

**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:

	Local People						IDPs/Refuges						Total	Locations
Year	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)

Establishment of a prioritisation system:

UNDP in conjunction with YEMAC and the humanitarian coordination system has a draft prioritisation table which is based upon the needs of the 'cluster system'. Organisations are able to request clearance tasks from the YEMAC by entering details into the table, these is then prioritised based on the inputs from the local authorities and with consideration of the humanitarian needs by UNOCHA. YEMAC teams are then tasked accordingly.

UNOCHA table based on the needs of the humanitarian community.

[illegible]

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 cost and Al Hudaydah and the branch of Marib to continuing mine action activates 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 Qafr, 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 contmatation 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.

Improvised 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

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

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

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

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 conversation 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

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

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.



THE OSLO ACTION PLAN VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

It is a Checklist for the victim assistance aspects of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Oslo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this Checklist to assist the work of the national victim assistance and disability authorities in reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Oslo Action Plan.

The 2020-2024 OAP includes nine actions on victim assistance. Assigning a focal point or an entity, developing a specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound action plan, applying integrated and multi-sectoral approaches, creating or strengthening a unified database, providing first aid, creating a referral system, creating or improving psychological and peer support network, providing social and economic inclusion and ensuring the protection and safety of mine survivors in situation of emergency as some of the concrete actions included in the OAP. As stated under the international cooperation and assistance section of the OAP, in order to translate these commitments into action, State Parties have agreed to develop “resource mobilisation plans” and making use of “South-to-South” cooperation to help with generating the required support to achieve the objectives of the nine victim assistance actions in the next five years.

In order to achieve these commitments, the Checklist can be used by States Parties with victim assistance obligation to report and measure the state of progress in victim assistance and to create a baseline on all aspects of victim assistance for the next five years. Completing this Checklist would help the States Parties and the Committee to gauge progress and remaining challenges in victim assistance upon the completion of the OAP in 2024.

WHO TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invite all the 30 States Parties that have reported having responsibility for a significant number of landmine survivors¹, and other States Parties that may find it relevant, to complete the Checklist.

HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information that will be submitted through this checklist through the Article 7 Report will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Convention to suggest preliminary observations and recommendations on the respective reports at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2020, and conclusions at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020. The key purpose of this tool, however, is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to assess how far they have come, what gaps exist, what challenges remain to be addressed and on what areas of victim assistance they would have to invest their efforts to address the rights and needs of landmine survivors and affected families and communities. The Checklist can be used on an annual basis to measure progress on victim assistance and adapt efforts to meet new or remaining challenges.

HOW TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist covers victim assistance and other related actions of the OAP. Each of the related action is broken into a series of questions.

It can be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts, such as by members of the national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum. It is important to describe in both cases of 'yes' or 'no'. A description of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities.

WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors to fill in the Checklist in the first quarter of 2020 and include the completed Checklist in the *Article 7 Report (under Form J)* to be submitted by the 30 April. A sample of a timeline could be as follows:

February – March ----->	April ----->	30 April ----->	May ----->
<i>Hold a national dialogue with concerned actors to assess the situation in victim assistance</i>	<i>Complete the Checklist</i>	<i>Submit the Checklist through your country's Art. 7 Report</i>	<i>Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan on victim assistance</i>

¹ States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Congo DR, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

VII. Victim assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?	X		The Disability Law guarantees all persons with disabilities, whatever their disability and their cause, without distinction as to religion, race or gender The Republic of Yemen also took care of this aspect and established institutes, societies and centers in this regard. This is not uniformly applied and there are challenges especially at the lower levels of government.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?	X		Yes, but it is not at the required level, and a coordination committee should be established between the ministries and relevant institutions in order to organize this process.
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?		x	Efforts should be made to establish a coordination mechanism once situations are stable.
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?		x	Not coordinated. Security situations.
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	X		At the highest levels yes, but not in all ministries have the capacity to uniformly implement especially at the

			lower levels of government , and you should set controls for such a process, since this group is mostly low-income people
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

Action #33 Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	X		There is a Ministry of Social Affairs represented by the Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities, which has come up with a republican decision to serve the persons with disabilities category, including mine victims, and its activity is limited.
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?			Not at this stage due to the on going conflicts.
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?		X	At this time there are ad hoc sectoral programmes for example in the health sector. However these are not joined by an overarching strategic plan because of the current security situations.
> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?		X	At this stage there is no national level coordination body.
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?			

> Does the plan include all six pillars ² of victim assistance?			
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?			
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?			
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?		X	
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?			
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?		X	_____
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?		X	Individual projects and sectors have completed their own assessments. These are not coordinated.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' ³ ?		X	Only the constitution of Yemen indicated the accessibility of buildings
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure 'built environment' such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			Develop/enforcement.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems ⁴ ?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			At this stage it is hard to implement.

Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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² The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

³ Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

⁴ "Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care."- World Report on Disability, WHO

> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?	X		coordnation in this process should be done according to a clear roadmap for all partners.
> If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?			
> Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?		X	
> Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?		X	Set under national body.
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			Establish an inter-ministerial body to initiate this. At this atge this would be problematic.
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?	X		5% according to the Disabled Law, which is binding on all ministries and include mine victims His success is limited.
> If yes, has this measure been successful?		X	Limited
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		x	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		x	Not at the cross governmental level. This should be addressed in te future.

Action #35 Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?	X		There is under reporting due to lack of communication.
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	X		
> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?	X		There is ad hoc sharing of data, this is used mainly for project design and monitoring
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			
> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?		X	_____There are ad hoc surveillance systems, but these are based on individual organisations. _____
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			Need to allocate resources and funding.
> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?		X	There are data in the institutions to which the victim or mine survivor belongs, and there is no consolidated list
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?			
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			There needs to be a clear delineation of this issues. It is suggested this be in the Min of Health. There will to be a surveillance system set up.

