

Social Institutions and Gender Index

Yemen

SIGI Country Profile

17 of June 2024

SIGI Country Profiles are produced by the OECD Development Centre

The information and analysis contained in this profile are based on data from the fifth edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) published in March 2023. The cut-off date for legal data is 31 August 2022; the cut-off date for quantitative data is 1 January 2023.

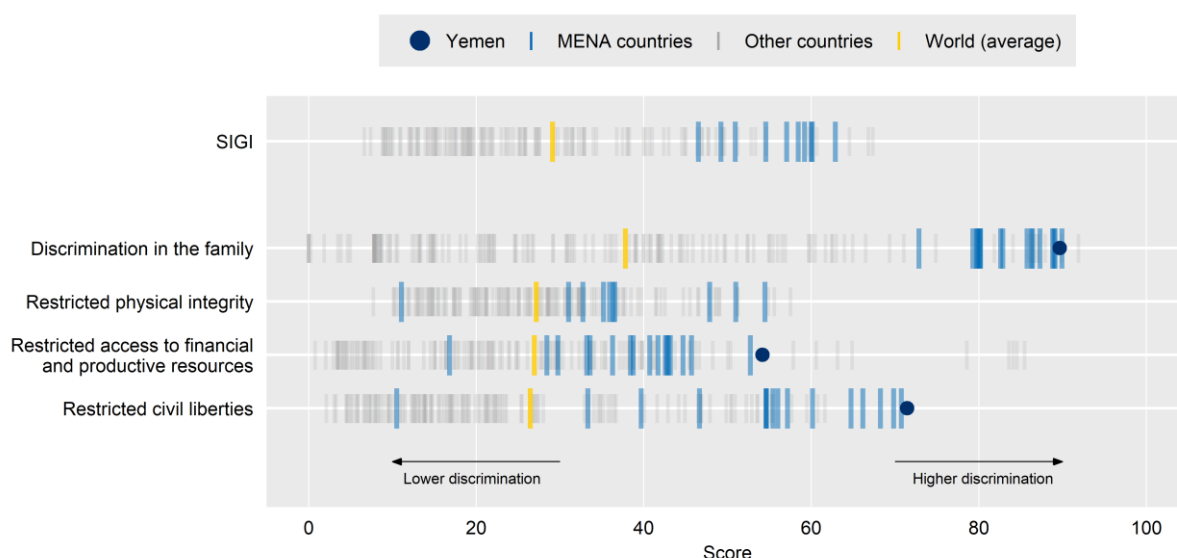
Suggested citation: OECD Development Centre (2023), "Yemen SIGI Country Profile", *SIGI 2023 Country Profiles*, OECD, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>

Social institutions in Yemen

The state of gender equality in Yemen

The SIGI 2023 profile for Yemen provides a comprehensive overview of the state of gender equality in the country, as measured by the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). The fifth edition of the SIGI, released in 2023, assesses 140 countries based on the level of gender-based discrimination in their social institutions. These discriminatory social institutions encompass both formal and informal laws, as well as social norms and practices that restrict women's and girls' access to rights, justice, empowerment opportunities and resources, thereby undermining their agency and authority.

Figure 1. SIGI and dimension scores for Yemen, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The MENA region covers Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

Source: OECD (2023), "Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

In 2023, Yemen did not obtain a SIGI score due to missing data in the "Restricted physical integrity" dimension (Figure 1). The country misses data on practices related to violence against women – more specifically, the share of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner at least once during their lifetime. The country obtained a

score of 90 in the “Discrimination in the family” dimension, followed by “Restricted civil liberties” (71), and “Restricted access to productive and financial resources” (54).¹

Legislative framework in Yemen

The legal system is based on a mix of Civil and Common law as well as Islamic law. Article 2 of the Constitution of Yemen states that Islam is the religion of the state and Article 3 identifies Islamic Sharia as the source of all legislation. Although Article 41 of the Constitution states that all citizens are equal in rights and duties, Article 31 undermines the equality principle between women and men, stating that women’s rights and duties are guaranteed and assigned by the Sharia.²

Yemen’s Constitution does not recognise or prohibit multiple and intersectional discrimination. Yemen ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)³ in 1984, but expressed reservations on Article 29(1) regarding inter-State dispute procedure.⁴

Gender-disaggregated, gender-relevant and intersectional data and indicators are essential to better identify policy areas that have strong linkages with gender. In Yemen, there are no applicable legal provisions regulating the production and dissemination of gender statistics.

Positive highlights and significant challenges since the fourth edition of the SIGI

Positive highlights

The law in Yemen grants women and men the same rights to own and use land and non-land assets as well as financial services. However, informal laws often undermine women’s rights in practice.

Significant challenges

Discriminatory social institutions undermine women’s and girls’ rights and opportunities in most spheres of their lives. The Personal Status Law contains discriminatory provisions that restrict women’s rights to be legal guardians of their children, to file for divorce, to inherit on equal grounds as men, and require married women to obey their spouse. In the absence of a minimum legal age of marriage, child marriage remains possible. Women’s bodily integrity and reproductive rights are also limited. The law neither criminalises domestic violence nor marital rape and allows for reduced penalties in case of “honour crimes”. Discriminatory legal provisions also limit women’s economic opportunities, their freedom of movement, their citizenship rights, and their access to justice. For instance, women are not allowed to enter certain professions or work the same night hours as men and they do not have the same rights as men to confer their nationality to their spouse.

¹ SIGI scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. Levels of discrimination in the SIGI and its dimensions are assessed based on scores as follow: very low [0-20]; low [20-30]; medium [30-40]; high [40-50]; and very high [50-100].

² United Nations (2021), “Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Yemen”, *CEDAW/C/YEM/CO/7-8*, United Nations, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/353/83/PDF/N2135383.pdf>.

³ United Nations (1979), *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, United Nations, New York, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women>.

⁴ United Nations (2023), “Status of Treaties: Chapter IV- 8. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women”, *Treaty Collection*, United Nations, New York, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4.

