexual violence is about and consider honour crimes as signs of ignorance and underdevelopment; yet there were contradictions in the participants' opinion and attitudes, as if an internalisation process of the patriarchal norms and of the culture of honour has occurred; although most adolescents were against many of the prevailing traditions, many showed submission to them. This submission was more related to the socio-economic status of the family than to the urban-rural dimension. Recommendations to combat sexual violence were forwarded including awareness raising, improving communication between parents and children, breaking the silence, legislative reforms, increase the age of marriage, establish protection centres for sexually abused girls as well as recommendations for the ministries of education and social affairs to increase awareness and establish organizations and centres to protect abused girls.

Catalogue Code	: A4P
Title in Arabic	: الاعتداء الجنسي عبر الاجيال داخل الأسرة الممتدة
Title in English (original language)	: Cross-Generation Sexual Abuse Within the Extended Family
Author(s)	: Baker, K A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol 21, Nos. 106-107, Summer/Fall, pp. 44-49
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual violence
Research methodology	: Case study
Study population age group	: Children and early adolescents (up to 14)
Study population characteristics	: Families in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida.html

Abstract:

This article aims to highlight the family's role in the perpetuation of sexual abuse against children, the psychological effects of sexual abuse, and the need for comprehensive therapeutic interventions for rehabilitation. The case is argued through one detailed case-study of a sexually abused girl; it recounts her history, the generational transference of abusive behaviour, the effects of abuse on the girl child's health and behaviours. It recounts the therapeutic interventions given and the child and child's family's responses. The article ends with the importance of gathering as much information about the family as possible and meeting the family's needs for therapy. It is only one example of the issue, but provides basic evidence and recommendations.

Catalogue Code	: A4S
Title in Arabic	: الشرف وتحولات الذكورة
Title in English (original language)	: Honor and Shifts in Masculinity
Author(s)	: Sidawi, R.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Bahithat (Lebanese Association of Women Researchers), No. 12
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: Focus Groups
Study population age group	: Adolescents (10-18 years)
Study population characteristics	: Moslem adolescents living in Beirut
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract:

Three focus group discussions were conducted. The concept of 'honour' was explored in view of the occurring societal changes particularly with respect to heterosexual relationships.

Female virginity continued to be of major importance for most adolescents, but there have been some slightly distinguishable changes in masculinity concepts where boys have started to express themselves in ways that were previously socially unacceptable, for example in the way they dress, but not in the gender roles.

Socio-cultural factors and gender stereotyping are forwarded as obstacles for the liberation of men from restrictive male stereotypes and reasons for contradictory norms of masculinity with the "feminine" lifestyles influenced by globalisation. .

Catalogue Code	: A4S
Title in Arabic	: نوع وتردد البلطجة واحترام الذات في المدارس الابتدائية
Title in English (original language)	: Type and Frequency of Bullying and Self-Esteem in the Elementary School
Author(s)	: Nassar, N T.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Masters thesis
Forms of GBV included	: Bullying
Research methodology	: Survey
Study population age group	: Adolescents
Study population characteristics	: Students in grades 3, 4 and 5 from three upper-middle socio-economic schools in greater Beirut that teach English as second language
Publication language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

Peer victimization is becoming recognized by educational and developmental psychologists as a social experience that increases children's risk to a variety of psychological adjustment problems. This study investigated the extent of bullying and its effects on children's self-esteem in the Lebanese context. The sample was 167 participants from grades 3, 4, and 5 from three upper-middle socio-economic schools in greater Beirut.

The Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire (1996) and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (SEI) (Coopersmith, 1967) were administered to the sample. The Olweus Questionnaire was administered to identify the victims of bullying while the Coopersmith Inventory determined the self-esteem of the participants. Students were identified as victims of relational, overt, and frequent victimization based on criteria provided by Olweus.

Results revealed that there were no significant gender differences on relational and overt victimization, significant difference on self-esteem between bullied and non-bullied students, significant difference on self-esteem between victims subjected to frequent versus less frequent victimization. Results comparing the self-esteem of victims subjected to overt and relational bullying revealed that there is no statistically significant difference in self-esteem between victims subjected to overt and relational victimization.

Catalogue Code	: A4S
Title in Arabic	: المسح الصحي العالمي القائم على طلاب المدارس
Title in English (original language)	: Global School-Based Student Health Survey, Lebanon Country Report
Author(s)	: World Health Organisation (WHO)
Place of Publication, Publisher	: World Health Organisation (WHO)
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: UN Agency/Government
Implementing agency	: World Health Organisation (WHO)
Implementing partners	: Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Public Health, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Funder	: World Health Organisation; CDC
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Questionnaire
Study population age group	: Early Adolescents (13 – 15 years)
Study population characteristics	: Secondary school-going children (Grades 7, 8 and 9); sample from across Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://www.cdc.gov/gshs/countries/eastmediter/lebanon.htm

Abstract: *Edited from the report*

The purpose of the survey was to: 1) Gather data to develop priorities, establish programmes, and advocate for resources for school health and youth health programmes and policies; 2) Establish a baseline - and subsequently trends, in the prevalence of health behaviours and protective factors for use in evaluation of school health and youth health promotion; 3) Launch a systematic effort to gather data on health risk behaviour and protective factors among school children; 4) Define youth policies that should be implemented; 5) Identify actions to be taken to improve student's comprehensive health education. 5115 students from public and private schools participated.

The results describe the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use, dietary behaviours, hygiene, mental health, physical activity, protective factors, violence and unintentional injury, and reproductive and sexual health attitudes among students.

'Violence and Unintentional injury' findings highlight that: 37% of students were physically attacked by an adult family member one or more times during the past 30 days; 24.7% reported being physically attacked by a teacher or school staff one or more times during the past 30 days; male students were more likely than female students to have been attacked. For bullying, more than 3 of 10 students were bullied (hit, pushed, kicked, shoved or locked in) on one or more days during the past 30 days with male students significantly more likely than female students to be bullied. 17.3% report being subjected to sexual harassment.

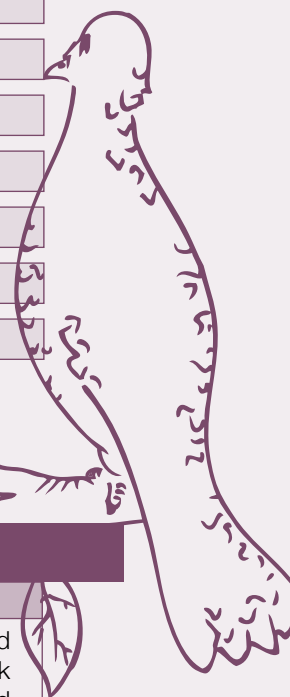
Catalogue Code	: A4S
Title in Arabic	: النوع الاجتماعي والتعليم وعمل الأطفال في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Gender, Education and Child Labour in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Partners for Development Civil Group, Beirut Lebanon with Khalidi, A., Nahhas, N., Nuwayhid, I.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Spain
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: International agency
Implementing agency	: International Labor Organization (ILO)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: US Department of Labour/DFID UK
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Exploitation, verbal, psychological, physical
Research methodology	: Secondary data gathering; household questionnaires
Study population age group	: Children
Study population characteristics	: Children throughout Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=341

Abstract:

This study explores: 1) general and specific issues related to child labour; 2) subjects and findings related to the educational system in Lebanon and its interrelation with child labour; 3) a gender analysis and synthesis to the interrelation existing between child labour and basic education. A specialist has written each part.

