

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

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A. National implementation measures

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Measures: The Parliament of Yemen issued, and the President signed law on 8\98 in June 1998. The law states that the Government of Yemen will enforce the ban from the day the law was issued.	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
Legislation have been approved by the parliament	Hard copy of Legislation with the full report been sent.

Yemen does not produce, transfer or use AP mines or AP mines of an improvised nature. However, because of the conflicts currently being waged in Yemen do, however these weapons are not under the jurisdiction or control of the internationally recognised Government of Yemen. Therefore, Yemen is not able to talk to these points. Currently the government of Yemen is not able to conduct infestations into the AP mine use of other parties until situations are stable.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Type	Quantity	Lot# (if possible)	Supplementary information
/	/	/	
/	/	/	
/	/	/	
/	/	/	For information on stockpiled anti-personnel destroyed in accordance with Article 4, please refer to information contained in Yemen's previous Article 7 reports. Status (not applicable).
Total	N/A		

The AP mines that found during the clearance operations are currently held for destruction are of an improvised nature, there are no technical specifications available. Their destruction is usually weeks after removal.

C. **Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes**

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Narrative: Before 2014 Yemen submitted on its article 7 report about quantity and types of anti-personnel mines for permitted purpose in accordance with Article 3 after that Yemen did not used any anti-personnel mines for training and research activities.

Under the current operating procedures forced upon YEMAC by the current conflicts, at any given time there are a number of AP mines (and AP mines of an improvised nature) held at YEMC storage locations whilst awaiting destruction. This is caused by the lack of access to explosives or other means to destroy items in place and the need to conduct large scale demolitions once coordination with relative contacts and approval of access to explosives besides burning items such as thermite is allowed. The numbers and types vary and are kept only for so long as it takes to organise their destruction.

The conflict created a complex environment and currently Yemen is not performing any plan of development of mine detection, detection techniques for further training of the use of mines retained under Article3.

Yemen is commitment to give updates about all status and information on it is transparency report (Article 7).

At this stage landmines especially Ap-mines and the Ap- improvised nature are also presented in Yemen in large numbers.

Since the third review conference and because the conflict the fate of the Anti-personnel mines retained is unknown because of the control of militias in Sanaa.

Yemen has a national legislation in place that criminalizes the possession, production, import, export, trade, transfer and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines and imposes penalties for such acts.

C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes (continued)

Yemen is welcome to share any information in this regard as well as to cooperate with all partners to ensure that investigations are conducted when the situations in the country are stabilized.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Narrative: The level of contamination and the subsequent impact by AP mines in Yemen is not known. To submit a plan at this time offering detailed milestones of progress and the amount of time needed to fulfil Yemen’s commitments under Article 5 would be unrealistic. The aim of this interim extension request is to carry out activities that would allow the mine action sector to recover and to carry out a resurvey of areas, where the security situation allows, and establish a new baseline that will allow Yemen to develop a realistic plan to address the drastic change in the situation which is grounded in reality.

Future updates will be giving using from for further disaggregation, for Yemen's progress in implementation, to the extent, in a manner consistent with IMAS. Yemen consider using the recommended table, including in providing future updates on progress made.

Please see the recommended table below:

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area Sq.M	Reduced area Sq.M	Cleared area Sq.M	Total area released Sq.M	Number of Anit-Personnel mines Destroyed	Number of the other explosive items destroyed

Mine Action Emergency response efforts:

Number of AP, AT, and EO have found during the clearance operations (see table below).

Year	AP	AT	Sea Mines	UXO	IED	Total
2019	1,414	34,408	12	73,739	2,228	111,801

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

The INGO The Danish Deming Group had to temporary stop the work of NTS teams due to some misunderstanding issues, this was not resolved in 2019. DDG also began the selection of staff to training as EOD operators. This is expected to be implemented in 2020.

The INGO The HALO Trust began its process of deploying to Yemen in 2019, by the end of the year 18 deminers had been trained to EOD level 2, less explosives handling training.

YEMAC and the IRG processes are only beginning to work with INGO’s, there have been some extensive negotiations to ensure the INGOs meet the requirements of the IRG before beginning their work.