Summary of results for Yemen

Discrimination in the family	Unit	Value
Laws on child marriage	Score	75
Girl child marriage rate ¹	%	17.1
Boy child marriage rate ¹	%	2
Laws on household responsibilities	Score	100
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that “if a woman earns more than her husband, it is a problem”	%	54
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that “when a mother works for pay, the children will suffer”	%	86.7
Female-to-male ratio of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work	Ratio	-
Number of hours spent by men on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	-
Number of hours spent by women on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	-
Laws on divorce	Score	100
Laws on inheritance	Score	100
Restricted physical integrity	Unit	Value
Laws on violence against women	Score	75
Share of women who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances	%	36.7
Lifetime intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-
12-month intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-
Laws on female genital mutilation	%	100
Share of the female population who has heard about female genital mutilation and think the practice should continue	%	24.6
Prevalence of female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM)	%	18.5
Boy-to-girl ratio at birth (natural = 105) ³	Ratio	105
Laws on reproductive autonomy	Score	75
Unmet needs for family planning ⁴	%	23.2
Restricted access to productive and financial resources	Unit	Value
Laws on land assets	Score	25
Share of women among landowners	%	-
Laws on non-land assets	Score	25
Share of women among house owners	%	-
Laws on financial assets	Score	25
Share of women among bank account owners	%	12.7
Laws on workplace rights	Score	100
Share of the population declaring that “when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women”	%	77.2
Share of the population declaring that “men make better business executives than women do”	%	76.5
Share of women among managers	%	4.1
Share of firms with a woman as top manager	%	1.6
Restricted civil liberties	Unit	Value
Laws on citizenship rights	Score	100
Laws on political voice	Score	50
Share of the population declaring that “men make better political leaders than women do”	%	86.2
Share of women in Parliament (lower chamber)	%	0
Laws on freedom of movement	Score	75
Share of women among those who declare not feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	%	63.3
Laws on access to justice	Score	75
Share of women among those who declare not having confidence in the judicial system and courts of their country	%	43.7

Note: Scores of legal variables range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination.

¹ % of girls/boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union.

² % of ever-partnered women and girls who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime/over the previous 12 months. Population base for lifetime IPV: 15-49 years. Population base for 12-month IPV: 15 years and older.

³ A natural boy-to-girl sex ratio at birth is generally estimated to be below 105. A ratio exceeding 105 implies the existence of more boys aged 0-4 than one would expect, indicating a potential phenomenon of son preference resulting in the systemic elimination of new-born girls.

⁴ % of married or in-union women of reproductive age who want to either stop or delay childbearing but are not using any contraception method.

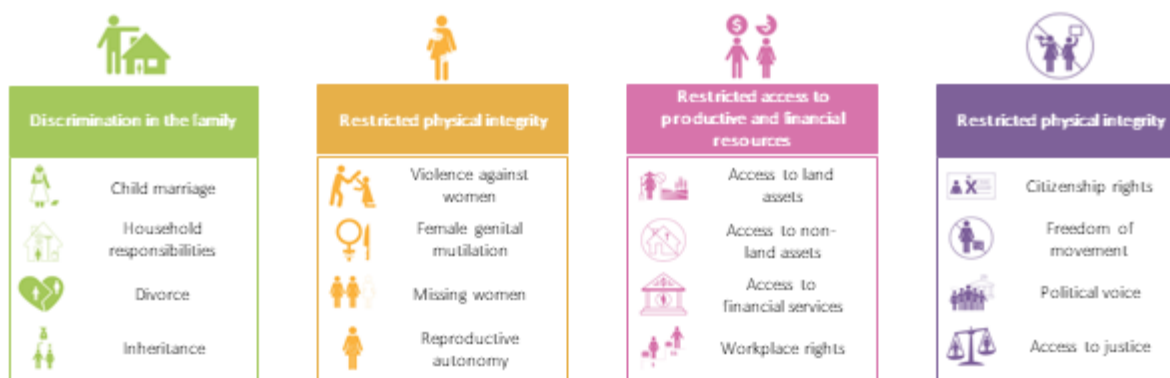
Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), “Gender, Institutions and Development Database”, <https://doi.org/10.1787/7b0af638-en>.

Results across the SIGI's four dimensions

The SIGI measures gender-based discrimination across four dimensions covering the major socio-economic areas that affect women and girls throughout their lifetime:

- The **“Discrimination in the family”** dimension captures social institutions that limit women’s decision-making power and weaken their status in the household and the family.
- The **“Restricted physical integrity”** dimension captures social institutions that increase women’s and girls’ vulnerability to multiple forms of violence and limit their control over their reproductive autonomy.
- The **“Restricted access to productive and financial resources”** dimension captures social institutions that limit women’s economic opportunities and rights.
- The **“Restricted civil liberties”** dimension captures social institutions restricting women’s access to, and participation and voice in, the public and political spheres.

Figure 2. Conceptual framework of the fifth edition of the SIGI



Each dimension builds on four indicators which, in turn, build on one to three variables depending on data availability (Figure 2). This section features the results by dimension, examining the pertinent social norms, practices and legal frameworks for each indicator.

The legal information collected through the *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey* covers both formal and codified laws, as well as informal laws. The information is assessed based on whether the law protects women’s rights or not, and is icon-coded as follows:

- ✓ : The legal framework protects women’s rights.
- ! : The legal framework does not fully protect women’s rights.

There is no universal agreement on what informal laws refer to, given contextual differences across time and place, as well as distinct disciplinary or theoretical approaches. In the context of the SIGI, informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) describe mechanisms that operate outside the formal legal system of state-based laws. Informal laws vary from one community to another and are generally uncodified and unwritten. In some cases, informal laws may reflect unequal power dynamics within a given community and discriminatory social norms, with adverse consequences on women and girls and other vulnerable groups. Informal laws are unsteady and have been adapted over time in response to external factors.

