

Yemen

The Government of Yemen focused on the needs of children affected by Yemen's internal conflict and on evaluating the effectiveness of its trafficking interventions over the reporting period. However, many children in Yemen work in the worst forms of child labor in agriculture and are vulnerable to child trafficking and engagement in armed conflict. Government efforts to combat child labor are hampered by lack of funding due to the conflict.



Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	15.4*
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	58.5
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	12.7

* Population of working children: 978,915

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Yemen are engaged in the worst forms of child labor⁶¹⁸⁸ in the farming of qat, and are vulnerable to human trafficking and armed conflict.⁶¹⁸⁹ Approximately ninety percent of children engage in hazardous work in Yemen's agriculture sector, most commonly in the production of qat, a mild narcotic legal in Yemen.⁶¹⁹⁰ Through this work, they are exposed to pesticides, chemicals, extreme temperatures, and heavy equipment.⁶¹⁹¹

Children are engaged in dangerous work in rock quarries and mines.⁶¹⁹² They also work in welding and glass shops, where they are subject to injury from tools and equipment.⁶¹⁹³ Some children work in construction, in which they risk injury cutting stones.⁶¹⁹⁴ Others work in auto shops where they face heavy loads, falls, and physical injuries, including burns and respiratory problems from inhaling fumes.⁶¹⁹⁵ Children working in waste dumps are exposed to numerous health risks including bodily injury, disease and parasite

infections, tetanus, and food poisoning.⁶¹⁹⁶ Street children are at risk of violence, traffic accidents, exhaustion from long working hours, exposure and addiction to drugs, and psychological abuse.⁶¹⁹⁷

Children work in offshore fishing, in which they may be exposed to risks such as drowning.⁶¹⁹⁸

Children, primarily girls, work in domestic service in which they face long hours of work, the inability to leave their employer's home, as well as physical and sexual abuse.⁶¹⁹⁹ Children who work in restaurants also are at risk of sexual abuse.⁶²⁰⁰

Children are trafficked to Saudi Arabia for commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and the smuggling of qat, which is illegal in Saudi Arabia.⁶²⁰¹ Once in Saudi Arabia, these Yemeni children are exposed to a variety of dangers, including work as qat vendors, and beggars. They also risk commercial sexual exploitation and re-trafficking.⁶²⁰²

There have been several unconfirmed reports of child prostitution networks in several Yemeni

cities.⁶²⁰³ Research indicates that rural children are trafficked within Yemen for commercial sexual exploitation to hotels in Aden, Sana'a, Taiz, Hudeidah, and other cities. Citizens from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries fuel the demand for commercial sexual exploitation of children in urban areas.⁶²⁰⁴ Unbeknownst to them, Yemeni families are fooled into handing their daughters over to Saudi tourists in fake marriages, which can last up to a few months before the tourist returns to his country.⁶²⁰⁵

Children are also trafficked internally to Aden and Sana'a for forced labor, domestic service, begging, street vending, and to work as unskilled laborers.⁶²⁰⁶

Both the Government-allied tribes and tribes allied with the opposition have used children as soldiers in Yemen's conflicts in northwest Yemen, and more recently in the opposition movement against President Saleh.⁶²⁰⁷ In the northwest, boys are most often involved in fighting and working at checkpoints. Girls are also engaged in auxiliary roles, such as preparers of food; some are forced to marry the fighters.⁶²⁰⁸ By some estimates, children accounted for half of all fighters in the conflict in northwest Yemen, which came to an end in February 2010 when a truce was declared between the government and rebels.⁶²⁰⁹

Access to education in Yemen remains a serious problem. Net primary enrollment rates in Yemen's schools are among the lowest in the region.⁶²¹⁰ Poor rural girls are the most vulnerable to early drop out.⁶²¹¹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In 2002, the Government passed Law no. 45 on Child Rights, which sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. In addition, it requires that all working children have a formal contract and medical coverage, and stipulates that they should not work more than six hours a day.⁶²¹²

The Child Rights law was amended in 2004 by Ministerial Decree no. 56 on the Worst Forms of

Child Labor. Developed by the Minister of Labor to ensure compliance with Yemen's obligations under ILO Convention 182, the decree identifies 57 types of jobs banned from those below 18 years.⁶²¹³

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	14
	Free Public Education	Yes

