# replies of the Republic of Yemen to the list of subjects that are to be taken into account regarding the fourth periodic report about the state of implementation of the international agreements for child rights, as well as the report of the protocol to prevent the involvement of children in armed conflicts.

## Introduction:

The preparation of this report contains additional information regarding the questions of the International Committee for Children’s Rights about the fourth periodic report of the Republic of Yemen. The report was about the level of implementation of the international agreement for child rights in 2010. Another report, the second report regarding the state of implementation of the protocols regarding the prohibition of involving children in armed conflicts, from 2011.

The High Council for Motherhood and Childhood began the preparation of this report with effective participation with different governmental and nongovernmental groups relating to children’s rights. These groups are: the Technical Department of the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, the Office of the Attorney General, the Social Fund for Development, the General Administration of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, the Initiative for the Protection of Children and Youth, the Arab Association for Human Rights, the coordinating body for Yemeni civil society organizations relating to children’s rights, the Saleh Foundation for Social Development, the Democratic School, the Yemeni Women's Union, SOUL Organization, the Social Reform Society charity, the Foundation for Childhood and Development, and Seeyaj Organization for the Protection of Children.

The information and data was collected through a work team that represented all of these groups, while a workshop was held for a period of two days to present and discuss the first draft of the report. Almost 40 participants attended the workshop from the different governmental and nongovernmental groups. The workshop had the goal of discussing the report, adding any comments they saw necessary, and completing it with any missing information or data. The workshop resulted in a number of comments, as well as the addition of some new information and data to the reports, which were added to the report after it was reviewed and written in its final draft. A team of national experts with experience in drafting periodic reports regarding childhood drafted the report in its final form.

## The Problems and Obstacles that Were Faced in Preparing the Report:

The preparation of the report faced a number of problems and difficulties, the most important of which was:

* The narrow time frame that was allocated for the preparation of the report, where the period included the period of the holy month of Ramadan, as well as the holidays in both Eid Aladha and Eid Alfitr.
* The situation that Yemen is currently going through.
* The absence of a database and information regarding children’s rights in the different groups.
* The weak response of some of the governmental and nongovernmental groups that are related to this issue when asked to provide information and data during the specified time period. In addition to this, some of the responses were not very accurate according to the notes required.
* The lack of record of some of the field activities and programs at some of the groups.
* The constant cutting of the electricity.

# First: The replies of the Republic of Yemen to the list of subjects that are to be taken into account regarding the fourth periodic report about the state of implementation of the international agreements for child rights.

## The First Part

1. **Please specify whether an agreement was reached regarding a time frame to adopt the amendments and legislative policy paper within the framework of the transitional process. Please provide information regarding how the laws regarding children’s rights will be included when drafting the new constitution.**

### Regarding the Legislative Policy Paper

The Technical Department of the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, in cooperation with the Ministry of Legal Affairs and through a legal team from the different governmental and nongovernmental groups, prepared a paper of the legislative policies related to children’s rights. This paper included a program of a constitutional amendment that contains a solution for the rights of children and the problems that these rights face. The text should be as follows:

Preserving motherhood and childhood is a national obligation, and children should enjoy the rights that they are given internationally as well as the rights that are given to them in Islamic Shariah, as well as the international and regional agreements and conventions that have been approved by the Republic of Yemen. Special consideration should be given to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children, male and female, have the right to:

1. Comprehensive protection and nurturing.
2. That they are not exploited for any reason at all, and that they are not allowed to work in any job that threatens their safety, health, or education.
3. Protection from harm and harsh treatment.
4. The law prohibits the beating and harsh treatment from their parents, or those responsible for raising, teaching, or nurturing them.
5. That the detainment of children is against the law except as a last resort after all other alternatives are used. They should not be detained alone or punished in ways that take their freedom from those under the age of adulthood. They should be treated in a way that aims to reform them and is appropriate for their age, and they should also have a lawyer present to defend them at ever step of the court case.
6. That they are not made into soldiers or directly involved in armed conflict, and that they enjoy protection during armed conflicts, natural disasters, and emergencies.
7. That the best interests of the child are of great importance and should take precedence in anything that concerns the child.
8. Regarding the rulings of this article, child means any human being who has not reached the age of 18 years old.
* The policy paper should also include a suggestion for the redrafting of Article 118 of the constitution to:
“The President of the Republic is responsible for issuing laws approving the agreements and conventions that Parliament agreed to, as well as to approve the treaties that do not need approval from Parliament after the agreement of the Cabinet. The agreements and conventions should that are approved by the Parliament should be considered laws after their approval and distribution through the official newspapers.”
* It has been agreed that a project of amendments should be presented to the Cabinet for approval so that it can be sent to Parliament for discussion and approval.

### Regarding the Inclusion of Children’s Rights in the Drafting of the New Constitution:

We point out, in this regard, the following:

* The proposal of the rights and freedoms team[[1]](#footnote-1) that was suggested to the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference includes the consideration of children’s rights within the special groups whose issues will be included while drafting the new constitution. These special issues are: women’s rights, children’s rights, the rights of the marginalized, refugee rights, minority rights, emigrant rights, youth rights, and underage marriage.
* The concerned committees in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference discussed a group of constitutional amendments that were suggested regarding children’s rights, and they put them up for voting in the final joint session. These articles are:
	+ **Constitutional article:** Every child, from birth, has the right to a good name, citizenship, family care, basic nutrition, shelter, health services, as well as religious, spiritual, and intellectual upbringing. The government should nurture and protect them if they lose their families, and it should protect the rights of disabled children while developing and merging them into society. Child labor is prohibited before they are obligated to go to school, and they should not be allowed in any work that is not appropriate for their age or stops their education. The government should take all appropriate steps to ensure children get the proper protection from all types of discrimination because of the social status of their parents, legal guardians, and family members, or their activities, expressed opinions, and beliefs.
	+ **Constitutional article:** it is prohibited to detain a child except for a limited period. They should get all legal help, and should only be detained in an appropriate place that takes into account to separate the two sexes and the different age groups, as well as the type of crime. The places of detainment of children should be far from where adults are detained, and the cases of children should be tried as soon as possible to be decided. Those in prisons should be treated appropriately for their age and legal status, and it is very important for prisons to be places of reform and rehabilitation for those staying in them.
	+ **Constitutional article:** The government is tasked with protecting children from all types of sexual exploitation.
	+ **Constitutional article:** The government pledges to give disabled children a decent life, increase their reliance on themselves, and get them ready to increase their effective participation in society.
	+ **Constitutional article:** Children are humans who have not reached the age of 18 years old.
	+ **Constitutional article:** It is prohibited for children to work in any job before they reach 15 years old. And this job must be appropriate with their physical abilities, and they should get appropriate wages and be excused if they need to for their education. Children can be taught an appropriate job or skill after turning 12 years old, as long as this apprenticeship is done under the supervision of a special nurturing organization.
	+ **Constitutional article:** It is prohibited to draft and make into soldiers anyone who has not yet turned 18 years old.
	+ **Constitutional article:** It is not prohibited to involve children in wars.
	+ **Constitutional article:** The government pledges to put in place appropriate time off from work for mothers, which includes maternity leaves, in order to ensure the interests of the child are looked after.
	+ **Constitutional article:** A lower limit for the age of marriage for girls should be set at 18 years old, and anyone who breaks this limit should be punished.
	+ **Constitutional article:** Creating a committee that is concerned with the protection of mothers and children from social and domestic violence.

### The Yemeni Women’s Union (a civil society organization) adopted the preparation of a policy paper that aims to increase the role of women the justice system in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and with support from UNICEF. This paper was presented to the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference to be included in the new constitution.

1. **Please present information regarding how children and children’s rights will be included in a meaningful way in the current National Dialogue Conference, as well as including the children in an indirect way in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. This is through what was done by some governmental and nongovernmental groups, including:**
* The attendance of the Secretary General of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference a session of the Children’s Parliament to discuss the issues of children in the conference. She answered a lot of questions and concerns regarding the mechanism of the conference and other topics.
* The Social Participation Unit of the General Administration of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference welcomed a lot of social input that included the results and outputs of workshops and sessions for children, which discussed issues of childhood. These issues included:
	+ The definition of child
	+ Recording children and newborns
	+ Non-discrimination
	+ Supporting free health services for all
	+ Protecting children
	+ Children in states of emergency and exceptional situations
	+ Child slavery and abuse
	+ Execution of children
* The work teams of the conference had field visits to refugee centers for smuggled children in Haradh, as well as visits to the refugee camps in Hajjah. The members of the conference had sessions and listened to the children in the camps, understanding their problems in order to ensure that they are not repeated in the future. They also worked to make sure that fixing their situation was an output of the conference.
* Showing the struggle of children and their situations in Yemen and discussing their issues in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and these issues are a result of the wars, displacement, poverty, and exploitation of children and trading in them, as well as using them as child soldiers and the state of juvenile prisons. There was a call for the betterment of the situation of children, especially what is happening in prisons, and suggestions were presented to protect the children.
* Implementing a number of awareness raising events regarding the rights of children in order to raise awareness among the members of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference in the issues of childhood. Specialized experts gave the talks with the goal of having these issues understood and adopted in the new constitution. The most important of these issues is:
	+ The age of childhood is under 18 years old.
	+ Limiting the lower age for marriage to 18 years old.
	+ Prohibiting the drafting and using as soldiers of anyone under the age of 18 years old.
	+ Providing all types of protection, which includes protection from prosecution, as it is in international law.
1. **Please present the information regarding the goals and ends of the national strategy for childhood and youth (2006 thru 2015). Also, please present information regarding the human and financial resources allocated to ensure the implementation of the strategy. And please note if the indexes and criteria for supervising the implementation of that strategy were developed in accordance with the final comments that were issued by the committee (CRC/C/15/Add. 267. para. 19).**
* That the goal of the strategy is the protection and development of children and youth in Yemen, and that is done through the following goals:
	+ Protecting children and youth from need during their childhood and youth, through adding a number of goal oriented interventions in different fields during the sensitive periods of their lives.
	+ Working more with children who suffer from a high level of need.
	+ Achieving new levels of cooperation and synchronization between the groups concerned with the protection and development of children and youth.
* The National Strategy for Children and Youth focuses on three important life stages, and puts a total of 12 categories of strategic goals, as follows:
	+ From 0 to 5 years:
		- Strengthening the comprehensive management of childhood diseases.
		- Strengthening routine vaccination of children.
		- Putting in place a national and comprehensive plan for nutrition.
		- Developing the national program for the development of early childhood.
	+ From 6 to 14 years:
		- Strengthening education (enrolling disadvantaged children into schools).
		- Strengthening and developing nutrition and health in schools.
		- Increasing the number of qualified schools.
		- Protecting disadvantaged children.
	+ From 15 to 24 years:
		- Creating a national plan and atmosphere for the employment of youth.
		- Strengthening a national identity while increasing the participation of youth.
		- Expanding the number of recreational options and creating an urban planning program that is appropriate for youth and children.
		- Preventing early pregnancy and limiting the dangers facing reproductive health.
* And with regards to the human and financial resources that are allocated for the implementation of the strategy, they are included in the budget of the related groups that will implement it. The funds are organized according to activities and programs in each entity.
* And regarding the development of the criteria and indexes for oversight, the Technical Department of the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, along with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, prepared a half duration evaluation of the implementation of the strategy. This was done with support from the Social Fund for Development through a technical team that represents all of the related Ministries to implement the strategy. Independent experts were relied on, and the results showed that the level of implementation of the planned activities from 2006 to 2010 was good, despite the difficulties that stood in the way of achieving the goals. Some ministries did not implement some of the activities and programs.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Building on the outputs and evaluation, a preparatory committee was made up of the related committees in order to update the strategy and prepare a plan for the second half of the duration set aside for the strategy. This plan was made to include the changes that were achieved and the current demands, including the outputs of the National Youth Conference in August 2013 and the outputs of the Participation Team in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.
1. **Please present updated information regarding the status of the legal draft that will establish an independent national institution for human rights, as well as an observatory for the rights of children.**

**With regards to the independent national institution for human rights:**

* The issuing of a Cabinet Decree in June 2012, which established a technical committee tasked with preparing the legal project.
* The preparation of the legal project by the technical team, with the participation of a number of civil society organizations.
* In order to prepare the legal project and achieve wide participation, the technical committee took a number of steps, the most important of which was:
	+ Taking into account the experiences of Arab countries that have established similar institutions, like Morocco, Qatar, and Jordan. The technical team was also sent to Tunisia to see their experience in establishing an independent national institution for human rights.
	+ Discussing the legal project in a number of workshops in the governorates (The Capital Secretariat, Hodeida, Aden, Hadramawt, and Taiz).
	+ Discussing the draft of the legal project in workshops that were attended by members of the independent work teams of the National Dialogue Conference.
	+ Discussing the draft of the legal project in a workshop that targeted members of Parliament.
	+ Presenting the legal project to a number of civil society organizations, in addition to some international organizations. They included the High Commission for Human Rights and the Danish Institute for Human Rights.
	+ Displaying the legal project on an electronic website for the public in order to get their comments and opinions.
	+ Welcoming any comments and opinions regarding the legal project, and taking them into account.
* Presenting the project to the Cabinet, which presents it to Parliament to be discussed and approved. Then it is raised to the President to be issued.
* It should be noted that the issue of establishing an independent national committee for human rights was scheduled for discussion in the National Dialogue Conference by the work team for establishing independent entities.

