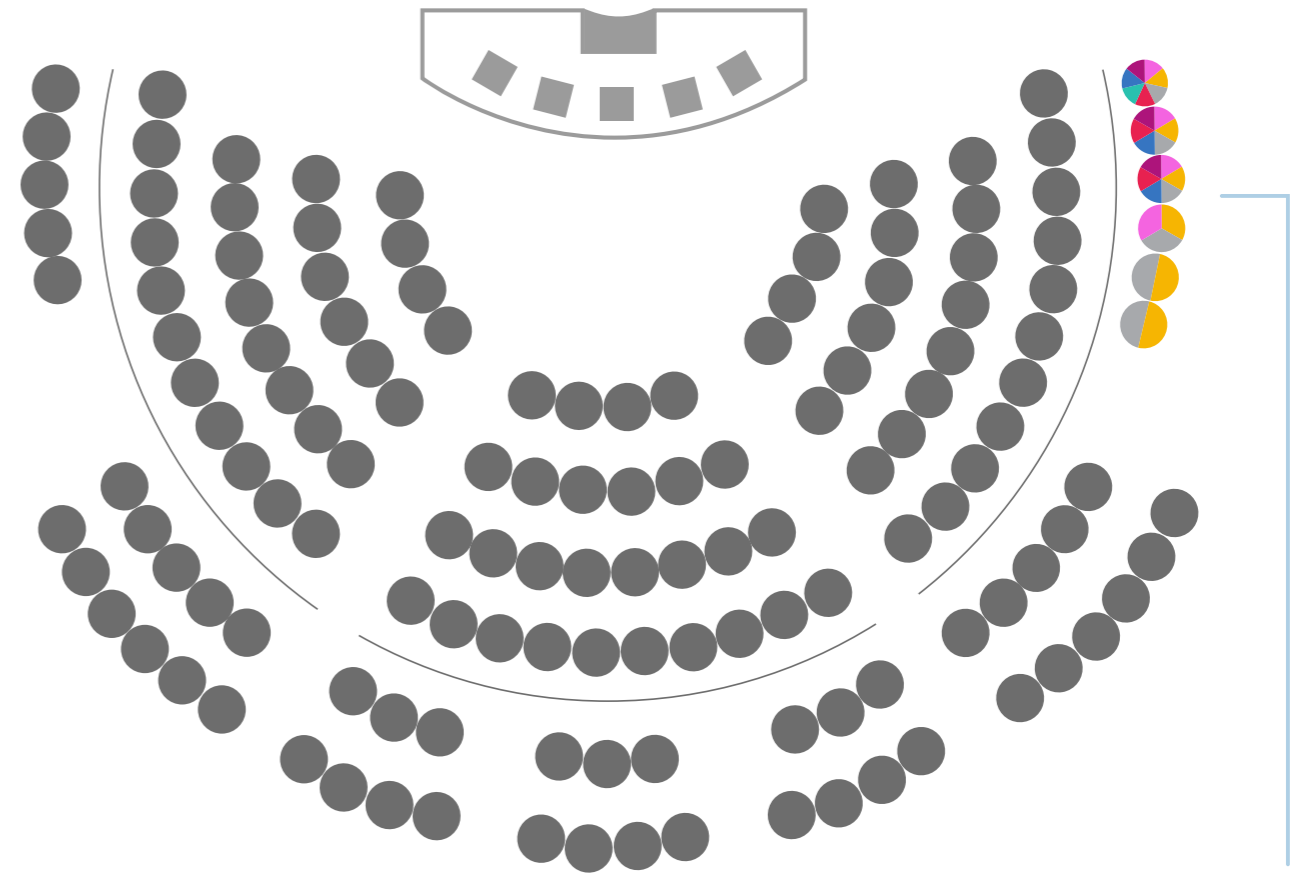





*Lebanese Women in Politics,
Unions and Public Administration:*
Some Facts and Figures

Women's representation in the Lebanese Parliament from 1991 to 2018


Women were granted the right to vote and run for a seat in the Lebanese Parliament in 1953. The highest representation occurred in both 2005 and 2018, when 6 women out of a total of 128 parliamentarians were elected to office.



