



Republic of Yemen

Yemen NGOs Coalition For the Rights of the child

**The Updated Fourth Alternative Report
About the situation of children in Yemen**

The NGOs coalition for the rights of the child

**"Submitted to the International Committee of the Rights of the Child of the United
Nations"**

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The NGOs coalition for the right of the child



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our thanks to all

Executive Committee

Introduction

In the light of the Yemeni government's commitment to submit periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the United Nations and that as a State Party to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols and according to the text of Article (44), the Yemeni government has so far four reports the fourth report has been in 2009 but its discussion delayed to 2012.

The NGOs coalition for the right of the child as it provides its fourth alternative , governmental report , to the International Committee for the Rights of the Child on the article (45 / a) of the Convention on Rights of the Child, which gives organizations and specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations the right to provide parallel reports of government reports about the situation of children in the country which is part of the Convention, it confirms that this report comes as a base to enrich the government report and correct some of its aspects by monitoring organizations and associations members of the coalition regarding the achievement of children's rights in Yemen based on an assessment of progress in the field of human rights and children rights and expanding the base of participation and control that will contribute to overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of implementation of the terms of the convention and facilitate the movement of information.

The forth report comes as a result of the efforts and activities and programs carried out by the Yemeni NGOs coalition during the period from 2005 _2012 in various governorates of the republic, the last three years were significant expansion in the emergence of new organizations working in the field of human rights (human rights and child rights) also expanded the membership of the coalition for up to (43) Organization and non-governmental organization. This indicates increased awareness of the importance of human rights in Yemen.

This report doesn't monitor the overall activities and achievements of organizations, during the last period because they are many and varied, but it is trying to analyze the reality of progress in the field of children's rights and the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the recommendations and observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which dealt with the third periodic report submitted on June 3, 2005, by the Yemeni government to the United Nations, as well as non-governmental in contributing to the implementation of the terms of the convention and international recommendations and the role of the various sectors of society in participating , this would develop a clear vision

of setting realistic policies able to deal with the difficulties and challenges facing the achievement of children's rights in Yemen.

2 - The objectives of the report:

- 1 - substantive analysis of the construction of the fourth periodic report submitted by the government.
- 2 - To monitor progress in the field of child rights in Yemen and strengthen oversight, and follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 3 - Contributing to provide additional information and updated information on children's rights in Yemen.
- 4 –presenting proposals and recommendations aimed at improving the situation of children.

3 - Mechanism for the preparation of the report:

A -Approach to the preparation of the report:

To prepare the fourth report adopt the following approach:

- Analytical study of the information and data contained in the fourth governmental report, reports and studies and research of formal and informal by non-governmental organizations and international organizations, centers and independent institutions.
- Experience through working with children and participation in the follow-up of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Data and statistics for the activities and programs of the Commission and organizations members in the coalition in the provinces, and reports of the results of monitoring and follow-up of violations and problems related to the rights of the child.
- Studies and research working paper published for professionals and those interested in the rights of the child.
- Publications studies and research centers and civil society organizations.

Monitoring violations, exploitation and abuse against children.

Follow-up information and data through newspapers and magazines.

- The results of the questionnaires by the NGOs coalition , which has been prepared to survey and evaluate the status of children in Yemen, and applied in the provinces in two phases.

B – phases of the report preparation :

phase 1:

- Prepare a project plan for the fourth alternative report.
- Promotion of the project and searching for funding sources.
- Access to finance and partners contract with (International Organization for child care).

phase 2:

1 – Prepare the report themes and distributed it among the members of the Committee and the Drafting Committee, and NGOs working with children.

- The preparation of a universal questionnaire about the child's situation and violations and making field visits to the provinces under the supervision of the coordinators.
- collecting official and non-official data and information and use the results of the survey.
- The preparation and drafting of a preliminary draft of fourth report for the period / 2005-2007 and the adoption of the report by the Executive Committee.
- Hold a meeting with the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and NGOs and international organizations and with the participation of children to discuss the report.

Phase 3:

With the delay of the debate of the fourth periodic government report to 2012 ,there was a re-consideration of the report draft prepared by the Commission, which was in the period from 2005-2007, following these steps:

- Meeting of the Drafting Committee.
- Appoint a national expert in the field of children's rights to rewrites information of the report.
- Preparation of a new questionnaire for violations of the rights of the child and send it to the provinces.

Phase 4:

- The preparation and drafting of the report according to new guidelines on the preparation of periodic reports.
- Review reports, studies and recent research.
- A workshop to present and discuss the fourth alternative report.

4 - Observations and recommendations of the International Committee on the third periodic government report:

observations and recommendations of the third periodic report had a great attention and follow-up more than the previous recommendations, where the NGOs Coalition organized a number of activities and programs of local national and regional media - promotional and regulatory evaluation and follow-up implementation in a more serious and effective, including:

- The issuance of the third concluding observations and recommendations of the international Committee, which was approved and issued in English on June 3, 2005, which was two days after an open discussion session with the Yemeni government delegation.
- Save the Children international received the observations and recommendations and distribute them to the relevant authorities of child rights after issuance directly by the International Commission on 3 June 2005 as the member associations in the coalition and network of the care and protection of children in Sana'a and Aden, coordinating and supporting by Save the Children International by informal translation for the observations and recommendations systems. Council of Motherhood and Childhood has organized a festival to promote and discuss these final recommendations and the development of the initial steps to be reflected in the programs and projects for the coming period.
- The NGOs coalition worked on print out the recommendations and circulated them to associations members in various provinces to discuss and reflect the recommendations to plans and programs that serve the interests of childhood.
- The coalition held a training course for workers with children in September 2006 to improve the treatment of children and protection.
- A study on the situation of children in Aden by an initiative of the Psychological Association prepared in the light of the final recommendations of the International Committee on 20 August 2005 in a panel discussion in the province, in which representatives of children, children's parliament, non-governmental organizations in the network of care and protection of children in the province of Aden, the coalition, Save the Children International, the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and the Ministry of Human Rights and Social Affairs participated.
- Children's Parliament held in Sana'a open discussion of the observations and recommendations of the International Committee to raise the voice and views of children to government agencies and non-governmental organizations on the final recommendations and submit proposals for programs and projects of the coming period.

- The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood arranged a meeting in the capital Sana'a to discuss and follow the recommendations of the International Committee with the coordination of Save the Children International and UNICEF to prepare an action plan for the coming period based on those observations and recommendations.
- The NGOs coalition has developed a plan of action for the period from July to December 2005 based mainly on the follow-up the recommendations of the International Committee on the main provincial level.
- Training workshops were held on juvenile justice in the Justice Department, also organized a number of associations and institutions of events and activities to coordinate and support of the Children for more promotion of these final recommendations and to implement some of what came in, and the translation, printing and publishing of all the observations and recommendations.
- The coalition held training session in the capital Sana'a on developing the capacity of civil society organizations in the preparation of reports and monitoring implementation of the Convention with the support of Save the Children and the participation of 30 participants representing more than twenty Association and the Union in various governorates (Sana'a - Aden - Ibb - Taiz - Hodeidah - Mahweet - Hajah- Dhamar - Hadramout and children from social guidance center for the care of juveniles.
- The coalition organized in cooperation with Save the Children international a training course for non-governmental organizations on human rights approach to programming in Hadramout.
- Yemeni Association for Comprehensive Care organized a campaign for birth registration in Aden from August to October 2005 included discussion of the importance of birth registration and the ICRC's recommendations in the note (39) Recommendation No. (40) of the civil rights and freedoms a basic recommendations and repeated in all the observations and recommendations of the International Committee.
- The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood in coordination with the Ministry of Interior Sana'a organized discussion event on the importance of birth registration and get a birth certificate funded by UNICEF and with the participation of various government institutions and NGOs coalition .
- The Social Welfare held in Aden a workshop to raise awareness of juvenile justice and protect them from violence, and in the light of the observations and recommendations of international and results Regional Meeting on Violence Against Children, which was held in Cairo during the period from June 27 to 29, 2005, this workshop was held during the period from August 18 to 20, 2005.
- Yemeni Association for the Care and integrate disabled people Organized a workshop on

the rights of disabled children in Aden, in the light of the Convention and the recommendations of the International Committee and the Yemeni laws and legislation to raise the awareness of members of the Assembly and working with people with disabilities and enhance their role in protecting them.