**With regards to the national observatory for children’s rights:**

The following was completed within the procedures executed to establish the observatory:

* A preparatory committee was created to establish the observatory by a decree from the Minister of Human Rights in August 2013. The members of this committee represented governmental agencies (the Ministry of Human Rights, the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Interior), civil society organizations (the Coordinating Body, the Democratic School, the Yemeni Human Rights Observatory, SOUL Organization, and Shawdhab Organization), the Disabled Association, the Lawyers Union, academic and feminist personalities, a national expert, as well as three international groups that were present as observing members (UNICEF, the High Commission for Human Rights, and Save the Children).
* The preparatory committee held a number of meetings to discuss the steps to establishing the observatory, as well as the tasks and work mechanism of the committee.
* Two workshops were held, and in attendance were a number of specialists from governmental and nongovernmental groups. These workshops resulted in the preparation of the vision and mission of the observatory, its strategic goals, and work mechanism. The goals of the observatory were listed as follows:
	+ Provide the necessary protection to children whose rights have been violated.
	+ Provide sufficient data and information about the reality of children’s rights in Yemen.
	+ Increasing the abilities in the field of collecting and documenting abuses that happen to children.
	+ Raising the institutional and social awareness regarding the national and international mechanisms for protecting children.
1. **Please present information regarding the actual procedures that were taken by the government to introduce the definition of children that was in the first article of the agreement, and to ensure that all people under the age of 18 are considered children. Also, please present information regarding the steps that were taken in order to adopt a lower limit for the marriage age and to raise the lower limit in related manners, such as criminal responsibility and work, to international standards.**
* The Technical Unit of the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, in cooperation with the Ministry of Legal Affairs, and through a legal team that was made up of representatives from governmental and nongovernmental organizations, reviewed all legislation relating to children. A project was prepared for laws for children that are in agreement with related international standards. The definition for children was changed to any human being, male or female, who has not yet completed 18 years of age. The marriage age was set to 18 years old, criminal responsibility was raised from 7 years old to 12 years old, and it should be noted that the laws for Protecting Children and Children’s Rights were merged into one law, named Children’s Rights.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* The National Women’s Committee held a number of discussions and meetings about determining the age of marriage with those who opposed this.
* The Yemeni Women’s Union (a civil society organization) held a number of events about determining the marriage age, and to show the harms of early marriage. They included:
	+ Meetings with influential personalities and decision makers.
	+ Demonstrations.
	+ Activities to raise awareness.
	+ Preparing studies.
	+ Holding two workshops in the headquarters of Parliament, which were attended by some Members of Parliament as well as experts from governmental and nongovernmental entities.
* Shawdhab Organization for Children and Development (a civil society organization) made, in 2012, a team from many different groups to support the subject of raising the marriage age. They also championed some other issues relating to childhood.
1. **Please present detailed information relating to the steps taken and planned to end discrimination against the children of the Akhdam and the marginalized.**
* The government, through the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, provided support to encourage the groups and civil society organizations that help the Akhdam and the marginalized. The grants were given to run programs to integrate them into society as well as make sure that they participate in the activities that are held by the Ministry, especially with regards to children.
* Issuing orders from the Minister of Education to the offices and schools in the governorates of waiving any tuition from students of the marginalized, and distributing school bags and supplies to them, as well as nutrition and school uniforms.
* In coordination with the related ministries, the Social Development Fund carried out a number of activities, which included:
	+ Establishing a program for the social integration and strengthening of the current programs of the first groups in Saada (Saada District), Hajjah (Abs District), Dhamar, and Ibb.
	+ Improving the infrastructure and services in the areas of the marginalized.
	+ Working on building the institutional and technical capabilities of the organizations working with these groups.
	+ Adopting a framework of social training for the workers of these groups with support from the local societies, through creating sufficient awareness and working towards providing the basic services in the local societies, as well as creating positive relationships with the other groups that provide the services.
	+ Building, renovating, and furnishing 20 classrooms in some districts in the governorate of Taiz.
	+ Raising awareness in the local society about the importance of education for children from all groups.
	+ Raising awareness in the school workers to helped them accommodate the children of the marginalized and make them continue their education.
	+ Building the capabilities of the school workers to integrate the groups through education in some of the districts in Dhamar.
* Some civil society organizations, including the Islah Charity Foundation and the Saleh Foundation for Development carried out a number of activities aiming to integrate the children of the marginalized in education. The most important of these activities are:
	+ Enrolling 110 children in day care centers.
	+ Reenrolling 110 children in organized education.
	+ Enrolling 72 children in government schools.
	+ Informing 330 families of new and innovative educational methods.
	+ Opening literacy classes.
	+ Distributing uniforms and school bags.
	+ Holding sessions to raise awareness regarding the importance of education.
	+ Holding 5 workshops to raises awareness with the social leadership, as well as 9 plays regarding the issues of violence that is based on discrimination.
* The Rights and Freedoms team in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference also suggested plans that work towards improving the situation of the marginalized through placing a number of protection methods and mechanism to improve their lives and quicken their integration and participation in society. The report suggested a quota system of 10% in the constitution for the marginalized in all elected agencies, and that the government should be forced to take all necessary and effective steps to increase their participation in social and political life. There are also other suggestions from the rest of the teams, and they include the following:
	+ Plans to integrate the marginalized in the educational system and forcing the government to provide educational scholarships in the elementary, secondary, and university level to these groups. They should also allocate a number of seats in the military institutes and colleges.
	+ The government is responsible for putting in place plans and adopting national policies that are just and protect the right of the marginalized in getting appropriate housing and services, as well as providing them with free health care, work opportunities, protection, social welfare, and justice. These should guarantee their rights to a dignified life as their own right, a right that should be respected and protected by all agencies of the government.
	+ The government should establish a national committee for the marginalized that works to integrate them into society (Note: this is from the report to analyze the outputs of the National Dialogue Conference after their midterm session for the work teams, and it does not include anything that was added after that period.
1. **Please present information related to the procedures that were taken to end the sexist beliefs, cultures, and traditions.**

The government agencies and civil society organizations that are concerned with this issue held a number of activities that were made to raise the level of awareness in society, and they were:

* The strategy for the development of women 2006 to 2015, and the fourth five year plan for economic and social development 2011 to 2015 included media and awareness raising activities that aimed to changed the picture of women in the media, and to address the problem of developing women economically, politically, culturally, and socially. These activities made the problem a priority in the different media programs.
* Establishing a center tasked with media about women and children that belongs to the Ministry of Information in 2010. This center achieved a number of tasks by creating programs to raise social awareness about the issues that concern women and children throughout the different mediums, and they were:
	+ Publishing 139 articles in the official newspapers.
	+ Broadcasting 180 hours of programming in the televisions channels.
	+ Broadcasting 210 hours of programming in the radio stations.
* The Ministry of Technical Education and Training implemented in this regard the following:
	+ Television commercials
	+ Documentary films
	+ Television interviews
	+ Journalistic reports
	+ Brochures and posters regarding the importance of technical education and training for girls, and that was done through coordination with the ILO.
* The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Guidance held a number of activities to create a positive image of women and equality between men and women in their social responsibilities. They included:
	+ Holding sessions to raise awareness regarding an agreement to end all discrimination against women from the Islamic perspective.
	+ Creating religious speeches in cooperation with the National Women Association, the National Resident Council, and the Yemeni Family Nurturing Organization. These speeches were distributed throughout the offices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Guidance in the governorates. They also included the dangers of AIDS and other reproductive health issues, as well as residential issues.
	+ Issuing a booklet that includes 15 speeches against violence against women.
	+ Creating two training manuals (a manual against violence against women from an Islamic perspective, and a manual to raise awareness about the education of girls).
	+ Implementing training sessions in a number of governorates regarding the political participation of women, reproductive health, definition of social types, and women’s education.
* In the framework of our educational mission, the Ministry of Education completed from 2010 to 2012 a number of activities that contributed to the raising of awareness in society and encouraging families to enroll their daughter in schools. It also encouraged them to let their daughters continue their education, as well as trying to change the negative traditional cultural heritage towards the educations of girls through the following programs:
	+ **The Contributions of Social Participation to Raise Awareness About the Importance of Educating Girls:** In this field, the most important activities that were executed were the following:
		- Creating 4095 councils for the mothers and fathers in a number of governorates between 2010 and 2012, 1827 of which were created in 2010, and 2268 which were created in 2011 and 2012.
		- Preparing a special regulation for the parent’s council.
		- Printing 131,000 copies and distributing them to the schools.
		- Implementing 5 workshops to 365 workers in the social participation administrations in the governorates.
		- Training 94 specialists in the field of sociology and social participation.
		- Creating and training 18 councils from the coordinating councils in the governorates.
		- Holding evaluation visits to 1,000 schools.
	+ **Distributing the Specified Financial Incentives:**
		- Giving out the specified financial incentives in Lahj and Hodeida, which benefitted 44,076 students.
		- Giving the financial grants that were specified for 3,431 students in 4 districts in the governorate of Taiz. These grants were financed by the Social Welfare Fund.
		- Giving the grants to help female teachers, which was given to 89 female teachers and it amounted to $100 a month.
		- Giving transportation scholarships to 2,854 female students in 17 districts throughout 6 governorates.
	+ **Distributing school lunches, bags, and stationary supplies:**
		- Distributing schools lunches to female students, which benefitted 177,651 students in 2010, 122,651 students in 2011, and 122,040 students in 2012.
		- Giving out schools bags and supplies to the students, which were given out to 88,632 students in 2010, and 917,147 students in 2011.
	+ **Hiring Female Teachers:**
		- The Ministry hired 395 female teachers, and started contracts with 506 teachers in the rural areas of 7 governorates.
* It held a number of activities, events to raise awareness about some of the important issues being faced to increase the participation of women in development by some governmental and nongovernmental groups. The most important issues that were discussed by those events and activities were in the fields of political participation of Yemeni women, ending violence against women, budgets that correctly allocate for the needs of social types, raising awareness about the dangers of AIDs in all of the governorates in the country, educating girls, the health, psychological, and social problems of female circumcision, dignified work and social justice, and the dangers of early marriage.
* The Yemeni Women’s Union (a civil society organization) held, in the field of girl’s education, the following activities, which were implemented in cooperation with UNICEF:
	+ Raising awareness in a number of villages in some governorates by holding meetings with the heads and sheikhs of the village, as well as the parents. There were meetings with 43 leaders and 90 sheikhs, and these sheikhs and leaders held 324 meetings with the parents in 72 villages, which targeted 6,500 men and women. There was also coordination with the imams of the masjids to raise awareness with the families about the right of girls to get an education, and this was done in 40 sermons. 3,000 brochures aiming to raise awareness were distributed, and there parties to celebrate the high achieving female students and model families.
	+ 20 literacy classes were started, and contracts with 20 schools were signed. Exercise and sports equipment were distributed to 60 schools, while notepads, pens, and the stickers of the campaign were given to students in the schools.
	+ 60 principals and 70 female teachers were given training.
1. **Please confirm if there were any effective steps taken to improve the recording of newborns that was mentioned in paragraph 107 of the report that was completed. Also, please show how the government ensures that the concerned authority adheres to Prime Minister Decree No. 120 (2006), which states that the recording of newborns is free.**
* Among the effective steps that were implemented and taken to improve the recording of newborns, or those that were scheduled to be implemented are those that were being worked on by the Civil Affairs Authority, whether with national funding or with funding from development partners. These projects include:
	+ Issuing a decree from the head of the Civil Affairs Authority and the Civil Record to all units issuing birth certificates to work to make the issuing of birth certificates free.
	+ Opening an office for the Civil Record in the hospitals and centers for motherhood and childhood.
	+ Transferring the recording process from a hand written process to a computer based system.
	+ Field visits to remote areas that are most in need.
	+ Field visits to schools during the beginning of the school year, and that was done during the 2013 school year.
	+ Creating committees from the civil affairs and the related entities (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Justice) to coordinate the joint work that aims to raise the level of registration of newborns.
* The Social Fund for Development contributed by supporting the establishment of an automatic registration service for newborns (preparation, furnishing, and training) in centers in some of the governorates and some districts, as is clarified in Table 1[[4]](#footnote-4). It also contributed in establishing a registration team and birth record in a number of public hospitals, and in supporting the birth recording teams in the field.
* The Save the Children and Youth Initiative held a campaign to register the births in some of the districts in the governorate of Sana’a (the districts were Arhab, Nihm, Alhaimah Aldakhiliah and Alhaimah Alkharijiah). Birth certificates were issued, and more than 11,000 children were registered. This was in addition to the initiative, at the beginning of every school year, issuing birth certificates to the students who were enrolled in the classes as a part of the truancy program that was run in the capital.
1. **Please show the procedures that were taken in order to completely stop physical punishment in homes, alternative care options, and as a punishment for crimes. Please provide information regarding how the government ensures that there is a prohibition of corporal punishment in schools and the criminal justice system:**

The related groups took a number of steps to ensure that there is a complete prohibition of corporal punishments, and these steps were in the following fields:

* The legislative field:
	+ The project included amendments to the law of children’s rights, and added texts that prohibited corporal punishment for children. Article 192 stated the following:
		- Every child has the right to treatment that is appropriate for their age and protects their dignity and honor, as well as eases their integration into society. It is prohibited to subject children to physical or psychological torture as a punishment, and it is also prohibited to treat them in a manner that is harsh, degrading, or harms their dignity as human beings.
		- It is prohibited to sentence a child to execution, prison for life, fines, or corporal punishments.
		- It is prohibited to use chains and handcuffs with children except in cases where there is clear insubordination that makes this a requirement as the child can harm themselves or others.
		- It is prohibited for there to be any physical punishment used on a child who is subject to this law.
		- Priority should be given to protective and nurturing methods and rehabilitate the child. If possible, prison should not be used, as well as other methods that take away the child’s freedom. Even if these methods are used, they should be short and have as a priority the interest of the child.
		- Civil suits are not allowed in children’s court.
* The administrative field:
	+ Issuing Decree No. 426 from the Minister of Education for 2012 to not allow personal and corporal punishment in schools. This decision was distributed throughout the offices of education in the governorates for them to send to the schools, orphanages that belong to the Ministry, and to make sure that they are implemented.
	+ Receiving complaints regarding this issue, and taking legal steps to solve them.
	+ Training 360 trainees, including 75 females, in a program called “Dealing with Violence Based on Gender in Schools and How to Avoid It.”
	+ Training 141 teachers on ways to teach and deal with students.
	+ Training 1,288 teachers in the field of educational guidance.
	+ The Ministry of Social Affairs and Work issued a memo about the conduct of its workers in the different homes and alternative care centers to ensure that corporal and psychological punishment of children in those centers is not allowed. The employees were trained accordingly, and all of them had to sign this memo and work in adherence to it. The Ministry also created an office for complaints in those centers and homes.
* Raising Awareness:
	+ The Ministry of Information, through the different medias that it can use, covers the important issues relating to violence, including school violence, as follows:
		- Publishing 89 articles in the official newspapers.
		- Broadcasting 30 hours of programming in the television channels.
		- Broadcasting 36 hours of programming in the radio stations.
	+ Some civil society organizations (SOUL Organization and Saleh Charitable Foundation), as well as the Child Protection Agency in the capital secretariat, held a number of events and training sessions to raise awareness in this field. These activities targeted teachers and students in schools, while Shawdhab Organization for Childhood and Development (a civil society organization) took care of the preparation and furnishing of classrooms to uncover and report any students who are being violently treated in the six schools that were targeted in the capital secretariat. 342 cases were caught during 2012 in the schools, as is clarified in Table No. 2[[5]](#footnote-5). In order to fix the effects of the problems of violence with children, the organization, in coordination with some governmental agencies and civil society organizations that are related, provided psychiatric, medical, and legal services to the children. In the cases of violence towards children outside of schools, the organization refers the case to the specialized group, like the Family Protection Administration in the Ministry of Interior, and others. These groups then provide the necessary services from the medical and legal aspects.
	+ In addition to that, the organization also held events to raise awareness among and train the attendees, and these events targeted some families, specialists, social figures, and principals.
1. **Please provide detailed information regarding the national plan to combat female circumcision (2008), especially with regards to implementing this plan and the accomplishments until now. Also, please note the steps that were taken to end child marriages and the phenomenon of honor killings in the country.**

The national plan to combat female genital mutilation was merged into the national plan to protect childhood, and funds were allocated to combat traditional practices that are harmful for girls (female genital mutilation and early marriage) with the goal of raising awareness of the dangers of female circumcision and the importance of abandoning this practice. What follows are the most important of these efforts that were spent in this field by certain governmental organizations, like the Technical Department of the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Education, and the National Committee for Women:

* Holding a field survey in cooperation with Sana’a University that looked at the negative health, psychological, and social effects of female genital mutilation.
* Creating a manual to raise awareness and train those opposing female genital mutilation.
* Creating a manual for religious preachers and imams regarding the rights of children in Islam. This manual was created by a group of religious scholars, and one of the subjects included in the manual was the custom of female genital mutilation from a religious perspective, in addition to explaining the physical, sexual, social, and psychological harms of this practice.
* Preparing and distributing two books under the titles:
	+ Female Genital Mutilation and the Effects of the Health Awareness Campaign in the Governorate of Hodeida
	+ Female Genital Mutilation: The Results of A Study of Selected Areas in Yemen
* Creating short broadcasts that discuss female genital mutilation and its effects, which were broadcast on television and radio.
* Preparing, printing, and distributing brochures raising awareness about the truth and rumors about female genital mutilation.
* A number of civil society organizations (the Yemeni Women’s Union, Shaima Network, Shawdhab Organization, SOUL Organization, the Democratic School, and the Islah Foundation) implemented a number of activities included meetings, workshops, awareness campaigns, training sessions, and some field surveys to raise awareness about the negative health, social, and psychological effects of female genital mutilation on the lives of the girls’ present and futures. These brochures were aimed at families, female students, and preachers.
* And in regards to ending the practice of child marriages, the government aimed at ending these practices as much as possible in order to protect the girls of Yemen from the negative effects of early married:
	+ A project of legal amendments that is comprehensive, relating to children’s rights. They included an amendment relating to determining a safe age for marriage in the personal affairs law.
	+ Adding the issue of marriage age and early marriage as one of the important issues that are adopted by the rights and freedoms group in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. They aimed to make 18 the lowest marriage age in the law.
	+ The Ministry of Education implemented a program of financial incentives in the governorates of Lahj and Hodeida, as well as some districts in the governorate of Taiz, with the goal of encouraging families to keep enrolling their daughters in schools all the way through high school, which will delay the marriage age for girls.
	+ A project of social welfare to support the poor, which will raise the level of income of families and not push them to marry of their daughters at an early age.
* The Initiative to Protect Children and Youth in the Capital Secretariat works to train them regarding the issues of protecting and supporting these issues from 2010 to 2012. It organized a number of meetings to support and encourage the local councils and civil society organizations that work in the targeted districts, as well as training those who deal with children and their families (parent councils) in six districts in the capital secretariat.
* Some civil society organizations (The Yemeni Women’s Union, Shawdhab Organization, SOUL Organization, Seeyaj Organization, and the Democratic School) held a number of programs, studies, and activities to raise awareness, as well as workshops and awareness campaigns, which aimed to raise the awareness in society regarding the dangers of child marriages and the importance of educating girls.
* As with regards to honor killings, we do not have any information or data about them, mainly because they are rare occurrences in Yemen, and even if they did happen, they are usually quickly controlled and settled by important social figures.
1. **Please provide updated information regarding the establishing of a framework to put in place an alternative program for family welfare in the government that was mentioned in paragraph 140 of the report. Also, please point out how the government can oversee the quality of the welfare services that are provided to children in foster homes, and in a way that is in accordance with article 25 of the agreement.**
* **With regards to the information about the establishment of a framework to put in place an alternative program for family welfare.**
	+ The Ministry of Social Affairs and Work, in cooperation with UNICEF, is currently working on developing a program for alternative family welfare, and it is made up of three components, which are:
		- Creating regulations for alternative family welfare that determine the criteria and responsibilities of providing it, as well as the commitments of the family and the government, including the role of the alternative families themselves.
		- Visiting one of the foremost countries in this field.
		- Reversing what will be determined in the organization regulations and a field visit in the national work plan to develop the system of alternative family welfare in Yemen.
* As with regards to the services provided in the institutions of alternative welfare:
	+ The Ministry of Social Affairs and Work provides the necessary services to children in social guidance, which total 11 orphanages in seven governorates. It also has direct supervision over the services that are provided by the homes, and has oversight in them through committees. They also train the workers in those homes and raise the level of their abilities.
	+ The Ministry of Education helps house the children who do not find someone to help them in one of the orphanages that it supervises in the governorates of Sana’a and Almahweet. The Ministry is also in charge of all of their nutritional expenses and clothes, as well as their health coverage, and education throughout the primary and secondary levels.
* The Initiative to Protect Children and Youth at the Capital Secretariat, with funding from UNICEF, worked to train a team to train the workers in most of the homes and orphanages in the capital secretariat, in addition to training those who work with children (social specialists and night supervisor). They were trained in the issues of protection as well as the standards of working in homes like those.
* The Initiative, in participating with the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, with funding from UNICEF, worked at developing the internal regulations of the homes and orphanages.
* The Saleh Charitable Foundation for Development (a civil society organization) also works to provide assistance to orphans and their families to be able to continue their education. This assistance includes school bags, uniforms, scholarships, and training. The number of beneficiaries from these assistances totaled 7,360, with 3,460 of them females and 3,900 males.
1. **Please provide information regarding the mechanisms in place to ensure the rights of children with special needs through the services that are provided by the Disabilities Fund for Nurturing and Rehabilitation. Please note if the government has done an evaluation of the children with special needs with regards to their getting health care, education, and shelter, as is suggested by the committee in its previous suggestions (CRC/C/15/Add. 267, para. 54, 2005). If the government has evaluated this, please note the results that were achieved.**
* The Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled provides its help and services in the care and training of the disabled as financial assistance, whether to the disabled individuals directly, or through charitable foundations and training centers. Those targeted are the deaf, dumb, blind, and physically disabled. These grants include medical supplies and tools to help those who need them, like wheelchairs, medical hearing aids, and glasses. They also include the different tools for teaching and training them for all of the different groups of disabled children, male and female. This is all in addition to the support of the Fund to all activities, events, and programs, whether educational or cultural, for any center for the disabled throughout the governorates in the country.
* The Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled, in cooperation with the National Association of Groups for Disabled Yemenis, have provided some services, like health care, as they opened health clinics inside some of the organizations for the disabled. For example, they opened a comprehensive health clinic in the Salam Center for the Physically Disabled. This clinic has all of the necessary medical tools, and over 2,500 disabled children benefit from the services of this clinic, which provides them with free services. More than 15 natural health centers were opened in most of the governorates, and they were staffed with a specialized cadre to provide their services to children with special needs and rehabilitate them.
* The Social Fund for Development implemented a number of projects and activities in this field, including:
	+ In 2010 it implemented 14 projects that aimed to strengthen the merging process in schools, as well as establish vision services in a number of them. They focused on supporting the infrastructure of these schools and training the workers, social specialists, and administrators about the integration and its mechanisms, how to teach them, how to prepare educational tools, using special rooms, obstacles of teaching, and speech therapy. The project worked towards integrating 1,344 students with physical, mental, and hearing disabilities, as well as visual disabilities and autism. The project also trained 366 teachers, social specialists, administrators, and mothers of children with special needs (from 20 charitable foundations that are non governmental and private care centers, 76 schools in the capital secretariat, and 13 schools in the governorates).
	+ In 2011, 17 projects were created to support comprehensive education, whereas institutional support was given to the comprehensive care administrations in a number of governorates, as well as the establishment of classrooms, rehabilitating, furnishing, and preparing integrated schools, establishing education source units, training the staff, and giving the schools additional educational tools.
	+ In 2012 an additional 20 projects were created to support comprehensive education, and the activities were divided among infrastructure, training, and raising awareness. They were divided as follows:
		- **Infrastructure:**
			* 9 classrooms were built while 17 were furnished and prepared. 6 bathrooms were renovated to allow children with special needs to use them, while 16 ramps were built and 27 bathrooms with physical disabilities to use them. 5 educational resource rooms were built, while 17 other rooms were also built. 4 classrooms were built for pre-school education and nurseries, and 13 schools and 2 universities were provided with the necessary educational tools and resources. They also worked on making the evaluation exams with regards to the difficulty of learning more appropriate, as well as furnishing and preparing a recreational area for autistic children and youth in the capital secretariat area.
		- **Training:**
			* 682 teachers and administrators were trained in the fields of teaching children who are deaf and have weak eyesight, writing in Braille, building character, individual plans, movement, speech therapy, sign language, life skills, and integration (as an idea and a methodology, and its criteria).
		- **Raising Awareness:**
			* It had 7 campaigns to raise awareness about the definition of disability, its types, and the ideas of integration and comprehensive education.
* With regards to the program for social training and the expanding of services to rural areas, the Social Fund for Development implemented the following activities:
	+ In 2010 two projects were completed. The first one aimed at supporting and training the blind in the governorate of Amran, and extending the education services to the blind to the district of Alsood. That was done by training 40 teachers in the foundation and 6 teachers from the public schools in the district. They were trained in the methods of teaching the blind, movement, definition of integration and planning for it, as well as equipping the schools with ways of teaching the blind. The other project aimed at strengthening the education extension for the dumb to the rural districts of Ibb by building and furnishing three classrooms with their facilities, and building a room for resources, then furnishing and preparing it. Another project was completed, and it aimed at building the capabilities of the members of the committee for social training in the city of Ma’bar in Dhamar, as well as building and furnishing its headquarters.
	+ In 2011, 10 projects were completed that targeted 2,674 children with special needs. Six of the projects aimed at creating services for social training and rehabilitation of disabled children in the cities of Thula, Yareem, Aden, and the districts of Almahbashah in Hajah, Bilad Alta’am in Raymah, and Qulansiah in Hadramawt. This was done by creating 6 social committees in the areas of the program that are made up of members of the local councils, the offices of education, social affairs, health, technical training, teachers, social figures, and the disabled and their families. They also prepared the centers for social training that are parts of these projects, as well as furnishing them and preparing them in every necessary way. They provided institutional, logistical and technical support to 295 of the members of the committees. They also raised awareness in the societies, families, and social workers regarding the definitions relating to disabilities and training in society. The four other projects aimed at improving and strengthening the current social services in the following cities: Alqaedah, Dhi Alsafal (Ibb Governorate), Rada’a (Albaydha), and Alhaimah Aldakhiliah district in Sana’a, through training 91 school teachers, workers in rehabilitation, doctor’s assistants, and health workers about late growth, early intervention, and ways of teaching students with mental and visual handicaps. They also built and prepared educational resource rooms, classrooms, and handicapped facilities in two schools. This targeted the integration of 49 students with visual, aural, and mental handicaps, as well as those with learning disabilities, to the school. This was all in addition to the preparing, and furnishing of two preschool classes that integrated 17 students with mental and visual handicaps.
	+ In 2012 it implemented activities for social rehabilitation through the completion of two projects that targeted 358 people. The first aimed at improving and strengthening the services of the social rehabilitation program that was in the village of Alfayoosh in the governorate of Lahj. They did this through renovating, furnishing and preparing a room for medical treatment for children in the village clinic. They also provided educational tools for the project, in addition to training 15 of the therapy workers in speech therapy and how to deal with visual disabilities. The second project aimed at raising awareness in 32 members of the local councils in the governorate of Hadramawt regarding disabilities and comprehensive development.
* The Social Fund for Development also worked to support developing the national strategy for disabilities, and it completed the development of the draft of the strategy. It did this in cooperation with the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, as well as other partners, both governmental and civil society organizations. But this draft has not been approved until now.
* In the field of education, the activities that were completed by the Ministry of Education relating to children with special needs were as follows:
	+ Preparing a national strategy for comprehensive education for 2012 to 2016, and it is currently being discussed and approved by the legal entities. The most important goals of this strategy are:
		- Increasing the enrollment of special needs children in schools and decreasing their truancy rate.
		- Meeting the needs of special needs children, and that should be done through creating a high quality educational system.
		- Building the abilities of the workers in the field of providing services to those with special needs in schools.