 **%0.90**
1991


● Men

● Women

 **%2.30**
1992


● Men

● Women

 **%2.30**
1996


● Men

● Women

 **%2.30**
2000


● Men

● Women

 **%4.60**
2005


● Men

● Women

 **%3.10**
2009

● Men

● Women

 **%4.60**
2018

● Men

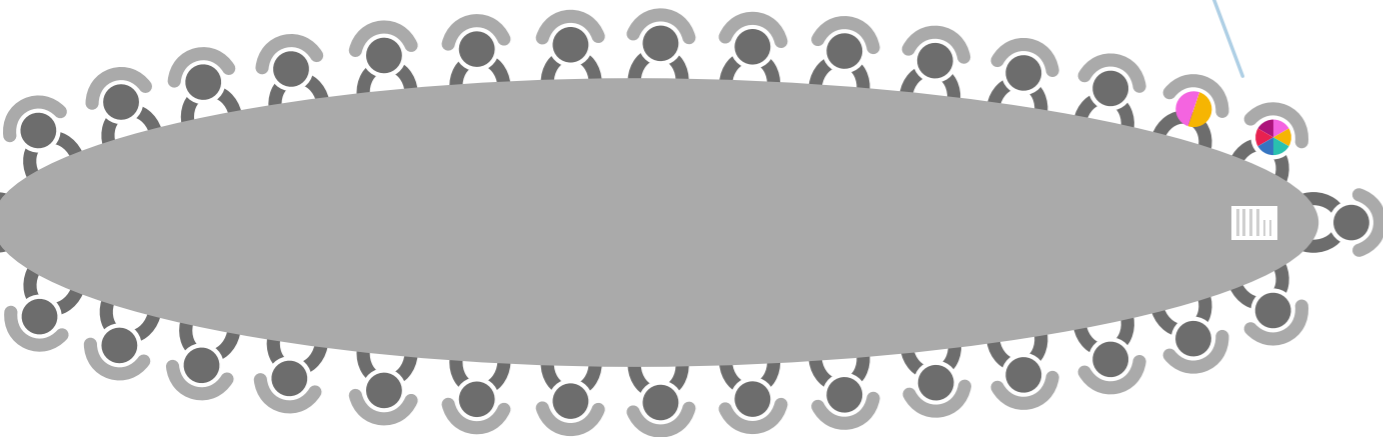
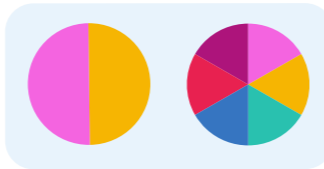
● Women



Women's Participation in Lebanese Cabinets from 1989 till 2016

The first Lebanese Cabinet was formed in September 1943 under President Bchara el Khoury, and included 13 ministries. 61 years later - in 2004 - two women joined the government, for the first time. Since 2004, only 6 women have been appointed as ministers.

1 seat: (2016, 2014, 2008, 2008 - 2005)
2 seats: (2009, 2004)



1989 0 19

2003 0 29

2016 1 28

1990 0 32

2004 2 28

The only Lebanese women that have been appointed as ministers: Ms. Layla Solh Hamade, Ms. Wafaa Dika Hamze, Ms. Nayla Moawad, Ms. Bahia Hariri, Ms. Raya Hassan, Ms. Mona Ofeich, Ms. Alice Chabtini, Ms. Enaya Ezzedine.

