**Annex 1**: detailed information on act of “**Supporting Children and Adolescents” ratified on May 2020”**

1. Legal amendments to the Bill for **Supporting Children and Adolescents** for the benefit of children with disabilities(submitted to the National Consultative Assembly in February 2018, ratified as act in May 2020).

2. Article 3, of above mentioned children related law clarifies that “The following situations will be defined as risky and shall entail intervention or legal supports for the child or adolescent if in those situation they are found susceptible to being victimized or their physical, mental, social and moral health as well as their security and education status may be jeopardized”:

1. When the child or adolescent is un-parented or their guardian or custodian fails to discharge their legal duties;
2. If the parents, legal guardians or custodians are afflicted with behavior, psychological or personality disorders or intractable, contagious diseases as diagnosed by Medical Examiner;
3. If the parents, legal guardians or custodians are incarcerated;
4. If the parents, legal guardians or custodians are found to be addicted to narcotics, psychedelic drugs or gambling;
5. Procuring or establishing prostitution centers by any of the parents, legal guardians or custodians or having an ill reputation for moral turpitude and prostitution;
6. Consistent violence by the parents, legal guardians or custodians or other members of the family ;
7. Failure to register the birth of the child or acquire civil status or identity registration documents for the child or adolescent with no plausible explanation;
8. Education deprivation of the child or adolescent;
9. If the child or adolescent is banished by their families;
10. Mental or physical retardation of the child or adolescent, their affliction with special diseases or sexual identity disorders;
11. Violation of penal statutes and codes by the child or adolescent or using them in criminal activities, using the child or adolescent in activities such as mendicancy or smuggling and their addiction to narcotics, psychedelic drugs or alcohol;
12. Any pernicious situation driven by abject poverty, displacement, asylum-seeking, migration or statelessness;
13. Frequently fleeing the house or school or dropping out of school ;
14. Abusing the child or adolescent or their exploitation;

3. Article 11 of this law insists that: “ Conclusion of any deal concerning the child or adolescent including selling or purchasing them is strictly prohibited and the perpetrators shall receive the class six of punishments (incarceration for 6 months to two years). If such practices are exercised for the purpose of prostitution or pornography, economic exploitation, organ harvesting or manipulating the child or adolescent into criminal acts, the perpetrators shall receive the class four of punishments”

4. Note 1 of article 11 of this law mentions that**: “**Individuals who have adopted brokering the above-mentioned crimes as their profession shall receive the maximum punishment prescribed for the perpetrators. Otherwise, they will be sentenced on the charge of aiding and abetting.”

23**.** Note 2 of article 11 of this law mentions that**: “**If the staffs of state-run institutions who work in the civil service including both public and private sectors are found to be involved in the commission of these crimes, they shall receive class five of social exclusion in addition (incarceration for two to five years) to the primary punishment.”

5. Article 12 of this law clearly articulates that: **“**Any individual who is engaged in child trafficking shall receive the class three”.

6. Article 17 of this law mentions that: **“**Any individual who has knowledge of a crime in process or outset of the same or incidence of severe and imminent dangers for a child or adolescent or witnesses such incidents and refrains from reporting the case to competent authorities although able to do so or avoids taking immediate and appropriate measures to avert the danger or its intensification if the relevant authorities are not accessible or able to take effective measures to stop the aggression or danger, shall receive class six of punishments. Provided that, their intervention would not carry the same or a more severe risk for themselves and others”.

7. according to Note of article 17, **“**If the perpetrator of the inaction in question has been entrusted to report the crime or take action against it as part of their duty or in compliance with rules and regulations or they can make an effective intervention due to the nature of their profession, they shall receive class six of punishments, as well as temporary dismissal from civil or public service or being barred from practicing their profession from six months to two years;.

8. Article 22 of this law clarifies that: **“**The perpetrator of the following crimes shall receive two thirds or the maximum of the prescribed punishment:

1. Crimes mentioned in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 are committed by parents, guardians, custodians or administrators of the wards or those who are in charge of care and maintenance of the children in any manner or form.
2. The perpetrator has misused the mentally or physically challenged child or adolescent (crimes are mentioned in Articles 8 to 16 of this Code).
3. According to article 32 of this code, Social workers are obliged to take the required action and investigations after receiving the information on the risky situation stipulated in Article 3 of this Code in following ways:
4. Calling upon the parents, guardians or custodians of the children and adolescents or individuals associated with them and if necessary, inviting the child or adolescent
5. Visiting the resident, working or education place of the child or adolescent or other related places.They may be accompanied by the agents of the Justice Department if necessary.
6. According to Note of article 32, Questions and investigations shall be confined to the case in questions to help adopt the required measures and precautions to prevent the dissemination and disclosure of the information.
7. Article 33 of the code (Supporting Children and Adolescents), mentions that: If the child or adolescent is exposed to a severe, imminent danger or the commission of a crime is highly likely due to the perilous situation covered in Article 3 of this Code, social workers or the Support Unit of the Justice Department or the agents of this department are obliged, within their scope of powers and functions, to adopt necessary measures and precautions to prevent or mitigate the risks or reduce the harms inflicted upon the child or adolescent. The assistance of the parents, custodians and legal guardians may be sought in this case. Social workers or agents may remove the child or adolescent from the perilous settings or transfer them to Welfare Organizations Care Centers and report the proceedings to the Prosecutor General within a maximum of 12 hours.
8. As mentioned in article 35 of the code,following the reports on cases associated with Article 33 or from any other way or channel, should the Prosecutor General deem adopting supportive measures necessary, efforts will be made to defuse the danger in view of its severity and nature, complications of the crime and physical, social, mental and ethical backgrounds of the child or adolescent or their parents, guardians and custodians. If possible, the parents, guardians and custodians will be reached for assistance in this process. In urgent cases and having acquired the views of social workers and/or the Support Unit of the Justice Department, the Prosecutor General shall proceed to issue an interim junction to remove the child or adolescent from the place of danger and their subsequent transfer to a safe place like Welfare Organization Care Centers or other affiliated places or entrust hem to reliable individuals. The proceedings shall be reported to the court within a maximum of 15 days for subsequent decisions.
9. in Article 36 of the code it is articulated that:In cases where supporting or observing the interests of the child or adolescent who are exposed to danger or being victimized entails making decision regarding custodianship, guardianship, administration of the affairs, tutelage, right to visit, dismissal of natural parents, entrusting the wards to substitute families, Welfare Organization Care Centers or other social, educative, treatment or rehabilitation institutes or entities, maintenance of the child or adolescents in safe, reliable places or entrusting the child or adolescent to individuals deemed reliable by the court, the Prosecutor General prepares and submits a report to the Court of Family Pleas on the status of the child or adolescent which contains the evidence supporting the necessity of adopting necessary measures.

**Annex 2: disability related articles of Bill on Providing the Security of Women against Violence:**

1. In Article 27 of Bill *on Providing the Security of Women against Violence*,Every individual involved in sexual exploitation of women shall receive class four of Discretionary Correction sentences, a pecuniary punishment at double the funds or property acquired via this crime and confiscation of such funds and property. If the exact amount of ill-gotten funds and property could not be decided, the perpetrator would be sentenced to class three of pecuniary punishments (incarceration for ten to fifteen years/ pecuniary punishment from thirty hundred sixty million to five hundred fifty million Rials) in addition to incarceration.

2. In the Note to the above mentioned article 27, Inciting or encouraging a woman to prostitutiontriggers class six of Discretionary Correction sentences (incarceration for 6 months to two years) if such acts lead to prostitution or provide or the same.

3. Article 39 of *Bill on Providing the Security of Women against Violence, it is mentioned that:* If the following conditions are concurrent with a crime, punishments will be intensified by one class:

1. The victim is younger than 18 years of age.
2. The crime isorganized in nature.
3. There are more than two perpetrators.
4. Perpetrators use white arms or firearms, ammunitions, toxic materials or restricted items mentioned in Article 3 of the Law on punishing arms and ammunitions trafficking and holders of unauthorized weapons and ammunitions, passed on August 29, 2011.
5. If committed against women who are in vulnerable positions in the sense of physical, mental or social vulnerabilities such as pregnancy, illness, old age, physical or mental retardation, homelessness, refugee status, being displaced and economic poverty.
6. When the commission of a crime is captured in video, photograph or audio files.
7. When the victim is abducted during the commission of the crime.

4. In the Note to article 39 it is mentioned that: when acid is the crime tool, the punishment will be intensified by two classes. Furthermore, the perpetrator will not benefit from suspension or commutation of their sentence and will not be released on parole.