The strategy targets the following groups:

* + - Children with physical disabilities.
		- Children that face difficulties learning without any clear reasons.
		- Children who are unable to raise themselves out of their difficult situations (pessimistic).
		- Children of refugees, street kids, or kids who have gone through child labor.
		- Gifted and talented children.
		- Children of minorities or the marginalized.
	+ And with regards to the infrastructure, the Ministry did the following:
		- Adding 38 additional classes to the schools, distributed among 9 schools in 8 districts.
		- Building complete schools with facilities to teach those with mental disabilities in Alsaalah district in Taiz.
		- Completely preparing 6 academic resource rooms.
		- Partially preparing 14 academic resource rooms.
	+ Regarding the building of capabilities, the following was done:
		- Training 30 social specialists in the targeted schools on how to deal with those with special educational needs.
		- Training 20 teachers (male and female) in the targeted schools on the programs in the resource rooms.
		- Training 29 guidance counselors in the field of educational supervision for those with special needs.
		- Training 540 teachers in the fields of those with different special needs (mental, aural, and visual disabilities), as well as those with difficulty learning.
		- Preparing a group of educational manuals and training the trainers on how to use them. They include:
		- The Manual of Comprehensive Education, School Management, and Specialists
		- The Manual of Improving the Performance of Teachers, and Ways of Dealing with Children with Special Needs
		- The Manual of Difficulties of Teaching, Resource Rooms, and Facilities
* The Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training also undertook the following:
	+ A field survey regarding the capabilities of the institutions for those with special needs.
	+ Implementing the training sessions for those with disabilities.
	+ Working to prepare a number of institutes for those with special needs as a first step, then spreading the changes to all of the institutes.
	+ Ordering the preparation of curriculums and facilities that are appropriate with the abilities of those with special needs.
* The Ministry of Information, through its various mediums, had a lot of coverage relating to children with special needs, as well as their rights to an education. The coverage was as follows:
	+ Publishing 37 articles in the official newspapers.
	+ Broadcasting 39 hours of programming in the television channels.
	+ Broadcasting 42 hours of programming in the radio stations.
* The Arab Institute for Human Rights (a civil society organization) established support committees that work to integrate those with special needs in primary school in the private and public schools.
* And with regards to an evaluation of the state of children with special needs and their getting appropriate health care, education, and residence, there was not enough data to evaluate.
1. **Please provide information regarding the steps taken to solve the worsening health care services and the destruction of health facilities because of the last crisis that happened in 2011 and 2012. Also, please not all of the steps that were taken to treat the declining level of vaccination, worsening level of nutrition for children, and the increasing level of contagious diseases, like measles. Please note the procedures that were taken to stop the spread of diseases in children that are related to worsening water systems and the lack of water and sewage systems, especially diarrhea.**
* The Ministry of Public Health and Residence took some steps during the last crisis by providing emergency intervention to provide medical services to the areas that were hardest hit, and this was done through coordination and partnership with partners in health development. A summary of the interventions follows:
	+ Renovating most of the medical facilities that were damaged and providing the needed medical tools, equipment and supplies that are needed by those facilities, especially in the areas harmed in the governorates of Abyan and Saada.
	+ Improving the ease of getting medical services and providing medical services, especially relating to the health of mothers and children.
	+ Implementing an evaluator survey looking into the availability of medical services and the readiness of medical facilities, which included hospitals and health clinics in ten governorates (the Capital Secretariat, Aden, Taiz, Abyan, Saada, Lahj, Hajjah, Albaydha, Amran, and Aljawf). The results of the survey are still in the data analysis phase.
	+ Regarding vaccination, routine vaccination is continuing, in addition to raising awareness about its importance through all available media. Masjid preachers were also used to spread awareness.
* Yemen started a campaign for vaccination against measles in April 2013, and the Ministry implemented during the year 2013 two national campaigns for vaccination against polio, which targeted children under the age of five years old. The Ministry also increased all activity relating to disease prevention, especially cases of polio, and that is to prevent the spread of the disease from the Horn of Africa.
* Regarding nutrition: in the framework of combating malnutrition and its effects, the following was done:
	+ The Ministry started a Malnutrition Eradication Sensitization and Advocacy Campaign last April.
	+ A nutrition center for children was founded within the services provided by the medical facilities, and that was done was two types of programs. The first included a nutrition service for children in external clinics (OTP, or Outpatient Therapeutic Program), and the other includes nutrition services for children that are staying at the clinics (TFC, or Therapeutic Feeding Center). These centers work to provide medical and preventative services for the cases of acute and severe malnutrition, while focusing on the areas that were hardest hit during the latest crises.
* In the framework of combating diarrhea, the Ministry worked during the last year on starting a rotavirus vaccine for stopping diarrhea, which will contribute to lowering the cases of deaths in children less than five years of age.
* The Ministry also strengthened the comprehensive health care services for child patients, and that was done through increasing the capabilities of the medical cadre, providing tools for medical services, and providing profusion solutions and IVs, as well as effective medical tools for the treatment of patients of diarrhea and limiting their effects.
1. **Please provide information regarding the steps taken to treat the challenges that stopped children from reaching education, especially as a treatment for the crisis of 2011 and 2012. This includes rebuilding and fixing the infrastructure. Also, please present detailed information regarding the implementation and results of the national strategy for the education of girls.**
* In order for children to continue their education during the crises, the Ministry of Education issued Ministerial Decree No. 13 of 2010, which established a group for education during emergencies. This group was under the leadership of the Ministry, and had membership from partners in development. These partners were:
	+ Save the Children,
	+ UNICEF,
	+ and the International Organization for Relief.
* The tasks of this committee were limited to putting educational policies in place and determining the needs during times of crisis, and responding to them in a coordinated, planned, and organized manner. The most important activities carried out in this field were as follows:
* Limiting the damages to educational buildings, and putting in place a renovation plan to ready them. There was work to implement these plans so that the buildings are ready to provide educational services. Estimates of the cost were put in place, regarding the renovation, and alternative furniture and tools were readied for what was destroyed or looted. The results of the survey were that 810 schools and 20 libraries were destroyed in 12 governorates.
* Renovating and maintaining 146 schools with the schools that were destroyed in the war on terror in Aden, Lahj, and Abyan, in addition to providing 30,000 places for schools and holding emergency interventions in them
* The Ministry also worked to help restart the work in the educational institutions that had stopped work in order to ensure that all schools resume their organized activity and go back to being stable. To do this it took a wide range of steps, and worked to strengthen the general atmosphere towards being one of peace, reconciliation, partnership, and accepting others, while leaving behind all hate and violence. This was done through the following:
	+ Meeting with the educational unions and announcing through the educational offices to strengthen this heading. They also had television interviews and press conferences to get their educational message out to society.
	+ Issuing Ministerial Memo No. 273, dated 14/12/2011, addressed to the managers of the education offices in the capital secretariat and the governorates, regarding ending all punishments against educational workers as a result of the events since 1/3/2011.
	+ Holding council meeting of the educational leadership and the managers of the education offices in the governorates. This meeting was held on 28/12/2011, and they discussed all of the issues facing education, including the effects of the crisis. The results and outputs of this meeting were reflected in the Ministry’s 2012 yearly plan.
	+ Issuing yearly raises to all of the staff of the Ministry of Education and its offices in the governorates and the capital secretariat. This was done through fiscal consolidation No. 494, dated 25/2/2012, from 2005 to 2010, which cost a total of 2,292,604,814 YER.
	+ Distributing tents, seats, educational supplies, cultural books, sports supplies, games, and recreational games to the children in the affected areas, while implementing the summer activities.
	+ Implementing a campaign to go back to schools for the 2011/2012 school year. For this, the Ministry distributed 1,095,639 school bags in 13 governorates.
* With regards to moral support and educational guidance for students, workers, and teachers, and to overcome the effects of the crisis and bring everyone back to the normal educational process, training workshops were held specializing in providing moral support and guidance to the teachers that worked in the schools that were affected. A training model was made which took into account the needs of the targeted group, and this model was implemented in all of the harmed areas by all of the partners. This ensured that all of the teachers, administrators, and guidance counselors all got the same treatment, and enabled the Ministry to follow up and evaluate the training. The training workshops targeted 7,463 people, 2,768 of who were females, and 4,694 of who were males.
* The Ministry also worked towards building the abilities of the specialists in the field of education during the crisis, and the most important activities in this field are as follows:
	+ Training 334 teachers about the dangers of mines.
	+ Training 115 teachers about positive alternatives.
	+ Training 4 specialists in the ministry in external workshops about the minimum education levels during an emergency.
	+ Retraining 250 of those concerned at the local and federal level regarding the minimum education levels during emergencies.
	+ Implementing campaigns to raise awareness in 13,380 students about the dangers of mines.
* And with regards to the school buildings that were built during 2011 and 2012, the projects that were completed during this period were 1,367 projects that built a total of 9,146 classrooms, distributed as follows:
	+ Building 2,906 new classrooms in 2011, and 2,691 in 2012.
	+ Expanding 55 classes in 2011, and 413 in 2012.
	+ Rehabilitating 159 classes in 2011, and 25 classes in 2012.
	+ Renovating 601 classes in 2011, and 218 classes in 2012.
	+ Building 214 technical rooms in 2011, and 134 rooms in 2012.
	+ Building 2,061 administrative rooms in 2011, and 927 in 2012.
	+ Building 1,363 health facilities in 2011, and 1,118 in 2012.
	+ Building 64 walls in 2011, and 126 walls in 2012.
* Regarding educational devices and tools, they were as follows:
	+ Providing 310 computers and their accessories and distributing them throughout the schools, along with a fax and copy machines to 50 districts in 2011 and 2012.
	+ Providing 100 simple labs to schools.
	+ Providing 67,938 books for the libraries in 134 schools.
* Seats and school supplies, they were distributed as follows:
	+ Provided and distributed 160,000 school chairs in 2011, and 30,000 chairs in 2012.
	+ Providing furniture and equipment to 44 high schools in 2012.
	+ Providing school radio stations to a number of schools in 2012.
	+ Printing and distributing 55,469,545 schoolbooks in 2010, 64,178,746 books in 2011, and 74,277,169 books in 2012.
* And in this subject, the Islah Social Charitable Foundation (a civil society organization) also carried out the following activities:
	+ Renovating 40 schools and adding bathrooms, building soccer fields, and providing game supplies for recreation.
	+ Building 57 rooms with educational resources.
	+ Supplying 50 school libraries and 30 class libraries (in classrooms) in 6 districts.
	+ Removing 5,286 children between the ages of 7 and 15 from dangerous work environments and enrolling them in schools by giving them all of the necessary school supplies, following up on them during the school year, and informing their families of the importance of making sure they stay in school.
	+ Enrolling 1,345 illiterate children (between the ages of 14 and 18) who have never studied before in literacy classes that were opened for this reason.
* **And with regards to implementing the national strategy for the education of girls:**
* The Ministry of Education, with development partners, continues implementing the planned activities for it in this field. What follows is some detailed data about the implementation of the strategy:
	+ Increasing the number of schools for girls from 1,071 in 2009/2010 to 1,141 in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the number of classroom from 115,254 in 2009/2010 to 128,095 in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the enrollment rate for girls in the primary level (classes 1 to 9) from 67.5% in 2009/2010 to 72.8% in 2011/2012, as well as decreasing the gap between the genders from 0.8% in 2009/2010 to 0.81% in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the enrollment rate for girls in the primary level (classes 1 to 6) from 76.3% in 2009/2010 to 83.1% in 2011/2012, as well as decreasing the gap between the genders from 0.83% in 2009/2010 to 0.84% in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the enrollment rate for girls in the secondary level (classes 10 to 12) from 18.8% in 2009/2010 to 22.4% in 2011/2012, as well as decreasing the gap between the genders from 0.66% in 2009/2010 to 0.81% in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the number of administration workers from 70,869 in 2009/2010 to 76,280 in 2011/2012.
	+ Increasing the number of female teachers from 53,002 in 2009/2010 to 65,189 in 2011/2012.
* In addition to what is mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report, relating to the steps that were taken to end the cultural and traditional beliefs that continue the discrimination against girls, the Ministry has undertaken, from 2010 to 2012, the implementation of activities relating to girls’ education, especially in the areas with low enrollment. The most important of these steps is:
	+ Implementing training workshops for teachers of grades 1 to 3, guidance counselors, school principals, and heads of the parent committees, which numbered 500 people being trained in the districts of Saada in the field of moral and educational support.
	+ Providing school nutrition.
	+ Hiring female teachers.
	+ Training female teachers in the rural areas, as 497 female teachers were trained, and that was in the governorates of Albaydha, Hajjah, Hodeida, Dhamar, Raymah, Aldhali’, and Almahweet. 875 people were trained in the basic computer skills.
