

(Translated from Arabic)

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF YEMEN CONCERNING THE
LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/YEM/3) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION
OF THE THIRD PERIODIC REPORT OF YEMEN (CRC/C/129/Add.1)**

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Introduction

The present reply has been prepared in response to the list of issues to be discussed in connection with the Yemeni Government's third periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which the Committee on the Rights of the Child is due to consider on 1 June 2005, at its thirty-ninth session.

Further to the Committee's requests for clarification and for additional information and data and statistics on the general measures of implementation taken by Yemen with respect to the Convention, the relevant authorities were contacted to collect information and data for inclusion in the reply to the list of issues and to the Committee's requests for clarification on the efforts that have been made to create institutional structures and to design policies and programmes aimed at promoting children's rights nationally, making society aware of the fundamental principles of children's rights, and providing children with proper protection through the implementation and amendment of domestic laws and legislation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Here, we should like to mention that the Yemeni Republic carried out a population census at the end of the last year and will shortly publish the analysis of the results. The results should help to clarify the data and statistics collected on each segment of Yemeni society, including children. The Yemeni Government, through the Higher Council for Maternal and Child Welfare, is currently developing a database on maternal and child welfare. The State is also making efforts to strengthen cooperation between the Government and civil society organizations which work in the field of children's rights with a view to improving the situation of children in Yemen and enhancing the role of the international community and international organizations which are concerned with children's rights.

A. Additional and supplementary information

Data and statistics

1. Disaggregated data for the years 2002-2004 on the number of children under 18 living in Yemen:

Table 1 shows the number of children under 18 by gender and age group (in thousands).

Table 1
Number of children below 18 by gender (in thousands)

Age	2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	391	377	400	384	411	393
1	381	364	390	370	394	375
2	363	347	381	364	380	364
3	357	339	361	346	379	363
4	347	331	355	338	361	346
5	335	320	344	330	355	338
6	325	312	334	320	344	330
7	313	300	323	310	334	320
8	300	287	313	300	323	309
9	285	273	300	287	312	299
10	269	259	285	273	300	287
11	251	240	269	259	285	273
12	237	229	251	239	269	258
13	226	218	237	229	251	239
14	222	214	225	217	237	228
15	223	214	222	213	225	217
16	224	214	223	214	221	213
17	225	214	224	214	223	213
18	224	213	224	214	223	213
Total	5 498	5 265	5 661	5 421	5 827	5 578

2. Disaggregated data on budget allocations and trends concerning the implementation of the Convention in the following areas:

2 (a) Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education)

Table 2 shows the budget allocations for the Ministry of Education for the years 2003-2005, and as a percentage of the total State budget.

Table 2

Year	Budget allocations	%
2003	105 298 141	16
2004	126 676 876	17
2005	136 883 124	16

2 (b) Health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health care services for children)

Table 3 shows the budget trends and allocations for the health-care sector for the years 2003-2005, and as a percentage of the State budget.

Table 3

Year	Budget allocations (thousands of rials)	%
2003	32 508 754	5
2004	32 702 719	4
2005	39 855 912	5

Programmes and services for children with disabilities

Table 4 shows the budget allocations for programmes and services managed by the Disabled Persons' Fund for the years 2003-2005, and as a percentage of the total State budget.

Table 4

Year	Budget allocations	%
2003	338 500	0.5
2004	473 000	0.6
2005	473 000	0.6

2 (c) Support programmes for families

The following table shows the number of families which received assistance from the Social Welfare Fund during the period 2003-2005.

Table 5

Year	Budget allocations	%
2003	12 153 947	2
2004	12 693 870	2
2005	13 178 740	2

2 (e) Support for children living below the poverty line

Allocations disbursed out of the Social Welfare Fund budget, amounting to 3,640,600,400 rials in annual subsistence payments, provided support for a total of 1,232,821 children.

2 (f) Protection of children who are in need of alternative care, including the support of care institutions

Table 6 shows the amounts allocated to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour for the period 2003-2005 for use in a project to provide comprehensive welfare and protection to children in need of alternative care, including for children's homes and orphanages.

Table 6

Year	Budget allocations (in thousands of rials)	Percentage
2003	51 338	-
2004	59 900	-
2005	75 900	-

Table 7 contains information which responds to parts (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) point 2, section A, of the list of issues, detailing the budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour for the period 2003-2005.

Table 7

List of issues and comments pursuant to Committee's perusal of the report	Programmes, projects and activities	Allocations (in thousands of rials)			Total	Comments
		2003	2004	2005		
2 (d) + (e)	1. Family kafalah programme for orphans (children cared for by private associations working in liaison with the Ministry)	32 400	79 380	106 353	218 133	Amounts provided directly by the support agency (the Sharjah Association) to the local care authorities and management of participation in coordination only
	2. Programmes of comprehensive services centres (Sana'a and Aden)	3 000	3 537	6 063	12 600	Includes subsidies for Ministry of Education teachers working in two homes and for the Sharjah Association for a home in Hujjah
2 (f)	Budget for orphanages subsidized by the Ministry (Hujjah + Aden)	5 400	12 489	10 689	28 578	Ministry's contribution covers 6% of the whole (4,800); 94% subsidized by UNICEF and other partner institutions
2 (g)	Programme to combat child trafficking	-	-	90 726	90 726	50% government subsidy and 50% support from private associations
2 (h)	Centres for the protection and rehabilitation of street children in Sana'a and Aden	12 045	13 053	13 386	38 484	
2 (i)	Juvenile welfare and rehabilitation centres in the governorates (the city of Sana'a and Aden)	48 711	54 377	65 469	168 557	

3 (a) Children deprived of a family environment and separated from their parents

We have no specific data on children separated from their parents.

