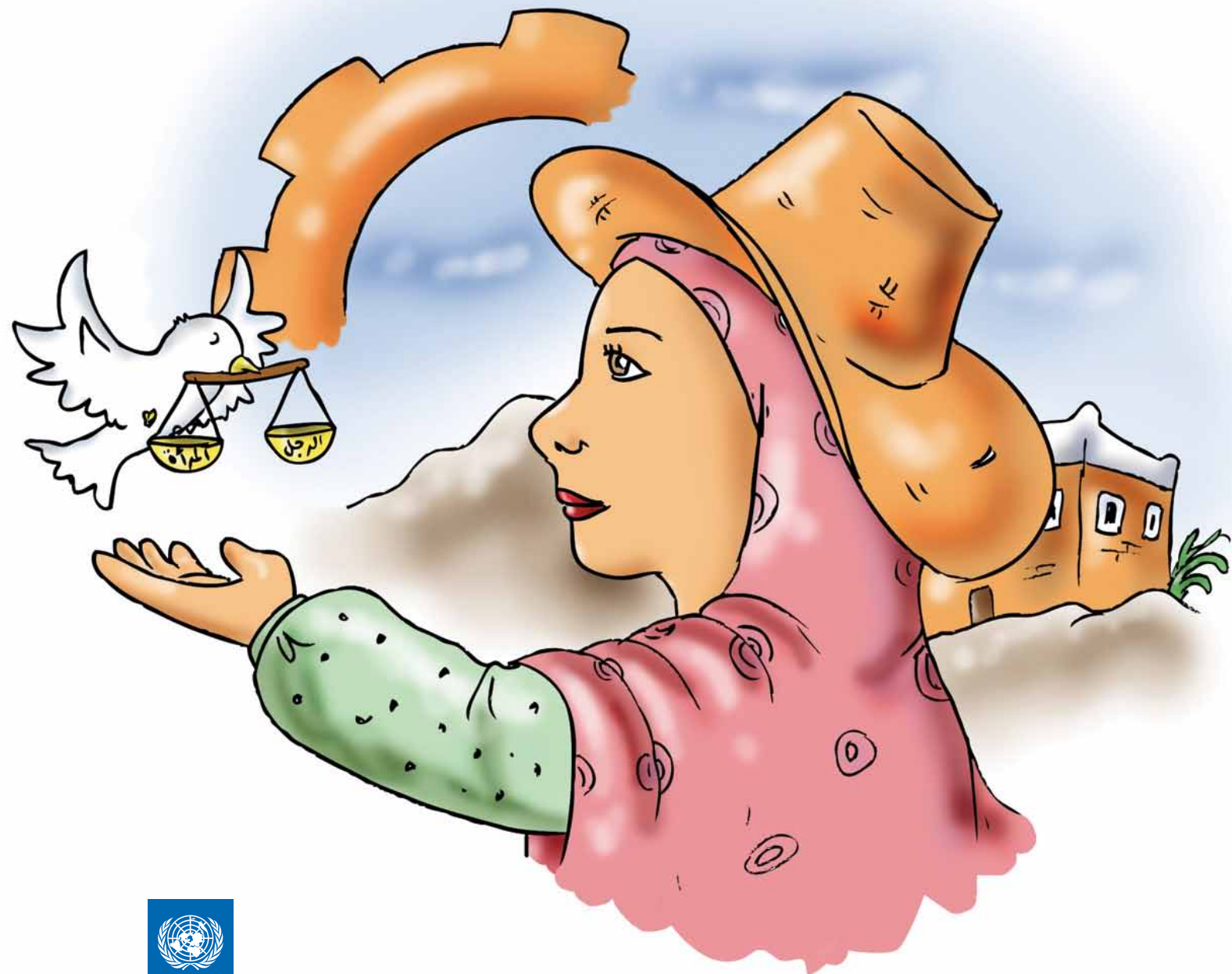


Human Rights Public Awareness Survey in Yemen



Human Rights Public Awareness Survey in Yemen



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Mazen Shuja'a Aldeen



FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that we introduce the first Yemen National Human Rights Public Awareness Survey. It is possibly the first in the region. It aims at measuring the awareness and attitudes of Yemenis towards human rights.

The survey was undertaken in 2010 before the last political unrest which swept the country in 2011. It was conducted under the UNDP project “Enhancing National Human Rights Capacity in Yemen”.

Accordingly, it was almost impossible to publish the survey during 2011 due to the uncertainty of the humanitarian and security situation in the country. However, it was decided that publishing the survey is still a need because it serves as an important baseline for measuring human rights awareness and attitudes before the unrest. A follow-up survey to measure the impact of the latest uprising on the public’s awareness of human rights would also be of great importance.

The findings of the follow-up survey can be measured against this survey and contribute to the ultimate objective of having comparable data that can inform human rights programme and policy development in Yemen especially during the Transitional Period. The information will contribute significantly to the work of human rights stakeholders in Yemen in many ways:

- a) policymakers, researchers, academia, practitioners and other human rights stakeholders will have access to quantifiable data on human rights awareness;
- b) the information will provide input to advocacy and programming;
- c) and it will be useful in shaping human rights initiatives, responses and activities, by revealing evidence on areas of improvement.

A first glance at the survey findings reveals that human rights awareness in Yemen still has some way to go. Hardly more than 50% of the respondents have heard or read about human rights before. This observation applies even more significantly to women and to respondents in rural areas. A closer look at the report reveals that women rights in Yemen are still poorly recognized. For example, slightly less than 60% of the respondents felt that equality between women and men in all rights is important. Those respondents who felt that equality between both sexes is less or not important, stated religious or cultural reasons to justify their views. The survey shows that an apparent need to sustain habits, customs, and culture can hamper the realization of women’s rights. Only 37.8% of respondents state that men and women should have an equal right to participate in public affairs, while less than half of the respondents think that this should be the case for political participation, such as the right to run for local and national government, or for president.

While it cannot claim to be fully representative of the Yemeni society’s views, the survey presents some of the prevailing attitudes and perceptions held by many Yemenis regarding human rights. Thus it reveals the pressing challenges in promoting, protecting and implementing human rights in the country. The findings provide a valuable pool of evidence which can boost monitoring efforts and inform strategic and grassroots oriented interventions for human rights based development, particularly in view of eliminating gender inequality and dealing

with the prevailing perceptions that women are ignorant and incompetent. The United Nations and partners in the government, civil society, the private sector and the international community, share the responsibility to promote human rights for all, and for women, in particular.

We invite all human rights stakeholders in Yemen to make use of the survey findings in their human rights work and we invite all Yemenis alike to embrace the findings as we work together for the full implementation of human rights in Yemen.

As demonstrated by the project and other interventions, the United Nations in Yemen remains fully committed to supporting the Government of Yemen and ensuring that Yemen complies with its obligations under the ratified International Human Rights Treaties so that human rights are fulfilled for all citizens. This survey, with support from Ministry of Human Rights, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), is but one clear demonstration of that commitment.

It is worth mentioning that no reservations were made from the side of the Ministry of Human Rights in any section of the survey in the belief of full disclosure of all facts for discussion in an atmosphere of transparency.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the Yemen Polling Centre for conducting the Survey, and to our partners, the Ministry of Human Rights, CSOs, the external consultant Peter Hosking and academia scholars who were involved in all stages of the Survey.



Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed

UN Resident Coordinator



Hooria Mashhour

Minister of Human Rights

PREFACE: Purpose of the Survey

The main achievement of the survey is that it has produced, for the first time in Yemen, a reliable set of findings about the state of human rights awareness among the public in Yemen.

The survey questionnaire was developed through a participatory and inclusive process. Human rights NGOs, CSOs, academia, relevant Government ministries and development partners were invited to two consultative meetings to provide input and feedback on the survey questionnaire.

The survey provides a wealth of knowledge on the awareness of, and attitudes towards, human rights and human rights institutions in Yemen, including areas where improvement is needed. The aim of the survey was to lay the groundwork for developing human rights policies and programmes by providing baseline data which can be used to) identify important human rights needs and gaps, b) monitor and evaluate the impact of human rights interventions and c) track changes over time. The survey instrument was therefore devised to strengthen the understanding of human rights awareness among the public, as part of an effort to better equip the MoHR and relevant stakeholders in identifying and addressing issues and challenges surrounding the realization of human rights in Yemen.

It is noteworthy, to understand from the outset, that this survey was not intended to measure the fulfillment or realization of human rights in Yemen by the Government or CSOs. Incidentally, human rights abuses or violations on the part of collective, individual, government or civilian body did not fall into the survey's purview.

However, while the survey is an important step to gaining a better understanding of the human rights awareness in Yemen, and the only comprehensive study undertaken to date; its relevance and use depend on how the findings and report are utilized by the Government of Yemen, NGOs, UN Agencies and CSOs in Yemen. The survey acts as a spring board for future survey discourse. The limitations of this survey can form the basis of subsequent studies, answering questions and following up on issues that were not under the scope of this study.

The survey was conducted in 2010, prior to the Yemeni spring during 2011; therefore, a follow-up survey to measure the impact of this spring on raising public's awareness of human rights would be essential.

The survey establishes clearly that the considerable lack of awareness among Yemenis about what human rights are, and how they can be realized, is accompanied by an indefatigable value and yearning for the benefits that human rights bring.

The message from the findings of this survey to human rights stakeholders in Yemen is very clear; the public's awareness of human rights and of institutions promoting and protecting human rights is very deficient. Thus, efforts should be directed towards consolidating public knowledge of human rights in tandem with human rights laws, policies and activities. Awareness of human rights and of institutions promoting, protecting and enforcing human rights is a prerequisite for the realization, fulfillment and enjoyment of human rights by citizens in any society.

Parallels Globally: Similar Human Rights Awareness Surveys

Prior human rights public awareness surveys have been held in different parts of the world. The general aim of these surveys has been to measure the level of awareness or perceptions of the public on human rights and related issues. The findings of the surveys have contributed towards providing information to stakeholders wishing to engage in the field and to create a point of reference from which they can evaluate the impact of the work.

The literature review and a request posted on the Huri-talk, (a UNDP knowledge network), generated valuable information on similar surveys conducted in different parts of the world. Experiences and lessons learnt from these surveys were very useful in shaping this survey, especially in defining the

scope, methodologies, design of the survey instrument and documents produced and in sourcing experts with direct experience from such surveys.

The literature review and posting, however, failed to obtain information on a similar survey conducted in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), region. It could therefore seem that that this is one of the first, if not the first survey of its kind in the MENA region, to measure public awareness on human rights (civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights). It is hoped that this survey will contribute to the elaboration of similar surveys in a similar context.

The following were some of the surveys that were referred to when conducting this survey.

Yemen: Public Awareness of Human Rights Organizations and Issues¹

In July 2009 the Yemen Polling Center undertook the first survey research regarding human rights issues in Yemen ever. The focus of the survey was awareness and realization of human rights, and perceptions of civil society organizations working on human rights issues. One thousand interviews in all regions of Yemen were conducted for the survey. This survey will provide valuable human rights information for stakeholders in Yemen, especially when used together with this survey on human rights awareness.

Maldives: The “Rights” Side of Life, A Baseline Human Rights Survey. This survey was sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme Maldives on behalf of the Human Rights Commission. This was the first general human rights survey undertaken in the Maldives. It contains information about Maldivians’ awareness of the Human Rights Commission, and their knowledge about and attitudes towards human rights will form the Commission’s priorities in the years ahead. It has been observed that Human Rights situation in the Maldives has progressed significantly since the survey was conducted and the Human Rights Commission in Maldives is now doing much more detailed rights-based studies (“Rapid Assessments”) of particular issues identified by the baseline survey, like employment, housing and health.

Uganda: Baseline Survey, 2008: The Human Rights Perception Survey 2008 was commissioned by the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), to gauge the progress made in the field of human rights with respect to awareness, practices, actors, challenges and risks. The findings of the survey were reflective of the extent to which human rights issues such as the right to associate and assemble, the rights of children and women, the functioning of courts, prisons and police, the Electoral Commission and the application of the death penalty are understood and enjoyed in Uganda. The Human Rights survey in many aspects presents the most pressing challenges in realizing our rights and should be an important signal to the work that needs to be done by all stakeholders to make human rights a reality for all.

United Kingdom: Public Perceptions of Human Rights, 2009: The report of this survey presents the findings of a study into public perceptions of human rights conducted by the MORI Social Research Institute on behalf of the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The study involved both a quantitative survey and qualitative deliberative research and provides a snap-shot of public perceptions today. This study investigated how the public perceive human rights. The purpose of the study was to investigate how people perceive human rights, in order for the Commission to build up a strong evidence base to identify the issues surrounding human rights to help inform its Inquiry, and ultimately, inform policy.

¹ See Appendix IV for excerpts on this survey



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I. Executive Summary

Background

- The Yemen Human Rights Public Awareness Survey falls under the purview of the United Nations Development Program's Project of Enhancing National Human Rights Capacity in Yemen. It is the first survey of this scale in the country and the most comprehensive such survey on human rights to be conducted in the country or the region.
- The broader aims of the Project are to strengthen the capacity of both the Government of Yemen (GoY) and civil society organizations to promote, protect and respect human rights in Yemen. The survey and report provide baseline data which can be used to both identify important needs and gaps, as well as to compare subsequent surveys with in order to evaluate the progress of the Project as well as other GoY and CSO interventions.
- The survey consists of 2,498 interviews in all governorates except al-Dhale and Soqatra Island, due to security concerns at the time of field research and access issues, respectively.
- The survey instrument – designed in consultation with the Ministry of Human Rights, UNDP, UNFPA, civil society organizations, local and international experts, and Peter Hoskings, an external consultant to UNDP – contained questions of awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and the realization of human rights in Yemen

Findings

- Throughout all topics of the survey, significant differences were commonly

found between men and women, as well as between those living in cities, in Peri-urban areas, and in rural communities.

Awareness

- Women and rural respondents were altogether less aware of human rights issues.
- 74.4% could not identify three human rights they felt were important.
- 7% stated human rights conflict with religion at least sometimes, while 21.7% claimed that human rights conflict with Yemeni culture.

Regarding Human Rights Institutions

- Women and those in rural areas demonstrate lower awareness of human rights institutions more generally.
- Less than half of all respondents (44.6%) had heard of the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR).
- Among those who had heard of the MOHR, 53.6% state the Ministry is doing either a 'satisfactory' or 'good' job.
- Those in urban areas tended to express less confidence in institutions and organizations' capacity to address human rights concerns.

Attitudes toward Human Rights in General

- The right to education was the most commonly mentioned right when respondents were asked to identify the three most important human rights concerns facing Yemen.
- Yemenis overwhelmingly consider political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights to be important.

- Gender equality and equal rights in divorce were seen as important by fewer respondents than other rights.
- Among those respondents who stated that gender equality in all rights is either only somewhat important or not important, a large majority cited religious reasons as well as habits/customs.
- Religious reasons and habit/customs were likewise the most common reasons cited for the perception that men and women should not have equal rights to divorce.

Perceptions Regarding the Realization of Human Rights

- Political rights – 7.2% of respondents reported violations of the right to vote; 3.8% reported denial of the right to run for political office, and 7.8% reported the denial of the right to participate in public affairs.
- Civil Rights in the Administration of Justice – 8.9% reported torture or cruel and inhumane punishment while in detention; 6.6% reported arbitrary arrest; 5.6% reported detention for failure to fulfill a contract/non-payment of debt; 6.7% reported detention without a trial; and 4.8% reported denial of a free, fair, and public trial.
- Other Civil Rights – 10.1% reported violations of freedom of expression/opinion; 7.6% reported violation of the right to peaceful assembly; and 5.6% stated the government had used the media to incite violence.
- Economic Rights – 25% reported the denial of an adequate standard of living.
- Social Rights – 34.5% report a lack of access to social security; 33.5% claim denial of access to healthcare; 27.9% report lack of access to food and clean water; 11.6% report discrimination by the police or courts. 24.1% report lack of access to primary education; 8.1% report forced marriages; 6.4% claim denial of the right to start a family; and 5.3% note a violation of the right to divorce.

Focus: Women's Rights and Family Issues

- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Issues – Less than half of respondents had heard of the term GBV.
- Family Planning – 65.7% state men and women should have equal rights in family

planning.

- Attitudes regarding Gender Equality – Men and women differ markedly regarding perceptions of gender equality on a multitude of political, social, economic, civil, and cultural rights, with women generally supporting equal rights at significantly higher rates.
- Religious reasons and the sustenance of local habits, customs, and culture were the reasons most commonly cited by those who did not support gender equality.

Focus: Satisfaction and Access to Public Services, Local Governance, Economic Opportunities, and Information

- Rural respondents reported at significantly higher rates that they are either not satisfied with public services, local governance, economic opportunities, and information, or that these are simply unavailable in their area.
- Public Services - A majority of respondents are either dissatisfied or do not have access to healthcare (59.3%), electricity (59.1%), drinking water (51.3%), or irrigation water (66.2%).
- Local Governance - When asked to rate Local Councils, courts/judges, and police/security respondents were fairly evenly split between those who were satisfied/somewhat satisfied and those who were not satisfied or stated the institution was not available.
- Economic Opportunities – 74.3% state they are either dissatisfied with employment opportunities or that they do not exist and 52.2% claim banking and financial services are unavailable in their areas.
- Access to Information – 50.6% state they are either 'satisfied' or 'somewhat satisfied' with press, radio, and TV as a source of information and 36.9% and 23.9%, respectively, stated they did not know or were dissatisfied with their access to government information.

II. Introduction

This report presents the results of the largest survey on human rights ever undertaken in the country and is the first of its kind in the region. Whereas the Yemen Polling Center conducted a smaller, nationally representative survey in 2009 (results presented in Appendix V) and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have documented human rights concerns throughout the region for years, a survey of this scale, breadth, and depth is unprecedented. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Human Rights with additional support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and in close consultation with the relevant civil society organizations contracted with the Yemen Polling Center to undertake this project. An external consultant, Peter Hoskings, provided advice throughout the process.

The end result is the most extensive survey data available on human rights in any country in the region including public awareness and attitudes regarding civil, political, economic, social, and cultural human rights. Additionally, the survey includes public awareness and evaluations of organizations and institutions in the human rights field in the country as well as public perceptions regarding the realization of human rights. This unique and extensive data will aid in guiding policy and programming for UN agencies, government ministries, and civil society; it will serve as a baseline against which future data can be compared; and it highlights some of the most pressing human rights concerns in the country.

Background of Yemen Human Rights Public Awareness Survey

The Yemen Human Rights Public Awareness

Survey falls under the purview of the United Nations Development Program's Project of Enhancing National Human Rights Capacity in Yemen. The survey received support and inputs from UNDP, UNFPA, the Ministry of Human Rights, and civil society organizations active on human rights issues in the country. The broader aims of the Project are to strengthen the capacity of both the Government of Yemen (GoY) and civil society organizations to promote, protect and respect human rights in Yemen. The three focus areas of the Project are harmonizing domestic laws with Yemen's international human rights obligations, developing a national human rights strategy, and supporting civil society organizations (CSOs). More specifically, the Project aims to develop the capacity of Yemen's Ministry of Human Rights in strategic policy and action, as well as improving CSO capacities in promoting and protecting human rights. This survey will assist in achieving the broader goals and objectives of the Project by providing baseline data which can be used to both identify important needs and gaps, as well as a measure of comparison for subsequent surveys to evaluate the progress of the Project and other GoY or CSO interventions. The survey provides a wealth of knowledge on awareness of and attitudes towards human rights and human rights institutions in Yemen, as well as the realization of human rights in Yemen.

In conducting the survey YPC worked not only with UNDP and the Ministry of Human Rights, but also UNFPA and consulted with civil society members and academic specialists in Yemen. UNFPA provided partial funding for the survey and guidance to include questions and analysis of Gender-based Violence issues and reproductive rights.

Goals and Objectives

The purpose of this study is to investigate human rights awareness among the public and how the public perceives human rights in Yemen. This information will enable the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) to build a strong evidence base to identify the issues surrounding human rights and thereby help inform its activities and its policies.

The survey has three goals.

1. Promote awareness, understanding and protection of human rights;
2. Encourage good practice in relation to human rights;
3. Encourage public authorities to comply with human rights.

To accomplish these goals and be of the greatest use to the broadest array of stakeholders, the survey has seven more specific objectives.

1. Measure Yemeni public awareness of specific civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights.
2. Measure Yemeni awareness of the existence and functions of various human rights protection and promotional institutions such as Ministry of Human Rights, Courts, etc.
3. Establish a baseline of public opinion towards human rights which the MoHR can monitor and use to track changes over time.
4. Explore Yemeni attitudes towards human rights and develop an understanding of what is driving those attitudes.
5. Identify any entrenched negative views to human rights and the underlying reasons for these views.
6. Measure extent to which Yemenis consider their human rights are being realized.
7. Measure attitudes towards certain social and family issues which have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights in Yemen.

Long Term Goals

To the best of the researcher's knowledge this is the first survey to be conducted on human rights awareness, attitudes, and realization of this scope and comprehensiveness in Yemen, or the broader region. This report provides the most comprehensive understanding of human rights issues in the country. The survey identifies a variety of areas where both the GoY and CSOs can best promote human rights and where improvements in Yemen's human rights situation are needed.

As noted earlier, this survey also serves as a baseline which can be repeated to evaluate

progress on human rights issues. With the capacity to measure progress, this will help the GoY, CSOs, and donors better understand which initiatives prove most effective.

Finally, while this survey is an important step to gaining a better understanding of the human rights situation in Yemen including areas where improvement is needed, the breadth of the survey – it covers awareness, attitudes, and realization of political, economic, social, and cultural human rights, as well as human rights institutions – has some limitations. One of these limitations is that important human rights issues which merit greater research and evaluation efforts, while included in this survey, may not receive adequate attention. For example, it would be useful to conduct subsequent studies on each of the broad categories of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights to provide more in-depth focus to any concerns in these areas. Furthermore, particular issues such as gender equality, the rights of the child, and the rights of people with disabilities, while receiving attention in this report would likely benefit from narrower, more focused studies. Thus, while this survey provides the best information on human rights available at the nation-wide level, GoY, CSOs, and donors would undoubtedly benefit from further studies on particular human rights issues.

Background on Yemen: Demography, Security, and Development

Prior to delving into human rights issues in Yemen and the findings of the survey, it is useful to briefly review the broader Yemeni context, as this context inevitably influences human rights in the country. Specifically, demographic trends, the security situation, development, and cultural issues should inform the understanding of human rights in Yemen.

Yemen will face significant, yet well known challenges over the next several years. An expanding, young, and under-educated population will become adults over the next two decades in a Yemen which currently faces a number of important security challenges. Furthermore, this next generation of Yemenis must contend with high unemployment, limited natural resources, and a changing world. Each of these challenges, however, also provide opportunities to continue to develop the country.

Demographic Trends in Yemen

The last census was completed in 2004 and counted 19.72 million people. Current estimates place the population between 21 and 23 million. Yemen has one of the highest population growth rates at more than 3 percent and women having an average of 6.5 children. The population is overwhelmingly young with nearly half of the population under age 15 and less than 3 percent over 65. Average life expectancy remains low despite significant increases in the last 15 years. Current average life expectancy is 62.5 years with women living an average of 64.5 years and men an average of 60.6 years. Also, while the population in urban centers has experienced large growth, Yemen remains an overwhelmingly rural country. Between 70 and 75 percent of the country is estimated to live in rural areas.

Significant numbers of refugees from East Africa and some Arab states enter Yemen each year. Currently the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates there are 170,854 refugees residing in Yemen.

The Security Situation in Yemen

While beyond the scope of this report to comprehensively cover all security issues facing the country, it is necessary to at least offer a cursory review of several important security issues. Yemen faces five significant security challenges. First, since 2004 the government and the Houthi opposition group based in Sa'ada governorate have intermittently engaged in armed conflict. Second, unrest in several southern governorates revolving around protest and secessionist movements has led to considerable violence. Third, terrorism and terrorist groups are active in parts of the country targeting both national and international targets. Fourth, piracy remains a problem in the Arabian and Red Seas off Yemen's coasts. And fifth, tribal conflict, while usually low scale and not claiming significant numbers of lives, is a persistent challenge and threat to physical security in much of the country. Furthermore, such conflicts significantly impede economic development.

The intermittent conflict in the north of the country centers around an armed group known as the Houthis, named after the clan leader who started the movement, Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi. Tensions erupted in 2004 with the first

outbreak of fighting. Since then six periods of fighting, or 'Sa'ada Wars' have occurred lasting as long as one year and as short as two months. The reasons behind the conflict remain contested with some claiming the Houthis are a radical Zaydi group attempting to re-establish the Imamate which ruled over northern Yemen before the republican era. Others suggest the Houthis have more mundane reasons for fighting including opposition to the government's perceived neglect of the remote northern governorate and opposition to the government's foreign policies.

Regardless of the causes, the six year intermittent conflict has caused a significant humanitarian crisis, destabilized the country and the region, and been very costly. UNHCR estimates approximately 250,000 people have been internally displaced due to the conflict. Similarly, the conflict has disrupted economic activity in the country and cost the GoY significant sums in military expenditures. The latest round of fighting, from August 2009 to February 2010, saw the expansion of the conflict to include Saudi Arabia (KSA). KSA conducted air operations and minimal ground operations in order to secure the border between the two countries and to force alleged Houthis out of southern KSA.

Throughout the course of the conflict, a number of ceasefires and peace agreements have been brokered. The most recent such agreement was established in February 2010. This latest ceasefire agreement continues to hold despite repeated accusations from both the GoY and the Houthis of violations. In July 2010 the Qatari and Yemen governments renewed calls for adherence to the peace agreement. In August 2010, the Qatari government began overseeing new talks between the GoY and the Houthi rebels in Qatar in hope of reviving a 2008 agreement which Qatar brokered between the two parties. As of early 2011, the ceasefire continues to hold despite sporadic clashes and tribal conflicts in Sa'ada and neighboring governorates.

The second significant security challenge facing Yemen is **unrest and violence in several southern governorates**. A loose confederation of opposition organizations based in the south of the country has become popularly known as the Southern Movement. While the groups' aims differ to some extent, they virtually all call for more government services, better treatment, and more economic opportunities, among other demands. In recent years the Southern Movement, or at

least parts of it, has begun to demand outright secession from the Sana'a based GoY. Dozens of protests and skirmishes have occurred between opposition groups in the south and the GoY claiming hundreds of lives over the last several years and destabilizing the country.

Terrorism is the third significant security challenge facing Yemen. Al Qaeda has an active presence in the country and has conducted dozens of operations targeting the GoY, Yemeni security forces, foreign governments, and to a limited extent, tourists. 2009 saw the emergence of al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), which claims to be a merged grouping of the Yemeni and Saudi branches of the organization. At the time of writing, the GoY is pursuing the organization in what are believed to be its strongholds in parts of Mareb, Shabwa, al Jawf, Lahj, Abyan, and Hadramout governorates.

The fourth security issue confronting Yemen is piracy. Located just 30 km from the Horn of Africa, Somali and East African pirates prey on ships passing near or through Yemeni waters. The United Nations International Maritime Organization notes that in 2008 there were 135 attacks resulting in 44 ships being seized and over 600 people being held for ransom in the waters off East Africa.

The final security challenge discussed here is tribal violence. Tribal feuds can persist for decades claiming the lives of dozens of people over their course. Furthermore, tribal conflicts limit freedom of movement and economic activity. Additionally, tribal violence often circumvents the rule of law thereby undermining internationally protected civil rights.

Development in Yemen

Exacerbated by the security challenges, Yemen faces difficulties in numerous areas of development. With an estimated 45 percent of the population living on less than \$2 per day and per capita GDP of \$930 according to UNDP, Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the Arab world. Furthermore, while estimates vary, unemployment is an acknowledged problem, particularly with more than half of the population reaching a working age within the next twenty years.

A variety of other indicators demonstrate the need for greater development in Yemen. The country is ranked 133 out of 169 countries on UNDP's Human

Development Index for 2010 and except from the area of education, Yemen is not expected to meet any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015.

Despite projections that Yemen may reach the MDG for education, adult literacy is estimated at between 54 percent (UNDP) and 61 percent (World Bank) and UNDP estimates that enrollment rates for primary, secondary, and tertiary schools is at about 55 percent.

Aside from these indicators, Yemen currently is projected to face significant natural resource depletion issues. Most importantly, there are vast shortages of water in the country with Sana'a projected to possibly be the first capital city to have to be abandoned due to a lack of water. Additionally, oil reserves, which supply a majority of the government's budget are projected to run out in the next decade.

Collectively, Yemen's demographic trends, security problems and development needs constitute significant challenges over the coming decades. As Yemen proceeds to handle these issues it is essential that human rights remain a central focus of attempts to address these concerns.

III. Methodology

Goals and Objectives

As noted in the introduction the survey has three broad goals.

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5. Identify any entrenched negative views to human rights and the underlying reasons for these views.
6. Measure the extent to which Yemenis consider their human rights are being realized.
7. Measure attitudes towards certain social and family issues which have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights in Yemen.

Consultation

In design of the questionnaire and sample, multiple stakeholders, beneficiaries, and experts were consulted. The Yemen Polling Center, a local organization with expertise in survey research was contracted to implement the project. The Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), UNDP, and UNFPA provided inputs on the questionnaire. Additionally, UNDP-Yemen and MoHR arranged two meetings with civil society organizations and academics active in Yemen so they could provide input regarding the questionnaire. Additionally, Peter Hosking, an external consultant, provided advice throughout the process on the questionnaire, the sample design, and the final report.

Sample Design

Survey research is a valuable tool for gaining a greater understanding of the opinions, awareness, understanding and perceptions of a society. In order to do this, a sub-set or sample of the society is selected from which inferences can be made about a larger population. In order for such inferences to be accurate, a sample must display a number of characteristics. It must be (1) representative and (2) selected randomly. For example, a minimum national sample size of 1,000 respondents is necessary to have confidence in the representativeness of the sample for many countries. Countries as large as the United States, with more than 300 million inhabitants, will commonly use a sample size around 1,000.

For this survey, the sample is of 2,498 respondents; as such it is more than sufficient to accomplish national representativeness. The sample covers

all governorates with the exception of Soqatra Island, located several hundred kilometers of the coast of Yemen proper and home to less than 0.5% of the population, and al-Dhale which was inaccessible due to security conditions resulting from clashes between the GoY and protestors. Additionally, parts of Sa'ada governorate were inaccessible due to tribal violence and hostilities between the Houthis and the Government of Yemen. Because of the limited access to Sa'ada governorate, interviews with internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps in Hajja and Hodeida governorate were conducted. As such, the sample for Sa'ada governorate is not completely random and may not be entirely representative.

To ensure randomness, YPC has developed procedure for the random selection of sampling points (city quarters and sub-village units), random selection of households within the sampling points, and the random selection of respondents within each household. For a more detailed discussion of the sample design and the methods used to collect the data, please refer to Appendix II.

Training of Interviewers

After the development of the survey instrument and the sample design, interviewers came to YPC headquarters in Sana'a from all included governorates for a three day training course. Included in this training was a review of ethical practices in public opinion research, a briefing on human rights using material provided by Peter Hoskings (an external consultant to UNDP), the objectives of the research project, and all stages of sampling. The training included an extensive review of the survey instrument to identify any points of confusion, a review of the sampling plan, reviewing the walking pattern, household selection, and respondent selection. Additionally, interviewers conducted practice interviews with one another under the supervision of YPC research staff as well as piloting the survey with respondents in Sana'a. The data from the practice interviews were of course not included in the final dataset.

Significance Tests

For all questions, cross-tabulations with chi-square significance tests were run to identify significant differences between male and female

as well as urban versus peri-urban and rural respondents. Only significant results are reported. Future analysis and reports would benefit from a consideration of differences between respondents of different educational backgrounds, at different income levels, and differences by age categories. These as well as other demographics such as marital status, whether the respondent has children, and occupation were collected for the survey, but were not included in the analysis for a number of reasons.

First, large differences in the responses between men and women as well as across the urban/rural divide were expected (and later found). Yemen is a largely conservative country in which traditional gender roles predominate with few women working in a professional capacity and often receiving much less education. Additionally, services, presence of the government, and infrastructure differs considerably between urban and rural areas.

Second, gaining an understanding of differential understanding and perceptions of human rights by gender and urban/rural status will provide a good starting point for the MOHR, UNDP, UNFPA, and others to develop programs and operations targeting different communities.

Third, a breakdown of responses by governorate is provided in Appendix IV allowing for a better understanding of geographic patterns in awareness and perceptions. Including a narrative component to the tables provided in this appendix would have made the already long report even longer and of less utility to stakeholders.

Fourth and similarly, adding analysis by other demographics would have increased the length of the report greatly. This survey and report provide a strong starting point for understanding public awareness and perceptions about human rights in Yemen. Additional research using this data and other survey projects would help stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the human rights situation in the country, but are simply beyond the scope of this report.