	+ Implementing the local initiative in support of teaching girls, which was funded by the Japanese Government, in 59 schools in 3 districts in the governorate of Taiz, in addition to 70 schools in 7 districts in the governorate of Dhamar.
	+ Implementing the project for total vaccination in schools in the governorate of Hadramawt and Almahweet for 60 schools, and developing the administrative abilities of the school, which was attended by 270 participants.
	+ Implementing campaigns to raise awareness in most of the governorates.
* The Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training carried out the following activities in this field:
	+ The National Strategy for Technical Education was amended to include a component for girls to encourage a number of them to enroll.
	+ Amending the criteria for acceptance in the institutes so that they are more flexible in accepting girls.
	+ New specialties were added to attract more girls.
	+ A number of new institutes for girls were established in some areas with cultures that would raise the number of girls enrolled in the institutes.
	+ The Ministry is working towards preparing a number of institutes for the needs of girls, so that they are more attractive for them.
* The Islah Social Charitable Foundation also implemented through its Access Plus program a number of activities, including the enrolling of 650 girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years old in the fields of vocational training for jobs that are needed in society.
1. **Please provide information regarding the situation of (a) refugee children, (b) migrant children, and (c) children in the streets. Also, please present the specific steps that were taken to provide protection for those children and provide them with education and health care services.**
2. **Refugee children:**
* The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs held, in the middle of September 2009, a quick evaluation in the Mazraq Camp in Hajjah in order to find out the psychological and social effects on children and their families in the camps. The results pointed to an increase in being exposed to violence, losing their livelihood, constant migration, and lack of feeling of safety in the camps. All of these had huge negative effects on those refugees.
* Referencing those who were sent to survey the field during the period from December 2009 to January 2010 in Amran, Hajjah, and Saada, there were signs that there were abuses of children’s rights, as well as other issues relating to the protection of children. This included the ongoing violence based on gender, killings and attacks on the schools and hospitals, as well as separating the children from their families.
* The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs implemented a project for moral and social support for children who were harmed in the governorates where there were refugee children, and this project included a number of programs and activities. These programs and activities included:
	+ Training and preparing a work team with the goal of protecting children and providing services for moral and social support in the governorates of Saada (22), Hajjah (5), and Amran (3) as a first phase.
	+ Training the helping teams in the same governorates, Saada (45), Hajjah (15), and Amran (15).
	+ Creating a work team from volunteers among the refugees for work in the projects in order to have the participation of the refugee communities in providing child protection services. The number of volunteers in the project reached 160 people from both genders. There were 80 in Saada, 40 in Amran, and 40 in Hajjah.
	+ Preparing all of the necessary capabilities for the teams in the governorates.
	+ Implementing three training workshops for a total of 105 participants, both male and female, from each of the following governorates: Saada, Hajjah, and Amran. The training workshops were regarding the protection of children in emergencies, and it targeted the local councils, national organizations, the leadership of the camps, and some of the refugees.
* After the work teams were created in those governorates, the most important activities that were implemented in the refugee camps, which continued from mid-2009 until now, included:
	+ Building the capabilities of the official and social groups: this includes the leadership of the local councils, policemen, the management of the camps, and civil society organizations.
	+ Building the capabilities of the refugees and those harmed by the crises: 3 training workshops for volunteers from among the refugees were held that focused on protecting children during emergencies.
	+ Providing activities for moral and social support, as well as recreational activities for children and youth[[6]](#footnote-6). All of these activities were held in safe places that were appropriate for children, in the following areas:
		- Saada governorate: the refugee camps in Saada City, Haydan, Saqain, Majz, Sahar, and Minbih.
		- Amran governorate: Amran City, Raidah, Khamir, Khaywan (Harf Sufyan), Kharf, Bir Ayidh (Iyal Yazeed Mountain), Hamdah, Shabeel, and Aldhabr.
		- Hajjah governorate: the district of Haradh Almazraq, Bakeel Almair, Midi, Abs, and Mustaba.
	+ Recording the abuses and support for children’s issues, as well as the families that need protection services, which was done through visits to the refugee families by volunteers and guides. Table No. 6 clarifies the number of cases that were recorded.[[7]](#footnote-7)
	+ Making sure that the refugee societies participated in protecting their children through organized local committees from among the refugees in the camps on the level of the camp squares.
	+ Creating mobile teams to implement the programs for protecting and giving moral support to the refugees outside of the camps, in addition to implementing the activities that raise awareness and address the following issues:
	+ The dangers that could be faced by children, their causes, and how to face them. These dangers include violence, exploitation, mines, and protecting children during emergencies.
	+ Children’s rights
	+ The importance of education
	+ The importance of cleanliness
	+ The importance of getting birth certificates for the children.
* The Ministry of Education also had a hand in this field, as they provided the educational curriculums and built temporary schools (tents), and equipped them with the necessary educational supplies. They also passed out school supplies that were needed by the refugee students, in addition to foodstuffs and other goods. It also held training programs in the fields of moral support and guidance, and according to the data for the 2010/2011 school year, the number of refugee students that were enrolled in schools reached 10,341 students, including 4,136 female students. They were divided according to their education level, and numbered 9,495 students in the primary levels, 38,60 of them females. As for those in secondary education, there were only 546 students, 276 of them females. The number of refugee students is expected to rise due to the war that the government is in with Alqaeda.
* The Initiative for Protecting Children and Youth in the capital secretariat established in the first months of 2011 areas that are child friendly in a number of areas in around 40 schools, and four civil society organizations provided spaces for different recreational and educational activities.
* The Yemeni Women’s Union (a civil society organization) implemented a number of activities in this field, the most important of which was:
	+ Helping families of limited income from among the refugees and poor in the district of Saada with the goal of trying to lower the amount of truancy. The amount of beneficiaries was 30 children, male and female.
	+ Paying the school fees and buying the uniforms and school supplies, like the bag, notebooks, and pens.
	+ Paying transportation expenses for female students in order for them to finish their education and not miss school.
	+ Providing education services and moral support through games for refugee children from the governorate of Abyan through providing them with safe areas to play. Around 2,000 children used these areas.
* The Islah Social Charitable Foundation implemented the following activities:
	+ A project for rebuilding the governorate of Abyan, as they rebuilt 129 housing units in the city of Zinjubar with support from Qatar. They also rebuilt 79 housing units in the areas of Lawdar and Ja’ar with support from the private sector. The foundation distributed financial help of around $60 million to 250 refugee families from Abyan for a period of 3 months, and this was done with support from USAID.
	+ Digging 7 drinking water wells in the governorate of Abyan.
	+ Distributing foodstuffs for 750 refugee families from Abyan, as well as 900 goats to the refugees from Abyan in Aden.
	+ Distributing 600 packages of cleaning materials to 600 refugee family from Abyan in Aden.
	+ Training 5 teachers in the governorates of Abyan and Aden by providing computer labs and games, and distributing 3,000 student chairs, 27 air conditioners, 20 school desks, 10 water refrigerators, and 9 school radio stations, all of which were sponsored by the Swiss Agency for Development.
	+ Preparing 5 schools in the governorate of Amran, and providing them with computer labs with support from the Canadian Fund for Supporting Local Initiatives.
1. **Migrant Children:**
* The government, represented by the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, in addition to a special unit, welcomed the children of migrants from the Horn of Africa as a part of the services of the center for the protection of children in the area of Haradh, which is located on the Yemeni-Saudi Arabian border. This was done with support from and coordination with UNICEF, and in partnership with the Italian INTERSOS. 372 children were accommodated during the period from 2010 to 2013 from different nationalities, including Ethiopia, Sudan, and Chad. After providing them with the necessary care and giving them moral support, their deportation to their countries was coordinated with the International Organization for Migration, the UN High Commission for Refugees and the Migration and Passport Division.
1. **Street children:**
* During the period from January 2010 until December 2012, a number of activities that aimed at protecting and rehabilitating street children were implemented by the Center for Safe Childhood. They were implemented in four governorates (Sana’a, Taiz, Hodeida, and Aden), and those centers provided social care and moral and social rehabilitation services to the children. They also reintegrated them back into society. Tables No. 7, 8, and 9 show the care, protection, and psychological, social, cultural, educational, and vocational rehabilitation services that were provided, as well as the number of beneficiaries from these services for 2010, 2011, and 2012.[[8]](#footnote-8)
* Tables 10 thru 16 show the number of children who benefitted from Safe Childhood Centers, whether they were welcomed to them, they were already there, those who benefitted from day services, those who were integrated, those enrolled into schools, truant children, and those who benefitted from later care.[[9]](#footnote-9)
* The Initiative to Save the Children and Youth has achieved since 2011, through child friendly areas that it has built to implement educational and recreational activities, has targeted this group of children in the areas where these spaces are. In addition to the initiative reached out to this group with its truancy program, which was implemented to target students from marginalized groups, child laborers, and beggars.
1. **Please provide information regarding the spread of child labor in the country, as well as the procedures that are being taken to raise the minimum working age for children. Also, please provide detailed information regarding the level of implementation of the programs aiming to protect children from the worst kinds of child labor that are mentioned in paragraph 502 of the report.**
* The current situation of child labor, those who are between 5 and 17 years of age who are in the labor market, is estimated to be around 1,614,000 children. This number represents 21% of the number of children in the same age group. The spread of child labor increases the older the children are. 11% of children between the ages of 5 and 11 work, but this number increases to 28.5% of children between the ages of 12 and 14. The number then jumps to 39.1% of children between the ages of 15 and 17 years.
* If we were taking the number of children looking for work (we point out that unemployment is only for older children), the number of children active on the economic scale increases to 1,634,000 children. The percentage of children active in the labor market among those whose ages are between 15 and 17 years old is 40.4% (The percentage of participation of labor is the total number of workers and the unemployed divided by the population at working age, and this equals the percentage of child labor at the younger ages.) Source: (from the results of the national survey regarding child labor for 2010, Children Working in the Republic of Yemen).
* And with regards to raising the minimum working age for children, this was included in the regulation for renewing the prohibited jobs and the jobs allowed for children under the age of 18 years old according to Ministerial Decree No. 11 of 2013, which was issued by the Minister of Work and Social Affairs.
* The unit for combating child labor implemented during the period between 2011 and 2012 a number of activities and programs that aimed at protecting children from the worst kinds of child labor, and the most important of these activities were as follows:
* Rehabilitating the workers in a system for overseeing child labor in fishing in the governorate of Aden. This was done to enable the government to hold field visits and enable an oversight program.
* Holding an awareness campaign about the dangers of truancy from education and the dangers of child labor.
* It held a number of meetings and media conferences that aimed at creating solutions for the problem of child labor in difficult conditions.
* The governorate of Aden celebrated the international day for ending child labor, and the children working in the fishing industry were targeted. Children working in agriculture in the district of Mawiyah in the governorate of Taiz were also targeted.
* The Ministry of Information implemented a program aimed at raising awareness by coordinating with the unit. Between 2010 and 2012, it reached 30 hours broadcast on television and 24 hours broadcast on the radio.
* The Islah Social Charitable Foundation (a civil society organization) implemented, through its Access Plus project, a number of activities, the most important of which was:
	+ Removing 5,286 children between the ages of 7 and 15 from dangerous labor sites and enrolling them in schools by giving them all of the school supplies and following up on them during the study period, as well as raising awareness with their families about the importance of the children staying schools.
	+ Training 95 religious preachers (male and female) about the dangers of child labor and their smuggling, as well as children’s rights and the importance of education.
	+ Implementing four training sessions for 80 people, including people from the media, about combating child labor and children’s rights in four governorates (Hajjah, Taiz, Hodeida, Aden).
1. **Please provide information regarding the steps take to treat the smuggling of children from Yemen into neighboring countries for the purpose of exploiting them for labor, selling their organs, as well as exploiting Yemeni girls sexual under the name of “marriage tourism”. Also, please provide information regarding the advancement in implementing the suggestions of the committee with regards to the implementation of the optional protocol relating to selling children, prostituting them, and child pornography (CRC/C/OPSC/YEM/CO/1, 2009).**