3 (b) Children placed in institutions are cared for in children's homes, orphanages and centres for street children. Details about these groups are set out in table 7 above. Further details are set out in the following table.

Table 8-1

Children placed in institutions (social welfare homes)

Institution	2003	2004
Sana`a City Social Welfare Home for Boys	233	390
Sana`a City Social Welfare Home for Girls	58	52
Aden Social Welfare Home	170	95
Ibb Social Welfare Home	232	63
Ta`izz Social Welfare Home	68	73
Hadidah Social Welfare Home	316	162
Hadramaut Social Welfare Home	53	64
Total	1 130	899

Table 8-2
Children placed in institutions (orphanages in the Yemeni Republic)

Type of home		Governorate	No. of children			Supervisory authority	Remarks
			2002	2003	2004		
(a) Government homes							
1.	Orphanage	City of Sana`a	1 500	1 750	1 750	Ministry of Education	
2.	Orphanage/children`s home	Hadramau		400	400	Ministry of Education	
3.	Orphanage	Ibb	80	100	120	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Local Council of elders	
4.	Orphanage	Hujjah	21	40	62	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	
5.	Social Welfare Home, Orphans` Section	Ta`izz	9	100	100	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	
Total No. of children in government homes			2 610	2 390	2 432		
(b) Private orphanages							
1.	Shawkani Charitable Home for the Welfare of Orphans	City of Sana`a	287	187	287	Shawkani Charitable Foundation	
2.	Shawkani Charitable Home for the Welfare of Orphans	Aden	70	70	70	Shawkani Charitable Foundation	
3.	Hijrah Orphanage	Bani Subyan, Sana`a	-	-	72	Shawkani Charitable Foundation	
4.	Sadiq Orphanage	City of Sana`a	-	-	55	Community board	
5.	Awal Centre for Orphaned Girls	City of Sana`a	-	-	18	Salih Foundation	
6.	Mercy Orphanage for Girls	City of Sana`a	21	27	86	Mercy Foundation	
7.	Mercy Orphanage	Ta`izz	-	-	160	Ihsan Charitable Association	
8.	Total No. of children in private institutions		378	284	748		
Total No. of children in all institutions			2 977	2 674	3 180		

Remarks: These figures represent the number of children benefiting from a full package of care in an orphanage (board, lodging, clothing, education and full health care. Community-based associations have placed more than 30,000 children with families through the *kafalah* system).

Table 8-3

Street children placed in institutions: beneficiaries of residential children's homes (2003-2004)

Year	Sana`a	Aden	Total
2003	65	60	125
2004	120	100	220
Total	185	160	345

4. Number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by gender and age groups for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

Table 9 shows the number of children with disabilities placed in welfare institutions and attending regular or special schools.

Table 9

Category	Description	No.
1.	Children living with their families	Not known
2.	Children placed in welfare institutions	222
3.	Children attending regular schools	202
4.	Children attending special schools	26 709
5.	Children not attending school	Not known
	Total	27 133

A population census was carried out in 2004 and the overall results have been published. However, details about the number of children with disabilities living with their families have yet to be published. As soon as we receive them, we shall forward them to the Committee.

5. Data about child abuse (disaggregated by age, gender, and types of violations reported) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on the:

(a) Number of reports received per year

The Ministry for Human Rights has provided data and information about violations reported to the Ministry. Table 10 contains some details on reported violations. The Ministry of the Interior has also supplied some information and statistics on the number of violations and cases of abuse reported to it (see annex 1).

Table 10**Violations reported to the Ministry of Human Rights concerning cases of child abuse**

Item	Name	Date file submitted	Nature of reported violation	Action taken	Next step	Gender
1.	Mother of Mohammed Amir al-Ba`dani	1/4/2001	Abduction and imprisonment in Shabwah prison	Note sent to the Minister for Internal Affairs	Reply No. 0469-0/2 from Minister	Male
2.	Disabled children in Bani Hasan	12/1/2003		They were helped to assert their human rights and to obtain social security assistance		
3.	Mother of Thurya Manqush	14/1/2004	Child reportedly detained in security centre	Note sent to Minister for Internal Affairs	Minister said that the person was detained pursuant to a report filed with the Saba`in security centre. He denied that the detainee is a child	Male
4.	Ahmad Muhsin Ghari	17/4/2004	Daughter reportedly abducted by group from Hamiram village in Dhimar	Minister for Internal Affairs notified		Female
5.	Salih Haidarah Abdallah al-Ahmadi	23/6/2004	Son, Ali Salih Haidarah, 17, reportedly assaulted by Abin police officers			Male
6.	Khalid Mohamed Abdul Wahhab al-Asbahi	25/2/2003	Request for assistance for his sick daughter Mina Khalid al-Asbahi	Letter sent to the Minister of Health and Housing		Female

Table 10 (continued)

Item	Name	Date file submitted	Nature of reported violation	Action taken	Next step	Gender
7.	Bahriyah Shamshir Ali	5/2/2002	Applied to have her children naturalized as Yemeni nationals	Letter sent to the Minister for Internal Affairs		Female
8.	Nabil Mahmud al-Duwaih	9/6/2002	Detained at the age of 15	Letter sent to the Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice sent a letter to the President of the Appeal Court containing a list of persons entitled to enjoy human rights	Male
9.	Murshid Abduh Qa'id	14/7/2002	Asked for his daughter to receive the treatment she was entitled to	Letter sent to the Prime Minister		Female
10.	Abbas Ali Mohamed	30/7/2002	Applied for financial aid for treatment of son	Note sent to the Prime Minister		Male
11.	Zahrah Abdallah al-Hirazi	23/11/2002	Complained about imprisonment of under-age son, asking for him to be released on the grounds that he has a heart condition	Note sent to the Minister for Internal Affairs		Male
12.	Qatr Andi Taha Qa'id Abdallah	11/10/2004	Child requiring urgent surgery, as confirmed by medical reports			Female

5 (b) Number and percentage of reports per year which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up

The competent ministries do not currently produce joint annual reports, although an institutional project has been put in place with a view to developing a database, for the joint use of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, on juvenile cases, court decisions and violations of young persons' rights. The Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Health and Housing are liaising with the competent authorities to set up an observatory to monitor violations of children's rights.

