



Geneva, January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019  
1/5(9)- 18 (wg)

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Secretariat of the Committee on the Rights of the Child), and would like to refer to the consideration of the Combined fourth to sixth periodic Report of the Kingdom of Bahrain, in accordance with article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which took place on the afternoon of Friday, January 18, and the morning of Monday, January 21, 2019 during its eightieth session, held between 14 January and 1 February 2019.

In this regard, the Mission has the honour to enclose herewith the "additional information" provided by the Kingdom of Bahrain in response to the questions addressed during the aforementioned session.

Accordingly, the Mission would kindly request the Secretariat of the CRC to consider this data for the compilation of the concluding observations.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Secretariat of the Committee on the Rights of the Child) the assurance of its highest consideration.

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## Kingdom of Bahrain – CRC – Additional Information Submission

Category	Question	Answer
Health / Breastfeeding	Present breastfeeding data	<p>All breast feeding data is recorded in the National Health Information System (I-Seha) by the doctors in maternal and child health clinics in the primary health centres during the regular visit but still data collection is not yet conducted systematically. The Nutrition Department is working in collaboration with the health information directorate to identify indicators and improve data collection</p>
Health / Breastfeeding	<p>Adopting all provisions on marketing breast milk substitutes? Elaborate.</p>	<p>Regulations regarding the marketing of breast milk substitutes have been adopted and work is under way to monitor their application through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work on the restructuring of the National Breastfeeding Support Committee and control the marketing of breast milk substitutes.</li> <li>- Work on the preparation of the national plan to support breastfeeding and maternal and infant health and young children.</li> <li>- Organizing a workshop in July 2018 to introduce Resolution No. 7 of 2018 on the organization of control procedures and controls on the marketing of breast milk substitutes, and the preparation of all distributors, importers and producers of substitutes for breast milk and supplementary foods in the Kingdom of Bahrain.</li> <li>- Reviving the child-friendly hospital initiative in the public and private sectors in January 2018.</li> <li>- Celebrating the breastfeeding week by celebrating the issuance of the previous resolution and reviving child-friendly hospitals</li> </ul>
Health/ disorders	<p>Is sickle cell and anaemia an epidemic? The rates are high. What are the measures currently being taken?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No, it is not an epidemic and the rates has been reduced significantly after the Ministry of Health took a lot of actions that are already mentioned in paragraph 127-128-129. The premarital screening programme was mentioned in page 32 , and these efforts started more than 30 years ago with the establishment of The Bahrain National Hereditary Diseases programme in 1984 which focused on preventing the occurrence of hereditary blood diseases</li> <li>• In 1991, the Bahrain National Hereditary Anaemia Society - BNHAS was formed with the objective of raising awareness about genetic blood disorders and the methods of prevention among the Bahraini population and also reducing the incidence of these conditions</li> <li>• According to a neonatal screening study for genetic blood diseases comprising of 1,995 newborns, delivered in the Ministry of Health maternity hospitals, 18 were found to be affected with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) with an incidence of 0.9 per cent in 2002 as compared to 2.1 per cent between 1984 and 1986. This indicated a gradual decline in disease frequency over years. And the consanguinity rate fell from 39% in 1990 to 24% in 2002</li> </ul>