Labor Law no. 5 (1995) defines a working child as a person younger than 15 years old, but does not specify any minimum age for employment. The law sets the maximum number of working hours for working children at seven hours a day, and 42 hours a week.⁶²¹⁴ It prohibits the employment of young persons under 15 years of age in arduous work, harmful industries, or work that is socially damaging.⁶²¹⁵

The three aforementioned laws contradict one another and it is unclear which law takes precedence. Decree no. 56 establishes that children between the ages of 13 and 15 years may engage in light work.⁶²¹⁶ However, the light work provision, which has not yet been defined, contradicts the minimum work age of 14 prescribed in the Child Rights Law.⁶²¹⁷ In addition, the Ministerial Decree contradicts the Labor Law in respect of the minimum age for admission to hazardous work.⁶²¹⁸

Ministerial Order No. 56 prohibits the use of children less than 18 years in pornography, forced labor, illicit activities, and human and drug trafficking.⁶²¹⁹ Both the Child Rights Act and Ministerial Order No. 56 prohibit the incitement of a child into prostitution.⁶²²⁰ Ministerial Order No. 56 stipulates prison sentences for those who force children into prostitution.⁶²²¹

Yemen lacks a comprehensive trafficking in persons law, although the tri-partite Technical Committee on Combating Child Trafficking (TCCCT) has lobbied Parliament for the passage of one.⁶²²²

The Child Rights Act and Ministerial Order No. 56 prohibit the involvement of children in armed conflicts.⁶²²³ Yemen does not have compulsory military recruitment and the voluntary recruitment age is 18.⁶²²⁴

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of six and fourteen.⁶²²⁵ However, cultural norms and a lack of accessibility deter children from poor rural areas from enrolling.⁶²²⁶ Gender inequity in Yemen is apparent in the public schools. Studies indicate that enrollment in primary education is 88 percent for boys and 63 percent for girls.⁶²²⁷

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The National Steering Committee to Combat Child Labor coordinates child labor issues in Yemen. This committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MOSAL), the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood (HCMC), the Chamber of Commerce, ILO-IPEC, and local NGOs.⁶²²⁸ The Steering Committee last met in April 2010, but research found no evidence of a more recent meeting.⁶²²⁹

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor's (MOSAL) Child Labor Unit (CLU), the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) are all responsible for the enforcement of child labor laws.⁶²³⁰ MOSAL's Child Labor

Unit (CLU) conducts inspections and informs the MOI of any violations.⁶²³¹ The police conduct investigations of cases brought to the MOI, and the MOJ prosecutes and adjudicates. MOSAL trained labor inspectors on child labor inspection, and increased the number of inspectors from 18 to 57 in 2010.⁶²³² Inspectors complain of a lack of finances to conduct their work, including for traveling outside of urban areas.⁶²³³

The Technical Committee on Combating Child Trafficking (TCCCT) coordinates efforts to combat child trafficking and smuggling.⁶²³⁴ With HCMC in the lead, other members of the TCCCT include concerned Ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs.⁶²³⁵

During the reporting period, the Government established an Inter-Ministerial Policy Task Force to better manage Yemen's borders. IOM has also trained airport staff and relevant Ministry officials.⁶²³⁶

The Ministry of Human Rights, MOJ, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Parliament, and the Social Fund for Development all have supporting roles in combating child trafficking.⁶²³⁷ However, nearly all Government ministries have had their funding severely curtailed in order to fund internal conflicts. This has hindered the Government's ability to fund efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.⁶²³⁸

Despite the laws against child labor, trafficking, and the use of children in the military- arrests, charges and prosecutions appear minimal. Research found no information on the number of arrests, investigations, and prosecutions for offences related to the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking.

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In 2005, the National Policy and Program Framework for the Eradication of Child Labor and Elimination of its Worst Forms was developed by the MOSAL, ILO-IPEC, and the HCMC.⁶²³⁹ The framework aims to harmonize domestic legislation

with international standards regarding child labor, strengthen national capacity, and increase awareness.⁶²⁴⁰ Although the Government has had a comprehensive child labor policy for over five years, its implementation has been delayed.⁶²⁴¹

While a National Strategy for Addressing Trafficking in Persons was ratified by the Council of Ministers in 2009, research did not reveal any information on its implementation.⁶²⁴²

The Government and IOM implement a \$2.7 million program to address the challenges of mass immigration to Yemen from the horn of Africa, which includes protection for child victims of trafficking.⁶²⁴³