5 (c) Number of child victims receiving assistance/recovery services

We have no data on this subject.

6. Disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on:

6 (a) Enrolment, attendance and completion rates in percentages of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools and in secondary schools and vocational training

These matters are explained in Tables 11-1-1 and 11-1-2 (kindergartens), 11-2-1 and 11-2-2 (the primary stage), and 11-3-1 and 11-3-2 (the secondary stage). As for disaggregated data on vocational training, we have no statistics or information on that subject at present. We shall endeavour to obtain the requested data at the earliest opportunity.

Table 11-1-1

Children in pre-primary schools (by supervisory authority, urban or rural area, age group, number of sections, and gender) in the Republic of Yemen, 2002/2003

Supervisory authority	Urban or rural area	No. of children and sections												Total No. of children			Total No. of sections
		Youngest (0-2) (Nursery)				Middle age group (3-4) (Kindergarten)				Oldest (5-6) (Preparatory)							
		No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Ministry of Education	Urban	50	457	500	957	92	1 288	1 264	2 552	130	2 079	2 061	4 140	3 824	3 825	7 649	272
	Rural	1	5	15	20	2	20	25	45	7	190	172	362	215	212	427	10
	Total	51	462	515	977	94	1 308	1 289	2 597	137	2 269	2 233	4 502	4 039	4 037	8 076	282
Grass roots/local/private	Urban	38	332	270	602	119	1 328	1 030	2 358	172	2 013	1 519	2 532	3 673	2 819	6 492	329
	Total	38	332	270	602	119	1 328	1 030	2 358	172	2 013	1 519	2 532	3 673	2 819	6 492	329
Foreign/private	Urban	3	18	21	39	5	34	46	80	5	49	35	84	101	102	203	13
	Total	3	18	21	39	5	34	46	80	5	49	35	84	101	102	203	13
Republic of Yemen, Total	Urban	91	807	791	1 598	216	2 650	2 340	4 990	307	4 141	3 615	7 756	7 598	6 746	14 344	614
	Rural	1	5	15	20	2	20	25	45	7	190	172	362	215	212	427	10
	Total	92	812	806	1 618	218	2 670	2 365	5 035	314	4 331	3 787	8 118	7 813	6 958	14 771	624

Table 11-1-2

Children in pre-primary schools (by supervisory authority, urban or rural area, age group, number of sections, and gender) in the Republic of Yemen, 2003/2004

Supervisory authority	Urban or rural area	No. of children and sections												Total No. of children			Total No. of sections
		Youngest (0-2) (Nursery)				Middle age group (3-4) (Kindergarten)				Oldest (5-6) (Preparatory)							
		No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	No. of sections	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Ministry of Education	Urban	42	495	481	976	78	1 314	1 167	2 481	111	2 318	2 072	4 390	4 127	3 720	7 847	231
	Rural	2	11	14	25	4	36	34	70	15	261	234	495	308	282	590	21
	Total	44	506	495	1 001	82	1 350	1 201	2 551	126	2 579	2 306	4 885	4 435	4 002	8 437	252
Grass roots/ local/private	Urban	38	372	297	669	124	1 390	1 022	2 412	184	2 041	1 560	3 601	3 803	2 879	6 682	346
	Total	38	372	297	669	124	1 390	1 022	2 412	184	2 041	1 560	3 601	3 803	2 879	6 682	346
Foreign/private	Urban	1	4	4	8	4	28	34	62	7	66	49	115	98	87	185	12
	Total	1	4	4	8	4	28	34	62	7	66	49	115	98	87	185	12
Republic of Yemen, Total	Urban	81	871	782	1 653	206	3 732	2 223	4 955	302	4 425	3 681	8 106	8 028	6 686	14 714	589
	Rural	2	11	14	25	4	36	34	70	15	261	234	495	308	282	590	21
	Total	83	882	796	1 678	210	2 768	2 257	5 025	317	4 686	3 915	8 601	8 336	6 968	15 304	610

Table 11-2-1

**Students in basic general education (by grade, section, gender and nationality)
in the Republic of Yemen, 2002/2003**

Grade	No. of grades	No. of sections	Students									Total No. of students		
			Non-Yemenis			Transferred from governorates			Repeating/failed a year					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First basic	13 102	18 235	178	128	306	534	586	1 120	13 728	9 388	23 116	386 078	290 380	676 458
Second basic	13 011	16 910	172	125	297	600	713	1 403	12 862	8 685	21 547	326 346	236 168	562 514
Third basic	12 925	16 167	173	120	293	714	674	1 388	14 791	8 219	23 010	298 232	203 284	501 516
Fourth basic	12 602	15 414	126	97	223	893	683	1 576	16 188	7 500	23 688	276 651	178 490	455 141
Fifth basic	12 150	14 446	105	87	192	878	600	1 478	15 099	5 790	20 889	254 822	144 163	398 985
Sixth basic	11 658	13 619	115	81	196	705	581	1 286	11 817	3 797	15 614	233 718	122 071	355 789
Seventh basic	8 282	10 155	109	82	191	793	391	1 184	11 264	3 033	14 297	208 804	97 488	306 292
Eighth basic	7 275	8 838	82	78	160	768	272	1 040	8 316	2 286	10 602	184 651	82 754	267 405
Ninth basic	6 457	7 846	113	74	187	699	246	945	8 446	2 130	10 576	168 659	72 410	241 069
Republic total	97 462	121 630	1 173	872	2 045	6 674	4 746	11 420	112 511	50 828	163 339	2 337 961	1 427 208	3 765 169