Mine Risk Education (accompanying the work of the clearance teams) Efforts:

Year	Adults			Kids			Total	Distributed Posters
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2019	3310	13400	16710	8789	8834	17623	34333	4772

Mine Risk Education (Emergency Plan) Efforts:

Year	Local People						IDPs/Refuges						Total	Locations
	Adults			Kids			Adults			Kids				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
2019	58160	42851	101011	121910	97032	218943	4663	5888	10551	5938	5791	11729	342233	34578

The INGOs are aware of the different needs of girls, women, boys and men and within their planning these considerations are taken into account. YEMAC has deployed 15 women RA trainers to ensure the different needs of girls, women and boys can be met in the matters of mine risk education and victim assistance.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

Update the NMAS and SOPs.

YEMAC in partnership with UNDP and GICHD have agreed that there will be a workshop to develop the NMAS for survey as a priority. This was planned for April 2020, but as at time of writing, this has been postponed due to the effects of the COVID-19 virus.

The Director of YEMAC has identified a chair for the NMAS committee, an ex-Director of the YEMAC - Aden. This individual will lead the development of the NMAS and SOP.

GICHD made a public statement they will support the development of the NMAS at the 4th Review conference and committed to long term support of Mine Action in Yemen.

During early 2020, YEMAC, GICHD and UNDP will continue to plan for the development of a full set of NMAS using an inclusive system to ensure technical compatibility, sustainability and inclusion. GICHD has planned for an assessment in Q2 2020, as at time of writing this was on hold due to the COVID-19 crises. Subsequently, there is a loose agreement to hold a workshop on the development of the NMAS between YEMAC/Coordination Office, GICHD and UNDP in Q4 2020.

Strengthen the Information Management system:

In strengthening the IM system, YEMAC has identified an IM manager. This person will attend the IMSMA Core training in Speitz, Switzerland but currently the training is on hold due to the covid-19 crises.

UNDP has deployed a full-time IM officer in October 2019 to support the development of the IM system, he has been working with the YEMAC IM manager to develop new reporting forms based in IMSMA CORE which are ready for use.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

It is planned to hold training sessions with the INGOs and YEMAC team leader's on how to use the forms. It is expected to begin to utilise the IMSMA CORE system by June 2020.

GICHD and UNDP informed YEMAC that The US DOS has agreed to fund the server for IMSMA CORE and the filling of an IMSMA officers post to work under the auspices of the UNDP IM Officer and in close conjunction with the YEMAC IM Manager.

The IMSMA CORE server was ready for use by late 2019, with GICHD populating the data set with maps. It is expected to have a 'soft launch' in 2020.

It has been agreed that the soon to be established of the coordination office of YEMAC will have a full IM section, including data entry staff.

Efforts to increase survey and demining capacity by Yemen, to expand partnerships with INGO's and commercial companies.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center have implemented a large mine action programme under the banner of the Masam Project to clear mines in Yemen. This project was renewed with new agreement in 2019, currently in 2020 renew still on progress to between the government of Yemen and the government of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The INGO's HALO Trust and DDG has obtained bi-lateral funding to work in Yemen. These organisations have funding for EOD and survey teams.

It has been agreed that these organisations will utilise YEMAC deminers on a seconded basis to allow for the capacity development of the Yemen Mine Action sector. In late 2019 HALO completed the training of 18 deminers as EOD operators.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

YEMAC have tried to support the INGO's in overcoming some obstacles with varying success. The issues are based on misunderstanding of the pillars of mine action. YEMAC have tried to correct this issue, an effort which at time of writing is ongoing.

Additional to the challenges above, is the current capacity of the government to facilitate visas, a number of NGOs and commercial companies have requested support in obtaining visas to conduct assessments of Yemen, but this has been disrupted by the events of August/September security situations.

Outcome of survey efforts and how additional clarity may change Yemen's understanding of the remaining implementation challenge:

The national wide survey is still in the planning and set up phase, consequently, Yemen is unable to report on this point.

Establishing offices in Marib and Taiz: the branch of Taiz to continuing the mine action activities on west coast and Al Hudaydah and the branch of Marib to continuing mine action activities in Al Bayda' Al Jawf and western districts of Shabwah.

The Director of YEMAC has sent a financial proposal to UNDP for the establishment of an office in Marib, Taiz which was agreed upon. YEMAC has set up a skeleton office using its internal resources. It is hoped that UNDP will take over this support in 2020.

Challenges in the security situation.

2019 saw an ebb and flow of the conflicts between the legitimate government and rebels. This has led to the continued fighting in several fronts across Yemen. This restricts access to the places near from the conflict and huge laid of AP mines.

Those challenges listed in the extension request are all still relevant.

