

STOP THE EXPLOITATION OF MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS

THE NEWSLETTER

Issue no. 2



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FORWARD

“ We welcome you to the second issue of the Newsletter: Stop the Exploitation of Migrant Domestic Workers. Based on feedback from the first issue we have included some information on health insurance for domestic workers, what it means to be an undocumented worker in Lebanon, and human trafficking. We have also expanded the directory of organizations, agencies and services in Lebanon to provide a more complete guide. We hope that you find this newsletter useful. ”



Photos by Matthew Casse

ABOUT US



KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation

Established in 2005 by a group of multi-disciplinary professionals and human rights activists, KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation is a Lebanese non-profit, non-political, non-confessional civil society organization committed to the achievement of gender-equality and non-discrimination, and the advancement of the human rights of women and children.

KAFA's mission is to work towards eradicating all forms of gender-based violence and exploitation of women and children through advocating for legal reform and change of policies and practices, influencing public opinion, and empowering women and children. Our focus areas are those of: 1) Gender-based and Family Violence 2) Child Sexual Abuse 3) Exploitation and Trafficking in Women and 4) Socio-legal Counseling and Empowerment of Victims of Violence.

“Stop the Exploitation of Migrant Domestic Workers” Project

KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation initiated the project: “Stop the Exploitation of Migrant Domestic Workers” in 2010. The project aims to address the vulnerabilities and abuse that migrant domestic workers (MDWs) face in Lebanon, through various dimensions. The project includes activities such as: advocacy and awareness raising, research on the perspectives of employers of foreign domestic workers, newsletters, and provision of social, legal and psychological support to domestic workers who are victims of sexual or physical abuse. This project is supported by the Danish Refugee Council and the Danish Center for Information on Gender, Equality and Ethnicity - KVINFO.



and

K V I N F O

Latest update of our project:

Postcards Campaign

A postcards campaign was launched urging the Ministry of Labor to improve protection of the rights of MDWs. The aim of the campaign is for the Minister of Labor to receive hundreds of postcards signed by people who reject the exploitation of migrant domestic workers and call for a positive legal change protecting and guaranteeing MDWs' rights. The postcards contain the five following recommendations:

- Amend the Labor Law to include domestic workers;
- Allow workers a day off and a day out;
- Allow workers to change employers without requiring the previous employer's consent;

- Increase oversight of employment agencies;
- Review the Unified Contract to make it in-line with the Labor Law; and translate it into the MDWs' mother languages.

Research on the attitudes of Lebanese employers

On June 23, 2010, KAFA launched a study titled “Servant, Daughter or Employee? A Pilot Study on the Attitudes of Lebanese Employers towards Migrant Domestic Workers” by Dr. Sawsan Abdelrahim, under the patronage of His Excellency Minister of Labor Sheikh Boutros Harb.

The findings of the study unveiled some of the attitudes and practices of Lebanese employers towards migrant domestic workers. The research showed that:

- the legal framework protects the employer even if he/she is abusive;
- employers surveyed generally reject blatant violations and abuse such as physical or sexual abuse and non-payment of wages;
- However, they see other violations as normal and necessary, such as keeping the workers' passport and not allowing her to leave the house.

Some statistics from the survey of employers revealed how common such violations are; 88% keep their employee's passport, 31% lock their employee in the house, and 80% do not allow their employee to leave the house on her day off.

Photo Exhibition

KAFA also organized a four day photo exhibition in June 2010, titled “Unseen Lives: Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon”, in Al Madina Theatre. The photographs, taken by Matthew Cassel, provide insight into the everyday life of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon. To most Lebanese, their lives are confined to their employment inside the employer's home or to news stories of their suicides or deaths, but the lives of these women are more complex and their relationships span both Lebanon and their origin countries. The photographs touch upon all aspects of their lives: social, religious, personal, and professional, and provide a lens into the unseen lives of these women.



Photo by Rayya Haddad

A Message from KAFA's Listening & Counseling Center

Our center offers services for migrant domestic workers who are victims of sexual and physical violence.