Action #36 Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?		X	
> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?		X	
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	X		Some volunteers have been trained by NGOs
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	X		Some institutions.
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			
> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	X		The need for first aid is a big task, and the Ministry of Public Health and Population has established a public administration for emergency departments and mine victims, who are the direct or indirect beneficiaries of this section.
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			
> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			So far there are no war surgery doctors, and serious thought must be given to establishing this administration. Currently, international organizations working in this field such as the Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders are benefiting.

Action #37 Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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> Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country?		X	Before the conflict there was a directory implemented. This is now out of date and needs revision. Some cities such as aden and some provinces.
> If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators?			
> If no, who will compile a directory and by when?			MOH relevant sectors responsibility but at this stage because the continuity of the conflict cannot be done.
> Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services?	X		Very limited.
> If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement?			
> Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions?	X		But not with the required efficiency

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.⁵

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	X		The Ministry of Public Health and Population has allocated the primary health care sector, but it may not be in all places and is found in governorates and districts
> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	X		

⁵ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	X		Health care is provided to all people of the country according to the available capabilities besides lack of funding, and among the beneficiaries is the category of survivors or victims. This is not uniform over the country.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	X		In the central hospitals in the provincial capitals and some districts according to the available capabilities in addition to the INGOs and UN such as ICRC, Unicef and WHO.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?		X	In the governorates of Sana'a, Aden, Hadramaut, Taiz There are some challenges at this stage.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			Allocating more resources are needed.
> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			In financial resources, as there are not enough funds for this purpose, which affects the level of services provided, and if not for some organizations, to stop work in some centers, some centers suffer from a severe shortage of raw materials
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?		X	This service was in the center of Aden and is called the services of the mobile team with the support of the International Organization for the Disabled and stopped

			activities due to lack of capabilities after leaving the organization in 2006
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			There needs to be concerted efforts to raise funds to meet these gaps.
> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?	X		In the field of physiotherapy, there are currently no classes available for these subjects, although there used to be a masters in physiotherapy. there is still a need to bring in experts to support workers there and continue training at work.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			As for the parties, there is still a need to bring in experts to support workers there and continue training at work on the condition that the trainees receive recognized international qualifications .
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	X		Community contribution system is adopted
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	X		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?		X	Psychological support is provided in clinics in the main governorate centers.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			Finding special centers for psychological support in all rehabilitation centers in addition of the importance of training .
> Is there a mental health policy?	X		

> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?	X		Yes, mental and mental health services are available to all people, however the application is not uniform.. There are psychological and mental institutions in the capitals of some governorates, and they are among the centers that must be supported and allocated resources for a budget for them.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			At this satge it is so hard while the conflict still ongoing.
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?	X		There is no special training program and it is usually carried out by the relevant international organizations if needed
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			Allcote resources and put a consideration of the lack of funding issue
> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		There are regular courses that the Yemen Red Crescent carried out in intermittent periods of training, number of volunteers in the field of first aid, including care for victims
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			

Action #39 Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	X		The Disability Law No. (61 of 1999) guaranteed the provision of social services to all without there being any privacy for any category. This is till underfunded.

> If no, what steps could be taken to ensure the equalisation of opportunities to access services?			
> Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine victims?	X		The Disability Law and the Disabled Persons Fund Law are clear and they affirmed the support of all people with disabilities without exception and leave the category of mine victims in this care and the fund has significant financial resources but it is not used as required but still not enough to meet the needs.
> If no, what measures could be taken to support them?			
> Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		This is what the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen affirmed, as for this purpose special associations were established for each category of the physically disabled, deaf, dumb, blind, and others. This law was called the Associations Law, and it is located under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.
> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?			
> Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills?	X		Yes, there are special institutes for all groups, and they undertake vocational training according to disabilities, and there are national institutions deployed in the country, and there are private institutions. Many of these institutes have graduated, qualified for work and community integration but needs to be recognized and it is not enough.
> If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes?			
> Do child survivors and other children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities?	X		We have successful experiences that have achieved great successes in community integration, and some of them have completed university studies, but there are many obstacles and lack of capabilities, and if greater capabilities were available, the outputs would be greater, more comprehensive, and better. Besides limited resources. There are some UN INGOs helped with this matter such as ICRC Uniceff MLI

> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?	x		Some of the relevant authorities between one neighborhood and another are carrying out some awareness programs, and it is better that this is in schools and in an official capacity for the large number of victims and mines planted and the remaining unexploded items. ____This needs expansion, but also a raise in the professionalism and monitoring.
> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?		X	There is no law that obliges ministries and private stores to place private entrances and bathrooms for people with disabilities even in unqualified airports, and accordingly a decision and a national standard must be found for everyone to make corridors and other needs for people with special needs and those who violate deterrent measures are taken.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			Coordination body need to be developed.
> Is gender, age and disability and diversity considered in relevant socio-economic policies and programmes?	X		_____To a limited degree especially those programmes implemented by the UN and INGOs who have a stronger accountability systems. _____

Action #40 Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place?		X	
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			This would need a system wide reorganisation.

> Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue?	X		Sometimes but its not linked to national plan.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors?		X	

Action #41 Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	X		Under the Disabled Law.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?	X		Not all the Time
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			There is a need to allocate resoucres.
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?	X		Ministry of Social Affairs - Labor Associations Administration
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			At this stage it is hard.
> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?			

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres?		X	Needs a coordination.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			Awareness raising to allow for funding, but in the appropriate budget line. We do not want to establish a parallel system.
> Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities?			Not specifically for MINE VICTIMS.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			Resources needs to be allocated besides conducting national dialog between different ministerial level

Action #43 States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?	X		