One challenge that is coming to the fore as INGOs start their training is the access to explosives, CDS's and YEMAC is working on approval/coordination and other means to safely destroy items in place. Currently this is impossible and will become a major issue as the INGO's start work.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

The solution to the above was as following:

- 1- Determining new demolition areas by YEMAC. This will meet IMAS criteria.
- 2- Coordination with the government for an approval to allow importing thermites.
- 3- Complete EOD training requirements according to IMAS. This is possible in Mukhalla due to access of small quantities of explosives.

Before the current conflicts Yemen was almost AP mine free from the high impacted areas.

Since the conflict, the whole situation has become complex. Yemen understands that AP and those of an improvised nature have been used by belligerents. This includes rebels, Al Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) of which are operating in various parts of Yemen.

The exact areas on contamination are not known. To try to highlight these would be misleading and possibly damaging for future reports.

contamination now is based on the new challenges and that will require survey to determine the level of contamination.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

Please see the table below:

List of the current unknown contamination

Governorate	Districts
Abyan	Zingibar , Shoqrah , Ahwar , Al Wade'a , Lawdar , Al Mahfad , Mudiyah, Khanfir
Aden	Dar Saad, Khur Makser, Al Mualla , Al Shaikh Othman , Al Buraiqeh , Al Mansura, Alshaeb and Maoun Island
Al Dhale'	Qa'atabah , Morees , Damt , Al Hussein , Juban
Al Hudaydah	Al Khawkhah , Hays, Al Tuhayat , Al Durayhimi , Zabid and Main city
Al Jawf	Al Ghayl , Al Maton ,Al Matammah , Al Hazm ,Khabb wa alsha'af , Alutmah , Al Maslub
Amran	Harf Sufyan , Raidah
Hadramout	Mukalla , Bawzeer , Al Shihr , Alrbdah alshreefeh , Brom , Mayfa, Hajr , Dowen
Hajja	Haradh , Medde , Horan
Ibb	Al Nadera , Al Odain , Al Qafir, Al Radhma
Lahij	<p>The contamination in Lahij started since the governor reached by rebels in 2015 and now all areas the left behind from the rebels are a high impact areas and districts as the following (saber, toban , Al Hawtah, Al Milah, almossenene , Al Qabbaytah, Al Maqatirah and Albaha).</p> <p>Emergency case now in Lahj for the possibility to achieve the way back for refugees so they can back to their villages and open roads for them beside clearing cities and villages with securing the water resources and the infrastructure of the governate.</p>

Sa'ada	the contamination areas are as following (Al Kitaf , Al Boqe'e , Hardh , Mede , Haydan , Almraheed , Aleb , bagim , Al Safraa , Al Dhaher ,Majaz)
Mar'ib	After Marib reached from the reples the contmation reached the following districs (Main City, Sirwah, Harib, Al Abdiyah , Mahliyah, Medghal , Harib Al Qaramish , Majzer).
Shabwah	During the conflict against the rebels the following areas are high impacted as following (Bayhan , Usaylan , Ain , Azan , Habban , Alseed , Wasaab , Al Rawdah)
Al Bayda	the contamination areas are as following (Na'man , Nati' , Al Malagim , Al Sawadiyah , Qafeh , Mukayras , Al Zahir , Al Taffah , Dhi Na'im , Rada')
Taiz	18 Districts out of 23 in Taiz are now involved in the contamination and they are as following (Al Makha District, Dhubab, Al Waziyah, Mawza , Salah, Sbr Al moadm , Al Misrakh , Maqbanah , Habnan , Jabal Habashy , Almacher , Ash Shamayatayn , Al saliw , Al Qahirah , Al Taizyah , Sharab Alrawanah , Sharab Alsalam)

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

There is evidence of new AP mines found mine clearance operations in Yemen for use by rebels' forces.

There is also a marked increase of AP mines of an improvised nature.

Improved AP mine



New AP mine (MAI-75)



The deployment of the mines is along the lines of battle and we can assume all areas of conflict or recent conflict will be contaminated by these items. Additionally, AP mines of an improvised nature are used by AQAP in areas away from the main conflict zones, and although have less humanitarian impact, are still a threat to civilians.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

Types of Anti-Personnel Mines that found in Yemen during the clearance operations.