If you have been abused or heard of a woman migrant domestic worker who has suffered from physical and sexual abuse, it is important in order to report the case to have the following information:

- Full name of the sponsor
- Full name of the victim as written in her passport
- Detailed address and phone number of the sponsor
- Name, address and contact of the employment agency
- Accurate information on the type of abuse the victim suffered.

If traces of violence still show, it is necessary, if possible, to get a report from a forensic doctor within 24 hours following the incident. You can get help in obtaining this report by contacting KAFA's helpline.

When exposed to a situation of violence, it is important to go to the relevant embassy to get help. In case you were unable to leave the house after facing abuse, you can call us at our helpline.

Do not hesitate to contact us at KAFA to benefit from the services offered at our Listening and Counseling Center:

Social Support

Psychological Follow Up

Referral to Safe Houses

Legal Counseling

**Referral to a forensic doctor for medical reports
(the legal proof of physical and/or sexual abuse)**

Put an end to Violence and do not hesitate to ask for help!

Call the KAFA Helpline (24/7):

03 018 019

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

What is Trafficking in persons?

Trafficking is a crime. It is about buying and selling people to benefit from their exploitation.

Definition of trafficking in persons¹:

- a) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, receipt, holding or harboring of persons;
- b) By means of the threat or the use of force, of abduction, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or by giving or receiving payments or benefits;
- c) For the purpose of exploitation or facilitating their exploitation by others.

{ All three parts of the definition need to happen in order for the person to be considered trafficked. }

Exploitation means compelling a person to engage in the following:

- a) acts punishable by the law,
- b) prostitution, or exploiting the prostitution of others,
- c) sexual exploitation,
- d) begging,
- e) slavery, or acts similar to slavery,
- f) forced or compulsory labour,
- g) the removal of organs or tissue from the victim's body.

The consent of the victim is meaningless if the victim was deceived, was given false promises, was forced into the situation and whose identity documents (passport, work and residency permits) are held by her employer/supervisor even when the worker demands their return. Anyone under the age of 18 years old is considered a child, meaning that he/she cannot freely consent to be exploited and is considered a victim of trafficking.

Some examples of trafficking:

- A foreign domestic worker who signs a contract in her origin country agreeing to a set of working conditions but finds herself in completely different conditions in the destination country and her passport is held by her employer.
- A woman who believes she will work in a restaurant as a waitress in the destination country but finds herself sold into prostitution.
- A domestic worker who came under a domestic worker's contract, but was then forced to work in prostitution because of debt, violence, and/or threats against her safety and that of her family.

¹ The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (The "Palermo Protocol"), 2000.

- A worker who works really long hours in bad working and living conditions and is threatened with jail or deportation if she stops working.

Questions to help you identify a victim of trafficking

- ? Is the person not able to leave the house or work site where she works?
- ? Does the person seem physically, sexually or psychologically abused?
- ? Does the employer keep the person's passport and other identity documents?
- ? Does the person work for long hours without rest and in poor conditions?
- ? Does the person fear that something bad will happen to her, or to a family member, if she leaves the job?

{ If the answer to all these questions is yes then the person may be a victim of trafficking.

What can you do?

If you are in or know of someone in a trafficking situation you can contact the relevant organizations in the directory.



Photo by Rayya Haddad



OPINIONS & TESTIMONIES OF MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS IN LEBANON¹

My name is Mina. I am 29 years old, and I come from Nepal. I have been living and working in Lebanon for 5 years. I have a problem in my family, mainly an economic problem. In order to support them, I came to work in Lebanon. I paid the agency in Nepal around \$600, the cost of the recruitment fees. I arrived in Lebanon on the 5th of January of 2006 and worked with my first employer for almost 22 months, but only received \$1400. My mother was very sick in Nepal, she was in the hospital, so I demanded my employer to give me my full salary but I did not get it. Instead, the employer said she had already paid me \$3500.