- The NGOs coalition and a number of NGOs Participated in the training sessions held by the Ministry of Justice with the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, with support from UNICEF and Save the Children International in Sana'a to train on a project-custodial alternatives for children in conflict with the law in September 2006.

- Save the Children International Supported the coalition to collect the observations and three recommendations issued by the International Committee in a small booklet facilitate the trading process for those observations and recommendations and disseminated among all stakeholders by rights of the child. And this book has been issued in mid-2006, among the publications of the coalition and Save the children International .

- Department of Studies and Research Issued in the coalition a study about the preparation and drafting and discussing the alternative periodic reports.

- Department of monitoring and follow-up issued in the coalition a book on "the impact of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the reality of children in Yemen" in 2006 the second edition was issued in 2012 with the support of Save the Children International.

- Media information was issued in a calendar for the year 2007 (calendar) to ensure the most important observations and recommendations selected by priority bilingual (Arabic - English) to promote and advocate for the observations and recommendations of the International Committee.

- The speeding of non-governmental organizations in the early study and discussion and dissemination of observations and last recommendations of the international committee on the third report in the context of its field activities in the provinces but initiated is to avoid the previous shortcomings in dealing with the recommendations and observations by the International Committee, and for the preparation and development of the field program for the coming years.

- Analysis of the situation of children in Yemen

First: General measures of implementation:

5 - Legislation and laws:

-Numbers of laws , regulations, decisions and ministerial orders were issued during the past period since Yemen's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991, including the Yemeni child law No. 45 of 2002 and despite the positive version of such laws and legislation, but still have a shortage , that some items are not compatible with the sentences of the Convention on the child right, which is:

- The apparent discrepancy between some of the laws items, such as the legal age of majority, and the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and the minimum age for marriage.
- The Penal Code is a general law includes special items to juvenile justice and some of these items are for the benefit of the juvenile, but the fact that this law is general, so when it conflicts with the law related to juveniles care, the sovereign becomes to the Juvenile law, which some of its items are not for the child right.

Accordingly the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood adopted in coordination with some ministries to amend the 6 laws which were approved by the Council of Ministers in 2007 to be amended then they were sent to the Parliament council for approval, and so far has not been discussed in the Parliament council because of objections by some members on some of the articles in personal status law, especially with regard to specify a minimum age for marriage and the Juvenile Welfare with respect to identifying the legal age of legal responsibility and other things, and has been withdrawn recently to broaden participation in the discussion and formed a committee to be redrafted.

- Stop activating the existing laws and regulations and converted it into reality, but remained drawers locked, even the Child Rights law needs to be amended in a wide range of issues for they do not agree with the Convention.
- Some judges do not deal with the spirit of the law, but they satisfied with the rigid application of the items of the articles of the law and are not taken the best interests of the child.
- In the coming period there will be some major changes and reforms at various levels,

where conference will be held for national dialogue that will address the country's political system and proposal of amending the Constitution, and constitutional reforms planned in accordance with the Gulf initiative and the mechanism which originally aimed to reform the political system and the promotion and protection of civil rights and political citizens to ensure freedoms and rights through legislative reform of the system related to these rights in accordance with international conventions on human rights.

6 - Independent national monitoring institutions:

- Till now there is no national institution established for the right of the child appropriate to the guidelines (Paris Principles) relating to the system of national institutions for the advancement of human rights protection to exceed the effective laws, according to a "recommendation of International Committee for Children's Rights, paragraph (10 - AD) points to the importance of establishing a national monitoring and emphasizes the United Nations Resolution 48/134, on the establishment of independent institutions for human rights, although there are efforts to establish an independent coalition of human rights during the year 2012.

- There is a Ministry concerned with human rights and it is a government institution is monitoring some of the violations and received complaints from children or from individuals and policy-related public policy of the government has implemented a number of activities and programs in the field of human rights but it does not rise to the level of independent monitoring of violations and reduce interference of official parties.

- With regard to the establishment (National Observatory for the Rights of the Child) as an independent monitor implementation of the Convention, the NGOs coalition for the right of the child initiated, in coordination with a number of non-governmental organizations and the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood and support from Save the Children International, in holding a panel discussion on the establishment of a national observatory for children's rights in November 2012 and comes in the framework of the implementation of the recommendation of the International Committee, the meeting recommended the importance of the establishment of the observatory aim to enhance and protect the rights of the child.

7 - Budget and child:

- There is no budget for children under the general budget of the country at both central and local levels, and there is no accounting means to measure the level of spending for children,

and through them can see how the impact on the services provided to them.

- The government in its annual budget provides significant increases, but when analyzing public government spending, there is no positive reflection on social services, but citizens suffering increase with low ripple of the country in social affairs due to poor administrative capacity and institutional spending control which led to the spread of corruption and waste of public funds, and programs approved by the government during the past periods did not lead to improve basic infrastructure in the country but it was worse, especially during the political events of 2011.

Second: The definition of the child:

8 - The age of the child:

-Contradiction still exists within the framework of national legislation with regard to the definition of the child, there is a clear contradiction between the implemented laws, especially concerning children, child labor, enacting legal marriage, there were not real legal reforms for determining the age of the child related to sentences of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international treaties and conventions signed by Yemen.

- The minimum age for a child must raise to criminal liability. And bridge the gap between the school-leaving age and the minimum age for employment by raising the age to 15 years.

- With respect to appropriate minimum age for service in the armed forces and their involvement in military actions, legal system and administrative in Yemen does not allow compulsory and voluntary recruitment those under the age of eighteen, even in emergency situations, but there are breaches are outside the law, there are government agencies and non-governmental parties (EP, armed groups of different orientations) recruit and use children in armed conflicts.

There are a number of laws directly related to the age of the Child, and the required amendment of these laws:

- 1 - Child Rights Law No. (45) for the year 2002.
- 2 - Personal Status Law No. (20) for the year 1992.
- 3 - Penal Code No. (12) for the year 1994.
- 4 - Juvenile Law No. (24) 1992.
- 5 - Prisons law.

Third: General principles:

9 - (a) Non-discrimination:

We can say that the country doesn't adopt the issue of discrimination within the Yemeni society, the constitution has ensured the right of equal opportunity for all citizens in all spheres of political, economic and social, cultural and stressed the values of justice, freedom and equality, and that all citizens are equal in rights and duties and ensured their right to participate in political life and economic, social and cultural rights (Articles 24,25,41,42).

But that does not mean that there is no discrimination within the community. Despite that the effective constitution and the laws refuse discrimination, for the Yemeni society is based on the culture and social freedom, equality and respect for human rights.

however we do not find a reflection of many of the provisions of the constitution and the laws, which is leading to the presence of various violations of the right of non-discrimination within the community where some categories are suffering of discrimination and not enable them to enjoy their rights as children, especially girls.

As referred to by the observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the third report of the Yemeni government, still the girl suffering from discrimination within the family, which prefers the boy and give him greater benefits, and just because she is female, and the family becomes happy when the baby is boy on the contrary when the baby is girl, the girl also suffers from discrimination in education where priority is given for males, especially in poor families and large along with dropping out of education, where the percentage of leakage female primary education in 2011 9.5% of the first grade and 12.6% of the sixth grade and 12.8% of the eighth grade, and totaled proportion of girls drop out of primary education only (I - IX) during the year 2011 (68%) of the total number enrolled.