OZM 4 	PMD 6 	GY ATA - 64 	PSM -1 
PMD 6M 	PMN 	PMN - 2 	PRB M409 
POMZ-2M 	PP Mi Sr 	TYPE - 66 	PROM -1 
VS-50 	PPM 2 	OZM 3 	

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (continued)

The exact levels and locations of contamination will be discovered over the course the extension period but are currently not know until a proper Non-Technical Survey implemented.

The project for Civilian Impact Monitoring has stated there is a 23% raise in casualties for mines and ERW from 2018 to 2019 in its 2019 report.

Contamination now is based on the new challenges produced by the current fighting. This will require a full survey of (YEMEN) to determine the level of contamination.

E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

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The government of YEMEN does not produce or possess any AP mines.

Currently at this stage YEMAC is planning to produce a catalogue for the Anti-personnel mines that being locate during the clearance operations.

F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

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Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
		Nil Production facilities in Yemen

The government of Yemen does not have any conversion or decommissioning facilities.

G. Victim assistance

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF YEMEN reporting for time period from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Narrative: Previously In terms of Victim Assistance, the Yemen Ministry of Health and Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs, in conjunction with Yemen prosthetics centre and international NGO conduct support programs for mine victims. Community Based Rehabilitation projects are training more field workers to cover all priority areas including prosthetics. The victim assistance program is implemented by three phases:

- Phase 1: to surveyed and register the victims by special forms contains all information about each victim. and to address their needs.
- Phase 2: Is Surgery examinations to address their needs.
- Phase 3: Is to provide the victims with all medical needs such as health care, artificial limbs and physical rehabilitation.

currently YEMAC VA teams are doing the first phase (to surveyed and register the victims by special forms contains all information about each victim. and to address their needs).

Victims of Landmines and ERW have been recorded since 2014 and during the Emergency response as the table below indicates. This has however almost certainly underreported.

G. Victim assistance (continued)

Please see the table below:

Victims of ERW, LANDMINES			
YEAR	Males	Females	Total
2019	902	148	1050

Locations where victims of landmine and ERW are recorded currently on the contaminated areas that caused because of the conflict. At this moment there is no nation-wide victim surveillance system. Victims of AP mines are recorded in an ad hoc manner by the local authorities, medical institution and by YEMAC. We can assume from anecdotal evidence there is a high level of casualties, which is to some degree is support by statements from health NGOs such as Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF).

The lack of comprehensive victims' surveillance is due to

- The size of the contaminated areas where conflict is ongoing.
- The lack of resources.
- The presence of a large number of casualties in areas of ongoing fighting who are difficult to reach.
- The number of victims who die or are treated with no record.
- Economic situation in Yemen.
- impact affected to the facilities such as hospitals.
- Restrictions of access.

Overall, there are challenges that affected the role of victim assistance within the country itself as it is shown above. There are some institutions and INGOs whom performing different activities related to the matters of victim assistance but not in the required level. There is an important need for coordination to these activities besides allocating resources.

H. Cooperation and assistance

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The YEMAC, encouraged by UNDP has attended some mine action sub-cluster meetings, and it is expected that this coordination will further increase as the coordination office stands up.

UNDP has until now provided the link between the humanitarian, peace and development actors, but this is a role that we would see the coordination grow into. Input from local authorities is garnered by YEMAC field managers.

As UNDP is the main supporting partner of YEMAC, UNDP staff are aware of the 2030 sustainability agenda and have mainstreamed sustainability into the support provided. For example, through the UNDP procurement practices and by trying to 'buy local' as much as possible. Other initiatives included providing solar panels for YEMAC buildings.

The Director of YEMAC has become a regular attendee at various global level and regional initiatives, he has delivered several speeches, included one at the 4th Review Conference lining sustainability and mine action.

Currently the support of the Government of YEMEN only provides the staff for YEMAC and providing a simple limited medical treatment through the local hospitals (There was a government budget of \$3 million per year but it was affected by the conflict and the current circumstances.)

All financial support comes from bi-lateral donors to the INGOSs or donors to the UNDP. Additional to this is the government to government assistance of the MASAM project from the KSA. The KSA have made a significant contribution to the Mine Action sector through the MASAM project.

The current level of resource mobilisation does not meet the need, as is true for all mine affected countries. This is further complicated by the majority of the funding being used is ear marked for implementation, whereas there is a need for coordination, which is less likely to be funded.

The funding situation, again in common with most mine affected countries, is also bounded by the funding periods of our donors, the programme can only plan for up to 12 months in advance, due to the funding window of our donors.