Gender and the urban/rural distinction proved to be important differences in responses for virtually all aspects of the survey. As such, understanding the differences between these groups will allow the Ministry of Human Rights, UNDP, UNFPA, and other UN agencies, and other national and international civil society organizations understand where to target their efforts.

Notes on Tables and Graphs

The report includes numerous tables and graphs. In many of the tables the reader will note either one or two asterisks next to some numbers. Beneath the tables, there is a notation indicating “* $p < .05$ and ** $p < .01$ ”. This is simply meant to indicate whether statistically significant differences were found between male and female respondents on the one hand, and urban, peri-urban, and rural respondents on the other using the chi-square test. Traditional social science conventions designate p-values of .05 and below as statistically significant.

Chi-square is a basic statistical test that is widely used and allows one to see if there are statistically significant differences between different variables, in this case between men and women, and between those living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. Once the chi-square score is calculated with the assistance of statistical software, one is able to determine the likelihood that different categories of respondents would respond a particular way if there existed no differences between them and others. This is the p value. When there is a p-value of .05 for a chi-square statistic relating to different responses of men and women, one can say that if there truly were no differences in responses, a chi-square statistic of that size would only occur 5 percent of the time. Thus it is a strong indicator that men and women differ in their responses.

One additional note on tables and graphs is necessary. While the overall sample size for the survey was 2,498 respondents, many tables report that fewer than this number answered the question. Some questions contain filters so only respondents who had answered a particular way on a previous question are the asked the question. For example, one question may ask “have you ever heard or read about the Ministry of Human Rights?” A subsequent question may be “How would you assess the job the Ministry of Human Rights is doing?” It only makes sense to ask the second question if the respondent has heard or read about the Ministry of Human Rights.

IV. Demographic Profile

Altogether, 2,498 interviews were conducted in all included governorates, as summarized in Table 4.1 below. The sample was evenly split between male and female respondents aged 18 and above with just over 23% residing in urban areas, two thirds (66%) in rural areas, and the remaining 11% in peri-urban (suburban) areas (Tables 4.2 and 4.3, respectively). Additionally, a broad spread of ages are represented in the sample with skewing towards younger respondents reflecting the youth bulge in Yemeni society (Table 4.4.). In constructing the sample, the most recent census data from the 2004 national census conducted by the Yemen Central Statistical Organization was used.

Table 4. 1 Governorate

Governorate	Percent
Sana'a City	8.4%
Aden	2.8%
Taiz	11.5%
Al-Hodeidah	10.4%
Hadramout	5.0%
Ibb	10.2%
Dhamar	6.4%
Lahj	3.5%
Abyan	2.8%
Shabwah	2.8%
Al-Mahrah	2.8%
Ma'reb	2.8%
Al-Jawf	2.8%
Al-Mahweet	2.8%
Raimah	2.8%
Amran	4.2%
Sa'ada	3.3%
Sana'a	4.5%
Al-Baydha	2.8%
Hajah	7.1%
Total	100%

Table 4. 2 Gender

Gender	Percent
Male	50%
Female	50%
Total	100%

Table 4. 3 Urban/Peri-urban/Rural

Urban/Peri-urban/Rural	Percent
Urban area	23.2%
Peri-urban area	10.7%
Rural area	66.1%
Total	100%

Table 4. 4 Age

Age range	Percent
18-25	35.9%
26-35	28.4%
36-45	18.8%
46+	16.9%
Total	100%

The majority of respondents (71.5%) were married. Nearly a quarter (23.7%) were single with the remaining respondents either widowed (3.2%) or divorced (1.6%). Similarly, the bulk of respondents (68%) had children. Tables 4.5 and 4.6 reports these results. Table 4.7 reports the number of children per household.

Table 4. 5 Marital Status

Marital Status	Percent
Single	23.7%
Married	71.5%
Widowed	3.2%
Divorced	1.6%
Total	100%

Table 4. 6 Do you have children?

Have Children	Percent
Yes	68%
No	32%
Total	100%

Table 4.7 Number of Children per Household

Number of Children	Percent
Zero	32%
One – Three	26.6%
Four – Six	24%
Seven – Nine	12.5%
Ten or more	4.6%
Total	100%

Respondents were asked to report on their highest level of education attained. There were stark differences between male and female respondents with men achieving much higher levels of education. This is clearest in the rates of illiteracy reported. Just over half of women (50.2%) reported being unable to read and write, as compared to about 15 percent of men. Those in urban and peri-urban areas also showed significantly higher rates of educational attainment than rural respondents. Full results are reported in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8 Education

Education Level	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	
Illiterate	15.1%	50.2%	19.0%	27.7%	38.2%	32.6%
Read and Write	10.0%	6.1%	6.6%	7.1%	8.7%	8.0%
Some Primary	4.8%	9.6%	6.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%
Completed Primary	6.2%	4.6%	5.2%	6.0%	5.3%	5.4%
Some Middle School	6.0%	4.7%	4.1%	6.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Completed Middle School	6.2%	2.9%	6.0%	4.9%	3.9%	4.5%
Post Middle School Diploma	1.9%	.4%	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Some Secondary	8.9%	3.2%	7.6%	7.1%	5.3%	6.0%
Completed Secondary	19.5%	11.6%	18.8%	20.2%	13.6%	15.5%
Some University	10.7%	3.4%	10.7%	3.7%	6.3%	7.0%
University Graduate	10.3%	3.1%	13.0%	6.7%	4.5%	6.7%
MA/Ph.D	.5%	.2%	1.2%	.7%	.0%	.4%
N=2,498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Respondents were asked whether they have a job from which they made money. With dramatic, though expected differences between men and women, a majority of respondents (57.4%) claimed they did not have a job from which they made money. While more than three-quarters of men have jobs, less than one-tenth of women do. The results are reported in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4. 9 Employment

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Employed	75.8%	9.4%	42.6%
Unemployed	24.2%	90.6%	57.4%
N=2,498	100%	100%	100%

Among the 1,064 respondents who were gainfully employed, the most common occupation was agriculture, fishing, and woodcutting (26.2%) followed by specialists such as lawyers, doctors, and engineers (19%). The full results are available

in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10 Occupation of those Currently Employed

Occupation	Percentage among Employed
Specialist (Lawyer, Doctor, Scientist, Engineer, Nurse)	19.0%
Manager/Administrator of public office or private company	2.7%
Office employee (e.g. secretary)	3.8%
Salesperson/Sales Representative	2.1%
Business owner	15.3%
Public Services/Service Industry	9.4%
Construction/Trades (e.g. plumbing, electrician)	10.4%
Manufacturing/Factory Worker	2.8%
Transportation	3.6%
Repairman/Mechanic	2.0%
Agriculture, Farming, Woodcutting	26.2%
Other	2.7%
N=1,064	100%

When asked to estimate the total monthly income of the household including all sources of income from work, remittances, or other compensation, respondents reported with considerable variation. The greatest number of respondents (30.5%) stated the total household income was between twenty and forty thousand Yemeni Rials per month (approximately \$100 to \$200 US Dollars). Less than one-tenth claimed the total household income was more than eighty thousand Yemeni Rials

(approximately \$400 US Dollars). Importantly, men and those in urban areas tended to report higher income levels. This was because the respondents were asked about *household* rather than *personal* income, the differences by gender were not expected. It is most likely that female household members, as those less likely to be working and managing the financial resources of the house, are less aware of monthly household income. The complete results are reported in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4. 11 Income

Income in Yemen Rials	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	
< 20,000 YR	15.6%	25.6%	7.9%	20.6%	25.1%	20.6%
20,0001 – 39,999 YR	25.3%	35.7%	30.2%	29.2%	30.8%	30.5%
40,000 – 59,999 YR	26.9%	19.5%	26.9%	24.3%	21.7%	23.2%
60,000 – 79,999 YR	16.0%	7.9%	17.4%	9.4%	10.5%	12.0%
80,000 – 99,999 YR	5.1%	4.0%	5.5%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%
>100,000 YR	6.5%	4.0%	7.6%	8.2%	3.9%	5.2%
Refused to answer	4.6%	3.3%	4.3%	4.5%	3.7%	3.9%
N=2,498	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Perhaps more important than actual income levels are perceptions of relative comfort within income levels. The percentage who felt they “manage to get by” with their current income levels (44.4%) narrowly exceeds the percentage

of those reporting that they “live difficultly” with their current income level (43.9%). Men and those living in peri-urban or rural areas reported greater levels of discomfort with their income levels. The full results for this question are in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4. 12 Comfort Levels with Income

Comfort Level	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	
Live Comfortably	9.4%	13.6%	11.1%	12.0%	11.6%	11.5%
Manage to get by	44.3%	44.6%	56.1%	45.7%	40.1%	44.4%
Live Difficultly	46.2%	41.6%	32.5%	42.3%	48.2%	43.9%
Don't know	.2%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.2%
N=2,498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

V. General Awareness of Human Rights

Key Findings:

- Women and rural respondents were altogether less aware of human rights issues.

Human Rights Awareness – Self Assessment

- Only a small majority (53.4%) of respondents have heard or read about human rights before.
- Less than one-third (31%) of respondents claimed a moderate or high level of knowledge about human rights.

Human Rights Awareness – Objective Assessment

- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (74.4%) could not identify a minimum of three human rights they felt were most important.

Human Rights Conflicts with Religion and Culture

- Among those respondents who had heard or read about human rights, a large majority of respondents (82.4%) do not perceive human rights and religion to be in conflict, while nearly one-tenth (8.5%) state they do not know.
- Among those respondents who had heard or read about human rights, more than one-fifth (21.7%) perceive human rights as conflicting with Yemeni culture, though women hold this view at nearly twice the rate as men.
- All respondents who perceive human rights and Yemeni culture to be in conflict feel women's rights are a domain of this conflict.

One of the objectives of the survey is to provide indicators on the level of knowledge and awareness of human rights. The general levels of awareness and knowledge of human rights are low, particularly among female and rural respondents. A series of questions were asked to gain an accurate understanding of the level of knowledge and awareness. First, respondents were asked if they

had ever heard or read about human rights. A slight majority (53.4%) responded in the affirmative. Second, respondents were asked to rate their knowledge of human rights. Nearly a third (31%) claimed a moderate or high level of knowledge. Third, respondents were asked to identify the three human rights they felt were most important. Only slightly more than a quarter (25.6%) of respondents were able to correctly name three human rights.

Table 5.1 below reports on the question of whether respondents had ever heard or read about human rights. Rural and female respondents report having heard or read about human rights.

Table 5.1 Ever heard of or read about human rights?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	65.9%	40.8%	69.9%	60.3%	46.4%	53.4%
No	34.1%	59.2%	30.1%	39.7%	53.6%	46.6%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Men and urban or peri-urban respondents again assess their knowledge of human rights as higher than women and rural respondents. Table 5.2 presents the full results.

Table 5.2 Self-assessment of Knowledge about Human Rights

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
High	4.6%	1.8%	4.3%	4.5%	2.7%	4.3%
Moderate	34.6%	18.7%	31.4%	36.0%	23.5%	26.7%
Low	24.5%	17.6%	32.0%	16.5%	18.0%	21.1%
Know Nothing	36.3%	61.8%	32.3%	43.1%	55.9%	49.0%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In line with the findings on self-assessment, women and rural respondents demonstrated lower levels of knowledge regarding human rights, as noted in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Demonstrated Knowledge of Human Rights

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	30.6%	20.5%	36.7%	30.3%	20.9%	25.6%
No	69.4%	79.5%	63.3%	69.7%	79.1%	74.4%
N=2496	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Another objective of the project was to identify any entrenched social or cultural norms or values in conflict with human rights. To begin to address this objective, the survey included questions to gauge perceptions of potential conflicts between religion and human rights, and Yemeni culture and human rights.

The overwhelming majority (82.4%) of respondents do not perceive a conflict between religion and human rights, with women reporting that a conflict exists at a lower rate than men. Table 5.4 below provides the full results.

Table 5.4 Human Rights Compatibility with Religion

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
HR Conflict with Religion	2.7%	1.2%	2.1%
Sometimes	5.2%	4.3%	4.9%
HR do NOT conflict with religion	81.9%	83.3%	82.4%
No connection between HR & Religion	3.3%	.2%	2.1%
Don't know	6.9%	11.0%	8.5%
N=1333	100.00%	100%	100.00%

Those who claimed there is a conflict between human rights and religion were then asked to identify in which areas religion and human rights conflict. Table 5.5 reports the number of people who identified each area of conflict, rather than the percentage of each as there were so few respondents to identify each area of conflict.

Table 5.5 Areas of Conflict between Religion and Human Rights

Area of conflict	Total
Equality between men and women	22
Respecting the Islamic education	4
Right of children	2
Women's access to political office	5
The woman freedom of clothes	11
Woman right to work with men	15
The woman freedom to travel alone	4
Age of marriage law	5
Woman freedom in general	9
Woman freedom to divorce (al-Khola)	3
Other	8

Similarly, a majority of respondents (65.7%) feel that Yemeni culture does not conflict with human rights, though more than one-fifth of respondents (21.7%) feel a conflict exists. Women state that Yemeni culture conflicts with human rights nearly twice as often as men, as reported in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Human Rights Compatibility With Yemeni Culture

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Conflicts	16.9%	29.4%	21.7%
Does NOT conflict	72.4%	54.9%	65.7%
Don't know	10.7%	15.7%	12.6%
N=1332	100.00%	100%	100.00%

The stronger perception among women that human rights and Yemeni culture conflict is reflected in the finding that all respondents (100%) who felt there was a conflict, perceived the conflict area to involve women's rights. Table 5.7 reports the identified areas of conflict between Yemeni culture and human rights.

Table 5.7 Areas of Conflict between Yemeni Culture and Human Rights

Area of conflict	Total
Women's Rights	100% (289)
Equality	2.1% (6)
Revenge traditions and bearing arms	1.7% (5)
Other	7.6% (22)
N=289	

VI. Regarding Human Rights Institutions

Key Findings:

- Women and those in rural areas demonstrate lower awareness of human rights institutions generally
- Those in urban areas tended to express less confidence in institutions and organizations' capacity to address human rights concerns.

Ministry of Human Rights Awareness and Evaluation

- A majority of Yemenis have not heard or read about the MOHR. This lack of knowledge is particularly common among female and rural respondents.
- Still fewer had a good understanding of what the MOHR does.
- Television was the most common source of knowledge on the MOHR, particularly for men and those in or close to cities.
- Among those who had heard about the MOHR a small majority felt it does a satisfactory or good job.
- Protection of human rights should be the MOHR's highest priority according to the bulk of citizens

Confidence in Other Organization/Institutions

- A small majority state they would turn to either the judiciary or police/security if their rights were violated while more than a quarter would turn to non-state sources (family or sheikh/aqal al-hara).
- Despite a greater willingness to turn to the state for assistance for human rights concerns, respondents were not very confident any organization or institution, with the exception of the sheikh/aqal al-hara, would resolve a human rights problem.
- Reasons for lack of confidence were varied. Below are the most common reasons cited for each organization/institution:

- » MOHR – Favors the government
- » Judiciary/Prosecutor – Corruption
- » Police/Security – Corruption
- » MPs - Corruption
- » Member of Local Councils - Corruption
- » International Organizations – Work against Muslim/Arab world
- » CSOs – Favor the government
- » Sheikh/Aqal al-hara – Discriminates against some citizens
- » Media - Favors the government

- A large majority (76.1%) support the creation of an independent human rights institution, while only 5.1 percent oppose it. The remaining 18.8 percent do not know whether they support such an initiative.

One of the objectives of the survey was to gather data on the awareness and evaluation of institutions and organizations working on or relevant to human rights. As a matter of practicality, the survey could only include so many organizations. The Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) received particular attention along with other state and non-state entities such as the judiciary, the police and security, civil society organizations (CSOs), and sheikhs/aqal al-harat. Aqal al-harat are community leaders who often resolve disputes or mediate conflicts.

The Ministry of Human Rights: Awareness and Evaluation

Altogether, just less than half of respondents had heard of or read about the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR). Women and those in rural areas of the country report having heard of or read about the MOHR less frequently, with only slightly more than a quarter of women (27.8%) compared to more than three-fifths (61.3%) of men having heard of/read about the MOHR.

Table 6.1 Heard or Read about MOHR

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	61.3%	27.8%	55.3%	56.6%	38.9%	44.6%
No	38.7%	72.2%	44.7%	43.4%	61.1%	55.4%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Those who had heard of or read about the MOHR were then asked an open-ended question about what functions the Ministry serves. The answers varied considerably, but commonly included the protection or defense of either specific human rights, or human rights in general. A plurality of respondents (37.2%), most of whom were women, stated they did not know the functions of the Ministry.

Table 6.2 Awareness of the Functions of the MOHR

		Gender**		Total
		Male	Female	
General Human Rights	Monitor human rights in general/government adherence to human rights	7.5%	2.9%	6.0%
	Protection of human rights	16.3%	10.4%	14.5%
	Human rights education	1.4%	2.0%	1.6%
	Defend citizens' freedoms	1.7%	.3%	1.3%
	Advocate for the oppressed	10.1%	5.5%	8.6%
Specific Human Rights	Protect rights of refugees and destitute	4.7%	2.3%	4.0%
	Monitor prison conditions	8.9%	3.2%	7.1%
	Monitor women's issues	2.0%	4.6%	2.8%
	Monitor children's rights	1.4%	3.5%	2.1%
Miscellaneous	Provide basic services	5.4%	16.5%	8.8%
	Nothing	3.3%	.0%	2.3%
	Other	3.1%	5.2%	3.8%
	Don't know	34.2%	43.6%	37.2%
	N=1,111	100%	100%	100%

In order to assist the MOHR in identifying the best means of communicating with the public, respondents were asked if they had heard about the Ministry from a variety of potential sources. As expected, television was the most common source of knowledge about the MOHR, though

only slightly more than one third (35.9%) had heard of the MOHR from television. Furthermore, women and those in rural areas report having heard about the MOHR from any given source at significantly lower rates than men.

Table 6.3 Sources of Knowledge on MOHR

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
TV	49.4%**	22.5%	47.2%	49.4%**	29.8%	35.9%
Internet	1.3%	.1%	.0%	1.5%	.8%	.7%
Radio	18.7%**	5.4%	6.2%	16.1%**	13.4%	12.0%
Newspaper/Magazine	14.3%**	2.0%	8.6%	10.5%	7.6%	8.2%
Qat Session	1.7%*	.8%	2.8%	1.9%	.6%	1.2%
Other Social Gathering	1.4%**	.4%	1.4%	.4%	.8%	.9%
Relatives/Friends	2.5%**	.6%	2.4%	.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Participation in MOHR activity	.2%	.1%	.2%	1.1%	.0%	.2%
Other	1.0%	2.1%	1.6%	3.4%	1.3%	1.6%
N=2498						

Among those who stated they had heard of or read about the MOHR, more than half (53.6%) feel the Ministry is either doing a good job or a satisfactory job. Still, almost one in five (19.6%) state the Ministry is doing 'not that good of a job' and more than a quarter don't know (26.7%). Women give the MOHR the highest ranking possible at nearly twice the rate of men, yet they also state they do not know how to evaluate the Ministry at significantly higher rates. Also, those in rural areas responded that the MOHR is doing 'not that good of a job' significantly more often than other respondents.

Table 6. 4 Evaluation of MOHR

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
A good job	14.0%	28.6%	17.6%	27.8%	16.8%	18.5%
A satisfactory job	37.6%	29.5%	30.1%	36.4%	37.3%	35.1%
Not that good of a job	26.3%	4.9%	17.6%	8.6%	23.2%	19.6%
I don't know	22.1%	37.0%	34.8%	27.2%	22.6%	26.7%
N=1111	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In order to gain a greater understanding of what citizens would like the Ministry to focus on, respondents were asked an open-ended question about what they felt should be MOHR's priorities. The bulk of respondents, particularly men and those in urban areas, stated that protection of human rights should be a priority (47.8%).

Table 6. 5 Desired Priorities for MOHR

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Protecting Human Rights	57.0%	38.7%	55.0%	47.9%	45.3%	47.8%
Receive and investigate human rights violations	5.1%	2.6%	6.6%	6.8%	2.4%	3.9%
Advise Government on HR issues	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Promote/Educate on HR	2.6%	3.6%	4.8%	4.5%	2.2%	3.1%
Help people/Development Projects	4.0%	9.2%	4.2%	4.2%	7.9%	6.6%
Other	11.4%	8.8%	8.8%	14.3%	9.9%	10.1%
Don't know	18.2%	35.9%	19.6%	19.6%	30.9%	27.1%
N=2,491	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other Organizations and Institutions

Respondents were asked to whom they would turn if they felt their rights had been violated. Though cumulatively, a small majority named a state institution such as the courts/judiciary (29.3%), police/security (22.3%), or the MOHR (3.6%), nearly half of the respondents identified other, non-state actors they would turn to (45.1%). Among these 45.1 percent, respondents identified the following figures to whom they would turn: a tribal sheikh (10.4%), family elders (17.8%), or no one (11.7%). Furthermore, women and those

in rural areas more commonly report that they would not turn to the state, suggesting there may be issues in accessing government help for women and rural residents who feel their rights have been violated.

Table 6. 6. If you felt your rights were violated, who would you turn to?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Courts/Judiciary	34.5%	24.1%	26.3%	35.0%	29.5%	29.3%
Ministry of Human Rights	3.8%	3.4%	5.6%	3.8%	2.9%	3.6%
The police/security forces	31.4%	13.0%	31.7%	25.9%	18.4%	22.3%
Tribal Sheikhs/Aqal al-hara	10.3%	10.5%	4.2%	7.5%	13.1%	10.4%
Family Elders	5.1%	30.5%	14.8%	10.9%	19.9%	17.8%
No one	9.2%	14.2%	13.2%	9.8%	11.5%	11.7%
Other	5.6%	4.2%	4.2%	7.1%	4.8%	4.9%
N=2483	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The nearly 300 respondents who stated they would not seek assistance from any organization were then asked why. Almost three-fifths (59.2%) expressed a lack of trust in any institution or person. This was particularly prevalent among male respondents. More than one-fifth (20.1%) stated they did not know to whom to turn, with women reporting this at almost six times the rate of men. Men stated they would attempt to handle the situation themselves at nearly ten times the rate of women.

Table 6. 7 Reason for Not Seeking Assistance

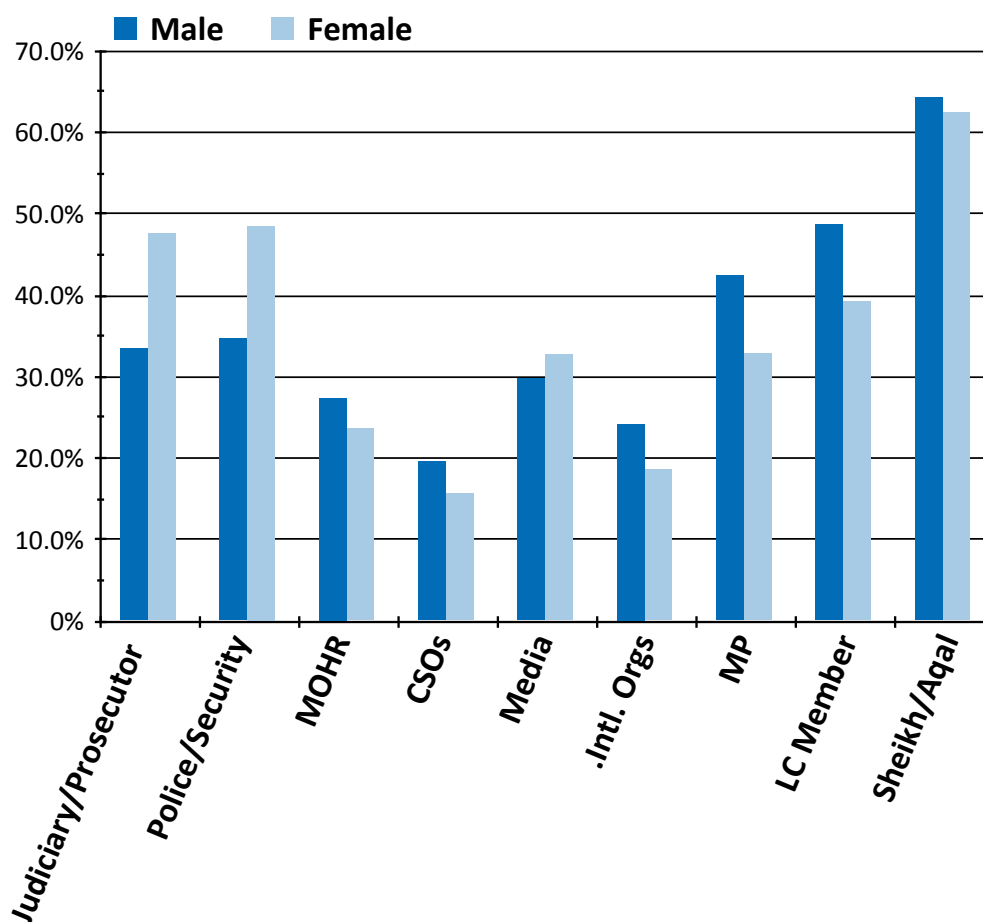
	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
I don't know to whom I should go for help	5.2%	29.9%	20.1%
I don't trust any institution or person	67.8%	53.4%	59.2%
I feel I cannot restore my rights	2.6%	10.9%	7.6%
I will secure my rights on my own	23.5%	2.9%	11.1%
Other	.0%	1.1%	.7%
Refused to answer	.9%	1.7%	1.4%
N=289	100%	100%	100%

Confidence in Organizations and Institutions

The survey also contained a series of questions asking respondents how confident they would be that a variety of institutions and organizations would address their concerns if they went to it regarding a human rights violation. Potential responses were 'very confident,' 'somewhat confident,' and 'not confident.' While only slightly more than one-tenth of respondents reported they would approach their sheikh or aqal al-hara if their rights were violated (10.4%, Table 6.6), this was the only option for which a majority of respondents felt 'very confident' their human rights concern would be addressed (see Table A1.9 in Appendix 1). Less than thirty percent of respondents were very confident the MOHR would address their concerns (see Table A1.3 in Appendix 1).

Significant differences existed between men and women and respondents in rural areas. Women tended to have greater confidence in the judiciary and prosecutors as well as police/security and the media, while men had greater confidence in all other categories. Rural respondents tended to be less aware of different organizations and demonstrate lower confidence. Figure 6.1 demonstrates the differential rates at which the organizations and institutions received scores of 'very confident' by male and female respondents. Appendix III has the complete results for this series of questions.

Figure 6. 1 Confidence in Organizations/Institutions by Gender

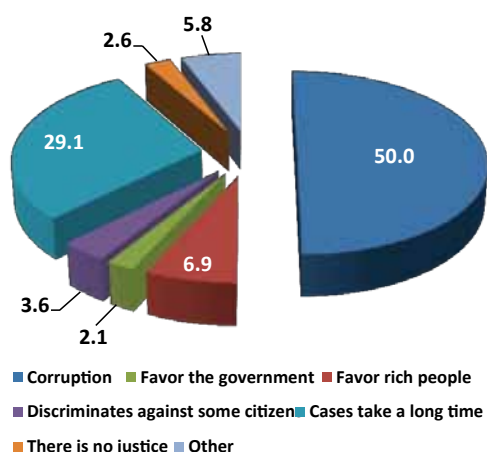


Reasons for Lack of Confidence

Those respondents who reported being only somewhat confident or not confident in the different organizations were asked why. For each organization/institution the answers varied considerably. Below are figures and explanations of significant differences. For detailed tables, please refer to Appendix I.

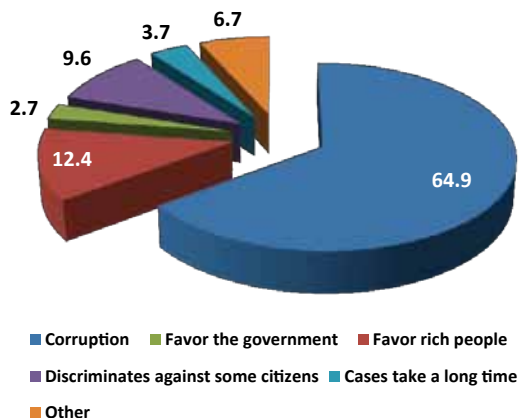
For the Judiciary and Prosecutor, half of those who were not 'very confident' stated corruption was the reason. Men and those residing outside rural areas more commonly cited this as their reason for not being very confident. About 29 percent cited lengthy procedures for resolving a case as the reason for lack of confidence. This was particularly common among urban residents.

Figure 6. 2 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Judiciary/ Prosecutor



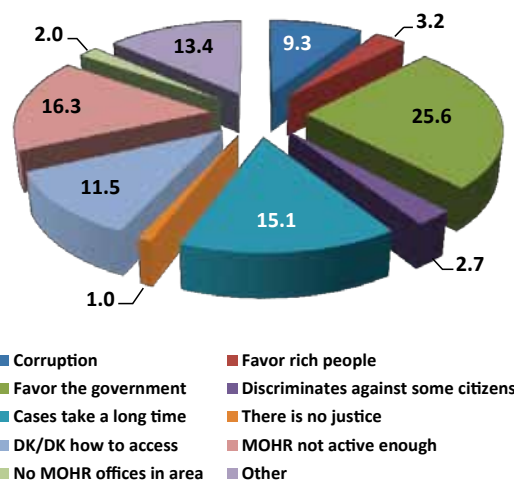
Nearly two-thirds of respondents cited corruption as the reason they lack confidence in the police and security forces to deal with human rights concerns. Again, men cited corruption as the reason for their lack of confidence more often than women. The only other reason noted which exceeds ten percent was that the police and security favor the wealthy (12.4%).

Figure 6. 3 Reasons for lack of confidence in Police/ Security



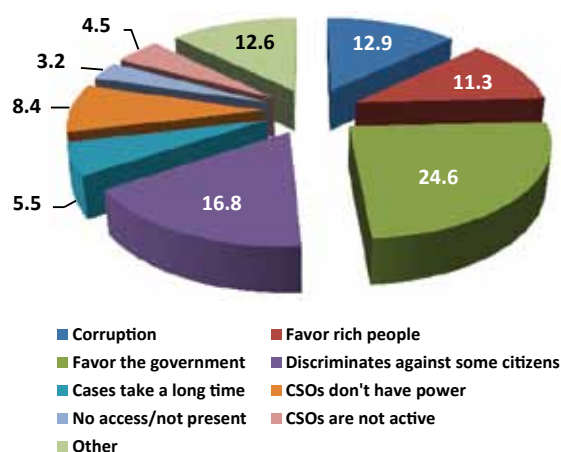
The reasons for lack of confidence in the MOHR are more mixed, though perceptions the Ministry is biased in favor of the government was the most common answer (25.6%). Concerns that the MOHR is not active enough and that cases take too long also received many responses (16.3% and 15.1%, respectively).

Figure 6. 4 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in the Ministry of Human Rights



Again the most common reason for a lack of confidence in CSOs is the perception that they favor the government. This is particularly true among men who report holding this view nearly five times more often than women. Women on the other hand more commonly view CSOs as corrupt, as do rural residents.

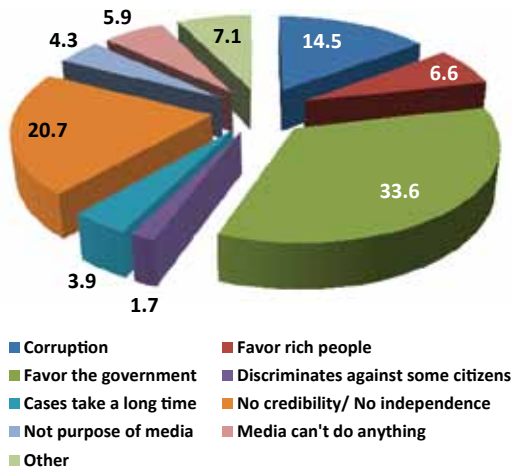
Figure 6. 5 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Civil Society Organizations



Once again, perceptions that the media favors the government was the most cited reason for a lack of confidence in the media with men and those from rural areas more commonly reporting this opinion. Relatedly, more than one fifth (20.7%), this time predominantly women, felt the media lacked credibility and independence. Similarly,

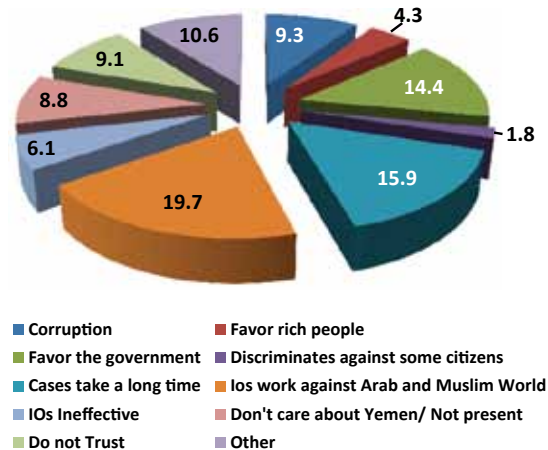
women reported seeing corruption as a problem reducing their confidence in the media more commonly than men.