As child labour is defined as 'activities that are mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children' it is a form of violence against children. Specific forms of gender-based violence referred to in this comprehensive study include: domestic violence/violence in the family; physical and verbal abuse by parents and employers; psychological abuse.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: -
Title in English (original language)	: Servant, Daughter, or Employee? A Pilot Study on the Attitudes of Lebanese Employers towards Migrant Domestic Workers
Author(s)	: Abdulrahim, S.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut,
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementing partners	: Danish Refugee Council
Funder	: Danish Centre on Gender, Equality and Ethnicity (KVINFO)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: -
Research methodology	: Survey, focus groups, interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (18 years +)
Study population characteristics	: Migrant domestic workers
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: Arabic, English



Abstract: *By the author*

The exploitation of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon has been the subject of heightened attention in the media and by international organizations. The nature of domestic labour as work performed in the privacy of homes and away from public scrutiny grants employers heightened power and control. This report explores the general attitudes and practices of Lebanese employers towards domestic workers.

The report focuses on how employers justify and talk about normative attitudes and practices. It is based on a mixed qualitative and quantitative study, employing focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews, as well as the collection of survey data.

The findings reveal that blatant violations of the rights of domestic workers - such as withholding their salaries, not giving them enough food, and subjecting them to forms of violence - are virtually unanimously rejected in Lebanese society. Conversely, practices that equally infringe on the rights of domestic workers and heighten employer power and control - such as withholding their passports, preventing them from going out alone on their day off, and, to a lesser extent, locking them inside the employers' house - receive less widespread rejection. These findings can guide future awareness campaign plans that target employer attitudes and practices and that link to more comprehensive policies.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: العنف المنزلي ضد المرأة خلال فترة الحمل : قضية اللاجئين الفلسطينيين المترددات على عيادات ما قبل الولادة في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Domestic Violence against Women during Pregnancy: the Case of Palestinian Refugees Attending Antenatal Clinics in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Hammoury, N., Khawaja, M., Mahfoud, R., Affi, R., and Madi, H.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Journal of Women's Health, Vol. 18 (3)
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic, Physical, Emotional
Research methodology	: Cross sectional survey
Study population age group	: Adults (15-42 years)
Study population characteristics	: Pregnant Palestinians at UNRWA health centres
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

This study was to determine the factors associated with domestic violence against pregnant Palestinian refugee women residing in Lebanon and currently using the United Nation Relief and Work Agency's (UNRWA) primary healthcare services. This was a cross-sectional study conducted at a polyclinic of primary healthcare of the UNRWA in South Lebanon during 2005–2006. The sample was 351 pregnant women who were 15–42 years of age and not accompanied by their husbands or relatives. All women were invited by the midwife to participate in the study during their visit to the clinic for their first checkup or during a follow-up visit. The Abuse Assessment Screen instrument was used to screen for past and recent history of physical and emotional abuse.

Domestic violence was significantly associated with education, gestational age, fear of husband or someone else in the house, and unintended pregnancy. The odds of abuse for women with an elementary or lower education were 6.86 and for women with an intermediate or secondary education 6.84 compared with women with a university education. The odds of abuse during pregnancy for women whose husbands did not desire their pregnancy were 3.80 (95% CI 1.5-9.7) compared with other women.

Domestic violence against women in Lebanon was associated with educational level, gestational age, fear of husband or someone else in the house, and unintended pregnancy.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: الجماع الجنسي بالإكراه في إطار الزواج : دراسة في عيادة الحوامل الفلسطينيات اللاجئات في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Coerced Sexual intercourse within marriage: A Clinic Based Study of Pregnant Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Khawaja, M., Hammoury, N.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health, Vol 53 (2) pp150-154
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual violence
Research methodology	: Screening (individual questioning)
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Pregnant refugee women in Sidon, Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://prn.mcgill.ca/research/papers/khawaja_coerced.pdf

Abstract: *By the author*

This study examines the correlates of forced sexual intercourse among pregnant refugee women attending an antenatal clinic in Sidon, Lebanon. A total of 349 pregnant women were interviewed during a clinic visit for a prenatal check-up during the months of June and July 2005. The Abuse Assessment Screen was used to identify cases of abuse. The outcome variable was whether the woman was forced to have sexual intercourse during the past year. One-quarter of women (26.2%) reported having forced sexual intercourse. Associations between forced sexual intercourse and socio-demographic risk factors were assessed using odds ratios from logistic regression models. Low educational levels and reported fear of husband were significant risk factors for sexual abuse, adjusting for other relevant variables. Age, parity, length of marriage, place of residence, undesired pregnancy, gestational age, consanguinity, and physical violence during last year were not associated with forced sexual intercourse.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: الكشف عن العنف المنزلي خلال فترة الحمل في عيادة ما قبل الولادة في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Screening for Domestic Violence during Pregnancy in an Antenatal Clinic in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Hammoury, N., Marwan, K.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: European Journal of Public Health Vol. 17, No. 6
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Screening (individual questioning)
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Refugee women in Saida, Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/ckm009v1

Abstract: *By the authors*

The purpose of this brief article is to examine the prevalence of domestic violence during pregnancy using data from 349 women attending an antenatal clinic serving refugees in Saida, Lebanon.

The Abuse Assessment Screen was used to identify cases of abuse among the women attending the clinic during the months of June and July, 2005. A total of 240 (68.8%) women experienced one form of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse in their marital life, and 40 (11.4%) women experienced physical violence during their current pregnancy. Violence during pregnancy was strongly associated with previous experiences of physical, emotional and sexual violence.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الجنسي والعنف القائم على النوع الجنسي في أوساط اللاجئين غير الفلسطينيين في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence among non-Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Usta, J., Mirghani, Z., Sayyed, C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Unpublished
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
Document type	: Unpublished report
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, psychological, sexual, political
Research methodology	: Cross sectional survey
Study population age group	: Late adolescents and Adults (16-62 years)
Study population characteristics	: Mostly male of primary or high school education; half Iraqi; single and married.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the author*

The study reveals that most refugees have been residing in Lebanon for over three years and yet their situation and living conditions are far from stable and secure: they are frequently subject to arrests and investigation related to the legitimacy of their papers; many questioned the value of having a refugee card as it did not seem to decrease their contacts with the internal security forces. Although many work full time, the work is unstable and frequently interrupted by the police. Family income barely meets expenses and many resort to sharing their residence with strangers to decrease the expenses; although they are living in houses of less than 2 rooms.