For example, customary laws are laws that are embodied in customs, rules or traditions and accepted by members of the community as binding but remain adaptable, dynamic and flexible.⁵ The CEDAW General Recommendation No. 33 also recognises indigenous laws.⁶ These are similar to customary laws but are often given a distinct identity in recognition of the specific international standards related to the rights and protections of indigenous peoples and their justice systems. Informal religious laws may refer to norms that are derived from interpretations of codified religious texts and/or longstanding traditions.

⁵ United Nations (2018), "Module 1: The Theory and Practice of Women's Access to Justice Programming", *A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming*, UN Women, UNDP, UNDOC and OHCHR, New York, Vienna and Geneva, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/PractitionerToolkit/WA2J_Module1.pdf.

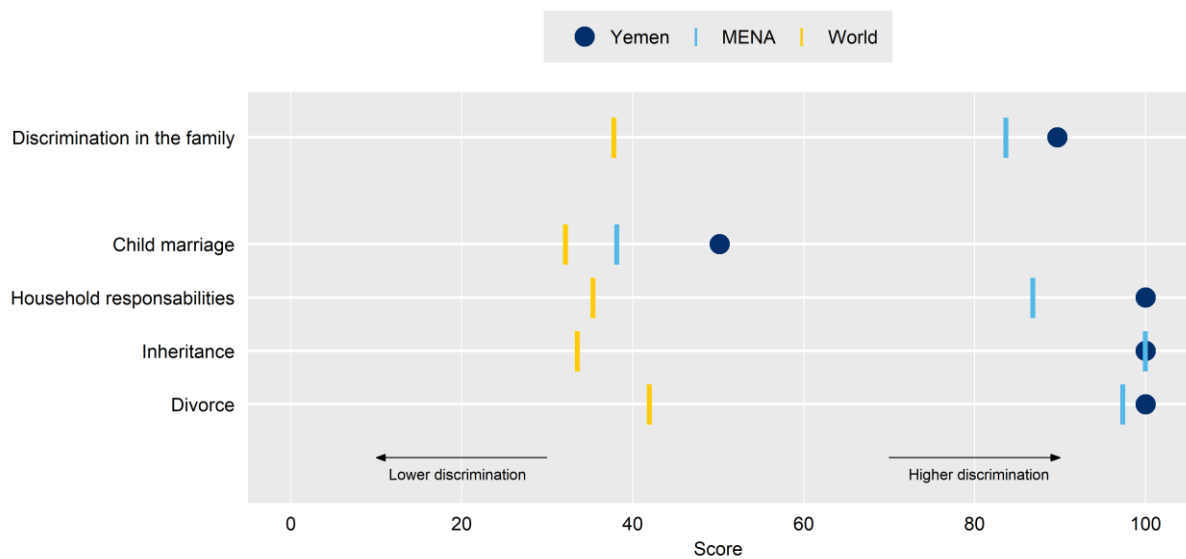
⁶ UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2015), "General recommendation No. 33 on women's access to justice", *CEDAW/C/GC/33*, United Nations, New York, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/807253>.

Discrimination in the family

Yemen exhibits very high levels of discrimination within the family with a score of 90, compared to a world average of 38 and an average score of 84 in the MENA region – based on countries for which scores could be calculated.

In this dimension, women and girls in Yemen experience the highest levels of discrimination in the “Household responsibilities”, “Inheritance” and “Divorce” indicators with scores of 100. The lowest levels of discrimination are found in the “Child marriage” indicator with a score of 50, still denoting very high levels of discrimination.

Figure 3. Discrimination in the family scores for Yemen, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The MENA region covers Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

Source: OECD (2023), “Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Child marriage

Practices related to child marriage

Child marriage remains a major concern in Yemen, primarily affecting girls. In 2023, 17% of girls aged 15-19 were or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union, compared to 2% of boys. In addition, 32% of women aged 20-24 were married or in a union before the age of 18,⁷ compared to a world average of 26% and an average of 17% in the MENA region – based on countries for which data are available.

Legal frameworks concerning child marriage

⁷ This indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 5.3.1

Articles 6 and 7 as well as 24 to 29 of the Personal Status Law,⁸ which cover the requirements to get married and list the potential impediments, do not define any minimum legal age of marriage for boys nor for girls. In 2009 and 2010, efforts from the parliament to establish a legal minimum age of marriage were rejected by the Sharia Legislative Committee.⁹ The Personal Status Law is based on the principles of the Islamic Shariah, which usually consider puberty as the minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls. For instance, Article 127 of the Personal Status Law defines an adult woman as a woman who has attained puberty and is at least nine years old. In this context, Article 15 initially stated that the marriage of a minor aged less than 15 years was not valid. However, it was amended in 1999¹⁰ and now stipulates that the marriage of a minor girl is valid but that the marriage cannot be consummated until she has attained puberty.

Question	Answer	Assessment
What is the legal age of marriage for men?	0	!
What is the legal age of marriage for women?	0	!
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of parent and/or legal guardian?	No	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of judge or court?	No	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of another person or institution?	No	✓
Does the legal age of marriage apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that allow or encourage the early marriage of girls?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Household responsibilities

Practices and social norms related to household responsibilities

There are no available data in Yemen that are comparable to other countries on practices related to the division of household responsibilities. In 2023, worldwide, women dedicate 2.6 times more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men,¹¹ while in the MENA region this ratio is 5.9 – based on countries for which data are available.

However, data on attitudes suggest the presence of prevailing discriminatory social norms that confine women to the household. In Yemen, 54% of the population thinks that if a woman earns more than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problems. Moreover, 87% of the population agrees that children will suffer if the mother has a paid job outside the home, compared to a world average of 56% and an average of 70% in the MENA region. Likewise, 84% of the population thinks that being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.

Legal frameworks concerning household responsibilities

⁸ Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

⁹ The Borgen Project (2022), *Child marriage in Yemen*, <https://borgenproject.org/child-marriage-in-yemen/> (accessed on 21 August 2023).