In the framework of implementing the national plan to combat the smuggling of children, which was approved by the Cabinet in March 2009, with help of international and national experts, and the participation of all related groups, a number of programs and activities were implemented and had an effect on lowering the number of children who were victims to smuggling. And among the most visible of the efforts that were implemented are what follows:

* Implementing the evaluation programs that include:
	+ An evaluation study of the program to combat the smuggling of children.
	+ A study of the movement of children across international borders
	+ Training trainers in the field of combating the smuggling of children.
	+ Reviewing and developing the national plan to combat the smuggling of children.
	+ Reviewing and developing the organizational regulations for the Center for Victims of Child Smuggling, and developing the work mechanism of the Technical Committee for Combating Child Smuggling.
* Continuing the implementation of activities to morally support the victims of child smuggling during the period from 2009 to 2012, where 2,408 children were taken in. Table No. 17 shows the number of children who were victims of child smuggling, and who benefited from the moral support that was provided by the center in Haradh and Sana’a for each year.[[10]](#footnote-10)
* Also, a number of activities to raise awareness and train people were held, including:
	+ The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the General Union of Workers in Yemen and the General Union of Transportation Workers, implemented a project to raise awareness for 1,160 drivers of cars to transport passengers between the governorates (Hodeida, Sana’a, Saada, Hajjah, Taiz, Dhamar, and Ibb). The goal of this project was to give them the necessary information about the dangers of child smuggling, the legal punishments of this action, and to encourage them to participate in programs aiming to end this problem.
	+ The Ministry also implemented campaigns to raise awareness in 2009 regarding the dangers of smuggling children, child labor, violence against children, and early marriage of girls. This campaign targeted more than 3,000 families, with 6,000 children, among the refugees in the camps (in Saada, Amran, and Hajjah).
	+ Printing more than 30,000 thousand brochures to raise awareness about the problems of smuggling children, and distributing them to the members of local society and the drivers of cars in the governorates (Sana’a, Taiz, Hajjah, Hodeida, Almahweet, Dhamar, and Ibb). These are the governorates that have the most children who are victims of smuggling.
* Shawdhab Organization for Childhood (a civil society organization), started raising awareness in 2009 about the dangers of smuggling children from streets and sidewalks, and this was done in a number of governorates with the partnership of the coast guard and the American Embassy.
* It also accomplished, in 2011 and 2012, a number of campaigns to raise awareness in the districts that are along the border regarding the danger of smuggling children. This was done in many governorates, especially in Saada, Hajjah, Amran, and Ibb. During these campaigns, informational literature was distributed with data about the rights of children, early marriage, and child labor.
* During 2009, the Islah Social Charitable Foundation (a civil society organization), through its Access Plus program, enrolled 450 students who were victims of smuggling into schools in the governorate of Hajjah.
* The Alsanawiyah Charitable Foundation in Aden provided services to children who were victims of human trafficking, where it welcomed 100 children, including 40 children in the Safe Childhood center in Aden. The number of children who were beneficiaries of the services was 30 boys and 30 girls. The organization returned 15 children to their families, enrolled 100 children in school, and 70 of the children were beneficiaries of their care. They also got birth certificates for 70 children, got wheelchairs for 62 children, got Eid clothes for 100 children, and 100 children go their school supplies from the organization.
* The High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information, implemented four training workshops in 2009 for 100 media personalities and journalists who specialize in combating the smuggling of children in four governorates (Sana’a, Hajjah, Hodeida, and Almahweet).
* The Islah Charitable Foundation held a number of training seminars, including: Training of 120 teachers in Hajjah, Taiz, Hodeida, and Aden regarding the training of children in life skills, like solving problems, communication skills, and learning through toys.
* Holding four training seminars for 80 journalists regarding the combating of child smuggling and children’s rights in four governorates (Hajjah, Taiz, Hodeida, and Aden).
* Training 95 religious preachers about the dangers of child labor and smuggling, children’s rights, and the importance of education.
* Training 110 volunteers in the program in the field of finding targeted children, and managing campaigns to raise awareness.
* Training the working cadre to work with children in the centers in Haradh, which was done in coordination with the offices of the Ministry of Affairs in the governorate of Hajjah.
1. **Please comment on the information that points to the fact that children are at risk of getting death sentences. Also, please comment on the reports that point out that some individuals have gotten death sentences, or have been executed, despite the fact that they were under 18 years old at the time of the crime they were convicted of. Please provide information about the number of children sentenced to death.**
* According to statistics from the office of the prosecutor general, the number of children sentenced to death was 21 children. The information from some civil society organizations shows that two children were executed, and their age at the time of the crime was under 18 years old.
* The real problem behind this issue is as follows:
	+ The lack of birth certificates that show the age of the children when they committed the crime, and the lack of social awareness about the importance of recording and registering births.
	+ The lack of specialized medical doctors in legal medicine to determine the age of the convicted.
	+ Incorrectly determining the age of the child.
* And to solve these problems, especially in the process of determining the age of the convicted, there has been a lot of effort from governmental and nongovernmental sources, which are summarized as follows:
	+ Issuing a directive from the President to the Head of the High Judicial Committee to look into the cases of those who have gotten the death sentence according to the coordination committee for nongovernmental organizations and to protect the rights of children.[[11]](#footnote-11)
	+ The issuing of the decision of the Minister of Justice regarding the establishment of a technical committee that specializes in legal medicine.
	+ The above-mentioned committee runs medical tests for children and young people who have been sentenced to death.
	+ The committee held a training seminar for 11 doctors in the field of legal medicine, specializing in determining the age of children.
	+ The committee reviewed the manual the plan and instructions for doctors and health care workers about how to know cases of domestic violence and harming of children, women, and the elderly, as well as determining the age of children. A number of doctors will be trained according to his manual in the coming period.
	+ A number of governmental and nongovernmental entities, including the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice, the Coordinating Committee for Nongovernmental Organizations for the Protection of Children’s Rights, UNICEF, and the European Union Commission. After many meetings with the head of the High Judicial Commission, the head of the Supreme Court, and the attorney general to stop the implementation of the of death sentences against those whose age is in doubt at the time they committed a crime.
	+ The Coordinating Committee for Nongovernmental Organizations for the Protection of Children’s Rights (a civil society organization) implemented a project to strengthen the justice system for children who might be executed in 15 governorates. This project was run with support and financing from the European Union and UNICEF, and it has been run since 2010. The activities of this project are as follows:
		- Creating a judicial and legal aid committee, and establishing a team of lawyers made up of 33 lawyers in 12 governorates in order to please cases of children, especially those facing the death sentence.
		- Providing legal aid and defense, which reached in 2012 a number of 250 cases of children who were under risk of getting the death sentence, or life in prison, in ten governorates.
		- Establishing and implementing a unit for electronically recording and following up on those at risk of execution.
		- Field visits by the social committees to care centers, prisons, and detainment centers to follow up and record the new cases, and record all of the detainment centers in 15 governorates.
		- Organizing a national support campaign in order to take out all children out from prisons under the slogan of “Yes for Prisons Without Any Children.”
		- Printing and distributing 5,000 posters and 3,000 outspreads about children in order to gain support for emptying prisons of children and youth when it is against the law, and distributing them throughout the governorates.
		- Building the abilities of and training the leadership of the local councils and the civil society organizations in six governorates about the importance of strengthening the role of local society in protecting children from crimes and inhumane punishments.

# The Second Part:

**In this part the committee calls the government to provide a summary of the information (three pages maximum) of what was mentioned in the report with regards to the following:**

1. **The new laws and regulations relating to it**
2. **The new institutions (and their responsibilities), or institutional reform**
3. **The policies, programs, and work plans that were issued lately, their scopes, and financing**
4. **The latest approvals on documents relating to human rights**
5. **Any new laws, regulations, or decisions:**

Adding to what was mentioned in the reply to the enquiry No. 5 of this report, the following was done:

1. Law No. 2 for 2010, which amends some of the articles in Law No. 40 of 2002 regarding pleadings and civil implementation.
2. Law No. 13 of 2012 regarding the right to get information.

**Presidential Decrees:**

**2011-2012:**

1. Presidential Decree No. 29 of 2011, to create a committee for military affairs, and achieving security and stability in Yemen.
2. Presidential and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Decree No. 104 of 2012, regarding the main components of the organizational structure of the armed forces.
3. Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2012, creating a communication committee responsible for communicating with the concerned groups to participate in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.
4. Presidential Decree No. 30 of 2012, regarding establishing a technical committee to prepare for the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.
5. Presidential Decree No. 35 of 2012, appointing a head of the Supreme Judicial Council based on the amendment to Article 104 for separating the position of the Head of the Supreme Judicial Council from the Head of the Supreme Court.
6. Republic Decree No. 55 of 2012, which required the appointment of a women as an advisor for the issues of women, and this decision is considered the first of its kind in the history of Yemen.
7. Republic Decree No. 101 of 2012, establishing a fund for the rebuilding of the areas that were damaged during the destruction and terrorism in Abyan.
8. Presidential Decree No. 140 of 2012, agreeing to establish an independent national committee to investigate the human rights abuses that happened during 2011.

**2013:**

1. Presidential Decree No. 10 of 2013, regarding the internal organization of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, the rules of dialogue.
2. Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2013, establishing the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.
3. Republic Decree No. 178 of 2013, establishing a fund for the care of the families of the martyrs and injured of the Peaceful Popular Youth Revolution of the 11th of February 2011 and the Peaceful Movement in the southern governorates.
4. Republic Decree No. 191 of 2013, establishing a fund for fixing the damages to the victims of human rights abuses and treating the situation of the injured in the War of 1994 and the wars in Saada, and taking care of their families.

**Cabinet Decisions:**

**2009:**

1. Cabinet Decision No. 317 of 2009, regarding the implementation of the Human Rights Council in the comprehensive human rights periodic report of May-September 2009.

**2011:**

1. Cabinet Decision No. 94 of 2011, approving the executive mechanism of accommodating 25% of those registered in the civil service to request jobs until 2010.
2. Cabinet Decision No. 238 of 2011, regarding the implementation of the suggestions of the economic, social, and cultural rights.

**2012:**

1. Cabinet Decision No. 4 of 2012, establishing a cabinet committee to present a vision about the establishment of an independent investigative committee that is up to international investigation standards, which will investigate all complaints of human rights abuses.
2. Cabinet Decision No. 13 of 2012 regarding the establishment of a cabinet committee that is in charge of preparing a project for transitional legal justice and national interest.
3. Cabinet Decision No. 14 of 2012, regarding the approval to open an office for the High Commission for Human Rights in our country.
4. Cabinet Decision No. 35 of 2012, regarding the preparation of a legal project to establish an independent national agency for human rights.
5. Cabinet Decision No. 46 of 2012, which created a national committee to combat human trafficking.
6. Cabinet Decision No. 108 of 2012, regarding the freeing of all political prisoners from 2011.
7. Cabinet Decision No. 137 of 2012, regarding the executive procedures of the suggestions of the Council for Human Rights in session 19, dated 21 March 2012. Also included were the suggestions regarding human rights, which were issued in March 2012.
8. Cabinet Decision No. 138 of 2012, regarding the initial approval for creating an investigation committee for complaints about human rights abuses.
9. Cabinet Decision No. 212 of 2012 regarding approval of the Paris Commitments to end the use of child soldiers, or their exploitation by armed groups or militias.

**2013:**

1. Cabinet Order No. 1 of 2013, regarding the review of the level of Yemen’s implementation of its commitment to end the exploitation of children.
2. Cabinet Order No. 7 of 2013, regarding the amending of Cabinet Order No. 31 of 2012, which was regarding the recording of those injured during the events that happened in our country during 2011 and 2012.
3. Cabinet Order No. 10 of 2013 regarding the medical treatment of those injured in 2011 and 2012.
4. Cabinet Order No. 38 of 2013, to study the capabilities of privatizing a government hospital to treat those injured during the February 11, 2011 Peaceful Popular Youth Revolution and the Peaceful Movement in the Southern Governorates.
5. Cabinet Decree No. 48 of 2013, which established a committee for the preparation of a legal project for those missing and kidnapped.
6. Cabinet Decree No. 53 of 2013, preparing a list of the executive procedures that were included in the 31 points that were approved by the technical committee that prepared the Dialogue Conference. These points were also approved by the southern issue team.
7. Cabinet Decree No. 58 of 2013 regarding the amendment of Cabinet Decree No. 30 of 2009, which created a national committee responsible for preparing the project of a national strategy for human rights in the Republic of Yemen.
8. Cabinet Decree No. 185 of 2013, regarding the approval of the list of executive procedures that were included in the 31 points.
9. Cabinet Decree No. 193 of 2013, regarding the project of the work plan between the government of the Republic of Yemen and the UN about the children in the government forces.
10. Cabinet Decree No. 215 of 2013 regarding the approval for the project of the National Human Rights Council law, and completing it to finish the procedures of the constitution.
11. The memo of the Minister of Defense laying off those who were drafted into the armed forces under 18 years of age, and taking those who drafted them to court
12. The memo of the Minister of Education prohibiting violence against children in schools.
13. The memo of the Minister of Interior separating children from adults in the prison system.
14. The memo of the Minister of Justice to the Notaries Public to not make marriage certificates for those who are under 17 years old.
15. **The new institutions (and their responsibilities), or institutional reform**

**The General Administration for the Protection of the Family:**

During the previous period, in the transitional period, there was a restructuring of the Ministry of Interior. A general administration for the protection of families was established, while a model center for youth in Sana’a was created to accommodate some of the children who are going through vague circumstances and must stay in the center.

**The National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking:**

The National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking was established with Prime Minister Decree No. 6 of 2013, and it includes representatives from the Ministry of Human Rights, the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, and civil society organizations. The committee works to implement the project of the human trafficking law and having it approved by the Cabinet, then raising it to parliament. Currently, the committee works to prepare a special strategy for combating human trafficking.

**Establishing a Model Center for Children in Sana’a**

With the goal of temporarily housing for foster children until the procedure for taking them to the concerned authority is complete. The center is also for children who are lost, have been abused, or are running away from their homes temporarily, until they are returned home.

**Family Center:**

A social center specializing in the field of preparing children who have been abused and those who are most at risk, and their families. It was established by a nongovernmental organization on 28/7/2013. The center provides a number of educational, vocational, psychological, and health services to the children, as well as holding daily activities. These activities include recreational, medical, and educational activities, as well as seminars, and training for life skills, etc. The center also provides the appropriate interventions by managing each individual case.

1. **The policies, programs, and work plans that were issued lately, their scopes, and financing**

The most important strategies around which government efforts are based in this field are:

* The National Strategy to Develop Early Childhood
* The National Strategy for Microfinance
* The National Strategy for Secondary Education
* The National Strategy for Vocational Education
* The National Strategy for Higher Education
* The National Strategy for Reproductive Health
* The National Strategy for Social Welfare
* The National Manual for Comprehensive Health Planning in the Governorates
* The National Strategy for Nutritional Security
* The Phased Plan for the Transitional Government
1. **The latest approvals on documents relating to human rights**
2. Law No. 3 of 2010, regarding the approval of the international agreement to combat terrorism financing.
3. Cabinet Decree No. 127 of 2013, regarding the approval and joining of the International Agreement for Forced Disappearance
4. Cabinet Decree No. 128 of 2013, regarding the approval of the charter establishing the International Criminal Court.
5. Cabinet Decree No. 129 of 2013, approving the Optional Protocol of the Children’s Rights Agreement, regarding the submitting of complaints.
6. Cabinet Decree No. 212 of 2012, ratifying the Paris Commitments to combat the drafting of children.