The results reflect the presence of domestic violence in refugees' community: they consider violence to be prevalent in their surrounding families; a friend or the family member is being exposed to violence, commonly physical and insults. Honour crime, early marriage and female genital mutilation are present. Many think there is justification for hitting and insulting others and are not aware of child protective rights or laws prohibiting discrimination against women. It may be difficult to differentiate SGBV from community violence within refugees; accordingly services addressing the issue of violence among refugees may have to deal with both in order to gain credibility. Educational programs teaching human rights, child rights and women's rights are needed.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: الاتفاق بين الزوج والزوجة في تقارير العنف المنزلي: الأدلة من مجتمعات اللاجئين الفقراء في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Agreement between husband and wife reports of domestic violence: evidence from poor refugee communities in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Khawaja, M., Salem, M T.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: International Journal of Epidemiology Vol. 33 (3), pp. 526-533
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: American University of Beirut (AUB)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical violence
Research methodology	: Household survey data analysis
Study population age group	: Adults (average age 35 years)
Study population characteristics	: Palestinian refugees; married couples living together
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/

Abstract: *Edited from Authors' own abstract*

This paper compares husband and wife reports of wife beating using household survey data collected from poor Palestinian refugee communities in Lebanon. The analyses are based on a matched data file of 417 currently married couples, drawn from a unique multi-purpose living conditions sample survey of about 3600 Palestinian refugee households interviewed in the spring and summer of 1999. Four outcomes (ever beaten, last year beating, beating during pregnancy, and injuries caused by beating) were analysed. Logistic regression was used to analyse discordant reporting of wife beating during the year preceding the survey.

Husband and wives' reports of the four different outcomes are in 'good' agreement as judged by Kappa coefficients, ranging from 0.62 for 'beaten during pregnancy' to 0.69 for 'injuries resulting from beating'. Prevalence estimates of domestic violence are remarkably similar.

Men's self-reports of violent behaviour against their wives are fairly congruent with those of their spouses, implying that the perpetrators, men, can be 'trusted' in providing basic information on 'beating histories' in epidemiological and demographic population-based investigations in contexts similar to ours. However, care should be taken in studies of young men's current beating behaviour using only self-reports.

Catalogue Code	: A5P
Title in Arabic	: العنف المنزلي بين المجتمعات المحلية المختارة للاجئين الفلسطينيين في لبنان : دراسة استطلاعية وأفكار لمزيد من العمل
Title in English (original language)	: Domestic Violence among Selected Palestinian Refugee Communities in Lebanon: An Exploratory Study and Ideas for Further Action
Author(s)	: Association Najdeh and Khalidi, A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Association Najdeh
Publication year	: 2000
Affiliation	: NGO
Implementing agency	: Association Najdeh
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Domestic violence
Research methodology	: Interviews and socio-economic data gathering
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Palestinian married couples (men and women) living in camps in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://www.rhrc.org/resources/general_reports/con00/con00g.html

Abstract: *Edited from author's abstract*

The study objectives were: (1) to assess the prevalence of domestic violence among families of children attending Najdeh kindergartens in several Palestinian camps in Lebanon during the school year 1998-1999; (2) to examine relationships among domestic violence indicators; (3) to explore relationships between beating of wives by their husbands and a set of socio-economic and demographic correlates; (4) and to derive ideas for avenues for action within current realities.

Findings included: 29.6% of women were subjected at least once during their marriage to beating by the husband. 67.9% of children were subjected at least once to beating, almost entirely by parents. 44.7% of women reported being shouted at least once during marriage.

Being in families earning a median income and having a husband between 46 and 67 years of age were shown to decrease the odds of being beaten.

The study shows that domestic violence among the study population is a problem that requires action coupled with further research. This study recommends interventions along three avenues: (1) developing a surveillance program, (2) conflict management skills development program, and (3) direct counselling program.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: تقرير خاص: لبنان ٢٠١٠
Title in English (original language)	: Special Report: Lebanon 2010
Author(s)	: Khalaf, M C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Freedom House
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: International NGO
Implementing agency	: Freedom House
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All
Research methodology	: Background research, document review
Study population age group	: National overview
Study population characteristics	: All residing in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=384&key=258&parent=24&report=86

Abstract:

This report (authored by a Lebanese woman) picks up on the 2005 report and provides an updated overview of the situation of women's rights in Lebanon, including a brief history of the growth of the women's movement and links to international conventions. The report is divided into five sections with recommendations, according to which Lebanon is rated on a five-point scale: i) Non-discrimination and access to justice, ii) Autonomy, security and freedom of the person, iii) Economic rights and equal opportunity, iv) Political rights and civil voice, and v) Social and cultural rights.

The report points out the systematic legislative biases against women, including in nationality law, personal status laws and the penal code. It discusses the uneven implementation of existing laws and the political and religious concerns that inhibit change, with frequent and useful reference to articles of the Constitution, statistics and documentary evidence.

Examples of existing freedoms, positive moves towards gender equality and increased governmental engagement with gender-based violence are recounted throughout the report, even while the report continues to highlight the differences in the way in which men and women are treated by law and society.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية : تقرير لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Millennium Development Goals: Lebanon Report
Author(s)	: Samad, Z A.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: UNDP
Publication year	: 2008
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementing partners	: Arab NGO Network for Development and Technical Committee members
Funder	: UNDP
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All according to MDG3
Research methodology	: Review study
Study population age group	: All
Study population characteristics	: All residing in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English, Arabic
Reference	: www.un.org.lb

Abstract:

Chapter 3 considers Lebanon's progress against MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. In broad relation to gender-based violence, it notes

- Weak access by women to political participation (locally and nationally);
- Recent efforts made by civil society groups, UN agencies and MoSA to fight violence against women, including awareness-raising, research, and capacity development of public sector workers;
- Few women requesting protection from violence (reporting)
- Lack of comprehensive availability of services

The Chapter ends with clear Challenges, Strengths and Recommendations for working towards MDG 3 in Lebanon.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: تقرير التنمية البشرية العربية ٢٠٠٥ : نحو نهوض المرأة في العالم العربي
Title in English (original language)	: The Arab Human Development Report 2005: Towards the Rise of Women in the Arab World
Author(s)	: Independent team of authors
Place of Publication, Publisher	: UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States, Amman Jordan
Publication year	: 2006
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: UNDP
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All
Research methodology	: Review of evidence including documentation
Study population age group	: All
Study population characteristics	: All in Arab States including Lebanon.
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English, French
Reference	: http://www.arab-hdr.org/

Abstract:

This Arab Human Development Report analyses development deficits in the region by focussing on women's empowerment. Besides its overview analysis of development progress and challenges in the region, the report outlines the situation of women in the region, evaluates the historical achievements and limitations of women's movements, and considers the cultural, religious, socio-economic, legal and political aspects that impinge upon the status of women. It ends with a strategic vision and broad guidelines for promoting the advancement of women in the region.