1992 0 27

2005 0 23

1992
1995 0 30

2005
2008 1 22

1995 0 31

2008 1 29

1996 0 32

2009 2 28

1998 0 27

2011 0 32

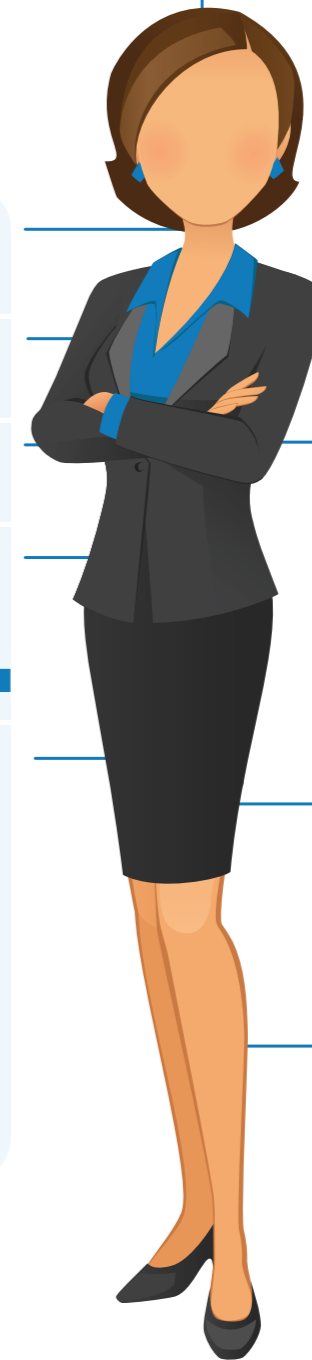
2000 0 29

2014 1 23

Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates



Beirut Bar Association



Founding Date

1919

Mandate of Board

2 years

Women's Committee Existence

Yes

Previous Female Leadership

0 female presidents in Tripoli
total number of 17 presidents to date



2011

President
Amale Haddad

Number of Registered Lawyers

4,926 Voted in the last elections

7,400 Members of the Bar

5,031 3,031

Interning Lawyers

527 632

2017 Board



1 woman out of 12 board members

8 Members elected 4 Members appointed



None in Tripoli

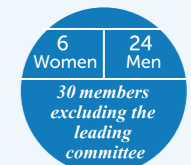
Registration Fee

2,500 USD/year

Legislative Committee



1 woman out of 5 members leading the committee



Total Number of Committees

31 including a women's committee and the legislative committee

Women occupy %17 of leadership positions in committees (106/18)

Special Provisions or Quotas in Bylaws to Promote Female Participation

None

Structural Gaps

Almost %55 of interning lawyers are women

Women occupy %17 of leadership positions in committees

The current Beirut board

(%8.3) 12/1 members

None in Tripoli

Common Stereotypes



A female lawyer with the same capabilities as a man is "rude", and "bossy"



Order of Physician

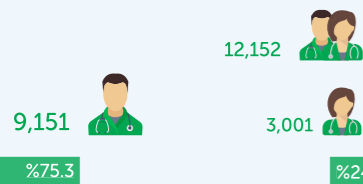


Women's Committee Existence

No

Number of Registered Doctors

2018



Registration Fee

2,000 USD/year

Previous Female Leadership President

0 female presidents in Beirut and Tripoli throughout the syndicate's history

Special Provisions or Quotas in Bylaws to Promote Female Participation

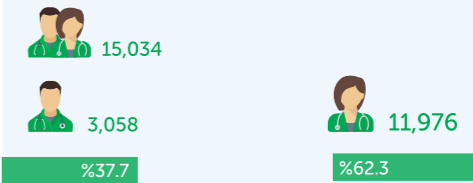
None



Order of Nurses



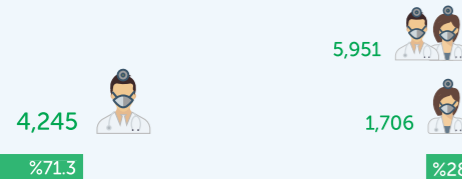
Number of Registered Nurses



2018



REGISTERED DENTISTS



REGISTERED PHYSIOTHERAPISTS



REGISTERED - PRACTITIONER DENTISTS



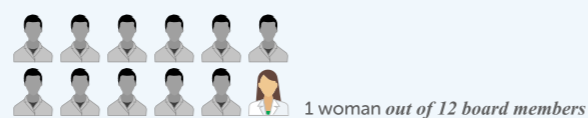
REGISTERED PHARMACISTS



2018 Board - Dentists



2018 Board - Pharmacists



Structural Gaps

1946 0 female presidents since the union's creation

29% of all registered doctors in Lebanon are women (2004-2017)