- The results of the field survey carried out by the NGOs coalition for the right of the child confirms in a number of provinces that the most important reasons for girls to drop out of the study due to family circumstances and early marriage.

- Also suffers other children from discrimination, including marginalized children and children with disabilities, street children and displaced children and despite efforts by non-governmental organizations, including the coordination and some government agencies but the phenomenon of discrimination still do within the community due to many reasons, including weak government programs exist to these categories and lack of adoption a serious and comprehensive strategy and a lack of necessary and possible measures to prevent and combat the negative perception and societal discrimination against these children.

- And there are some discriminatory practices based on differences between urban and rural

areas where the focus is on providing basic services to the major cities, especially the provincial capitals and the marginalization of rural areas to basic services of clean water and sanitation and health facilities is also deprived of electricity, schools and adequate school supplies (curriculum laboratory teaching aids).

10 - (b) The best interest of the child:

- The government has taken a number of measures relating to the detention of children and revitalizing public administration for the mother and child and juvenile management at the Ministry of Interior ,and activate the juvenile courts and seek to reduce female genital mutilation through the implementation of a number of programs and activities awareness and administrative procedures to reduce this phenomenon.

- The Yemeni constitution and laws are compatible with the child's best interest, especially the Children's Act law, which emphasized the protection of the child and give priority interests in the decisions and actions taken and the involvement of the child in all actions concerning him and related to its best interests.

It remains to investigate for this principle is linked to social consciousness especially with regard to the norms and customs and prevailing traditions, providing protection institutions and care for all children, and the development of family being responsible Home-sensitive child's best interest. In addition to working on non-involvement of children in political conflicts or tribal conflicts.

11 - (c) The right to live, survive and develop:

- Infant mortality:

- infant mortality rate is still increasing as reports of the World Health Organization suggest that Yemen is ranked 41 of where the mortality rate of children under the age of five and up to 100 deaths among every 1000 thousand births, and it should be noted that about 84,000 children under the age of five die annually, which means 250 children a day ,and that due to the lack of interest of the pregnant mother and non-activation of health programs such as, education , counseling and prevention through the official media and field visits to rural areas. The mass immunization campaigns carried out by the country with international organizations and civil society organizations during 2011-2012 did not reach the number of districts in the provinces due to armed conflict.

- Number of children exposed to death by landmines scattered in a number of areas because of wars in some provinces.

12 - (d) Respect for the views of the child and the right to participate:

- Yemeni Constitution guarantees the right of expression in various ways and to promote and respect the views of children and their participation in issues relating to it. many of the events and programs have been implementing , including:

- Strengthening the role of the participation of children through the Children's Parliament, which has a number of activities and meetings with officials government.

-Holding Training sessions by the coalition on promoting the participation of children.

-The NGOs coalition for the right of the child launched several workshops about (the protection of children from violence, abuse and discrimination) during the year 2011, (Taiz - Hadramout – Sana'a) in partnership with the Arab Fund for Human Rights Beirut.

- The participation of children in societies in the preparation of the draft of the fourth report.

- Involve children in the training session to strengthen their juvenile justice systems exposed to the death penalty in the (January 2011).

- Involve children in the open days in the provinces to discuss the situation of marginalized children.

Fourth: The rights and civil liberties:

13 - Birth registration:

Yemeni law ensures the right of the child in determining his identity and the right to have a name distinguishes him from others, registered at birth and the right to prove lineage and lactation, custody, alimony, vision and blood money. Government has taken a number of measures to ensure birth registration but the problem still, since the majority of births are in the house, which is significant to more than 70% due to lack of awareness of the importance of birth registration, many citizens doesn't extract birth certificate.

- Noted that there is interest from the government regarding the issue of birth registration, so the government has issued instructions to cancel born registration fees to help poor families registered, however still birth registration in the civil registers is subject to certain routine violator of directives official of free birth certificate that confirmed by the ICRC's recommendations. Some international organizations have supported some associations in a number of provinces to raise awareness of the importance of registering their newborns.

Fifth: Family environment and alternative care:

14 - Parental responsibility:

the responsibility of parents in the care of their children and raising them up in a good way is a must and known socially ; and confirmed by the legislation and the laws, in terms of providing the right environment for the growth of the child psychologically and physically, social and education normal based on family cohesion, values and ethical principles prevailing in the community would develop the child's personality.

Under the difficult living conditions and the incidence growing of poverty and the unemployed and poor health conditions, education and the spread of poverty, ensuring family precious life becomes difficult to achieve, especially if the country is suffering from economic crises and simmer in the security situation and the low basic services all of this reflect on the capabilities of the family, which makes children of poor families , the unemployed and low-income families suffer from deprivation.

15 - Alternative care:

The alternative care embodied in the absent of parents and by which orphanages and centers of social guidance and Safe Childhood Centre for street children and centers for the protection of children and victims of trafficking or nurseries for the care of children of unknown proportions and these centers are limited only covers 25% of the area of Republic of Yemen, and the facilities of these centers are not sufficient to meet the basic requirements , due to the weakness of advanced material possibilities.

- Children deprived of alternative family care are the most neglected and abused people in the society, where they are cared for in other families not theirs or in institutions or nursing, such as orphanages or street children ,etc violence, neglect and ill-treatment occurs

for such children by workers ,which threaten their right of protection from neglect, abuse and threatening their right to health care and upbringing.

The centers of social guidance and other centers providing them with care and basic services and social inclusion, the guidance centers plays an essential role in the provision of care for juveniles which is (10 social guidance house. Seven (7) specialized for males covers seven provinces only they are (the capital - Aden - Taiz - Ibb - Hodeidah – Hajja- Hadramaut) and (3) specialized for females are found in (the capital - Aden - Taiz), indicating weak interest of social welfare, especially the girls, this houses do not cover all governorates of the Republic, which makes children in need of care in the (14) province display to live in the streets and put their lives at risk.

- As for orphanages are along with what the government offers of care they also get support and interest of NGOs and non-governmental organizations as the number of centers care for orphans in Yemen (30) center, including (10) care centers governmental and (20) Care Center by the institutions civil and non-governmental organizations. As for childhood safe centers they are only (3) cover only 2% of the needs of children in the streets as well as Juvenile in conflict with the law specifically in prisons and detention centers with adults lack rehabilitation programs with basic services ,and psychological rehabilitation and vocational training.

- We would like to point out here that infants accompanying their mothers in prisoners they also suffer from the lack of alternative education because prisons should not be replaced breeding children to grow inside .

16 - Violence against children:

- upbringing parental task process is very important , a child depends in his first years on his parents and family members around him in the necessary insurance needs either physical , psychological or emotional extent that the child needs for food, clothing and shelter, also needs to love and compassion, protection and proper care. The different methods of parental upbringing according to circumstances, societies and cultures. Notably increasing violence in general and domestic violence and violence against children, in particular, has become a widespread phenomenon pose a threat to the cohesion of society, especially in light wraps prevailing violence is the basis for the development of aggression and behavioral abnormalities have. Loss of balance in family relations, reflected in the Lack of clarity in the roles and responsibility between family members and the inability of some fathers and mothers of commitment in a way that together in dealing with their children.

The results, of the survey done by the coalition, shows that in (7) provinces there is increasing prevalence of violence against children in the family and the school.

17 - Corporal punishment:

- Corporal punishment is still practiced and widely in basic education schools and within the family due to several reasons, including the absence of ongoing programs and campaigns awareness targeting family, community and the school to explain the negative effects of corporal punishment and alternatives that should be used towards children in schools and family. There are many other types of cruel and degrading punishment rather than corporal punishment, including intimidation, threats or ridicule and this falls within the framework of psychological violence.