The Government incorporates child labor into several of its national policies, including its third Five-Year Social Economic Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (2006-2010).⁶²⁴⁴ This plan, which ended during the reporting period, incorporated child labor into its childhood and youth strategy, labor force employment, education, illiteracy, and vocational training policies.⁶²⁴⁵

The National Action Plan for Children (ages 6 through 14) aims to increase the enrolment and attendance among school dropouts and disadvantaged children; strengthen school health and nutrition programs; increase qualified female teachers in rural areas to create a demand for girls' education; and to create a protective environment for all disadvantaged children. This plan indirectly targets children most at risk for worst forms of child labor.⁶²⁴⁶ The question of whether these plans have had an affect on child labor has not been addressed.

Co-led by MOSAL and UNICEF, a group of child protection stakeholders formed the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CPSC) in 2009 to address the impacts of the internal strife between government forces and tribal combatants on Yemen's children.⁶²⁴⁷ The chief tasks of the CPSC are to report on child rights violations, assess risks and trends faced by children in the crisis, build capacity among civil society organizations responding to children's needs, and coordinate

child protection working groups in all conflict affected areas.⁶²⁴⁸ The MOE and the UN formed the Education Cluster to address educational needs of conflict-affected regions.⁶²⁴⁹

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Years of internal conflict and tribal clashes in northwest Yemen have hampered the Government's ability to fund social programs as government finances and external funding is currently geared towards the stabilization of Yemen.⁶²⁵⁰ However, in 2010, the CPSC conducted a child protection assessment in areas affected by the conflict, chiefly located in the Sa'ada province.⁶²⁵¹ The assessment identified several child protection risks and concerns, including the targeting of children for trafficking and exploitative labor. Between January and June 2010, 329 children were rescued from trafficking and provided with legal, medical, and psychosocial support.⁶²⁵² The small number of children rescued verses the size of the problem illustrate the direction financial resources need to go in order to avert further risks upon Yemen's children.

The Education Cluster funded education assessments to determine the affects of the conflict on children's education. In August 2010, an NGO working with vulnerable populations conducted an assessment in Hajja. The study found that the majority of Hajja's internally displaced people (IDP) lives outside of camps and had very little access to social services, including education.⁶²⁵³ These children are extremely vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor due to their IDP status and lack of access to schools.⁶²⁵⁴ In addition, strategies are needed to boost enrollment and attendance rates, especially for girls.

The Government's Central Statistics Organization, the Social Fund for Development, and the ILO and UNICEF implemented a child labor survey of Yemen in 2009-2010.⁶²⁵⁵

Data on human trafficking in Yemen is unreliable and differs vastly depending on the source.⁶²⁵⁶ Despite funding restraints, the Government

did prioritize a national situation analysis and evaluation of current government interventions on trafficking during the reporting period.⁶²⁵⁷

The Government and NGOs run a child rehabilitation center in Haradh for the protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of trafficked children.⁶²⁵⁸ A Government affiliated NGO maintains a registry for tracking trafficked children returning from Saudi Arabia, although this only captures a small number of child trafficking victims.⁶²⁵⁹

The Government is currently participating in a USDOL-funded \$3.5 million project to combat child labor through education in Yemen (2008-

2011). The project targets 7,100 children working in hazardous agriculture and fisheries, trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation to receive educational and vocational training services.⁶²⁶⁰ Over the reporting period the program aired media spots on child labor issues; conducted trainings on child labor among community leaders, Sheikhs, inspectors, and other volunteer community members; and continued to hold their non-formal education classes for children prevented and withdrawn from the worst forms of child labor.⁶²⁶¹

Efforts are insufficient based on findings from CPSC's child protection assessment in areas affected by the conflict in northwestern Yemen.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Yemen:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Amend Ministerial Decree No. 56, Labor Code No. 5, and Law No. 45 on the Rights of the Child (Child Rights Law) to address inconsistencies in the minimum age for work and hazardous work, and to define and administer sanctions on hazardous work violations.
- Amend Ministerial Decree No. 56 to define light work.
- Pass a comprehensive human trafficking law.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Convene relevant ministries and entities to develop, and implement a country-wide child labor strategy.
- Ensure that there is sufficient funding for inspections to be carried out throughout the country and that inspections are targeted in the sectors where the worst forms of child labor and trafficking are prevalent.
- Record and make public the number of arrests and prosecutions for child labor related offences.
- Discontinue the use of children in armed conflict and institute criminal penalties for violations of the law.