**Annex 3 to the interim report: (further information about working purposes of “Nedaye Mehr Centers”)**

1. providing Specialized Services like :
2. Social working services
3. Psychological services
4. Health and treatment services
5. Training and education services:
6. Organizing life skills courses for clients and their families
7. Educational planning to smooth the way of education-to- work transition
8. Laying the groundwork for proper educational guidance and having regular follow-ups
9. Training self-defense techniques against domestic violence and probable risks
10. Organizing training courses for prevention of HIV and other STDs (depends on the age group and types of risks they encounter)
11. Business training
12. Enrolling the clients in training and academic centers, preparing reports on their academic performance and reflecting them in their educational records
13. Organizing training or group-therapy courses
14. Making arrangements for attending vocational training courses
15. Utilizing the available means and facilities to provide the clients and their families with necessary professional trainings
16. Helping the client run their current affairs such as ways to spend their leisure time, doing sports and having healthy recreational activities
17. Arranging activities for spending leisure time in groups
18. Provision of Counseling services,
19. Provision of Legal Services: Provision of legal advice and Following-up of the legal affairs from concerned authorities
20. provision of services by the Specialized Team: This team which is led by the technical director and is composed of technical experts, social workers, psychologists (psychiatrists, physicians, legal advisors and nurses if available) provides the following services:
21. Studying the assessments made by other experts
22. Overseeing the follow-ups and assessing the adopted solutions
23. Overseeing the formation of treatment groups, training groups, their curricula and teaching methodology etc.
24. The Specialized Team shall allow for full participation of the clients in the decision-making process.
25. The client may be discharged from the center on the decision of the specialized team if the team members are assured of their clients’ acquisition of mental and livelihood skills and competency.
26. If necessary, Post-discharge follow-ups may continue for 5 years after the discharge**.**
27. Social workers are obliged to administer post-discharge follow-ups within the first 24 hours. Some forms of follow-ups are as follows:
28. Contacts in person (could be initiated by the client as well)
29. Phone contacts (could be initiated by the client as well)
30. Follow-ups may be short-term (1 to 3 months), medium-term (3 months to one year) and long-term (1 to 3 years).
31. Post-discharge follow-ups may be discontinued If the following conditions have been properly met:
32. Rehabilitation with family is the primary objective
33. An independent life while meeting the legal requirements.
34. If the girl has been introduced by centers affiliated with the Bureau for Affairs of Socially Harmed Individuals, the results of measures taken shall be reported to this bureau or its centers for records purposes.

**Annex 4: further information about statistics on Houses and Centers:**

**1. Centers for Rehabilitation of Socially harmed Women:** Refers to centers that in line with their legal functions cover and maintain those girls or women who are exposed to social harms and pave the way for their empowerment and return to a healthy life via reunion with their families, receiving education, creation of job opportunities and legal, legitimate sources of income, marriage and starting families, meeting the minimum economic needs and overcoming other issues and challenges.

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| **Year** | **No. of Centers** | **No. of Admissions** |
| 2017 | 26 | 1429 |

**2. Well-being Houses for Girls:** Women and girls are one of the most vulnerable populations of the society. This vulnerability is particularly manifest in societies in transition. This issue of girls freeing from home for different reasons has become a challenging predicament for our country. Well-being Houses are in fact safe havens for girls who are not living with their families because of unfit parents or guardians. Through provision of specialized services such as social working, psychological, legal etc. services, the managers of these houses attempt to help girls obtain their independence for their tactful integration with the society.

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| **Year** | **No of Centers** | **No of Admissions** |
| 2017 | 31 | 1042 |

1. **Safe Houses for Women under Domestic Violence:** The target groups are women fallen victim to violence or exposed to it or the children of such women who have been first-hand witnesses of such violent events. The staffs of Safe Houses have been providing services for the women exposed to violence from 2011. This initiative primarily intends to support and empower those women who have been exposed to domestic violence.

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| **Year** | **No of Centers** | **No of Admissions** |
| 2017 | 22 | 1739 |

1. **Centers for Family Interventions to reduce cases of divorce:** Divorce is a phenomenon that lays the grounds for emergence of multiple social challenges. Via employing a variety of professionals including social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists and legal advisors, these centers have made efforts to provide divorce applicants with necessary information to reconcile the couples and mend their relations if possible and provide them with divorce counseling if reconciliation proves impossible.

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| **Year** | **No of Centers** | **No of Admissions** |
| 2017 | 201 | 181835 |

1. **Education- Support Centers for Children and Families:** One of the most important and verified approaches toward the rehabilitation of street women and children is adopting family-centered approaches which emphasize supporting and empowering families and highlight the importance of children’s education and training to create equal opportunities and pave the way for their return to a healthy, flourishing life. Therefore, in Centers for Handling Street Children a number of services such as social working, medical, dentistry, psychological and legal services are provided with the objective of proper return of the affected children to their families or referring them to other centers in relation to their situation.
2. Also, this center has launched a number of **support-education centers** for children and their families in order to utilize the potential and capacity of the private sector and benefit from the supporting spirit of charitable giving people. This has given rise to the creation of suitable settings for the provision of daily and specialized services in form of charity, private centers.

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| **Year** | **No of Centers** | **No of Admissions** |
| 2017 | 48 | 5905 |