Common Stereotypes

The current board members 16/3

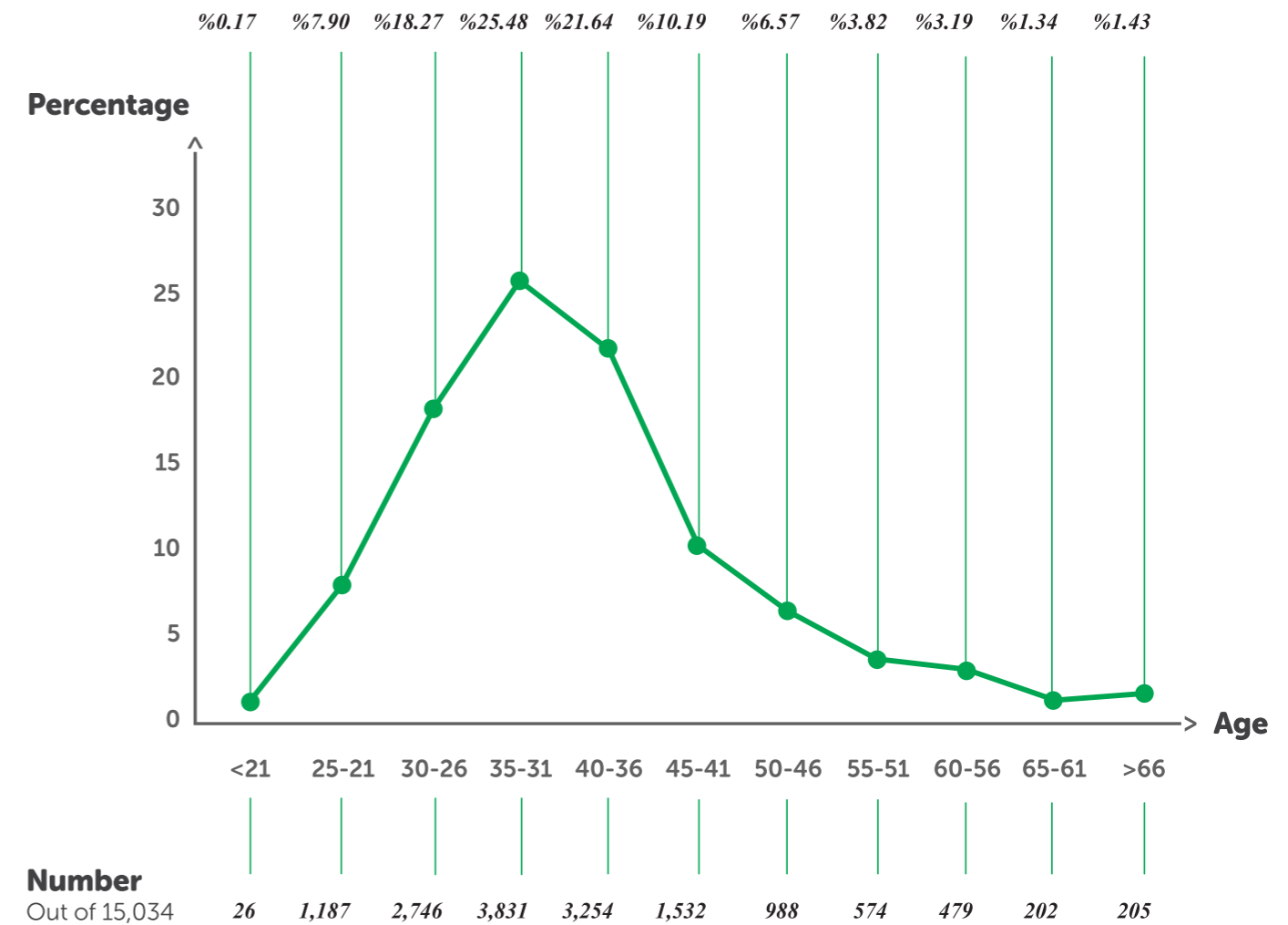
None in Tripoli

Common Stereotypes

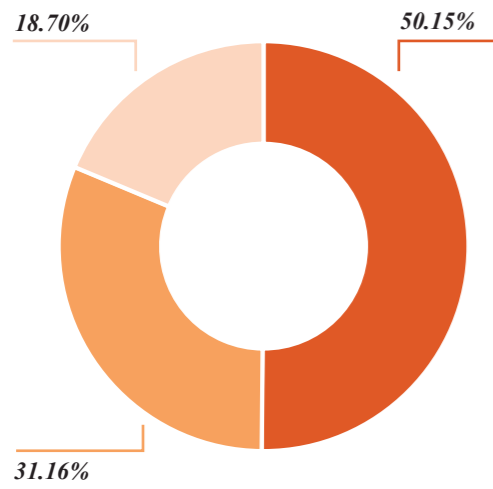


Women not socially expected to provide for the financial needs of the family

Percentage

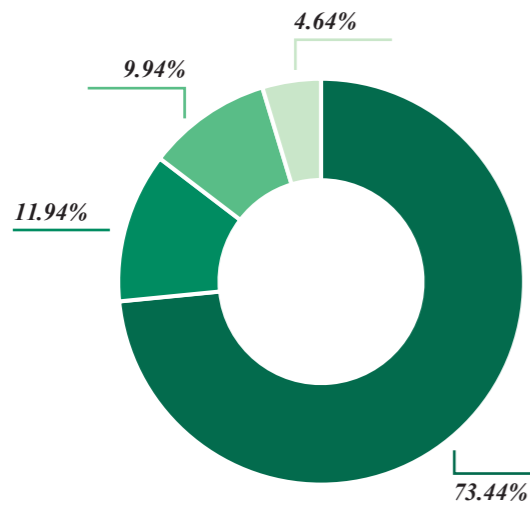


Degree:



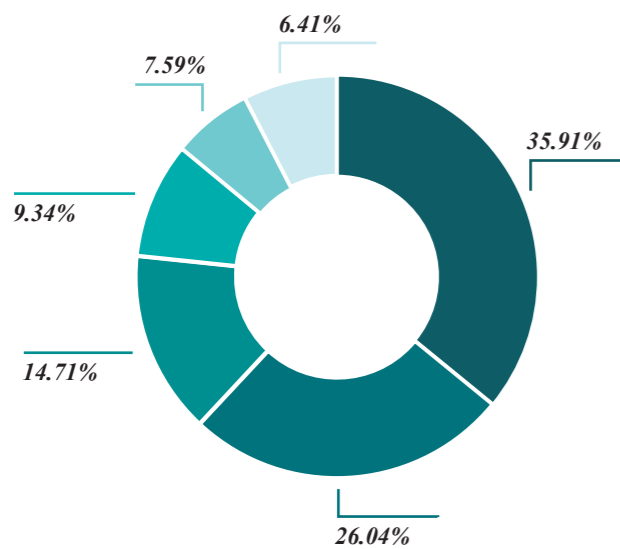
- University Degree
- TS
- TB

Work Status:



- Works in Lebanon
- Retired
- Undeclared
- Works Abroad

Works in:



- Mount Lebanon
- Beirut
- North
- Bekaa
- South
- Nabatieh

Order of Engineers and Architects



Women's Committee Existence
No

Number of Registered Engineers and Architects
2018

WORKING ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
95,563

37,868 (%81.3) 8,695 (%18.7)

RETIRED ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