	<p>Health/ disorders</p> <p>Inherited</p>	<p><b>We have heard that there are lots of premature births. Does the MOH do to mitigate the avoidable causes for premature births?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a recent unpublished study in 2018 the incidence of SCD among newborns in the kingdom of Bahrain has been reduced to 0.2 % which indicates more than 90% decline in the birth prevalence rate</li> <li>• The work done by the MOH was mentioned in details in paragraph 52 and 53 of the annual report and in addition to that it took a lot of measures to improve the antenatal care in the primary health care by the following steps:</li> <li>• Referring the pregnant mothers with chronic diseases, risk factors and SCD pregnant mothers from primary health care to be followed by a specialized team in Salmaniya Medical Complex (secondary care hospital).</li> <li>• A specialized medical team was formed to take care of those pregnant mothers</li> <li>• A specialized clinic for sickle cell disease pregnant mothers was established in 2010 in Salmaniya Medical Complex</li> <li>• Guidelines for maternal health and care is provided in primary health care for doctors and midwives based on the most recent evidence based guidelines</li> <li>• Training doctors in the Family physician program on maternal health and care.</li> <li>• To control the increased number of fertility treatment that leads to increased number of pregnant women with more than one fetus and the subsequent increase of premature births the Kingdom of Bahrain enacted Law No.26 for the year 2017 on using medical techniques that assist in artificial insemination and in vitro fertilization, which sets out clear regulations on the use of intrauterine insemination and in vitro fertilization</li> <li>• All these measures resulted in a reduction in infant mortality rate per 1000 live birth to 7.4 in 2015 compared to 10.4 in 2014</li> </ul>
<p>Health/ Budget</p>	<p><b>Healthcare is free, but budget for health was 7.7% in 2014. Has the health budget increased? Please elaborate.</b></p>	<p>Yes. It has increased every year since 2014. In 2015 it increased to 8%.</p>	
<p>Health / Equipment</p>	<p><b>References made to orthopaedic devices, is there easy access are what charges are involved?</b></p>	<p>There is an easy access for orthopaedic devices for all the children through the ortho clinic in the government hospital where the ortho doctor writes a request and they are not charged for this service.</p>	
<p>Child Protection / Adolescent mental health + reproductive health</p>	<p><b>If they are regular health care checks in schools. Do you take parents opinion when</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding the structure for informing about reproductive health, there is an initiative since 3 years guided by the Adolescent and youth health group in the school health section which is part of the public health directorate to establish programmes for promotion of adolescent health including reproductive health issues and these programmes were mentioned in the periodic report and if you need more details they will be sent.</li> </ul>	



	<p><b>You talk about prior consent about kids?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any screening or health checks at school will be done after informing parents and for some tests their consent is essential.</li> <li>• Adolescent mental health was expanded to primary health care in order to encourage better coverage and overcome the stigma of attending psychiatric hospital and it helps in early detection of mental problems through mental health clinics in primary health care in addition to the child and adolescent unit and clinic in psychiatry hospital, and there is a clear mechanism of referral from schools to school health department in public health. Continuous educational and awareness campaigns at schools by school health and health promotion departments about puberty and body changes with reproductive health. There is clear guidelines for admissions of children and adolescent with mental health problems to hospital.</li> </ul>
<p>Child Protection / Lodging complaints</p>	<p><b>Is there a special part which deals with kids and children's complaints? A child protection officer / ombudsman that deals with children's matters? Is consent of guardian necessary before a child can lodge complain with the NHRI?</b></p>	<p>As mentioned at the session as a continuation of the efforts of His Majesty the King, who started with the establishment of the National Human Rights Foundation through Royal Decree No. (46) of 2009, which was amended by Royal Decree No. (28) of 2012, (26) of 2014 establishing the National Human Rights Foundation, for the purpose of creating a genuine legal guarantee and full independence for the national institution, while granting it more competencies and powers in line with the Paris Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Where the institution has an independent financial budget from the state to ensure the independence and privacy of its work. The institution works to monitor and receive communications at all levels, including the rights of the child and persons with disabilities, and another line of contact with the National Human Rights Foundation. 80001144 An open international number that receives free contact from the public, including children, without the consent of the guardian and is free to communicate at any time, I need help and there are specialized cadres interested in receiving these communications to provide all the support and assistance even if the need to provide a lawyer or other, and the National Foundation has a legal and human rights team to study and evaluate communications and to provide assistance possible.</p>
<p>Fundamental Freedoms/ Freedom of expression</p>	<p><b>Is there any consultation with civil society?</b></p>	<p>With regard to civil society organizations and allegations of arrest and harassment, it is in fact not found in the Kingdom of Bahrain, which created freedoms with a wide space for these associations to do their work in the development of human rights, and we note here the existence of many civil institutions, These associations and all partners promote human rights and contribute to the preparation of shadow reports, including the Child Report.</p>
<p>Fundamental Juvenile execution Freedoms/ justice/ execution</p>	<p><b>Have you suspended this or what's going on?</b></p>	<p>The death penalty is imposed only in serious cases, and there are sufficient safeguards for the imposition and execution of the death penalty in Bahraini law. This penalty is imposed on a small and limited number of criminal offenses. The Penal Code provides for the possibility of commuting the death penalty if sentenced to imprisonment Life or imprisonment for a shorter period if the offense is committed in circumstances deserving of commutation of the sentence. The legislation in the Kingdom of Bahrain adopted the death penalty, but it changed the penalty for serious crimes such as premeditated murder and some crimes of treason. The death penalty stipulated in Law No. 58 of 2006 on the protection of</p>