¹⁰ Republic of Yemen (1999), "Law No. 24 of 1999 amending some provisions of the Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

¹¹ This indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 5.4.1

Article 40 of the Personal Status Law¹² stipulates that a married woman must obey her spouse, establishing the man as the *de facto* head of the household or family. Following the principles of Islamic Sharia, Yemen's Personal Status Law makes a clear distinction between custody and legal guardianship of a child. Article 16 stipulates that the guardian of a woman in the context of her marriage is her father, whereas Article 144 establishes that a minor child remains under the guardianship of the father, even after separation or divorce. Article 141 stipulates that child custody belongs in priority to the mother until the age of 9 years for boys and 12 years for girls (Article 139).

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be "head of household" or "head of family"?	No	!
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be the legal guardians of their children during marriage?	No	!
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be legal guardians of their children in informal unions?	No	!
Regarding women's legal rights to be recognised as head of household or head of family, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to being recognised as the head of household?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to being the legal guardians of their children?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the choice of where to live?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Divorce

Legal frameworks concerning divorce

Yemen's Personal Status Law introduces many restrictions regarding women's rights to initiate a divorce and finalise it. In line with the principles of Islamic Sharia, Article 59 of the Personal Status Law¹³ grants a married man the right to divorce his spouse at will, without any restrictions (*talaq*). Conversely, a married woman's rights to obtain a divorce are very limited and clearly specified by the law in Articles 47 to 57, as well as 73.¹⁴ Finally, in line with the principles of the Sharia, Article 72 grants married woman the right to seek divorce by *khul'* – the process whereby the woman obtains divorce in exchange of paying her spouse an agreed financial compensation. Articles 79 to 87 of the Personal Status Law also establish a waiting period (*iddah*) for the divorced woman until she can remarry and whose length depends on whether she is pregnant or not. Pursuant to Article 141 of the Personal Status Law, the custody of a child belongs to the mother, until the age of 9 years for boys and 12 years for girls (Article 139). If the mother is unable to be the custodian, custody passes on to the maternal grandmother, followed by the paternal grandmother, and then by other female relatives (Article 142).

Question	Answer	Assessment
Do women and men have the same rights to initiate/file for a divorce?	No	!
Can women and men finalise a divorce or annulment with the same requirements?	No	!
Do women and men have the same rights to child custody following a divorce?	No	!
Regarding divorce, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to initiating divorce?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to being the legal guardians of their children after divorce?	Yes	!

¹² Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

¹³ Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch (2011), "How Come You Allow Little Girls to Get Married?": *Child Marriage in Yemen*, Human Rights Watch, New York, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen1211ForUpload_0.pdf.

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Inheritance

Legal frameworks concerning inheritance rights

Provisions of the Personal Status Law governing inheritance matters follow the principles of Islamic Sharia, whereby female heirs are entitled to half of the inheritance share of male heirs. Article 229 and 315 of the Personal Status Law¹⁵ establish that the agnate – i.e., the person who receives the inheritance after having distributed the reserved shares – is always a man. Article 307 stipulates that daughters and widows are reserved heirs. In this capacity, Articles 309, 310 and 311 of the Personal Status Law stipulate that a surviving widower receives one half of the estate (or one quarter if there are surviving children), whereas a surviving widow receives one quarter of the estate (or one eighth if there are surviving children). Likewise, Article 318 establishes that daughters who have brothers only receive half of what their brothers receive. Article 305 of the Personal Status Law also prohibits inheritance between a Muslim and a non-Muslim.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Do daughters and sons have the same rights to inherit?	No	!
Do female and male surviving spouses have the same rights to inherit?	No	!
Regarding inheritance rights of daughters, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Regarding inheritance rights of female surviving spouses, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between sons and daughters when it comes to inheritance?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between male and female surviving spouses when it comes to inheritance?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

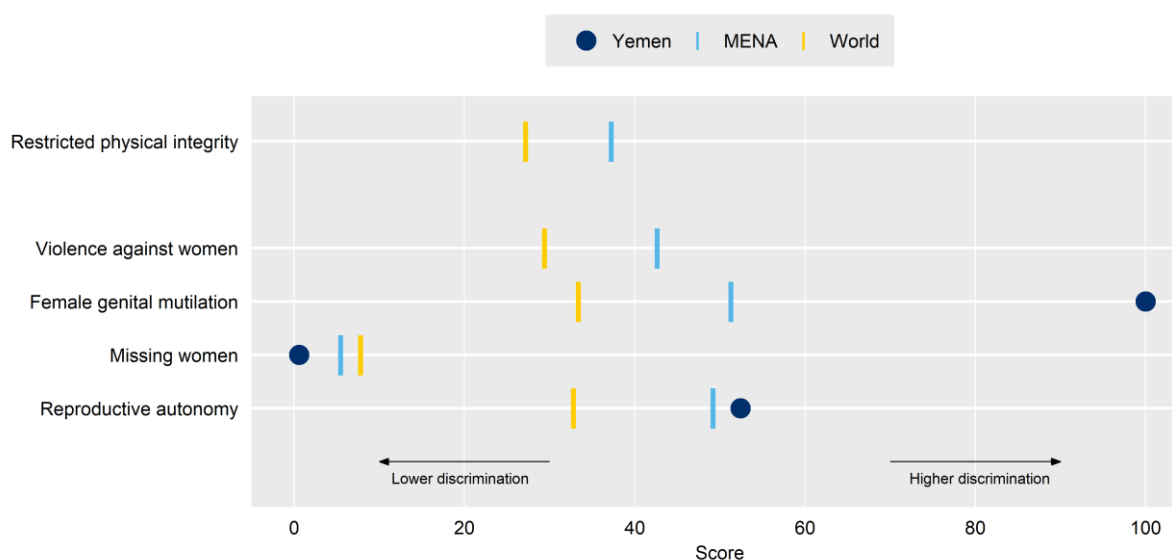
¹⁵ Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

Restricted physical integrity

Yemen did not obtain a score in the “Restricted physical integrity” dimension because of missing data points in certain underlying variables – namely the share of women who have experienced intimate-partner violence at least once over the last 12 months or during their lifetime.