Table 11-2-2

**Students in basic general education (by grade, section, gender and nationality)
in the Republic of Yemen, 2003/2004**

Grade	No. of grades	No. of sections	Students									Total No. of students		
			Non-Yemenis			Transferred from governorates			Repeating/failed a year					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First basic	13 349	18 657	144	95	239	566	513	1 079	16 639	12 412	29 051	405 576	309 510	715 086
Second basic	13 288	17 363	159	135	294	709	608	1 317	16 070	10 925	26 995	345 897	252 811	598 708
Third basic	13 183	16 710	176	131	307	818	631	1 449	18 550	10 825	29 375	314 845	220 172	535 017
Fourth basic	12 857	15 893	148	131	279	848	601	1 449	20 759	10 338	31 097	289 556	187 554	477 110
Fifth basic	12 321	14 884	120	111	231	805	560	1 365	18 535	7 547	26 082	260 406	159 014	419 420
Sixth basic	11 774	13 821	130	113	243	881	476	1 357	14 193	5 386	19 579	234 267	128 193	362 460
Seventh basic	7 764	9 856	142	113	255	1 159	458	1 617	13 992	4 489	18 481	210 198	107 431	317 629
Eighth basic	7 292	8 965	120	103	223	949	357	1 306	10 428	3 320	13 748	184 708	87 299	272 007
Ninth basic	6 501	8 102	132	132	264	914	301	1 215	14 013	3 956	17 969	179 992	78 322	258 314
Republic total	98 329	124 251	1 271	1 064	2 335	7 649	4 505	12 154	143 179	69 198	212 377	2 425 445	1 530 306	3 955 751

Table 11-3-1

**Students in general secondary education (by grade, section, gender and nationality)
in the Republic of Yemen, 2002/2003**

Grade	No. of grades	No. of sections	Students									Total No. of students		
			Non-Yemenis			Transferred from governorates			Repeating/failed a year					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First general secondary	3 467	5 231	99	72	171	911	242	1 153	5 288	1 735	7 023	149 227	62 918	212 145
Second scientific secondary	2 304	3 039	72	67	139	541	113	654	2 158	556	2 714	80 073	31 445	111 518
Third scientific secondary	1 876	2 573	84	56	140	572	114	686	3 867	986	4 853	72 080	26 189	98 269
Second arts secondary	1 709	1 987	18	26	44	211	67	278	1 250	329	1 579	40 574	18 589	59 163
Third arts secondary	1 822	2 127	16	17	33	258	105	363	3 012	789	3 801	44 524	19 968	64 492
First secondary English	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	339	384
Second secondary English	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	212	251
Third secondary English	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	401	430
First secondary French	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	150	300	450
Second secondary French	1	2	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0	130	0	130
Third secondary French	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
First secondary Shariah	12	21	2	0	2	20	0	20	6	1	7	739	134	873
Second secondary Shariah	12	18	1	0	1	4	0	4	7	0	7	602	106	708
Third secondary Shariah	12	15	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	477	23	500
Total - Republic	11 232	15 051	297	238	535	2 523	641	3 164	15 628	4 396	20 024	388 739	160 624	549 363

Table 11-3-2

**Students in general secondary education (by grade, section, gender and nationality)
in the Republic of Yemen, 2003/2004**

Grade	No. of grades	No. of sections	Students									Total No. of students		
			Non-Yemenis			Transferred from governorates			Repeating/failed a year					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First general secondary	3 316	5 182	107	103	210	1 730	569	2 299	7 017	2 166	9 183	155 970	68 315	224 285
Second scientific secondary	2 457	3 404	66	66	132	997	333	1 330	2 610	644	3 254	91 963	37 239	129 202
Third scientific secondary	1 985	2 855	106	104	210	883	214	1 097	6 315	1 805	8 120	79 490	31 560	111 050
Second arts secondary	1 434	1 703	13	17	30	295	179	474	1 177	353	1 530	37 414	19 151	56 565
Third arts secondary	1 711	2 020	49	20	69	364	231	595	4 321	1 077	5 398	44 626	19 108	63 734
First secondary English	8	16	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	15	15	32	596	628
Second secondary English	8	15	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	37	562	599
Third secondary English	8	20	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	30	30	61	567	628
First secondary French	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	40	65	152	578	730
Second secondary French	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	137	303	440
Third secondary French	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	125	0	125
First secondary Shariah	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	362
Second secondary Shariah	5	8	2	0	2	20	0	20	0	0	0	353	0	353
Third secondary Shariah	5	7	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	294	0	294
Total - Republic	10 950	15 261	357	321	678	4 293	1 526	5 819	21 480	6 140	27 620	411 016	177 979	588 995

6 (b) Number and percentage of dropouts and repetitions

6 (c) Ratio of teachers to students in the different education levels

The total number of boys and girls enrolled in school in 2003/2004 amounted to 4,544,746, while the number of teachers, both male and female, for the same period amounted to 174,268. The ratio of teachers to students was 1 to 26.

7 (a) Disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, urban and rural areas) on infant and child mortality, malnutrition, early pregnancy, suicide, drug, alcohol, tobacco and other substance abuse for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, and numbers of health professionals working in the health-care services for children.

Table 12-1 contains data on infant and child mortality, child malnutrition, early pregnancy and smoking. Table 12-2 shows the numbers of health professionals working in health-care services for children.

