**Submission: Mistreatment and violence against women during reproductive health care with a focus on childbirth to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women**

1. *Please indicate whether in your country there are cases of mistreatment and violence against women during reproductive health care, particularly facility-based childbirth. If so, please specify what kind of cases and describe your country’s response and any good practices, including protection of human rights;*

Oui il y a des cas :

* + Le taux trop élevé de césariennes au Luxembourg et toujours en augmentation de 32,2% en 2016 (sante.public.lu/fr/actualites/2019/03/rapport-perinat/index.html ) et qui n’a pas baissé suite à la campagne d’information lancé en 2014. (<http://sante.public.lu/fr/publications/c/cesarienne-fr-de-pt-en/index.html>)
  + Lors du Rose Revolution Day 2018, 3 roses ont été déposées dans les maternités, 3 roses virtuelles ont été envoyées et huit récits ont été écrits (baby info Initiativ Liewensufank 1/2019)
  + Doulas are not allowed to give emotional support to a woman in childbirth ( only the partner is admitted), the only exception is when the birthing woman has no other companion to come with her.
  + Oral reports of being treated unrespectful.

Women who complain are not taken seriously and written complaints to the hospital remain unanswered or only get a standard reply. A national law on patient rights exist but is largely not put into practice.

1. *Please specify if full and informed consent is administered for any type of reproductive health care and if these include childbirth care;*
2. Ceci n’est pas encore mis en pratique au Luxembourg.
   * 1/3 des femmes au Luxembourg s’est trouvé mal informé sur les bénéfices et les risques des interventions proposés lors de leur accouchement. 43% des femmes avaient l’impression qu’il n’y avait pas eu assez de temps pour les explications. (baby-info 3/2017).
   * Dans une étude en 2013/14 (baby-info 3/2016) où 50% des femmes indiquaient ne pas avoir eu des informations sur l’induction de la naissance, l’ouverture du sac amniotique et les médicaments donnés pour accélérer la naissance. Entre 36-75% des femmes indiquaient qu’on n’avait pas demandé leur consentement pour ces interventions.
3. *Please specify whether there are accountability mechanisms in place within the health facilities to ensure redress for victims of mistreatment and violence, including filing complaints, financial compensation, acknowledgement of wrongdoing and guarantees of non-repetition. Please indicate whether the ombudsperson is mandated to address such human rights violations;*

The ombudsperson is not specially mandated for these causes. Women normally are to absorbed and frustrated after childbirth that they only rarely use any complaint form.

1. *Does your health systems have policies that guide health responses to VAW and are these in line with WHO guidelines and standards on this issue.*

No written policies in place, even denial of VAW.

*Maryse Arendt*

*Luxemburg*

*Retired director of Initiativ Liewensufank (an NGO to improve conditions around childbirth)*

*maryse.arendt@pt.lu*