Nevertheless, scores could be calculated in the remaining indicators of the dimension. In this dimension, women and girls in Yemen experience the highest levels of discrimination in the “Female genital mutilation” indicator with a score of 100, followed by “Reproductive autonomy” with a score of 52. The lowest levels of discrimination are found in the “Missing women” indicator with a score of 1.

Figure 4. Restricted physical integrity scores for Yemen, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The MENA region covers Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

Source: OECD (2023), “Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Violence against women

Practices and social norms related to violence against women

There are no available data in Yemen that are comparable to other countries on the prevalence of intimate-partner violence against women – whether it is calculated over their lifetime or during the last 12 months.

Nevertheless, the social acceptance of intimate-partner violence is substantial. In 2023, 37% of women aged 15-49 think that it is justified for a husband to hit or beat his wife under certain circumstances, such as burning the food, arguing with the spouse, going out without telling him, neglecting the children, or refusing to have sex. In comparison, 30% of women holds these discriminatory attitudes worldwide, as well as across the MENA region – based on countries for which data are available.

Legal frameworks concerning violence against women

Yemen does not have a dedicated law addressing all forms of violence against women. Different forms of violence against women (such as domestic violence or sexual violence) are covered in separate or general pieces of legislation. The Penal Code includes reduced penalties in cases of so-called “honour crimes.” Article 232 of the Penal Code¹⁶ establishes that a man who surprises his spouse in the act of adultery, and kills her or the adulterer, will only be punished with a prison sentence not exceeding one year, compared to a usual death sentence for intentional killing (Article 234). Article 28 of the Penal Code also authorises a legal defendant to invoke legitimate defence in case of a premeditated murder that was carried out following an adultery. Yemen’s legal framework does not criminalise domestic violence. Moreover, although Article 269 of the Penal Code criminalises rape and grounds its definition on the notion of consent, it does not cover marital rape. Article 40 of the Personal Status Law¹⁷ further stipulates that a married woman must obey her spouse and requires her to allow him to have sexual relations whenever he wishes so. Finally, the legislation does not define nor prohibit sexual harassment.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Is there a law specifically addressing violence against women?	No	!
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for investigation, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrator?	n.a.	n.a.
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for protection and support services for victims/survivors?	n.a.	n.a.
Does the law include reduced penalties in case of so-called “honour crimes”?	Yes	!
Domestic violence		
Is domestic violence a criminal offence?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover physical abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover sexual abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover psychological abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover economic abuse?	No	!
Are there any exceptions included in informal laws (traditional, religious, and/or customary rules/laws) that reduce penalties for domestic violence?	No	✓
Rape		
Is rape a criminal offence?	Yes	✓
Is the legal definition of rape based on lack of consent?	Yes	✓
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of physical force?	No	✓
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of penetration?	No	✓
Does the legal definition of rape include marital rape?	No	!
Does the law permit the reduction or removal of legal punishment if the perpetrator marries the victim?	No	✓
Sexual harassment		
Does the law prohibit sexual harassment?	No	!
Does the law on sexual harassment include criminal penalties?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in the workplace?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in educational establishments?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in public spaces?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply online / on the internet?	No	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Female genital mutilation

Practices and social norms related to female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C)

¹⁶ Republic of Yemen (1994), “Republican Decree by Law No. 12 of 1994 regarding crimes and penalties”.

¹⁷ Republic of Yemen (1992), “Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status”.

Female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) is traditionally concentrated in a limited number of countries that have been well-identified and documented by international organisations at the forefront of the fight against this harmful practice. Yet, evidence highlights that FGM/C takes place across all regions, among indigenous and/or diaspora communities originating from countries where FGM/C is known to be common. In some contexts, girls are taken across national borders to undergo FGM/C in a country where the legislation against the practice is either non-existent or less strict.¹⁸

In Yemen, female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) remains present with 19% of women aged 15-49 having undergone the practice. Moreover, 25% of the women think that the practice of FGM/C should continue.

Legal frameworks concerning female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C)

Yemen's legal framework fails to protect women and girls from FGM/C, whether on broad or narrow grounds. Article 41 of the Penal Code¹⁹ stipulates certain acts of intentional wounding, beating and damage that would trigger a compensation under the form of blood money.²⁰ However, FGM/C is not mentioned in the list of organs covered by blood money. In 2014, participants to Yemen's National Dialogue Conference debated a law on FGM/C. The conclusion of the dialogue led to the drafting of a Child Rights bill that would criminalise FGM/C and establish penalties. However, the draft bill was never adopted.^{21 22}

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on broad or narrow grounds?	No	!
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on narrow grounds only?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow or encourage FGM/C?	Yes	!
Does the law take precedence over informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow, condone or prescribe FGM?	No	!

Note: The SIGI methodology assesses laws on FGM/C according to two scenarios: (1) criminalisation on narrow grounds includes laws that contain criminal penalties for acts of "female genital mutilation", "permanent altering/removal of external genitalia", "female circumcision", "excision", "infibulation" and "genital mutilation"; (2) criminalisation on broad grounds includes "mutilation", "harming of a person's organs", "serious bodily injury" and "bodily injury/hurt/assault." The presence of informal laws that allow or encourage FGM/C is proxied by the existence of nationally representative data on FGM/C or the existence of indirect estimates (usually used in countries where FGM/C is mainly practiced by diaspora communities), small-scale studies, or anecdotal evidence and media reports as reported by Equality Now, the End FGM European Network and the US End FGM/C Network in 2020.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>, and Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

Missing women

Practices related to missing women

The "Missing women" indicator captures whether there are any existing imbalances in the natural sex ratio between girls and boys aged 0-4 due to pre- and postnatal gender-biased sex selection. These imbalances

¹⁸ Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

¹⁹ Republic of Yemen (1994), "Republican Decree by Law No. 12 of 1994 regarding crimes and penalties".