My madam sent me to work in her relatives' and friends' houses. I used to work every day from 7 am until 9 pm. I did not even get enough food. Sometimes I only had bread and tea for the whole day and worked all day, with only bread and tea. One day, I asked for my full salary and I told madam not to send me to work outside the house, and I said that, "If you don't give me my salary I will not work at all". After saying this, I was beaten right away. She even used shoes to beat me. Unfortunately, my hand was broken and I could not work for 10 days. My right hand was broken and there were bruises all over my body. I was only taken to hospital 10 days later. But madam told me that if I was asked by a doctor or anyone else about what happened to me, I should not tell them that I was beaten. She told me to say that, "It happened because I fell down while I was working". I told the doctor and other people I met what my madam told me. When I was done with my treatment, I came back to the house and cried a lot. I told the employer that I wanted to travel to Nepal. She answered that she would only buy the return ticket but not pay my salary. So I decided to run away.

First, I went to the police and told them everything, but they dropped me in Beirut somewhere under the bridge. They told me that if I have friends, I could go with them. I had one Nepalese brother's cell phone number so I called him from the street and he told me to come to him by taxi. With the help of the taxi driver I reached my friend and was so happy to meet him. A few days later, I found a job and I was able to send my family \$250 per month.

Mina from Nepal

¹ Some of the testimonies and opinions were written by the individuals themselves, while others were collected orally and then written by the KAFA team. Pseudonyms were used to protect the privacy of workers.

When Lily arrived to Lebanon in 2006, she did not know that cleaning an old lady's waste was part of her work. Neither did Lily know she was going to serve a "sick" old man who forced her to do "sickening" things. One day, Lily woke up and decided to end the torture. She ran away thinking that whatever awaited her in the world outside would be better than her endurance inside that house, particularly, inside its bathroom.

"He never sleeps at night. He keeps walking in the house and near the couch in the living room where I used to sleep. He never let me sleep anyway." Lily had to be available 24/7; but available for what? Something she described as disgusting that still makes her want to vomit. "He would simply ask me to hold his penis whenever he wanted to urinate..." That was the old man's sickness. He could never use the toilet without having Lily's hands holding his genital organ. With an eye blink, and a "Lily, yalla", her daily nightmare begins.

Lily tried to resist many times, in vain. She called the employment agency to complain about her employer's creepy behavior only to hear them saying that she had to do everything she was asked to do. Even the couple's son did not care about what was happening. When he visited his parents' house, Lily told him about this weird and awful act and begged him to make his father stop it. "It's not that big deal", he said.

Lily from Madagascar

Rachel from Madagascar

Last year, Rachel left her 10 year old girl with her grandpa in Madagascar and arrived in Beirut with the purpose of sending enough money home to support her. Like many women migrant domestic workers in Lebanon, Rachel had no day off and worked non-stop. She forced herself to cope with the new situation and tried to have patience to complete her contract in Lebanon.

One day she received an unusual call from her family in Madagascar, informing her about her daughter's serious sickness. Her daughter's legs were seriously infected and the doctors in Madagascar were planning to cut off her leg from the left knee down. After hearing this news, Rachel could no longer work or sleep. Her mind and heart were always with her daughter who never stopped asking about her and calling for her presence.

Rachel told her employer about her daughter's condition and that she wanted to leave to be with her. Her employer refused to let her go, saying that because of the amount spent to bring her to Lebanon she had to stay to finish her contract. The employment agent gave her the same answer, "Your employer paid a large amount to bring you here; you can't just leave." But Rachel left, without her papers. She ran away on a Tuesday afternoon while her sponsor was at work.

On the street, she met two boys who led her to a church where migrants gathered. There, she met a Malagasy woman who is now helping her by trying to convince her employer to let her go.

Her four-year experience in Lebanon was nothing close to that of a lucky worker. Makeda had no luck with employers, in particular male employers and men in general.

