

ABSTRAK

Keberadaan Pasal 522 *Lebanon Penal Code* menjadi salah satu bentuk impunitas hukum yang memungkinkan pelaku kekerasan seksual terbebas dari tuntutan pidana melalui pernikahan dengan korban. Pasal tersebut menuai kritik karena jelas melanggar hak-hak perempuan dan merenggut kebebasan mereka. Kondisi ini kemudian mendorong munculnya kampanye dan advokasi yang dilakukan oleh organisasi non-pemerintah (NGO) di Lebanon, khususnya ABAAD dan KAFA, untuk menuntut penghapusan Pasal 522 lewat “*A White Dress Doesn’t Cover the Rape #Abolish522*” dan pelobian hukum. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan teori *Transnational Advocacy Networks* oleh Keck & Sikkink, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran NGO ABAAD dan KAFA dalam advokasi tersebut selama periode 2016–2017. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ABAAD dan KAFA berperan dalam membangun kesadaran publik mengenai problematika Pasal 522 melalui kampanye “*A White Dress Doesn’t Cover the Rape #Abolish522*”, pelobian hukum, memobilisasi dukungan masyarakat sipil, serta membentuk jejaring advokasi transnasional dengan aktor internasional seperti UN Women. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keberhasilan penghapusan Pasal 522 pada tahun 2017 merupakan hasil dari sinergi antara advokasi domestik dan dukungan jejaring advokasi transnasional yang muncul lewat kampanye sehingga mendorong perubahan kebijakan sesuai dengan norma hak asasi manusia internasional.

Kata Kunci: Lebanon, NGO, ABAAD, KAFA, *Transnational Advocacy Network*

ABSTRACT

The existence of Article 522 of the Lebanese Penal Code constitutes a form of legal impunity that allows perpetrators of sexual violence to avoid criminal prosecution by marrying their victims. This article has drawn criticism because it clearly violates women's rights and deprives them of their freedom. This situation has spurred campaigns and advocacy efforts by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Lebanon—particularly ABAAD and KAFA—to demand the repeal of Article 522 through the “A White Dress Doesn't Cover the Rape #Abolish522” campaign and legislative lobbying. Using descriptive qualitative methods and the Transnational Advocacy Networks theory by Keck & Sikkink, this study aims to analyze the roles of the NGOs ABAAD and KAFA in this advocacy effort during the 2016–2017 period. The findings indicate that ABAAD and KAFA played a role in raising public awareness about the issues surrounding Article 522 through the “A White Dress Doesn't Cover the Rape #Abolish522” campaign, legal lobbying, mobilizing civil society support, and forming transnational advocacy networks with international actors such as UN Women. This study concludes that the successful repeal of Article 522 in 2017 was the result of synergy between domestic advocacy and the support of a transnational advocacy network that emerged through the campaign, thereby driving policy change in line with international human rights norms.

Keywords: Lebanon, NGO, ABAAD, KAFA, Transnational Advocacy Network