Table 12.1

Infant (1 year and over) and child (under 5) mortality rates, malnutrition rates, early pregnancy and smoking

Description	Age	Areas		2003
		Urban	Rural	
Infant and child mortality rates	1 year and over (boys)	88.6	86.3	Per 1,000 live births
	1 year and over (girls)	77.1	86.3	Per 1,000 live births
Child mortality rates	Under 5	165.9		Per 1,000 children
Malnutrition				
1. Stunting	Under-5	44.2	55.5	
2. Wasting	Under-5	10	13.1	
3. Underweight	Under-5	36.7	47.9	
Early pregnancy	15-19	9.4%		Out of total number of women in cohort
Smoking	10 years and over	27.4% males 10.3% females		Out of total population in this age group

Table 12-2

Number of health professionals working in health-care services for children for the years 2002-2003 (no data available for 2004)

Category	2002	2003
Medical specialists	974	947
Dentists	270	329
General practitioners	3 394	3 456
Pharmacists	948	1 398
Trained nurses	8 034	8 777
Trained birth attendants	2 057	2 314
Health technicians	7 744	4 834
Health counsellors	2 048	2 026

8. Disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, urban and rural areas) on the number of children:

- (a) Infected by HIV/AIDS
- (b) Affected by HIV/AIDS
- (c) Leading households due to HIV/AIDS
- (d) Orphans of HIV/AIDS living in extended families or institutions

The statistics recorded by the National AIDS Programme for the period from 1987 up to the end of December 2004 are set out (disaggregated by gender and age group) in table 13 below and refer only to children infected by AIDS.

Table 13

Age group / Gender	0-4		5-9		10-14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of sufferers	16	7	9	3	3	0
Total	23		12		3	
Total cases	38 cases					

As for items (b), (c) and (d), no data has been collected on the social circumstances of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

9. Disaggregated data (including by gender, age, and type of crime) for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 on juvenile crime

The Government is in the process of creating a database on the juvenile justice system.

9 (a) and (b). Persons under 18 who have allegedly committed a crime reported to the police, and persons under 18 who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty

Tables 14-1 and 14-2 contain data on the number of children who have been sentenced or placed in a social welfare institution in connection with a particular charge or offence.

We should like to point out that the juvenile justice system is in its infancy. Seven courts and prosecutor's offices were established in seven governorates in 2002 and 2003 and two courts were established in 2004. The fact that the formalities for promulgating a decree to establish a juvenile police force have yet to be completed makes it difficult to obtain information and data on the above-mentioned issues. On the other hand, information and data have been obtained from the governorates on the kinds of sentences handed down to minors. The sentences were for terms of between one and two weeks' confinement in a juvenile home or centre or for surrender to a legal guardian in exchange for a pledge that the offence would not be repeated. A total of 148 convictions were handed down against minors in various parts of the country and some 30 offences were not referred to the juvenile courts but were resolved at a police station without the minor having been placed in detention.

Table 14-1

Number of juveniles in reformatories and type of offence (2003)

Institution	Offence														Total	At risk of delinquency							Total
	Murder	Attempted murder	Intentional wounding	Robbery	Attempted robbery	Sexual offences					Consumption/sale alcohol	Fraud	Other	Begging		Homelessness	Orphaned	Divorce	Absent father	Family break-up	Runaway	Total	
						Sodomy	Fornication	Rape	Public indecency	Indecent assault													
City of Sana'a Reformatory for Boys	4	-	5	98	-	44	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	168	41	24	-	-	-	-	-	65	233
City of Sana'a Reformatory for Girls	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	5	28	-	-	6	6	6	8	4	30	58
Aden Reformatory	-	-	22	89	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
Ibb Reformatory	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	144	21	14	14	13	606	232
Ta'izz Reformatory	11	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	32	-	-	19	3	-	14	2	36	68
Hadidah Reformatory	-	-	-	98	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	192	-	-	88	24	-	-10	2	124	316
Hadramaut Reformatory	1	-	1	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	-	4	6	4	8	2	24	53
Total	17	-	28	307	-	168	11	-	11	15	-	-	88	645	41	24	261	60	24	54	21	485	1 130

Table 14-2

Number of juveniles in reformatories, by gender and type of offence (2004)

Institution	Offence														Total	At risk of delinquency								Total
	Murder	Attempted murder	Intentional wounding	Robbery	Attempted robbery	Sexual offences					Consumption/sale alcohol	Fraud	Other	Begging		Homelessness	Orphaned	Divorce	Absent father	Family break-up	Runaway	Total		
						Sodomy	Fornication	Rape	Public indecency	Indecent assault														
City of Sana'a Reformatory for Boys	5	15	20	122	-	45	-	7	-	-	-	-	30	244	86	60	-	-	-	-	-	146	390	
City of Sana'a Reformatory for Girls	2	-	2	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	27	8	9	-	-	-	-	8	25	52	
Aden Reformatory	1	-	12	36	-	26	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	
Ibb Reformatory	1	-	3	16	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	63	
Ta'izz Reformatory	9	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	27	-	-	20	-	47	73	
Hadidah Reformatory	2	1	5	40	-	4	-	2	2	12	3	-	-	71	-	-	63	18	-	10	-	91	162	
Hadramaut Reformatory	-	-	-	36	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	53	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	11	64	
Total	20	16	42	270	-	102	1	23	12	16	3	-	36	547	94	109	90	18	-	30	11	447	899	

9 (c) Detention for juvenile offenders (under 18) and their capacity

Juvenile offenders are detained in reformatories, which are correctional institutions established to rehabilitate children in various domains, including through education and vocational training. Table 15 provides information about seven juvenile institutions (reformatories).

Table 15

Institution	Intake capacity
City of Sana`a Reformatory for Boys	150
City of Sana`a Reformatory for Girls	50
Aden Reformatory	60
Ibb Reformatory	60
Ta`izz Reformatory	40
Hadidah Reformatory	30
Hadramaut Reformatory	100
Total	490

9 (d) Persons under 18 detained in these facilities and minors detained in adult facilities

See table 8-1 for details about persons under 18 detained in facilities. As for minors detained in adult facilities in the capital, Sana`a, there are presently some 58 persons between the ages of 15 and 18 being held in two wings that are separated from adult quarters. We have no information or figures for the other governorates.