1,939

1,896 (%97.7) 43 (%2.3)

Previous Female Leadership President
0 female presidents throughout the syndicate's history



2017 Board
2 women out of 16 board members
%12.5

Registration Fee
2,000 USD/year

Total Number of Committees
29 including seven executive branches of the Syndicate
32 In the executive branches (5 women)

10 women out of 193 occupy leadership positions in committees

Special Provisions or Quotas in Bylaws to Promote Female Participation
None

Structural Gaps

1956: 0 female presidents since the union's creation

%12.8 of all registered Architects and Engineers are women

The current board members (%12.5)

%13.5 of executive branch members are women

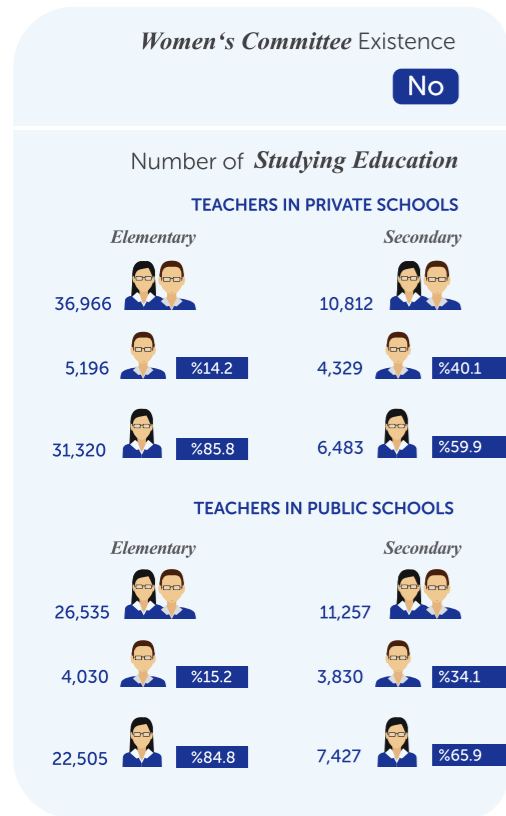
Women occupy %5 of leadership positions in 29 committees