Part II, Chapter four specifically considers four types of violence against women: honour crimes, domestic violence, female circumcision, and violence against women under occupation. Statistics and reference to Lebanon are included in these sections. The full report should be read for the range of types of violence raised to be noted.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: التقرير الثاني للتنمية المرأة العربية - الفتيات المراهقات العربية : الواقع والآفاق
Title in English (original language)	: The Second Arab Women Development Report - Arab Adolescent Girls: Reality and Prospects Executive Summary
Author(s)	: Centre for Arab Women Training and Research (CAWTAR), UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Raida, Vol 21, Nos. 106-107, Summer/Fall, pp. 12-27
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: Center for Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR)
Implementing partners	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical and sexual violence; discrimination
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: Adolescents (10-19)
Study population characteristics	: Males and females in the Arab region including Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw/raida111-112/main.html

Abstract:

This article is a reflection and overview on the Second Arab Women Development Report, issued by CAWTAR, which looks into the future of Arab women, their participation in the development process and decision-making. The article summarises the major findings of the report, including human development indicator progress, basic data on adolescents in the region, the transformation of Arab societies from traditional to modern ones, child rights. It highlights the problem of violence in schools and male and female adolescents' disparities in attitudes and behaviour (including to relationships and violence).

The article notes that egalitarian attitudes seem stronger in Lebanon than other Arab states. Regarding family relations impinging upon women's status in Lebanon, the article notes that 'cultural idiosyncrasies and social relations that put it ahead on the level of social and cultural practices more than on the level of legislation and laws'.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: تقرير خاص: لبنان ٢٠١٠
Title in English (original language)	: Special Report: Lebanon 2005
Author(s)	: Freedom House
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Freedom House
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: Freedom House
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All
Research methodology	: Document review
Study population age group	: -
Study population characteristics	: All residing in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=384&key=16&parent=2&report=56

Abstract:

This short report by an international NGO provides an overview of the situation of women's rights in Lebanon, including a brief history of the growth of the state, the women's movement and links to international conventions. The report is divided into five sections with recommendations: i) Non-discrimination and access to justice, ii) Autonomy, security and freedom of the person, iii) Economic rights and equal opportunity, iv) Political rights and civil voice, and v) Social and cultural rights.

The report points out the systematic legislative biases against women, including in nationality law, personal status laws and the penal code. It discusses the uneven implementation of existing laws and the political and religious concerns that inhibit change, with frequent and useful reference to articles of the Constitution, statistics and documentary evidence.

Examples of existing freedoms, positive moves towards gender equality and increased governmental engagement with gender-based violence are recounted throughout the report, even while the report continues to highlight the differences in the way in which men and women are treated by law and society.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: التقرير الثاني للتنمية المرأة العربية - الفتيات المراهقات العربية : الواقع والآفاق
Title in English (original language)	: The Second Arab Women Development Report - Arab Adolescent Girls: Reality and Prospects
Author(s)	: Centre for Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR), UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Tunisia, CAWTAR
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: Center for Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Gender discrimination
Research methodology	: Interviews
Study population age group	: Adolescents (10-19)
Study population characteristics	: Males and females in the Arab region; Lebanon included.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.cawtar.org/index/Lang/en-en/Topic/Arab_Adolescent_Girl# (ISBN) 9973-837-15-0

Abstract:

The Report contains four parts: I presents a general framework, including a description of the theoretical framework, objectives, and adopted methodology; II deals with the field research and includes qualitative studies based on analyses of interviews conducted in seven Arab countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen); III involves a general analytical description of the adolescents' conditions through statistical data and indicators from to 22 Arab countries; IV is devoted to conclusions and recommendations.

The report looks at the adolescence as a transitory social change, through which one can get a better understanding of the social changes occurring in the Arab world, monitor discrimination between both gender allowing a prediction of future social roles. The topics explored included: identity and self image, puberty and reproductive health, love, family relations, school and work, adolescent education and lifestyles, attitudes and values.

While data is disaggregated by sex and nationality, recommendations and gaps are highlighted as general research findings across the countries, so that they include the Lebanese accounts but are not specific only to Lebanon.

Catalogue Code	: B1S
Title in Arabic	: الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية: تقرير لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Millennium Development Goals: Lebanon Report
Author(s)	: Samad, Z.A. (Arab NGO Network for Development)
Place of Publication, Publisher	: UNDP
Publication year	: 2003
Affiliation	: UN agency
Implementing agency	: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Implementing partners	: Advisory Committee and Technical Committee
Funder	: United Nations Development Programme
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: All according to MDG3
Research methodology	: Review study
Study population age group	: All
Study population characteristics	: All residing in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English, Arabic
Reference	: www.un.org.lb

Abstract:

Chapter 3 considers Lebanon's progress against MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. In broad relation to gender-based violence, it notes:

- Low economic activity and decision-making ability among women (female economic activity at 14.7 % compared to 53% for males with females constituting 21.7% of the labour force),
- Gender disparity in wages and incomes,
- Discrimination against women in laws including the citizenship law,
- Low awareness of rights among women.

The Chapter ends with recommendations for working towards MDG 3 in Lebanon, including changing laws discriminating against women and considering positive discrimination for women in areas like access to employment; developing the work of women's organisations, and reviewing laws on health and social security including to workers in the informal sector.

Catalogue Code	: B2S
Title in Arabic	: عن الحرب والحصار ولبنان : أصوات النساء من منطقة الشرق الأوسط وآسيا
Title in English (original language)	: Of War, Siege and Lebanon: Women's Voices from the Middle East and Asia
Author(s)	: Accad, E., Ilkkaracan, P., Shalhoub-Kevorkian, N., Siddiqi, D M., Zaatiri, Z.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies
Publication year	: 2006
Affiliation	: International NGO
Implementing agency	: Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Political and physical violence
Research methodology	: Personal reflection and review
Study population age group	: All
Study population characteristics	: All living in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This is a compilation of essays and writing by women that was put together as a result of correspondences on the Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies listserve during summer 2006 (the attack on Lebanon). The writings discuss the implications of the attack and raise the voices of women speaking about the subject of violence and conflict.