		<p>society against acts of terrorism for any crime punishable by the general law has been sentenced to life imprisonment if committed for the purpose of a terrorist act and for some of the crimes stipulated in Law No. 15 of 2017 on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These crimes represent a grave danger to society and its human and economic components. According to article 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the death sentence may be pronounced by the court only by consensus. The death sentences in Bahrain are extremely rare, because the law gives the judge the choice between the penalty and the deprivation of liberty. In addition, he has the power to commute punishment as a means of alleviating lesser penalties. In this regard, the death penalty is imposed only in serious and grave cases. There are substantial guarantees for the imposition and implementation of the death penalty in Bahraini law. This penalty is imposed on a small and limited number of criminal offenses. The Penal Code provides for the possibility of commuting the death penalty if sentenced to life imprisonment or less imprisonment if the offense is committed in circumstances deserving of commutation of the sentence.</p>
<p>Fundamental Freedoms/ Freedom of Expression</p>	<p><b>Explain the role of civil society with regard to children's rights in particular</b></p>	<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has held several consultative meetings with stakeholders and civil society organizations to discuss the reports to be submitted under the treaty and the universal periodic review mechanism. Three consultation meetings were held in 2017 in the presence of 21 associations. There was also a specific reference in the report where the data presented by civil society was incorporated in the national report submitted to the committee.</p>
<p>Fundamental Freedoms / Freedom of Expression</p>	<p><b>Participating in demonstrations can be construed as delinquency, thus children can be arrested. Elaborate.</b></p>	<p>Regarding national legislation on the freedom of opinion and expression, the Kingdom of Bahrain's fully complies with international standards. Bahrain's authorities have not taken any criminal action against any person for practicing political, social or social activities. Trials are conducted fairly and based on the crimes committed which are against the law, and not related to freedom of opinion. The Kingdom of Bahrain takes all necessary steps to strengthen the principle of respect for the rule of law and safeguards fundamental freedoms based on coexistence, tolerance and respect for others, and provides an appropriate democratic environment in a way that does not disturb the security, order and public morals within the Kingdom. With regard to the arrest and detention of children, the report specifically mentions that no child was arrested or detained under Royal Decree No. 23 of 2013. In Bahrain, as of now, there is no child detained due to his exercise of the expression of opinion, since there is no child or the definition of the child. Regarding the events that took place in 2011, and we note that the fact-finding committee was formed by the will of HM the King, which closely monitored the situation. There are also organizations that confirm that no child was arrested due to his participation in a demonstration or because of his use of the freedom of expression.</p>
<p>Fundamental Freedoms / Death sentence</p>	<p><b>Executing children in Bahrain</b></p>	<p>The death sentence does not apply on children in the Kingdom of Bahrain.</p>
<p>Health/ Obesity / HIV</p>	<p><b>Information concerning obesity and HIV aids, mother to child transmit.</b></p>	<p>The Kingdom of Bahrain has succeeded in reducing the prevalence rate of AIDs to achieve SDG goals. The measures taken by the MOH to minimize the risk of vertical transmission of HIV antenatally and prenatally has reduced the number of infected newborns significantly because all pregnant mothers who are booked in primary and secondary care clinics will have a screening test for HIV on top of their</p>