Figure 6. 6 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in the Media



Among the 39.6 respondents who stated they are either only 'somewhat confident' or 'not confident' that international organizations (IOs) would solve their human rights problem, nearly one-fifth (19.7%) stated this was because IOs work against the Arab and Muslim world or are controlled by foreign powers. Another 15.9 percent claim IOs take a long time to process cases with this critique particularly prevalent among men. The next highest response, again predominantly made by men, was that IOs favor the government (14.4%).

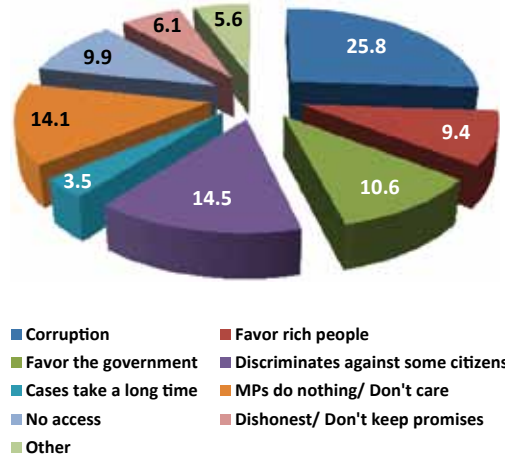
Figure 6. 7 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in International Organizations



The most common reason for respondents' lack of confidence in MPs is corruption, at 26.3 percent. This perception is significantly higher among rural residents. Other common reasons stated by respondents are that MPs discriminate against some citizens (14.5%), a position more commonly held by rural residents, and they do nothing or

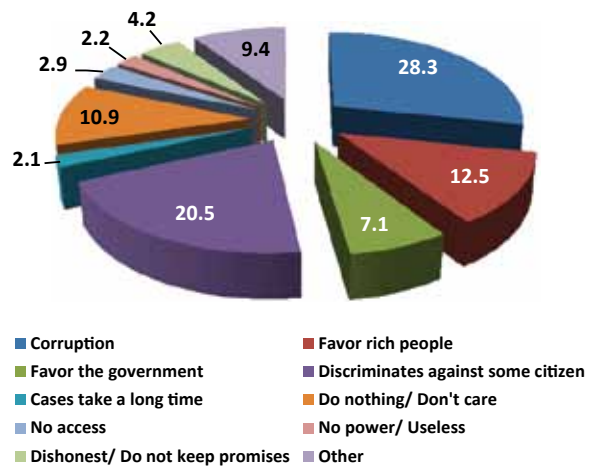
don't care (14.1%), a perception more common among women.

Figure 6. 8 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in MPs



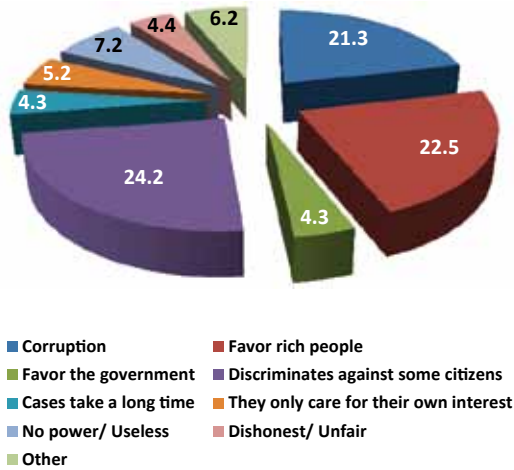
Corruption is likewise the most common reason stated (28.3%) for why respondents lack confidence in their member of the Local Council to resolve any human rights concerns with both men and rural respondents reporting this view at significantly higher rates than women and those in or near cities. Additionally, more than one-fifth (20.5%), feel Members of the Local Council discriminate against some citizens. A further 12.5 percent, predominantly women, perceive Members to favor the wealthy.

Figure 6. 9 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Members of Local Councils



Those who expressed a lack of confidence in the capacity of their sheikh or aqal al-hara were divided as to the reason. Nearly a quarter (24.2%), most of whom were from rural areas, stated the sheikh/aqal al-hara discriminated against some residents. More than a fifth said they favored wealthy people (22.5%). Another fifth (21.8%) cited corruption as the main reason for their lack of confidence, most of whom were men.

Figure 6. 10 Reasons for Lack of Confidence in the Sheikh/Aqal al Hara



A final question regarding human rights institutions asked respondents whether they would be in favor of creating an independent human rights institution, i.e. one not associated with the government. More than three-quarters (76.1%) said they would support the initiative. Nearly a fifth of those not answering yes to this question stated they did not know and only about 5 percent opposed the idea.

Table 6. 8 Favorability of Creating an Independent Human Rights Institution

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	86.1%	66.1%	85.3%	82.0%	71.9%	76.1%
No	4.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%
Don't know	9.4%	28.2%	9.0%	12.7%	23.2%	18.8%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

VII. Attitudes toward Human Rights in General

Key Findings:

Most Important Human Rights Concerns

- The right to education was the most commonly mentioned right when respondents were asked to identify the three most important human rights concerns facing Yemen.

Attitudes Regarding Human Rights

- Yemenis overwhelmingly consider political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights to be important.
- Gender equality and equal rights in divorce were seen as important less often than other human rights.

Drivers of Perceptions regarding Gender Equality and Equal Rights in Divorce

- Among those respondents who stated that gender equality in all rights is either only somewhat important or not important, a large majority cited religious reasons as well as habits/customs.
- Religious reasons and habit/customs were likewise the most common reasons cited for the perception that men and women should not have equal rights to divorce.

One of the objectives of the survey project was to explore Yemeni attitudes towards human rights and develop an understanding of what is driving those attitudes. A variety of questions were used to identify Yemeni attitudes toward human rights.

First, respondents were asked to identify their three most important human rights concerns. Table 7.1 provides a listing of the 14 rights most commonly mentioned among respondents who had heard or read about human rights. The right to education was mentioned more than twice as often (42.4%) as any other right. The right to an adequate standard of living (20.6%), to

healthcare (20.1%), to work (18.1%), and freedom of expression and opinion (18%) were mentioned at similar rates.

Table 7. 1 Most Important Human Rights Concerns Facing Yemen

Human Right	Total
Right to Education	42.4%
Adequate Standard of Living	20.6%
Right to Healthcare	20.1%
Right to Work	18.1%
Freedom of Expression and Opinion	18%
Protection against Arbitrary Prosecution	13.4%
Right to Adequate Compensation	10.4%
Right to security	10.2%
Equal Treatment by Courts/Judiciary	8.8%
Right to Public Services (hospitals, transportation, etc.)	7.8%
Right to Justice	5.3%
Rights of the Child	4.2%
Right to Political participation	4.1%
N=1333	

Aside from asking which human rights concern was most important for Yemen, the survey contained a series of questions to gauge the relative importance of a variety of political, civil, economic, and social, rights. For each of these rights, respondents were asked to rate whether they felt it was important, somewhat important, or not important.

With few exceptions, Yemenis tend to view all categories of human rights as important. Equality in rights between men and women generally, as well as in regard to divorce, were seen as less important. Additionally, freedom of religion, including the right to change religions was not seen as important by many. There were very few significant differences by gender or urban/rural status. The findings are discussed in greater detail below.

Attitudes regarding Political Rights

Support for the rights to elect political leadership, form political parties, and assume a position in government is strong in Yemen. Though men and those outside urban areas tend to view the rights to elect political leaders and form political parties as important at higher rates, a strong majority of all groups support these rights.

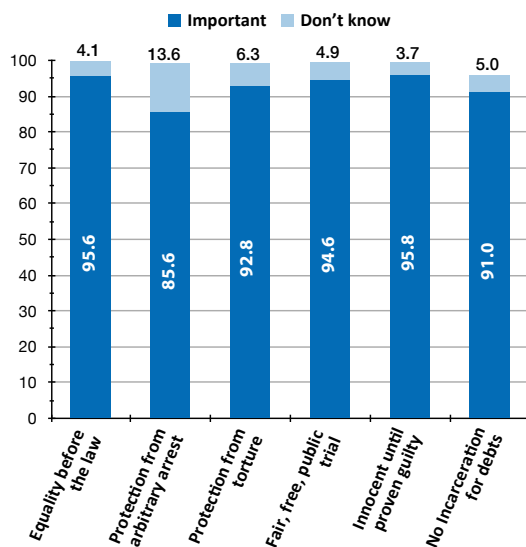
Table 7. 2 Percentage Rating Political Right as 'Important'

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Right to Elect Political Leadership N=2200	92.2%**	88.0%	86.4%	95.5%**	90.8%	90.2%
Right to Form Political Parties N=2061	83.7%**	71.8%	69.0%	83.8%**	80.9%	78.4%
Right to Assume Position in Government N=2250	95.9%	94.1%	94.3%	97.2%	94.9%	95.0%

Attitudes Regarding Civil Rights

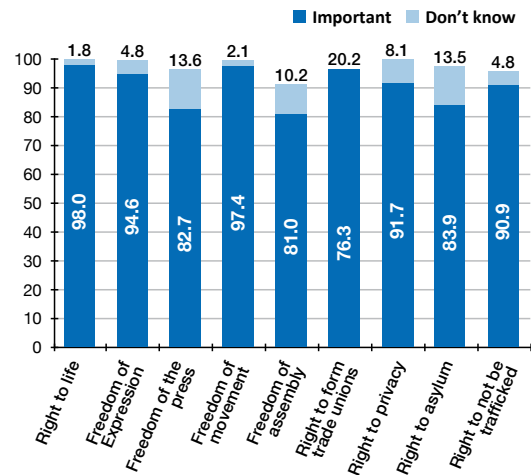
Similar to political rights, all civil rights relating to the administration of justice are overwhelmingly seen as important. Among those who did not rate these rights as important, the most common response was 'do not know,' rather than either somewhat important or not important. Thus it is clear that support is strong for these rights.

Figure 7.1 Rating of Civil Rights Relating to the Administration of Justice



All other civil rights were likewise perceived as important by large majorities of the population. Again, those that did not rate these rights as important were most likely to have done so because they did not know whether the right was important, rather than because they felt it was not important.

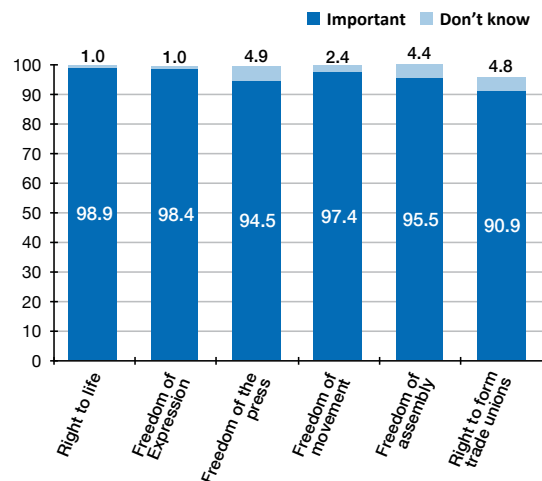
Figure 7. 2 Rating of Other Civil Rights



Attitudes Regarding Economic Rights

The strong support for all economic rights on which the respondents were surveyed is illustrated in Figure 7.3 below. This perceived importance of economic rights was constant across both gender and the urban/rural divide.

Figure 7. 3 Rating of Economic Rights



Focus: Child Labor

Two questions in the survey dealt specifically with the issue of child labor. For the purpose of the survey, child labor was defined as those under 14 years of age who work.

As Focus Table 7.1 shows, 13.6 percent of respondents feel children under age 14 should work. Those residing outside urban centers more commonly hold this view.

Focus Table 7. 1 Do you think children under age 14 should work?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	10.6%	13.5%	14.6%	13.6%	71.9%	76.1%
No	89.4%	86.5%	85.4%	86.4%	4.8%	5.1%
N=2,479	100%	100%	100%	100%	23.2%	18.8%

Despite the support among 13.6 percent of respondents that children should work, very few (0.8%) feel that work is more important than studying, as Focus Table 7.2 makes clear. Again, those outside urban areas more commonly state that children under age 14 should work.

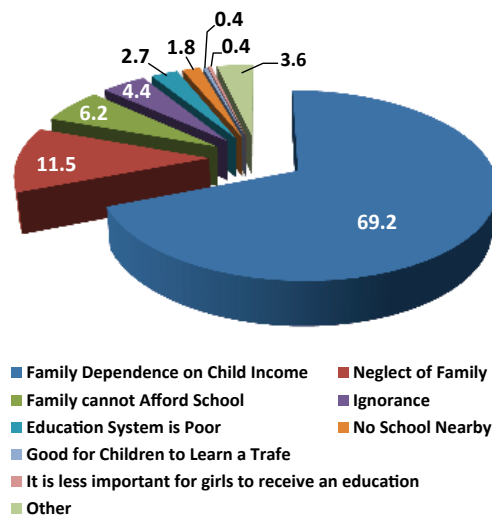
Focus Table 7. 2 More important for children under 14: study or work?

	Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Study	96.4%	94.8%	91.1%	92.7%
Work	.5%	.4%	1.0%	.8%
Both	3.1%	4.9%	8.0%	6.5%
N=2489	100%	100%	100%	100%

Respondents were also asked why they think children under 14 are most likely to leave school to work.

As indicated in Focus Figure 7.1, a strong majority (69.2%) contend it is dependence on income generated by under 14 workers that drive such child workers to leave school. More than one in ten (11.5%) suggest it is family neglect (e.g. abandonment) that drives children to leave school for work.

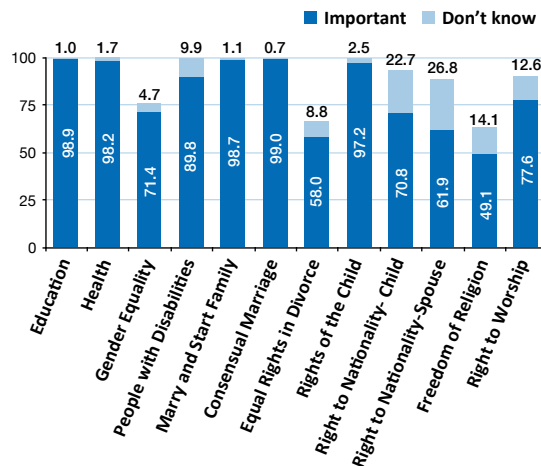
Focus Figure 7. 1 Reasons Why Children Under 14 Leave School to Work



Attitudes Regarding Social Rights and Cultural Rights

Some social and cultural rights are more controversial. Specifically, four social and cultural rights receive considerably less support than other rights: gender equality, equal rights in divorce, and the right to Yemeni nationality even if one parent is non-Yemeni and the right to Yemeni nationality even if one's spouse is non-Yemeni. In the case of questions of nationality, the bulk of respondents who did not identify these rights as important stated they did not know whether it was important or not, rather than identifying the rights as either only somewhat important or not important. As such, it is a lack of knowledge regarding issues of nationality rather than opposition to the right to nationality driving the finding. Below, the report examines key differences in response to the questions on gender equality and equal rights in divorce by gender and urban/rural status, as well as an investigation of the reasons for these findings.

Figure 7. 4 Ratings of Social and Cultural Rights



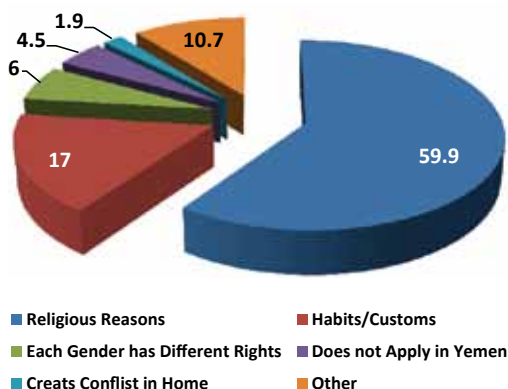
Just under three-fifths of respondents (59.4%) felt that equality between men and women in all rights was important. As expected, women much more commonly perceive this as important. Additionally, those from rural areas stated they do not know whether gender equality is important more often than those from urban or peri-urban areas.

Table 7. 3 The Importance of Gender Equality

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Important	42.9%	75.7%	59.3%	66.2%	58.4%	59.4%
Somewhat Important	14.6%	10.2%	13.7%	14.1%	11.7%	12.4%
Not Important	38.5%	8.5%	25.4%	16.3%	23.8%	23.4%
Don't know	4.0%	5.5%	1.6%	3.4%	6.1%	4.8%
N=2483	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Those who stated that gender equality in all rights is either somewhat important or not important were asked why. Three-fifths (59.9%) cited religious reasons or religious education as the reason why they held this view. An additional 17 percent stated that habits and customs were the reason they felt gender equality was either somewhat or not important.

Figure 7. 5 Reasons Why Gender Equality Somewhat or Not Important



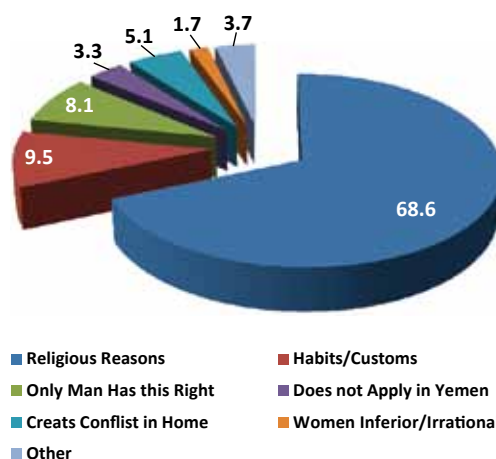
Only slightly more than half of respondents (50.7%) reported that equal rights in divorce are important. Women saw this right as important at more than twice the rate of men (68.3% and 33%, respectively). Additionally, those in rural areas stated equal rights in divorce as important less commonly than those in urban or peri-urban areas.

Table 7. 4 Importance of Equal Rights in Divorce

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Important	33.0%	68.3%	57.1%	68.9%	45.5%	50.7%
Somewhat Important	6.8%	8.9%	9.2%	1.5%	8.5%	7.9%
Not Important	53.9%	11.3%	29.5%	22.7%	35.1%	32.5%
Don't know	6.3%	11.5%	4.2%	6.8%	10.9%	8.9%
N=2483	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Once again, religion is the most commonly cited reason for equality in divorce rights only being considered somewhat important or not important. Habits and customs again is the second most commonly cited reason.

Figure 7. 6 Reasons Why Equal Rights in Divorce Somewhat or Not Important



Attitudes Regarding Different Social Groups

One of the objectives of the survey was to measure attitudes towards certain social and family issues which have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights in Yemen. While family issues are addressed elsewhere in the report, here we consider responses to how respondents would treat different social groups if they were to move into the home beside the respondent. Respondents were asked about how they would react if a member of the marginalized *Akhdam* community, a refugee, someone of another religion, a foreigner, or someone who is a butcher, barber, blacksmith, or piper (i.e. those who play music at different festivities) were to move into the home next to theirs. The findings indicate that a majority of respondents would not treat foreigners, refugees, or members of another

religion the same as everyone else. Additionally, a sizeable minority would not treat the *Akhdam* or butchers, barbers, blacksmiths, or pipers the same as others. This was particularly true in rural areas and may suggest the need to raise awareness about issues of discrimination.

When asked how they would react if a member of the marginalized community commonly referred to as the *akhdam* were to move into the neighboring home, a small majority said they would treat them the same as anyone else. Nearly half of respondents, however, would treat them different in some way. For example, around one in ten respondents, respectively, would try to prevent the *akhdam* from moving in (10.7%), avoid them (10.4%), or otherwise treat them with respect but only within limits (11.3%). Table 7.5 presents the full results.

Table 7.5 Attitude if a Member of the Akhdam Community Were to Move into the Neighboring Household

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Treat the Same as Anyone Else	53.5%	53.2%	58.4%	48.9%	52.3%	53.4%
Treat Them with Respect, but Only Within Limits	12.4%	10.1%	13.5%	12.0%	10.3%	11.3%
Treat Them with Caution	6.7%	7.2%	8.8%	8.6%	6.0%	7.0%
Forbid Family from Interacting with Them	1.4%	3.6%	1.6%	3.8%	2.7%	2.5%
Avoid Them	7.9%	13.0%	11.7%	11.3%	9.8%	10.4%
Try to Prevent Them from Moving in	16.5%	4.9%	3.5%	9.8%	13.5%	10.7%
Don't Know	1.4%	8.1%	2.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.7%
N=2,488	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Attitudes toward refugees are more polarized. Only 36.5 percent responded that they would treat refugees the same as anyone else. Approximately 15 percent, respectively, stated they would try to prevent them from moving in (15.4%), avoid them (15.5%), or would respect the refugees, but only within limits (14.6%). More than one in ten would treat them with caution (11.4%).

Table 7.6 Attitude if a Member of the Refugee Community Were to Move into the Neighboring Household

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Treat the Same as Anyone Else	31.4%	41.6%	48.2%	41.8%	31.5%	36.5%
Treat Them with Respect, but Only Within Limits	13.4%	15.8%	20.4%	17.5%	12.1%	14.6%
Treat Them with Caution	11.7%	11.2%	10.0%	14.1%	11.5%	11.4%
Forbid Family from Interacting with Them	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.4%	2.1%
Avoid Them	14.2%	16.8%	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	15.5%
Try to Prevent Them from Moving in	25.9%	5.0%	4.5%	9.1%	20.3%	15.4%
Don't Know	1.4%	7.4%	1.9%	3.0%	5.5%	4.4%
N=2,488	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Religion proved to be a more sensitive subject. While approximately one-quarter of respondents stated they would treat someone of a different religion the same as anyone else (24.7%), similar proportions said they would avoid the person (27.4%) or try to prevent them from moving in (21.3%). Furthermore, about one in ten would either treat them with caution (9.8%) or treat them with respect, but only within certain limits (9.1%).

Table 7.7 Attitude if a Member of Another Religion Were to Move into the Neighboring Household

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Treat the Same as Anyone Else	26.4%	23.0%	38.8%	34.2%	18.1%	24.7%
Treat Them with Respect, but Only Within Limits	9.4%	8.9%	13.5%	12.5%	7.0%	9.1%
Treat Them with Caution	8.3%	11.3%	12.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.8%
Forbid Family from Interacting with Them	2.4%	3.7%	1.9%	2.3%	3.6%	3.1%
Avoid Them	19.8%	35.0%	23.9%	25.5%	29.0%	27.4%
Try to Prevent Them from Moving in	32.1%	10.5%	7.8%	12.5%	27.5%	21.3%
Don't Know	1.6%	7.5%	2.1%	3.8%	5.6%	4.6%
N=2,488	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

A new foreign neighbor would similarly be treated quite differently. Almost one-third would treat a foreign neighbor the same as anyone else (31.9%), but one fifth would avoid them (20.2%) and more than one in ten would try to prevent them from moving in (15.4%), treat them with caution (13.4%), or treat them with respect, but only within certain limits (12.2%).

Table 7. 8 Attitude if a Foreigner Were to Move into the Neighboring Household

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Treat the Same as Anyone Else	33.5%	30.3%	49.1%	42.3%	24.1%	31.9%
Treat Them with Respect, but Only Within Limits	11.4%	12.9%	15.9%	13.2%	10.7%	12.2%
Treat Them with Caution	13.3%	13.5%	12.8%	12.1%	13.8%	13.4%
Forbid Family from Interacting with Them	1.4%	3.2%	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%
Avoid Them	15.0%	25.3%	13.5%	15.8%	23.3%	20.2%
Try to Prevent Them from Moving in	24.1%	6.7%	5.0%	9.4%	20.0%	15.4%
Don't Know	1.2%	8.0%	2.4%	3.4%	5.6%	4.6%
N=2,488	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Compared to the other social groups included in the survey, those in occupations traditionally regarded as among the lower socio-economic rungs such as butchers, barbers, blacksmiths, and pipers, are more likely to be treated as an equal and with less suspicion or concern. Nearly three-quarters of respondents said they would treat people in this category the same as anyone else (71.3%).

Table 7. 9 Attitude if a Butcher, Barber, Blacksmith, or Piper Were to Move into the Neighboring Household

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Treat the Same as Anyone Else	70.6%	72.0%	76.7%	75.2%	68.8%	71.3%
Treat Them with Respect, but Only Within Limits	11.0%	10.4%	11.2%	11.3%	10.4%	10.7%
Treat Them with Caution	4.7%	3.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%
Forbid Family from Interacting with Them	.7%	.6%	.5%	.0%	.9%	.7%
Avoid Them	4.8%	6.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.9%	5.5%
Try to Prevent Them from Moving in	7.4%	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	6.7%	5.0%
Don't Know	.7%	4.4%	.7%	1.9%	3.3%	2.6%
N=2,488	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

VIII. Perceptions Regarding Realization of Human Rights

Key Findings:

Perceived Violations of Political Rights

- Among the 7.2% who reported a violation of the right vote, it was more commonly reported by women.
- Rural and female respondents comprised the majority of the 3.8% who stated they or a family member had been denied the right to run for office.
- Men and those outside urban areas reported a denial of the right to participate in public affairs at a higher rate, among the total 7.8% of respondents who cited such a perceived violation.

Perceived Violations of Civil Rights in the Administration of Justice

- Nearly one in ten respondents reported that either they or a family member experienced torture or cruel and inhumane punishment while detained (8.9%).
- Approximately one in twenty respondents stated they or a family member had been
 - » subjected to arbitrary arrest (6.6%)
 - » detained for failure to fulfill a contract or pay back debts (5.6%)
 - » detained without being given a trial (6.7%)
 - » denied a free, fair, and public trial (4.8%)
- Men reported perceived violations of civil rights pertaining to the administration of justice at a higher rate than women.

Perceived Violations of Other Civil Rights

- Freedom of expression and opinion (10.1%), the right to peaceful assembly (7.6%) and government use of the media to incite violence (5.6%) were the other civil rights which respondents perceived to have been violated at the highest rates.
- Men reported perceived violations of other civil rights with the exception of illegal

transportation of individuals over international borders significantly more often than women.

Perceived Violations of Economic Rights

- Men and rural respondents comprised the majority of the 25% who reported denial of an adequate standard of living.
- Urban residents reported higher rates of violations of the right to leisure time, fair pay/safe working conditions, and the right to strike.
- Women reported the denial of leisure time, the right to own property, and subjection to child labor at significantly higher rates.
- Men reported a perceived violation of the right to strike or denial of fair pay/a safe work environment significantly more often than women.

Perceived Violations of Social Rights

- Social rights are perceived to be realized at lower rates than other types of rights.
- Rural respondents perceive all social rights, with the exception of discrimination by the police/courts, to be realized at lower rates than those living in or close to cities.
- Men comprised the majority of the 34.5% claiming a lack of access to social security, the 33.5% claiming a denial of access to health care, the 27.9% who reported a lack of access to food and clean water, and the 11.6% who claimed discrimination by the police or courts.
- Women comprised the majority of the 24.1% who reported a lack of access to primary education, the 8.1% who reported they or a family member had been forced to marry against their consent, the 6.4% who claimed the denial of the right to start a family, and the 5.3% who noted a violation of the right to divorce.

An objective of the survey was to investigate the extent to which Yemenis consider their human

rights are being realized. To assess perceptions in this regard, respondents were asked whether they or any of their family members had experienced a violation of forty four political, civil, economic, social, and political rights contained in international conventions to which Yemen is a party.

It is important to note that the data herein reflects respondents' perceptions of whether or not their or their family's rights were violated. Determining whether an individual's rights have been violated is ultimately a time-consuming process that must be investigated on a case-by-case basis by human rights specialists. Nonetheless, the findings offer insight regarding areas in which Yemenis perceive their rights to have been violated. In so doing, this section of the report identifies important areas of human rights for further investigation.

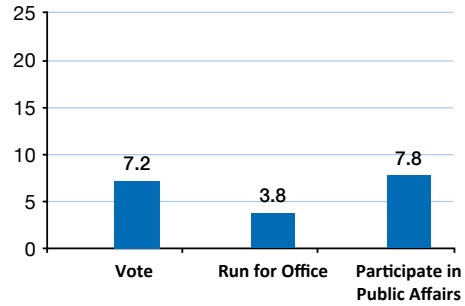
In the areas of both social and economic rights, respondents noted higher rates of perceived violations. This was expected as fulfillment of many of these rights is dependent upon resources rather than simple protection. For example, a full quarter of respondents (25%) noted they or their family have been denied an adequate standard of living. Providing an adequate standard of living requires substantial resources. The absence of an adequate standard of living may be caused by incapacity and lack of resources rather than active or intentional violation of this right. In contrast, political and civil rights, such as being denied the right to vote or subjected to torture or cruel and inhumane punishment, are rights to be protected by the state.

The remainder of this section considers perceptions of violations of political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights.

Perceived Violations of Political Rights

Three political rights were included in the survey: the right to vote in elections, the right to run for office, and the right to participate in public affairs. As Figure 8.1 demonstrates, 7 to 8 percent of respondents reported their right to vote or participate in Public affairs were denied. Nearly 4 percent stated they were denied the right to be a candidate for public office.

Figure 8. 1 Perceived Violations of Political Rights



There were significant differences between male and female respondents as well as urban versus rural residents regarding perceived violations of political rights. Women claim their (or a family member's) rights to vote or run for office were denied at higher rates than men, while men reported violations of the right to participate in public affairs at higher rates. Rural respondents also claim their right to run for office is violated at higher rates than others. Urban respondents report the violation of the right to participate in public affairs less often than those in rural or peri-urban areas. Table 8.1 provides the statistically significant results of the cross-tabulations.

Table 8. 1 Perceived Violations of Political Rights by Gender and Urban/Rural

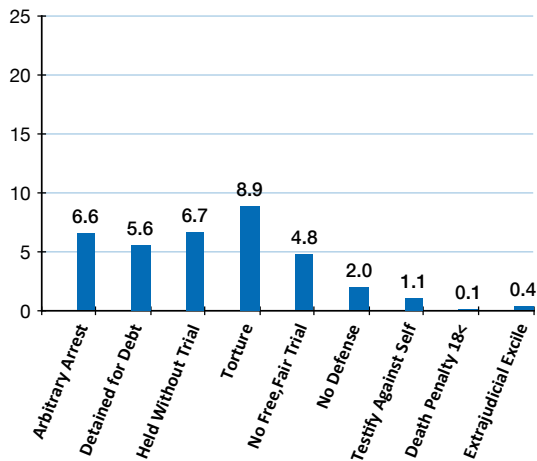
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Right to Vote (N=2496)	6.1%	8.3%*	-	-	-	7.2%
Right to Run for Office (N=2486)	3.1%	4.5%*	3.0%	2.3%	4.4%*	3.8%
Right to Participate in Public Affairs (N=2486)	11.4%**	4.2%	6.6%	9.0%**	8.0%	7.8%

Perceived Violations of Civil Rights Related to the Administration of Justice

A number of civil rights deal particularly with citizen interactions with the police and judicial system. As such, these are separated from other civil rights for ease of presentation. Nearly one in ten respondents claimed either they or someone in their family had been subject to torture or other cruel or inhumane treatment. Furthermore, more than one out of every twenty respondents stated they or their family member had been subject to arbitrary arrest (6.6%) and/or detained without being given a trial (6.7%). Other findings that may be of concern are

that about one in twenty respondents claimed they had been detained for either failing to fulfill the terms of a contract or pay debt, or that they were not given a free, fair, and public trial after being accused of a crime. Figure 8.2 presents these findings and others regarding perceived violations of civil rights in the administration of justice.

Figure 8.2 Perceived Violation of Civil Rights Related to the Administration of Justice



All rights for which at least 2 percent of respondents claimed had been violated were investigated for significant differences across gender and urban/rural status. For all such instances, men reported violations against themselves or a family member more often than women. Additionally, rural respondents claim violations of these rights at lower rates than those in urban and peri-urban areas. Full results from these tests are available in Table 8.2 below.