Catalogue Code	: B3S
Title in Arabic	: الحقوق الجنسية والجسدية كحقوق للإنسان في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال افريقيا
Title in English (original language)	: Sexual and Bodily Rights as Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa
Author(s)	: Amado, L E.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Reproductive Health Matters, Vol. 12 (23), pp. 125-128
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways
Implementing partners	: Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways
Funder	: -
Document type	: Conference Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple, including sexual and physical violence
Research methodology	: Summary of conference proceedings
Study population age group	: Adolescents and adults (14 – 80)
Study population characteristics	: People living in MENA, Lebanon included.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *By the Author*

A regional workshop on sexual and bodily rights as human rights in the Middle East and North Africa was held in Malta in 2003, attended by 22 NGO representatives from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan and USA. This is the summary report of that workshop.

The meeting aimed to develop strategies for overcoming human rights violations in the region with reference to law and social and political practices. Session topics included sexuality and gender identity; sexuality and sexual health; sexuality and comparative penal law; sexual rights in international documents; advocacy and lobbying. Sexual rights, sexual health and education, sexual violence and adolescent sexuality were explored in depth, including taboos and emerging trends. Specific areas of concern included marital rape, early marriages, temporary marriages, sexual orientation, premarital and extramarital sexuality, honour crimes, female genital mutilation, unmarried mothers, adolescent sexuality, unwanted pregnancies and safe abortion, sexuality in education and health services. An analysis of civil codes, penal codes and personal status codes indicated a clear imperative for legal reform. Participants heard about efforts to promote the right to sexual orientation which have already been initiated in Lebanon, Turkey and Tunisia. Networking within the region and with counterparts in other regions in comparable situations and conditions was deemed essential.

Catalogue Code	: B3S
Title in Arabic	: أكثر من ضحايا : دور المرأة في تجنب الصراعات
Title in English (original language)	: More than Victims: The Role of Women in Conflict Prevention
Author(s)	: Pampell, C.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Publication year	: 2003
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Implementing partners	: Women Waging Peace
Funder	: Conflict Prevention, Middle East and Environmental Change and Security Projects, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and Women Waging Peace
Document type	: Conference Report
Forms of GBV included	: Political, sexual
Research methodology	: Conference Proceedings; review of research
Study population age group	: Multiple
Study population characteristics	: Adult women and men in conflict-affected and post-conflict states. Lebanon included.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This report on women, war and peace includes a short summary case study of women in Lebanon presented by Elizabeth Picard (pp.33-36). This case study presents ideas about women's roles in post-war Lebanon, arguing that they have not changed since the war. To talk of violence against women, especially rape, is still taboo and patriarchy remains. However, it also briefly discusses women's activism in NGOs and other groups and the effectiveness and support to their activities. Women have now started to become more involved in the 'public' sphere.

Catalogue Code	: B4P
Title in Arabic	: العنف الجنسي القائم على النوع الاجتماعي ضد الفتيات في سن المراهقة في الشرق الأوسط: تحليل مقارنة لحالة عنف الشرف، والزواج المبكر والانتهاك الجنسي في لبنان والأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة واليمن
Title in English (original language)	: Gender-Based Sexual Violence Against Teenage Girls in the Middle East: A Comparative Situation Analysis of Honour Violence, Early Marriages and Sexual Abuse in Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Yemen
Author(s)	: Ouis, P., Myhrman, T.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Save the Children Sweden
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: Save the Children Sweden
Implementing partners	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women; Women Studies Centre, Jerusalem; Gender-Development Research and Studies Centre, Sana'a
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Sexual violence
Research methodology	: Multi-country review with citizen participation
Study population age group	: Children, adolescents and adults
Study population characteristics	: Persons living in Lebanon, Yemen and the Occupied Palestinian Territories; men and women, boys and girls
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract:

This report compiles the research and findings of 4 partner organisations' work around gender-based violence in their respective countries of operation: the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women in Lebanon, the Women Studies Centre in Jerusalem, the Gender-Development Research and Studies Centre in Sana'a, Yemen, and Save the Children Sweden's work in the MENA region.

The research studies look at manifestations of sexual violence against female teenagers in their countries. The Lebanon research specifically considers modernisation and religion in relation to sexual violence against girls, while the Palestine research considers politics and nation-building, and in the Yemen researchers consider poverty and traditions.

The comprehensive individual studies are concluded with a chapter on the future of combating sexual violence against children, which usefully brings the whole report together.



Catalogue Code	: B4S
Title in Arabic	: دراسة وضع حماية الطفل: مخيمات وتجمعات الفلسطينيين - صور جنوب لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: A Child Protection Assessment: Palestinian Camps and Gatherings, Tyre South Lebanon
Author(s)	: Multiple researchers
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Terre des Hommes
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: International NGO
Implementing agency	: Terre des Hommes
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Child abuse including sexual abuse of girls
Research methodology	: Needs assessment through action research: interviews, focus groups and meetings
Study population age group	: Children and adolescents
Study population characteristics	: Adults and children in Palestinian camps and gatherings
Publication language(s)	: English, French
Reference	: http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/JBRN-7T9DJJ-full_report.pdf/\$File/full_report.pdf

Abstract:

The aims of this needs assessment were: (1) To establish children's protection needs in the camps and gatherings through identifying the major risks to their safety and well-being; (2) To examine how current formal and informal structures, systems and actors are working to protect children from the identified risks; (3) To identify gaps in the protective environment for children. The assessment focused on three camps: El Buss, Borj El Chamali and Rashidiyeh, and the eleven gatherings in the Tyre area. 36 interviews were conducted and meetings held with a range of actors including community leaders, staff from international and local NGOs and UN representatives. 7 focus group discussions with parents and children in the camps were held.

Some findings are sex-disaggregated and highlight commercial sexual exploitation of girls, family sexual abuse, and a lack of social spaces for girls for example. However, the report lacks a significant gendered discussion of child abuse and talks predominantly about 'children'. Recommendations include: establishing a child protection coordination body in the area; establishing a child protection focal point within each camp; increasing awareness of current legislation; and further research with children and communities on labour and commercial sexual exploitation.

Catalogue Code	: B4S
Title in Arabic	: من وجهة نظر الطفل: قصص وحكايات مكتوبة من الاطفال والشباب
Title in English (original language)	: From a Child's Point of View: Stories and Tales written by Children and Young People
Author(s)	: Cuevas-Parra, P.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: World Vision Lebanon
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: World Vision Lebanon
Implementing partners	: Higher Council for Children
Funder	: World Vision
Document type	: Book
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, psychological, verbal and emotional violence
Research methodology	: Creative writing skills workshop and gathering children's stories and photographs
Study population age group	: Children and adolescents (9 – 17 years)
Study population characteristics	: Children and young people living in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: http://meero.worldvision.org/documents.php

Abstract:

A collection of stories and photos written and taken by children and young people about their rights; a World Vision project that has aimed to develop children's skills to express themselves on issues related to children's rights.