The States had taken steps to establish separate juvenile offenders' institutions and centres for boys and girls in some governorates. Juveniles are transferred to these facilities, although some juveniles are being held in separate wings of prisons. At present, there are seven juvenile rehabilitation centres in Sana`a, Aden, Ibb, Ta`izz, Hadidah and Hadramawt respectively, including an institution for girls in the capital, Sana`a. An institution for girls is due to open shortly in the governorate of Aden.

9 (e) Persons under 18 kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention

In accordance with the laws in force, article 24 (a) of the Child Rights Act stipulates that no child under 12 may be detained in any police station or security facility. Paragraph (b) of the same article states that no minor over the age of 12 and under the age of 18 may be detained in any police station for a period of more than 24 hours. It is also illegal to detain a child in the same quarters as an older person. Minors may only be detained in cases of absolute necessity. Resource shortages and the inadequacy of programmes designed to raise awareness about the rights of juvenile offenders have, however, led to the perpetration of some illicit and unlawful practices. The Government is taking action to create mechanisms to prevent such practices.

9 (f) Reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons under 18 during their arrest and detention

We have received no reports about abuse and maltreatment of persons under 18 during their arrest and detention. The Ministry for Human Rights intends to set up an observatory to monitor violations of children's rights.

9 (g) Persons under 18 tried and sentenced as adults

We should like to point out that Yemen's laws define the age of majority as 15. Children do not bear any criminal responsibility. Children aged between 16 and 18 have diminished criminal responsibility and are not sentenced as adults; they receive one quarter of the minimum penalty prescribed for adults. However, we have had two cases of minors being attributed full criminal responsibility for the offences which they had committed even though they were both under the age of 15. Their sentences have yet to be enforced, since the governmental authorities concerned with children's rights and human rights activists from civil society organizations have been lobbying at all levels and in all domains to have the sentences overturned. The Government furthermore intends to raise the age of majority from 15 to 18 to bring it into line with the Convention.

10 Statistical data (by gender, age, areas) per year for 2002-2004 on the number of:

10 (a) Unaccompanied minors and asylum-seeking and refugee children, as well as children awaiting expulsion

Information on the number of refugee children, by group is contained in table 15.

Table 16

Location	Nationality	Female					Male					Total
		0-4	5-17	18-59	60 and over	Total	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 and over	Total	
Khazr	Somali	817	2 213	2 259	59	5 348	845	2 383	1 594	42	4 864	10 212
Khazr	Ethiopian	96	52	137	0	284	121	71	274	10	477	761
Total		913	2 265	2 396	59	5 632	966	2 454	1 868	52	5 341	10 973
Sana`a	Somali	369	3 240	4 907	653	9 169	306	3 113	4 283	522	8 224	17 393
Ta`izz	Somali	59	358	690	185	1 292	56	680	650		1 566	2 858
Hadidah	Somali	20	81	109	24	234	19	110	104	19	252	486
Aden	Somali	289	2 670	3 096	371	6 426	328	2 730	3 365	304	6 727	13 153
Makla	Somali	41	162	165	33	401	39	152	66	34	291	692
Sa`dah	Somali	2	16	25	4	47	3	30	55	5	93	140
Baida	Somali	8	67	86	7	168	14	46	92	2	154	322
Nimar	Somali	18	37	78	2	135	17	32	47	4	100	235
Muhairah	Somali	32	123	157	7	319	32	140	182	7	361	680
Shabwah	Somali	15	57	151	6	229	12	44	171	2	229	458
Ridah	Somali	29	35	56	5	125	25	65	62	5	157	282
Sana`a	Ethiopian	55	79	424	16	574	49	75	439	17	580	1 154
Aden	Ethiopian	4	3	17	0	24	5	4	42	0	51	75
Sana`a	Iraqi	0	27	60	13	100	0	22	74	16	112	212
Aden	Iraqi	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	5	7
Aden	Palestinian	2	4	10	0	16	0	11	12	0	23	39
Sana`a	Palestinian	15	90	12	2	119	45	173	62	2	282	401
Sana`a	Vietnamese	0	4	8	1	13	0	4	9	1	14	27
Sana`a	Burundian	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2		2	3
Sana`a	Algerian	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	4	5
Sana`a	Angolan	0	0	1		1			1		1	2
Sana`a	Jordanian	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	1
Aden	Eritrean	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3		3	4
Sana`a	Eritrean	1	6	25	2	34	1	18	41	3	63	97
Sana`a	Libyan	0	0	0			0	0	1		1	1
Aden	Ugandan	0	0	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Sana`a	Syrian	2	3	3	0	8	0	6	9	2	17	25
Sana`a	Sudanese	6	11	10	0	27	5	15	9	0	29	56
Sana`a	Uzbek	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	1
Sana`a	Stateless	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	1
Total		1 881	9 339	12 489	1 390	25 098	1 922	9 931	11 654	1 178	24 686	49 784

10 (b) Children migrating to Saudi Arabia

We have no precise data or figures on this matter. However, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour are working on the development of a joint border and air traffic monitoring programme. Additionally, a field study on child trafficking in the governorates of Hujjah and Muhawait was carried out in 2004. It showed that approximately 9,815 children had been expelled from Saudi Arabia to Yemen. Consultations and field visits have been held to discuss mechanisms and methods for combating this phenomenon in cooperation and coordination with the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

10 (c) Children affected by sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking

The Government, with the support of UNICEF, is preparing a study on sexual exploitation of children.