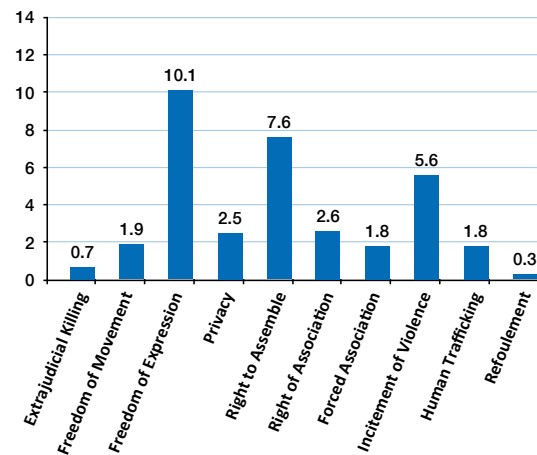
Table 8.2 Perceived Violations of Civil Rights in the Administration of Justice by Gender and Urban/Rural

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Arbitrary Arrest	9.4%**	3.7%	-	-	-	6.6%
Detained for Failure to Pay Debt or Fulfill Contract	6.7%**	4.6%	6.7%	10.1%**	4.5%	5.6%
Detained without being Given a Trial	10.2%**	3.2%	-	-	-	6.7%
Subject to Torture or Cruel/Inhumane Treatment or Punishment	10.4%**	7.4%	11.2%**	10.1%	7.9%	8.9%
Accused of Crime, Not Given Free, Fair, Public Trial	5.9%**	3.7%	6.6%**	6.0%	4.0%	4.8%
Accused of Crime, Not Provided Defense or Allowed to Defend Self	2.3%**	1.6%	-	-	-	2%
N=2,498						

Perceived Violations of Other Civil Rights

Among other civil rights included in the survey, freedom of expression (10.1%), freedom of assembly and peaceful protest (7.6%), and government use of media to incite violence (5.6%) were the most commonly cited rights to have been violated. These and other rates of perceived civil rights violations are presented in Figure 8.3 below.

Figure 8.3 Perceived Violations of Other Civil Rights



Significance tests indicated important differences between male and female respondents on some rights. Generally, men tended to report violations more often. This was particularly true with regard to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, and the government use of media to incite violence. Likewise, when significant differences existed between urban and rural residents, those outside urban centers tended to report violations at higher rates. Full results for all significant differences are reported in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Perceived Violations of Other Civil Rights by Gender and Urban/Rural

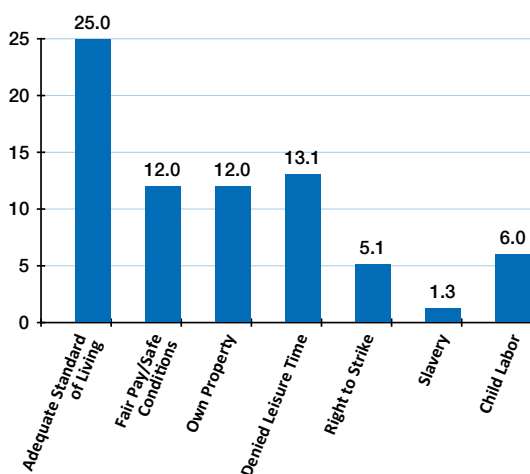
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Freedom of Assembly and Peaceful Protest	11.9%**	3.2%	6.4%	6.4%	8.2%**	7.6%
Government Use of Media to Incite Violence	7.3%**	3.9%	4.0%	4.9%	6.3%**	5.6%
Freedom of Association	3.1%**	2.0%	1.7%	4.5%**	2.5%	2.6%
Right to Privacy of Home and Correspondence	3.0%**	2.1%	-	-	-	2.5%
Freedom of Movement and Residence	3.0%**	.9%	.9%	5.2%**	1.8%	1.9%
Illegally Transported Over Intl. Borders	1.0%	2.6%**	-	-	-	1.8%
N=2,498						

Perceived Violations of Economic Rights

When asked about a number of economic rights, for the most part, respondents reported more perceived violations. For example, fully 25 percent of respondents stated they had been denied an adequate standard of living. This finding is not surprising, given Yemen's economic development challenges and high poverty rates.

More than one in ten respondents claim they or a family member has been denied fair pay and/or safe working conditions (12%), the right to own property (12%), and leisure time away from work (13.1%). Further, more than one in twenty state they or someone from their family were denied the right to strike (5.1%) and/or subject to child labor (6%).

Figure 8.4 Perceived Violations of Economic Rights



There was no consistent pattern of significant differences between men and women regarding perceived violations of economic rights. Men cited higher rates of denial of an adequate standard of living, fair pay/safe working conditions, and denial of the right to strike more often. Women, however, reported more often than men that their right or that of a family member to leisure time was denied along with the right to own property. Furthermore, women stated they or a family member had been subjected to child labor at about twice the rate of men.

Rural residents perceive that their or a family member's right to an adequate standard of living had been denied more often than those from urban and peri-urban areas. Urbanites, on the other hand, reported denial of leisure time, fair pay/safe working conditions, and the right to strike as having been violated at higher rates than those outside cities.

Table 8.4 Perceived Violations of Economic Rights

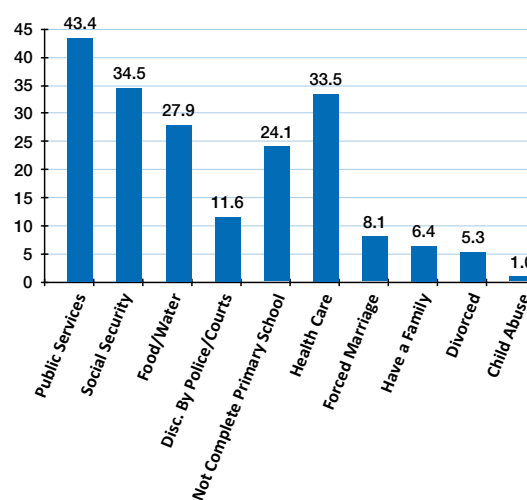
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Adequate Standard of Living	29.1%**	21.0%	23.8%	14.6%	27.1%**	25.0%
Leisure Time	12.2%	14.0%**	15.5%**	9.4%	12.8%	13.1%
Fair pay and Safe Working Conditions	13.5%**	10.5%	18.0%**	7.9%	10.6%	12.0%
Right to Own Property	10.7%	13.3%**	-	-	-	12%
Child Labor	4.1%	7.9%**	-	-	-	6%
Right to Strike	6.2%**	4.0%	6.0%**	5.2%	4.7%	5.1%

N=2,498

Perceived Violations of Social Rights

As noted in the introduction to this section, respondents perceived their or their family's social rights to be violated at higher rates than other types of human rights. Equal access to public services (43.4%), access to social security (34.5%) and healthcare (33.5%) topped the list of social rights most frequently perceived to be in violation. Approximately a quarter of respondents also stated they or a family member had been denied access to food and clean water (27.9%) or not been able to complete primary education (24.1%) Figure 8.5 presents the general findings for perceived violations of all social rights included in the survey.

Figure 8.5 Perceived Violations of Social Rights



There were important differences regarding the perceived realization of social rights between men and women, as well as between urban and rural respondents. Men significantly more commonly report their (or a family member's) access to social security, healthcare, and food/clean water had been denied. Men also state they had been subjected to

discrimination by police or the courts about twice as often as women.

Women, on the other hand, stated they or a family member had not completed primary school at more than twice the rate of men. Women report forced or nonconsensual marriage at about five times the rate of men. Further, women report they or a family member had been denied the right to start a family due to social class, race, ethnicity, tribe, or other factors at approximately three times the rate as men. Additionally, women state that their right to divorce, or that of a family member, had been denied at about ten times the rate of men.

For nearly every social right included in the survey, rural respondents perceive their or their family's rights as having been violated more often than urban and peri-urban respondents. The only exception is with respect to discrimination by the police or courts, which urban and peri-urban respondents claim about twice as often as rural respondents. In many cases, the rate of perceived violations in rural areas was approximately twice as high as in urban centers. Full results of the significance tests can be found in Table 8.5 below.

Table 8. 5 Perceived Violations of Social Rights by Gender and Urban/Rural

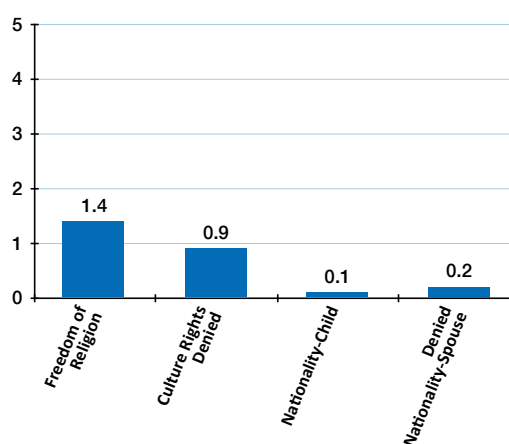
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Equal Access to Public Services (e.g. Water/Electricity)	-	-	32.5%	19.9%	51.0%**	43.4%
Access to Social Security	36.7%**	32.4%	24.5%	27.0%	39.3%**	34.5%
Access to Healthcare	36.8%**	30.3%	23.8%	17.2%	39.6%**	33.5%
Access to Food and Clean Water	31.8%**	24.1%	23.3%	8.6%	32.7%**	27.9%
Access to Primary Education	13.9%	34.3%**	15.0%	17.6%	28.4%**	24.1%
Discrimination by Police/Courts due to Race, Ethnicity, Religion, or other Factors	16.0%**	7.3%	17.8%**	16.9%	8.7%	11.6%
Forced to Marry Against One's Consent	2.7%	13.5%**	4.7%	5.2%	9.8%**	8.1%
Right to Start a Family due to Social Class, Race, Ethnicity, Tribe or other Factors	3.4%	9.5%**	3.8%	5.6%	7.5%**	6.4%
Right to Divorce	.7%	9.9%**	2.1%	4.9%	6.5%**	5.3%

N=2,498

Perceived Violations of Cultural Rights

The survey included four cultural rights, all of which were only perceived to have been violated at low rates. Freedom of religion was the only such right for which more than 1 percent perceived either they or their family experienced a violation. The right to practice one's culture (0.9%), the denial of Yemeni nationality because one parent is not Yemeni (0.1%), and the denial of Yemeni nationality because one's spouse is not Yemeni (0.2%) all had low rates of perceived violations. The frequency of perceived violations was too low to allow for testing of significance differences by gender and urban/rural status.

Figure 8. 6 Perceived Violations of Cultural Rights



IX. Focus: Women's Rights and Family Issues

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Issues

- Fewer than half of the respondents had heard of GBV while 35.2% had seen, heard, or read about it recently. Awareness of GBV is significantly higher in urban areas.
- Of the 35.2% who had seen, heard, or read about GBV in the previous 6 months, 92.2% percent stated the information was at least somewhat useful. This was particularly true for women.
- Only 3.3% of respondents were aware of somebody taking action to combat GBV in their community, while 1.7% participated in anti-GBV activities in the previous 6 months.

Family Planning

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (65.7%) feel men and women have equal rights in family planning, though urban residents more commonly hold this view.
- Concerning access to reproductive healthcare
 - » 61.1% believe women have the right to decide when they will visit a gynecologist
 - » 55.7% believe women have the right to decide whether to give birth at the hospital or at home
 - » 76.7% believe women have the right to see a doctor while pregnant
 - » 39% believe that if a complication or emergency arises during a pregnancy, a woman has the right to consult a doctor or go to the hospital without her family's/husband's approval

Attitudes Regarding Gender Equality

- For all rights considered, men and those from rural areas feel men and women should have equal rights at significantly lower rates.
- Family matters: 58.4% feel men and women should be equal. Sustaining habits, customs, and culture was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (31.3%)
- In the courts: 49.4% feel men and women

should be equal. Religious reasons were the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (31.3%).

- Inheritance rights: 13.3% feel men and women should be equal. Religious reasons were the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (92.9%).
- Custody of children: 35.5% feel men and women should be equal. Religious reasons were the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (28.4%).
- Divorce rights: 26.6% feel men and women should be equal. Religious reasons were the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (68.5%).
- Right to work: 45.4% feel men and women should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (48.9%)
- Own property: 72.5% feel men and women should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (34.6%)
- Decide when to have children: 78.6% should be equal. Sustaining habits, customs, and culture was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (36.1)
- Participate in government: 37.8% feel men and women should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (65%)
- Run for Local Council: 42.4 % feel men and women should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (64.8%)
- Run for Parliament: 41.1% feel men and women

should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (63.6%)

- Run for President: 30.1% feel men and women should be equal. The perception that women are unqualified or incompetent was the most common reason cited among those who disagreed (64.1%)

Gender-Based Violence Issues

Included in the survey were a variety of questions regarding gender-based violence (GBV). GBV is physical, sexual, or psychological abuse directed at women or girls because or due in some part to their gender. Such violence can occur in public or private. There is little knowledge of the prevalence of GBV and social attitudes regarding such violence in Yemen. To address this, as well as to allow UN agencies working to raise awareness about GBV to assess their success, a number of questions pertaining to GBV were included in the survey.

First, respondents were asked whether they had ever heard of GBV. Nearly half of respondents (48.3%) had heard of GBV, though those living outside cities have heard of this term at a significantly lower rate. Fewer respondents, 35.2 percent, stated they had seen, read, or heard anything about GBV recently. Again, rural respondents were exposed to the topic recently at a lower rate than those in or near cities. Table 9.1 reports the significant results of the questions on GBV awareness.

Table 9.1 Heard of Gender-based Violence

	Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female		
Ever heard of GBV (N=2,491)	66.3%**	51.7%	41.5%	48.3%
Seen, Read, Heard anything about GBV recently (N=2,494)	44.2%**	43.1%	30.8%	35.2%

Among those respondents who reported having received information on GBV recently (35.2%, or 879 individuals), more than a third (36.6%) stated the information was very useful and an additional 55.6 percent felt it was at least somewhat useful. Women tended to find the information more useful than men. Further, urban respondents tended to consider the information more useful than those outside cities. Table 9.2 shows the results of this question.

Table 9.2 Usefulness of Information Received on Gender-based Violence

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Useful	29.7%	43.1%	46.5%	39.1%	31.1%	36.6%
Somewhat Useful	62.5%	49.1%	51.2%	53.0%	58.5%	55.6%
Not Useful	6.3%	4.4%	.8%	4.3%	7.9%	5.3%
Don't know	1.4%	3.3%	1.6%	3.5%	2.6%	2.4%
N=879	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

All respondents, whether previously aware or not of GBV, were then read the definition of GBV, and asked whether they knew of anyone in their community undertaking any actions to combat it. More than four out of five respondents stated they did not know anyone doing any activities to combat GBV in their communities. Those outside urban areas reported higher rates of activity to combat GBV, but it was still low. Table 9.3 presents the results from this question.

Table 9.3 Anyone in Community Undertake Activities to Combat GBV

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	3.4%	3.1%	1.9%	7.1%	3.2%	3.3%
No	90.9%	76.2%	90.0%	87.3%	80.7%	83.6%
Don't know	5.6%	20.7%	8.1%	5.6%	16.1%	13.1%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

There have been efforts by the United Nations Population Fund to raise awareness about GBV in camps of internally displaced people (IDPs) from the Sa'ada conflict. Knowledge of these efforts on a national scale is low, with 5.4 percent of respondents aware of these activities. The results for this question are in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Awareness of anti-GBV Activities being Undertaken in IDP Camps

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	7.4%	3.4%	5.0%	11.6%	4.5%	5.4%
No	92.6%	96.6%	95.0%	88.4%	95.5%	94.6%
N=2,498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The final question included on GBV asked respondents whether they had participated in any anti-GBV activities in the last six months. Only 1.7 percent responded in the affirmative as indicated in Table 9.5 below.

Table 9. 5 Participation in Anti-GBV Activities in Previous Six Months

Participation in Anti-GBV Activities in Previous Six Month	Percentage (n)
Yes	1.7% (42)
No	98% (2448)
Refuse to Answer	0.3% (8)
Total	100% (2,498)

Family Planning

Reproductive rights including the right to healthcare while pregnant are fundamental human rights. As such a variety of questions on family planning were included in the survey as well. First, respondents were asked whether men and women should have equal rights in family planning. Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) stated they felt men and women should be equal in this regard, though rural respondents reported this significantly less often than those in or close to cities. Further, more than one in five respondents (22%) stated that family planning should be left to the man. Results are available in Table 9.6 below.

Table 9. 6 Assessment of Gender Equality in Family Planning

	Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Rural	
Men and Women have Equal Rights in Family Planning	73.2%	64.8%	63.3%	65.7%
Family planning is solely the man's decision	19.3%	27.3%	22.0%	22.0%
Don't know	7.4%	7.9%	14.7%	12.3%
N=2,493	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other reproductive rights include controlling when one seeks health services for reproductive issues. As such, respondents were asked whether women have the right to decide when they will visit a gynecologist. More than three-fifths (61.1%), most of whom were women and urban respondents, said yes. Nearly 20 percent fewer rural respondents than urbanites stated that women have this right. Table 9.7 provides the results of this question.

Table 9. 7 Women have the right to decide when they will visit a gynecologist

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	58.6%	63.6%	75.3%	61.3%	56.1%	61.1%
No	38.5%	28.0%	22.3%	36.1%	36.6%	33.3%
Don't know	2.9%	8.4%	2.4%	2.6%	7.3%	5.6%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Respondents were also questioned as to whether women have the right to decide when and if they would like to become pregnant. A small majority (50.1%), comprised primarily of men, state that this is not a right women have. Table 9.8 presents the results from this question.

Table 9. 8 Women Have the Right to Decide When and If they Get Pregnant

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	33.6%	49.6%	45.9%	42.6%	40.0%	41.6%
No	62.2%	38.0%	48.4%	53.2%	50.2%	50.1%
Don't know	4.2%	12.4%	5.7%	4.2%	9.9%	8.3%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In terms of controlling the venue in which birth takes place, only a small majority (55.7%) state women have the right to decide whether they will give birth at home or in a hospital. Both women and those in urban areas reported that this is a right women have at higher rates than men and those outside cities, as noted in Table 9.9 below.

Table 9. 9 Women Have the Right to Decide if They Will Give Birth at Home or Hospital

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	51.5%	59.9%	70.1%	61.7%	49.7%	55.7%
No	46.3%	28.2%	27.5%	35.3%	41.0%	37.2%
Don't know	2.2%	11.9%	2.4%	3.0%	9.3%	7.1%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again in relation to the question of the right to access healthcare, respondents were asked whether women have the right to consult a doctor during their pregnancy. Though more than three-quarters responded in the affirmative (76.7%), nearly one in five stated this was not a right (18.5%). Again, a greater percentage of men and rural respondents reported that this is not a right. See Table 9.10 for the full results.

Table 9. 10 Women have the right to consult a doctor during their pregnancy

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	74.3%	79.0%	87.6%	83.8%	71.7%	76.7%
No	23.5%	13.5%	10.9%	14.3%	21.8%	18.5%
Don't know	2.2%	7.5%	1.6%	1.9%	6.5%	4.9%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

If an emergency or complication were to happen relating to a woman's pregnancy, however, a

majority of respondents do not think the woman has the right to seek medical assistance without their husband or family's approval. Women reported that they 'don't know' whether they had this right at significantly higher rates, as did rural respondents. Table 9.11 presents the full results.

Table 9. 11 If there is a complication or emergency relating to the pregnancy, a woman has the right to seek medical attention without her husband/family's approval?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Yes	41.5%	36.4%	47.7%	44.0%	35.1%	39.0%
No	56.9%	56.4%	51.1%	54.5%	59.0%	56.7%
Don't know	1.5%	7.2%	1.2%	1.5%	6.0%	4.4%
N=2,495	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Attitudes Regarding Gender Equality

Moving beyond gender-based violence and family planning, the survey attempted to address questions of gender equality pertaining to a

multitude of human rights. Whereas these issues were addressed to some extent in *Chapter VII Attitudes towards Human Rights in General*, providing similar questions phrased differently will allow for a more nuanced and focused understanding of particular issues. For example, when asked generally whether they feel gender equality in all rights is important, somewhat important or not important, 59 percent say it is important (Table 7.3). However, when probed about specific rights such as equality before the courts or equal rights to work, support is lower. Additionally, asking similar questions with different wording provides insight regarding subtle differences in opinion and perceptions.

Table 9.12 demonstrates the percentage of respondents reporting they support gender equality for each of the given rights. Below are the reasons provided among those who did not feel men and women should be equal for each of the respective rights. The findings from Table 9.12 are discussed in turn along with the reasons why some do not support gender equality.

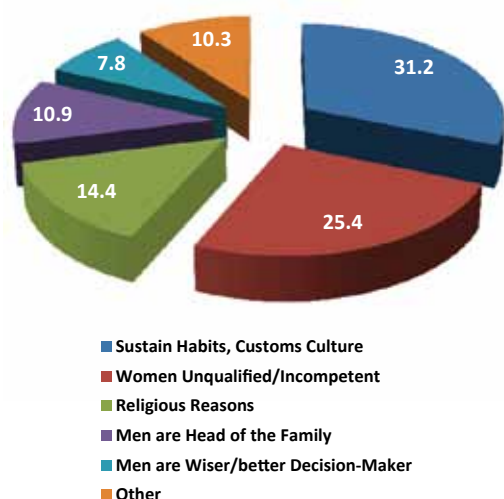
Table 9. 12 Attitudes Regarding Gender Equality in a Variety of Areas

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Equal in Family Matters (N=2,493)	51.2%	65.7%**	65.6%**	56.4%	56.3%	58.4%
Equal Before the Courts (N=2,493)	52.5%**	46.3%	58.9%**	48.7%	46.1%	49.4%
Equal Regarding Inheritance (N=2,497)	8.6%	17.9%**	14.5%	18.7%**	12.0%	13.3%
Equal Regarding Custody of Children (N=2,493)	30.9%	40.0%**	36.3%*	33.5%	35.5%	35.5%
Equal Regarding Divorce (N=2,486)	12.3%	41.0%**	35.9%**	33.2%	22.3%	26.6%
Equal Right to Work (N=2,495)	31.5%	59.2%**	54.9%**	50.0%	41.3%	45.4%
Equal Right to Own Property (N=2,495)	68.6%	76.4%**	80.5%**	74.5%	69.4%	72.5%
Equal Right to Decide When to Have Children (N=2,488)	76.6%	80.5%**	84.4%**	78.9%	76.5%	78.6%
Equal Right to Participate in Public Affairs (N=2,491)	32.8%	42.8%**	45.4%**	44.0%	34.1%	37.8%
Equal Right to Run for Local Election (N=2,487)	36.3%	48.6%**	50.0%	50.6%**	38.4%	42.4%
Equal Right to be a Candidate in Parliamentary Elections (N=2,489)	34.7%	48.1%**	49.7%	50.4%**	37.0%	41.4%
Equal Right to be a Candidate in Presidential Elections (N=2,487)	25.6%	34.6%**	30.6%	35.8%**	29.0%	30.1%

Nearly three in five respondents (58.4%) feel that men and women should be equal in family matters, though significantly fewer men and respondents outside cities report feeling this way than do women and urbanites. Among the approximately two-fifths who do not feel men and women should be equal in family matters, 31.3 percent say this is because of habits, customs, and culture. More than a quarter (25.4%) feel women

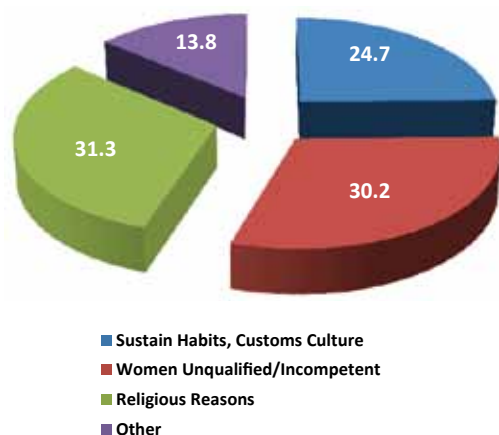
are either unqualified or 'too incompetent' to be equal regarding family matters. Other reasons include religious concerns (14.4%), feelings that men are the head of the family (10.9%), and that men are wiser or better decision-makers (7.8%). Figure 9.1 below present the reasons for not feeling men and women are equal in family matters.

Figure 9.1 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Family Matters



Almost half of all respondents (49.4%) stated they felt men and women should be considered equal before the courts. Men more commonly hold this view than women. Also urban residents believe men and women should be equal before the courts at significantly higher rates than those outside cities. Among the 904 respondents who disagreed and who offered a reason for not agreeing, religious reasons (31.3%), the belief that women are unqualified or otherwise incompetent (30.2%), and the sustenance of habits, customs, and culture (24.7%) were the primary responses. Figure 9.2 presents the results from this question.

Figure 9.2 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal Before the Courts

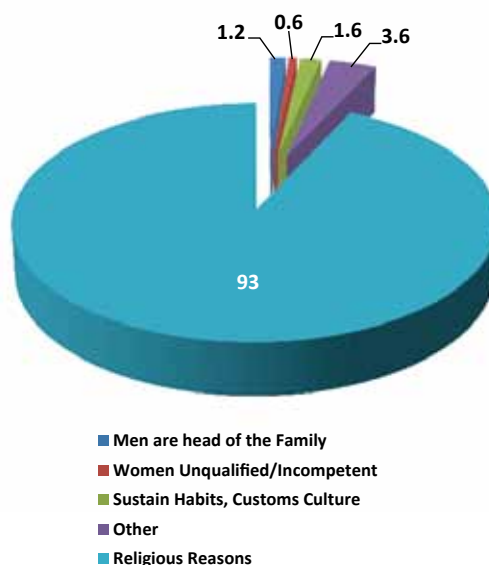


The bulk of respondents (86.7%) do not feel that men and women should be equal in inheritance rights. Though women report feeling that men and women should be equal in this regard at nearly twice the rate of men, more than four out of five female respondents (82.1%) still assert

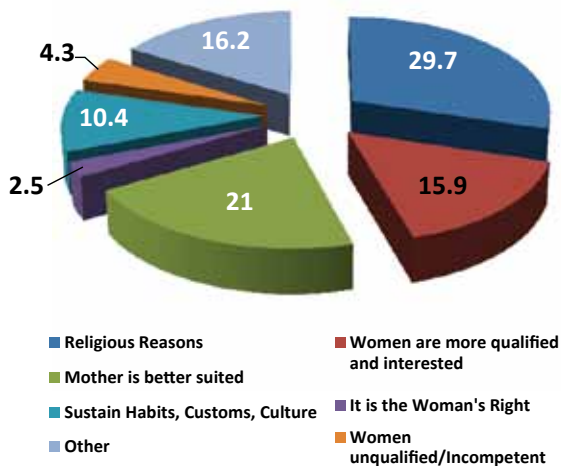
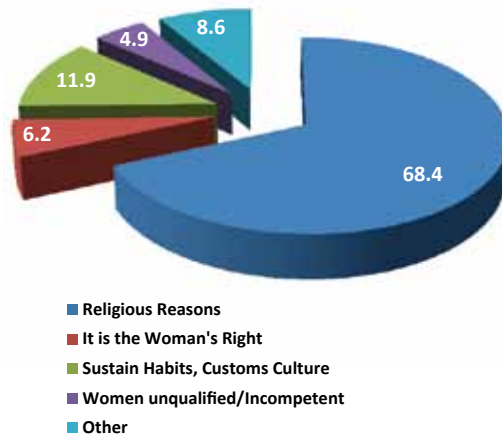
that gender equality in inheritance rights is not desirable.

This finding is not surprising. Islam proscribes particular inheritance rights to men and women and indeed, religious reasons were cited by 92.9 percent of the respondents who stated that men and women should not be equal regarding inheritance rights. Figure 9.3 provides a summary of this and other reasons.

Figure 9.3 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Inheritance Rights



In terms of child custody, only 35.5% of respondents feel men and women should be equal, with women more commonly holding this position. A majority of respondents (55.8%) report that women should have stronger rights than men regarding child custody (finding not reported in table). The reasons respondents stated for why men and women should not be equal regarding child custody rights were varied. Religious reasons were most common (28.4%), followed by perceptions that the mother is better suited to have custody of children (20.1%), the perception that women are more qualified and interested in the children (15.2%), and to sustain habits, customs, and culture (9.9%). Figure 9.4 presents the complete results for this question.

Figure 9.4 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Should Have Equal in rights to Custody of Children**Figure 9.5 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Divorce Rights**

When asked the question, "please tell me if you agree that men and women should have equal rights regarding divorce, or if you think men should have greater rights, or if you think women should have greater rights," just over a quarter of respondents (26.6%) reported that they feel men and women should be equal in divorce rights. Women stated that men and women should be equal at more than three times the rate than men (12.3% versus 41%, respectively). Also, those in rural areas report perceiving men and women as equal at a lower rate than those in or close to urban centers.

This finding at first glance seems to contradict an earlier finding. When respondents were asked whether they felt equal rights in divorce are important, somewhat important, or not important, about half (50.7%) said equal rights in divorce are important. Interestingly, when given the option to suggest that either men or women should have greater rights, however, many people changed their response. When given the option, 69.7 percent reported they felt men should have greater rights regarding divorce.

This finding was not altogether unexpected. Islam proscribes certain rights to men and women in divorce. As Figure 9.5 below demonstrates, more than two-thirds (68.5%) of respondents who feel men and women are not equal regarding divorce rights cited religious reasons.

A majority of respondents (54.6%) feel men and women should not have equal rights to work. Nearly three out of five females (59.2%) feel there should be gender equality in the right to work as opposed to only 31.5 percent of men. Similarly, those in rural areas tend to feel men and women should not have equal rights to work.

Figure 9.6 shows that almost half (48.9%) of those who state men and women should not have equal rights to work claim this is because women are unqualified or incompetent with about half citing the need to sustain habits, customs, and culture as the reason. In the previous chapter, *VIII Perceptions Regarding the Realization of Human Rights*, female respondents state they or a family member both had not been permitted to complete primary school and that they had been subjected to child labor at nearly twice the rate of men. This may suggest a cycle of deprivation of rights in which girls are taken out of school thereby depriving them of the qualifications and competence they need in the work place. Thereafter, the perception that women are not qualified/competent and thus should not have an equal right to work is sustained.

Figure 9.6 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Right to Work

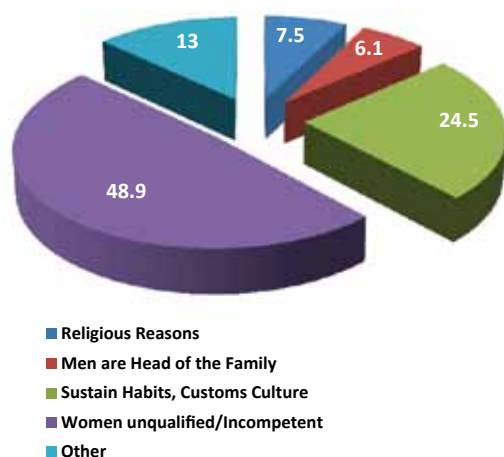
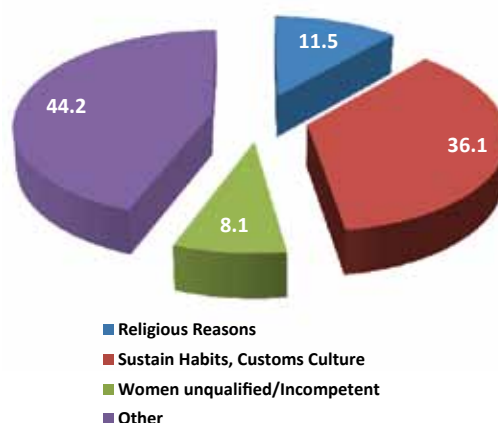
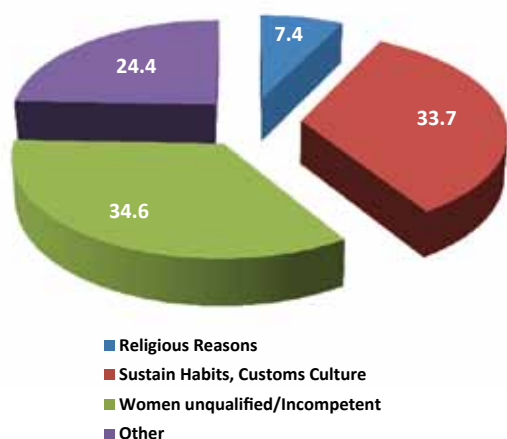


Figure 9.8 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Right to Decide when to Have a Child



Concerning the right to own property, a strong majority reported that men and women should be equal (72.5%), though both women and urban residents reported this significantly more often than men and those outside cities. Among those who disagreed, the primary reasons provided were to sustain habits, customs, or culture (33.7%) and that women are too unqualified or incompetent to own property (34.6%). Figure 9.7 summarizes the findings.

Figure 9.7 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Right to own Property

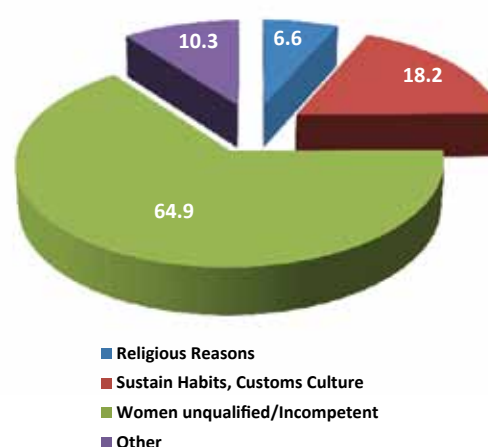


Nearly four out of every five respondents state that men and women are equal with regard to deciding when to have a child, though women and urban respondents hold this view more often than men and those outside cities. Among those who disagree, sustaining habits, customs, and culture comprise 36.1 percent of responses, religious reasons 11.5 percent, and the belief that women are unqualified or incompetent 8.1 percent, as noted in Figure 9.8.