The stories include reflections by children on violence against children: physical, psychological, verbal and emotional violence. As a result of their experiences, the children make recommendations for change, including forbidding hitting children in schools, guaranteeing the security of each individual in society against violence, forbidding 'violent' education by parents and the media, and they express rights including the right 'to enjoy family life without any form of violence'.

Catalogue Code	: B4S
Title in Arabic	: المرأة أو الطفل؟ أصوات الفتيات المراهقات في الشرق الأوسط
Title in English (original language)	: Woman or Child? Voices of Teenage Girls in the Middle East
Author(s)	: Ouis, P.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Save the Children Sweden
Publication year	: 2005
Affiliation	: INGO
Implementing agency	: Save the Children Sweden
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple including honour violence, physical violence, conflict and discrimination
Research methodology	: Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions
Study population age group	: Adolescents (12 – 18 years)
Study population characteristics	: Girls in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Yemen; different socio-economic backgrounds; selected through organisations/projects in cooperation with SCS
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.scsmena.org/publication.htm

Abstract:

The title of this report indicates a specific issue in MENA societies where teenage girls are considered as adult women mature enough for marriage and child-bearing, and a heavy domestic work-load, while still being considered children according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child definition. The study assesses discrimination against young women in Muslim societies, using the voices of girls to evidence the discussion and analysis.

Some findings from girls in Lebanon highlight gender-based violence issues concerning: power relations and gender roles (boys have more freedom than girls; girls do not talk to their fathers); control of female sexuality and existence of 'honour crime' (leading girls to say: "The girls is like an apple. If the apple gets rotten, one has to throw it away"); widespread discrimination so that what is acceptable behaviour from a boy is unacceptable from a girl; and early marriage (which many interviewed girls voice resistance to).

The author concludes with 7 key recommendations on gender roles and relationships: the need to raise the legal marriage age to 18 years; develop awareness programmes with men; conduct discussion groups with teenage boys and girls; raise teenage girls' situations as a child rights issue; condemn and combat honour-related violence; protect girls; and empower girls to understand their legal and Islamic rights.

Catalogue Code	: B5P
Title in Arabic	: العنف ضد المرأة في سياق الحرب: تجارب النساء الشبيعة واللاجئات الفلسطينيات في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Violence Against Women in the Context of War: Experiences of Shi'i Women and Palestinian Refugee Women in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Holt, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Presented at the 11th Mediterennean Research Meeting in Florence, Montecatini. March 2010
Publication year	: 2010
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation
Funder	: -
Document type	: Unpublished article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical, sexual and psychological violence; also political, economic and social
Research methodology	: Semi-structured interviews and oral narratives
Study population age group	: Adults (15 – 80 years)
Study population characteristics	: Palestinian and Shi'i Muslim women, some men; rural, urban and camp settings; different political, education, employment and social backgrounds.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: -

Abstract: *Edited from author's own abstract*

This unpublished paper is based on research conducted with Palestinian refugees and Shi'i Muslims in Lebanon during 1998 – 2007. The author asked women about types of violence in which they have been involved or to which they have been subjected during the Lebanese civil war and Israeli invasions in order to raise questions about violence against women in war zones and the construction/destruction of their identities.

This paper examines forms of violence suffered by women in the context of conflict from three perspectives: victimisation, trauma and resistance. It analyses women as disadvantaged by violence and considers how forms of violence overlap and influence each other. The paper also explores how some women – as agents – identify positive ways in which they can contribute to and influence processes of change experienced by their communities.

One of the author's conclusions highlights the existence of domestic violence in both communities; another highlights the abundant evidence of women's agency.

Catalogue Code	: B5S
Title in Arabic	: أسئلة وأجوبة حول عمالات المنازل في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers about Live-in Domestic Workers in Lebanon
Author(s)	: International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Place of Publication, Publisher	: ILO Regional Office for Arab States
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: International agency
Implementing agency	: International Labor Organization (ILO)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: International Labor Organization (ILO)
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Economic, psychological, verbal, physical and sexual violence
Research methodology	: -
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Domestic workers in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.ilo.org/gender/Informationresources/lang--en/docName--WCMS_113954/index.htm

Abstract:

Short key Questions and Answers document regarding domestic workers, including employer responsibilities, domestic workers rights and the law related to key issues such as pregnancy of the domestic work during employment. This document is included in this catalogue for its coverage of economic and legal rights of minorities (particularly women) according to national legislation. One key question concerns the abuse of a domestic worker by her employer and what this means.

Catalogue Code	: B5S
Title in Arabic	: تعزيز حقوق العاملات المنزليات المهاجرات في الدول العربية: حالة لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Promoting the Rights of Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Arab States: The Case of Lebanon
Author(s)	: ILO Regional Office for Arab States
Place of Publication, Publisher	: ILO Regional Office for Arab States, Issue Brief 1
Publication year	: 2009
Affiliation	: International agency
Implementing agency	: International Labor Organization (ILO)
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Labour rights abuses, physical, verbal & psychological abuse
Research methodology	: Based on work in Lebanon
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Women migrant domestic workers
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.ilo.org/gender/Informationresources/lang--en/docName--WCMS_097023/index.htm

Abstract:

Four-page brief on women migrant domestic workers' rights, protection and vulnerabilities. It outlines lessons learned that can be applied throughout the region on mobilising concerned actors and raising awareness for policy change and enforceable standards to protect women migrant domestic workers' rights.

Catalogue Code	: B5S
Title in Arabic	: زوجات وأمهات الأبطال : الهويات المتغيرة للنساء للاجئات الفلسطينيات في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: The Wives and Mothers of Heroes: Evolving Identities of Palestinian Refugee Women in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Holt, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 42 No. 2
Publication year	: 2007
Affiliation	: University of Westminster, U.K
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Journal Article
Forms of GBV included	: Political violence; physical violence, deprivation of basic needs, psychological violence.
Research methodology	: Oral testimonies
Study population age group	: Adult women (18 – 60)
Study population characteristics	: Palestinian women refugees living in camps in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/202243247-5682746/content~db=all~content=a770942811

Abstract: *By the author*

This paper explores the impact that being ‘the wives and the mothers of heroes’ has had on Palestinian women’s identity in the camps of Lebanon. It asks how these women are creating identities for themselves out of the arid landscape of exile. The key question posed in this paper is one of self-definition. How do women refugees address the dilemma of ‘identifying themselves as Palestinian in a world in which there is no longer a country called Palestine?’

Through the testimonies of individual refugee women, Holt examines the process of identity formation for women in terms both of change on the ground and change in the refugees’ own feelings, behaviour and coping mechanisms, and also in the context of a national narrative of suffering and heroism which has been defined largely according to masculine values.