- The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and some international organizations prepared a study on physical punishment and some forms of violence against children within the contribution of the Republic of Yemen in the international study of the United Nations on the phenomenon of violence against children, the results of the study, carried out in the five provinces, has indicated that samples of children that the study took place in had been subjected to different abuses (physical , verbal and, sexual) also the results showed that a high percentage of the total children and specified with (1357) of male and female abused in various forms, as indicated by the study that the effects of behavioral and psychological resulting from assaulting and sexual abusing led to the decline in academic achievement of a child who has been abused.

18 Female circumcision:

- Government has given the issue of circumcision importance, and issued a decree banning circumcision in hospitals and health centers in the various governorates of the republic, but the habit is still practiced beyond the scope of this official institutions and the weakness of information and awareness campaigns damaged habit. Studies show that (30%) of women are dying from bleeding and bacterial contamination or infected chronic diseases as a result of circumcision and appreciates these female students that the percentage is (78%) of cases of non-family stability and divorce as a result of lack of harmony emotional bond between husband and wife often occurs sterile in women.

- With regard to abusing and neglecting , we can say that in the past (2005 -2011) Yemen made a number of programs about awareness of abuse danger and neglecting of children, and how to discover early the abuse which children exposed to ,in Aden city , and those activities continued sponsored by the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood,

UNICEF and Save the Children and culminated in the second Regional conference for the prevention of abuse and neglect in Sana'a in May 2007.

Sixth: Health and welfare:

19 - The health status of children:

- Infant mortality is still high and due to a number of diseases including: respiratory diseases, diarrhea, malaria, measles, malnutrition.
- Deterioration and decline of health services in hospitals and health centers, suffering increased with cancellation of free telemedicine and the lack of health insurance for families and children, which deprives citizens, especially low-income and large families and the poor of their right to treatment.
- Law No. 45 refers to the year 2002 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Article (5) ensure the protection of motherhood and caring for children, but there is low interest in health care for children and the mother and not to activate the role of school health at the required level.
- The United Nations Children's Fund "UNICEF" noted in a report released recently that Yemen among half the world that do not make enough progress toward a fourth goal of the Millennium Development Goals, which provides for reduced mortality of the children under five years of age during the period 1990 to 2015.

20 - Malnutrition:

Sources indicate that mortality due to malnutrition of children in Yemen rises to the level of Somalia and, Afghanistan and pointed to an increase in the past (2009-2010) the presence of (750) thousand child under the fifth year are affected by malnutrition, 500 000 may be exposed to death because of malnutrition and suffer from the problems of life impact of non-physical and mental development if actions are not taken in the exact time .

- Problems of malnutrition aggravated during the past 2011-2012 in which UNICEF considered Yemen's second-worst country in the world in terms of malnutrition, and indicated that approximately one million child in Yemen victims of malnutrition, which is the strongest most causes of death in the world and that nearly 58% of the population of Yemen suffer from chronic malnutrition.

21 - Immunization:

Measles: in the wake of an outbreak of measles in the past months as the number of cases reported 3600 cases including 186 deaths to children under the age of five years, says UNICEF representative, that the situation in Yemen is not acceptable, and measles possible prevention and Yemen was about to announce they are free from the disease in 2010, where not registered any case of death, but in 2011 Yemen back outbreak of measles widely prompting the Yemeni government to work an urgent appeal to the international organizations working in the same area to provide immediate assistance to stop the spread of measles and reduction, an immunization campaigns carried out during the month of March 2012 around the Republic.

22 - HIV (AIDS):

Official statistics indicate that the total number of AIDS cases for the year 2011 had reached around (266) case, and we see that these figures do not show the reality of living with HIV (AIDS) in Yemen, where there are many cases aren't registered with the competent authorities which is confirmed by the World Health Organization, which pointed that for each case recorded in Yemen there are more than 20 cases are not registered, monitoring and follow-up of this disease constitutes a challenge to the Ministry of Health concerned to take necessary measures to resist the negative social position towards people living with the disease and to mobilize all efforts possible to support in this direction. one of the positive procedures is issuing a special law to protect the rights of people living with HIV (AIDS) in 2009 and which provides free health care in public health facilities and mental health care and the right to access to counseling and legal support, medicines and supplies of disease prevention and remission of fees customs. Attachment table (1) shows the number of cases infected with the AIDS for the period from January to December in 2011 by the province and a table (2) shows the number of cases infected with AIDS during the year 2011 by nationality and gender.

23 - Chemical pesticides:

Many of the children were exposed to cancer, kidney failure and other diseases due to the indiscriminate use of pesticides chemical contraband and others ,This indicating a rise in the number of infections to cancer and kidney failure, and here great efforts must be made to control the indiscriminate use of pesticides, and the work of community awareness, And

the issuance of tough decisions to prevent the indiscriminate use of such pesticides, which caused the country losses considerable human and material.

24 - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

Multi Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was not given enough attention from the government, despite the threat to the individual and society, there is a weak concrete in the fight against the phenomenon in media and community, needed to raise awareness of the dangers of the spread of the phenomenon, especially among children and young people that has become touched in people, in the absence of the active role of devices on follow-up and control, The results of the questionnaire show last March - 2012, and carried out by the NGOs coalition for the right of the child , which has been applied in the provinces, about the spread of taking drugs and psychotropic substances, including (grain stimulant and narcotic pills) at wide spread level between mid children and young people, and almost openly practiced, especially in light of lawlessness situation the country facing since the beginning of 2011, and the absence of agencies involved in combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic mental play its required role, which would increase spread, especially with the emergence of new names for these materials (grain Gaddafi - Sirte etc. labels) and the places which sell is known to many people.

25 - The living situation of the population:

- Yemen is suffering from scarcity of resources, at the time of population growth increasing, putting additional pressure on scarcity limited natural resources, also the country suffers from malnutrition, as more than 47% of the population lives on less than two dollars a day, and there are high rates of unemployment and limited employment opportunities especially for young people, which was confirmed by the Director of the World Bank office in Sana'a.
- Influenced political conflicts and regionalism and tribalism, the attacks escalated sabotage targeting the electricity network and the station invasive leading to inflict state material losses in the various services and hospitals were the most vulnerable, putting the lives of many children for serious, and vandalized oil pipelines in the province (Marib and Shabwa) and led to the idle of fields and sectors of oil production and losses amounted to the state during the recent period of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012 (1.7) billion. All this along with other factors led to the further deterioration of the living conditions of people and political movement .

Seventh: Education, leisure time and cultural activities:

26 - Basic Education:

We do not deny that there are efforts made by the Yemeni government during the years 2005 -2010 in the face of rising enrollment in special education with the increase in population growth, there is expansion in educational facilities and teaching staff in general.

- Also issued a national strategy for basic education, and the issuance of Ministerial Decree No. 28 of 2008 regarding the implementation of the strategy, but still there are a large percentage of children at the age of basic education outside education up to (46%) are girls out of school greater percentage for many reasons, including the lack of secondary schools for girls in rural areas.

- Official reports said the government is still facing difficulties in providing schools for all children in Yemen at the age of sixth and seventh, and the UNICEF report pointed that there are more than 2.5 million (two and a half million) children out of school without education (Great Cabir FAO Representative in Yemen 2012).

- The government has developed a strategy for basic education In order to develop this vital and important sector, despite the efforts and actions taken in terms of the expansion of the school buildings ,but it does not meet the need of growing numbers of children in school age, especially with the increase in the population growth ,rate of population growth in Yemen to 3.5%, which is among the highest in the world

- Giving priority to development of education than other issues, among the urgent issues of the development process in Yemen requires all concerned to make efforts to in this area, and in the light of the recommendations of the International Committee of the NGOs coalition to prepare study consists of several parts about the reality of education in Yemen in the light of the principles of the International Convention for the Rights of the Child (discrimination 2006 - Post 2007 - the best interests of children, 2008), with the support of Save the Children, this study was applied to eight provinces.