²⁰ Blood money (*dīya*) is the amount of money due as compensation for the loss or impairment of an organ.

²¹ Human Rights Watch (2020), *Human Rights Watch Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Review of Yemen's periodic report for the 77th Pre-Session*, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting_resources/hrw_yemen_pre-session.pdf.

²² United Nations (2021), "Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Yemen", CEDAW/C/YEM/CO/7-8, United Nations, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/353/83/PDF/N2135383.pdf>

can result from sex-selective abortions, female infanticide, and/or inadequate healthcare and nutrition for girls. A natural boy-to-girl sex ratio at birth is generally estimated to be below 105. A ratio exceeding 105 implies the existence of more boys aged 0-4 than one would expect, indicating a potential phenomenon of son preference resulting in the systemic elimination of new-born girls.

In Yemen, the “missing women” phenomenon is not an issue. The boy-to-girl sex ratio for children aged 0-4 is estimated at 105, which means that there are approximately 105 boys aged 0-4 for 100 girls of the same age, which is in line with a natural sex ratio at birth.

Reproductive autonomy

Practices related to women’s reproductive autonomy

Unmet needs for family planning are calculated as the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years), married or in union, who wish to interrupt or delay childbearing but do not use any method of contraception.

In Yemen, the gap between women’s reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour is substantial, with 23% of women aged 15-49 who declare having an unmet need for family planning, compared to a world average of 12% and an average of 13% in the MENA region – based on countries for which data are available.

Legal frameworks concerning women’s reproductive autonomy

Women’s reproductive autonomy can be restricted by laws that prohibit the access to safe and legal abortion under essential circumstances (in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe foetal impairment).²³ Evidence shows that the share of unsafe abortions is higher in countries with restrictive abortion laws. Unsafe abortions are a leading but preventable cause of maternal mortality and millions of girls and women are hospitalised every year following complications of unsafe abortion procedures.²⁴

Article 239 of the Penal Code²⁵ prohibits and criminalises abortion. However, Article 240 introduces legal exceptions, namely if abortion is performed to save the life of the pregnant woman.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Is abortion illegal under any circumstances?	No	✓
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: it is essential to save the woman's life?	Yes	✓
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: it is essential to preserve the physical health of the woman?	No	!
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: it is essential to preserve the mental health of the woman?	No	!
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: pregnancy is the result of rape or statutory rape?	No	!
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: pregnancy is the result of incest?	No	!
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: social and economic reasons do not allow the mother to sustain a pregnancy?	No	!
Is abortion legally permitted in cases where: foetal impairment?	No	!
Does a woman require the approval of a medical practitioner to seek a legal abortion?	Yes	!
Does the law require the approval of the father of the foetus to seek a legal abortion?	Yes	!
Is there any national plan or policy that provide universal access to family planning services?	No	!
Is there any law or national policy that provide free or subsidised access to contraception?	No	!

²³ CEDAW (2022), *Access to safe and legal abortion: Urgent call for United States to adhere to women’s rights convention*, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/07/access-safe-and-legal-abortion-urgent-call-united-states-adhere-womens-rights>.

²⁴ UNFPA (2022), *State of World Population 2022: Seeing the Unseen - The Case for Action in the Neglected Crisis of Unintended Pregnancy*, UNFPA, Geneva, <https://doi.org/10.18356/9789210015004>.

²⁵ Republic of Yemen (1994), “Republican Decree by Law No. 12 of 1994 regarding crimes and penalties”.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the national school curricula include mandatory and comprehensive sexuality education?	No	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

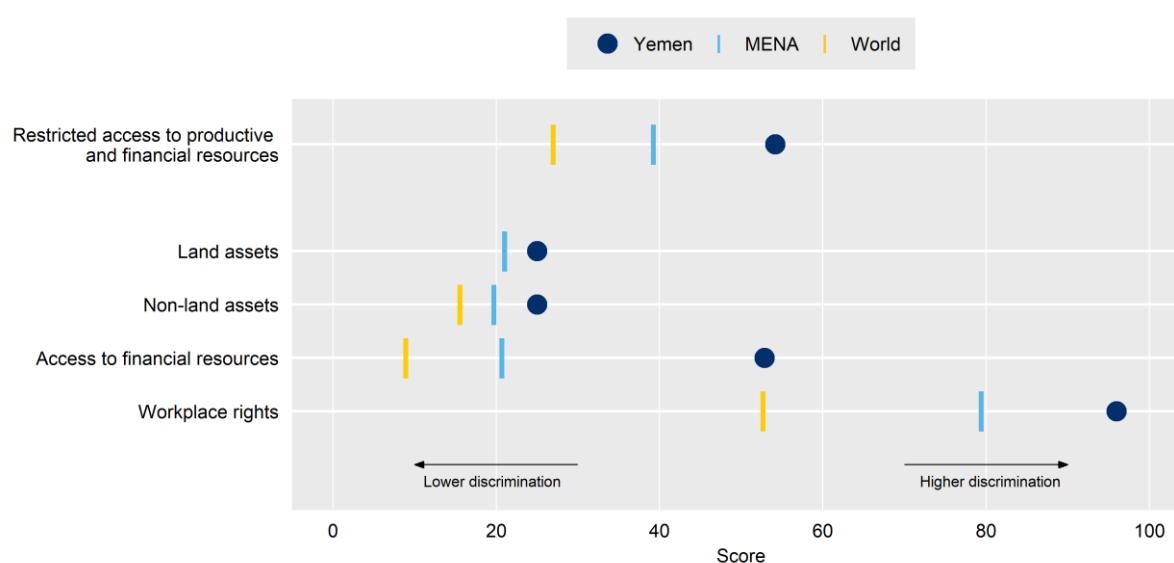
Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Restricted access to productive and financial resources

Yemen exhibits very high levels of discrimination within the family with a score of 54, compared to a world average of 27 and an average score of 39 in the MENA region – based on countries for which scores could be calculated.