Catalogue Code	: B5S
Title in Arabic	: العيش على الهامش: قصص من حياة اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في لبنان
Title in English (original language)	: Surviving on the Margins: Life Stories of Palestinian Refugee women in Lebanon
Author(s)	: Holt, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Al-Aqsa Vol. 8, No. 2 pp. 5-14, Leicester
Publication year	: 2006
Affiliation	: Academic
Implementing agency	: -
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: -
Document type	: Article
Forms of GBV included	: Physical violence, political violence
Research methodology	: Oral history
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Palestinian women refugees in camps in Lebanon
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://www.aqsa.org.uk/RESOURCES/Journals/tabid/79/language/en-GB/Default.aspx

Abstract:

In this paper, the author discusses how Palestinians' experiences in exile have shaped their identities, specifically concerned with the life stories of women. The paper also considers trauma, struggle (national and individual) and how violence has contributed to Palestinian women refugees' identity formation.

The author highlights the negative effects of intense camp life where refugees have sought comfort in tradition becoming 'moral communities' that focus on women's behaviour, condoning violence such as honour crimes. The population, the paper argues, experience political violence through the upheaval from their homeland and persistent exile in Lebanon, from which they experience a broader lack of civil rights.

In summary, violence has inhibited refugee women's ability to participate but the struggle has also created, for some, opportunities, including in reconstructing Palestinian identities.

Catalogue Code	: B5S
Title in Arabic	: النوع الاجتماعي والهجرة في الدول العربية : حالة عاملات المنازل
Title in English (original language)	: Gender and Migration in Arab States: The Case of Domestic Workers
Author(s)	: International Labour Organisation (ILO), ed. Esim, S. and Smith, M.
Place of Publication, Publisher	: Beirut, International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Arab States
Publication year	: 2004
Affiliation	: International agency
Implementing agency	: International Labour Organisation Regional Office for Arab States
Implementing partners	: -
Funder	: International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Document type	: Report
Forms of GBV included	: Multiple
Research methodology	: Secondary data review and interviews
Study population age group	: Adults (18-60)
Study population characteristics	: Migrant workers. Lebanon included.
Publication language(s)	: English
Reference	: http://gender.gcim.org/news/section/domestic

Abstract: *By the author*

This publication presents an ILO regional review of women migrant domestic workers with four country studies from the Arab States: Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon and United Arab Emirates. It is based on several years of collaborative work (2000-2004) between different stakeholders. It assesses legal and social protection mechanisms and good practices and reviews each of the four case-study countries chapter by chapter (Lebanon pp. 64-85). For each country the report considers treatment by employers and agencies – in these summaries are revealed evidence of verbal, physical and sexual abuse and restrictions of liberties, for example enforced food rationing. The Lebanon chapter includes case-study examples, reference to NGOs and embassies' responses, and recent government measures – all with concluding remarks and recommendations.

Annex 2

Focus Group Participants

Name	Organisation
Susan Andrew	Save the Children-Sweden
Alessia Chiocchetti	Save the Children-Sweden
Theophania Chavatzia	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Maysoun Chehab	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Azza Cherara Baydoun	Independent researcher
Nicia El Dannawi	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Caroline Sukkar	Independent researcher
Anitta Nassar	Lebanese American University (LAU)

Annex 3

List Of Stakeholders

Organisations

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Lebanese NGOs/CBOs			
**Kafa: Enough violence and exploitation	http://www.kafa.org.lb/advoc1.html	- Ms. Zoya Rouhana	Both
**Lebanese Council to resist violence against women	http://www.lebanesewomen.org	- Ms. Laura Sfeir - Ms. Raghida Ghalmoush	Both
**Lebanese Council for Women	http://www.lcw-cfl.org	- Dr. Aman Kabbara	Both
**National Commission for Lebanese Women	http://www.nclw.org.lb	- Ms. Joumana Moufarrej	Both
YWCA	http://www.lebanonywca.org	- Ms. Mona Khawli - Ms. Samira Maasri - Ms. Rima Dinnawi	Both
**WEPASS project (project on women empowerment & GBV)/ National Commission for Lebanese Women/ UNFPA		- Ms. Zena Mezher	
NGO Committee for Follow-up on Women's Issues		- Dr. Fahmieh Charafeddine	
**Amel Association (Rights and social justice org)	www.amel.org.lb	Head Office, Beirut + centres inc Msharafieh Center (working on Save the Children anti-violence project) - Ms. Raja Hodroj	
Lebanon Family Planning Association	http://www.infoyouth.org/cd_rmed/English/org_lb/lfpa.htm	- Ms. Najla Bizri	
Movement social development projects		- Ms. Nadine Karam Badaro	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Masar Association: Towards a better world		- Ms. Rana Sabaayon	Both
Helem Association (LGBT advocacy NGO)	www.helem.net		Both
Soins Infirmiers et Developpement Communautaire (Nursing Services and Community Development)		- Mr. Elias AL AARAJ, Director General	Both
**Lebanese Democratic Women	http://www.rdf-women.org/index.htm	- Ms. Caroline Succar Zokak el Blat- Batrakieh Nahas Street- Rayes and Hammoud Bldg.	Both
Association Dar el Amal		- Ms. Houda Kara Sin elfil, Bourj Hammoud	Both
Good Pasteur sisters		- Sr Annie Kahwajian Suheileh Ain Saadeh - Sr Antoinette Assaf	Both
Mariam & Martha (shelter of survivors of violence)		- Ms. Mirna Mansour - Naccash, Shayleh	Both
Mission de vie		- Ms. Rana Azar- Antelias	Both
Rene Muawwad foundation		- Ms Elham El Jor Ashrafieh	
المركز الطبي النفسي لرعاية طفل الحرب وعائلته The medical and psychological center for the care of children of war and their families		Gemaizeh	Both
نادر للرعاية المتخصصة Nader specialised care		Berbara	Both
دار الطفل اللبناني Lebanese child		Sin El Fil	Both
Libami		Nabaa	Both
ليبان بيل Libanbel		Sbetieh	Both
ادراك مرضى نفسيين IDRAAC		Dr. John Fayyad	Both
الجمعية الإنجيلية اللبنانية Lebanese evangelic association		Jdaidet El Maten	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
جمعية التنمية وحماية الطفل من الإستغلال Association for the development and the protection of child exploitation		Musaitbeh	Both
يد بيد لخير الإنسان Hand to hand		Bab El Tabaneh	Both
دار الصداقة Sadaka		Zahleh	Both
مهاجرين Migrant		Sin El Fil	Both
بيت مريم mariam house		Bourj Hamud	Both
مؤسسة عفيف عسيران Afif Osseiran Association		Fanar	Both
The Lebanese Association for Human Rights		Mughaizel	Both
**Association Najdeh (domestic violence)		- Ms. Haifa Jammal, Vice Executive Director, Association Najdeh, PO Box 113-6099, Hamra Beirut 1103-2100	Research
League of Lebanese Women's Rights			Both
Hariri Foundation		- Ms. Maya Khatib	
Secours Populaire. Libanais (involved with UNFPA pilot project 2002-3)		- Dr Diab Chebib	
Arab Research Commission (ARC)		- Mr. Ghassan Issa	