Here we can review the most important problems of the education:

- School buildings do not meet the real needs of children of school age, still student congestion in schools is one of the obstacles to quality education

- Some schools lack of school furniture where children sit on the ground.

-Failure to provide textbooks, while books are available in the black market to be sold for large amounts of money to students , leading to deprive children from poor families to get textbook

- A variety of school fees contrary to the constitution and the law, which provides for free and compulsory basic education.

- Low and shortage activities, sports and extracurricular activities and entertainment.

- Limited health school, where not taken a real medical examination, while in most cases give the student a certificate to prove he is free of disease without medical examination at enrollment.
- The scarcity of qualified teaching staff and specialist.
- Politicization of education which weakened the evolution of education, it doesn't take talent and standard when appointing administrative leaders and school administrators, but rather than that takes partisanship, personal and territorial
- Stopped studying in most primary schools and secondary education in some provinces due to the political crisis.

In the province of Abyan resulted in the fall of the provincial capital of Zanzibar, and a number of districts to the displacement of more than (168.99) citizen of the province to Aden, Lahj and elsewhere , also influenced of the wars in Saada on the educational process, in Saada and neighboring provinces. The government has worked to arrange the situation of the displaced in the province of Aden and causing displaced children in schools in the province of Aden and Lahj. Due to the weakness of country institutions relief and its inability to address the situation of displaced people and to find appropriate places for them and provide the necessary services to them have been housed in schools and it was normal at the beginning of the crisis, but the government did not put correct processors to solve the problem of the displaced, which after that effected the educational process in most schools for more than academic year during the period 2010-2012, indicate information about the low level of education because the study is disabled from February to May 2011 and from September until November 2011 and the problem persists until now because the restoration of damaged schools.

- Also the schools in capital were takeover during the crisis of 2011 by gunmen and converted into a military barracks, and this did not cause disruption study, but the cause of psychological trauma for students because of the terror and fear they suffered during the armed conflict.

The suffering of children with disabilities from problems hinder joining in schools, as well as attendance in education for reasons related to not provide the basic needs of people with disabilities such as pomegranates and bathrooms etc.

the teaching staff is qualified to deal with such cases, and stress the importance of non-discrimination and the integration of persons with disabilities in schools with the rest of the ordinary students.

Literacy:

Despite the remarkable progress witnessed in Yemen in the field of literacy during past periods, we observe in recent years a significant decline in the Government's interest in combating illiteracy, which has become increasingly noted, not between adults only, but also increasing among children and there is no realistic steps to solve illiteracy.

27 - Girls' Education:

- The basic problem in education is the persistent gap in the education of boys and girls, especially in rural areas, so we can say that education in Yemen is a problem teaching rural girls primarily ,although one of the eight axes of the national strategy for the development of basic education concern about the education of girls. However commitments of the Ministry of Education towards increasing enrollment rates for girls and reduce the gap in basic education between the sexes, the enrollment rates show that the gap continues to exist. a large number of studies have highlighted the problems that contribute to the continuation of this gap, with regard to Institutional factors or cultural factors.

- We will try to focus on the education of girls because of the importance for the advancement of the nation cannot be advanced society and half exempt does not contribute to the construction and development. The number of girls who do not go at the age of basic education per (46%) are girls out of school in the countryside about (71%) is due to many reasons, and the reasons that lead to non-enrollment or leak girl of education: - lack of community awareness of the importance of girls' education Poverty - early marriage - the lack of schools for girls with the lack of secondary schools in many rural areas - lack of female teachers. Facility Table (3) shows education for dropouts in 2011.

28 - Culture and entertainment:

- As for the entertainment that the results of the coalition questionnaire shows that there are neglecting in this aspect although there are many playgrounds and gardens, but unfortunately some of them closed and others used for non-goal, which was held for them was rugs upon by implementers .

One of the most important treatments for such cases:

1. Rehabilitation of children's playgrounds and recreational increase means.
2. Provide the necessary support to manage the child's culture and allocate a separate budget to be able to make a good cultural work.
3. Joint coordination with the Departments of the child's culture and activities in the education offices in all provinces.

4. Qualification and selection of qualified staff to lead the sports and art activities in schools.
5. A systematic policy by the Department of Education to make the basic material libraries and determine the time required even once a week.
6. Training and qualification of librarians and introduce them to the importance of the role of libraries in supporting the student with the knowledge and love of educational attainment.
7. Encouraging children to read and make intellectual periodic competitions.

VIII - Special protection measures:

29 - the exploitation of children:

A - sexual exploitation of children:

In Arab societies, including Yemen, it is difficult to address the issue of sexual exploitation of children in public because such issues are taboo. The rare studies in this area due to the difficulty of access to information and access to data and considering the talk about such problems is affecting the dignity of authority and the community alike. Terms that sexual violence against children practiced backdoor Children are often subjected to abuse within the family and outside.

- Children in Yemen for many abuses and sexual exploitation and increased incidents of child rape in an unprecedented and violent means and become addressed in the media, however, does not have a formal governmental approach interested in the phenomenon and there is no software to treat victims of sexual exploitation of children. The field study of the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood on violence against children, the proportion of 12% of the size of the study sample indicated that they admitted Doralahdat because of sexual offenses as rape and sexual abuse and that they basically victims of sexual abuse, there is still problems related to sexual assault that violate the child's body, which is not taken into account by government civil society organizations and there is no programs to address them.

- Some perpetrators, who have committed crimes against children, were arrested and there are provisions issued in right of these crimes (indecent assault, rape, kidnapping, rape and murder, marrying young girls at the age of ten years old) attached table (43) shows the sentences of the convicts of aggressors on children.

- The protection of children from economic exploitation (child labor):

- Multi economic exploitation of children and child labor in the work still a danger to their lives. And their right to survival and development stirs a debate among those interested in human children. Many studies and research have been conducted, and seminars and workshops devoted to the discussion of child labor were held , with that we have not seen a major shift in terms of reduction of workers Children. In fact refers to the increase in the number of child laborers and are exploited under difficult circumstances and the outcome of economic deterioration taking place in the country in recent years and crises policy reflected at various levels mainly in the economic field has an effect on the lives of citizens, where families force their sons to market work to help the family. The Yemeni legislature did not give a genuine interest for the rights of children exploited economically the Act amended Labor No. (25) of 1997, which organized child labor still has many defects and did not specify hours of child labor which contradict with international conventions, but canceled the feature that existed in the previous law in favor of the Child (Article 48) before the amendment.

- The Child Rights Act No. (45) of 2002) was issued and devoted a chapter to take care of the baby boomer, and knew the child that it was fourteen years old and the prohibition of work for those under this age, Article (133) and select the daily working hours of the baby boomer, six hours interspersed period of rest so that no working child four consecutive hours without rest, and the prohibition of child labor at night and oblige the employer who is children has contracts with them according to the models prepared by the ministry material (134) and excluded law working children who work in the business with their families under the supervision of the head of household is a legal loophole is not for the benefit of children, especially in light of illiteracy and lack of community awareness of child labor risk.

And there are a lot of reasons why these children do not age-appropriate, and the most important reasons: - poverty. - Unemployment for heads of households. - Family disintegration. - Dropouts. - Lack of head of the household income. This did not prevent the country of paying attention to this important segment, which represents (15%) of the total volume of employment in the country ,and the government began to give this subject more attention within the Third Five-Year Plan.

- There are no accurate statistics show phenomenon of child labor in Yemen, in a study submitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor estimated child labor in Yemen b (2 million) children, and a modern statistic ,prepared by the Department to combat child labor in six Yemeni provinces, shows that child labor increases to about (189 000) children, only

in the province of Hajaa (50) child (Hajaa is considered a transit area to escape and smuggle children out of Yemen), while recent information of the Labor Organization indicates a presence about (1.5) million and a half children working in Yemen.