10 (d) Street children

We have no precise data on the number of street children in Yemen. However, UNICEF did carry out a national study in 2002 which found that there were some 28,789 street children in the City of Sana`a. The Government is taking steps to combat and eradicate this phenomenon by constructing homes to house, educate, rehabilitate and provide training to street children. The Government is also in the process of setting up a national coalition to address the problem of street children and to coordinate efforts towards that end.

10 (e) Children who are employed or working

We have not been able to obtain updated information on this subject. However, we are awaiting the results of the 2004 population census which contains sections on employment and workers. According to the 1999 workforce survey, the total number of working children amounted to 326,608; 48.6 per cent of them were boys and 51.4 per cent were girls.

10 (f) Children involved in armed conflicts

There have been no armed conflicts in Yemen since the end of the 1994 war, except for the recent unrest in the governorate of Sa`adah. We have received no reports or information about children being involved in that conflict.

10 (g) Children using drugs and chewing quat

Drug-taking is not a widespread phenomenon in Yemen. As for quat chewing, while research and studies show that quat is not a drug, the Government is nevertheless making efforts to make the public aware of the health and socio-economic damage that quat can do, and it is conducting a study on the adverse effects of chewing quat.

B. General measures of implementation

1. Please indicate whether the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been invoked directly in domestic courts, and if so, please provide examples of such cases

The juvenile courts invoke the Juvenile Welfare Act and the Child Rights Act, which are both consistent with the Convention.

2. Measures taken to ensure that all legislation is in accordance with the Convention

We should like to point out that the Child Rights Act No. 45 of 2002 is fully in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A committee has been formed, with the help of international and national legal experts, including representatives of governmental and non-governmental authorities concerned with children's issues, to review prevailing domestic legislation and the Child Rights Act in order to see how far they comply with the Convention and to recommend amendments to legislation found to be inconsistent with the Convention.

3. Information on the system of data collection and whether it covers all persons below 18 and all areas referred to in the Convention

As stated above, we have no system for collecting data on these areas. However, the Government is developing a database on all issues and areas relating to children and mothers.

4. Provide a copy in English, if possible, of the Child Rights Act No. 45 of 2002

We have no official copy in English of the Child Rights Act. However, UNICEF does have a copy which it uses for internal purposes.

5. Information on the evaluation and assessment of the implementation of the National Strategy and Plan of Action for Mothers and Children in Yemen for the period 1997-2002

With regard to the Plan of Action for the period 1997-2002, the departments of the relevant ministries implemented the National Strategy and Plan of Action and the Government's five-year plan. The details for each sector are found below.

Health sector

The National Plan of Action focused on mother-and-child programmes with particular emphasis on the following areas:

- Increasing the rate of maternal and childcare coverage to 60 per cent
- Increasing health-care coverage for pregnant women to 60 per cent
- Organizing health and midwifery training courses
- Raising child vaccination rates for infant paralysis and the six target diseases to 90 per cent, through campaigns conducted between 1996 and 1999
- Increasing primary health-care coverage from 45 to 60 per cent
- Reducing iron deficiency by one third compared with a rate of 66 per cent in rural areas and 16 per cent in urban areas
- Reducing the mortality rate due to diarrhoea by 50 per cent
- Encouraging nursing mothers to breastfeed.

Educational sector

The educational sector has made efforts to improve the quality of training and education and to close the wide gap between boys and girls in education in Yemen. In particular, it has taken steps to:

- Improve the quality of basic education curricula
- Establish a number of special schools for girls in urban and rural areas
- Pass a compulsory education act
- Formulate a strategy for the education of girls.

The National Plan of Action for the period 2006-2010 and the 10-year-plan based on the National Strategy for Children and Youth for the period 2006-2016 cover all areas of the Convention and take into account the objectives and goals of the outcome document entitled “A World Fit for Children”.

In view of the complexity and cross-cutting nature of children’s and young persons’ problems, a comprehensive strategic vision is needed to meet the twin challenges of protecting and nurturing children and young persons. The efforts of all ministries and institutions concerned must be mobilized within a unified framework that guides the efforts of the Government and external agencies helping them to confront these challenges. To that end, the Government has taken the following steps:

1. It has revamped the National Strategy for Mothers and Children, turning it into the National Strategy for Children and Youth. It will formulate a strategy for mothers at a later date.
2. It has analysed the social, economic, political and economic factors which affect children and young persons and has identified the issues not covered by current sectoral policies and strategies which have an impact on the protection and welfare of children and young persons.

3. It has analysed the risks facing each age group and the effect of each stage on the next.
4. It has reviewed current governmental policies and programmes and international aid, analysing the extent to which they address issues that have an impact on the protection and welfare of children and young persons.
5. It has produced a set of recommendations and a plan of action for the preparation of sectoral investment plans designed to guarantee the welfare of children and young persons and protect them from poverty and want.
6. It has defined childhood and youth as the age group from 0 to 24 years, after which point a person is mature and is ready to become a productive member of society and to start a family.

It has divided this stage into three further stages with a view to analysing the specific characteristics of each stage as follows:

- Stage 1: the stage of early childhood (from 0 to 5 years)
- Stage 2: the years when a child goes to school (from 6 to 14 years)
- Stage 3: the stage of adolescence and youth (from 15 to 24 years).

Methodology

The analysis focused on a number of fundamental elements:

1. The Millennium Development Goals and the Government's poverty alleviation strategy
2. A comparative analysis of the needs and issues facing each age group during the life cycle, broken down into the following stages (0-5 years, 6-14 years and 15-24 years)
3. Ways of building on previous and existing strategies, projects and programmes
4. Ways of involving all the relevant stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental bodies and aid organizations, in strategy formulation.