IN THE AREA OF POLICY:

- Implement the National Policy and Program Framework for the Eradication of Child Labor and Elimination of its Worst Forms.
- Convene the Technical Committee on Combating Child Trafficking and develop policies for intervention.
- Conduct research to inform policy on increasing girls' school enrollment levels.
- Assess the impact that education policies have on addressing child labor.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Re-direct financing towards those most at risk of entering into child labor or of becoming victims of trafficking in areas most affected by the conflict.
- Expand child labor programs to target the most prevalent and hazardous forms of child labor including hazardous agriculture, domestic service, and child soldiering.
- Develop a centralized registry on the number of child trafficking victims who receive protection, rehabilitation, or repatriation services.

⁶¹⁸⁸ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2011. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2006. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

⁶¹⁸⁹ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Yemen: Child Soliders Used by Both Sides in Northern Conflict" (2009). See also United Press International Inc., "Hrw: Child Soliders in Yemen," (2011). See also Abdul K. Alaug, "Access-Plus Yemen Mid-Term Evaluation," (Sana'a: CHF International 2011), 11. See also ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen: An Independent Final Evaluation by a Team of External Consultants," (ILO-IPEC, 2006), 12. See also UNICEF, "Yemen: Country Programme Document 2007-2011," (UNICEF, 2007), 3. See also U.S. Department of State, "Yemen," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010* (Washington, D.C. : June 14, 2010).

⁶¹⁹⁰ Alaug, "Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation", 11. See also ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 12. See also

⁶¹⁹¹ ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 13. See also Alaug, "Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation", 11.

⁶¹⁹² ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 13. See also Alaug, "Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation", 11.

⁶¹⁹³ Alaug, "Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation", 11. See also Amel Al-Ariqi, "Poor Education System Feeds Child Labor in Yemen," *Yemen Times*, December 13, 2009.

⁶¹⁹⁴ ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 13. See also Al-Ariqi, "Poor Education System Feeds Child Labor in Yemen."

⁶¹⁹⁵ ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 13.

⁶¹⁹⁶ Adnan Al-Duqaimi, "Child Labor in Yemen: Lost Childhood," *Saba: Yemen News Agency*, July 11, 2010,

⁶¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 2. See also ILO Regional Office for Arab States, "Country Brief 3: Promoting Decent Work and Gender Equality in Yemen," (ILO, 2008), 3.

⁶¹⁹⁸ ILO-IPEC, "National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Yemen," 13.

⁶¹⁹⁹ Alaug, "Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation", 11.

⁶²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁶²⁰¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Yemen." See also U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, "Reporting, February 15, 2010." See also Children's Parliament, "First Report by the Children's Parliament on the Conditions of Children in Yemen," (Children's Parliament, 2008).

⁶²⁰² Children's Parliament, "Report on Conditions of Children in Yemen," 6. See also U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, "Reporting, February 15, 2010."

⁶²⁰³ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, "Reporting, February 27, 2011."

⁶²⁰⁴ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, "Reporting, February 15, 2010."

⁶²⁰⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Yemen." See also Iqbal Tamimi, "Saudi Sheikhs Obsession with Sex Fatwas," (2010).

⁶²⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Yemen." See also U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, "Reporting, February 15, 2010."

⁶²⁰⁷ Tom Finn, "Yemen's Children of War," *Yemen Times*, March 2, 2011. See also United Press International Inc., "Child Soliders in Yemen.," Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Child Soliders Used by Both Sides of Conflict."

⁶²⁰⁸ Yemen Child Protection Sub-cluster, "Interagency Comprehensive Child Protection Assessment," (UNICEF, 2010), 26.

⁶²⁰⁹ Finn, "Yemen's Children of War." See also Children's Parliament, "Report on Conditions of Children in Yemen," 11. See also BBC News, "Yemen Declares Truce with Rebels," (2010).

⁶²¹⁰ Save the Children Sweden, "Yemen Access to Quality Education" <http://sca.savethechildren.se/MENA/What-we-do/Education/Emergencies/>.

⁶²¹¹ World Bank, "Education: Improving Access and Quality of Education in Yemen," World Bank, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:22705814~menuPK:5546517~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:282386,00.html>.

⁶²¹² Roberta. Contin, D Engel, Kunera Moore, and Hussein Ogleh,, "Chf International Yemen Access- Plus Baseline Report," (CHF International 2009), 12.