- From the experience of working in the field of child labor, to make a rehabilitation center working children in Sana'a during the year 2007 great efforts in the fight against child labor, the center targeted (1475) working children and running were distributed this number on different directions were some were sending back to schools and others to their families after registration and placement center for education in laboratories such as girls, were appended to (630) children of both sexes in schools and sending back(98) running out of schools and (42) working children (14 18) has been given professional placement courses (trade - Sewing - Electricity - Welding) for each session two months.

- In Aden province study confirmed by researchers from the University of Aden on the reality of child labor in Yemen that the percentage (96%) of the children working in various professions in Aden governorate suffer families out of poverty, and the majority of these children are working without contracts or fixed monthly salary and indicated field study that the ages of the children of employees of the age group that labor law prohibits the practice of work in accordance with international conventions also prohibited from doing difficult business. And indicate that the highest proportion of working children among the ages is (11) years (40%), followed by (32%) of children aged (13) years and this parallels the ranks sixth and eighth of basic education, as explained that these actions directly and indirectly affect on the child's mental health and physical health, and that because of the lack of health protection.

C - Early marriage:

prevailing customs and traditions Play a big role in the continuity of early marriage, and the effective legislation did not specify a minimum age for marriage, which led to leave the field open and make girls contingent including marriage determined by the parents.

- At a meeting of Child Protection Network, consisting of representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations held in the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood phenomenon of child marriage was discussed and ways to reduce and participants came to see a law clearly defines marriage age. participants also stressed the importance of the role of partners from the Ministry of Religious Endowments and Information, Education and Health to raise awareness among children and parents of the health risks and social implications of young marriage.

- Field study revealed that the prevalence of early marriage among females in Yemen reached 52% while the rate among males (6.7%), The study also showed there was an important difference in the marriage from one governorate to another.

-30 - Street children:

- The phenomenon of street children is one of the social phenomena that have become dangerous to children and the community, it is a ticking time bomb, it has spread within the last few years dramatically, and there is no accurate statistical figures showing the size of the phenomenon while studying in 2002 showed that the number of street children in the city of Sanaa alone reached (28,000) street children. The study of Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, conducted in 2008, identified the size of the phenomenon in Yemen is estimated at (30000). This figure is not exact and the reality of our experience and actually indicators that show that the size of the phenomenon of street children male is more than what mentioned. Also a study of the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood reported, and carried out in eight provinces of children aged (16-17 years) that poverty, unemployment and frequent childbearing and lack of social services of the causes of out children to the streets and (60%) of them are working and sleeping on the streets and (40%) working in the streets and going night to temporary housing, the study also demonstrated that (62.2%) of the sample came from urban areas and about (25%) reported that they had been subjected to various forms of violence including sexual exploitation in the sale of contraband, theft, beatings and harassment of municipal workers .

In another study of street children in Yemen conducted in four provinces, a researcher from the University of Aden suggest that family breakdown, unemployment and low standard of living main reasons for widespread phenomenon, as well as internal migration and disintegration and cracking family as cases separation - divorce - domestic violence and the loss of a family breadwinner and also the level of social awareness family.

31 child trafficking:

- During the past few years a serious phenomenon of child trafficking emerged to neighboring countries, where a group of gangs exploiting the material conditions of some families and are persuading family child trafficking for material amounts, and are exploiting smugglers children badly, whether financially or morally or physically.

- This has become a phenomenon which does not worry the government just, but also haunted by the family and society in general, especially as it has become a phenomenon talking about international reports and local and foreign press, despite the country's efforts that have been made in recent times and the increased of paying attention to the problem

and stressing precautionary measures and making centers receive children who are repatriated from neighboring countries to stop child trafficking is to prevent them from leaving the border and arrested smugglers, but the problem continues to worsen, has been aborted smuggling 111 children to neighboring countries in 2012.

- Coordination between the security services in the Republic of Yemen and Saudi Arabia was formed a specialized technical committee mission combat this phenomenon and reduction, through the development of programs and activities to educate families and take some legal action and coordinating with neighboring countries to curb smuggling and exploitation of children have been active in this area and Ministry of Human Rights and the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and other institutions, and establishment of two centers to receive the victims of trafficking in the border provinces, one in 2005 and the second in 2010 with support from UNICEF.

- A program has been developed for the social and psychological rehabilitation for the care and treatment of child victims of trafficking, , and statistics indicate receipt number (3764) for care services in reception centers until March 2010.

- As UNICEF indicated in its prepared report ,that problem of child trafficking in Yemen differ from those in the rest of the world as being the purpose of looking for a livelihood for a mistaken belief by the family that a child is not at risk and abuse, and It is a widespread phenomenon in a number of provinces.

The Yemeni laws do not state clearly on the prosecution and punishment of the smuggling of children laws relating to children as the report of the Ministry of Human Rights 2012, did not mention linguistically and directly to punish the smuggling of children, but there are a number of texts in the Penal Code articles (248 249 250

(46), criminalizing these materials sale or transfer of children or kidnapping them or subjected to deflection, has been used those texts in some cases of child trafficking, where he was ruling in the number of five cases smuggling charges exposing children to drift, and that the lack of legal texts straightforward criminalize and prevent smuggling children not be judged against those who carried out the smuggling of children.

- The number of people who were caught while conducting child trafficking during the years 2006, 2008, 2012 and was referred to the Public Prosecution 59 smuggler.

- We can see the importance of raising awareness of intense and constant dangers of child trafficking between the families, especially in border areas and Straighten the society in general and the establishment of a database to collect information on child trafficking and to tighten sanctions on smugglers. Attachment tables (5.6) Number of children of deportees and frustrating smuggled during the years 2007-2008 - 2012.

32 - the involvement of children in armed and political conflict:

A - Children and political conflicts:

- There were for the political differences which indicators began to stand out in 2006 and repeated wars that were in Saada which is called six wars, and deep crisis that were in Yemen in 2011 ,deep effect in the progress that had begun its way into legislation and programs and the strategies of national implementation of the Convention, human rights in general and especially the rights of children, that had serious violations, including:

- Exploitation of children in the demonstrations to achieve political objectives although the Convention affirms the right of children to peacefully express their opinion and peaceful assembly and association for children rights in expressing their rights , but what happened during the last period of involvement of children in demonstrations and strikes by political forces opposing the to achieve the purposes and aims but it was to achieve other purposes not related to children's issues, children were exposing to kill, injury and trauma.

- Children and Armed Conflict:

the Republic of Yemen was Joined to the Optional Protocol on the children in armed conflict and the law No. 20 dated 08/24/2004 AD was issued for authentication protocol in which the Republic of Yemen became obliged with the international community to implement all the items of the Protocol and to take all measures to implement its provisions, and the government present a report about level of implementation, according to Article 12, paragraphs 1,2,3. It has pointed out, "the government report commitment implementation of national legislation and private military and which states that the acceptance in recruitment for those who reach the age of eighteen as the minimum recruitment, and that there was no any case of recruits under the age of thirteen in addition that there was no any data or statistics on the number of children who participated in the wars ". But the reality of the case, especially in the recent period during the year 2011 proves the opposite. And that has been demonstrated through the wars and armed conflicts experienced by Yemen, which was from the results the direct and indirect damages in the community, children were most affected through being killed and physical and emotional wounds, homelessness and disability in all its forms. The most prominent aspects which has the involvement of children in armed conflicts , are the institutions official military and the People's Army and Houthi groups and some armed groups, were represented effects suffered by children as a result of these wars killed a number of children in different parts of Yemen and injuring hundreds wounded too dangerous.

- The children were recruited in some units of the armed forces and tribal sheikhs guards and volunteers with some groups involved in armed conflict, as well as the use of children

in arms smuggling operation. We could not access to the official statistics on children infected and dead recruits due to the blackout on this subject and the responsible authorities refused to give data on the subject and refer information informal was done by the media that child victims of rage reached more than 500 dead and wounded.