6 (b) Information on the institution in charge of the coordination of the implementation of the Convention and information on any new initiatives or mechanisms that have been established to coordinate policies for children and to implement the Convention

The principles of the Convention were incorporated into the Child Rights Act which Yemen enacted in 2002. The Higher Council for Maternal and Child Welfare is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Convention. The Council, which was restructured pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 321 of 1999, is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes as members the ministers of relevant government departments, together with representatives of non-governmental organizations involved in children's rights and three women involved in maternal and child welfare issues (see annex 2). The Council is currently restructuring its operations in accordance with its mandated functions. The proposed new structure has been submitted to the Ministry of the Civil Service for review and approval.

7. Updated information on efforts to disseminate the Convention and the State party report and to provide training to children, parents, teachers, social workers and others

The Yemeni Government and civil society organizations carry out a number of activities involving awareness-raising programmes and training of children, university students, teachers and professionals devoted to the promotion and protection of children's rights. These activities are designed to make the principles of the Convention and the Yemeni Child Rights Act widely known and to raise public awareness of these issues through the information media.

8 (b) Updated information on the cooperation between the State party and the international community

The Yemeni Government is endeavouring, through its ministries and institutions, to strengthen bilateral cooperation with the international community, particularly international organizations concerned with children's rights, in order to disseminate and implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and national laws concerned with children in the Yemeni Republic.

The international community, including non-governmental organizations and international organizations, support a number of national strategies, programmes and projects

designed to protect children and to raise awareness of children's rights in society at large and among stakeholders and professionals who work with children in institutions. The international community also supports national policies and programmes designed to develop, upgrade and build the capacities of various institutions involved in children's issues by providing them with technical and financial support, including for studies and research on children's issues.

9 (b) Issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention

In accordance with the principles and precepts of the Convention and the Government's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, priorities requiring attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention have been identified in the domains of health, social protection, poverty alleviation, reduction of the high rate of population growth, raising the rate of enrolment in basic education, closing the educational gap between boys and girls, and stopping children from dropping out of school.

Part II

Provide the Committee with copies of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all official languages of the State party

We have attached a copy of the Convention in Arabic, which is the only official language of the State.

Part III

New bills or enacted legislation

1. Bill amending the Juvenile Welfare Act
2. Draft implementing regulation pertaining to the Child Rights Act No. 45 of 2002
3. Regulation of 2004 defining the occupations in which children between the ages of 14 and 18 may not be employed

4. The two Optional Protocols to the Convention were ratified on 23 August 2004
5. The Yemeni Government is now reviewing all laws on children in Yemen with a view to bringing them into line with the Convention.

New institutions

The Ministry of Human Rights was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 105 of 2003, concerning the composition of the Government and the appointment of its members.

Elections for the Children's Parliament were held on 27 April 2004 and all governorates took part. The Parliament, which has 36 members, is comprised of boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 15, including 5 children with disabilities (deaf, deaf mute, motor disabilities, blind), orphans, and marginalized children.

Newly implemented programmes and projects

- The National Population Strategy for the period 2001-2025 and the Population Action Programme for the period 2001-2005
- Strategic visions for development in Yemen for the period 2000-2025
- The National Strategy for the Development of Basic Education for the period 2000-2015
- The National Strategy to Combat Child Labour, which was approved by the Cabinet in 2001
- The National Poverty Alleviation Strategy for the period 2003-2005
- The National Strategy for Girls' Education
- The National Strategy for Literacy Promotion and Adult Education
- The National Programme for Productive Families and Community Development
- The National Programme for Poverty Alleviation and Access to Job Opportunities

- The National Reproductive Health Programme for the period 1996-2006
- The National Programme to Combat Malaria
- The National Programme to Combat Tuberculosis
- The National Programme to Combat AIDS
- The National Expanded Immunization Programme
- The Nutrition Programme
- The Resource Centre for the Development of Early Childhood
- The National Network for the Welfare of Juvenile Offenders
- The National Network against Violence against Children
- The National Coalition to Resolve the Problem of Street Children.

References

1. General State budget for the 2003-2005 financial years; details of central and local authority capital and investment projects
2. *Annual Statistical Yearbook*, 2003, Sana`a, June 2004
3. *The Yemeni Family Health Survey, The Arab Family Health Project*, 2004
4. Reports submitted by the authorities in response to the comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child
 - Report of the Social Welfare Fund
 - Report of the National Programme to Combat AIDS
 - Report of the Ministry of Health and Housing
 - Report of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Welfare Department (Disabled Persons)
 - Report of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
 - Report of the Ministry of the Interior
 - Report of the Ministry of Justice
 - Report of the Ministry of Education
 - Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Sana`a

Annex 1

Attacks upon individuals

A total of 1,798 criminal attacks were carried out upon individuals, specifically children and young persons, in the Yemeni Republic during the period 2002-2003.

	Legal description	Years		Change	
		2002	2003	Increase	Decrease
1	Premeditated murder	122	129	7	-
2	Manslaughter	89	99	10	-
3	Attempted murder	139	159	20	-
4	Intentional wounding (grave)	154	241	87	-
5	Intentional wounding (non-grave)	39	14	-	25
6	Rape	67	60	-	7
7	Attempted rape	-	11	11	-
8	Sodomy	28	28	-	-
9	Attempted sodomy	-	-	-	-
10	Abduction	29	20	-	9
11	Unintentional wounding	270	128	-	142
Total		937	889	135	183

Annex 2

Traffic accidents

The number of traffic accidents involving children and young persons amounted to 2,944 for all governorates during the period 2002-2003.

	Type of accident	Years		Change	
		2002	2003	Increase	Decrease
1	Collision	163	261	98	-
2	Runover	1 030	981	-	49
3	Knocked down	202	193	-	9
4	Fell from vehicle	65	45	-	20
5	Other traffic accidents	-	4	4	-
Total		1 460	1 484	102	78