The first seven months she spent in Lebanon were at a house where she suffered continuous beatings and sexual abuse by her male employer. Makeda could no longer handle the situation, so she ran away without any of her papers, thinking that by simply leaving, she would save herself from the intolerable violence she endured. But instead, Makeda got caught in another violent employer's hands. It was hard for her to believe what was happening to her. Again her days were full of fear, physical violence and sexual abuse. The same torture began, only that this time she did not wait seven months to end it. Two months later, the same scenario took place. She ran away from her second employer's house and went to her friend's place. She decided to work without living in her employer's house. She started to believe that her life would get better. A few months after, she met a Sudanese worker in Lebanon and married him.

Makeda had a baby girl who added joy and motivation to her life, but the positive vibes did not last long, for again, the same problem erupted. It was her husband beating her now, and he never tried to make things better. This time it wasn't only about her, she wasn't alone as she was when she arrived in Lebanon in 2006. This time she was responsible for her baby girl's life and the twins she was expecting. Nothing encouraged her to stay. She packed her things and left before the twins' delivery.

She went to her friend's house, but it was too small to fit them all. Makeda had to find another place, even though she knew how hard and even impossible this would be. A few days later, her friend told her about KAFA and offered to take her and her baby there.

The Listening and Counseling Center at KAFA received Makeda on April 20, 2010, and that same night she was given a room at a shelter. There, she finally knew what safety and peace were about. There, she quietly lived with her girl and newborns, and the four of them got to live a few peaceful months in Lebanon.

Meanwhile KAFA was making the legal arrangements so that Makeda could travel back to her country with her children. However, when everything was ready she did not want to leave. She did not want to leave the shelter, KAFA's Listening and Counseling Center, and the support groups' activities she participated in and loved. It was the first time she felt she wanted to stay.

Makeda from Ethiopia



THE LEGAL CORNER

What does it mean to be an undocumented worker in Lebanon?

To work legally in Lebanon you need:

1. A sponsor. Under current laws in Lebanon the only way you can legally work as a domestic worker is through the consent of a sponsor, who is also your employer and is legally responsible for your stay and work in Lebanon. If you leave your employer's house, you are legally not allowed to work in other houses or work sites, even if you escaped an abusive situation.
2. A valid entry visa and passport. The Ministry of Labor requires migrant workers (or their representatives, such as employment agents) to submit the name and consent of their sponsor, a certified work contract and a valid passport to issue the entry visa. Your passport needs to be renewed every 5 years, 6 months before it expires.
3. Valid work and residence permits. Your employer should renew these documents every year. Under current regulations you can only change your employer if he/she agrees to release you to another employer.

Be aware that under Lebanese law...

- Your entry visa must be turned into a work permit within 3 months of your arrival.
- Your residence permit must be issued within 3 months of your arrival and renewed no later than 15 days before it expires.
- You are entitled to keep your passport and all your legal papers with you, including an original copy of your contract. You can provide your employer with a photocopy of your passport.
- Leaving the house of your employer and working elsewhere would be considered a violation of the law and you could be at risk for detention and deportation.
- If you are found to be working illegally and are deported, you could be banned from returning to work in Lebanon for 5 years.



Photo by Matthew Cassel



Insurance for MDWs

What Does It Cover?¹

Insurance plans in Lebanon for both Lebanese and migrant workers generally are not complete and often do not cover medication or dental exams and treatment. Insurance for a migrant domestic worker is both mandatory and the responsibility of the employer. The Lebanese Ministry of Labor requires proof that the employer purchased an insurance plan before she/he is issued a work permit for the domestic worker. The cost of the insurance (which does not exceed \$150 a year) should not be deducted from the domestic worker's salary.

The Ministry of Labor recently implemented stricter policies related to insurance requirements, to prevent fraud and to protect the Lebanese government from being financially responsible when an employer refuses to pay for a domestic worker's major illness or injury, or to return her home. In particular, the Ministry of Labor raised the limit for the amount of coverage for a domestic worker who experiences an unforeseen illness or injury in Lebanon. Whereas coverage used to be less than L.L. 12,000,000 (approx. \$8,000) a year, now policies require coverage of up to L.L. 35,000,000 (approx. \$23,000) a year.