Just 37.8 percent of respondents believe men and women should be equal regarding the right to participate in public affairs. Similar to findings regarding other rights, women and urban residents tend to support gender equality in this respect more than men and those outside cities.

As with the right to work, the bulk of respondents (65%) who feel men and women should not have equal rights to participate in public affairs hold this view because they believe women are unqualified or incompetent. Nearly one in five (18.2%) also state that this is to maintain habits, customs, and culture, as reported in Figure 10.9 below.

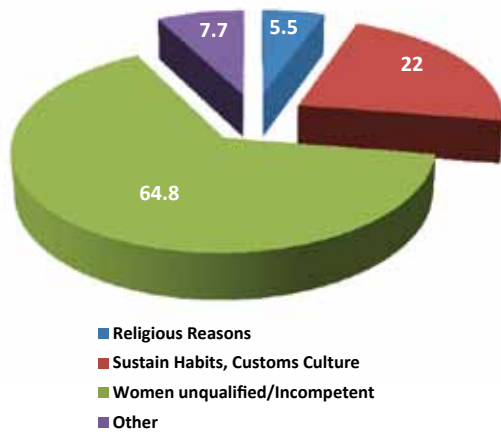
Figure 9.9 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Right to Participate in the Government



Perhaps surprisingly, more respondents feel women have an equal right to be a candidate for the Local Council (42.4%) than to participate in public affairs (37.8%). Women and those in, or close to, cities hold this view at a higher rate than men and rural

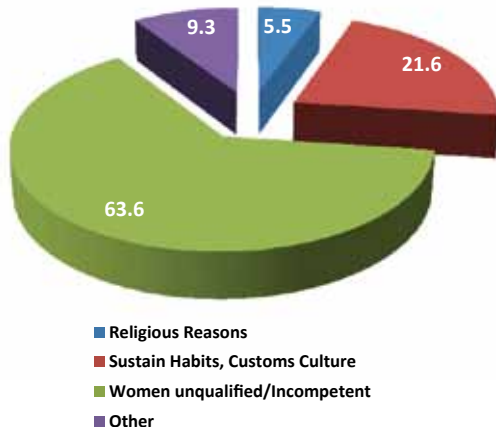
respondents. Similarly, however, about two-thirds (64.8%) of those who do not think men and women should have equal rights to run for Local Council seats state the reason as being lack of qualification and/or incompetence. Again, about one in five (22%) attribute their lack of support for equal rights to the sustenance of habits, customs, and culture, as noted in Figure 9.10.

Figure 9. 10 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in Right to Run for Local Council



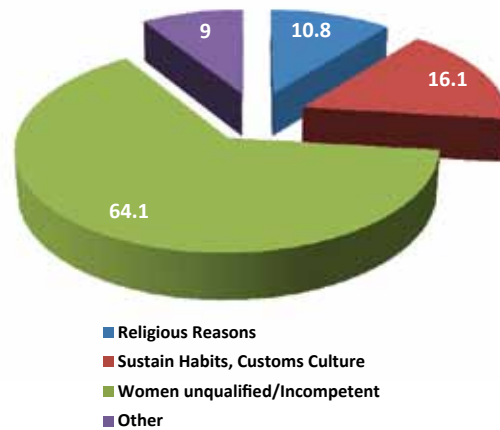
Just as with equal rights to run for Local Council, approximately two out of every five (41.4%) respondents feel women have an equal right to run for Parliament. Again, women and those in, or close to, cities reported holding this view at higher rates than men and rural respondents. Similarly, 63.6 percent of those who feel men and women should not have equal rights to run for Parliament cite beliefs that women are unqualified or incompetent, while about one in five suggest their perception is driven by a desire to sustain habits, customs, and/or culture. Figure 9.11 presents the findings for why some respondents feel women and men should not have equal rights to run for Parliament.

Figure 9. 11 Reasons Do Not Believe Men and Women Equal in right to Run for Parliament



Whereas more than 40 percent of Yemenis believe men and women should have equal rights to run for Local Councils or Parliament, only 30.1 percent hold this position regarding the right to be a candidate for president. Again, men and rural respondents reported significantly lower levels of support for equal rights in this regard than women and those in or close to cities. Also, about two out of three respondents likewise state the perceived lack of qualifications and/or incompetence of women as the reason for feeling rights should not be equal. Approximately one in ten (10.8%) cited religious reasons and 16.1 percent cited the sustenance of habits, customs, and/or culture, as noted in Figure 9.12.

Figure 9. 12 Reason why believe men and women not equal in Right to Run for President



X. Focus: Satisfaction and Access to Public Services, Local Governance, Economic Opportunities, and Information

Key Findings:

- Rural respondents report that they are either not satisfied with public services, local governance, economic opportunities, and information, or that these are simply unavailable in their area significant more often than urban and peri-urban respondents. This finding is true across all findings within this chapter.

Public Services:

- A majority of respondents are either dissatisfied or do not have access to healthcare (59.3%), electricity (59.1%), drinking water (51.3%), or irrigation water (66.2%).
- Aside from education, men reported dissatisfaction or lack of availability for healthcare, transportation infrastructure, electricity, drinking water, and irrigation water at higher rates.

Local Governance:

- When asked to rate Local Councils, courts/judges, and police/security respondents were fairly evenly split between those who were satisfied/somewhat satisfied and those who were not satisfied or stated the institution was not available.

Economic Opportunities and Access

- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (74.3%), a small but significant majority of whom are men, are either dissatisfied with employment opportunities or state that none are available.
- More than half of all respondents (52.2%) claim banking and financial services are unavailable in their areas.
- Almost three out of every five respondents (58.7%) are at least somewhat satisfied with

their current access to markets to trade.

Access to Information

- A slight majority (50.6%) of respondents state they are at least somewhat satisfied with press, radio and TV as a source of information, though those in rural areas report they are either dissatisfied or do not have access to these sources of information at higher rates than those in or close to cities.
- A small majority (53.1%) are either dissatisfied or do not have access to postal services.
- When asked to assess their access to government information, 36.9 percent stated they did not know, while 'not satisfied' was the next most common response with 23.9 percent reporting this.

International human rights conventions assert the right to equal access to basic services, equal treatment and access to government, non-discrimination in access to economic opportunities, and access to information. This section of the report addresses the question of access and relative satisfaction with each of these. As with the rest of the report, significant differences in responses from male and female respondents as well as those living in and outside urban areas are provided. Of additional interest may be variations in access or satisfaction by governorate. This information is provided in Appendix II.

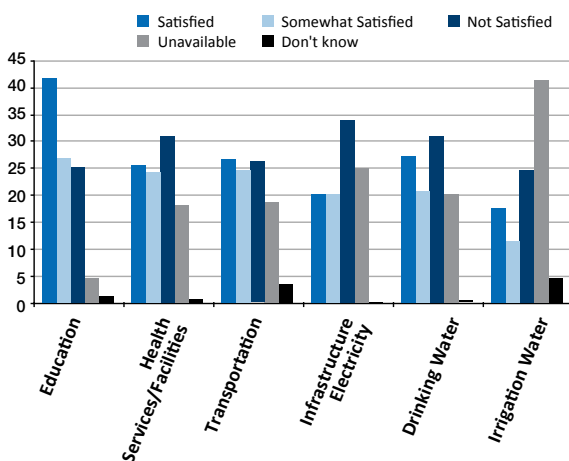
Public Services

International human rights conventions assert the right of equal access to basic services as well as the right to services such as education and healthcare. Questions regarding satisfaction and access to six public services were included

in the questionnaire: education, healthcare, transportation infrastructure, electricity, drinking water, and irrigation water.

Ultimately, relative satisfaction and access to each of these varied considerably. One in four respondents (25.1%) stated electricity is unavailable. Furthermore, approximately one in five respondents noted that drinking water (20.2%), health services/facilities (18.3%), and adequate transportation infrastructure such as roads, public transportation and signs (18.7%) were unavailable. More than two out of every five respondents (41.5%) claimed they do not have access to irrigation water. However, as this is only needed by those in the agricultural sector this likely is not as urgent of a need as electricity, drinking water, and health facilities. Figure 10.1 below reports the complete results for satisfaction and access for the six services.

Figure 10.1 Satisfaction/Access to Public Services



While there was considerable variation in access and satisfaction for each public service, there were fairly consistent patterns in the differences between those in rural areas and those closer to or in cities, as well as between men and women. Across all services those in rural areas state they are either not satisfied or the service was unavailable at significantly higher rates than those in or near cities. Also, aside from education, men stated they were either not satisfied or the service was unavailable at significantly higher rates. Table 10.1 has the detailed results.

Table 10.1 Public Services: Percentage Reporting Not Satisfied/Unavailable

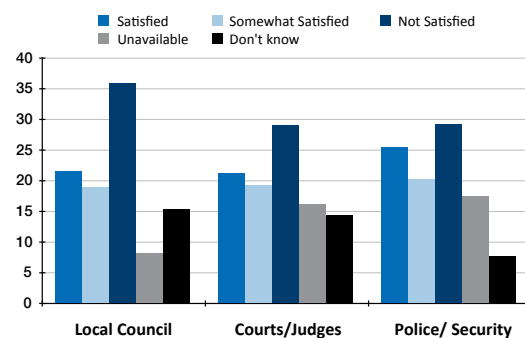
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Education	29.5%	30.4%	19.1%	17.2%	35.8%	29.9%
Health	52.5%	46.1%	28.6%	27.3%	60.1%	59.3%
Transportation	46.4%	43.5%	24.3%	27.7%	54.9%	45%
Electricity	64.6%	53.4%	49.4%	40.8%	65.3%	59.1%
Drinking Water	54.3%	48.3%	41.3%	29.9%	58.3%	51.3%
Irrigation Water	68.5%	63.7%	72.4%	55.4%	65.7%	66.2%
N=2498						

Local Governance

Equal access and non-discrimination by government institutions are a central tenet of international human rights. For this component of the survey, respondents were questioned regarding their access and satisfaction with Local Councils, the courts and judges in their area, and police and security forces.

For each of the three institutions, the most common response provided was 'not satisfied.' Nearly half of all respondents either stated they were not satisfied or the institution is not available, i.e. not present in their area. Despite these rather grim statistics, approximately the same number of respondents reported being at least somewhat satisfied with the different institutions. Full general results from this question are provided in Figure 10.2 below.

Figure 10.2 Satisfaction/Access to Local Government Institutions



As with public services, men and rural respondents more commonly report either a lack of satisfaction or the lack of availability of each of the three institutions than do women and urban/peri-urban respondents. For more detailed results by gender and urban/rural status, consult Table 10.2.

Table 10. 2 Governance: Percentage Reporting Not Satisfied/Unavailable

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Local Council	52.2%	36.1%	36.2%	34.1%	48.5%	44.1%
Courts/Judges	51.2%	39.1%	36.3%	32.6%	50.3%	45.2%
Police/Security	50.5%	42.8%	37.2%	34.1%	52%	46.7%
N=2498						

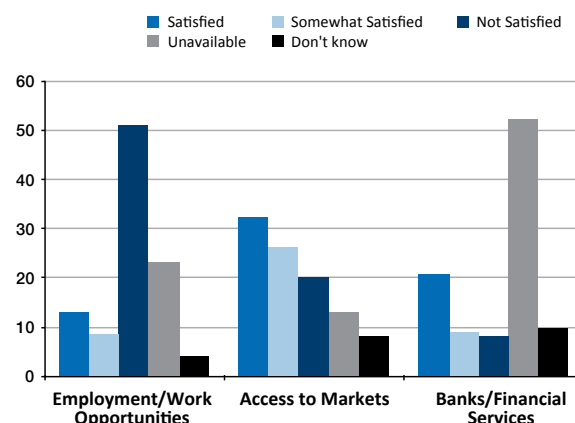
Economic Opportunities and Access

The right to work, an adequate standard of living, and equal opportunities are components of international human rights agreements to which Yemen is a party. As such three economic indicators were also included in the survey: employment or work opportunities, access to markets and places to conduct trade, and banks or financial services.

Satisfaction and access are very low for employment opportunities as well as banks or other financial services. A slight majority (51%) are not satisfied with employment and work opportunities while nearly an additional quarter (23.3%) state such opportunities are available. Banks or other financial services are unavailable to a majority (52.2%) of respondents.

While access to markets were more available and satisfaction rates were higher, still only about half of respondents reported being fully 'satisfied' (52.5%), as noted in Figure 10.3.

Figure 10. 3 Satisfaction/Access to Economic Opportunities



Again, those in rural areas more commonly expressed dissatisfaction or lack of availability of economic opportunities than those in or near cities. This was particularly true regarding banks or other financial services for which 81 percent of rural respondents stated banks/financial services were either unavailable or unsatisfactory compared to only 14.6 percent in urban areas and 31.9% in peri-urban areas.

Men more commonly than women stated that employment/work opportunities were either unavailable or unsatisfactory while women cited unsatisfactory or lack of access to markets at a higher rate. Full results by gender and urban/rural status are reported in Table 10.3 below.

Table 10. 3 Economic Opportunities and Access: Percentage Reporting Not Satisfied/Unavailable

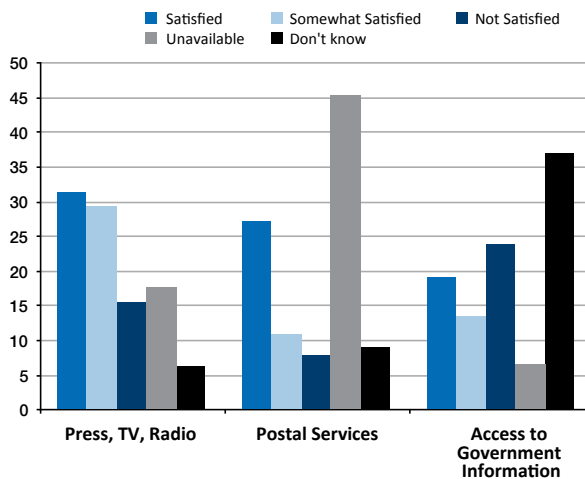
	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Employment/Work Opportunities	77.2%	71.4%	67.9%	64.8%	78.1%	74.3%
Access to Markets	30.5%	35.8%	21.1%	15.3%	40.2%	33.1%
Banks/Financial Services	60%	60.7%	14.6%	31.9%	81%	60.4%
N=2498						

Information

Access to information is a human right recognized under international law. As such, three measures of the availability of information were included in the survey: the press, radio, and television, postal services, and access to government information.

While a solid three-fifths of respondents (60.6%) stated they were at least somewhat content with the press, radio, and television, 45.3 percent stated they did not have access to postal services. The most common response to the question of how satisfied respondents were with government information was 'don't know' (36.9%). Figure 10.4 presents the full general results for this question.

Figure 10. 4 Satisfaction/Access to Information



As in all other cases, rural respondents claim they are either dissatisfied or do not have access to the different information sources than do those in or near cities. Men more commonly express dissatisfaction or note the unavailability of press, radio, and TV services as well as access to government information than do female respondents. Women in contrast, state a dissatisfaction or lack of postal services at a higher rate, as noted in Table 10.4.

Table 10. 4 Information: Percentage Reporting Not Satisfied/Unavailable

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Press, TV, Radio Services	35.6%	30.7%	12.2%	12.7%	43.7%	33.3%
Postal Services	48.8%	57.4%	18.9%	17.9%	70.7%	53.1%
Access to Gov't Information	36%	25%	24.7%	25.1%	33.4%	30.5%
N=2498						

XI. Concluding Remarks

This survey project and report endeavored to fulfill six objectives:

1. Measure Yemeni public awareness of specific civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights.
1. Measure Yemeni awareness of the existence and functions of various human rights protection and promotional institutions such as Ministry of Human Rights, Courts, etc.
2. Establish a baseline of public opinion towards human rights which the MoHR can monitor and use to track changes over time.
3. Explore Yemeni attitudes towards human rights and develop an understanding of what is driving those attitudes.
4. Identify any entrenched negative views to human rights and the underlying reasons for these views.
5. Measure extent to which Yemenis consider their human rights are being realized.
6. Measure attitudes towards certain social and family issues which have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights in Yemen.

The report accomplished all of these objectives. Regarding awareness (objective 1), the survey included multiple measures to gauge public knowledge and awareness of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural human rights. Altogether, the results indicate that public awareness is quite low with only about half of respondents having heard or read about human rights previously (53.4%) and only a quarter able to name three human rights they felt were important (25.6%).

Awareness and understanding of key human

rights institutions (objective 2) were likewise quite low. Less than half of respondents had heard or read about the Ministry of Human Rights (44.6%). Among those who had heard or read about the MOHR, 37.2 percent state they 'don't know' what the primary functions of the Ministry Are. When asked about a multitude of state and non-state institutions, most respondents state they did not have strong confidence these organizations would resolve their human rights concerns if they sought help from them. The reasons commonly cited were bias and corruption, among others.

The survey and report demonstrate that Yemenis tend to have positive attitudes regarding most civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights (objective 3). The only exceptions are in areas having to do with gender equality and where human rights agreements may conflict with some teachings in Islam (objective 4). These findings were expected, but deserve attention moving forward. Yemen has tremendous gender gaps in which women do not have the same rights as men. Concerted efforts to address gender issues must be at the forefront of any human rights initiatives going forward.

Yemeni perceptions about the realization of human rights differs to a great deal based on the category or rights, i.e. civil, political, economic, social, and cultural (objective 5). Generally speaking, respondents noted lower levels of realization of social and economic rights. This was not surprising as the fulfillment of such rights as access to quality healthcare or an adequate standard of living require resources. Yemen remains a very under-developed country. Nonetheless, perceived violations of political rights such as the right to vote (7.2%) and the right to run for public office (3.8%) merit attention.

Similarly, attention should be paid to perceived violations of civil rights such as torture or cruel and inhumane treatment (8.9%), arbitrary arrest (6.6%), detention with being given a trial (6.7%), the denial of a free, fair, and public trial (4.8%), freedom of expression (10.1%), right to peaceful assembly (7.6%), and government use of the media to incite violence (5.6%). Additionally, the perceived realization of rights likewise differs by the gender of the respondent and whether the respondent is from urban, peri-urban, or rural areas.

The report also provided particular focus on gender issues and perceptions of particular social groups (objective 6). Regarding gender and family issues, the survey results indicate that popular opinion often conflicts with human rights as stipulated in international agreements to which Yemen is a party. Additionally, the findings indicate that some social groups such as those commonly referred to as the *akhdam*, refugees, those from other religions, and foreigners are likely to be treated as different from other Yemenis. To a lesser extent, butchers, barbers, blacksmiths, and pipers are also likely to be treated disparately by the public at large.

The six objectives were in pursuit of the three broader goals:

1. Promote awareness, understanding and protection of human rights;
2. Encourage good practice in relation to human rights;
3. Encourage public authorities to comply with human rights.

Ultimately, fulfillment of these goals will depend on how this survey and report are utilized by the GoY, UN agencies, and civil society in Yemen. Throughout the report, very few direct recommendations have been made to allow all stakeholders to form their own opinions based concisely reported findings. That said, the survey indicates that an important starting point will simply be raising awareness and public understanding of human rights and human rights institutions. One means to accomplish this is to institutionalize learning about human rights in school curricula throughout the country. Such an initiative would likely be a widely popular move. More than four-fifths of respondents said they would support adding human rights to the school curriculum in Yemen (83.1%), as indicated in Table 11.1.

Table 11. 1 Support for Adding Human Rights to the School Curriculum in Yemen

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Support	90.2%	76.1%	90%	88.8%	79.8%	83.1%
Don't Support	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%	3.7%	2.8%	3%
Don't know	6.3%	21.5%	7.1%	7.5%	17.3%	13.9%
N=2,498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Beyond this one possible initiative, for this report to have the intended impact and to inform policy and programming for the Ministry of Human Rights, UN agencies, and civil society, workshops and presentations of the report will likewise be necessary.

This report provides the tools for the GoY, UN agencies, and civil society to incorporate a human rights focus into their policy and programming. Furthermore, the data presented here will serve as a baseline going forward. In one or two years, the survey exercise can be repeated so all stakeholders can evaluate the effects of different projects.

The survey provides an in-depth understanding of the human rights situation in Yemen. The breadth of the project, however, meant there was a necessity to forego a more focused approach on particular human rights of concern. Moving forward, additional research efforts on particular civil, political, economic, social, and cultural human rights deserve greater attention, as do issues particular to children and persons with disabilities.

Appendix I. Detailed Tables: Confidence in Institutions

This appendix provides the tables for the detailed results of cross-tabulations with chi-square significance tests by gender and urban versus rural status for all questions about extent of confidence in different institutions and organizations to resolve human rights concerns. Respondents were asked “if your rights were violated and you approached (the given organization/institution), how confident are you they would solve the problem?”

Additionally, this appendix provides the detailed results for the reasons why some respondents stated they were only ‘somewhat confident’ or ‘not confident’ different organizations and institutions would resolve their human rights concerns.

Table A1. 1 Confidence in Courts/Judiciary/ Prosecutor’s office

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	36.7%	46.8%	33.2%	46.1%	44.1%	41.8%
Somewhat Confident	21.8%	16.3%	25.9%	20.6%	16.3%	19.0%
Not confident	38.4%	20.2%	33.9%	27.7%	28.0%	29.3%
Don’t know the institution	.4%	4.5%	.9%	.7%	3.3%	2.4%
I don’t know	2.6%	12.2%	6.2%	4.9%	8.3%	7.4%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 2 Confidence in Police/Security

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	37.3%	48.4%	36.3%	46.4%	44.6%	42.9%
Somewhat Confident	20.2%	15.9%	23.5%	20.6%	15.7%	18.1%
Not confident	39.9%	19.4%	34.0%	26.6%	28.6%	29.6%
Don’t know the institution	.2%	4.0%	.3%	1.1%	2.9%	2.1%
I don’t know	2.4%	12.2%	5.9%	5.2%	8.2%	7.3%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 3 Confidence in Ministry of Human Rights

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	29.2%	25.3%	27.6%	38.6%	25.3%	27.3%
Somewhat Confident	14.0%	4.4%	12.6%	12.7%	7.4%	9.2%
Not confident	12.7%	1.7%	9.5%	5.2%	6.7%	7.2%
Don’t know the institution	31.5%	47.3%	31.6%	23.2%	44.7%	39.4%
I don’t know	12.6%	21.3%	18.7%	20.2%	15.8%	16.9%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 4 Confidence in Civil Society Organizations

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	21.4%	17.9%	16.9%	20.6%	20.5%	19.7%
Somewhat Confident	9.8%	3.4%	6.7%	13.1%	5.5%	6.6%
Not confident	9.8%	1.8%	10.5%	7.1%	3.9%	5.8%
Don’t know the institution	45.3%	58.4%	47.7%	41.2%	55.0%	51.8%
I don’t know	13.8%	18.5%	18.1%	18.0%	15.1%	16.1%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 5 Confidence in Media Outlets

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	31.6%	35.4%	36.3%	41.9%	31.2%	33.5%
Somewhat Confident	18.4%	12.2%	18.8%	19.1%	13.5%	15.3%
Not confident	24.7%	7.6%	21.4%	14.6%	14.5%	16.1%
Don’t know the institution	12.7%	19.1%	7.8%	7.9%	20.1%	15.9%
I don’t know	12.6%	25.6%	15.7%	16.5%	20.7%	19.1%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 6 Confidence in International Organizations

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	25.9%	20.6%	24.5%	27.8%	22.0%	23.2%
Somewhat Confident	6.3%	2.6%	4.3%	9.8%	3.6%	4.4%
Not confident	16.7%	6.1%	14.9%	16.2%	9.4%	11.4%
Don't know the institution	33.6%	49.2%	35.8%	24.4%	46.1%	41.4%
I don't know	17.5%	21.6%	20.6%	21.8%	18.8%	19.5%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A 1. 7 Confidence in Member of Parliament

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	44.3%	36.3%	31.6%	46.8%	42.3%	40.3%
Somewhat Confident	12.6%	11.2%	14.5%	15.0%	10.5%	11.9%
Not confident	38.0%	19.1%	35.9%	23.2%	26.8%	28.5%
Don't know the institution	1.6%	12.4%	4.3%	4.9%	8.3%	7.0%
I don't know	3.5%	21.1%	13.6%	10.1%	12.2%	12.3%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A 1. 8 Confidence in Local Council Member

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	50.3%	40.0%	34.4%	52.4%	47.7%	45.1%
Somewhat Confident	13.7%	9.9%	15.5%	13.1%	10.3%	11.8%
Not confident	32.4%	16.5%	30.4%	20.6%	23.0%	24.5%
Don't know the institution	1.0%	12.1%	6.0%	3.4%	7.3%	6.6%
I don't know	2.6%	21.5%	13.6%	10.5%	11.7%	12.0%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 9 Confidence in Sheikh/Aqal al Hara

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Very Confident	66.4%	64.5%	54.7%	61.4%	69.9%	65.5%
Somewhat Confident	10.5%	10.3%	11.4%	12.0%	9.8%	10.4%
Not confident	21.1%	10.7%	24.2%	18.7%	12.5%	15.9%
Don't know the institution	.4%	4.0%	2.9%	.7%	2.2%	2.2%
I don't know	1.7%	10.4%	6.7%	7.1%	5.6%	6.0%
N=2498	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A 1. 10 Reasons for lack of confidence in Judiciary/Prosecutor

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	56.3%	39.8%	41.0%	53.5%	53.7%	50.0%
Favor rich people	5.5%	9.2%	6.1%	8.5%	7.0%	6.9%
Cases take long time	28.2%	30.5%	36.1%	30.2%	25.5%	29.1%
Other	10.1%	20.4%	16.8%	7.8%	13.8%	14.0%
N=1207	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A 1. 11 Reason for lack of confidence in Police/Security

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Corruption	70.1%	56.2%	65.0%
Favor the wealthy	11.9%	13.4%	12.4%
Favor the government	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%
Discriminates against some	6.4%	15.0%	9.6%
Cases take a long time	4.3%	2.7%	3.7%
Other	4.5%	10.2%	6.6%
N=1191	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 12 Reason for lack of confidence in CSOs

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	11.5%	18.5%	9.0%	13.0%	15.5%	12.9%
Favors rich people	10.7%	13.8%	7.0%	27.8%	8.4%	11.3%
Favors the government	29.5%	6.2%	26.0%	7.4%	29.7%	24.6%
Discriminates against some citizens	13.5%	29.2%	13.0%	24.1%	16.8%	16.8%
Other	34.8%	32.3%	45.0%	27.8%	29.7%	34.3%
N=309	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 13 Reason for lack of confidence in Media

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	14.1%	20.6%	14.6%	31.1%	14.0%	16.2%
Favor rich people	8.0%	3.6%	11.2%	3.3%	5.0%	6.6%
Favor the government	43.1%	12.9%	27.0%	8.9%	41.7%	33.6%
Cases take a long time	.9%	10.5%	3.0%	10.0%	3.2%	3.9%
No credibility / Not independent	16.5%	29.8%	21.5%	25.6%	19.4%	20.7%
Not the media's job	3.7%	5.6%	6.9%	2.2%	3.5%	4.3%
Media lacks power	6.3%	4.8%	9.4%	3.3%	4.5%	5.9%
Other	7.2%	12.1%	6.4%	15.6%	8.6%	8.8%
N=786	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 14 Reasons for lack of confidence in International Organizations

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	8.0%	13.0%	10.8%	7.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Favors the government	17.0%	7.4%	13.5%	10.1%	16.2%	14.4%
Cases take a long time	17.7%	11.1%	15.3%	20.3%	14.8%	15.9%
IOs work against Arab and Muslim World	19.1%	21.3%	19.8%	17.4%	20.4%	19.7%
IOs don't care about Yemen/ Not present	9.4%	7.4%	5.4%	11.6%	9.7%	8.8%
Don't trust/ Dishonest	8.7%	10.2%	14.4%	10.1%	6.0%	9.1%
Other	20.1%	29.6%	20.7%	23.2%	23.6%	22.7%
N=396	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 15 Reasons for lack of confidence in MPs

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	27.4%	24.6%	22.6%	13.7%	30.2%	26.3%
Favors the wealthy	8.7%	10.6%	10.3%	10.8%	8.8%	9.4%
Favors the government	11.4%	9.3%	13.4%	9.8%	9.4%	10.6%
Discriminates against some	16.5%	11.1%	10.3%	8.8%	17.4%	14.5%
Cases take a long time	2.5%	5.0%	2.4%	13.7%	2.3%	3.5%
MPs do nothing/Don't care	12.0%	17.5%	15.4%	16.7%	13.0%	14.1%
No Access	13.8%	3.4%	11.6%	8.8%	9.3%	9.9%
Dishonest/ Don't keep Promises	4.1%	9.5%	9.6%	6.9%	4.4%	6.1%
Other	3.6%	9.0%	4.5%	10.8%	5.4%	5.6%
N=1010	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A1. 16 Reasons for lack of confidence in Local Council Members

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	32.8%	20.3%	25.6%	17.8%	31.3%	28.3%
Favors the wealthy	8.5%	19.4%	14.7%	6.7%	12.4%	12.5%
Favors the government	7.6%	6.1%	10.2%	6.7%	5.6%	7.1%
Discriminates against some	20.8%	20.0%	16.9%	32.2%	20.4%	20.5%
Cases take a long time	1.2%	3.6%	-	-	-	2.1%
LC Members do nothing/ Don't care	9.9%	12.7%	10.2%	11.1%	11.3%	10.9%
No Access	3.8%	1.2%	-	-	-	2.9%
Don't have power	3.1%	.6%	-	-	-	2.2%
Dishonest/ Don't keep Promises	3.3%	5.8%	-	-	-	4.2%
Other (Gender)	8.9%	10.3%	-	-	-	9.4%
Other (Urban vs. Rural)	-	-	22.6%	25.6%	19.1%	20.8%
N=906	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-

Table A1. 17 Reasons for lack of confidence in Sheikh/Aqal al Hara

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Corruption	25.1%	16.7%	27.7%	18.3%	19.2%	21.8%
Favors the wealthy	21.6%	24.0%	29.6%	30.5%	16.8%	22.5%
Favors the government	4.1%	4.6%	2.4%	6.1%	4.9%	4.3%
Discriminates against some	25.9%	21.7%	16.5%	24.4%	28.5%	24.2%
Cases take a long time	3.8%	4.9%	-	-	-	4.3%
LC Members Don't care	5.1%	5.3%	-	-	-	5.2%
Don't have power	6.6%	8.0%	-	-	-	7.2%
Dishonest/Not Fair	3.6%	5.7%	-	-	-	4.4%
Other (Gender)	4.3%	9.1%	-	-	-	6.2%
Other (Urban vs. Rural)	-	-	23.8%	20.7%	30.6%	27.2%
N=657	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-

Appendix II: Awareness, Attitudes, and Perceived Realization of Human Rights by Governorate

Awareness

Table A 2. 1 Ever heard of or read about human rights? Answered “yes”

Governorate	Percentage	Frequency
Sana'a City	74.9%	158
Aden	76.1%	54
Taiz	64.1%	184
Al-Hodeidah	38.3%	100
Hadramout	41.6%	52
Ibb	58.8%	150
Dhamar	49.1%	78
Lahj	84.1%	74
Abyan	80.3%	57
Shabwah	23.9%	17
Al-Mahrah	35.7%	25
Ma'reb	54.3%	38
Al-Jawf	41.4%	29
Al-Mahweet	58.6%	41
Raimah	32.9%	23
Amran	33.0%	35
Sa'ada	47.0%	39
Sana'a	46.4%	52
Al-Baidha	34.3%	24
Hajjah	57.9%	103
Total	53.4%	1333

Table A 2. 2 Self-assessment of knowledge about human rights/ Answered “Low” & “Know Nothing

Governorate	Percentage		Frequency	
	Low	Know Nothing	Low	Know Nothing
Sana'a City	50.0%	2.5%	79	4
Aden	46.3%	.0%	25	0
Taiz	45.1%	2.7%	83	5
Al-Hodeidah	46.0%	8.0%	46	8
Hadramout	38.5%	1.9%	20	1
Ibb	31.3%	3.3%	47	5
Dhamar	41.0%	1.3%	32	1
Lahj	45.9%	2.7%	34	2
Abyan	26.3%	.0%	15	0
Shabwah	47.1%	.0%	8	0
Al-Mahrah	76.0%	.0%	19	0
Ma'reb	23.7%	.0%	9	0
Al-Jawf	44.8%	10.3%	13	3
Al-Mahweet	39.0%	7.3%	16	3
Raimah	60.9%	8.7%	14	2
Amran	11.4%	28.6%	4	10
Sa'ada	38.5%	.0%	15	0
Sana'a	25.0%	3.8%	13	2
Al-Baidha	20.8%	16.7%	5	4
Hajjah	28.2%	9.7%	29	10
Total	39.5%	4.5%	526	60