		<p>usual antenatal blood tests, and mothers who are positive for HIV will be given triple phase therapy during pregnancy and during delivery an infusion of antiretroviral drug will be given to her. The newborn will be given antiretroviral treatment within 12 hrs of delivery and will be followed up by the Infectious disease clinic.</p> <p>And due to this policy we have no newborns infected with HIV except for 2 cases, one is non Bahraini and another baby was born in other hospital.</p> <p>The HIV treatment is available and free by the government for all Bahraini patients and if one of the parents is Bahraini it is also provided for their babies free.</p>
<p>Legal / Marriage</p>	<p><b>Rapists are exempt for punishment when they marry victim. When will this be repealed? Do you have any statistics for this? Penalties in the name of family honour are lower than normal ones? Any statistics or examples on this?</b></p>	<p>Marriage takes place after the consent of the victim. The Kingdom of Bahrain has always sought to amend its national laws in line with its international obligations. Accordingly, amendments are currently being considered on the articles of the Penal Code, including the amendment of Article (353) which included the non-judgment of the penalty prescribed for the rapist if such perpetrator marries the victim, where detailed data were submitted to the Council of Representatives (the legislative authority) concluding the need to cancel the article referred to.</p>
<p>Legal / Marriage</p>	<p><b>Rapists avoid punishment if they marry the victim. Will this practice be abolished? What is happening in the meantime? Can you deal differently with the criminal?</b></p>	<p>As the draft law is being discussed before the Parliament (legislative authority) in accordance with the course of any proposed law, the delegation would like to confirm that any detailed data will be submitted to you as soon as it is approved and issued.</p>
<p>Legal / Marriage</p>	<p><b>Regarding honour crimes, the west usually makes sentences harsher, whereas in Bahrain it appears to make sentences softer. How do you deal with proposed law or existing law? What kind of measures</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding what is currently applicable, the Bahraini legislator has set out Chapter Two of the Penal Code to deal with all matters related to rape and indecent assault, where the penalty is increased if the victim is under the age of sixteen, and the law provides for imprisonment and detention if the victim is not yet twenty-one years of age. The law also has harsher sentences if the perpetrator is of the victim's ascendants, or is responsible for his/her upbringing or supervising, or used his profession or the trust placed in him, or that it resulted in a disease, pregnancy or removal of virginity for the victim.</li> <li>• As can be seen by the foregoing, the Bahraini legislator has given full protection to those who have not completed twenty-one years of age from any assault or rape, otherwise, the law applies in its articles on the principle of that there is neither a crime nor a penalty except as provided by law, and</li> </ul>



<p>Education / Human Rights</p>	<p>would you use to alleviate suffering?</p>	<p>that legal texts are subject to amendments and changes in accordance with changing circumstances and international obligations.</p>
<p>Education / Gender</p>	<p>Human rights education is included in the curriculum of schools, does it apply for public schools as well? Are they developed for different age groups?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2004, the Ministry of Education adopted a new approach in teaching citizenship and human rights education, in line with the reform project of His Majesty the King. A new curriculum was then implemented in all levels of education in 2005/2006. It was purposefully developed to cover all types of rights, duties, and values, such as tolerance, moderation and world peace.</li> <li>• The Ministry has implemented the Citizenship and Human Rights-Enhancing School project, in cooperation with the UNESCO International Bureau of Education. It was launched in 2014-2015 in four Intermediate schools, as its pilot phase. It 2018 it covered all public schools in the Kingdom. The project aims to expand and develop opportunities for the formation of students in a way that promotes the values of good citizenship, peaceful coexistence and respect for diversity and difference. The project helped the ministry to contain some undesirable practices, habits and phenomena among students, especially among first grade students. It also lead to a clear decline in the rates of misbehavior among students, and the dissemination of positive values among students, teachers and administrators.</li> </ul>
<p>Education / Gender</p>	<p>Elaborate more on gender discrimination against girls in schools. What are some initiatives introduced to overcome gender stereotypes and discrimination i.e. role models for school and information in textbooks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no jobs exclusive according to Gender the Kingdom of Bahrain. All jobs are open to both genders, including educational, commercial, industrial, legal, academic, military, judicial sectors</li> <li>• The educational activities and services organized and offered by the Ministry of Education enhance the values of equality, participation and justice. They do not include any elements of discrimination between males and females, neither at the level of values nor in the roles played by women or men. The curriculum refers to both males or females as citizens with rights and duties, as inscribed in the Constitution and in the national laws. Regarding the question about stereotypes, it is important to note in this context that the Kingdom of Bahrain is both a vibrant and a pioneering country in the area of gender equality. It has always embraced positive customs and traditions by virtue of an educational system that values both men and women.</li> </ul>
<p>Education / Extra Curricular activities</p>	<p>Do you have any spaces where children can express their views about matters related to them, such as children's parliaments?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students in the Kingdom of Bahrain are well-trained at all levels of education, in both public and private schools, to express themselves in various forms. As for the opportunities to express themselves, they are as follows</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education provides various school clubs that allow the students to practice various activities, including opportunities for discuss important issues, express their opinions openly in all matters related to their life at school or in their communities.</li> <li>• The Ministry provides summer clubs for primary school students', boys and girls, to practice various activities, including discussions and self-expression sessions through various means.</li> <li>• For more than ten years, the Ministry has been carrying out a program entitled "Our Opinion" for high school students. During the course of the academic year, students express their views and</li> </ul>