33 - Displaced and Refugees:

A - Displaced:

First - Abyan province:

Because of the wars in the province of Abyan ,a large number of citizens were displaced the total number of citizens displaced until the date of 02.28.2012 of households (31 421) the number of family members (168.990) displaced.

Second: Displaced people from the province of Saada:

Number of IDPs (48,582) The number of family members (345,044) people spread over a number of provinces. (Attached detailed tables showing the distribution of the displaced).
- statistics of the children for all the displaced people Abyan and Saada age group (0-17) about a year (174.372) a boy and a girl.

Children who have been displaced suffer of wars of many problems related to housing, health and malnutrition and psychological trauma, require their attention and urgent programs to reduce their suffering .

- Refugees:

Yemen has a large number of refugees from the Horn of Africa country, mostly from Somalia, fleeing from continuous wars taking place in Somalia, government sources estimated the number of refugees from Horn of Africa countries more than a million. And still the flow of refugees to Yemen continues where it arrived in 2011 to Kharaz camp about (16466) of Somali refugees.

34 - Juvenile justice:

- The Yemeni government has many steps to develop and improve the situation of the juveniles ,the most important one is creating nine courts and prosecutors of the juveniles in the nine provinces.
- Establishment of public administration of juvenile police and Interior Ministry set up branches in a number of provinces.
- Rehabilitation and capacity building of different workers in the field of juvenile justice in

the areas related to strengthening knowledge about the International Convention for the Rights of the Child and the tools of other relevant international as well as national laws, has targeted these courses judges, prosecutors, police and social workers, lawyers and representatives of civil society organizations interested in children's rights.

- Juvenile justice experience shows that the disparity in determining the age of the child created difficulties for workers as well as the courts with regard to juvenile justice in the provinces. The law establishes the age of the juvenile from the seventh until the age of fifteen, and not taking international standards regarding juvenile justice and the ICRC's recommendations to ensure the application of juvenile justice standards, especially items (37,39,40) of the Convention and standards of United Nations in the field of juvenile justice and procedures of United Nations to prevent juveniles deviation and the laws of the United Nations for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty and directions of (Vienna) to deal with children in the juvenile justice criminal system. and for that requires speedy amendment of the law and see non-governmental associations and the NGOs coalition to give the subject of particular importance and rapid follow-up implementation of the recommendations of the International Committee and be among the priorities of the government and the House of Representatives. The reports have revealed there are (318) juvenile defendants in various issues such as theft and do things that obscene and some other issues where they had been detained children, and in the report prepared by the Committee of Rights and Freedoms consultative Council pointed to the presence of (109) juvenile accused of serious crimes including murder, manslaughter, attempted killing them (42) juvenile between the ages of (12-15) years in addition to (66) children aged (16-18), mostly mortgage courts and the report confirmed that there is (137) children in prisons in were sentenced with sentences possible to be reconsideration and it can find community-based alternatives and there are (40) children of convicts and detainees in prisons for their inability to pay blood money.

Among the most prominent problems faced by children in conflict with the law:

- The lack of specialized police stations in the affairs of juveniles in regards to dealing with them in terms of legal, psychological and social.

- Overcrowding prisoners and mixing of delinquents juvenile with adult prisoners in this prison (prison Taiz, Hodeidah and Sana'a).

- Lack of interest in mental health, where most delinquent children suffering in prisons from different disorders and psychological problems.

Arbitrary detention: It was noted there are many children and juveniles in prison despite the end of the period of imprisonment.

- Degrading and inhuman treatment: Children and delinquents juvenile in the central prisons and other prisons are exposing to degrading and inhuman transactions.

- To follow the juveniles exposed to the death penalty, the stakeholders of children's rights (the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood and stakeholders governmental and civil society organizations working in the field of child protection are doing the field visits, sending the official memorandums for stakeholders and follow up the juveniles issues.

- The coalition adopting the program (strengthening juvenile justice systems) with support and funding from UNICEF and the European Union in 2010-2012 a number of events were done including a survey evaluation of a number of central prisons and temporarily prisons and detention centers in (14) province in order to identify the development of such institutions and the extent of its obligations towards them and stand on the services provided by the hand and identify the status of juveniles within those prisons, on the other hand, through direct meetings for children and engaged in the management of such institutions.

* The following activities were carried in two phases:

Exploratory field visits each community committees and fill in the questionnaire devoted to the juveniles exposed to the death penalty.

- Held a panel discussion on the support, advocacy and dissemination of the concept of the rights of the child participation (30) of the mosque preachers.

- Hold a consultative meeting with the participation (30) of the lawyers working with juveniles from the various provinces of the defense and advocacy of juveniles exposed to the death penalty.

- The establishment of a panel discussion (60) participants from various government agencies and civil authorities, lawyers and heads of community committees field of provinces to discuss the first report on the monitoring and inventory juveniles exposed to the death penalty.

- Providing legal aid to a number (106) juvenile exposed to the death penalty and under contract with the NGOs coalition with a law office consisting of a team of (15) lawyers to provide legal aid in (10) provinces.

- preparing a report form on the prison situation and held a panel discussion on the situation of children in prisons and at risk of execution.

35 - Death penalty:

-There is still a conflict in the Yemeni laws in determining the child's age, where children who committed offenses established by law for the death penalty and there are a number of

issues that were issued in executions and other pending in the courts, contrary to what referred to in the fourth governmental report that there is no judicial rulings issued executing children where the governmental report indicates (as it is important, referring to Yemen and in accordance with the laws and the effective texts - for the application of the death penalty for children under the age of eighteen and there is no judicial rulings issued juveniles execution) on the other and through the promotion program juvenile justice systems 2010-2012 the coalition pursue juvenile cases.

limitation and monitoring of this category in order to identify the number and data of juvenile cases exposed to the death penalty, and insolvent juveniles, since 2005 and until 2012 in (14) Yemeni province and depositors in the central prisons and temporary centers and care homes and detention centers.

In the light of the outputs of report of 2010 and in view of the results that have been obtained from inventories and monitoring, which included 15 counties and out statistics and information on the number of juveniles present in the prisons and detention centers where numbered "309 juvenile " 140 "of whom are at risk of execution.

The NGOs coalition Continued activities for the second phase in the project to strengthen the juvenile justice systems in providing legal aid , support and advocacy for juveniles at risk of inhumane sanctions and it contracted with law office to provide legal aid and defense juveniles present in the prisons who do not have lawyers to defend their cases.

The social committees of civil society organizations in (14 province)made field visits for follow-up and monitoring of the new cases of children and make agencies for (106 juvenile) in ten provinces, and to help the juvenile by legal aid for exposed to the death penalty who had sentenced and follow up their cases in the courts ..

The NGOs coalition also continued its activities for the third phase in a project promoting juvenile justice systems exposed to the death penalty in presenting the legal aid of 150 juvenile from the Agencies proved by provinces and follow the previous cases for 2011 including urgent cases which have been issued death sentences against them.

Also the follow-up cases in the courts in the tenth provinces is done and present the legal aid through a contract with a law office and legal counsel and the formation of a team of lawyers to defend the juveniles , and the number of cases has reached up and documented during the year (2011) in the courts to (182) issue of which 26 sentenced to death and (3 cases) were ratified by the President of the Republic to the implementation of the death penalty.

