YEMEN
Scorecard on Gender-based violence
### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>27,426,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>13,470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male population</td>
<td>13,956,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban/Rural</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3,886,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>4,026,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of population aged 15-29:** 31%

**Percentage of female aged 15-49:** 48.5%

### Literacy Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal Mortality Rate

- **148/100,000** live birth (DHS, 2013)

### Fertility Rate

- **4.4** (DHS, 2013)
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)

- Employment rate
  - Overall employment rate: 31.4% (Source: Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-2014)
  - Female: 4.5%
  - Male: 57.3%

Prevalence of FGM/C based on education level

- No education: 22.5%
- Primary: 18.0%
- Secondary: 11.3%
- Higher: 11.9%

In some governorates, the FGM prevalence rates exceed 80%: al-Hudaydah (97%), Hadhramaut (97%), al-Mahrah (97%) and Aden (82%). Type II FGM is the most common, accounting for 83% of all FGMs. Type I FGMs accounts for 13%. Yemeni tradition is to carry out the FGM on a new born, with 97% of FGM being done within the first month of a baby girl. In 2001, Yemen banned FGM in all private and public medical facilities by a government decree. Yemeni government, however, does not enforce this decree.
Prevalence of child marriage

- 18.5% of girls aged 0 - 15 were married or in union before they were 18 years old.
- 32% of women 20-24 years old, were married or in union before they were 18 years old.

Gender-based violence response

A referral pathway to respond to gender-based violence exists, ensuring coordination among the different departments: Health, Psychosocial, Justice, Security.

Specific laws against the different forms of GBV do not exist, except for the law against rape/sexual violence: Republican Decree No 12 of 1994 on Crimes and penalties.
UNFPA programmes against gender-based violence (GBV)

Coordination:
UNFPA leads GBV coordination at the national and governorate level.

Technical support to national partners:
UNFPA aims at
• Enhancing the multi-sectoral referral system and corresponding services to survivors across 19 governorates (health, psychological, shelter, legal and livelihood).

• Strengthening capacities of local and international partners, service providers and associations on GBV prevention and response.

• Strengthening the information management system and GBV reporting.

Enhancing Services for women and girls:
• Procurement and distribution of dignity kits.

• Community engagement in terms of awareness raising against GBV.

In 2016 around 80,000 direct beneficiaries received multi sectoral services and dignity kits, around 1,500,000 women and girls reached through different channels: (focus group discussions, psychological support sessions, Information, Education, Communication materials).

Since January 2016, 4,526 men, women, girls and boys survivors benefited of GBV services provided by UNFPA.