		<p>opinions regarding everything related to their school life and the quality of the academic and non-academic services they enjoy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry is carrying out an annual program that trains students throughout the academic year. It targets students in the intermediate and secondary levels. This program is entitled "With Dialogue We Rise". It includes boys and girls schools and is supervised by the senior officials in the Minister of Education and number of Intellectuals and educators. It aims at training students to express their views on various topics, especially in relation to their school life and the level of services provided to them and methods of teaching and the quality of curricula, etc.</li> <li>All schools also organize regular visits to the Shura Council and the House of Representatives. During these visits, students attend parliamentary sessions and witness how important it is to know how express themselves, answer questions, exchange ideas and accept difference and diversity.</li> </ul>
<p>Education / Juvenile centres</p>	<p><b>Do children in juvenile centres at the end of compulsory education have access to school education?</b></p>	<p>When the Education Act of 2005 provided for the right to education, it included all groups, including children in juvenile centers, providing them with the opportunity to complete their education. They are offered free textbooks and given the right to participate in national examinations. After they leave juvenile centers, the Ministry offers them different options to continue their formal education, as intermediate or secondary students.</p>
<p>Education/ Quality</p>	<p><b>What is the ratio/public schools? Is there a trend of privatization, primary and secondary education more on private sectors? Is there a discrepancy between private and public schools, privileged kids only access education?</b></p>	<p>According to the provisions of the Bahraini Constitution and Law, the Kingdom of Bahrain provides education for all citizens, as well as the children of expatriates who work for the Government. It is free and compulsory education in its basic stages. The Kingdom also encourages investment in private education and the opening of private schools and kindergartens for Bahraini and non-Bahraini communities and investors, in accordance with the Ministerial Decree No. 25 of 1998 on Private Educational and Training Institutions. This diversified sector is vital in Bahrain. It is organized, supervised and continuously evaluated by the government. The services offered by this sector vary according to the needs, choices and interests of Bahraini non-Bahraini families. It is not at all true that only some privileged children are given quality education as the question indicates. All children in the Kingdom of Bahrain have access to quality education, both in public and private institutions, as the government ensures that there is no discrimination in this area.</p>
<p>Education / Quality</p>	<p><b>Present data about dropouts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dropout rates in the Kingdom of Bahrain are extremely low. According to official data released by the Ministry of Education and reports issued by UNESCO, from 2007 to 2018, the rate of dropouts in Bahrain does not exceed (0.4%).</li> <li>According to Article 6 of Law No. 27 of 2005 on Education, the Ministry of Education monitors all cases of dropouts. It has established a special unit called the Compulsory Education Department to identify the social or economic reasons for leaving school and to provide the necessary support</li> </ul>