In this dimension, women and girls in Yemen experience the highest levels of discrimination in the “Workplace rights” indicator with a score of 96, followed by the “Access to financial assets” indicator, with a score of 53. The lowest levels of discrimination in this dimension are found in the “Access to land assets” and “Access to non-land assets” indicators, with a score of 25 for both.

Figure 5. Restricted access to productive and financial resources scores for Yemen, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The MENA region covers Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

Source: OECD (2023), “Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Access to land assets

Practices related to women’s access to secure land assets

In Yemen, there are no available data that are comparable to other countries on practices related to access to land assets.

Legal frameworks concerning women’s access to land assets

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use land?	Yes	✓
Regarding land, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓

Question	Answer	Assessment
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of land assets?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to non-land assets

Practices related to women's secure access to non-land assets

In Yemen, there are no available data that are comparable to other countries on practices related to access to non-land assets.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to non-land assets

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of non-land assets?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to financial services

Practices related to women's access to formal financial services

Gender imbalances in terms of access to financial services remain a major issue in Yemen, and the overall access of the population is very low. In 2023, only 2% of women have a bank account at a financial institution, compared to 11% of men. This translates into women accounting for only 13% of bank account holders. In comparison, at the global level, 67% of women have a bank account, compared to 72% of men. Across the MENA region, on average, 40% of women have a bank account, compared to 54% of men, translating into women accounting for only 39% of bank account holders.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to financial services

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	Yes	✓
Does the law require married women to obtain the signature and authority of their husband to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	No	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to obtain credit?	Yes	✓
Regarding access to formal financial services, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity, caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to opening a bank account?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to obtaining credit?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Workplace rights

Practices and social norms related to women's workplace rights

Women remain largely excluded from positions with decision-making power in the economic sphere. Women only account for 4% of employees in a managerial position,²⁶ compared to a world average of 25% and an average of 14% in the MENA region – based on countries for which data are available. Only 2% of companies in the country are headed by women.

These gender gaps are upheld by discriminatory social norms that establish men as the main breadwinners and more fit to hold leadership positions. In Yemen, 76% of the population believes that men make better business executives than women, compared to a world average of 42% and an average of 60% in the MENA region. Likewise, 77% of the population agrees that when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. In comparison, 45% of the population holds these discriminatory attitudes worldwide, and 73% of the people across the MENA region – based on countries for which data are available.

Legal frameworks concerning women's workplace rights

The law does not mandate equal pay for work of equal value. However, Article 42 of the Labour Law²⁷ mandates equal pay for equal work. Article 46 of the Labour Law prohibits the employment of women in hazardous, or arduous jobs, or jobs that are deemed harmful to their health or their social status. The list of prohibited jobs is determined by the Ministry of Insurance, Social Affairs and Labour. Finally, Article 46 of the Labour Law also prohibits the work of women at night, except during the month of Ramadan and for a list of jobs as established by the Ministry of Insurance, Social Affairs and Labour.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of sex?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	No	!
Does the law prohibit women from entering certain professions?	Yes	!
Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?	No	!
Does the law mandate paid maternity leave?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid paternity leave?	No	!
Does the law mandate paid parental leave?	No	!
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	Yes	!
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	Yes	!
Regarding women's legal right to take a paid job or work and/or register a business, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to entering certain professions?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

²⁶ This indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 5.2.2

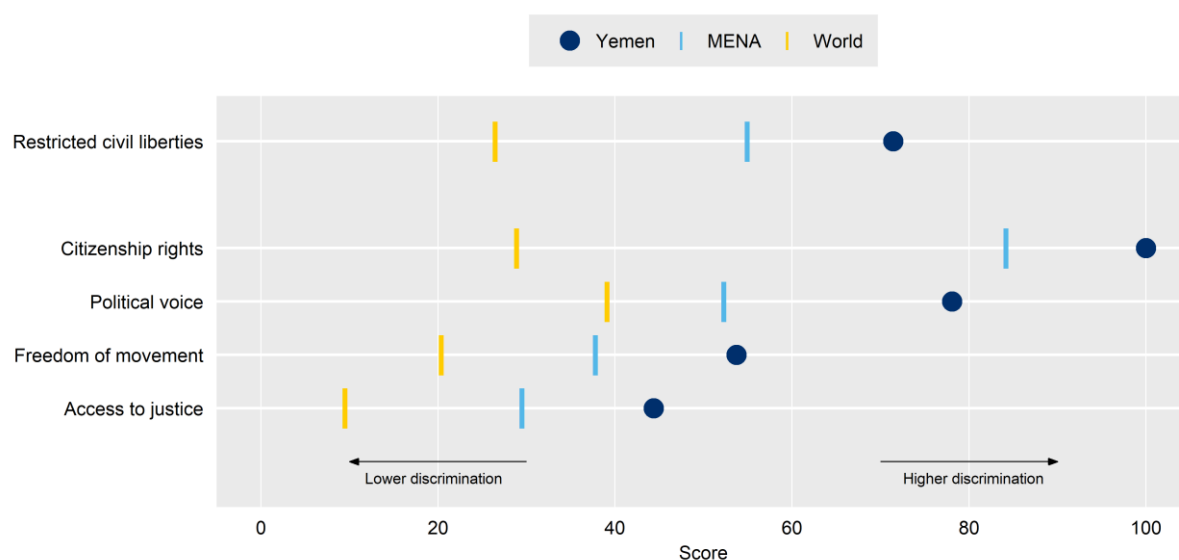
²⁷ Republic of Yemen (1995), "Republican Decree by Law No. 5 of 1995 on Labour law".

Restricted civil liberties

Yemen exhibits very high levels of discrimination within the family with a score of 71, compared to a world average of 26 and an average score of 55 in the MENA region – based on countries for which scores could be calculated.