Table A2. 3 Human rights compatibility with religion/ Answered “Conflicts” & “Sometimes Conflicts”

Governorate	Percentage		Frequency	
	Conflicts	Sometimes	Conflicts	Sometimes
Sana'a City	0.6%	2.5%	1	4
Aden	0.0%	5.6%	0	3
Taiz	1.1%	4.3%	2	8
Al-Hodeidah	3.0%	1.0%	3	1
Hadramout	3.8%	23.1%	2	12
Ibb	4.0%	7.3%	6	11
Dhamar	1.3%	5.1%	1	4
Lahj	0.0%	4.1%	0	3
Abyan	3.5%	3.5%	2	2
Shabwah	0.0%	17.6%	0	3
Al-Mahrah	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Ma'reb	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Al-Jawf	0.0%	3.4%	0	1
Al-Mahweet	2.4%	7.3%	1	3
Raimah	4.3%	0.0%	1	0
Amran	5.7%	11.4%	2	4
Sa'ada	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Sana'a	3.8%	3.8%	2	2
Al-Baidha	4.2%	0.0%	1	0
Hajjah	3.9%	3.9%	4	4
Total	2.1%	4.9%	28	65

Table A2. 4 Human rights compatibility with Yemeni culture? Answered “Yes”

Governorate	Percentage	Frequency
Sana'a City	17.1%	27
Aden	18.5%	10
Taiz	20.7%	38
Al-Hodeidah	20.0%	20
Hadramout	7.7%	4
Ibb	26.7%	40
Dhamar	25.6%	20
Lahj	14.9%	11
Abyan	42.1%	24
Shabwah	23.5%	4
Al-Mahrah	4.0%	1
Ma'reb	18.4%	7
Al-Jawf	24.1%	7
Al-Mahweet	29.3%	12
Raimah	4.3%	1
Amran	17.1%	6
Sa'ada	23.1%	9
Sana'a	21.2%	11
Al-Baidha	25.0%	6
Hajjah	30.1%	31
Total	21.7%	289

Attitudes

Table A2. 5 Rating of Economic Rights. Reporting right as "Important"

Governorate	Adequate Standard of Living	Right to Work	Fair and Equal pay for Equal work	Own Property	Government Services	Protection from Slavery
Sana'a City	99.5% (210)	100.0% (211)	99.1% (209)	98.1% (207)	99.1% (209)	98.1% (207)
Aden	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)
Taiz	100.0% (287)	96.5% (277)	90.6 (260)	93.4% (268)	98.6% (283)	79.4% (228)
Al-Hodeidah	99.6% (260)	98.9% (258)	94.6% (247)	95.8% (250)	78.9% (206)	92.7% (242)
Hadramout	100.0% (125)	99.2% (124)	100.0% (125)	100.0% (125)	100.0% (125)	93.6% (117)
Ibb	100.0% (255)	100.0% (255)	98.0% (250)	98.8% (252)	98.8% (252)	88.2% (225)
Dhamar	99.4% (158)	93.7% (149)	90.6% (144)	95.0% (151)	91.8% (146)	84.9% (135)
Lahj	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)
Abyan	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)
Shabwah	100.0% (71)	93.0% (66)	98.6% (70)	98.6% (70)	100.0% (71)	97.2% (69)
Al-Mahrah	100.0% (70)	98.6% (69)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)
Ma'rib	100.0% (70)	98.6% (69)	92.9% (65)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	48.6% (34)
Al-Jawf	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	85.7% (60)	97.1% (68)	97.1% (68)	97.1% (68)
Al-Mahweet	97.1% (68)	97.1% (68)	85.7% (60)	97.1% (68)	98.6% (69)	95.7% (67)
Raimah	100.0% (70)	97.1% (68)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	88.6% (62)
Amran	85.8% (91)	85.8% (91)	69.8% (74)	83.0% (88)	83.0% (88)	71.7% (76)
Saada	100.0% (83)	98.8% (82)	88.0% (73)	98.8% (82)	96.4% (80)	95.2% (79)
Sana'a	100.0% (112)	98.2% (110)	97.3% (109)	99.1% (111)	99.1% (111)	99.1% (111)
Al-Bardha	90.0% (63)	88.6% (62)	72.9% (51)	81.4% (57)	82.9% (58)	68.6% (48)
Hajjah	100.0% (178)	100.0% (178)	93.8% (167)	98.9% (176)	95.5% (170)	93.8% (167)
Total	98.9% (2471)	97.6% (2471)	93.4% (2334)	96.6% (2413)	95.1% (2376)	89.5% (2235)

Table A2. 6 Rating Civil Rights Related to Administration of Justice. Reporting right as “Important”

Governorate	Equality before the Law	Protection from Arbitrary Arrest	Protection from Torture	Fair, Free and Public Trial	Innocent until Proven Guilty	No Incarceration for Debts
Sana'a City	99.1% (209)	80.6% (170)	97.2% (205)	97.6% (206)	97.6% (206)	88.2% (186)
Aden	100.0% (71)	97.2% (69)	98.6% (70)	98.6% (70)	98.6% (70)	88.7% (63)
Taiz	95.5% (274)	83.6% (240)	96.5% (277)	96.5% (277)	98.3% (282)	75.3% (216)
Al-Hodeidah	85.4% (223)	77.8% (203)	93.5% (244)	88.1% (230)	96.2% (251)	98.1% (256)
Hadramout	100.0% (125)	81.6% (102)	99.2% (124)	99.2% (124)	98.4% (123)	98.4% (123)
Ibb	99.2% (253)	80.8% (206)	87.5% (223)	94.9% (242)	92.9% (237)	93.3% (238)
Dhamar	94.3% (150)	89.9% (143)	91.2% (145)	90.6% (144)	92.5% (147)	81.1% (130)
Lahj	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	84.1% (74)
Abyan	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	98.6% (70)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	97.2% (69)
Shabwah	100.0% (71)	95.8% (68)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	87.3% (62)	88.7% (63)
Al-Mahrah	100.0% (70)	95.7% (67)	98.6% (69)	98.6% (69)	100.0% (70)	88.6% (62)
Ma'reb	98.6% (69)	81.4% (57)	94.3% (66)	97.1% (68)	100.0% (70)	98.6% (69)
Al-Jawf	82.9% (58)	82.9% (85)	64.3% (45)	81.4% (57)	94.3% (66)	94.3% (66)
Al-Mahweet	97.1% (68)	91.4% (64)	90.0% (63)	94.3% (66)	98.6% (69)	91.4% (64)
Raimah	98.6% (69)	98.6% (69)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (70)	98.6% (69)	98.6% (69)
Amran	78.3% (83)	72.6% (77)	78.3% (83)	74.5% (79)	79.2% (84)	69.8% (74)
Sa'ada	100.0% (83)	77.1% (64)	89.2% (74)	92.8% (77)	100.0% (83)	91.6% (76)
Sana'a	98.2% (110)	74.1% (83)	96.4% (108)	96.4% (108)	99.1% (111)	82.1% (92)
Al-Baidha	80.0% (56)	72.9% (51)	74.3% (52)	65.7% (46)	75.7% (53)	67.1% (47)
Hajjah	96.6% (172)	89.9% (160)	88.2% (157)	96.6% (172)	98.3% (175)	84.3% (150)
Total	95.0% (2373)	84.5% (2110)	92.2% (2304)	93.5% (2335)	95.6% (2387)	87.6% (2187)

Table A2. 7 Rating of Other Civil Rights. Reporting right as "Important"

Governorate	Right to Life	Freedom of Expression	Freedom of The Press	Freedom of Movement	Freedom of Assembly	Form trade Unions	Right to Privacy	Right to Asylum	Not be trafficked
Sana'a City	100% (211)	97.6% (206)	90.0% (190)	97.2% (205)	83.9% (177)	82.5% (174)	96.2% (203)	90.5% (191)	99.5% (210)
Aden	100%(71)	100.0% (71)	98.6% (70)	100.0% (71)	74.6% (53)	50.7% (36)	100.0% (71)	88.7% (63)	100.0% (71)
Taiz	98.6% (283)	94.8% (272)	78.0% (224)	92.0% (264)	48.4% (139)	54.7% (157)	80.8% (232)	93.0% (267)	98.3% (282)
Al-Hodeidah	96.9% (253)	80.1% (209)	67.4% (176)	99.6% (260)	66.7% (174)	60.9% (159)	80.8% (211)	65.1% (170)	97.7% (255)
Hadramout	99.2% (124)	90.4% (113)	80.0% (100)	100.0% (125)	68.0% (85)	76.8% (96)	98.4% (123)	84.0% (105)	100.0% (125)
Ibb	99.2% (253)	96.5% (246)	80.0% (204)	99.6% (254)	76.5% (195)	66.7% (170)	79.6% (203)	86.3% (220)	98.0% (250)
Dhamar	99.4% (158)	92.5% (147)	72.3% (115)	95.6% (152)	79.2% (126)	82.4% (131)	97.5% (155)	79.2% (126)	92.5% (147)
Lahj	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	98.9% (87)	100.0% (88)	100.0% (88)	97.7% (86)	100.0% (88)	79.5% (70)	100.0% (70)
Albyan	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	95.8% (68)	94.4% (67)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)
Shabwah	100.0% (71)	97.2% (69)	81.7% (58)	100.0% (71)	88.7% (63)	70.4% (50)	100.0% (71)	94.4% (67)	98.6% (70)
Al-Mahrah	100.0% (70)	88.6% (62)	77.1% (54)	100.0% (70)	71.4% (50)	87.1% (61)	98.6% (69)	98.6% (69)	100.0% (69)
Ma'reb	97.1% (68)	98.6% (69)	90.0% (63)	98.6% (69)	87.1% (61)	85.7% (60)	100.0% (70)	80.0% (56)	100.0% (70)
Al-Jawf	95.7% (67)	95.7% (67)	78.6% (55)	94.3% (66)	82.9% (58)	67.1% (47)	97.1% (68)	92.9% (65)	97.1% (68)
Al-Mahweet	97.1% (68)	95.7% (67)	77.1% (54)	97.1% (68)	77.1% (54)	78.6% (55)	95.7% (67)	78.6% (55)	97.1% (68)
Raimah	98.6% (69)	100.0% (70)	91.4% (64)	100.0% (70)	91.4% (64)	98.6% (69)	97.1% (68)	92.9% (65)	98.6% (69)
Amran	84.9% (90)	73.6% (78)	67.0% (71)	78.3% (83)	61.3% (65)	61.3% (65)	84.0% (89)	66.0% (70)	80.2% (85)
Sa'ada	100.0% (83)	98.8% (82)	92.8% (77)	98.8% (82)	90.4% (75)	78.3% (65)	100.0% (83)	94.0% (78)	98.8% (82)
Sana'a	100.0% (112)	98.2% (110)	82.1% (92)	99.1% (111)	83.0% (93)	67.9% (76)	99.1% (111)	78.6% (88)	99.1% (111)
Al-Baidha	85.7% (60)	78.6% (55)	58.6% (41)	82.9% (58)	52.9% (37)	58.6% (41)	82.9% (58)	60.0% (42)	78.6% (55)
Hajjah	98.3% (175)	98.9% (176)	74.2% (132)	100.0% (178)	80.3% (143)	71.9% (128)	94.9% (169)	68.5% (122)	96.1% (171)
Total	97.9% (2445)	93.2% (2328)	80.0% (1998)	96.7% (2416)	74.8% (1868)	71.8% (1793)	91.3% (2280)	82.5% (2060)	96.8% (2418)

Table A2.8 Rating of Social and Cultural Rights. Reporting right as "Important"

Governorate	Education	Health	Gender Quality	People with Disabilities	Marry and Start Family	Consensual Marriage	Equal Right in Divorce	Right of the Child	Right to nationality-Child	Right to Nationality-Spouse	Freedom of Religion	Right to Worship
Sana'a City	100% (211)	100% (211)	64.0% (135)	98.6% (208)	100% (211)	100% (211)	55.0% (116)	99.5% (210)	71.6% (151)	54.5% (115)	61.1% (129)	80.6% (170)
Aden	100% (71)	100% (71)	78.9% (56)	100% (71)	100% (71)	100% (71)	94.4% (67)	100% (71)	84.5% (60)	84.5% (60)	63.4% (45)	100% (71)
Taiz	99.7% (286)	99.3% (285)	43.9% (126)	90.6% (261)	99.7% (286)	96.2% (276)	31.7% (91)	98.3% (282)	65.2% (187)	38.0% (109)	15.3% (44)	43.6% (125)
Al-Hodeidah	99.2% (259)	97.7% (255)	65.9% (172)	75.9% (198)	98.9% (258)	98.9% (258)	47.5% (124)	97.7% (255)	55.2% (144)	44.4% (116)	42.9% (112)	62.8% (164)
Hadramout	100% (125)	97.6% (122)	52.8% (66)	92.0% (115)	100% (125)	100% (125)	43.2% (54)	100% (125)	70.4% (88)	68.8% (86)	37.6% (47)	80.8% (101)
Ibb	100% (255)	99.6% (254)	36.1% (92)	91.0% (232)	100% (255)	93.7% (239)	43.1% (110)	98.0% (250)	62.0% (158)	48.2% (123)	28.2% (72)	54.1% (138)
Dhamar	99.4% (158)	98.1% (156)	61.0% (97)	91.2% (145)	98.1% (156)	98.7% (157)	32.3% (51)	92.5% (147)	66.7% (106)	60.4% (96)	49.1% (78)	87.4% (139)
Lahj	100% (88)	100% (88)	37.5% (33)	100% (88)	100% (88)	100% (88)	31.8% (28)	100% (88)	69.3% (61)	64.8% (57)	40.9% (36)	97.7% (86)
Abyan	100% (71)	100% (71)	97.2% (69)	100% (71)	100% (71)	98.6% (70)	100% (71)	100% (71)	97.2% (69)	95.8% (68)	100% (71)	100% (71)
Shabwah	100% (71)	100% (71)	77.5% (55)	95.8% (68)	100% (71)	100% (71)	74.6% (53)	98.6% (70)	64.8% (46)	59.2% (42)	73.2% (52)	91.5% (65)
Al-Mahrah	100% (70)	100% (70)	34.3% (24)	97.1% (68)	100% (70)	100% (70)	38.6% (27)	100% (70)	84.3% (59)	84.3% (59)	4.3% (3)	85.7% (60)
Ma'reb	98.6% (69)	100% (70)	50.0% (35)	94.3% (66)	100% (70)	100% (70)	52.9% (37)	100% (70)	60.0% (42)	58.6% (41)	35.7% (25)	82.9% (58)
Al-Jawf	98.6% (69)	98.6% (69)	71.4% (50)	87.1% (61)	98.6% (69)	100% (70)	50.0% (35)	98.6% (68)	81.4% (57)	74.3% (52)	77.1% (54)	88.6% (62)
Al-Mahweet	100% (70)	100% (70)	72.9% (51)	85.7% (60)	98.6% (69)	100% (70)	71.4% (50)	100% (70)	74.3% (52)	65.7% (46)	64.3% (45)	84.3% (59)
Raimah	98.6% (69)	100% (70)	78.6% (55)	98.6% (69)	100% (70)	100% (70)	67.1% (47)	100% (70)	85.7% (60)	84.3% (59)	61.4% (43)	84.3% (59)
Amran	85.8% (91)	82.1% (87)	55.7% (59)	80.2% (85)	86.8% (92)	96.2% (102)	42.5% (45)	80.2% (85)	49.1% (52)	34.9% (37)	50.9% (54)	68.9% (73)
Sa'ada	98.8% (82)	97.6% (81)	74.7% (62)	92.8% (77)	97.6% (81)	100% (83)	81.9% (68)	98.8% (82)	90.4% (75)	75.9% (63)	89.2% (74)	91.6% (76)
Sana'a	100% (112)	100% (112)	74.1% (83)	94.6% (106)	100% (112)	100% (112)	47.3% (53)	99.1% (111)	73.2% (82)	53.6% (60)	54.5% (61)	87.5% (98)
Al-Baidha	88.6% (62)	90.0% (63)	57.1% (40)	77.1% (54)	85.7% (60)	87.1% (61)	50.0% (35)	78.6% (55)	50.0% (35)	41.4% (29)	28.6% (20)	57.1% (40)
Hajjah	100% (178)	98.3% (175)	65.2% (116)	76.4% (136)	99.4% (177)	99.4% (177)	51.7% (92)	96.1% (171)	47.2% (84)	34.5% (61)	42.1% (75)	77.0% (137)
Total	98.8% (2467)	98.1% (2451)	59.1% (1476)	89.6% (2239)	98.6% (2462)	98.1% (2451)	50.2% (1254)	96.8% (2418)	66.8% (1668)	55.2% (1379)	45.6% (1140)	74.1% (1852)

Perceived Realization of Human Rights

Table A2. 9 Perceived Violations of Political Rights by Governorate

Governorate	Right to Vote	Right to Run for Office	Right to Participate in Public Affairs
Sana'a City	5.7% (12)	4.3% (9)	9.0% (19)
Aden	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Taiz	18.1% (52)	3.5% (10)	2.1% (6)
Al-Hodeidah	12.3% (32)	4.2% (11)	2.7% (7)
Hadramout	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	3.2% (4)
Ibb	3.9% (10)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (51)
Dhahmar	4.4% (7)	6.3% (10)	8.8% (14)
Lahj	3.4% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)
Abyan	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.6% (4)
Shabwah	7.0% (5)	9.9% (7)	18.3% (13)
Al-Mahrah	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)
Mar'eb	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	8.6% (6)
Al-Jawf	25.7% (18)	28.6% (20)	20.0% (14)
Al-Mahweet	4.3% (3)	0.0% (0)	14.3% (10)
Raimah	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Amran	3.8% (4)	.9% (1)	3.8% (4)
Sa'da	4.8% (4)	2.4% (2)	7.2% (6)
Sana'a	3.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)
Al-Baidha	5.7% (4)	5.7% (4)	2.9% (2)
Hajjah	11.2% (20)	11.2% (20)	16.9% (30)
Total	7.2% (180)	3.8% (95)	7.8% (194)

Table A2. 10 Perceived Violation of Civil Rights Related to the Administration of Justice by Governorate

Governorate	Arbitrary Arrest	Detained for Debt	Held without Trial	Torture	No free, fair trial	No Defense	Testify Against Oneself	<18 Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Exile
Sana'a City	9.0% (19)	10.9% (23)	8.5% (18)	20.9% (44)	10.4% (22)	2.4% (5)	1.4% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Aden	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Taiz	12.5% (36)	7.0% (20)	13.2% (38)	10.5% (30)	9.1% (26)	2.1% (6)	1.4% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Hodeidah	4.6% (12)	5.7% (15)	5.0% (13)	10.0% (26)	1.9% (5)	.8% (2)	0.4% (1)	0% (0)	.4% (1)
Hadramout	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.6% (2)	1.6% (2)	.8% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Ibb	3.1% (8)	2.4% (6)	3.9% (10)	1.6% (4)	3.9% (10)	0% (0)	1.6% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Dhamar	8.8% (14)	2.5% (4)	6.9% (11)	4.4% (7)	3.1% (5)	1.9% (3)	1.3% (2)	0% (0)	.6% (1)
Lahj	4.5% (4)	0.0% (0)	3.4% (3)	23.9% (21)	0% (0)	3.4% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Abyan	12.7% (9)	7.0% (5)	9.9% (7)	5.6% (4)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	2.8% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Shabwah	4.2% (3)	2.8% (2)	4.2% (3)	4.2% (3)	5.6% (4)	4.2% (3)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	2.8% (2)
Al-Mahrah	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Ma'reb	2.9% (2)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)
Al-Jawf	2.9% (2)	4.3% (3)	4.3% (3)	2.9% (2)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)
Al-Mahweet	12.9% (9)	5.7% (4)	21.4% (15)	12.9% (9)	7.1% (5)	4.3% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Raimah	1.4% (1)	4.3% (3)	8.6% (6)	7.1% (5)	5.7% (4)	5.7% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Amran	6.6% (7)	5.7% (6)	6.6% (7)	18.9% (20)	3.8% (4)	0.9% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.9% (2)
Sa'ada	13.3% (11)	8.4% (7)	8.4% (7)	8.4% (7)	6.0% (5)	7.2% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.2% (1)
Sana'a	5.4% (6)	4.5% (5)	5.4% (6)	2.7% (3)	4.5% (5)	3.6% (4)	2.7% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Baidha	2.9% (2)	10.0% (7)	2.9% (2)	7.1% (5)	2.9% (2)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Hajjah	10.1% (18)	16.3% (29)	8.4% (15)	16.3% (29)	10.7% (19)	3.9% (7)	3.4% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Total	6.6% (164)	5.6% (141)	6.7% (167)	8.9% (222)	4.8% (120)	2.0% (49)	1.1% (28)	.1% (2)	.4% (9)

Table A2. 11 Perceived Violations of Other Civil Rights by Governorate

Governorate	Extrajudicial Killing	Freedom of Movement	Freedom of Expression	Privacy	Right to Assemble	Right of Association	Forced Association	Gov't Incitement of Violence	Human Trafficking	Refoulement
Sana'a City	.5% (1)	0.9% (2)	14.2% (30)	2.8% (6)	6.2% (13)	3.8% (8)	0.5% (1)	6.2% (13)	1.9% (4)	0.5% (1)
Aden	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Taiz	0% (0)	0.3% (1)	9.4% (27)	2.8% (8)	13.9% (40)	2.1% (6)	3.5% (10)	0.7% (2)	4.5% (13)	0% (0)
Al-Hodeidah	0% (0)	0.4% (1)	6.5% (17)	3.1% (8)	.8% (2)	1.1% (3)	2.7% (7)	1.1% (3)	1.5% (4)	0% (0)
Hadrarmout	0% (0)	1.6% (2)	.8% (1)	0% (0)	1.6% (2)	0.8% (1)	1.6% (2)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0% (0)
Ibb	.4% (1)	1.2% (3)	22.0% (56)	2.4% (6)	10.6% (27)	1.6% (4)	1.6% (4)	5.1% (13)	0.4% (1)	0% (0)
Dhamar	0% (0)	0% (0)	15.1% (24)	1.9% (3)	10.1% (16)	2.5% (4)	0.6% (1)	2.5% (4)	3.8% (6)	0% (0)
Lahj	0% (0)	17.0% (15)	40.9% (36)	9.1% (8)	39.8% (35)	0% (0)	0% (0)	43.2% (38)	1.1% (1)	0% (0)
Abyan	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	4.2% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Shabwah	1.4% (1)	5.6% (4)	21.1% (15)	2.8% (2)	18.3% (13)	9.9% (7)	4.2% (3)	18.3% (13)	2.8% (2)	1.4% (1)
Al-Mahrah	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2.9% (2)
Mareb	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	8.6% (6)	4.3% (3)	0% (0)
Al-Jawf	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	5.7% (4)	2.9% (92)	4.3% (3)	4.3% (3)	5.7% (4)	24.3% (17)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Mahweet	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	2.9% (2)	8.6% (6)	2.9% (2)	7.1% (5)	0% (0)	4.3% (3)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)
Raimah	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Amran	0% (0)	0.9% (1)	3.8% (4)	.9% (1)	4.7% (5)	.9% (1)	0.9% (1)	7.5% (8)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Saadah	1.2% (1)	15.7% (13)	3.6% (3)	0% (0)	7.2% (6)	3.6% (3)	0% (0)	2.4% (2)	1.2% (1)	0% (0)
Sana'a	0% (0)	0% (0)	8.0% (9)	1.8% (2)	.9% (1)	0% (0)	0.9% (1)	1.8% (2)	1.8% (2)	0% (0)
Albaidha	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	2.9% a(2)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)	4.3% (3)	7.1% (5)	0% (0)
Hajjah	0% (0)	1.7% (3)	11.2% (20)	5.6% (10)	9.6% (17)	9.0% (16)	4.5% (8)	6.7% (12)	1.1% (2)	1.1% (2)
Total	1.9% (7)	1.9% (48)	10.1% (252)	2.5% (63)	7.6% (189)	2.6% (64)	1.8% (44)	5.6% (140)	1.8% (46)	0.3% (7)

Table A2. 12 Perceived Violations of Economic Rights by Governorate

Governorate	Adequate Standard of Living	Fair pay/Safe work conditions	Own Property	Denied Leisure Time	Right to Strike	Slavery	Child Labor
Sana'a City	26.1% (55)	28% (59)	14.2% (30)	27% (57)	7.6% (16)	1.9% (4)	3.8% (8)
Aden	0% (0)	29.6% (21)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Taiz	36.9% (106)	5.2% (15)	11.5% (33)	7% (20)	3.5% (10)	0.7% (2)	9.4% (27)
Al-Hodeidah	62.8% (164)	14.6% (38)	18% (47)	36% (94)	5.4% (14)	0.8% (2)	2.3% (6)
Hadramout	4% (5)	5.6% (7)	3.2% (4)	1.6% (2)	5.6% (7)	0% (0)	2.4% (3)
Ibb	27.1% (69)	3.5% (9)	20.4% (52)	15.7% (40)	2.7% (7)	0% (0)	12.9% (33)
Dhamar	10.7% (17)	9.4% (15)	4.4% (7)	4.4% (7)	3.8% (6)	0.0% (0)	5% (8)
Lahj	39.8% (35)	15.9% (14)	5.7% (5)	14.8% (13)	10.2% (9)	0.0% (0)	2.3% (2)
Abyan	21.8% (2)	2.8% (2)	2.8% (2)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)
Shabwah	21.1% (15)	18.3% (13)	26.8% (19)	7% (5)	4.2% (3)	0% (0)	11.3% (8)
Al-Mahrah	12.9% (9)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	4.3% (3)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)
Ma'rab	0% (0)	8.6% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Jawf	40% (28)	45.7% (32)	30	42.9% (25)	27.1% (19)	15.7% (11)	5.7% (4)
Al-Mahweet	10% (7)	7.1% (5)	6	8.6% (2)	2.9% (2)	0% (0)	7.1% (5)
Raimah	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Amran	19.8% (21)	8.5% (9)	6.6% (7)	6.6% (7)	1.9% (2)	3.8% (4)	9.4% (10)
Sa'ada	6% (5)	8.4% (7)	3.6% (3)	4.8% (4)	6% (5)	6% (5)	3.6% (3)
Sana'a	3.6% (4)	4.5% (5)	2.7% (3)	2.7% (3)	0% (0)	1.8% (2)	5.4% (6)
Al-Baidha	18.6% (13)	5.7% (4)	4.3% (3)	7.1% (5)	5.7 (4)	0% (0)	7.1% (5)
Hajjah	38.8% (69)	21.3% (38)	27.5% (49)	23.6% (42)	10.7% (19)	1.1% (2)	11.8% (21)
Total	25% (625)	12% (300)	12% (300)	13.1% (327)	5.1% (127)	1.3% (33)	6% (150)

Table A2. 13 Perceived Violations of Social Rights by Governorate

Governorate	Public Services	Social Security	Food/Water	Discrimination by Police/Courts	Not Completed Primary School	Healthcare	Forced Marriage	Have a Family	Divorce	Child Abuse
Sana'a City	36.5% (77)	22.7% (48)	28.9% (61)	28% (59)	19.9% (42)	28.4% (60)	3.8% (8)	3.3% (7)	1.4% (3)	1.4% (3)
Aden	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Taiz	64.5% (185)	56.8% (163)	41.8% (120)	18.1% (52)	25.1% (72)	52.3% (150)	11.1% (32)	6.6% (19)	3.8% (11)	1.4% (4)
Al-Hodeidah	72% (188)	77% (201)	55.9% (146)	7.3% (19)	39.8% (104)	69.3% (181)	5.7% (15)	4.6% (12)	1.9% (5)	0.8% (2)
Hadramout	36.8% (46)	16% (20)	10.4% (13)	1.6% (2)	12% (15)	10.4% (13)	1.6% (2)	0.8% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Ibb	47.1% (120)	30.6% (78)	28.2% (72)	9.8% (25)	34.1% (87)	40.4% (103)	16.9% (43)	9.4% (24)	12.5% (32)	0.8% (2)
Dhamar	15.1% (24)	27.7% (44)	4.4% (7)	6.9% (11)	20.8% (33)	21.4% (34)	10.7% (17)	5% (8)	9.4% (15)	0.6% (1)
Lahj	45.5% (40)	26.1% (23)	17% (15)	14.8% (13)	12.5% (11)	8% (7)	0% (0)	1.1% (1)	1.1% (1)	4.5% (4)
Abyan	8.5% (6)	5.6% (4)	11.3% (8)	9.9% (7)	0% (0)	7% (5)	0% (0)	2.8% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Shabwah	28.2% (20)	21.1% (15)	25.4% (18)	5.6% (4)	38% (27)	29.6% (21)	14.1% (10)	5.6% (4)	7% (5)	1.4% (1)
Al-Mahrah	75.7% (53)	10% (7)	52.9% (37)	0% (0)	15.7% (11)	25.7% (18)	4.3% (3)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Mar'eb	11.4% (8)	8.6% (6)	12.9% (9)	5.7% (4)	12.9% (9)	10% (7)	2.9% (2)	1.4% (1)	2.9% (2)	0% (0)
Al-Jawf	61.4% (43)	54.3% (38)	54.3% (38)	0% (0)	25.7% (18)	41.4% (29)	11.4% (8)	17.1% (12)	17.1% (12)	0% (0)
Al-Mahweet	37.1% (26)	28.6% (20)	27.1% (19)	17.1% (12)	14.3% (10)	17.1% (12)	2.9% (2)	4.3% (3)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)
Raimah	15.7% (11)	15.7% (11)	1.4% (1)	11.4% (8)	2.9% (2)	15.7% (11)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	4.3% (3)	0% (0)
Amran	40.6% (43)	15.1% (16)	18.9% (20)	14.3% (12)	26.4% (28)	23.6% (25)	13.2% (14)	21.7% (23)	6.6% (7)	0.9% (1)
Sa'ada	22.9% (19)	16.9% (14)	4.8% (4)	13.3% (11)	12% (10)	13.3% (11)	0% (0)	4.8% (4)	1.2% (1)	1.2% (1)
Sana'a	23.2% (26)	9.8% (11)	9.8% (11)	14.3% (16)	15.2% (17)	16.1% (18)	12.5% (14)	2.7% (3)	5.4% (6)	3.6% (4)
Al-Baidha	35.7% (25)	40% (28)	20% (14)	4.3% (3)	18.6% (13)	31.4% (22)	1.4% (1)	4.3% (3)	4.3% (3)	1.4% (1)
Hajjah	69.1% (123)	65.2% (116)	47.8% (85)	18.0% (32)	52.2% (93)	62.4% (111)	17.4% (31)	18% (32)	14.6% (26)	1.1% (2)
Total	43.4% (1083)	34.5% (863)	27.9% (698)	11.6% (291)	24.1% (603)	33.5% (838)	8.1% (203)	6.4% (161)	5.3% (133)	1% (26)

Table A2. 14 Perceived Violations of Cultural Rights by Governorate

Governorate	Freedom of Religion	Right to Express Culture	Denied Nationality Because Parent is not Yemeni	Denied Nationality Because Spouse not Yemeni
Sana'a City	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Aden	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Taiz	0% (0)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (2)
Al-Hodeidah	0% (0)	0.8% (2)	0.4% (1)	0.4% (1)
Hadramout	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Ibb	0% (0)	0.4% (1)	0% (0)	0.4% (1)
Dhamar	0.6% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Lahj	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Abyan	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Shabwah	36.6% (26)	2.8% (2)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)
Al-Mahrah	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Ma'reb	2.9% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Jawf	2.9% (2)	2.9% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Mahweet	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Raimah	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Amran	0% (0)	1.9% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Sa'ada	1.2% (1)	6% (5)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Sana'a	0% (0)	0.9% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Al-Baidha	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)
Hajjah	0.6% (1)	2.8% (5)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Total	1.4% (34)	0.9% (23)	0.1% (3)	0.2% (6)

Appendix III: Sampling Discussion

This appendix provides an in-depth discussion of the sampling procedures the Yemen Polling Center (YPC) used in fielding the survey. The sample of 2,498 interviews from all governorates except al-Dhale and Soqatra Island, was designed in a multi-stage, stratified, random, probability proportional to size manner.