In the third phase project was implemented on a large scale during the past 2012 to 2013, under the slogan "No juvenile behind bars" and targeted juveniles in general issues of

serious and other issues to provide legal support and advocacy, mobilization and awareness to evacuate central prisons of juveniles, under the slogan (No juveniles behind bars)

And the continued presenting of legal aid and defense juveniles through the formation of a team of lawyers specialized in children's issues in various courts of a team of lawyers is composed of 15 lawyers out of 33 key volunteers

Where judicial and legal aid is presented to a number (250) of the Agencies proved from the provinces to the number "250 juvenile" and follow the previous cases, including urgent cases which have been issued death sentences against them,

And that the process of limiting and monitoring juveniles on various issues in temporary prisons and detention centers and central prisons by a team community committees from 12 provinces to number of 72 volunteers and a human rights activist as the number of juvenile (404) number of males (371) and the number of females (33) juvenile issues serious and non-serious until the end of December 2012

Recommendations:

- 1 - The need to take adequate measures to appropriate legislation and laws with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols.
- 2 - The importance of taking actions that promote the elimination of discrimination in all its forms, and in particular with regard to the girl child, the marginalized and the disabled.
- 3 - Strengthening efforts to establish an independent national observatory for the Rights of the Child, and support the initiative of the NGOs coalition in this regard. The work on the establishment of an independent body for human rights in accordance with Paris Principles.
- 4 - The emphasis on the importance of respect for the views of children and their involvement in issues and decisions that affect them.
- 5 - Work to promote a culture of respect child's opinion and right to participate through the curriculum.
- 6 - children are not exploited in the media propaganda and political conflicts under any justification.
- 7 - Working to strengthen efforts to reduce poverty _and specifying largest resources for the benefit of children.
- 8 - To take appropriate measures would provide enough healthy young people, both with regard to reproductive health and early pregnancy or mental health and drug control.
- 9 - The importance of training and qualification of midwives and oblige them reporting and assisting in the registration of births and educate various segments of the population the importance of birth registration for this relates to the rights of citizenship especially the rights of children.
- 10 - Open records in hospital obstetrics sites and government and private centers and in particular the provinces and remote areas. Involvement of local councils and elders and preachers and social figures in the process of being and birth registration.
- 11 - Make the official birth certificate document for registration in the tread, and compel the responsible authorities to extract birth certificates to schoolchildren who do not have birth certificates.
- 12 – In the light of the facts and the reality of children's rights we recommend that states laws and legislation of Yemen on the responsibility of parents to raise their children, especially the responsibility of parents and also with regard to custody, guardianship and paternity that this issue has not received any attention in the past and it recommend the government could give more attention.
- 13 -Awareness media campaigns organization for the various categories of the community about violence against children, and rehabilitation of educational leaders throughout the

schools and other educational frameworks, as well as the need to spread the concept of family alternatives to corporal punishment in schools.

14 - Activating the health care system and the involvement of relevant health services to monitor and evaluate the activities of health centers and units and the development of a standard index of performance can improve their performance, and find health insurance for the child and the family.

15 - Activating school health activity in school, and activation of the medical examination for students enrolled in basic education.

16 – The importance to focus on education and provide qualified teachers and proper school building and re consider existing curricula to be applicable for the modern life .

17 - The importance of the commitment to free education and the abolition of school fees diverse collected by different names and affecting enrollment of children of poor and large families and low-income in education.

18 - To encourage the education of girls and provide private schools for girls and qualified staff of teachers, especially in rural areas.

19 - Study cases of street children and child beggars and addressed so as not to turn into a time bomb exploited by criminal parties, and work to create projects provides needs of working children and street children who have been forced to leave school with making a concept and for their families to return to their schools and their families.

20 - Work on the treatment of children and rehabilitation of victims of abuse, violence and sexual exploitation, and to provide them with counseling and training to relieve their suffering.

21 -Tougher sanctions on people who attack children or exploit them and make them of urgent issues.

22 - To expedite the amendment of the law of juveniles so that it corresponds Rights of the Child and ratified Conventions by Yemen and raise the age of criminal responsibility to an internationally acceptable level.

23 – Quick transmission in juvenile cases in conflict with the law and ensure that all children have the right to assistance and legal defense and the transfer of sentenced provisions of public prisons to the role of social orientation, if any, in the province to which he belongs or to the role at the earliest province.

24 - Take the necessary measures to make the deprivation of liberty short period using a suspended sentence and parole.

25 - Put people under the age of 18 in a separate prison from adults to remain in regular contact with their families while they are within the juvenile justice system, and work not to

put children in prison, whatever the justifications.

26 - continuous training of judges and judicial officers and prison staff.

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- 18 - Al-Wasat newspaper 28 - March 2012 Issue (367).
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Table (1) shows the number of cases infected with the AIDS for the period from January to December in 2011 by the province

Gov.	Percentage %	AIDS Cases
Ibb	5.26	14
Abyan	0.00	0
Sana'a city	35.34	94
Al Biedah	0.00	0
Taiz	13.16	35
Al Jawf	0.00	0
Hajja	5.26	14
Al Hudiedah	15.41	41
Hadramout	15.41	41
Dhamar	0.75	2
Shabwah	0.00	0
Sa'adah	0.00	0
Sana'a	0.00	0
Aden	4.51	12
Lahej	3.38	9
Marib	0.00	0
Al Mahweit	0.38	1
Al Mahera	0.00	0

Amran	1.13	3
Al Dhala	0.00	0
Raimah	0.00	0
Total	100	266

Source: Ministry of Public Health & Population.

Table (2) the number of cases infected with AIDS during the year 2011 by age groups

Age group										Description[
Total	not specific	>60	55 - 60	50 - 54	45 - 49	40 - 44	35 - 39	30 - 34	25 - 29	20 - 24	15 - 19	10 - 14	5 - 9	0-4	
266	0	8	21	18	21	22	33	42	50	30	12	2	4	3	From provinces
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	From Hotline
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deportees
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Others
266	0	8	21	18	21	22	33	42	50	30	12	2	4	3	Total

Table (3) shows children who drop out of education for the year 2011

Number of dropouts		
Grade	Males	Females
First Grade	8.7%	9.5%
Second Grade	0.7%	4.1%
Third Grade	-1%	8.7%
Fourth Grade	3.8%	6.6%
Fifth Grade	4.6%	7.5%
Sixth Grade	5.3%	12.6%
Seventh Grade	9.9%	6.3%
Eighth Grade	1%	12.8%
Ninth Grade	25.3%	0.8%

Table (4) shows sentences against accused of child abuse

SI. No.	Victim	Age	Crime	accused	Sentence
1	Child	14	Indecent assault	Adult	Nine months in prison and a fine
2	Child	10	Indecent assault	Adult	Acquittal for lack of evidence
3	Girl	---	Rape	Adult	15 years in prison
4	Girl	---	Rape	Adult	15 years in prison
5	Girl	---	Rape	Adult	15 years in prison
6	Girl	---	Rape	Adult	15 years in prison

7	Child	10	Kidnapping	Adult	The case has been resolved tribal
8	Child	8	Rape and murder	Adult	Execution
9	Girl	10	Married at the age of ten	Husband + father	Terminate the marriage contract
10	Girl	10	Married at the age of ten	Husband + father	Terminate the marriage contract, and she has the right to decide after reaching the age of 17 years

Source: Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood

Table (5) the number of displaced children and frustrating smuggled during the years 2007-2008 – 2012

Years	2007	2008	2012
Number of children deported	622	474	----
Number of children smuggled frustrating	453	440	111

A preliminary draft of the report on the situation of children in Yemen

Table (6) shows the aborted smuggling of children during the smuggling process by provinces

According to where they belong during the years 2006-2008

SI. No.	Gov	2006	2007	2008
1	Hajja	26	162	136
2	Al Hudiedah	24	138	117

3	Al Mahweit	5	31	53
4	Sa'adah	7	35	34
5	Taiz	3	18	19
6	Ibb	1	14	17
7	Raimah	-	10	16
8	Amran	-	1	12
9	Hadramout	-	1	10
10	Dhamar	2	16	8
11	Sana'a	-	15	5
12	Aden	-	-	4
13	Al Biedah	1	2	4
14	Al Dhala	-	2	-

Table (7) shows the number of children who have been spotted in the past 20,101,011 2012