Common Stereotypes

Women are "bad" engineers as the profession is masculine

Women tend to receive (and accept) secretarial job offers

Teachers Union



2017 Board



No female out of 12 council members

Registration Fee

20 USD/year

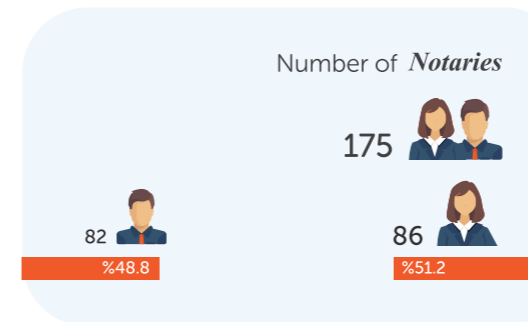
Special Provisions or Quotas in Bylaws to Promote Female Participation

None

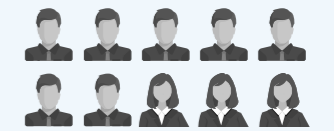
Previous Female Leadership President

0 female presidents in the history of the union

Council of Notaries



2018 Board



3 women out of 10 board members

Structural Gaps

No more than 1 woman out of 12 board members in recent years (0 today)

Common Stereotypes



Logistics, such as time (late) and duration of the meetings make the space exclusive and more challenging for women to attend



Women are "fit" for teaching, as it is perceived as a continuation of their "caretaker" role in the family

Recommendations to enhance women's participation in Unions and Syndicates

Step 01

Create work spaces and conditions that are suitable for working mothers



Step 02

Work on including women's needs in the fight for a better working environment (gender pay gap, maternity leave, etc.)



Step 03

Implementing trainings within unions to build the capacity of women on issues and matters that concern them



Step 04

Initiate awareness raising trainings and knowledge-building sessions for all members on gender equality, in addition to rights they may have as members of a union



Step 05

Designing provisions and regulations that create a supportive work environment for women, including provisions to combat discrimination based on gender, harassment, violence, etc



Step 06

Add regulations in bylaws to guarantee a minimum number of seats for women in leadership committees and senior roles



Step 07

Celebrate and highlight women's accomplishments



Step 08

Waive union joining fees, as women are underpaid and constitute a large percentage of the labor force