Sampling proceeded in 7 steps. First, all interviews were distributed across all governorates of Yemen in proportion to the population for each governorate (excluding Soqatra and al-Dhale), with the exception of Soqatra Island and al-Dhale. As noted in the Methodology chapter, Soqatra was excluded because the Island's population comprises less than 0.5% of Yemen's total population, it is located several hundred kilometers off the coast of mainland Yemen. At the time of the fielding of the survey in July 2010 al-Dhale governorate was inaccessible due to ongoing clashes between the government of Yemen and groups associated with the Southern Movement. Additionally, parts of Sa'ada governorate were not accessible. As such, some interviews in Sa'ada governorate were conducted with internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps within the governorate. For population statistics, YPC uses the data from the most recent census conducted by the Central Statistical Organization in 2004. This population data is widely accepted as the most reliable source of information on the Yemeni population.

The second step in the sampling process is determining the number of primary sampling units (PSU) in each governorate. A primary sampling unit is the smallest unit from which households and respondents are selected. The smallest administrative unit for which there are reliable population data are used as the PSU. In

urban areas this is the *hara*, or quarter, and in rural areas this is the *mahala*, or village/sub-village unit. Within each PSU, 14 interviews were conducted. Thus to determine the number of PSUs for a given governorate, the total number of interviews are divided by 14.

The next (third) step in sampling is the random selection of PSUs in each governorate. Using statistical software, YPC randomly selects the pre-determined number of PSUs for each governorate. Each PSU's probability of selection is proportional to its size (PPS).

The fourth step in the sampling procedure is the selection of a start point in each PSU. YPC has several hundred experienced enumerators from all governorates in Yemen, half of whom are women. Trained field supervisors and enumerators then go to the pre-selected PSUs where they confer with a community leader or elder such as a sheikh, a local official, or someone knowledgeable about the area. With their assistance the field researchers determine the boundaries of the PSU. Thereafter, a landmark is chosen as the start point for the walking pattern. Landmarks can be a mosque, hospital, government office, prominent and easily identifiable public building, or a well (or other clearly identifiable landmark should any of these not exist in a rural PSU). Importantly, field researchers vary the landmark used from one PSU to the next. That is, if a hospital in the center of one PSU is chosen, a mosque on the periphery of the next PSU will serve as the landmark in the next PSU, for example.

Next (fifth), the field research team, always consisting of at least one male and one female, determines the start direction for the walking pattern. This is done by a variety of means.

One interviewer will proceed in the direction of either the sun or the moon with the other proceeding in the opposite direction. If the sun or moon is not available or is directly overhead, the enumerators will spin a pen on a notebook with one enumerator heading in each direction.

The sixth step is household selection. As enumerators proceed in opposite directions, they select every fifth household on their right. Since they are heading in opposite directions, this ensures that households on both sides of the road or path are selected. In the event that a multi-household building is encountered, such as an apartment building, the enumerator will begin on the top floor of the building and select every fifth apartment on their right hand side. Should the enumerators encounter several multi-household buildings next to one another, in the next building, the enumerator will begin the walking pattern on the floor just below the top floor.

The seventh and final step is respondent selection. This is accomplished via Kish grid. The Kish grid is a mechanism that ensures the random selection of an eligible respondent. For this survey, eligibility was a minimum age of 18 and the same gender as the enumerator. If the selected respondent is unavailable at the time of the first visit, the enumerator schedules a return visit for later in the day or evening at a time when the selected respondent will likely be available. Up to two call-backs will be conducted to try to accommodate the selected respondent. Should the respondent still be unavailable after these two call backs or if the household either refuses to be interviewed or is inaccessible, the enumerator proceeds to the immediate next household. If after two call backs to these household or other reasons for a refusal, the enumerator continues with the existing walking pattern.

Appendix IV. Existing Reports and Data on Human Rights in Yemen

Harmonization of Yemeni Law with International Obligations

The concept of legal harmony refers to whether domestic Yemeni laws uphold, reinforce, and assist in implementing international agreements and protocols the GoY has acceded to. While not the primary focus of this report, legal harmony is a fundamental component of the realization and protection of human rights. As such, this appendix offers a cursory review of legal harmony in Yemen.⁽¹⁾

GoY has signed on to virtually every major international agreement on human rights. Please see Table A4.1 below for a list of international agreements and protocols to which Yemen has acceded.

(1) For a more in-depth, if somewhat dated review of legal harmony in Yemen, see the *National Human Rights Report 2004* available at the GoY Ministry of Human Rights website: mhryemen.org

Table A4. 1 Yemen's International Human Rights Obligations

	Title of treaty	Date of ratification
1	Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved and published in UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 8217(3)	Article 6 of Yemeni constitution, amended on 29 Sept. 1994
2	International Convention on economic, social and cultural rights; approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 82200(21)	29 Feb. 1987
3	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, approved and presented for signature, ratification and accession by UNGA resolution 82200(21)	29 Feb. 1987
4	International Agreement on the eradication of all Forms of Racial Discrimination approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 82106 (28)	8 Oct. 1972
5	International Agreement on suppression and punishment of racial discrimination crimes, approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 3068 (64)	17 Aug. 1976
6	International Agreement Against Racial Discrimination in sports, approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 40(64)	Signed by Yemen on 16 May 1986, but not ratified
7	International Agreement for the prevention and punishment of genocide, approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 8260 (3)	9 Feb. 1987
8	Agreement on non-applicability of status of limitations for war crimes against humanity approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 2391 (23)	9 Feb. 1987
9	Agreement against torture and other forms of brutal, inhumane and debasing treatment and punishment, approved and presented for ratification by UNGA resolution 39(40)	5 Nov. 1981
10	International Convention on the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, approved and presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 34(180)	30 May 1984
11	International Agreement on Political Rights for Women, presented for signature and ratification by UNGA Resolution 640(7)	9 Feb. 1987 Yemen rejected last sentence of article 7 and expressed reservations on text of article 9
12	International Convention on the Rights of the Child, presented for signature, ratification and accession by UNGA resolution 640(7)	1 May 1991 Yemen accepted on 3 April 1997 the amendment of paragraph 2 of article 34 approved by the conference of member states on 12 Feb. 1995
13	Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict	2 March 2007 (Acceded)
14	Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography	15 December 2004 (Acceded)
15	Agreement on consent to marriage, minimum age and registration of marriage, presented for signature and ratification by UNGA resolution 81763(17)	9 Feb. 1987
16	The 1926 Agreement on slavery, amended by the protocol of 1953. signed in Geneva in 1926 and went into effect in 1927. Amended by protocol of 7 Dec. 1953	9 Feb. 1987

17	Agreement on prevention of trade with human beings, exploitation and lending of persons, approved by UNGA resolution 317(4)	6 April 1989
18	Agreement on status of refugees of 1951, approved by the UN commissioners for refugees and stateless persons	18 Jan. 1980
19	Protocol relevant to Agreement on Status of Refugees, approved by Economic and Social Council in resolution 1186(41) and noted by UNGA in resolution 2198(21) of 16 Dec. 1966	16 July 1970
20	Geneva Convention on improving conditions of wounded and sick members of armed forces in the field, approved by the diplomatic conference to draft an international agreement on the protection of war victims held in Geneva in August 1949. It also approved the three agreements that follow hereunder	16 July 1970
21	Geneva Convention on improving conditions of the wounded, sick and drowned members of armed forces on the sea	16 July 1970
22	Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war	16 July 1970
23	Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war	16 July 1970
24	Second complementary protocol attached to Geneva Conventions on protection of victims of non-international Armed conflicts.. These two protocols were adopted in the diplomatic conference to re-emphasize international humanitarian law.	17 April 1990
25	Agreement no. 14 on weekly rest in industrial plants (International Labour Organization – ILO) A: 1921	29 July 1976
26	Agreement no. 15 on the minimum permissible age for employment of adolescents as stokers or assistant stokers – ILO	14 April 1969
27	Agreement no. 16 on mandatory medical examination of children and adolescents employed on ships – ILO	14 April 1969
28	Agreement no. 19 on equal treatment of native and foreign workers in compensation for work accidents – ILO	14 April 1969
29	Agreement no. 29 on forced Labour – ILO	14 April 1969
30	Agreement no. 58 on minimum age for employment of adolescents in maritime work (amended)	14 April 1969
31	Agreement no. 59 on minimum age for employment of adolescents in maritime work (amended)– ILO	14 April 1969
32	Agreement no. 64 on regulating employment contracts for native workers – ILO	14 April 1969
33	Agreement no. 65 on penalties for violations of employment contracts for native workers – ILO	14 April 1969
34	Agreement no. 81 on work inspection – ILO	29 July 1976
35	Agreement no. 86 on employment contracts (native workers) – ILO	14 April 1969
36	Agreement no. 87 on freedom of labour unions and protection of syndical rights – ILO	29 July 1976
37	Agreement no. 94 on protection of wages – ILO	14 April 1969
38	Agreement no. 95 on protection of wages – ILO	14 April 1969

39	Agreement no. 98 on application of principles of the right of organization and collective negotiations – ILO	14 April 1969
40	Agreement no. 100 on equality of male and female workers in wages for equal work – ILO	22 Aug. 1969
41	Agreement no. 104 on exemption of penalties for violations of employment contracts by native workers – ILO	22 Aug. 1969
42	Agreement no. 105 on abolishment of forced labour – ILO	14 April 1969
43	Agreement no. 111 on discrimination in employment and profession – ILO	22 Aug. 1969
44	Agreement no. 122 on labour policy – ILO	30 Jan. 1989
45	Agreement no. 131 on setting minimal standard of wages (with special reference to developing countries) – ILO	30 Jan. 1976
46	Agreement no. 132 on paid vacation – ILO	1 Nov. 1976
47	Agreement no. 135 on providing protection and facilities to workers' representatives in enterprises– ILO	29 July 1976
48	Agreement no. 138 on minimum age for employment – ILO	Approved by Council of Ministers on 15 Feb. 2000, but ratification procedure by Chamber of Deputies not completed yet
49	Agreement no. 144 on consultations to improve enforcement of international work standards– ILO	29 Jan. 2000
50	Agreement no. 156 on workers with higher responsibilities - ILO	13 March 1989
51	Agreement no. 158 on termination of employment by employer – ILO	13 March 1989
52	Agreement no. 159 on vocational habilitation and employment of disabled persons – ILO	18 Oct. 1991
53	Agreement no. 182 on prevention of the worst forms of child labour – ILO	28 Dec. 1999
54	Special agreement on status of refugees	18 Jan. 1998
55	Charter of the United Nations	Article 6 of the constitution of the Republic of Yemen
56	Convention on prevention of use, storage, production and transportation of anti-personnel mines, and their destruction	12 Aug. 1998
57	Agreement on prevention of manufacture and storage of chemical weapons and regulation of their destruction	5 July 2000
58	Facultative protocol attached to the convention on the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women	Dec. 2000
59	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Signed 28 December, 2000 but has not yet ratified
60	Arab Charter for Human Rights	Ratified, date unknown
61	Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities	26 March 2009

Beyond simply acceding to these agreements, however, to fulfill all obligations it is essential that domestic legislation and regulations are in accordance with the agreements. The most recent publicly available evaluation by the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), conducted in 2004, demonstrated that while improvements were certainly needed and that

while legal harmonization does not guarantee implementation and adherence to human rights standards, Yemen's domestic laws and constitution provide considerable legal protection of human rights, despite several serious shortcomings.

The 2004 *National Human Rights Report* by the MoHR is the most comprehensive treatment of

legal harmony regarding Yemen. The report covers virtually all human rights concerns including civil and political rights; economic, social, and cultural rights; and offers particular sections on women's rights, persons with disabilities or other special needs, and the rights of the child. The report identifies provisions of the Yemeni constitution, legislation, presidential decrees, and other regulations which bring domestic law and regulations into harmony with international obligations.

While MoHR's 2004 *National Human Rights Report* rightfully notes the general success of the country in incorporating its international human rights

obligations in domestic laws and regulations, it also notes a number of areas for improvement. Often the issue is not whether Yemeni law accords with international agreements. Rather, the strict implementation of these laws and regulations is lacking. Tables A4.2, A4.3, and A4.4 offer a summary of different human rights discussed in the MoHR's 2004 report, whether and which laws and regulations bring Yemeni law into harmony with international obligations, and any additional notes. While not comprehensive, the table is a starting point for understanding the ongoing process of legal harmonization.

Table A4. 2 Summary of Harmonization of Yemeni Law with International Obligations: Political & Civil Rights

Human Rights	Domestic Harmonization	Notes
Right to life	Constitution Law 12, 1994 Police force law 15, 2000	Death penalty is legal in Yemen, in accordance with Sharia law.
Right to freedom & personal security	Constitution Law on penal procedures	Implementation of protections against arbitrary arrest lacking Gender-based violence remains a significant problem
Equality before the law	Constitution	Cultural, social, and economic factors limit equality, particularly gender equality
Prevention of torture	Constitution Law on penal procedures (articles 91, 193, 562)	Transgressions occur which are investigated by MoHR and other ministries
Autonomy of justice & fair trials	Constitution Law on Judicial Authority, 1991	Autonomy of judiciary in practice is still questionable 2001-2002 Judicial reform initiative launched
Legality of punishment, ex-post facto, most favorable law to the defendant	Constitution Law on penal procedures	
Right to privacy	Constitution Law on criminal procedures (art. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16) Law of Crimes and Penalties, 1994	
Freedom of opinion, expression, information	Constitution Law of press and publications, 1990 Presidential decision No. 26	Licenses to produce and distribute media are high and at times difficult to acquire Various violations noted: imprisonment of journalists, fines, closure of printing presses, confiscation of materials Artwork is subject to different forms of censorship
Right to form associations & political parties	Constitution Law on Political Parties, 1991 Law on NGOs and Associations, 2001 Law on Organizations and Syndicates, 2002	
Right to partake in public affairs	Constitution Electoral laws	Marginalization of 'al Akhdam'
Prevention of war propagation & hatred	Constitution Law on Political Parties and Organizations, 1991 Law on Press and Publications, 1990 Law on NGOs, 2001 Law on Crimes and Penalties	

Source: MoHR's National Human Rights Report 2004

Table A4. 3 Summary of Harmonization of Yemeni Law with International Obligations: Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

Human Rights	Domestic Harmonization	Notes
Right to work & decent working conditions	Constitution Labor Law, 1995 Civil Service & Administrative Reform Law, 1991 Various initiatives to increase employment opportunities	Difficulties in implementation of laws Disparities in pay for women and immigrants as compared to local men Women under-represented in workplace Hindered by poor economic situation Marginalization of 'al Akhdam'
Right to form labor unions & strike	Labor Law, 1995 Labor Union Law, 2002	
Right to social security & protection	Constitution Social Security Law, 1996 Amended 1999	Insufficient assistance provided
Right to adequate standard of living	Constitution (recognizes importance of equal opportunity and social justice in economic matters) Various initiatives to increase development	Hindered by poor economic situation Marginalization of 'al Akhdam'
Right to physical & mental health	Constitution Various initiatives to improve health indicators	Many women do not receive reproductive health care
Right to education	Constitution General Law of Education, 1992	Enrollment remains low, especially among females Education is poor in quality Illiteracy is high, especially among females
Right to participate in cultural life	Constitution Intellectual Property Law, 1994 Various initiatives to preserve cultural heritage	Marginalization of 'al Akhdam'
Right to nationality	Law 24, 2003	Law 24 provides unequal capacity for female Yemeni to pass on nationality compared to male Yemenis

Source: MoHR's National Human Rights Report 2004

Table A4. 4 Summary of Harmonization of Yemeni Law with International Obligations: Women's & Children's Rights

Human Rights	Domestic Harmonization	Notes
Women's political participation	Constitution Elections Law,	Women are under-represented in virtually all forms of political participation (voting, public office, etc.)
Right to form a family	Civil Status Law, 1992 amended 1998	No minimum age for marriage Girls can be married against their will with approval of legal guardian
Rights of people with disabilities and people with special needs	General Orientation Law, 1999 Council of Ministers Decision 284, 2002 Rights of the Child Law, 2002	Marginalization of 'al Akhdam' Limited capacities
Rights of the Child	Care for Juveniles Law, 1992 amended 1997 Nationality Law, amended 2003 Law on the Rights of the Child Law on Crimes and Penalties	Issues in treating 15+ individuals as adults Child of Yemeni woman and non-Yemeni father may be denied nationality Many under 14 work

Source: MoHR's National Human Rights Report 2004

As Tables A4.2, A4.3, and A4.4 make clear, Yemen has developed a fairly strong legal infrastructure for human rights. Despite this evaluation, however, international human rights organizations have suggested a number of laws contradict the spirit and/or letter of human rights conventions or are insufficiently developed. Prominent examples include the lack of a clear definition of racial discrimination in Yemeni law;² forced child labor is not explicitly addressed in domestic law;³ concerns about the accountability and jurisdiction of the Commission to Protect Virtue and Fight Vice created in 2008;⁴ lack of a comprehensive definition of torture in domestic law;⁵ lack of an independent judiciary;⁶ floggings, beatings and amputation are sanctioned by law in some cases;⁷ numerous laws on women's rights;⁸ clarification of the powers of arrest and detention of security agencies;⁹ and concerns about the Specialized Criminal Court;¹⁰ among numerous others.

Beyond the particular laws identified by human rights groups, realization of human rights remains a challenge in Yemen. This is in part due to the incapacity of the GoY to meet all of its obligations, and in other instances poor or non-implementation of the law. Now we turn to reports and survey data on human rights concerns and organizations completed either prior to or concurrent with the survey conducted for this report.

Reports on Human Rights Concerns

International human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, along with a number of human rights committees at the UN, have detailed alleged human rights concerns in the country.¹¹ Such reports have

2 - United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. 19 October 2006. CERD/C/YEM/CO/16.

3 - United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. 13 October 2009. CRC/C/OPSC/YEM/CO/1.

4 - United Nations Committee against Torture. May 2010. "Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture."

5 - Ibid.

6 - Ibid.

7 - Ibid.

8 - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 13 March 2007. CEDAW/C/YEM/6.

9 - Human Rights Watch. Disappearances and Arbitrary Arrests in the Armed Conflict with Huthi Rebels in Yemen. 2008.

10 - Ibid.

11 - See for example: Amnesty International. Yemen: Cracking Down Under Pressure. 2010; Human Rights Watch. In the Name of Unity: The Yemeni Government's Brutal Response to Southern Movement Protests. 2009; Human Rights Watch. Hostile Shores: Abuse and Refoulement of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Yemen. 2009; UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination

raised concerns about a variety of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. The Ministry of Human Rights has at times argued that there have been factual errors in such reports and has worked with such organizations to correct such errors.

Human Rights Institutions and Organizations

The Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), the courts, and the Parliament are the three enduring institutions with the greatest bearing on human rights issues in Yemen. Additionally, there is an active civil society with dozens of the organizations addressing human rights issues.

The MOHR is the preeminent human rights organization within the Yemeni government. The MOHR "aims to reinforce and protect human rights in coordination with specialized ministries, institutions, and groups; and to activate and reinvigorate mechanisms of national protection of human rights, reiterating our country's adherence to the international agreements, treaties and conventions it had ratified."¹² In pursuit of these broader aims, the Ministry pursues seven activities:

1. Propose policies, plans, programs and measures designed to reinforce and protect human rights; and implement these in coordination with the concerned parties.
7. Review statutes and laws to determine their compatibility with the principles and rules of international agreements and conventions relevant to human rights that have been ratified by [Yemen], and propose the necessary amendments in the texts of various national statutes in conformity with the constitution and laws in force.
8. Receive and review complaints by citizens, groups and institutions and treat those that fall within the competence of the ministry in coordination with concerned parties.
9. Raise the citizens' legal awareness by instructing them on their rights guaranteed constitutionally and by law, spread the

against Women. "Sixth periodic report: Yemen." 2008; UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. "Sixth periodic report of States parties: Yemen." 2007; UNCEDAW. Sixth periodic report: Yemen." 2008

12 - Article 2 of MOHR Organizational Chart. Quoted from MOHR. 2004. "National Human Rights Report: 2004"

culture of human rights in all segments of society through various methods of public guidance, and strengthen the areas of cooperation with civil society's organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights.

10. Prepare periodic reports on our country's international obligations in coordination with the concerned authorities.
11. Coordinate and enlarge areas of cooperation with international organizations working in the field of human rights.
12. Collect, analyze and document data/information related to the fields of human rights and the government's policy thereon.¹³

The judiciary is a second vital government institution in the human rights sector in Yemen. It falls largely to the courts to hear cases of violations of human rights. The third enduring government body concerned with human rights is the Parliament, particularly the Public Freedoms Committee. The Committee, however, has not convened recently.

Public Awareness of Human Rights Organizations and Issues

In July 2009 the Yemen Polling Center undertook the first survey research regarding human rights issues in Yemen ever. The focus of the survey was awareness and realization of human rights, and perceptions of civil society organizations working on human rights issues. Here the report provides the key findings of this first survey. One thousand interviews in all regions of Yemen were conducted for the survey.

Significance tests (chi-square tests) were conducted to determine if responses differed significantly between male and female respondents, and between respondents in rural and urban areas. Only statistically significant results are reported. As expected, responses commonly differ significantly by gender and urban/rural distinction.

¹³ - Ibid.

Knowledge and Assessment of Human Rights

Understanding of Human Rights

Respondents were asked what comes to mind when they hear the term human rights. Respondents tended to identify particular human rights or broad concepts such as democracy (26%), freedom of expression (27%), justice (30%), or equality (23%). The remainder of the results are reported in Table A4.5 below.

Table A 4. 5 What comes to mind when you hear about human rights?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Democracy	26%**	15%	21%	20%	21%
Freedom of Expression	27%**	18%	29%**	20%	23%
Justice	30%*	25%	35%**	24%	28%
Equality	23%	21%	25%	21%	22%
Security	12%	11%	18%**	9%	12%
Right to Education	9%	15%**	12%	12%	12%
Right to Work	7%	10%	9%	8%	9%
All or most of the above	22%	32%**	34%**	23%	27%
Western Idea	3%	2%	1%	4%*	3%
Don't care/ Nothing comes to mind	8%	11%*	6%	11%**	9%
Never heard of HR	4%	10%**	1%	10%**	7%
Don't Know	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Other	4%	3%	6%	2%	4%
N=1,000					

When read a list of thirteen different human rights issues and asked if they had heard or read about these issues in Yemen in the previous six months, there was considerable variation across different issues. The issue within the list which the fewest respondents had heard or read about was the rights of marginalized people (al-akhdam), while the issue of girl's education was the highest with 70 percent of respondents having heard or read about it. For nearly every issue mentioned, men and urbanites reported having heard or read about it at significantly higher rates. The results of this question are presented in Table A4.6 below.

Table A 4. 6 Have you heard or read about the following issues in the previous six months?

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Right of Women to Work	60%	56%	65%*	55%	58%
Right of Women to Hold Public Office	43%**	32%	48%**	33%	37%
Right of Women to Run for Parliament	52%**	34%	51%**	40%	43%
Girls' Education	70%	69%	75%*	67%	70%
Rights of the Child	58%	55%	68%**	51%	56%
Rights of Marginalized People (al-Akhdam)	35%**	28%	37%*	29%	31%
Rights of Refugees in Yemen	42%**	30%	44%**	32%	36%
Rights of Foreigners in Yemen	51%**	44%	51%	45%	47%
Rights of the Disabled	57%*	50%	63%**	49%	53%
Practice of Worship by Religious Groups	41%**	30%	39%	34%	35%
Democratic and Political Rights	68%**	45%	66%**	53%	57%
Right to Freedom of Expression	66%**	54%	74%**	54%	60%
Rights of journalists in writing and publishing	60%**	39%	63%**	44%	50%
Right of access to basic services	50%**	44%	57%**	42%	47%
N=1,000					

Moving from general human rights issues to more specific topics with human rights implications within Yemen, awareness rates tended to increase. Not surprisingly, respondents were most aware of the high profile topics of the postponement of the 2009 Parliamentary elections and the intermittent conflict in Sa'ada (93% for both). Awareness was lowest regarding the displacement and confiscation of land by a tribal sheikh of residents of the al-Ja'ashins area of Ibb governorate (34%). Aside from the instability in some southern governorates, those living in urban areas had higher levels of awareness on every issue. Regarding the al-Ja'ashins issue, events in the south, and the Sa'ada war, men tended to have greater awareness levels, while more female respondents were aware of the issue of early marriage. The results are available in Table A4.7.

Table A 4. 7 Awareness of particular human rights issues in Yemen

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
al-Ja'ashins	43%**	24%	42%**	30%	34%
Events in the South	93%**	83%	89%	88%	88%
Early marriage	74%	82%**	89%**	73%	78%
Child trafficking	71%	67%	83%**	63%	69%
Arbitrary Detention	44%	42%	53%**	39%	43%
Involuntary disappearance	40%	39%	50%**	35%	40%
Parliamentary elections crisis	94%	91%	97%**	91%	93%
Sa'ada war	97%**	89%	97%**	91%	93%
N=1,000					

Assessment

The survey included several questions regarding whether respondents felt a variety of political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights are guaranteed in Yemen. Altogether, respondents reported on 27 different rights. Overall, a majority of respondents felt that most human rights included in the survey are not fully guaranteed in Yemen. Disconcertingly, only for seven of the included rights did half or more of respondents feel the right was completely guaranteed in Yemen. Furthermore, at best a large minority of respondents did not feel any of the rights are guaranteed fully. Tables A4.7 and A4.8 report these results and they are discussed in greater detail below.

Relative to other human rights, respondents tended to perceive that political rights are guaranteed more than other rights. This was particularly true among male respondents who rated the political rights as being fully guaranteed at a significantly higher rate. Notably, among political human rights, female political participation indicators (the right to hold public office and to run for Parliament) are perceived as fully guaranteed by rather small minorities of respondents (29% and 35%, respectively).

For all of the civil rights included in the survey, a majority of respondents perceived these to not be fully guaranteed. While there are some significant differences in perceptions between men and women, as well as between urban and rural residents, no general pattern emerges between these two groups. Interestingly, while

44 percent of respondents affirmed that freedom of expression is guaranteed, when asked about specific forms of expression - such as the rights of journalists to write and publish, rights to protest or strike, and the right to demonstrate – much fewer respondents felt these rights were guaranteed. The independence and fairness of the judiciary as well as corrupt officials being held accountable received the worst scores. Only 19 percent of respondents felt their access to an independent

and fair judiciary was guaranteed and only 11 percent perceived that corrupt officials are held accountable.

The results for perceptions of guarantees of political and civil rights can be found in Table A4.8. The percentage of respondents who perceived the listed right as “guaranteed” is reported (as opposed to those reporting “somewhat guaranteed” or “not guaranteed”).

Table A4. 8 Perception of Whether Political and Civil Rights are guaranteed

	Gender		Urban vs. Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Political Rights	Democratic and political rights	53%**	45%	43%	51%	49%
	The right to belong to political parties	74%**	52%	58%	65%*	63%
	Right to stand for election	63%**	57%	60%	60%	60%
	Right to elect MPs	79%**	65%	70%	73%	72%
	Right to elect governors	49%**	48%	49%	49%	49%
	The right to elect local councils	80%**	64%	72%	73%	72%
	Rights of women to hold public office	36%**	23%	35%**	27%	29%
Women’s right to run for Parliament	43%**	27%	40%**	32%	35%	
Civil Rights	Right to security	46%	48%	43%	48%**	47%
	Freedom of expression	41%	47%**	30%	50%	44%
	Rights of journalists in writing and publishing	31%	33%	25%	35%**	32%
	Right to protest or strike	31%**	24%	24%	30%	28%
	Right to demonstrate	30%	27%	23%	30%*	28%
	Independent/Fair judiciary	18%	21%**	18%	20%	19%
	Accounting for corrupt officials	8%	13%**	10%	11%	11%
N=1,000						

Two economic rights were evaluated by respondents: the right to work and the right of women to work. For both, about half perceive these rights as guaranteed. Women tend to view the right to work as being guaranteed more than men and urban residents more commonly state that the right of women to work is guaranteed.

There is considerable variation in perceptions of whether different social rights are guaranteed. At the higher end of the spectrum, more than three-quarters (76%) feel the right to education is guaranteed generally, and two-thirds (67%) feel the same about the rights of women to education. In both cases, urban respondents reported these rights were guaranteed at a significantly higher rate. At the other end of the spectrum, the rights of *al-akhdam* (17%), to basic services (37%), and of refugees (37%) are widely viewed as not guaranteed. While gender and the urban/rural distinction are important for several of the social

rights considered, there appears to be broad consensus across these groups that *al-akhdam* do not have their rights guaranteed.

Two cultural rights regarding religion were also considered. The right to change religious sect (e.g. from Sha’afi to Zaydi or vice versa) is fully guaranteed according to only 37 percent of the respondents, most of whom were men and urbanites. Furthermore, just more than half (55%) of respondents felt they had the right to practice religion.

The results for perceptions of guarantees of economic, social, and cultural rights can be found in Table A4.9. As with the previous table, the percent of respondents who perceived the listed right as “guaranteed” as opposed to “somewhat guaranteed” or “not guaranteed” is reported along with significant differences between male and female, as well as urban and rural respondents.

Table A4. 9 Perception of Whether Particular Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights are Guaranteed

		Gender		Urban vs. Rural		Total
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economic Rights	Right to work	47%	49%**	48%	48%	48%
	Rights of women to work	50%	49%	59%**	46%	50%
Social Rights	Right to education	79%	74%	84%**	73%	76%
	Rights of women to education	72%	63%	79%**	63%	67%
	Rights of marginalized groups (al-Akhdam)	16%	18%	19%	16%	17%
	Rights of refugees in Yemen	39%**	36%	37%	38%	37%
	Rights of foreigners in Yemen	50%	47%	49%	49%	49%
	Rights of the child	49%	51%	50%	50%	50%
	Rights of the disabled	49%*	48%	50%	47%	48%
	Right of access to basic services	36%	38%**	45%**	34%	37%
Cultural Rights	Right to change sect (madhab)	43%**	31%	42%*	35%	37%
	Right to practice religion	55%**	54%	53%	55%	55%
	N=1,000					

Moving beyond perceptions of whether particular rights are guaranteed, respondents were asked whether they felt their human rights had been violated. Slightly more than one fifth (21%), predominantly men and urban respondents, affirmed their rights had indeed been violated. This result must be viewed with the utmost caution, however. Without an adequate understanding of what human rights are and what constitutes a violation among respondents, this finding is highly questionable. The significantly higher rate

of perceived violations among male and urban respondents may simply be a function of their greater awareness and understanding of human rights. That is, women and rural respondents may indeed have their human rights violated at a higher rate, but simply not know it because they are less aware of the issues. As such, without asking about particular human rights, as was done in the 2010 survey whose results are reported in previous chapters.

Table A4. 10 Perceived Violations of Human Rights

	Gender		Urban vs. Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Experienced Violation	27%**	15%	27%**	18%	21%
Not Experienced/ Don't know	73%	85%	73%	82%	79%
N=1,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

While one must view the results from Table A4.10, on the perceived violations of human rights, with extreme caution it is instructive to consider to whom respondents turned for assistance when they felt their rights had been violated. Among the 210 respondents who reported their rights as having been violated, more than half (53%) turned to the government and a full quarter (25%) turned to their sheikh or tribe. For both of these groups of respondents, less than one-third (29% and 28%, respectively) felt they had their concerns

adequately addressed. The complete results to this question are reported in Table A4.11 below.

Table A4. 11 Who did you turn to and were your rights restored?

Organization/ Institution	Rights were restored	
Government	53% (111)	29% (32)
Sheikh/ Tribe	25% (53)	28% (15)
Aqal al Hara	9% (19)	37% (7)
Religious Leader	3% (7)	14% (1)
Friends	3% (7)	43% (3)
Elders in the Family	7% (14)	43% (6)
Respondent's Political Party	1% (2)	50% (1)
Human Rights CSO	1% (2)	50% (1)
Media	1% (2)	0% (0)
Did nothing	4% (9)	0% (0)
Other	7% (15)	20% (3)

All respondents were then asked *if* their rights were to be violated, to whom *would* they turn for assistance. Again, the government and the sheikh/tribe were most popular, though the government more so, particularly among men. The results are in Table A4.12 below.

Table A4. 12 If rights were to be violated, who would you turn to?

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Government	67%	53%	60%
Sheikh/Tribe	13%	13%	13%
Aqal al Hara	5%	11%	8%
Elders in Family	4%	15%	10%
Other	12%	7%	10%
N=1,000	100%	100%	100%

“Other” included all categories that received <5% or responses (religious leader, friends, political party, human rights CSOs, the media, did nothing, and don’t know).

Human Rights Civil Society Organizations: Awareness, Attitudes, and Participation

Another primary objective of the survey was to gauge citizen awareness and attitudes regarding human rights civil society organizations (CSOs). First the results of a number of questions regarding awareness are reported. Thereafter the report considers attitudes toward CSOs and citizen priorities.