However, while the amount of coverage was increased, the new insurance policies still include the same limitations as the old. Advocacy work should be done to address several limitations presented below:

- In the case of unforeseen major illness or injury, the insurance is required to pay up to L.L. 35,000,000 (approx. \$23,000) a year in hospitalization and medical treatment costs. This applies only if the illness or injury takes place in Lebanon. The domestic worker or her employer must submit a report to the insurance company within 5 days of the occurrence of the illness or injury. A domestic worker will be hospitalized in a third class room and the insurance company will pay the expenses directly to the hospital. However, in practice, most hospitals and clinics in Lebanon do not accept insurance plans required by the Ministry of Labor. Employers can pay extra money to expand their options, but the list of hospitals and medical facilities remains limited.
- The insurance company pays L.L. 15,000,000 (approx. \$10,000) to the domestic worker if illness or injury leads to complete disability. In some reported cases insurance companies label falls or other occupational injuries that lead to death or permanent disability of the domestic worker as suicides or attempted suicides. Inflicting self-harm or suicide is not covered by any insurance.
- Insurance plans do not cover medication associated with major and unexpected illnesses or injuries. It is left up to the employers to decide whether to return a domestic worker back to her country or pay for her long-term medication.

¹ Research conducted by Sawsan Abdelrahim and Lena Torossian, and funded by the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy at the American University of Beirut.

- Plans do not pay for preventive or screening tests for women or for pregnancy or delivery costs. When a domestic worker arrives to Lebanon and before she begins working, she is required to complete screening tests for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis (tests which should also have been done in the home country). If a domestic worker enters Lebanon free of sexually transmitted infections, the insurance will not cover any screening or treatment for any infection acquired in Lebanon. The domestic worker is responsible for any costs associated with pregnancy while in Lebanon. Managers of employment agencies indicated that most Lebanese employers would return a domestic worker to her country of origin if she gets pregnant.
- Plans also do not cover certain procedures such as organ transplant or kidney dialysis, as well as eye and dental exams and treatment.
- In the case of the death of the domestic worker, the insurance company holds the right to investigate and/or obtain test results to confirm the cause of death prior to covering expenses.
- The insurance does not cover the cost of treating what are not considered major illnesses or injuries such as the flu or work-related back pain.
- The insurance works like a life insurance; if the worker dies, the insurance pays L.L. 12,000,000 (approx. \$8,000) to send her body to her country of origin. If it costs less than L.L. 12,000,000 (approx. \$8,000) to do so, the insurance is obliged to send the rest of the amount to the domestic worker's family. However, these conditions do not apply in the case of a suicide. In the case of a natural death, the insurance company is obliged to complete this process in one week.



Photo by Matthew Cassel

DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES IN LEBANON

Government	Contact information
Ministry of Labor	+961-1-540114 Hotline number for general complaints from Lebanese and foreign workers. Hours of operation: 8a.m.-2p.m. Two employees are there to answer your call. They speak Arabic, French and English. After 2p.m. and during the weekends, you can record your complaint.
General Security Service	+961-1-425610 Reporting line for General Security operating 24/7