In this dimension, women and girls in Yemen experience the highest levels of discrimination in the “Citizenship rights” indicator with a score of 100, followed by the “Political voice” and “Freedom of movement” indicators with scores of 78 and 54, respectively. The lowest levels of discrimination are found in the “Access to justice” indicator with a score of 44, still denoting high levels of discrimination.

Figure 6. Restricted civil liberties scores for Yemen, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The MENA region covers Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Yemen.

Source: OECD (2023), “Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)”, *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Citizenship rights

Legal frameworks concerning women’s citizenship rights

Article 3 of the Nationality Law,²⁸ as amended in 2009,²⁹ grants women and men the same rights to confer their nationality to their children, regardless of their marital status. However, Article 4 establishes that a non-Yemeni man born in Yemen can confer the Yemeni nationality to his child, which is not the case for a non-Yemeni woman born in Yemen. Moreover, Article 11 of the Nationality Law provides that a foreign woman married to a Yemeni national can acquire the Yemeni nationality after four years of marriage. There are no provisions for a foreign man who marries a Yemeni woman to acquire the Yemeni nationality. In this regard, marriage of a Yemeni woman to a foreign national does not confer him the Yemeni nationality, and the foreign spouse must comply with the conditions stipulated by Article 5 which requires ten years of

²⁸ Republic of Yemen (1990), “Law No. 6 of 1990 on Yemeni nationality”.

²⁹ Republic of Yemen (2009), “Law No. 17 of 2009 to amend Article 3 of Law No. 6 of 1990 on Yemeni nationality”.

residency in Yemen, among others. Rules for Yemeni nationals who wish to marry a foreigner also differ for men and women. Article 10 bis, as amended in 2010,³⁰ stipulates that a Yemeni man who desires to marry a foreign woman must only notify the Ministry of Interior whereas a Yemeni woman who desires to marry a foreign man must submit a request to obtain the permission of the Ministry of Interior. Finally, Article 12 stipulates that if a Yemeni man acquires a foreign nationality, his Yemeni spouse may not lose her Yemeni nationality. There are no provisions for a Yemeni woman who acquires a foreign nationality and the consequences on the nationality of the spouse.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to acquire nationality?	No	!
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to acquire nationality?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to change their nationality?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to change their nationality?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to retain their nationality?	No	!
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to retain their nationality?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to confer nationality to their spouse?	No	!
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to confer nationality to their children?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to confer nationality to their children?	Yes	✓
Regarding women's nationality rights, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, caste, ethnicity, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional, or religious laws) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to acquiring, changing, or retaining their nationality?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional, or religious laws) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to conferring nationality to their spouse and/or children?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Freedom of movement

Practices related to women's freedom of movement

Freedom of movement is recognised as a human right and mobility is essential in everyday life, for instance to reach the workplace or healthcare facilities. In Yemen, women feel more unsafe than men, and a large part of the overall population feels that way. Across the country, 56% of women declare not feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or in the area where they live, compared to 37% of men. This translates into women accounting for 63% of those who do not feel safe walking alone at night.

Legal frameworks concerning women's freedom of movement

Beyond the challenge of ensuring that everyone feels safe enough to move around in public spaces, laws must guarantee women and men the same rights to obtain identification documents and to travel by themselves within and outside of their country.

Article 40 of the Personal Status Law³¹ establishes that a married woman must obey her spouse, including not leaving the marital home without his permission.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the government provide national identity cards?	Yes	✓
Can a married woman apply for a national identity card in the same way as a married man? (in terms of rights and procedures)	Yes	✓

³⁰ Republic of Yemen (2010), "Law No. 25 of 2010 amending Law No. 6 of 1990 on Yemeni nationality".

³¹ Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 20 of 1992 regarding personal status".

Question	Answer	Assessment
Can an unmarried woman apply for a national identity card in the same way as an unmarried man? (in terms of rights and procedures)	Yes	✓
Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (in terms of rights and procedures)?	Yes	✓
Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (in terms of rights and procedures)?	Yes	✓
Regarding identity cards and/or passports, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, caste, ethnicity, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to travel outside the country?	No	!
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to travel outside their homes?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to applying for identity cards or passports?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Political voice

Practices and social norms related to women's political voice

Women are not politically represented in Yemen. As of 2023, there are no woman among the members of parliament.

Discriminatory attitudes that exclude women from positions of power in the political sphere are widespread, with 86% of the country's population considering that men make better political leaders than women.

Legal frameworks concerning women's political voice

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to vote?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to hold public and political office in the legislative branch?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to hold public and political office in the executive branch?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to hold public office in the judiciary branch?	Yes	✓
Do constitutional/legislated gender quotas exist to promote women's political representation at the national level?	No	!
Do constitutional/legislated gender quotas exist to promote women's political representation at the local level?	No	!
Does the law provide for special measures other than quotas to promote women's political representation at the national level?	No	!
Does the law provide for special measures other than quotas to promote women's political representation at the local level?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to voting?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to holding public office?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to justice

Practices related to women's access to justice

In Yemen, 52% of women do not trust the judicial system and courts, compared to 68% of men. This translates into women accounting for 44% of those who do not trust the country's judicial system.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to justice

In line with the principle of the Islamic Sharia which establish that a woman's testimony is equivalent to half the testimony of a man, Article 297 of the Penal Code³² stipulates that the crime of theft requires the testimony of two men or of one man and two women. Article 45 of the Law on Evidence³³ further outlines the witness threshold for different types of cases. In cases of adultery, the testimonies of four men are required; for other crimes, the testimonies of two men are required; and for other cases, including cases related to money, the testimonies of two men, or of one man and two women, are admissible.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to sue?	Yes	✓
Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the civil courts?	No	!
Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the criminal courts?	No	!
Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the family courts?	No	!
Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the tribunals?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes suing someone?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to providing testimony in court?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to being judges, advocates or other court officers?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

³² Republic of Yemen (1994), "Republican Decree by Law No. 12 of 1994 regarding crimes and penalties".

³³ Republic of Yemen (1992), "Republican Decree by Law No. 21 of 1992 regarding Evidence (and its amendments)".