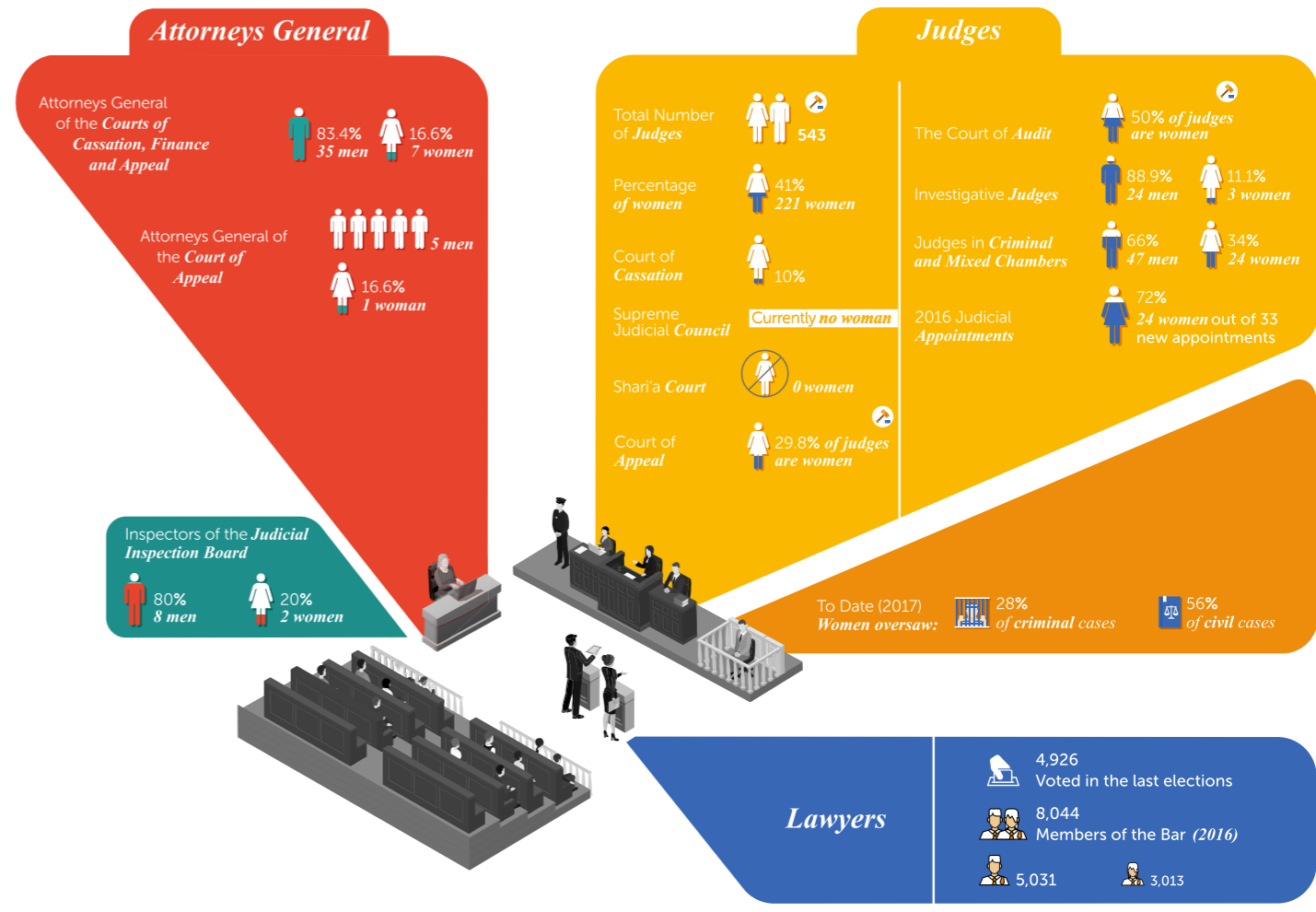


Step 09







Raise awareness among the community at large on the role female members can play



Women's participation in the Judicial System











Key Challenges faced by female Judges

- Women are more likely to oversee cases that male judges consider as suitable for women, such as child-related matters. 
- Female judges do not benefit from male-dominated networks that greatly assist male judges in securing appointments and career advancement. 
- There remains a prevailing assumption that female judges will be more sensitive or biased to women's claims. 
- There is more pressure on female judges regarding performances. 
- Religious courts exclude female judges. 
- Prevailing gender stereotypes include the notion that women are easier to influence. 


Structural Challenges to women's political participation


- 1** *Lack of freedom of mobility* from a very young age 
- 2** *Lack of financial independence* to register for a specific course, or attend recreational activities, etc. 
- 3** *Lack of freedom to choose networks* at a young age (early 20s) 
- 4** Lack of knowledge of *how to build and promote connections* 
- 5** Public spaces are unsafe for women, and therefore their *experiences are often accompanied by a family member or have a fixed curfew* 
- 6** *Lack of political networks necessary to gain popular votes* and financial support for their campaigns 
- 7** Less access to rights and opportunities that puts them at a *disadvantage when compared to men* 
- 8** Weak work-based support system to *help with childcare* 
- 9** *Fewer opportunities for women* to acquire experience and savviness in politics 

The situation of women in Political Parties

	Number of ministers - 2016 Cabinets	Percentage of female parliamentarians	Percentage of women in political bureau	Supports national quota	Maternity Leave in Bylaws	Constituency
	9 ministers	8/1 %5.56	30/3 %10	No	No	%36
	7 ministers	25/1 %3.80	32/7 %22	Yes	No	%25
	3 ministers	7/1 %12.5	%35	Yes	No	%30 26,000 members
	3 ministers	13/0 %0	18/4 %22	Yes	No	%50
	2 ministers	12/0 0%	20/1 5%	No	No	%50
	0 ministers	5/0 %0	%20	Yes	No	%48.9
	2 ministers	7/0 %0	%16.6	Yes	No	30% 28,000 members
	1 minister	2/0 %0	17/1 %0	N/A	No	N/A

Some challenges faced by women in Political Parties

Women's committees have been largely ineffective in encouraging broader participation of women in leadership positions. 

Times constraints linked to domestic + household chores and duties severely limit the ability of women to commit to political careers. 

Female politicians are patronized and sexualised, and do not feel valued. 