Organizations	Contact information	Description
Afro-Asian Migrant Center	St. Joseph's Church, 1st Floor, near Tabaris, in Monot area, Beirut. +961-1-332601; +961-1-200458 (Office open Tuesday/Thursday mornings)	Conducts visits to detention centers, provides detained migrants with food, assistance, and informs their families. Provides religious instruction and guidance through radio program in their languages on the Voice of Charity radio station on Sunday evenings (between 8:00pm – 9:30pm, and on Friday afternoon at 4:00pm). The stations are 87.5 FM, 105.8 FM and 106.2 FM.
Armenian Relief Cross in Lebanon	Assaf Khoury Street, Bourj Hammound, Beirut. Under the Bourj Hammound Bridge, close to the beginning of Nabaa, Beirut. Tel/Fax: + 961-1-253793 to 5	Provides social and medical services to refugees and migrants and others in need. Runs a health blog, available at: http://www.lokh.org/
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Migrant Centre, Ave. Charles Helou, Beirut. +961-1-502550; carimigr@inco.com.lb. Dial ext. 127 for emergencies.	Provides shelter and social, legal and medical assistance to migrant workers, including victims of trafficking.
Insan Association	Sin el Fil, street 88, Sector 1, (close to Gallery Al Arez in Nabaa). +961-1-485237, +961-70-893144; www.insanassociation.org	Works on two axes: Education and Protection. Education: runs a specialized educational program, "Insan School," for migrant & refugee children not academically or psychologically prepared to attend a regular school, to prepare them and help on all aspects for later integration in mainstream education/vocational training. Protection: provides social, psychological & legal support for refugee & migrant families, psycho-social and recreational activities for children & temporary shelter, "Insan House" for vulnerable & a- risk children for whom no other alternative is available.
KAFA (Enough) Violence & Exploitation	Beirut, Badaro Street (across from the Social Security building), 43 St, Beydoun Bldg. +961-1-392220-1; +961-1-381245 Hotline: +961-3-018019	Offers a 24/7 hotline and a Listening & Counseling center as well referral services to other organizations and social, legal and psychological assistance to migrant domestic workers who are victims of physical or sexual abuse.
SIDC (Soins Infirmiers et Développement Communautaire)	Sin El fil- Youssef Karam St, Daou Bldg. +961-1-480714 www.sidc-lebanon.org or e-mail info@sidc-lebanon.org	SIDC association offers social, psychological and health services and follow up for people Living with HIV/AIDS and their relatives, for drug users and their relatives, for women commercial sex workers, and other vulnerable groups. SIDC also offers free HIV/HCV/HBV counseling and testing and information on sexually transmitted diseases and referral. SIDC conducts and monitors outreach peer activities addressing vulnerable groups and receives them at the Drop In Center.
Dar Al Amal	Tel/Fax: +961-1-483508 Sin El Fil- Horsh Tabet- Habib Hakim Str. Samir Ghazal Bldg	Social rehabilitation and reintegration center assisting women in prostitution to help them exit through social, medical and legal support.

Associations	Contact information	Description
Non-Resident Nepali Association (NRNA)	+961-3-951260 www.nrna.org.np	The NRNA is a non-political, non-profit and voluntary international organization. NRNA helps Nepali citizens who have been arrested and detained in prisons, provides for the social welfare and wellbeing of Nepalese citizens, and distributes to the Nepalese domestic workers, pamphlets on the duties, responsibilities and rights of the workers and their employers. The Association holds a gathering once a month to meet, share information and discuss any problems they confront.
Contact for Nigerians in Lebanon	Mr. Lucky Odiase +961-3-817753	A group of Nigerian workers in Lebanon whose goal is to ameliorate the Nigerian community's situation and conditions, and act as a link between Nigerian workers and their embassy in Beirut. The group's work also aims at strengthening the bonds between all Nigerian residents in Lebanon through regular meetings as well as social services and religious events.
African United Community in Lebanon	Mr. Salmon Jide Mohammed +961-3-450685 Jid1562@yahoo.com Dora Highway, MMS Bldg	The African United Community brings together workers who come from different countries in Africa to work in Lebanon, with the objective of enhancing African workers' living conditions, solve their problems, and organize meetings.