# The Third Part:

**The other information, surveys, and data, if available.**

1. **Please present the information for 2010, 2011, and 2012 regarding the budgets for children on the national, governorate, and local level (in total numbers and as a percentage of the national budget, and the gross domestic product) in the fields of education, health, social services, and child protection.**

**The budget for children in the 2012 budget:**

* The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs got 81019,753,000 Yemeni Riyal, at 3.013% of the total government budget. It is made up of:
	+ Social welfare for 1,564,908 families, at a total 77,303,446,000 YER.
	+ Taking care of and training the disabled, costing 3,497,807,000 YER.
	+ The project to end child labor, costing 31,500,000 YER.
	+ Taking care of children and rehabilitating the, costing 150,000,000 YER.
	+ The project for comprehensive care and protection for children, costing 37,000,000 YER.
* The Ministry of Public Health and Housing, allocated 13,786,249,000 YER, at 0.515% of the total budget. It is made up of the following:
	+ The expanded vaccination program, costing 9,277,136,000 YER
	+ The child health program, costing 6,400,000 YER
	+ The reproductive health program, costing 3,169,843,000 YER
	+ The program to end bilharzia, costing 932,870,000 YER
* The Ministry of Education, allocated 332,115,703,000, totaling 12.4% of the budget. It is made up of:
	+ Pre-school, costing 3,543,994,000 YER
	+ Primary School, costing 231,703,319,000 YER
	+ Secondary school, costing 90,065,026,000 YER
	+ School books, costing 6,803,364,000 YER
* The total budget for the Technical Department of the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood reached 35,630,000 YER, at 0.0013% of the total budget. 85.9% of the budget was operational expenses, and there are no detailed expenses for the plan and activities of the commission, except the following:
	+ Training, at a rate of 1.9, to train the people who work with children
	+ Celebrations, to celebrate the events about children, 3.3
	+ Foreign events, so children can participate in foreign events and activities, 6.8
	+ Printing, to print some of the literature of the commission, 2.1
	The commission relies, in implementing most of its activities, on grants provided by UNICEF, which has lowered the amount of grants that it is giving in the previous period because of the problems that are happening in our country. Sponsors are now sponsoring activities that were prepared before according to their regional plans.
* The Ministry of Public Works – parks costing 250,000,000 YER, at 0.009% of the budget.
* The Ministry of Youth and Sports – clubs and fields costing 280,000,000 YER, at 0.010% of the budget.

The total is 427,487,335,000 YER, at 16% of the total general budget of the government. The percentage of spending on childhood is 16% of the total budget for 2012, and this includes the costs mentioned above and the operational expenses of these entities. We are unable to determine the spending that was spent solely on children because there is no budget with that information. But in the budget there are allocations for childhood in education (12.4%), health (0.515%), and social services (3.013%) of the total government budget for 2012. The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the High Council for Motherhood and Childhood, with support from UNICEF, strives to run survey studies to analyze the general government budgets with the goal of making a budget that is child friendly.

1. **With regards to children who are given care, please provide detailed information (according to gender, age, reason for being put under care, and type of care), for 2010, 2011, and 2012, about the number of children without stable family environments and those in care centers. Then show the average length of stay in those institutions.**
* Social welfare services are given to orphans through public orphanages in a number of governorates, as there are private efforts to take care of orphans. These efforts are supported by the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, and the Ministry provides its services to orphans through the Social Welfare Fund in the form of welfare checks given to them under the care of their families. See Tables 18 and 19, which clarify the capacity of those centers.[[12]](#footnote-12)
1. **Please present detailed information (according to age, gender, social and economic status, and location) for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012 about the following:**
	1. **The number of cases that were reported of children being mistreated, including sexual exploitation:**See Tables No. 20 and 21[[13]](#footnote-13)
	2. **The number of reported cases of children who were victims of sexual abuse, especially prostitution and “tourism marriages”**See Tables No. 22 and 23[[14]](#footnote-14)
	3. **The number of reported cases of children who were financially exploited, specifically the number of children who work in very dangerous jobs**See Tables No. 24 and 25[[15]](#footnote-15)
	4. **The number of reported cases of children being sold into slavery**

The total number of cases for the years 2010 to 2012 is 52 male children. This is the information that was available from the Criminal Investigations Administration.

* 1. **The number of children who were victims and were provided with social rehabilitation and reintegration, while specifying the type of services they were provided with.**

See the attached tables

* 1. **The legal procedures that were taken against the people who committed those crimes, and the results of those procedures.**According to the law of crimes and punishments, they are arrested to collect information and then they are taken to be prosecuted in the appropriate court.
	2. **The number of children who live or work on the street, and the number of those children who are in social rehabilitation programs.**See Tables 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16[[16]](#footnote-16)
	3. **Please provide detailed information for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012 (according to age, gender, social and economic status, and location) of the children who did not have their freedom. This includes those in government detainment centers. Please note the crimes that the children were convicted of, the sentences they were given, the place of their detention, and the number of children who got alternatives to prison.**See Tables No. 26, 27, 28, and 29[[17]](#footnote-17)
	4. **In addition to that, the country can mention the fields that have an effect on children and that it thinks are a priority with regards to implementing the agreement.**
		1. There are a number of fields that have an effect on children and the implementation of the agreement. They include:
			1. The presence of some legal loopholes, especially in the process of determining age.
			2. Poverty and the low income.
			3. Malnutrition
			4. Violence in all of its different forms, including violence from making children participate in conflicts (religious, political, or tribal)
			5. The increase in unemployment after 2011
			6. Truancy from schools
			7. The lack of a database and information regarding childhood
			8. The lack of mechanisms for recording cases of violence towards and abuse of children

# Appendix

**Table No. 1 shows the contributions of the Social Fund for Development in the programs of registering and recording the births by establishing automatic recording of newborns.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Governorate** | **District** | **No. of Centers** | **Notes** |
| 1 | The Capital Secretariat | Moeen and Alsabeen Districts | 2 |  |
| 2 | Taiz | Maqbanah, Khadeer, Alshamaytayn, Almadhfar | 4 |  |
| 3 | Ibb | Hubaish, Aldhahir, Jiblah | 3 |  |
| 4 | Ibb | Dhi Safal, Yareem, Aludain |  | Establishing a newborn record in 3 hospitals |
| 5 | Aden | Dar Sa’d, Sayrah, Khor Maksar | 3 |  |
| 6 | Aden | Dar Sa’d, Sayrah, Khor Maksar, Alburaiqah |  | Raising awareness in 4 districts |
| 7 | Lahj | Alhootah, Yafi’ | 2 |  |
| 8 | Almahweet | Almahweet City, Altaweelah | 2 |  |
| 9 | Amran | Amran City, Khamir | 2 |  |
| 10 | Dhamar | Dhamar City, Jahran | 2 |  |
| 11 | Aldhali’ | Aldhali’ | 1 |  |
| Total | 21 | 7 |

**Table No. 2: The types of cases of violence that were recorded by Shawdhab Organization during 2012 in six schools in the capital secretariat**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Violence between the students themselves, violence from a teacher, parent, or adult against students** | **320** |
| Sexual harassment and abuse | 7 |
| Negligence | 15 |
| Totals | 342 |

Tables 3, 4, and 5 show the benefits from the services of protecting children and moral and social support during January to December 2010 in Amran, Saada, and Hajjah.

Amran Governorate



Saada Governorate



Hajjah Governorate



**Table No. 6 shows the moral and social support provided to the refugee families in Saada, Hajjah, and Amran during the period from January to December 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Phase** | **Families (with a male head of family)** | **Families (with a female head of family)** | **Total** | **Men** | **Women** | **Boys** | **Girls** |
| The First Quarter | - | - | 141203 | 5640 | 4073 | 75802 | 55688 |
| The Second Quarter | - | - | 86560 | 2827 | 1606 | 19737 | 32390 |
| The Third Quarter | - | - | 76770 | 2237 | 1353 | 45328 | 27852 |
| The Fourth Quarter | 249 | 290 | 58400 | 1109 | 571 | 35947 | 20781 |
| Total | 249 | 290 | 362933 | 11813 | 7603 | 206814 | 136711 |

**Table No 7 shows the care, protection and psychological, cultural, educational, and vocational rehabilitation services provided by the safe childhood centers in four governorates in 2010.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **The Activities Accomplished During the Period** | **Date of Execution** |
| 1 | A number of activities aiming to protect and rehabilitate street children through the safe childhood centers in 4 governorates (the capital secretariat, Aden, Taiz, and Hodeida) were held. 591 children benefited from these activities. | January to December 2010 |
| 2 | The activities, programs, and projects relating to the expansion and development of the services provided by the safe childhood centers in 4 governorates, which were as follows: | January to December 2010 |
| 3 | 1. The Safe Childhood Center in Sana’a

The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the capital secretariat area, and 70 children have benefitted from the services of the center. | January to December 2010 |
| 4 | 1. The Safe Childhood Center in Taiz

The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the governorate, and 310 children have benefitted from the services of the center. | January to December 2010 |
| 5 | 1. The Safe Childhood Center in Hodeida

The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the governorate, and 120 children have benefitted from the services of the center. | January to December 2010 |
| 6 | 1. The Safe Childhood Center in Aden

The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the governorate, and 100 children have benefitted from the services of the center. | January to December 2010 |

**Table No 8 shows the care, protection and psychological, cultural, educational, and vocational rehabilitation services provided by the safe childhood centers in four governorates in 2011.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** |  | **During the period** |
| - | The activities, programs, and projects relating to the expansion and development of the services provided by the safe childhood centers in 4 governorates, and 536 children have benefitted from the services of these centers. | January to December 2011 |
|  | **The Safe Childhood Center in Sana’a**The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the capital secretariat area, and 116 children have benefitted from the services of the center during the period from January to December 2011. | January to December 2011 |
|  | **A. The Safe Childhood Center in Taiz**The center provides care, rehabilitation, and reintegration, and 184 children have benefitted from this service during the period.The center also held a training seminar for 50 children regarding violence against children and early marriage, as well as raising awareness about the rights of children. | January to December 2011 |
|  | **B. The Safe Childhood Center in Aden**The center provides care, rehabilitation, and reintegration, and 170 children have benefitted from this service during the period. | January to December 2011 |
|  | **C. The Safe Childhood Center in Hodeida**The center provides care, rehabilitation, and reintegration, and 66 children have benefitted from this service during the period. | January to December 2011 |

**Table No 9 shows the care, protection and psychological, cultural, educational, and vocational rehabilitation services provided by the safe childhood centers in four governorates in 2012.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **The Activities Accomplished During the Period** | **Date of the Activity** |
| 1 | The activities and programs aiming at protecting and rehabilitating street children were changed, and from these programs (educational, health, training and rehabilitation, cultural, and awareness programs) the children were integrated back into their families and society.And through the Safe Childhood Centers in 4 governorates (the Capital Secretariat, Aden, Taiz, and Hodeida), 816 street children benefitted from the services provided. | During the period between January and December 2012 |
| 2 | The Safe Childhood Center (The Capital Secretariat)The center provides protection and rehabilitation services to street children in the capital secretariat area, and 102 children have benefitted from the services of the center. | During the period between January and December 2012 |
| 3 | The Safe Childhood Center in Taiz governorateThe Safe Childhood center in Taiz provided a number of programs and activities in the health, psychological, social, educational, and cultural fields, in addition to accommodating, sheltering, training, and rehabilitation. They also held cultural activities in the governorate, and 194 street children benefitted from the services of the center.They also held training seminars for those who work with children in the center. | During the period between January and December 2012 |
| 4 | The Safe Childhood Center in AdenThe Safe Childhood Center in the governorate provided care, protection, training, and rehabilitation services. It also implemented educational, health, and cultural activities, while provided care and reintegration of the children who ran away from their families throughout the governorate. 170 street children benefitted from the services provided by the center. | During the period between January and December |
| 5 | The Safe Childhood Center in HodeidaThe Safe Childhood Center in Hodeida provided protection, social care, and training and rehabilitation programs in the governorate. 152 street children benefitted from the services provided by the center. | During the period between January and December |

**Table No. 10 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Sana’a during the period from January to December 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 50 | 20 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 12 | 8 | - | 50 |

**Table No. 11 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Aden during the period from January to December 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 100 | 70 | 20 | 70 | 60 | - | 20 | 10 | 100 |

**Table No. 12 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Taiz during the period from January to December 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 13 | 141 | 36 | 49 | 11 | 25 | 26 | - | 301 |

**Table No. 13 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Hodeida during the period from January to December 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 111 | 54 | 120 | 23 | 43 | 120 | - | 34 | 120 |

**Table No. 14 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Sana’a during the period from January to December 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 58 | 31 | - | 34 | 31 | - | 21 | 30 | 116 |

**Table No. 15 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Aden during the period from January to December 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 100 | 70 | 20 | 70 | 60 |  | 10 | 10 | 170 |

**Table No. 16 clarifies the number of beneficiary from the Safe Childhood Center in Taiz during the period from January to December 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of children received | The number of children in the center | The number of beneficiaries from the daily activities in the center | The number integrated | The number of those enrolled in schools | The number of children enrolled in literacy classes | The number of truant children | The number of children who benefitted from later care | Total |
| 164 | 20 | 48 | 35 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 41 | 184 |

**Table No. 17 shows the number of children who were victims of smuggling, and those who benefitted from the moral support that was provided by the two centers in Haradh and Sana’a between 2009 and 2012.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year****Center** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **Totals** |
| Haradh Center | 598 | 573 | 632 | 518 | 2321 |
| Sana’a Center | 60 | 27 | - | - | 87 |
| Totals | 658 | 600 | 632 | 518 | 2408 |