INGOs in Lebanon

Amnesty International	http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/lebanon		Research
Mercy Corps	http://www.mercycorps.org.uk/countries/lebanon	- Mr. Will Baron, Programme Officer Middle East	Both
**Alliance for Arab Women (based in Cairo)	http://www.theallianceforarabwomen.org		Both
Oxfam GB	http://www.oxfam.org.uk/oxfam_in_action/where_we_work/lebanon.html	- Ms. Magda el Sanousi, Regional Partnership Programme Manager	Both
Women's Learning Partnership (WLP)	http://learningpartnership.org/en/partners/lebanon	HQ in USA Work in Lebanon with CRTDA	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Ricerca E Cooperazione		- Ms. Jessica Uccellatori	Both
Friedrich Ebert	GHIDA		Research
**Women's Refugee Commission (IRC)		HQ in New York, USA	Both
Caritas Lebanon (refugee /migrant women)		- Dr. Youssef Hajjar Street Sin El Fil-Kalaa	Both
Human Rights Watch – Lebanon			
Save the Children Sweden		- Ms. Alessia Chiocchetti	Both
World Vision		- Mr. Patricio Cuevas-Parra	Both

Research Institutes / Universities

LAU Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab world	http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw	- Anita Farah Nassar Assistant Director	Both
LAU other departments			
American University of Beirut (AUB) Departments: Faculty of Health Sciences		- Dr. Sawsan Abdelrahman	Both
Kaslik University		- Ms. Mirna Mzawwak	Both
Lebanese University		- Ms. Mona Fayyad, Hteit - Dr. Hala Nawfal LU Professor, Institute of Sociology	Both
Balamand University		- Ms. Bahia Abdallah - Ms. Habbouba Aoun Coordinator at Faculty of Health Sciences - Mr. Laurie Abou Habib (Faculty of Health Sciences)	Both
University of St Joseph	http://www.usj.edu.lb/en/files/inst.html	- Ms. Hiam Kahi USJ Director of health center - Ms. Samira Khoury (Social Services) The Kasparians (UNFPA to provide contact)	Both
Collective for Research and Training on Development Action (incl. IRIS, a resource and info service)	http://crtida.org.lb/en/contact	- Mrs. Lina Abou Habib - Ms. Roula Al-Masri	Both

UN agencies in Lebanon ALS

Name	Website	Contact Person name /Job title/Postal Address	Research/ Training/Both?
**UNDP	http://www.undp.org.lb	- Ms. Mona El-Yassir Communication Officer Arab African International Bank Bldg. Riad El-Solh Street, Nejme Beirut	Both
UN-ESCWA Centre for Women	http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/ecw.asp?division=ecw	- Ms. Afaf Omer, Chief - Ms. Miranda Hawa - Ms. Rania Al-Jazairi	Both
**UNHCR <i>have training mainly refugees (Iraqi)</i>		- Ms. Carol El Sayyed - Verdun	Both
**ILO Regional Office for Arab States	http://www.un.org.lb/Subpage.aspx?pageid=53	- Ms. Simel Esim Aresco Center Justinien Street, Kantari P.O. Box 11-4088 Riad El Solh 1107-2150, Beirut	Both
IOM		- Mr. Othman Belbeisi Officer in Charge Hamra, Gefinor Center, Bloc B	Both
**WHO	http://www.leb.emro.who.int	- Dr. Alissar Radi Museum Square, Glass Bld., 4thFloor Next to the Ministry of Public Health P.O. Box 5391 - Beirut	Both
UNRWA Approached UNFPA for collaboration		- Ms. Celine Calve - Ms. Hadia Chamaa Bir Hassan	
UNODC mandate on women trafficking		- Ms. Ms Rene Sabbagh UN House Beirut	
UNESCO implementing a project on improving the image of women in the textbooks		- Ms. Theophania Chavatzia	
OHCHR mandate on human rights	ohchr-me@un.org	- Mr. Fateh Azzam UN House Beirut	
UNICEF		- Ms. Vera Gavrilova Deputy Representative UNICEF House Yamout Street Hamra	Both
UNIFEM (not current)		- Ms. Randa Huseini- Previous Project Manager (UNIFEM/MoSA)	

Individuals

Name	Job Title/Role	Research/ Training/ Both?
- Dr Azza Sharara Baydoun	Lebanese University in Beirut	Research
- Ms. Dolly Bassil	Individual	Research
- Dr Nahawand Kaderi		Both
- Mr. Faisal Kak		Both
- Dr B. Gerbaka		Both

Ministries

Name	Contact Person name /Job title/Postal Address	Research/ Training/ Both?
Ministry of Social Affairs (incl. Higher Council for Children)	- Ms. Abeer Abdel Samad MOSA Chief of Women's Affairs/ Badaro	Both
Centre of Administration and Statistics	- Ms. Najwa Yaacoub, Senior Statistician	Both
Ministry of Public Health	- Ms. Amale Mansour MOPH Department of Mother & Child Care	Both
Ministry of Education	- Ms. Nina Lahham	Both
Ministry of the Interior	- Major Elia Asmar	Training/Tools /Info systems



ENDNOTES

- ^I For example, Leach and Mitchell ed. (2006) 'Combating gender violence in and around schools'. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham pp. 23-30
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- ^{IV} WHO. Accessed online at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/index.html>
- ^V CAWTAR (2010) *Gender-based violence: definitions and international and national references*. Unpublished. Many of the points made in this overview section are made by CAWTAR.
- ^{VI} UNFPA (1994). International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action. Accessed online at <http://www.unfpa.org/public/site/global/lang/en/pid/1973>
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- XI For example, El-Zanaty F, Way A. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005*. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and ORC Macro; 2006.
- Haj-Yahia, M. (1999). Wife abuse and its psychological consequences as revealed by the First Palestinian National survey on violence against women. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 13, 642-662.
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- XII UNDP (2009). Arab Human Development Report 2009: Challenges to human security in the Arab countries. Page 13.
- XIII UNDP (2009). Arab Human Development Report 2009: Challenges to human security in the Arab countries. Box 4-1 'Extent and forms of violence against women in the Arab countries', page 80.
- XIV Haddad, L., Ishikawa, K. (Draft, 2010). Gender mapping in Arab States. UNFPA Arab States Regional Office
- XV Douki, S., Nacef, F., Belhadj, A., Bouasker, A., & Ghachem, R. (2003). Violence against women in Arab and Islamic countries. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 6, 165-171.
- XVI Haj-Yahia, M. (1998a). Beliefs about wife beating among Palestinian women: The influence of their patriarchal ideology. *Violence Against Women*, 4, 533-558.
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