Embassy/Consulate	Contact Information	Address	Tel/Email
Bangladesh	Honorary Consul: Mr. Mohammad Dandan; Welfare/Labor: Shaza Creidi	John Kennedy Street, Tina Center Building block B, 1st Floor, Ain Mreisse	+961-1-375357
Ethiopia	General Consul: Mr. Asaminew Debelie Bonssa	Badaro, Sami el Solah Highway, Manhatton Bldg. 2nd Floor	+961-1-388786
India	Mr. Ravi Thapar; Second Secretary & HOC: Kartar Singh	Sahmarani Building, 2nd Floor, on Kantari Street, n. 31 Bourj Al Mur.	+961-1-372619
Indonesia	Mr. Bagas Hapsoro	Avenue Palais Presidential, Rue No. 68 Secteur 3, Baabda	+961-5-924682-3
Malaysia	Mr. Ilango Karuppanan	Room 202-203, Savoy Suites, Raoucheh-Andalus Street	+961-1-787144-166; +961-1-785968
Madagascar	Honorary Consul Mr. Marcel Abi Chedid	Okaibe, Keserwan- New SantaTheresa Beach	+961-9-444333 ext. 104
Nepal	Honorary Consul Mr. Joe Issa El-Khoury	Badaro St, Nadim Domair Bldg	+961-1-386690
Nigeria	Chargé D'Affaires Mrs. A.A. Sonaike-Ayodeji	Bir Hassan, Adnan Hakim St, Al Abir Bldg, 1st floor	+961-1-857614-5 consularandinfo@nigeriabeirut.org
Philippines/POLO	Labor attache: Mr. Lacombrá; Welfare attache: Mr. Boy Robles	Achrafieh, Charles Malek Ave., near Sagesse School, across from Roadster Diner	+961-1-212001 to 3; Hotline: +961-3-988207 or +961-1-807 017; Embassy Shelter+ 961-1-204328; beirutpe@dfa.gov.ph
Togo	Honorary Consul: Mr. George Boustany	Ain el Rihani, Jeita, Kesserwan	+961-9-230807
Sri Lanka	Counselor for Labor and Welfare: Mr. WM Premarathna	Embassy Building, 1st and 2nd Floor, in the area Louiaze, near Jamhour	+961-5-924769/64 slembln@cyberia.net.lb
Sudan	General Consul: Mrs. Sayeda Marwa Kamal Hamad	Minkarra Building, 7th Floor, facing Bristol Hotel, Hamra	+961-1-353270; +961-1-350057

Services	Meeting time/frequency	Language	Location	Contact
St. Joseph's Church/ Catholic	Sunday Service: 10:30am	English	St. Joseph's Church, Rue de Monot, Tabaris	Father Martin +961-1-200458 (for other locations for the Sunday mass please contact +961-1-331601)
Church of Christ	Sunday Service: 10am-12pm	Sinhala	Dora (Tawkatli bldg), across from Akil Bros.	Brother Lawrence +961-3-019679
Buddhist prayer	Once a Month	Sinhala	St. Joseph's Church, Rue de Monot, Tabaris	+961-70-247142 or email: boduekamutuathawa@yahoo.com to find out the times & date
International Church	Sunday Service: 2pm	English, Arabic, & translation in Magalasy	Jean d'Arc St. Near East School of Theology Bld.	Father Charbel. Contact Aimee Hary: +961-70-868253
El Shaday International Church/ Pentecostal	Every Saturday 7pm & Sunday Service: 2:30pm	Amharic	In Nazarene Church, near Lebanese University, Karm el-Zeitoun	+961-3-476563
Ethiopian Full Gospel Church	Sunday Service: 10:30am	Amharic	In Adventist Secondary School, Bauchrieh	Ms. Vicky Andarge +961-70-851772
Open Doors	Sunday: Bible Study: 11am - 12pm Service: 12am - 2pm Saturday: Occasional prayer meetings	Tagalog	Dora	Sister Gina Gamus +961-70-657758
Lord of Lords Hillside Ministry	Sunday Service: 11am - 2:30pm	Tagalog	Mary Wakim Center- Mansourieh	Father Nelia +961-3-190674
Christ Devine Love/ African	Sunday Service: 11:30am - 2pm	Tagalog	Achrafieh- Fassouh, turn right after Spinneys	Sister Merly +961-3-877865
Church of Pentecost/ African	Sunday Service: 10am - 1pm	English	Dora, Amano Str.	Father John +961-3-947910



If you face or if you hear of someone
who is being

Physically abused
Sexually abused

Contact KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation
Helpline: 03.018.019

Address: 43, Beydoun Building,
1st Fl, Badaro Street (across from the Social Security Building),
Beirut, Lebanon.

KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation
+961.1.392220-1
+961.1.381245



CUT & KEEP
KAFA'S HELPLINE
961.3.018019

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