		<p>for such students. The Ministry succeeded in the last academic year 2017/2018 in helping (86) students to return to school, after they left for various reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When parents or guardians cause their children to stop studying for 10 consecutive or intermittent days, a case is brought against the guardian in court to force them to return their children to school. The courts often sentence parents or guardian who breach the law and compel them to return their children to school. The law also force such parents or guardians to pay a (100 BD) fine.</li> <li>• According to the provisions of the Bahraini Constitution and Law, the Kingdom of Bahrain provides compulsory free education in the basic education stage (from grades 1 to 9) and it ensure free education to all students in the primary, intermediate and secondary stages. The Ministry also provides additional / supplementary services that enhance inclusiveness in education, such as free transportation for students whose schools are more than 2 km away. At the same level, the ministry provides free textbooks to all students at all levels. It also provides free textbooks for the national core subjects in private schools. Additionally, the ministry provides nursing services in schools in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has also established special centres for Gifted Students within both public and private schools.</li> <li>• Pre-school education (kindergartens) is heavily backed by the State. It is organized and supervised by the Ministry of Education in accordance with the Ministerial Decree No. 25 of 1998 on Private Educational and Training Institutions. The ministry often provides support to kindergartens by giving books free of charge, and training kindergarten teachers free of charge as well. It is also very important to add that the Ministry is currently working to review this sector and provide further support.</li> </ul>
Education / Kindergarten	<p><b>Are there any specific plans to incorporate kindergarten in pre-education? Are all kindergarten private? Is it affordable for standard financial capacities?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary education has undergone a comprehensive and qualitative development over the last few years. It is structured around the "Unified Track System" for both boys and girls. It includes the following tracks (Language and Humanities Section, Mathematics and Science Section, Commercial Section) whereby students study in one of these sections for three semesters, and then comes the specialized course according to students' interests and results. In parallel there are five Industrial Schools for boys specializing in vocational and technical education.</li> <li>• In the last five years, the Ministry has started implementing a new plan through the apprenticeship project. This project is open for both boys and girls. It made TVET accessible for the first time to female students. The project was expanded to include the general secondary schools for girls by opening vocational and technical specialties including maintenance of medical devices, Mobile and computer maintenance, in response to the requirements of the labor market. The Ministry is currently working to disseminate this experience to all schools.</li> </ul>
Education / Vocational	<p><b>Concerns on information provided regarding commercial schools. Are the statistics the same for girls and boys? Is mobile technology prohibited by law or is it a gender stereotype?</b></p>	<p>Children with disabilities are enrolled in rehabilitation centers of government institutions for persons with disabilities or those of civil society organizations such as Alia for Early Intervention Center for Autistic Children. In case the child becomes eligible to be integrated into regular schools.. Braille and other books are available in the curriculum that is taught in the rehabilitation centers and in the integration classes in regular governmental schools.</p>
Education / Disabilities	<p><b>Do children with disabilities go to private special schools or</b></p>	



	<p>mainstream schools? Support to families?</p> <p>More details when you refer to children with disabilities where does this figure of 3100 come from? A study?</p>	<p>The figure came from a system which the ministry of labor and social development runs. Whereas children of disabilities are given an allowance of \$265 per month.</p>
<p>Disabilities</p>	<p>Do you have any measures to protect kids?</p>	<p>Withdrawal of nationality does not apply to family members because it is a personal punishment.</p>
<p>Fundamental Freedoms/ Citizenship</p> <p>Legal/ Nationality</p>	<p>Please elaborate on pending legislation which will place children of a foreign father and Bahraini mother on an equal footing with children of Bahraini citizens. What is the situation now?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal to amend the Nationality Law is currently being discussed by the legislative authority. It has been referred to the legislative authority based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers. The subject of amending the Nationality Law is to grant the Bahraini nationality to children of Bahraini women married to foreigners who have been the focus of the Supreme Council for Women since the beginning of establishment of the Council in the Kingdom. The Council presented its contents to enable the children of Bahraini women married to foreigners to obtain Bahraini citizenship in accordance with the rules that respect the Constitution and protect the sovereignty of the State and take into account the requirements of the principles and foundations of the legislation governing nationality. A legal and political association between the State and the individual is the obligation of the State to guarantee the rights of the individual and, in return, the individual owes allegiance and belonging.</li> <li>• Until the enactment of the law, temporary measures were taken to make the legal status of the children of Bahraini women married to foreigners identical to Bahraini children. The temporary measures taken in this regard, on the proposal of the "Council" as follows:</li> <li>• The equal treatment of nationals for fees prescribed for government health and education services and residence fees based on Law No. 35 of 2009</li> <li>• Law No. (22 of the year 2017 amending Article (2) of Law No. (74) of the year 2006 regarding the care, rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities, which permits Bahraini women children - persons with disabilities - married to foreigners to benefit from the provisions outlined in the Law for Bahraini Disabled Persons</li> <li>• Other measures taken by the Ministry of Education, Bahrain Training Institute and Ministry of Labour such as equal treatment in terms of tuition fees for regular national diploma programs and the exemption of low-income earners</li> <li>• Decree of the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs No. (59) for the year 2008 regarding the amendment of some provisions of the bylaws of the Alimony Fund issued by Decision No. (44) for the year 2007 which authorizes the possibility of benefiting from the Fund allocated for the children</li> </ul>