⁶²¹³ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁶²¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 12.

- ⁶²¹⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, “Individual Direct Request Concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Yemen (Ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2008,” (2008).
- ⁶²¹⁶ Contin, “Chf International Yemen Access-Plus Baseline Report.”
- ⁶²¹⁷ Ministerial Decree No. 56 for 2004 According to the Ilo Convention No. (182) Regarding the Ban of Worse Forms of Child Labor and No. (138) Regarding Classifying Work Age Issued by International Labor Organization Ministerial Decree No. 56.
- ⁶²¹⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, “Individual Direct Request Concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Yemen (Ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2008.”
- ⁶²¹⁹ Ministerial Decree No. 56.
- ⁶²²⁰ Ibid. See also Contin, “Chf International Yemen Access-Plus Baseline Report,” 12-13.
- ⁶²²¹ Ministerial Decree No. 56. See also Contin, “Chf International Yemen Access-Plus Baseline Report.”
- ⁶²²² U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²²³ Ministerial Decree No. 56.
- ⁶²²⁴ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soliders, “Yemen Child Soliders Global Report,” in Child Soliders Global Report (London: , 2008).
- ⁶²²⁵ UNESCO, “Education for All Global Monitoring Report,” (UNESCO, 2008).
- ⁶²²⁶ Abdul Alim, Kamel Ben Abdallah, Solofo Ramaroson, Maman Sidikou, and Lieke Van de Wiel, , “Accelerating Girl’s Education in Yemen: Rethinking Policies in Teachers’ Recruitment and School Distribution,” (UNICEF, 2007), 4.
- ⁶²²⁷ Ibid., 7.
- ⁶²²⁸ CHF International, “Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services Access-Plus Yemen,” (Sana’a2009), 4.
- ⁶²²⁹ CHF International, “Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services Access- Plus Yemen,” (Sana’a2010), 4.
- ⁶²³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 27, 2011.”
- ⁶²³¹ Ibid.
- ⁶²³² Ibid.
- ⁶²³³ Ibid.
- ⁶²³⁴ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²³⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶²³⁶ Yasser Al-Ariqi, “Fawzi Al-Zioud, Officer in Charge of Iom in Yemen, to the Yemen Times: ‘Iom, through Its Cooperation with the Eu, Strives at Empowering the Government of Yemen and Civil Society to Address Many of the Unique Migration Challenges Yemen Faces Today,’” Yemen Times, October 21, 2010.
- ⁶²³⁷ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²³⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶²³⁹ Contin, “Chf International Yemen Access-Plus Baseline Report,” 13.
- ⁶²⁴⁰ ILO-IPEC, “Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework (Nppf) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Wfcl) in Lebanon and Yemen,” (ILO-IPEC, 2008), 4.
- ⁶²⁴¹ Contin, “Chf International Yemen Access-Plus Baseline Report,” 13.
- ⁶²⁴² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Yemen.”. See also U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²⁴³ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”; see also International Regional Information Networks, “Yemen: More Horn of Africa Immigrants Despite Unrest,” (2011).
- ⁶²⁴⁴ Alaug, “Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation “, 12.
- ⁶²⁴⁵ ILO-IPEC, “Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Yemen,” 4.
- ⁶²⁴⁶ Ibid., 4.
- ⁶²⁴⁷ Child Protection Sub-cluster, “Child Protection Sub-Cluster Terms of Reference,” (UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, 2010).
- ⁶²⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶²⁴⁹ CHF International, “Technical Progress Report “, 5.
- ⁶²⁵⁰ Yemen Child Protection Sub-cluster, “Child Protection Assessment.”
- ⁶²⁵¹ Ibid.
- ⁶²⁵² Ibid.
- ⁶²⁵³ CHF International, “Technical Progress Report “.
- ⁶²⁵⁴ Ibid., 5.
- ⁶²⁵⁵ Alaug, “Access-Plus Mid-Term Evaluation “, 14.
- ⁶²⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 27, 2011.”
- ⁶²⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²⁵⁸ Yemen Child Protection Sub-cluster, “Child Protection Assessment,” 25. See also U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²⁵⁹ U.S. Embassy- Sanaa, “Reporting, February 15, 2010.”
- ⁶²⁶⁰ U.S. Department of Labor, “Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services- Plus in Yemen,” (U.S. Department of Labor, 2011).
- ⁶²⁶¹ Ibid.