**Table No. 18 clarifies the number of government orphanages are in the Republic of Yemen.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name of Home** | **Governorate** | **Capacity** | **Supervision** | **Funding** | **Notes** |
| 1 | Orphanage | the Capital Secretariat | 1500 | The Ministry of Education | The Ministry of Education | Around 1500 orphans outside the home benefit from its services |
| 2 | Orphanage | Altaweelah, Almahweet | 400 | The Ministry of Education + A parents committee | The Ministry of Education, Sharjah Foundation, and a parents committee | Around 600 orphans outside the home benefit from its services |
| 3 | Orphanage | Hajjah | 60 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | The Ministry of Social Affairs and Sharjah Foundation |  |
| 4 | Orphanage | Taiz | 100 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | The Ministry of Social Affairs and a local administration committee | It is located in an independent part of the youth home |
| 5 | Orphanage | Almahweet | 60 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | The Ministry of Social Affairs | Started working in 2005 |
| 6 | Orphanage | Amran | 150 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | It has not started working yet. | Was built with finances from the Social Fund |
| 7 | Orphanage | Dhamar | 150 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | It has not started working yet. | Was built with finances from the Social Fund |
| 8 | Home for Female Orphans | Aden | 150 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | It has not started working yet. | Was built with finances from the Social Fund |
| 9 | Orphanage | Hadramawt | 300 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | It has not started working yet. | Was built through charity |
| 10 | Home for Female Orphans | Taiz | 50 | The Ministry of Social Affairs | Under construction | Was built with finances from the Social Fund |
|  |  |  | 2,920 |  |  |  |

**Table 19 clarifies the private homes and centers for the care of orphans in the Republic of Yemen.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name of Home/Center** | **Governorate** | **Capacity** | **Supervision** | **Funding** |
| Public/Private Partnership |
| 1 | The Orphan Care Home | Ibb | 120 | The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and a parent committee | The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and a parent committee |
| 2 | The President’s Center for Orphan Care | The Capital Secretariat | 300 | A Board of Trustees led by the Minister of Social Affairs, the Islah Foundation, and the Orphan Development Institution | the Islah Foundation and the Orphan Development Institution |
| Private |
| 1 | Alshawkani Home for Orphans | the Capital Secretariat | 300 | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation, Sharjah Foundation, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and some charitable foundations from the gulf countries. |
| 2 | Alshawkani Home for Orphans | Aden | 80 | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation and some charitable foundations from the gulf countries. |
| 3 | Alhijrah Home for Orphans | Bani Dhabyan | 90 | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation | Alshawkani Charitable Foundation and some charitable foundations from the gulf countries. |
| 4 | Alsadeeq Home for Orphans | the Capital Secretariat | 55 | A private management council | Charity |
| 5 | The First Center for Orphans | the Capital Secretariat | 30 | Alsaleh Social Foundation | Alsaleh Social Foundation |
| 6 | Mercy Home for Orphans | the Capital Secretariat | 50 | Mercy Foundation for Humanitarian Services | Mercy Foundation for Humanitarian Services and the Ministry of Social Affairs (the care fund) |
| 7 | Mercy Home for Orphans | Taiz | 160 | Alihsan Foundation | Alihsan Foundation |
| 8 | Family Home for Childhood | the Capital Secretariat | 30 | The Human Development Foundation | The Human Development Foundation |
| 9 | Alnadwah Center for Orphan Rehabilitation | the Capital Secretariat | 167 | The International Youth Symposium | The International Youth Symposium / day care center |
| 10 | Alnadwah Center for Orphan Rehabilitation | Taiz | 123 | The International Youth Symposium | The International Youth Symposium / day care center |
| 11 | Alnadwah Center for Orphan Rehabilitation | Hadramawt | 118 | The International Youth Symposium | The International Youth Symposium / day care center |
| 12 | Social Childcare Center | the Capital Secretariat | 30 | The International Mercy Charitable Foundation | The International Mercy Charitable Foundation / day care center |

**Notes:**

* 2 of the homes are private and public, meaning:
* The government provides most of the operational expenses of the orphanages in Ibb.
* Or it was built by the government and has a special situation, like the President’s Center for Orphan Care, which was established with a Republic Decree and has a board of trustees to supervise and directly manage it, as well as fund it.
* 8 of the homes are wholly private, all funding and expenses are private.
* 2 of the private homes are supported, that means that the Ministry and the Social Care Fund supports them with some expenses, while most of the operational expenses are privately funded.

**Table No. 20, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of abuses, including sexual abuse, in 2011**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Economic and Social Status** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| Aden | 5-18 | 9 | 6 |  |
| Sana’a | 5-18 | 10 | 26 | Poor families |

**Table No. 21, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of abuses, including sexual abuse, in 2012**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Economic and Social Status** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| Sana’a | From 5 to 18 | 39 | 8 | Poor families |
| Aden | From 5 to 18 | 2 | 2 | Poor families |

**Table No. 22, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of sexual abuse in 2011**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Economic and Social Status** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| Sana’a | From 5 to 18 | 53 | 5 |  |
| Taiz | From 5 to 18 | 16 | 3 |  |
| Hodeida | From 5 to 18 | 49 | 9 |  |
| Ibb | From 5 to 18 | 11 | 2 |  |
| Hadramawt | From 5 to 18 | 9 | 4 |  |
| Amran | From 5 to 18 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Hajjah | From 5 to 18 | 7 | 6 |  |
| Dhamar | From 5 to 18 | 3 |  |  |
| Marib | From 5 to 18 | 2 |  |  |

**Table No. 23, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of sexual abuse in 2012**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Economic and Social Status** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| Taiz | From 5 to 18 | 19 | 6 |  |
| Hodeida | From 5 to 18 | 45 | 6 |  |
| Lahj | From 5 to 18 | 2 |  |  |
| Ibb | From 5 to 18 | 17 | 10 |  |
| Albaydha | From 5 to 18 | 5 | 1 |  |
| Shabwa | From 5 to 18 |  | 1 |  |
| Hajjah | From 5 to 18 | 8 | 3 |  |
| Hadramawt | From 5 to 18 | 20 | 2 |  |
| Dhamar | From 5 to 18 | 5 |  |  |
| Marib | From 5 to 18 | 2 |  |  |
| Almahrah | From 5 to 18 | 8 | 2 |  |
| Almahweet | From 5 to 18 | 2 |  |  |
| Amran | From 5 to 18 | 4 | 1 |  |
| Aldhali’ | From 5 to 18 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Raymah | From 5 to 18 |  | 1 |  |
| Sana’a | From 5 to 18 | 14 | 2 |  |
| Aden | From 5 to 18 | 8 | 5 |  |

**Table No. 24, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of financial abuse in 2012**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Economic and Social Status** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| Sana’a | From 5 to 18 | 5 | - |  |
| Marib | From 5 to 18 | 2 |  |  |
| Total |  | 7 |  |  |

**Table No. 25, which shows the reported number of children who were victims of financial abuse in 2012**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Age | Gender | Economic and Social Status |
| Male | Female |
| Hajjah | From 5 to 18 | 1 | - |  |
| Dhamar | From 5 to 18 | 1 |  |  |
| Total |  | 2 |  |  |

**Table 26 shows the number of cases in the Juvenile Detention Centers, and the crimes that were committed, during 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Home | Infractions | Totals | Victim | Totals |
| Murder | Attempted Murder | Light Assault | Robbery | Attempted Robbery | Sexual Infractions | Drinking or Selling Alcohol | Fraud | Other | Begging | Vagrancy | Orphan | Divorce | No Father | Family Disintegration | Clarify | Total |  |
| Sodomy | Fornication | Indecent Assault | Indecent Act | Rape |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Sana’a | 1 | 10 | 51 | 148 | 6 | 21 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 22 | 261 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 24 | 285 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Sana’a | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 35 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 10 | 24 | 59 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Aden | 1 | - | 2 | 27 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 2 | - | 2 | 46 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 53 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Aden | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Ibb | 5 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 58 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 63 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Taiz | 3 | 3 | 17 | 106 | - | 21 | 1 | 3 | - | 6 | - | - | 62 | 222 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 222 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Taiz | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hajjah | 2 | - | 24 | 22 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | - | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 68 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hodeida | 2 | - | 19 | 116 | - | 6 | - | 5 | 1 | 19 | 2 | - | 24 | 194 | 2 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 235 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hadramawt | 1 | - | 2 | 30 | - | 6 | 0 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | 5 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 80 |
| Totals | 15 | 17 | 121 | 480 | 16 | 59 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 40 | 7 | 3 | 159 | 938 | 13 | 63 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 65 | 152 | 1090 |

**Table 27 shows the number of cases in the Juvenile Detention Centers, and the crimes that were committed, during 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Home | Infractions | Totals | Victim | Totals |
| Murder | Attempted Murder | Light Assault | Robbery | Attempted Robbery | Sexual Infractions | Drinking or Selling Alcohol | Fraud | Other | Begging | Vagrancy | Orphan | Divorce | No Father | Family Disintegration | Clarify | Total |  |
| Sodomy | Fornication | Indecent Assault | Indecent Act | Rape |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Sana’a | 4 | 6 | 25 | 118 | 11 | 13 | - | 3 | 1 | 7 | - | - | 16 | 204 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 9 | 213 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Sana’a | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | 57 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 64 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Aden | - | - | - | 12 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 14 | - | - | 3 | 32 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 34 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Aden | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Ibb | 15 | 6 | - | 43 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 78 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 81 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Taiz | 13 | - | 11 | 78 | - | 18 | - | 1 | - | 7 | - | - | 14 | 142 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 145 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Taiz | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hajjah | 4 | - | - | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 17 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hodeida | 1 | - | - | 100 | - | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 213 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hadramawt | 1 | - | 13 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 3 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Totals | 38 | 12 | 49 | 387 | 13 | 59 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 792 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 27 | 819 |

**Table 28 shows the number of cases in the Juvenile Detention Centers, and the crimes that were committed, during 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Home | Infractions | Totals | Victim | Totals |
| Murder | Attempted Murder | Light Assault | Robbery | Attempted Robbery | Sexual Infractions | Drinking or Selling Alcohol | Fraud | Other | Begging | Vagrancy | Orphan | Divorce | No Father | Family Disintegration | Clarify | Total |   |
| Sodomy | Fornication | Indecent Assault | Indecent Act | Rape |
|
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Sana’a | 4 | 1 | 11 | 100 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 149 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 156 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Sana’a | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 27 | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | 4 | 8 | 22 | 49 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Aden | - | - | - | 10 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 14 | - | - | 2 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Aden | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Ibb | 8 | - | - | 17 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 34 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys, Taiz | 8 | 1 | 29 | 46 | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 105 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 110 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center for Girls, Taiz | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 13 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 17 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hajjah | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 19 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 21 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hodeida | 1 | - | 48 | 99 | - | 3 | - | 9 | 6 | 18 | 2 | - | 12 | 198 | 9 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 37 | 235 |
| The Juvenile Detention Center, Hadramawt | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| Totals | 25 | 2 | 89 | 303 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 40 | 2 | 0 | 64 | 600 | 16 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 19 | 82 | 682 |

**Table No. 29 Shows the general statistics of the number of murder cases and number of cases viewed by the courts, as well as the sentences issued from 2010 to 2013 according to the Coordinating Body For Yemeni Civil Society Organizations Relating To Children’s Rights.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Year** | **Number of Serious Cases 274** | **Number of Non-Serious Cases** | **Death Sentences** | **Approved by the President** |  |
| **Males** | **Females** | **Males** | **Females** | **Primary** | **Appeals** | **Supreme** |  |
| 1 | 2010 | 139 | 1 | 132 | 37 | 3 | 6 | - | 1 |  |
| 2 | 2011 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | There was a retrial so he was removed from the list of those approved |
| 3 | 2012 | 46 | 5 | 68 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |  |
| 4 | 2013 | 27 | 10 | 63 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 5 | Total | 257 | 17 | 263 | 75 | 16 | 13 | 6 |  |  |
| Totals | 274 | 338 | 33 | 3 |  |

1. The Rights and Freedoms team is one of the work teams in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Included is a special report for the midterm evaluation of the National Strategy for Youth and Children. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Included is a copy of the project of legal amendments. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Attached is Table No. 1, which clarifies the contribution of the Social Fund for Development in the project to register and record all births by establishing automatic recording of births. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Attached is Table No. 2, which clarifies the type of cases of violence that were recorded by Shawdhab Organization during 2012 in six schools in the capital secretariat. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Attached are tables 3, 4, and 5. They clarify the benefit from the services and activities for protecting children and providing moral and social support during the period of January to December 2010 in Amran, Saada, and Hajjah. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Attached is table No. 6, which clarifies the number of cases that were recorded. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Attached are Tables No. 7, 8, and 9, which show the care, protection, and psychological, social, cultural, educational, and vocational rehabilitation services that were provided, as well as the number of beneficiaries from these services for 2010, 2011, and 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Attached are Tables 10 to 16, which show the number of beneficiaries for the Safe Childhood Centers. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Table 17 clarifies the number of children who were victims of smuggling, and those who benefitted from the services for moral support that were provided by the two centers. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Attached is a copy of the Presidential Directive to the Head of the High Judicial Commission [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Attached are Tables No. 18 and 19, which clarify the capacity of those centers. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Attached are Tables No. 20 and 21 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Attached are Tables No. 22 and 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Attached are Tables No. 24 and 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Attached are Tables No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Attached are Tables No. 26, 27, 28, and 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)