		<p>with a Bahraini mother and foreign father who do not hold Bahraini nationality, provided they reside permanently in the Kingdom of Bahrain</p>
<p>Child protection / Domestic violence</p>	<p><b>Please describe the prevalence of domestic violence and describe the mechanisms in place</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme Council for Women has been entrusted with the preparation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, with the participation of a team of specialists and experts from relevant official bodies, civil society institutions and a number of legal, social and psychological experts to develop a national strategy. Women from domestic violence and achieve the aspirations of the Bahraini society to prevent violence against women in all stages of life within the family.</li> <li>• The issue of domestic violence is linked to the impact of "family stability" in the National Plan for the Advancement of Bahraini Women (2013-2022) through the implementation of plans for legislative and executive measures related to family stability, strengthening the services and consultations provided and continuing work on reviewing, developing and activating them. Sources of knowledge related to family aspects. As well as integration with stakeholders in the implementation of awareness and training programs. This strategy is part of the national efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain in line with the 17 sustainable development goals, in particular the second entry of Goal 5 on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. The prevention of domestic violence is aimed at enhancing the self-motivation of women of all ages and at all stages of their lives, and to positively change the attitudes and behavior of all members of society towards women and to create a family environment free from violence.</li> </ul> <p>Six main strategic objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention: strengthening the principle of prevention of domestic violence before it occurs and addressing the risk factors</li> <li>2. Protection and services: Victimization and comprehensive institutional services provided by a qualified and multidisciplinary staff</li> <li>3. Legislation: Follow up the implementation of Law No. 17 on protection from domestic violence and assess its role in protecting women from domestic violence and review national laws to ensure their compatibility with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain and international conventions against violence and discrimination against women</li> <li>4. Awareness and Media Support: Implementation of awareness programs on the principles of prevention, protection and services through enhancing the media role</li> <li>5. Studies and research: Conducting rigorous scientific studies on violence against women and establishing a "unified" database to monitor these cases</li> <li>6. Follow-up and evaluation: Establish a clear mechanism for assessing and following up the implementation of the strategy to promote prevention and ensure the quality and sustainability of the provision of services required to protect women from domestic violence</li> </ol> <p>Within the framework of achieving the first objective of the National Strategy for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, a general framework for a national program for family services and awareness has been developed with the aim of raising awareness and developing the skills of communication,</p>

cohesion and compassion, especially for the next group of couples, and establishing solid foundations for the establishment and maintenance of the family, thereby contributing to the overall development and national economy.

Achievements under the National Strategy for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence:

1. Law No. (17) for the year 2015 on protection from domestic violence.
2. The issuance of Family Law No. (19) of 2017, which codified family provisions for all families without any distinction between them
3. Legislative Decree No. (22) for the year 2015 amending certain provisions of the Law of Proceedings before the Shari'a Courts issued by Legislative Decree No. 26 of 1986 and the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs No. 84 of 2015 regarding the formation of the Family Reconciliation Office, Family before the family conciliation office before it was presented to the family courts, which allowed women to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute with the husband by agreeing on economic and other issues or ways of ending the conflict with the reconciliation, which contributed to supporting family stability
4. Executive decisions were also issued to achieve the effectiveness of the implementation of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and the National Strategy for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence:
  - a. Decision of the Minister of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments No. (7) of 2017 on the authorization of some employees of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development as judicial control officers pursuant to the provisions of Article (6) of Law No. (17) of the year 2015 on protection from domestic violence
  - b. Decision of the Minister of Labor and Social Development No. (26) for the year 2017 on the conditions and procedures for licensing family extension centers
  - c. The decision of the Minister of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments No. 51 of 2017 on the transfer of family courts, which deals with family issues and takes into account the specificity of these cases and the speeding up of their procedures. The complex includes courtrooms, family conciliation offices
5. The establishment of a specialized prosecution for the family and the child, headed by a woman with the rank of judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal. The prosecution is responsible for taking the necessary measures to provide protection if the woman is subjected to violence and to intervene swiftly to stop the violence and to provide psychological, social and legal support to the victim and to take the necessary measures to punish the offender
6. The establishment of family protection offices in the police directorates in all the governorates in the Kingdom, aimed at receiving cases of domestic violence and following up the provision of all preventive and curative services to them in an environment that respects the privacy of the family and the implementation of specific training programs for staff working in the family conciliation office and family protection offices in the police departments Institute of Judicial and Legal Studies by the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Women