Awareness

First, respondents were asked if they knew anything about CSOs working on human rights issues. Just over a quarter (26%) said they did, though men and urban respondents report knowing about human rights CSOs at a significantly higher rate. The results of the question are in Table A4.13 below.

Table A4. 13 Self-assessment of Awareness of Human Rights CSO Activities

	Gender		Urban vs. Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Aware of CSOs	31%**	21%	32%**	23%	26%
Unaware	69%	79%	68%	77%	74%
N=1,000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Those who reported knowing about human rights CSOs were asked what their sources of news and information on those CSOs were. The responses were fairly equally divided between friends and relatives (25%) and various media sources such as local TV (21%), Arab satellite channels (21%), and newspapers (21%). The full results are reported in Table A4.14 below.

Table A4. 14 Source of News and Information on Human Rights CSOs

Source	
Talk to friends and relatives	25%
Local TV	21%
Arab satellite channels	21%
Newspapers	19%
Radio	4%
Propaganda posters of organization	5%
Participate with a relative in this activity	5%
An institution/organization supported him/her in a case	0%
Other (specify)	2%
Total (n=260)	100%

Beyond general questions of awareness and sources of information, respondents were asked about knowledge of particular CSOs. The National Organization for Rights and Freedoms (HOOD) (32%), Yemen Observatory for Human Rights (27%), Organization in Support of Civil Democracy (22%), and Women Journalists without Chains (21%) garnered the greatest number of responses. Nonetheless, no CSO was recognized by more than one-third of respondents who had claimed an awareness of human rights CSOs. Full results are reported in Table A4.15 below.

Table A4. 15 Knowledge of Specific CSOs

Specific Organization	Awareness of CSO
National Organization for Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)	32%
Yemen Observatory for Human Rights	27%
Organization in Support of Civil Democracy	22%
Women Journalists without Chains	21%
Information and Training Center for Human Rights	15%
Democracy School	13%
Yemen Media Women Forum	11%
Sisters Arab Forum for Human Rights	11%
Youth Leadership Development Foundation	11%
Arab Association for Human Rights	10%
Organization in Support of Rights and Freedoms to Change the Government	8%
Other (specify)	5%
N=260	

Attitudes

Among those who had heard of human rights CSOs, there was a general perception that these organizations are important. Ninety four percent stated such CSOs are at least important to some extent. Full results reported in Table A4.16 below.

Table A4. 16 Evaluation of Importance of CSOs Generally

Are human rights CSOs important?	
Yes	81%
To some extent	13%
No	6%
Don't know	0%
Total	100%
N=260	

Similarly, in response to a general question about the effectiveness of CSOs, 78 percent of respondents felt that human rights CSOs are at least somewhat effective, though women tended to be much more optimistic in this regard. The results are in Table A4.17 below.

Table A4. 17 Effectiveness of CSOs

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Effective	19%	40%**	27%
Somewhat effective	55%**	46%	51%
Not effective	24%**	13%	19%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
N=260	100%	100%	100%

When asked to evaluate whether CSOs work in a free and fair environment, respondents were divided. More than one third (37%) affirmed this was the case while nearly two-fifths (39%) perceived the environment to only be free and fair to some extent. Furthermore, 16 percent stated the environment was not free and fair. See Table A4.18 below for the full results.

Table A4. 18 Whether CSOs Work in a Free and Fair Environment

	Gender**		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	34%	42%**	37%
To some extent	38%	40%**	39%
No	22%**	7%	16%
Don't know	6%	11%**	8%
N=260	100%	100%	100%

When read a list of potential human rights CSOs could address and asked to evaluate whether each was important, somewhat important, or not important, a majority of respondents felt all of the issue areas aside from several women's political participation rights were important. On all issues pertaining to women's rights, women reported feeling these topics were important at significantly higher rates. Additionally, freedom of expression, democratic and political rights, and the right to practice religion, while regarded as important by a majority of respondents, were particularly important to rural residents. Full results are available below in Table A4.19.

Table A4. 19 Issue Areas ranked 'Important' for CSOs to address

	Gender		Urban vs. Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Right of Women to Work	67%	88%**	76%	78%	78%
Right of Women to Hold Public Office	40%	55%**	45%	48%	47%
Right of Women to Run for Parliament	41%	53%**	45%	48%	47%
Right of Women to Education	89%	96%**	91%	93.0%	92%
Rights of the Child	93%	94%	93%	94%	94%
Rights of Marginalized Groups (al-Akhdam)	75%	74%	66%	78%**	74%
Rights of Refugees	65%	61%	60%	64%	63%
Rights of Foreigners	66%	60%	62%	64%	63%
Rights of the Disabled	92%	94%	90%	94%	93%
Rights of Journalists in Publishing and Writing	79%	78%	74%	80%	79%
Right to Freedom of Expression	89%	90%	86%	91%**	90%
Democratic and Political Rights	88%**	77%	80%	84%**	83%
Right to Practice Religion	69%	74%**	62%	75%**	71%
Right to Access of Basic Services	97%	95%	95%	96%	96%

N=Range from 971 to 1,000

While having respondents rate the importance of human rights issues is useful, ultimately human rights organizations – be they CSOs, government, or international organizations – have limited resources. As such, understanding citizen priorities can be more useful. Respondents were thus asked to rate their priorities regarding human rights issues they felt should receive greater attention

from CSOs. Nearly one-third (31%) rated the right of women to work as the highest priority, though there were massive differences between male and female responses. While women focused primarily on women’s rights to work and receive an education, male respondents had much more varied responses. The complete results for the first priority are below in Table A4.20.

Table A4. 20 First Priority for CSOs

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Right of Women to Work	14%	49%	28%	33%	31%
Right of Women to hold public office	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Right of Women to run for Parliament	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Right of girls to education	8%	27%	14%	19%	18%
Rights of the child	13%	5%	13%	7%	9%
Rights of marginalized groups (al-Akhdam)	19%	8%	10%	15%	14%
Rights of refugees	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Rights of foreigners	5%	1%	3%	4%	3%
Rights of the disabled	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Rights of journalists in publishing and writing	15%	3%	15%	7%	9%
Right to Freedom of Expression	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Democratic and political rights	12%	1%	9%	5%	6%
Right to practice religion	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Right to access of basic services	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N=997		N=1,000		100%

For their second priority, respondents again tended to focus on the right of women to education (22%), but now the rights of children also received great

priority (21%). Again men vary more than women as to what the greatest priority should be. The full results are provided in Table A4.21 below.

Table A4. 21 Second Priority for CSOs

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Right of Women to Work	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Right of Women to hold public office	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Right of Women to run for Parliament	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Right of girls to education	9%	35%	19%	23%	22%
Rights of the child	17%	26%	22%	21%	21%
Rights of marginalized groups (al-Akhdam)	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%
Rights of refugees	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Rights of foreigners	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Rights of the disabled	15%	13%	11%	15%	14%
Rights of journalists in publishing and writing	5%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Right to Freedom of Expression	18%	2%	17%	7%	10%
Democratic and political rights	10%	3%	9%	6%	7%
Right to practice religion	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Right to access of basic services	11%	5%	7%	9%	8%
Don't know	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Other	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%
	N=999		N=1,000		100%

Respondents were then asked how CSOs should address the different human rights concerns. A majority of respondents favored raising public awareness and educational campaigns (59%), followed by seminars and trainings (24%), while only about one-tenth (9%) favored using demonstrations and/or protests. Women and those in rural areas responded 'don't know' at significantly higher rates. See Table A4.22 for the results.

Table A4. 22 How CSOs Should Address Issues

	Gender**		Urban vs. Rural**		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Seminars and Trainings	27%	22%	25%	24%	24%
Public Awareness and Education Campaigns	61%	58%	63%	57%	59%
Demonstrations/protests	10%	8%	6%	10%	9%
Don't know	3%	13%	5%	9%	8%
N=986	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix V: Survey Instrument

Dear citizen:

The Yemen Polling Centre (YPC), an independent institution specialized in public opinion, survey and market research, extends its best wishes and regards to you. YPC is currently conducting a survey among Yemeni citizens about human rights with the aim of gauging the opinion of the respondents, their perceptions, awareness, viewpoints about human rights in Yemen and the degree to which they are realized. In this study, 2500 interviews will be administered with persons aged 18 years and above. These persons are randomly selected from all areas in the target governorates so that they can represent all groups of society and its different social and economic classes.

For the purposes of this study, YPC requests your cooperation with the researcher to select a household member to be included in the sample and with whom the interview will be conducted.

The selection is made randomly in order to ensure the precision and success of the study. All participation is understood to be entirely voluntary. The respondent is able to withdraw their consent at any time, and non-completion of any of the modules will not result in any penalty. The responses to this questionnaire are anonymous and confidential, no information provided will enable the identification of the respondent from the questionnaire.

We confirm that all information and data disclosed by the interviewee will be confidential and will never be used except for the purposes of this study. We further confirm that any collected personal information will only be used for ensuring the quality of data.

For more information about YPC, you can ask the researcher who will brief you about the center. You can also contact YPC through the numbers enclosed at the bottom of this letter to raise your enquiries, if any.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

Serial Number	
Project Number	60
Project Name	Yemen Human Rights Public Awareness Survey
Interviewer Number	
Interviewer Name	

Part A: Sample information – Démographique Information

1. Interviewer: record the sample information as being provided in the sample list

Governorate	
District	
Ouzla	
Zone/Village/Center	
Detailed address	

2. Provide classification for the area:

1. Urban area
2. Peri-urban area
3. Rural area

Interviewer: record the names of household members (males and females) who are 18 and above in the following table. Start from the eldest.

Interviewer: leave the column provided for the selected member blank for the moment.

Table of household members			
No	Name	Age	Selected person
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

Respondent Selection

Write the full names of all males (if the interviewer is male) and all females (if the interviewer is female) currently living in the targeted household who are 18 years and above, starting with the eldest one, in the

specific column of household members, and the age of each member in the column of age. Circle the number which indicates the total number of household members who are at least 18 years old (the last number across which you recorded a name) in the table indicating the person to be interviewed in the upper queue (horizontally), and draw a vertical line from this number through the table. Put a circle around the number that represents the last serial number of the form (last number to the right) in the column of the form code. Draw a horizontal line from this number through the table. The two drawn lines will intersect at a certain number, which is the number of the person that will be interviewed. Circle the number against the name of the person you will select in the table of the household members and ask to interview him/her.

Respondent Selection Table												
Serial Number of Questionnaire	Number of household members											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	5	7	8	8	7
2	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	6	8	9	9	8
3	1	2	3	4	1	6	4	7	9	10	10	9
4	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	8	1	1	11	10
5	1	2	2	2	3	2	6	1	2	2	1	11
6	1	1	3	3	4	3	7	2	3	3	2	12
7	1	2	1	4	5	4	1	3	4	4	3	1
8	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	5	4	2
9	1	2	3	2	2	6	3	5	6	6	5	3
0	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	6	7	7	6	4

Interviewer: "Main Household" is the household selected first through normal walking pattern

Interviewer: "Substitute Household" is the household selected in place of the main household, whether it is the household next to the main household or the household selected after following the usual walking pattern

3. Was the interview conducted in the main household or a substitute household?

1. In the main household skip to 5
2. In the substitute household skip to 5
3. The interview was not administered

Interviewer: record every substitution case for the main household and state the reason behind that act. Use another sheet of paper to replace the first page in which you write the same serial number of the main questionnaire form. Send all used sheets.

4. If the interview was not conducted, state the reason?

1. Broke off the interview (incomplete)
2. Refused to be interviewed
3. Nobody at home after three attempts
4. Denied access (security/guards/gate locked)
5. Respondent away or unavailable (after 3 attempts)
6. Non-Yemeni household
7. Illness or mental disability
8. Unsafe (animals, violence, rioting, etc)
9. Housing unit not occupied (vacant/for sale, etc)
10. No household member meets eligibility requirements
11. Housing not occupied by a family (office, company, storing facility, etc)
11. Other (please specify)

Interviewer: use the time card. Record the time in 24 hour system

3. Record the date and time of interview

Interview date	
Interview start time	
Interview end time	

04. Gender of respondent

Male

Female

05. Respondent's age?

Record the age in years using numbers only

06. Marital status

Single

Married

Widowed

Divorced

07. Do you have children?

Yes

No skip to 12

08. How many?

Record the number of all children (not just those living in this household)

Females under 18 years

Males under 18 years

Female above 18 years

Males above 18

09. What is the relationship of the respondent to the head of this household?

1. Head of household

2. Spouse of head

3. Child

4. Child in law

5. Grandchild

6. Parent

7. Mother/father in law

8: Brother/sister

9. Brother/sister in law

10. Grandparent

96. Other

99. Refused to answer

10. Please tell me about your level of education?

1. Illiterate (do not read or write) skip to 14

2. Read and write (traditional education) skip to 14

3. Did not complete primary (6th grade)

4. Completed primary school

5. Did not complete middle school (9th grade)

6. Completed middle school

7. Post middle school diploma

8. Did not complete secondary school (12th grade)

9. Completed secondary school

10. Post-secondary school diploma/Did not complete university

11. University graduate

12. MA/Ph.D.

99. Refused to answer

Interviewer: years of education does not include preschool education (prior to primary school) or traditional education (Quranic or religious studies)

11. How many years of education did you receive?

Record number of years _____

Part B. General Awareness regarding Human Rights

12. Have you heard or read about human rights previously?

1. Yes

2. No (skip to 21)

Interviewer: show card number 2: Knowledge Scale

13. How would you rate your knowledge of human rights?

1. High
2. Moderate
3. Low

98. Don't know anything about human rights.....skip to 21

Interviewer: record the answers as stated by the respondent (do not prompt)

14. Please tell me the three human rights you consider to be the most important.

X1. _____

X2. _____

X3. _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

15. Do you consider human rights to be in conflict with religion?

1. Yes
2. Sometimes
3. No skip to 17
4. There is no connection between human rights and religion.....skip to 17

98. Don't know skip to 17

99. Refuse to answer...skip to 17

16. Can you give me any examples of a human right that conflicts with religion?

X1. _____

X2. _____

X3. _____

98. Don't know

17. Do you consider human rights to be in conflict with Yemeni habits and customs?

1. Yes
2. No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

18. Can you give me any examples of human rights that you consider to conflict with Yemeni habits and customs?

X1. _____

X2. _____

X3. _____

98. Don't know

Part C: Practices and Attitudes

19. When you felt that your human rights were violated, from which institution did you seek assistance?

1. Courts/Judiciary
2. Ministry of Human Rights
3. The police/security forces
4. Tribal Sheikhs
5. Local Council
7. Relative
8. Friend or workmate
9. Attorney General
10. Member of Shoura Council
11. Member of Parliament
12. President
13. United Nations
14. Press/Media outlet
15. Civil Society Organization
16. None
96. Other _____

99. Refuse to answer

20. If your rights were violated and you didn't seek assistance, why didn't you?

1. I don't know to whom I should go for help
2. I don't trust any institution or person
3. I feel I cannot restore my rights
4. I can take my rights with my own hand (note: this is a common phrase in Arabic)
96. Other _____
99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer: Ask about each item in this list.		21. Have you or anyone from your family				
		Yes	No	Not sure	Don't know	Refuse to answer
1	Been treated differently by the police and/or courts because of race, color, gender, religion, etc.	1	2	3	98	99
2	Been detained for failing to fulfill a contract or going into debt	1	2	3	98	99
3	Been tortured or subject to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment	1	2	3	98	99
4	Been arrested without a legal justification	1	2	3	98	99
5	Been arrested and held without trial	1	2	3	98	99
6	Been exiled from Yemen without being given a legal justification and a hearing in court	1	2	3	98	99
7	Been accused of committing a crime then not given a free, fair and independent hearing in court	1	2	3	98	99
8	Been accused of committing a crime then not allowed to defend yourself or given a lawyer to defend you	1	2	3	98	99
9	Been forced to testify against yourself in court	1	2	3	98	99
10	Been prohibited from moving around the country	1	2	3	98	99
11	Been denied a nationality because one of your parents was not Yemeni	1	2	3	98	99
12	Been denied Yemeni nationality as a person of foreign origin who is married to a Yemeni	1	2	3	98	99
13	Been denied the right to freedom of thought and expression	1	2	3	98	99
14	Had the privacy in the home, correspondence or family violated without legal justification	1	2	3	98	99
15	Been denied the right to assemble or protest peacefully	1	2	3	98	99
16	Been denied to participate in the public affairs	1	2	3	98	99
17	Been denied the right to associate with professional or civil society organizations, or political parties	1	2	3	98	99
18	Being forced to associate with an organization such as a trade or labor union, a civil society organization, or a political party.	1	2	3	98	99
19	Been denied the right to run for political office	1	2	3	98	99
20	Been denied the right to vote for political office	1	2	3	98	99
21	Not given equal access to public services provided by the government	1	2	3	98	99
22	Witnessed the government using the media to incite violence	1	2	3	98	99
23	Been denied the right to a fair payment for work or been forced to work in a dangerous environment	1	2	3	98	99
24	Been denied the right to own property	1	2	3	98	99
25	Been denied access to social security	1	2	3	98	99
26	Been denied leisure time away from work such as days off	1	2	3	98	99
27	Been denied the right to an adequate standard of living	1	2	3	98	99
28	Been denied the right to strike	1	2	3	98	99
29	Not had access to adequate food and clean water	1	2	3	98	99
30	Been forced into a marriage they don't concede to	1	2	3	98	99
31	Been denied the right to start a family	1	2	3	98	99
32	Been denied the right to divorce	1	2	3	98	99
33	Not been allowed to complete primary school	1	2	3	98	99
34	Been denied access to health care	1	2	3	98	99
35	Been held as a slave	1	2	3	98	99
36	Been denied the right to choose or change their religion	1	2	3	98	99
37	Been denied the right to practice one's culture as a ethnic, religious, or linguistic minority	1	2	3	98	99
38	Been killed by the government authorities without being convicted of a crime for which the death penalty is a sentence	1	2	3	98	99
39	Been sentenced to death despite being under 18 years old	1	2	3	98	99
40	Been sentenced to death despite being pregnant	1	2	3	98	99
41	As a child been forced to work rather than attend school	1	2	3	98	99
42	As a child been subject to sexual or physical abuse	1	2	3	98	99
43	Right to not be illegally transported across international borders	1	2	3	98	99
44	Right of a refugee not to be forced to return to their home country	1	2	3	98	99

Part D: Human Rights Institutions

22. Have you ever heard of the Ministry of Human Rights?

Yes

No.....skip to 27

23. Where did you hear about the Ministry of Human Rights?

TV

Radio

Internet

Newspaper/magazine

Qat chewing session

Social gathering

Relatives/family members/friends

Participation in activity by the Ministry

Other _____

99. Refuse to Answer

24. Thinking of how well the MoHR is doing, do you think the Ministry is doing:

A good job

A satisfactory job

Not that good of a job

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to Answer

25. What are the functions of the Ministry of Human Rights?

X1. _____

X2. _____

X3. _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer read the following: Among the Yemeni Ministries there is a Ministry of Human Rights and its main function is to protect human rights and investigate violations that occur from time to time. Additionally the Ministry takes care of anything relating to human rights.

26. What is the most important thing you would like the Ministry of Human Rights to do? (more than one answer permitted)

X.....

1. Protection of human rights

2. Receive and investigate human rights violations

3. Advising the government on issues relating to human rights

4. Insuring that Yemen respects the international conventions on human rights that it has ratified

5. Clarify the government's position on human rights violations

6. Promoting and educating on human rights issues

7. Defending the government against accusations of human rights violations

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer: Ask the respondent question 32 for any of the institution in which the respondent answers 'Somewhat confident' or 'Not confident', ask the respondent why.

27. If you felt that your rights were violated and you went to (...) how confident are you that this institution would solve the problem?							28. For answers 'Somewhat Confident' and 'Not confident', ask why?					
List of Institutions		Very Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not confident	Don't know the institution	DK	Corruption	Favor rich people	Favor the government	Discriminates against some citizens	Cases take a long time	Other (specify)
A	Courts/Judiciary/ Prosecutor's office	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	Police/security	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
C	Ministry of Human Rights	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
D	Civil society organizations	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
E	Media outlets	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
F	International organizations (e.g. UN)	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
G	Member of Parliament	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	Local Council Member	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Sheikh/Head of Zone	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	5	6

29. Would you be in favor of establishing an independent human rights institution?

Yes

No

98. Don't know

30. Please specify the three most important issues facing Yemen today.		Most Important	Second most important	Third most important
1	Security	1	2	3
2	Maintaining Yemeni Unity	1	2	3
3	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
4	Economic Development/reducing poverty	1	2	3
5	Protection of everyone's human rights	1	2	3
6	Protecting women's rights			
7	Accessing clean drinking water and electricity	1	2	3
8	Reinforcing the local administration (decentralization)	1	2	3
96	Other (specify)	1	2	3
	Other (specify)	1	2	3
98	Don't know			
99	Refuse to answer			

Part E. Attitudes toward human rights in general

Interviewer: Ask about each right in the list below. Then ask question 36 for any right identified as 'somewhat important' or 'not important'.

31. I will read from the following list. Please tell me if each item is very important, somewhat important, or not important							32. Ask why?				
List of rights	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Don't know	Refuse to Answer	Does not apply to Yemen	Religious reasons	Habits and customs	Creates problems	Other (specify)	
1	Right to adequate/decent standard of living	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
2	Right to work	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
3	Freedom of Expression and opinion	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
4	Access to education	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
5	Access to health service	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
6	Protection from arbitrary arrest	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
7	Right to elect political leadership	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
8	Right to form trade unions/professional associations	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
9	Right to form political parties	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
10	Protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
11	Right to fair and equal pay for equal work	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
12	Equality before the law	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
13	Right to life	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
14	Equality of men and women in all rights	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
15	The right to free, fair, and public trial	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
16	Right to own property	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
17	Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
18	Right to Yemeni nationality for children even if one parent is not Yemeni	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
19	Right to Yemeni nationality for a Yemeni who has married a foreigner	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
20	Rights of people with disabilities	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
21	Right to privacy of the home, family, and correspondence	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
22	The right to marry and start a family	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
23	Freedom of movement and residence	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
24	Right to consensual marriage [both the man and woman willfully entering the marriage]	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
25	Freedom of assembly including the right to peacefully protest, demonstrate, or strike	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
26	Equal rights between men and women in divorce	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
27	Freedom of the press	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
28	Right to assume a position in the government	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
29	Equal access to government services	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
30	Right to asylum if persecuted	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
31	Right not to be imprisoned for not paying back one's debt or failing to fulfill a contract	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
32	Equal rights of all regardless of race, color, gender, national or social origin, language, ethnicity, or birth place	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
33	Right not to be held as a slave	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
34	Freedom of religion including the right to join another religious group	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
35	Rights of a child to be free from physical harm and be cared for	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
36	Right to not be illegally transported across international borders	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96
37	Right of a refugee not to be forced to return to their home country	1	2	3	98	99	1	2	3	4	96

Part F: Attitudes towards women's rights

33. Have you heard of the expression 'gender based violence'?

1. Yes
2. No..... Skip to instruction before Q35
99. Refused to answer.....Skip to

instruction before Q35

Interviewer: Ask the respondent to name three types of gender-based violence and record the answers as provided by the respondent.

34. Can you list 3 types of gender-based violence?

98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer : Read the following to the respondent - Gender based violence is violence against women and girls. Examples include physical beatings, rape, genital mutilation, sexual harassment, unwanted touching at work or in public places, etc. Based on this definition, I will now ask you some questions about gender-based violence.

35. Have you seen, read, or heard anything about the phenomenon of gender based violence recently?

- Yes
- No
99. Refuse to answer

36. To what extent was the information you heard, read, or saw useful or important (radio, television, newspaper, SMS)?

- Very useful
- To some extent
- Not at all
98. Don't know

37. Has anyone in your community undertaken activities to combat gender based violence?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

38. Are you aware of what kinds of activities are being undertaken in IDP camps to combat gender based violence?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to 44)

39. If yes, please check all that apply (interviewer: accept more than one answer)

- Workshop (group)
- Outreach (individual)
- Clinical services
- Information Communication Materials
- Other: _____
- Don't know

Refuse to Answer

40. Have you participated in any activities related to combating gender based violence in the past six months?

- Yes
- No
99. Refuse to answer

41. Have you ever heard about Reproductive Rights?

- Yes
- No
99. Refuse to answer

42. Should men and women have equal rights in family planning?

- Yes, the woman is equal with a man
- No, solely the man's decision
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

43. Do you think that women have the right to decide when they should go to see a gynecologist?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

44. Do you think women have the right to decide when and if they will get pregnant?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

45. Do you think women have the right to decide whether they would prefer to give birth at home or at hospital/medical clinic?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

46. Do you think women have the right to consult or go for a medical check-up during her pregnancy?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

47. When there is a complication during pregnancy / child birth can woman go to hospital without their husband or family approval?

- Yes
- No
98. Don't know
99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer: Ask question 53 of those who DIDN'T respond 'strongly' for question 52.

48. I am going to read from the following list of rights. Please tell me if you agree, neither agree nor disagree, or disagree that women should be equal to men regarding these rights. If you disagree that they should be equal, should men or women have greater rights in this area							49. Please tell me the reason why you are against the equality of men and women as to the following?				
List of rights		Men's have greater rights	Women have greater rights	Equality	Don't know	Refused to answer	Maintaining habits, costumes and cultures	Women are not qualified	Women are not competent	Religious reasons	Other
A	In family matters	1	2	3	98	99					
B	Before the courts	1	2	3	98	99					
C	With regard to inheritance	1	2	3	98	99					
D	Regarding custody of children	1	2	3	98	99					
E	Regarding divorce	1	2	3	98	99					
F	Regarding work	1	2	3	98	99					
G	In taking part in the government	1	2	3	98	99					
H	Being a candidate in local, parliamentary, and presidential elections	1	2	3	98	99					
I	In owning property (including houses, land, vehicles, etc.)	1	2	3	98	99					
J	In choosing when to have children	1	2	3	98	99					

Part G. Attitudes toward family issues

50. In your opinion, what is a suitable age for a girl to get married?

Before 12

13-15

16-17

18 and above (skip to 52)

Other _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

51. If you are in favor of a girl getting married before age 18, what are the reasons?

Religious reasons

Insure woman's chastity

It is in the best interest of the girl's family

It is best for a girl to have a husband from a young age to care for her

Habits and customs

96. Other _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

52. If a girl refuses to marry somebody her family or guardian has chosen, should they force her to marry the person anyway?

Yes

No (skip to 54)

98. Don't know (skip to 54)

99. Refuse to answer (skip to 54)

53. In your opinion, why should the family force her to get married?

Religious reasons

Maintain the woman's chastity

The family understands better the interests of the daughter

It is in the best interest of the girl's family

Habits and customs

96. Other _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

Part H: Attitudes towards child labor

54. Do you think children under age 14 should work?

Yes

No

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

55. In your opinion, what's more important for a child under age 14: to study or to work?

Study

Work

Both

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

56. What are the reasons why children below 12 work? (Do not prompt)

The family relies on the child's labor for their living

The education system is poor

It is good for a child to learn a trade/craft

There is no school nearby

The family cannot afford the cost of study

Ignorance

Negligence

It's less important for girls to receive an education

Other

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

Part I: Right to Equal Services

57. I will read from the following list of services. Please tell me if you are satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not satisfied with the services in your area.		Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not satisfied	Unavailable	Don't know
A	Schools and education system	1	2	3	4	98
B	Health services and hospitals	1	2	3	4	98
C	Employment and work opportunities	1	2	3	4	98
D	Accessing markets for trade	1	2	3	4	98
E	Roads, traffic signs, and means of transportation	1	2	3	4	98
F	Banks and financial services	1	2	3	4	98
G	Press, TV, radio services	1	2	3	4	98
H	Access to electricity	1	2	3	4	98
I	Access to clean drinking water	1	2	3	4	98
J	Access to irrigation water	1	2	3	4	98
K	Work of Local Council	1	2	3	4	98
L	Courts system including judges	1	2	3	4	98
M	Police and security services	1	2	3	4	98
N	Access to government information	1	2	3	4	98
O	Postal and delivery services	1	2	3	4	98

Part J: Education and Human Rights

58. What do you think about adding education on human rights to the Yemeni curriculum?

Agree (skip to 60)

Don't agree

98. Don't Know (skip to 60)

99. Refused to answer(skip to 60)

59. Why don't you support adding human rights to the curriculum in Yemeni education?

It will take time from other more important topics

Human rights are not important

Human rights conflict with religion

96. Other _____

98. Don't know

99. Refuse to answer

60. If one of the following were to move into the home beside you, how would you react?		Treat them the same as anyone else	Treat them with certain limits	Treat them with caution	I would not allow my family to mix with them	I would avoid them	I would try to stop them from moving in	I would move away	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Other
1	Marginalized groups (e.g. Akhdam)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98	99	96
2	Refugees (Somali, Ethiopian, Iraqi, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98	99	96
3	Butchers/Barbers/Pipers/Blacksmith	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98	99	96
4	Foreigner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98	99	96
5	Other Religions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	98	99	96

61. Do you have a job that makes money?

1. Yes

2. No.....Skip to 64

62. What is your job?

1. Specialist – such as a lawyer / doctor / scientist/ teacher / engineer / nurse

2. Manager or official - in a company or governmental institution or other institutions.

3. Business owner - company / shop / factory / contractor / mobile salesperson Etc..

4. Office jobs - in an organization / company / or public offices (secretary, etc.)

5. Sales Person - An employee at a store, a sales representative.

6. Public Services/Service Industry - a policeman, a fireman, employee in a restaurant, maid, paramedic, works in a beauty salon, gardener, janitor/ doorman,

7. Mining / Construction Worker - building contractor, plumber, carpenter, electrician, other construction workers, miners, other workers

8. Works in design and production - running machine in a factory, a worker who assembles / installs, working in a bakery, printing press worker, furniture worker, and other workers.

9. Works in Transportation - Driver (truck, taxi, bus etc.), works on an aircraft (including the pilot, crew members), locomotives, ships, longshoreman, delivery workers, or a driver.

10. Technical repair and installation of tools / equipment - a mechanic at the garage, installation of equipment, repairs and installs stuff.

11. Farm workers / Fishing/ Forests - farmer, farm worker, fisherman, works in a fish boat, cuts trees, works in the forest business...

96. Other

63. If you counted all your sources of income including wages, salaries, compensation, remittances, etc. please tell me what your monthly income interval?

1	< 20,000 YR
2	20,0001 – 39,999 YR
3	40,000 – 59,999 YR
4	60,000 – 79,999 YR
5	80,000 – 99,999 YR
6	100,000 -119,999 YR
7	120,000 – 139,999 YR
8	140,000 -159,999 YR
9	160,000 – 179,999 YR
10	180,000 – 199,999 YR
11	>200,000 YR
98	Don't know
99	Refuse to answer

Interviewer: Use show card number 1

64. If you counted all your household's sources of income including wages, salaries, compensation, remittances, etc. please tell me what your monthly income interval?

1	< 20,000 YR
2	20,0001 – 39,999 YR
3	40,000 – 59,999 YR
4	60,000 – 79,999 YR
5	80,000 – 99,999 YR
6	100,000 -119,999 YR
7	120,000 – 139,999 YR
8	140,000 -159,999 YR
9	160,000 – 179,999 YR
10	180,000 – 199,999 YR
11	>200,000 YR
98	Don't know
99	Refuse to answer

65. If you do not work for a pay now, tell me why?

1. Health obstacle, disability, injured or pregnant.....
2. Housewife or family responsibilities
3. Student
4. Retired - elderly- pensioner
5. Unemployed
6. The lack of proper job / work
7. Parents refuse that I work
8. Very old

66. Please tell me which of the following statements summarizes how you feel about your monthly income?

- I can comfortably live with this income
- I manage to get by with this level of income
- Life is very difficult with this level of income
- 98. Don't know

67. What is the job of the head of the household?

- None (unemployed)
- Fishing
- Government employee
- Sheikh
- Agriculture
- Day labor
- Tourism industry
- Business run from the home
- Private business outside the home
- Butcher
- Barber
- Other _____
- 99. Refuse to answer

Interviewer: Record the data of this question as you end the interview

- Full name of respondent
- Mobile phone number
- Fixed line number (home number)
- District
- Ouzla
- Village or Zone/City
- Near (landmark)

Interviewer: Record the interview end time and accurately fill in the following question as soon as you leave the house.

68. The interview was conducted with the respondent in

- House/home
- Beside the house
- In the farm/workplace
- Other _____

69. Was the interview conducted in

- Main household
- Substitute household

70. Specify number of contacts with the household (how many visits you paid to the household)

- First visit
- Second visit
- Third visit

71. Day on which the interview was conducted

- Sun
- Mon
- Tues
- Wed
- Thu
- Fri
- Sat

The End

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